

NOISE IMPACT STUDY - Project: 22284.00

3650 Eglington Avenue West

Mississauga, Ontario

Prepared for:

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1 Introduction

Sangar Construction has retained the services of Aercoustics Engineering Limited to prepare a Noise Impact Study for a proposed commercial development located at 3650 Eglington Avenue West in Mississauga, Ontario, for the purposes of supporting an Official Plan Amendment, Zoning By-law Amendment and Draft Plan of Subdivision application.

The purpose of this study was to examine the existing noise environment in the development area and examine the impact of the proposed development on existing noise sensitive receptors off-site. This report also investigates the noise control features that are required for the development to meet the noise guidelines of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MECP) and to satisfy the requirements of the City of Mississauga. This report considers the MECP guideline NPC-300 "Stationary and Transportation Sources – Approval and Planning" (August 2013).

The proposed development will consist of a 2-storey building divided into multiple units that are to be used for commercial purposes.

The site is located at 3650 Eglington Avenue West and adjacent to a commercial retail mall. Figure 1 provides a key plan showing the location of the proposed development. Figure 2 shows daytime and nighttime noise impact from proposed on-site stationary sources at adjacent worst-case residential receptors. Figures 3 and 4 provide daytime and nighttime noise contours at a height of 4.5 m, respectively.

The site is currently zoned Development – Existing Use (D) and features an existing 2-storey dwelling. The site is adjacent to a commercial retail mall to north, east and south (zoned General Commercial – C3), greenlands to the northwest (zoned Natural Features – G2) and residential developments to the west (zoned Residential Townhouse – RM5-42). A zoning map is presented in Appendix A.

This report is based on the following information:

 "Eglington Office Building" architectural plans dated November 2023 and prepared by Caricari Lee Architects.

The dominant road traffic sources in the subject study area are Eglington Avenue West to the north and Ridgway Drive to the east.

This site is not affected by rail or air traffic.



2 Guidelines and Criteria

2.1 Stationary Noise Sources

The guidelines of the MECP for planned stationary sources adjacent to noise sensitive points of reception were used to address the potential impact of noise associated with the proposed development onto the nearby residential developments. These guidelines are summarized in the MECP document NPC 300 "Environmental Noise Guideline – Stationary and Transportation Sources – Approval and Planning", dated August 2013.

The noise level limits pertaining to stationary noise sources measured at noise sensitive points of reception have been established based on the MECP Publication NPC-300. The MECP defines a Class 1 area as an area with an acoustical environment where the background noise is dominated by manmade noises and the activity of people. Due to existing road traffic associated with nearby commercial uses, all residential receptors in this study are Class 1. In this case, road traffic noise from Eglington Avenue West and Ridgeway Drive are the primary determinant of the background sound level for the area. The sound level limit at a point of reception is set as the higher of either the applicable exclusion limit, or the minimum background sound level.

The MECP stationary source exclusion limits are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Noise Exclusion Limits Due to Stationary Sources - Class 1

Time of Day	Sound Level Exclusion Limit Plane of Window	Sound Level Exclusion Limit Outdoors			
Day (07:00 to 23:00)	50 dBA	50 dBA			
Night (23:00 to 07:00)	45 dBA	-			

3 Noise Prediction Methodology

3.1 Stationary Noise Source Analysis

The noise 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 entitled "Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors – Part 2: General method and calculation". Noise levels were predicted assuming conditions of downwind propagation and hard ground.

3.1.1 Stationary Noise Sources: Proposed On-Site

At this stage of the development's design mechanical equipment selection has not been completed, therefore assumptions were made based of Aercoustics' experience with similar developments. Given the number of commercial units and their footprint it was assumed that the development will be serviced by twelve five-ton capacity rooftop units.



In the noise prediction model for the development these units are distributed across the roof slightly biased towards the closest noise sensitive point of reception. Duty cycles of 100% during the daytime and 75% during the nighttime were assumed for each rooftop unit.

The drawing set indicates a dedicated space for loading at the southeast end of the development. It was conservatively assumed that four truck deliveries per hour would occur at the loading area in a worst-case hour. Further, two idling trucks were also modelled. The City of Mississauga's Idling Control By-law 0194-2009 indicates that idling cannot occur for more than three consecutive minutes however it was conservatively assumed that the trucks would be idling for a total of thirty minutes in a worst-case hour. Both daytime and nighttime truck deliveries were assumed to be permitted.

4 Noise Predictions

4.1 Stationary Noise Source Predictions

4.1.1 Stationary Sources: Proposed On-Site

Table 2 below lists the daytime and nighttime sound levels due to proposed stationary sources associated with the proposed development at the closest identified noise sensitive points of reception.

Table 2: Predicted Unmitigated Noise Levels Due to Proposed On-Site Stationary Sources

Receptor Location (Figure 2)	Receptor Height (m)	Description	Calculated L _{eq} (dBA)		L _{eq} Limit (dBA)		Compliance
			Day	Night	Day	Night	
R1	4.5	5010 Churchill Meadows Blvd (2-storey dwelling)	42	40	50	45	Yes
R1g	1.5	5010 Churchill Meadows Blvd (backyard)	40	-	50	-	Yes
R2	4.5	4991 Ridgeway Dr (2-storey dwelling)	41	40	50	45	Yes
R2g	1.5	4991 Ridgeway Dr (backyard)	39	-	50	-	Yes
R3	4.5	3625 Southwick St (2-storey dwelling)	42	42	50	45	Yes
R3g	1.5	3625 Southwick St (backyard)	41	-	50	-	Yes



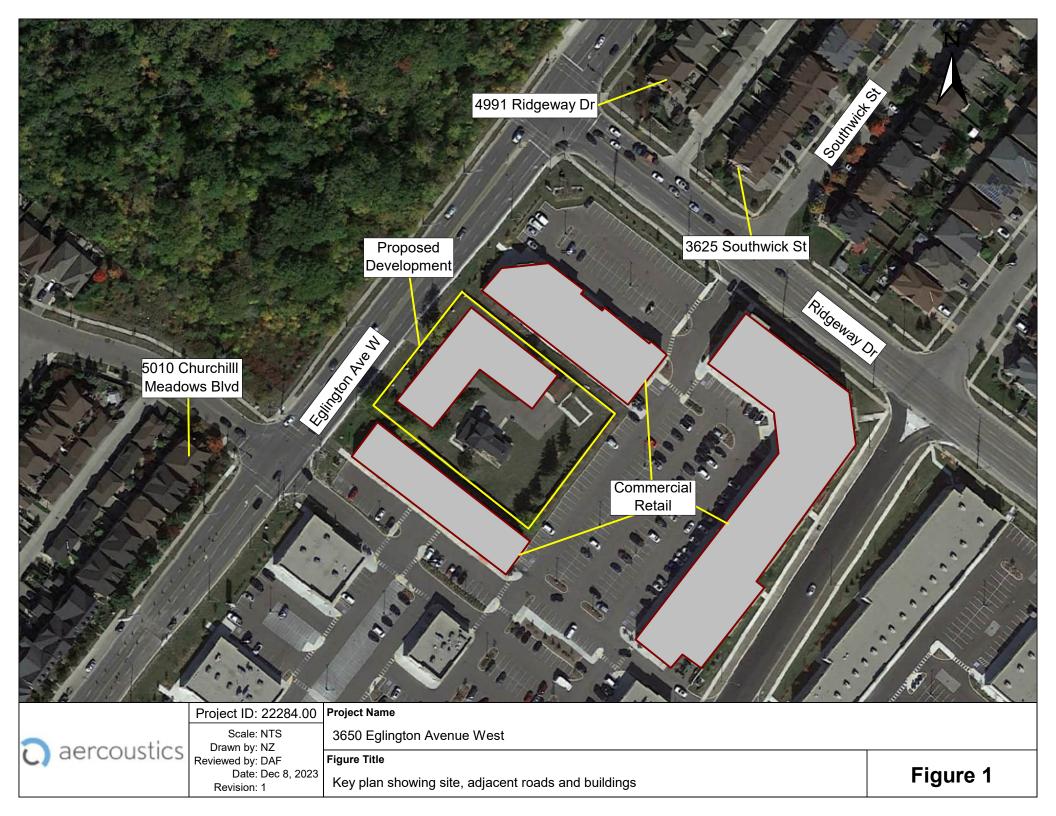
5 Conclusions

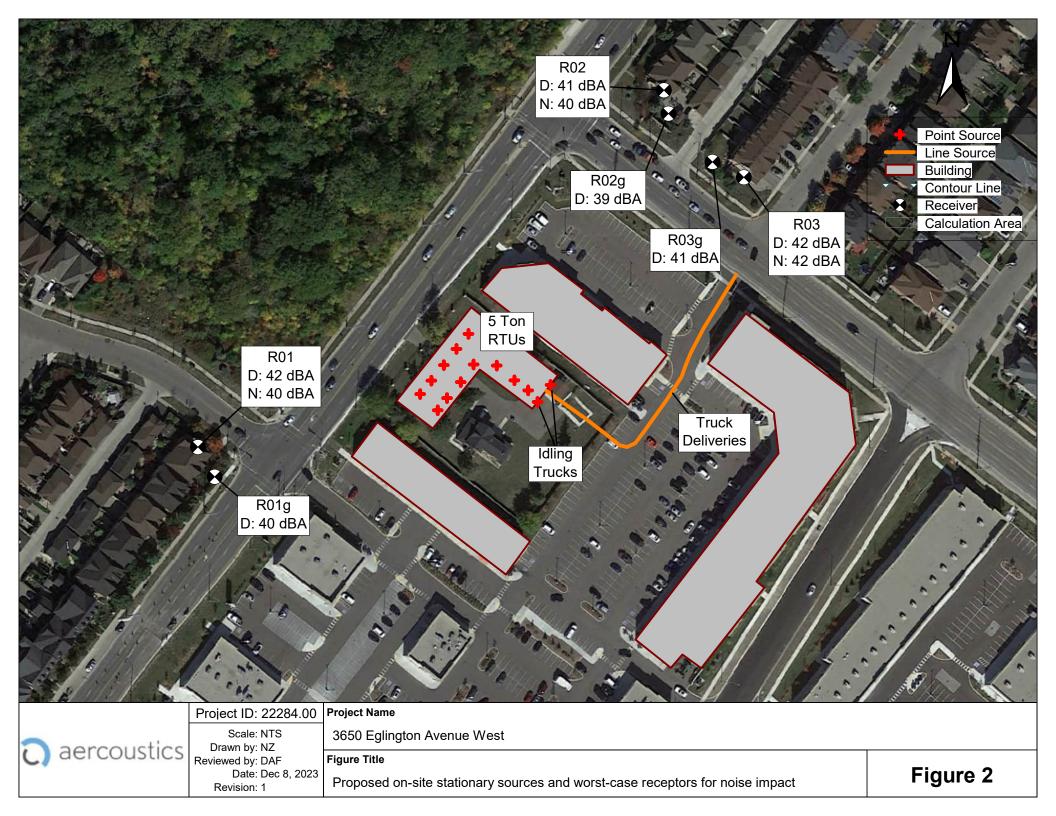
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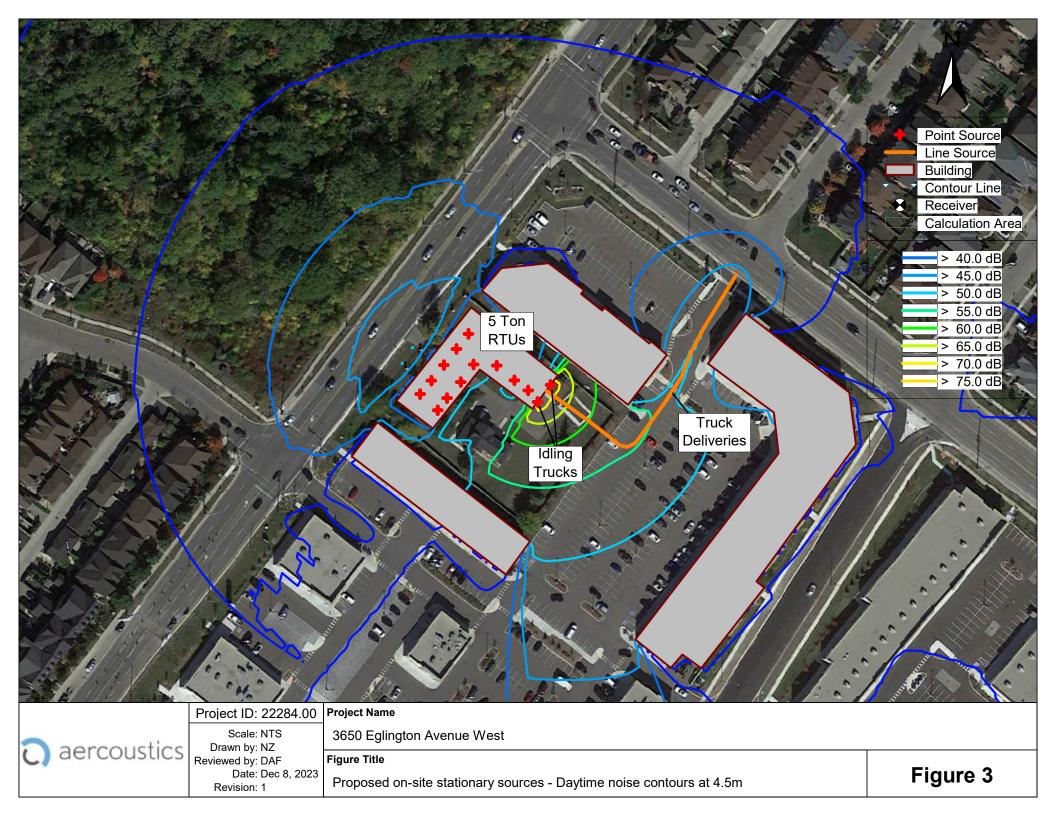
From the assumed stationary sources based on typical equipment for the proposed development and their potential impact on surrounding worst-case residential receptors, no noise mitigation is required. However, this should be confirmed when detailed mechanical plans and equipment selections for the proposed development become available. Sound data for all stationary sources used in the noise prediction model is presented in Appendix C.

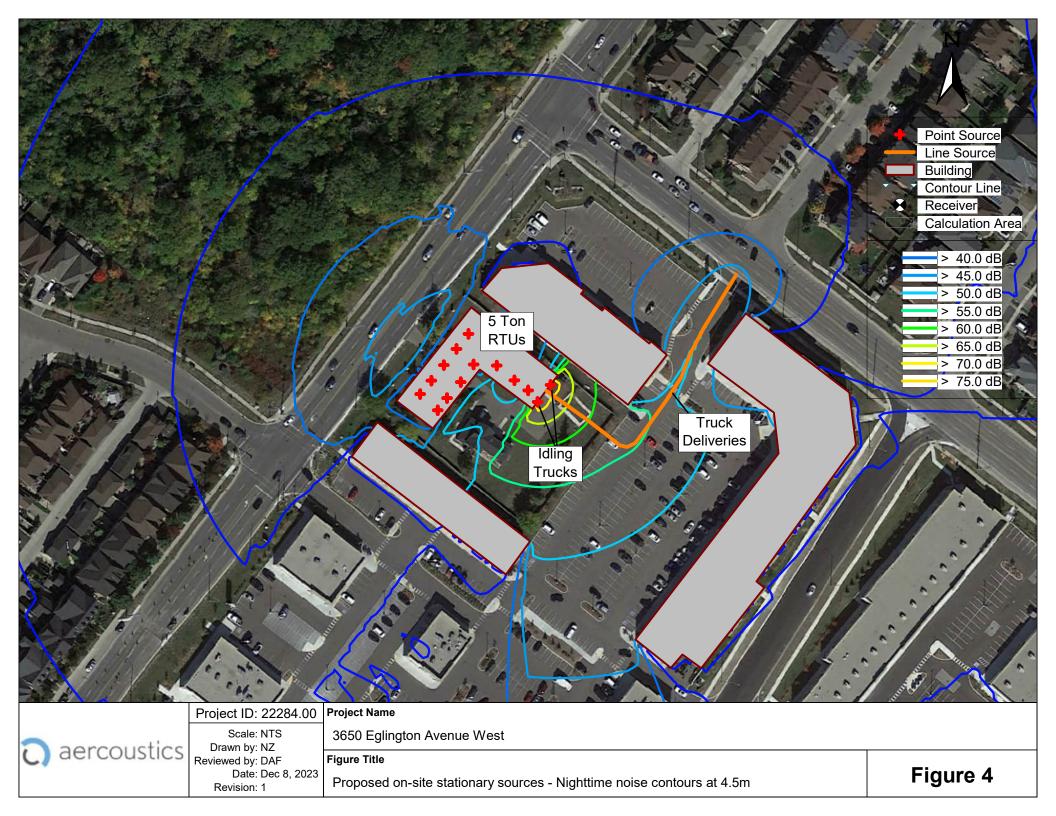
Should any of the plans or information used in the completion of this report change or further information become available, a detailed review should be completed by an acoustical consultant to ensure the sound level limits are met.







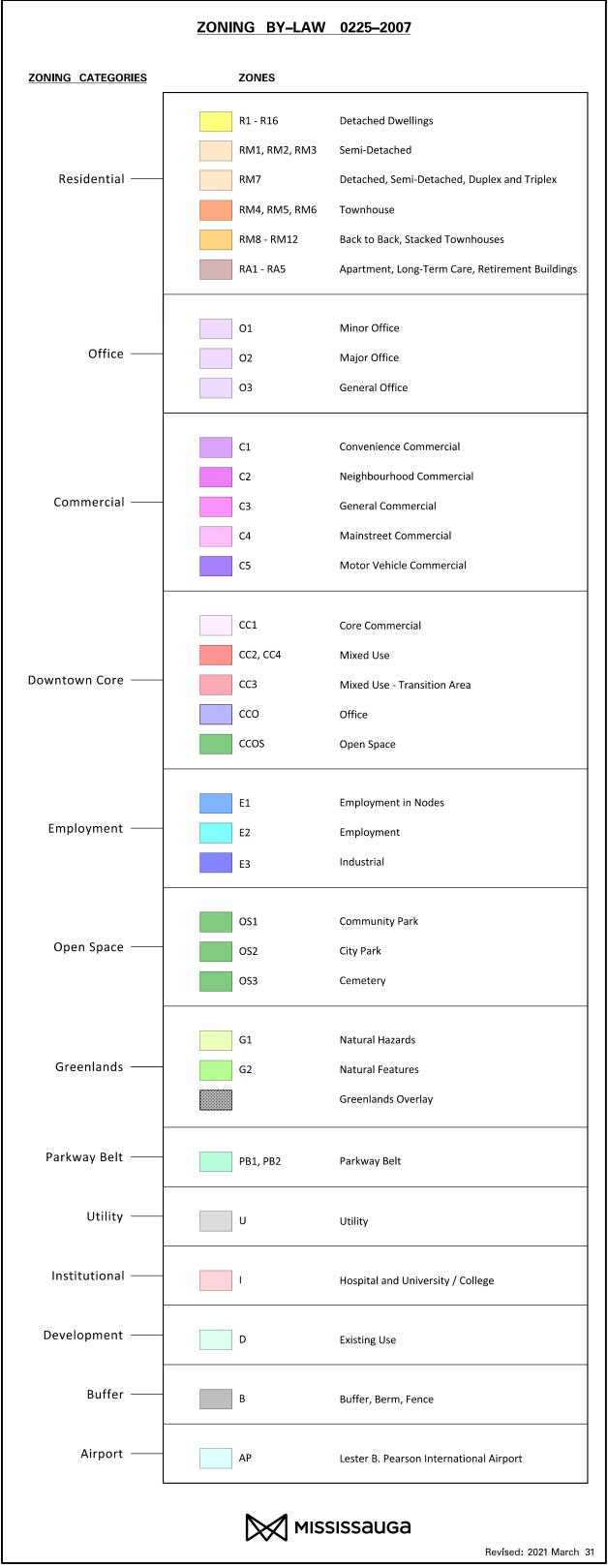


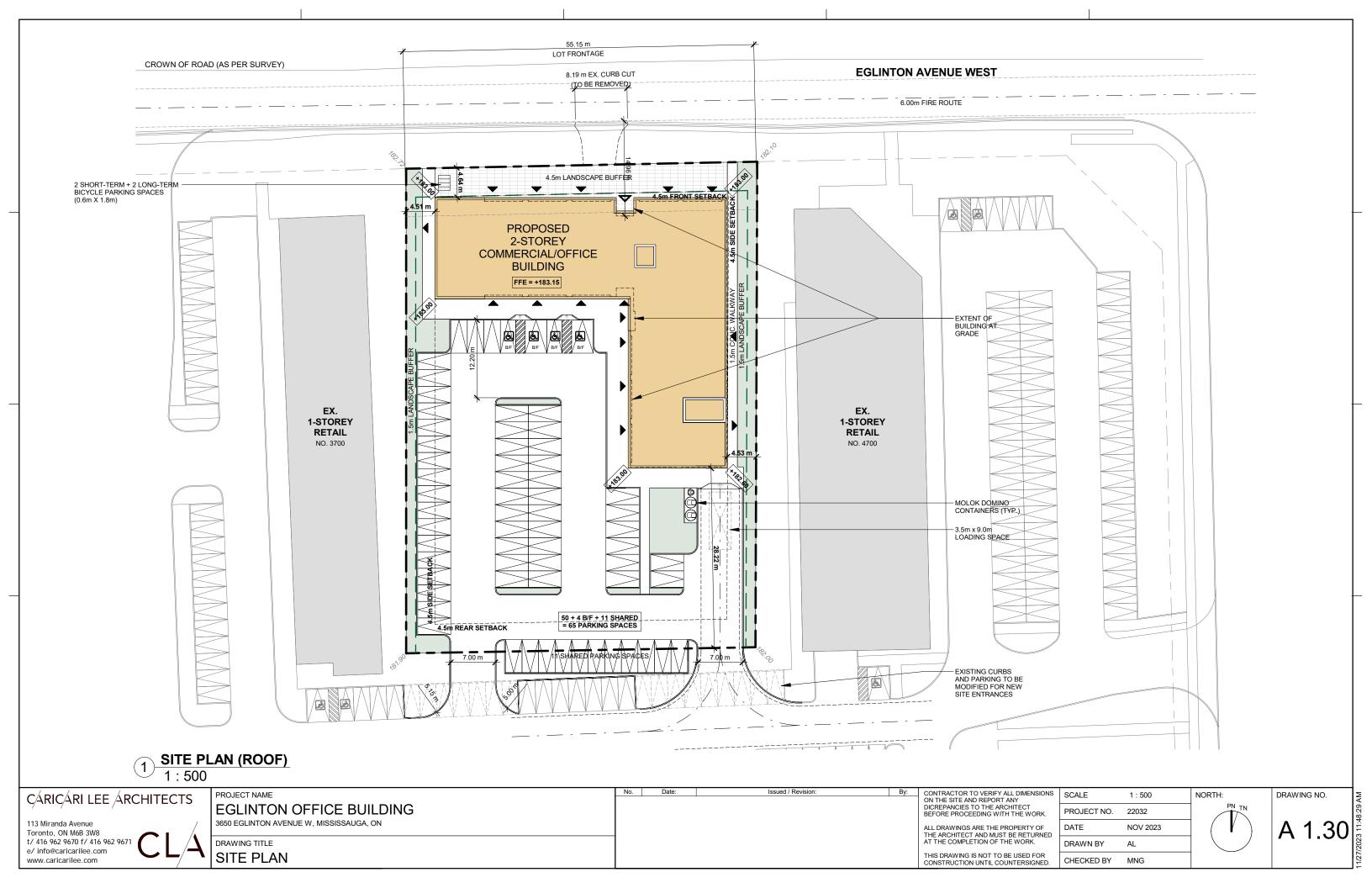


Appendix A

Zoning Map and Proposed Site Plan







Appendix BSound Data for Stationary Sources

Name	Source	Octave Spectrum (dB)								
		63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	dBA
5-Ton Rooftop Unit	5-Ton Carrier RTU	57	76	72	73	75	75	71	69	80
Truck Passby and Idling	Aercoustics Database	97	101	100	97	93	90	83	76	99

End of Report