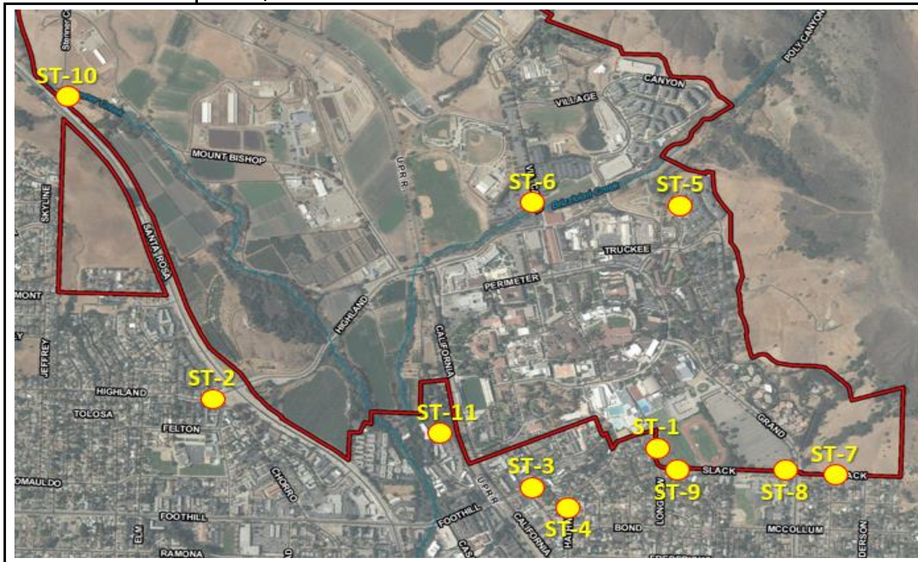
Appendix F

Noise Modeling Results

NOISE MONITORING SURVEY

DATE: 1-Sep-18

PROJECT: Cal Poly MP



Notes: Not to scale. All locations are approximate.

MET CONDITIONS: TEMP: 64-70 F. HUMIDITY: 50-55 % WIND SPEED: 3-6 MPH SKY: Clear GROUND: Dry

NOISE MONITORING EQUIPMENT: LARSON DAVIS MODEL 820, TYPE I SLM

CALIBRATED PRIOR TO AND UPON COMPLETION OF MEASUREMENTS: YES

MONITORING PERIOD	LOCATION		TIME	NOISE LEVEL				
				LEQ	LMAX			
ST-1	Longview Lane near Hathway Avenue	Vehicle Traffic	9/27/2018 1440-1450	57.2	78.7			
ST-2	Highland Drive near Ferrini Road	Vehicle Traffic	9/27/2018 1400-1415	62.3	78.6			
			9/28/2018 1715-1730	64.5	77.1			
ST-3	Foothill Blvd. near Carpenter Street	Vehicle Traffic	9/27/2018 1320-1330	56.4	76.2			
ST-4	Carpenter Street near Hathway Avenue	Vehicle Traffic	9/27/2018 1300-1310	55.3	77.9			
ST-5	Cerro Vista Circle near Cerro Vista Apartments	Vehicle Traffic	9/27/2018 1520-1530	50	68.4			
ST-6	Via Carta near E Creek Road	Vehicle Traffic	9/27/2018 1550-1600	54.5	69.1			
ST-7	Slack Street near Graves Avenue	Vehicle Traffic	9/27/2018 1630-1640	49.1	64.8			
ST-8	Slack Street near Grand Avenue	Vehicle Traffic	9/28/2018 1600-1610	59.7	72.6			
ST-9	Slack Street near Longview Lane	Vehicle Traffic	9/28/2018 1720-1730	56.3	69.3			
ST-10	Santa Rosa Street near Stenner Creek Road	Vehicle Traffic	9/28/2018 1635-1645	68.9	74.9			
ST-11	Mustang Drive near Mustang Village Apartments	PA system, crowd noise, music, stopping on bleachers at Spanos Stadium	9/29/2018 1600-1630	57.3	65.4			

Construction Source Noise Prediction Model

Location	Distance to Nearest Receptor in feet	Combined Predicted Noise Level (L_{eq} dBA)
Threshold	221	75.0
Location 1	50	87.9
Location 2	100	81.9

Equipment	Reference Emission Noise Levels (L_{max}) at 50 feet[1]	Usage Factor[1]
Excavator	85	0.4
Dozer	85	0.4
Dump Truck	84	0.4
Front End Loader	80	0.4
Grader	85	0.4
Flat Bed Truck	84	0.4

Ground Type	HARD
Source Height	8
Receiver Height	5
Ground Factor[2]	0.00

Predicted Noise Level [3]	L_{eq} dBA at 50 feet[3]
Excavator	81.0
Dozer	81.0
Dump Truck	80.0
Front End Loader	76.0
Grader	81.0
Flat Bed Truck	80.0

Combined Predicted Noise Level (L_{eq} dBA at 50 feet)

87.9

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}(equip) = E.L.+10*log (U.F.) - 20*log (D/50) - 10*G*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)
Threshold	350	75.0
Location 1	50	91.9
Location 2	100	85.9

Equipment	Reference Emission Noise Levels (L_{max}) at 50 feet[1]	Usage Factor[1]
Excavator	85	1
Dozer	85	1
Dump Truck	84	1
Front End Loader	80	1
Grader	85	1
Flat Bed Truck	84	1

Ground Type	HARD
Source Height	8
Receiver Height	5
Ground Factor[2]	0.00

Predicted Noise Level [3]	L_{eq} dBA at 50 feet[3]
Excavator	85.0
Dozer	85.0
Dump Truck	84.0
Front End Loader	80.0
Grader	85.0
Flat Bed Truck	84.0
Combined Predicted Noise Level (L_{eq} dBA at 50 feet)	91.9

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}(equip) = E.L.+10*log (U.F.) - 20*log (D/50) - 10*G*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.

Equipment Description	Acoustical Usage Factor (%)	Spec 721.560 Lmax @ 50ft (dBA slow)	Actual Measured Lmax @ 50ft (dBA slow)	No. of Actual Data Samples (count)	Spec 721.560 LmaxCalc	Spec 721.560 Leq	Distance	Actual Measured LmaxCalc	Actual Measured Leq
Auger Drill Rig	20	85	84	36	79.0	72.0	100	78.0	71.0
Backhoe	40	80	78	372	74.0	70.0	100	72.0	68.0
Bar Bender	20	80	na	0	74.0	67.0	100		
Blasting	na	94	na	0	88.0		100		
Boring Jack Power Unit	50	80	83	1	74.0	71.0	100	77.0	74.0
Chain Saw	20	85	84	46	79.0	72.0	100	78.0	71.0
Clam Shovel (dropping)	20	93	87	4	87.0	80.0	100	81.0	74.0
Compactor (ground)	20	80	83	57	74.0	67.0	100	77.0	70.0
Compressor (air)	40	80	78	18	74.0	70.0	100	72.0	68.0
Concrete Batch Plant	15	83	na	0	77.0	68.7	100		
Concrete Mixer Truck	40	85	79	40	79.0	75.0	100	73.0	69.0
Concrete Pump Truck	20	82	81	30	76.0	69.0	100	75.0	68.0
Concrete Saw	20	90	90	55	84.0	77.0	100	84.0	77.0
Crane	16	85	81	405	79.0	71.0	100	75.0	67.0
Dozer	40	85	82	55	79.0	75.0	100	76.0	72.0
Drill Rig Truck	20	84	79	22	78.0	71.0	100	73.0	66.0
Drum Mixer	50	80	80	1	74.0	71.0	100	74.0	71.0
Dump Truck	40	84	76	31	78.0	74.0	100	70.0	66.0
Excavator	40	85	81	170	79.0	75.0	100	75.0	71.0
Flat Bed Truck	40	84	74	4	78.0	74.0	100	68.0	64.0
Front End Loader	40	80	79	96	74.0	70.0	100	73.0	69.0
Generator	50	82	81	19	76.0	73.0	100	75.0	72.0
Generator (<25KVA, VMS si	50	70	73	74	64.0	61.0	100	67.0	64.0
Gradall	40	85	83	70	79.0	75.0	100	77.0	73.0
Grader	40	85	na	0	79.0	75.0	100		
Grapple (on Backhoe)	40	85	87	1	79.0	75.0	100	81.0	77.0
Horizontal Boring Hydr. Jac	25	80	82	6	74.0	68.0	100	76.0	70.0
Hydra Break Ram	10	90	na	0	84.0	74.0	100		
Impact Pile Driver	20	95	101	11	89.0	82.0	100	95.0	88.0
Jackhammer	20	85	89	133	79.0	72.0	100	83.0	76.0
Man Lift	20	85	75	23	79.0	72.0	100	69.0	62.0
Mounted Impact Hammer (	20	90	90	212	84.0	77.0	100	84.0	77.0
Pavement Scarafier	20	85	90	2	79.0	72.0	100	84.0	77.0
Paver	50	85	77	9	79.0	76.0	100	71.0	68.0
Pickup Truck	40	55	75	1	49.0	45.0	100	69.0	65.0
Pneumatic Tools	50	85	85	90	79.0	76.0	100	79.0	76.0
Pumps	50	77	81	17	71.0	68.0	100	75.0	72.0
Refrigerator Unit	100	82	73	3	76.0	76.0	100	67.0	67.0
Rivit Buster/chipping gun	20	85	79	19	79.0	72.0	100	73.0	66.0
Rock Drill	20	85	81	3	79.0	72.0	100	75.0	68.0
Roller	20	85	80	16	79.0	72.0	100	74.0	67.0
Sand Blasting (Single Nozzle	20	85	96	9	79.0	72.0	100	90.0	83.0
Scraper	40	85	84	12	79.0	75.0	100	78.0	74.0
Shears (on backhoe)	40	85	96	5	79.0	75.0	100	90.0	86.0
Slurry Plant	100	78	78	1	72.0	72.0	100	72.0	72.0
Slurry Trenching Machine	50	82	80	75	76.0	73.0	100	74.0	71.0
Soil Mix Drill Rig	50	80	na	0	74.0	71.0	100		
Tractor	40	84	na	0	78.0	74.0	100		
Vacuum Excavator (Vac-tru	40	85	85	149	79.0	75.0	100	79.0	75.0
Vacuum Street Sweeper	10	80	82	19	74.0	64.0	100	76.0	66.0
Ventilation Fan	100	85	79	13	79.0	79.0	100	73.0	73.0
Vibrating Hopper	50	85	87	1	79.0	76.0	100	81.0	78.0
Vibratory Concrete Mixer	20	80	80	1	74.0	67.0	100	74.0	67.0
Vibratory Pile Driver	20	95	101	44	89.0	82.0	100	95.0	88.0
Warning Horn	5	85	83	12	79.0	66.0	100	77.0	64.0
Welder / Torch	40	73	74	5	67.0	63.0	100	68.0	64.0

Source:
FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model, January 2006. Table 9.1
U.S. Department of Transportation
CA/T Construction Spec. 721.560

Traffic Noise Spreadsheet Calculator

Project: **Cal Poly 2035 Master Plan**

Noise Level Descriptor: CNEL
Site Conditions: Hard
Traffic Input: ADT
Traffic K-Factor:

Segment Description and Location				Input										Output				
					Speed	Distance to Directional Centerline, (feet)[4]		Traffic Distribution Characteristics						CNEL,	Distance to Contour, (feet)[3]			
Number	Name	From	To	ADT	(mph)	Near	Far	% Auto	% Medium	% Heavy	% Day	% Eve	% Night	(dBA)[5,6,7]	70 dBA	65 dBA	60 dBA	55 dBA
#REF!																		
1	Santa Rosa Street	North of Highland Drive		30,597	55	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	75.1	163	514	1626	5143
2	Santa Rosa Street	South of Foothil Boulevard		33,199	45	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	72.9	97	308	975	3083
3	Foothill Boulevard	West of Broad Street		17,070	40	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	68.6	36	113	358	1132
4	Chorro Street	South of Foothil Boulevard		5,090	25	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	58.4	3	11	35	110
5	Grand	South of Slack		11,281	35	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	65.2	16	52	165	520
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					

*All modeling assumes average pavement, level roadways (less than 1.5% grade), constant traffic flow and does not account for shielding of any type or finite roadway adjustments. All levels are reported as A-weighted noise levels.

*Existing average daily traffic volumes obtained from the City of San Luis Obispo traffic data counts (CIty of San Luis Obispo. 2019. Traffic Data. Available: http://slocity.maps.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=f808ee341ad743259b9f7b455cd7b69b. Accessed: December 16, 2019).

Traffic Noise Spreadsheet Calculator

Project: **Cal Poly 2035 Master Plan**

Noise Level Descriptor: CNEL
Site Conditions: Hard
Traffic Input: ADT
Traffic K-Factor:

Segment Description and Location				Input										Output				
					Speed	Distance to Directional Centerline, (feet)$_4$		Traffic Distribution Characteristics						CNEL,	Distance to Contour, (feet)$_3$			
Number	Name	From	To	ADT	(mph)	Near	Far	% Auto	% Medium	% Heavy	% Day	% Eve	% Night	(dBA)$_{5,6,7}$	70 dBA	65 dBA	60 dBA	55 dBA
#REF!																		
1	Santa Rosa Street	North of Highland Drive		31,092	55	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	75.2	165	523	1653	5226
2	Santa Rosa Street	South of Foothil Boulevard		34,683	45	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	73.1	102	322	1018	3221
3	Foothill Boulevard	West of Broad Street		17,317	40	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	68.6	36	115	363	1149
4	Chorro Street	South of Foothil Boulevard		5,832	25	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	59.0	4	13	40	126
5	Grand	South of Slack		13,829	35	50	50	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	66.1	20	64	202	638
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					
					35	100	100	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%					

*All modeling assumes average pavement, level roadways (less than 1.5% grade), constant traffic flow and does not account for shielding of any type or finite roadway adjustments. All levels are reported as A-weighted noise levels.

*Project generated average daily traffic volume (i.e., 7,495 trips) obtained from Fehr & Peers (Rubins, Daniel, Traffic engineer. Fehr & Peers, San Jose, CA. September 4, 2019 - email to Chris Mundhenk of Ascent Environmental regarding daily trips of the Cal Poly 2035 Master Plan).

*Trip distribution assumptions based on trip distribution developed by CCTC for the N4 neighborhood development, the Slack/Grand workforce housing development, and local knowledge

Citation #	Citations	
1	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Table (5-11), Pg 5-60.	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2013 (September). Table (4-2), Pg 4-17.
2	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (5-26), Pg 5-60.	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2013 (September). Equation (4-5), Pg 4-17.
3	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (2-16), Pg 2-32.	FHWA 2004 TNM Version 2.5
4	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (5-11), Pg 5-47, 48.	FHWA 2004 TNM Version 2.5
5	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (2-26), Pg 2-55, 56.	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2013 (September). Equation (2-23), Pg 2-51, 52.
6	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (2-27), Pg 2-57.	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2013 (September). Equation (2-24), Pg 2-53.
7	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Pg 2-53.	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2013 (September). Pg 2-57.
8	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (5-7), Pg 5-45.	FHWA 2004 TNM Version 2.5
9	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (5-8), Pg 5-45.	FHWA 2004 TNM Version 2.5
10	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (5-9), Pg 5-45.	FHWA 2004 TNM Version 2.5
11	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (5-13), Pg 5-49.	FHWA 2004 TNM Version 2.5
12	Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement. 2009 (November). Equation (5-14), Pg 5-49.	FHWA 2004 TNM Version 2.5
13	Federal Highway Administration Traffic Noise Model Technical Manual. Report No. FHWA-PD-96-010. 1998 (January). Equation (16), Pg 67	
14	Federal Highway Administration Traffic Noise Model Technical Manual. Report No. FHWA-PD-96-010. 1998 (January). Equation (20), Pg 69	
15	Federal Highway Administration Traffic Noise Model Technical Manual. Report No. FHWA-PD-96-010. 1998 (January). Equation (18), Pg 69	

References

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2009 (November). Technical Noise Supplement. Available: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/tens_complete.pdf. Accessed August 17, 2017.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2013 (September). Technical Noise Supplement. Available: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/TeNS_Sept_2013A.pdf. Accessed August 17, 2017.

Federal Highway Administration. 2004. Traffic Noise Model Version 2.5. Available: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/traffic_noise_model/tnm_v25/. Accessed August 17, 2017.

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)
HVAC Lmax	78.0	@	3	hard	12	5	0.00	69.5	@	8
HVAC Lmax	78.0	@	3	hard	12	5	0.00	64.6	@	14
HVAC Leq (night)	78.0	@	3	hard	12	5	0.00	45.0	@	134
HVAC Leq (day)	78.0	@	3	hard	12	5	0.00	50.0	@	75
							0.66			
Parking Lot Leq	65.0	@	50	hard	12	5	0.00	50.0	@	280
Parking Lot Leq	65.0	@	50	hard	12	5	0.00	45.0	@	498
							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.

Distance Propagation Calculations for Stationary Sources of Ground Vibration

ASCENT ENVIRONMENTAL

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: Determine units in which to perform calculation.
— If vibration decibels (VdB), then use Table A and proceed to Steps 2A and 3A.
— If peak particle velocity (PPV), then use Table B and proceed to Steps 2B and 3B.

STEP 2A: Identify the vibration source and enter the reference vibration level (VdB) and distance.

STEP 3A: Select the distance to the receiver.

Table A. Propagation of vibration decibels (VdB) with distance

Noise Source/ID	Reference Noise Level			Attenuated Noise Level at Receptor		
	vibration level (VdB)	@	distance (ft)	vibration level (VdB)	@	distance (ft)
Impact pile driver	112	@	25	80.0	@	292
Sonic pile driver	105	@	25	80.0	@	170

STEP 2B: Identify the vibration source and enter the reference peak particle velocity (PPV) and distance.

STEP 3B: Select the distance to the receiver.

Table B. Propagation of peak particle velocity (PPV) with distance

Noise Source/ID	Reference Noise Level			Attenuated Noise Level at Receptor		
	vibration level (PPV)	@	distance (ft)	vibration level (PPV)	@	distance (ft)
Impact pile driver	1.518	@	25	0.251	@	83
Sonic pile driver	0.734	@	25	0.252	@	51

Notes:
Computation of propagated vibration levels is based on the equations presented on pg. 12-11 of FTA 2006. Estimates of attenuated vibration levels do not account for reductions from intervening underground barriers or other underground structures of any type, or changes in soil type.

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.