APPENDIX I

Noise Assessment

Memorandum:

To:	Ann Cutignola				
From:	Maureen S. Fisher, TMA				
Date:	November 17, 2011				
Subject:	Orchard Ridge - Noise Assessment				

Summary of Noise Assessment from - DEIS

Existing Conditions: The Property is currently vacant and therefore does not generate noise and is not considered a sensitive receptor. Below are noise measures of the ambient noise on the Property, collected by Tim Miller Associates, Inc. (TMA).

Table 1 Onsite Noise Measurements								
Location #1 - 150 feet east of CSX Railroad Tracks								
	Leq (dB) (A)	L10 (db) (A)	L90 (dB) (A)	Lmax (dB) (A)				
Daytime (07:00-20:00)	61.3	57.1	40.9	90.0				
Nighttime (20:00-07:00)	63.4	57.4	37.0	90.0				
	Location #2 -	450 feet east of	CSX Railroad					
	Leq (dB) (A)	L10 (db) (A)	L90 (dB) (A)	LMax (dB) (A)				
Daytime (07:00-20:00)	56.3	60.1	41.2	76.8				
Nighttime 20:00-07:00)	54.6	53.4	37.7	77.8				
	Location #3	- 100 feet west	of Route 303					
	Leq (dB) (A)	L10 (db) (A)	L90 (dB) (A)	LMax (dB) (A)				
Daytime 07:00-20:00)	61.4	64.0	56.6	88.7				
Nighttime (20:00-07:00)	57.4	61.0	42.2	87.1				
Source: TMA, 2010 Casella 460 Dosimeter, dB12 Software								

Tim Miller Associates, Inc. 10 North Street

TO North Street Cold Spring, NY 10516 845-265-4400 fax: 845-265-4418 www.timmillerassociates.com

The CSX railroad line is a source of noise generation impacting the property, mainly on the western half of the Property. Traffic noise from Route 303 is a source of noise generation impacting the eastern boundary of the Property. The extent of the impact is shown in the ambient noise measurements collected and calculated above. The average noise measurement for daytime for each of the locations range from 56.3 to 61.4 and the average noise measurement for nighttime ranges from 54.6 to 63.4.

HUD Requirements (US. Department of Housing and Urban Development)

Though this is not a HUD funded project, it is a privately funded project, TMA is determining the CSX railroad impacts to the proposed residential development by using the HUD policies and regulations. According to The *Noise Guidebook, published by US Department of Housing and Urban Development, March 1985*, the site acceptability standards are: Acceptable - no greater than 65 dB DNL (Day-Night average sound level), Normally

Tim Miller, AICP Steve Marino, PWS Stephen Lopez, AICP, RLA James A. Garofalo, AICP Frederick Wells, RLA Jon Dahlgren Ann Cutignola Maureen S. Fisher James F. Stanley Jill M. Butler Doreen. Derry

Sergio Smiriglio, Consulting Hydrogeologist Acceptable - above 65 dB but not exceeding 75 dB (DNL), and Unacceptable - above 75 dB (DNL). As shown above in Table 1, the measurements collected for existing conditions show that the railroad line will not exceed that 65 dB at the closest sensitive receptor location (located 150 feet from the railroad line).

Mitigation Measures

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Noise Guidebook, has information on barriers and how useful one is to help with mitigation or attenuating noise decibels. Tim Miller Associates completed Workchart 3, Worksheet D, Workchart 5, and Workchart 6 (attached to this memo) to determine the expected noise at the closest sensitive receptor on the site, using the proposed garage buildings as a noise barrier. These garage buildings are proposed to run along the Property boundary directly adjacent to the CSX railroad.

Using information provided in The Noise Guidebook, Workchart 3 shows the existing noise level on the property (at 150 feet off the railroad line) to be 68 dB DNL. Workchart 5 was used to determine the R, D and h factors for site elevations and distances to be used in Workchart 6 to determine the barrier potential performance. Workchart 6 determined that the garage barriers, if 12 foot in height with no gaps along the western property boundary (adjacent to the railroad), would provide a 7.5 decibel decrease at 150 feet from the railroad (the closest sensitive receptor on site). Using the 68 dB DNL determined from Workchart 3 and subtracting 7.5 from that noise levels gives a projected 60.5 dB DNL, which is below the 65 DNL acceptable through HUD guidelines.

The above mentioned decibel reading (60.5 dB DNL) was determined assuming the garages, or barrier, along the western boundary are to be no shorter than 12 feet high and that there are no gaps in the garage buildings.

Other mitigation measures that can help the residential buildings to reduce noise indoors is to use noise reducing materials during the construction of the residential buildings. Sound proofing design principles include: Sealing dead space, increasing the mass of the wall, and decreasing vibratory responses. These construction techniques can be accomplished with commonly used drywall, silicone caulk, properly sealing double paned windows (or using an acoustically rated window system), as well as properly selected thermal insulation.

DNL 75 nacceptable Average Daily Number of Operations Acceptable 10,000 4000 6000 60 80 100 **Effective Distance (ft)**



Railway Noise Computations and Findings

Noise Assessment Guidelines

Adjustment	s for Die	sel Loco	mouves							
	9 No. of Locomotive 2	10 Averagi Speed (Table S	Horns	12 Nigh time 10) (Tabl	Tr	o. of ains /	14 Adj. No of Opns.	DNL	16 Barrier Attn.	17 Partial DNL
Railway No. 1	2	× 1.0	>_x_/	_ x_l	. O_x_	24 =	48	68	7.5	= 60
Railway No. 2		X	X	x	×	= _		<u> </u>		
Railway No. 3		_ x	X	x	X			-		
									26 Barrier	27 Partial DNL
Adjustment	18 Horns on Electric Trains only	19 Number <u>of cars</u> 50	s or Rapid 20 Average Speed	21 Bolted Rails (Enter 4) Welded (Enter 1)	22 Night- time	23 No. of Trains (Lines 2a and 2b)	24 Adj. No. of Opns.	25 DNL	26 Barrier	27 Partial
Railway No. 3 Adjustments Railway No. 1 Railway No. 2	18 Horns on Electric Trains only (Enter 100)	19 Number <u>of cars</u> 50	s or Rapid ²⁰ Average Speed (Table 10) x	21 Bolted Rails (Enter 4) Welded (Enter 1)	22 Night- time (Table 5)	23 No. of Trains (Lines 2a and 2b)	24 Adj. No. of Opns.	25 DNL	26 Barrier	27 Partial DNL

Combined Locomotive and Railway Car DNL (See combining noise levels table for procedures)

Partial DNL Railway No. 1 Partial DNL Railway No. 2

Partial DNL Railway No. 3

Partial DNL Total DNL for all Railways

Signed Mallen S. Fight Date _11/

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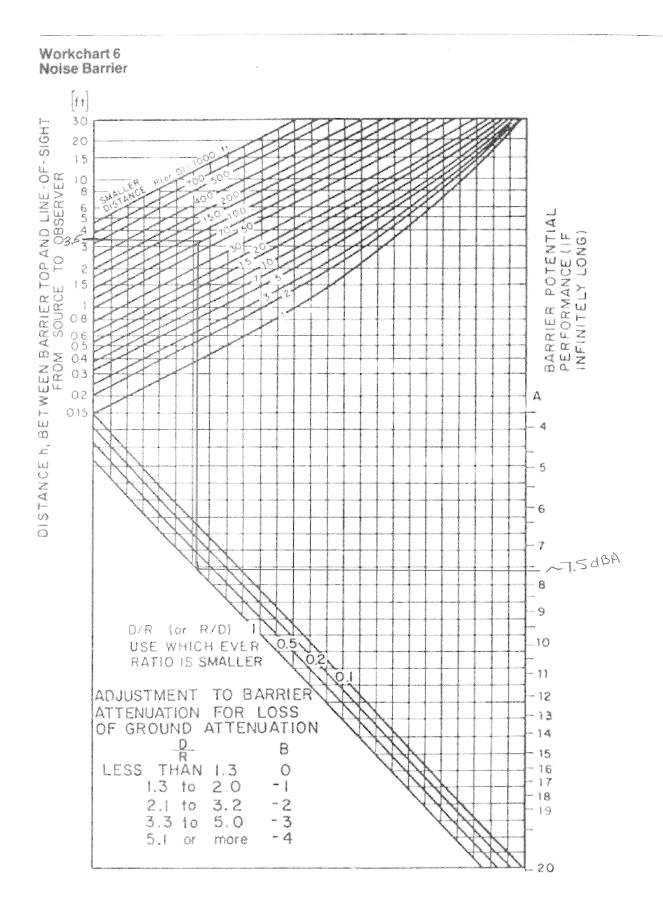
Workchart 5 Noise Barrier	Enter the valu	es for:			ÓÓŚŚERVER
To find R, D and h from Site Elevations and Distances	Ha:	1. in 19 de ains de sonn de sonn de s	R'=:	in chailte is an	Afffettitterr
(c) A statistic in proceeding in the state of the stat	S - ministration and and and and		0'=		ELEVATIONS
Fill out the following worksheet (all quantities are in feet):	Q =	landare anne describes a l		A-R	
1. Elevation of barrier top minus elevation of so	burce	ſ٢	190] - [\$ 189] = [1, 0]
2. Elevation of observer minus elevation of sou	rce	[o	184] - [^s 189	$] = [^{2} - 5.0]$
3. Map distance between source and observer	(R' + D')				[3 150]
4. Map distance between barrier and source	(R')				[4 75]
5. Line 2 divided by line 3		[2] ÷ [3] = [5-0.0333]33333]
6. Square the quantity on line 5 (i.e., multiply it always positive	by itself);	[5] × [⁵	$[1111[11100.0^{\circ}] = [$
7. 40% of line 6		ſ	0.4] × [°] = [70.0004]44444
8. One minus line 7		[1.0] - [7] = [* 0.99955556]
9. Line 5 times line 4 (will be negative if line 2 is n	egative)	[5		$] \times [4]$	$] = [^{9}-2.499 - 49975]$
10. Line 1 minus line 9		Ľ] [9] = [10.3,499999975]
11. Line 10 times line 8		[10] × [8] = [13.498] = 10
12. Line 5 times line 10		[5] × [10] = [12 - 0.1166666647]
13. Line 4 divided by line 8		[4] = [1375.03]334812]
14. Line 13 plus line 12		[13] + [¹²] = [1474.9169] = 8
15. Line 3 minus line 4		[3] [4	$] = [15 \neg 5]$
16. Line 15 divided by line 8		[15] ÷ [8] = [1875.033348127
17. Line 16 minus line 12		[16] - [12] = [1775,1500] = 0

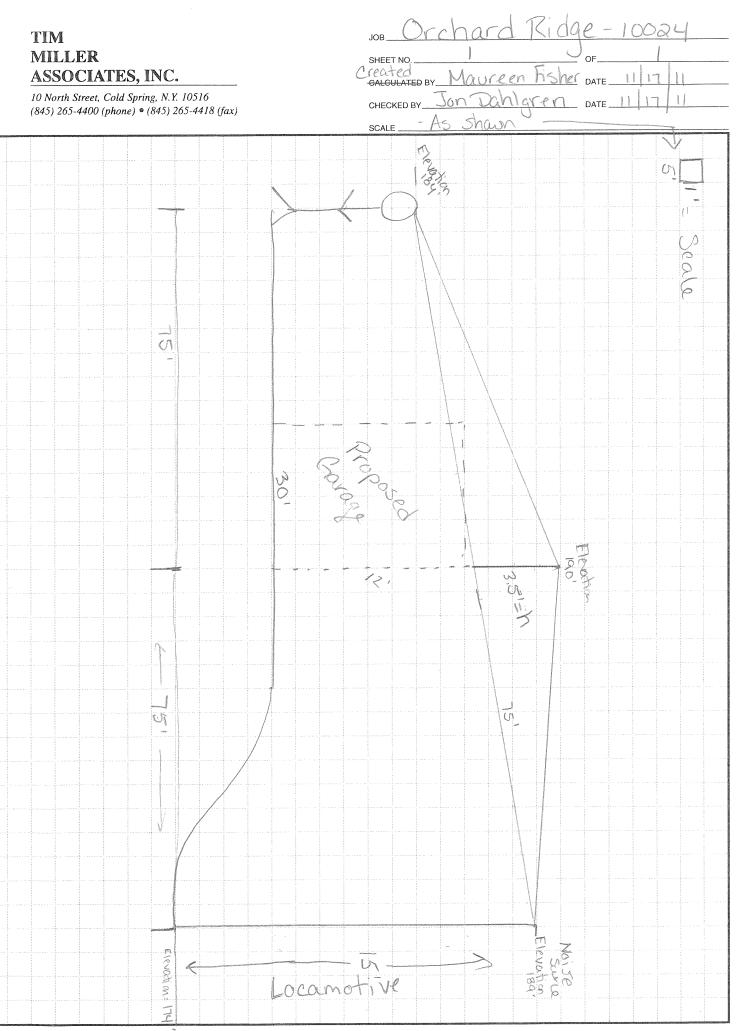
[Note: the value on line 2 may be negative, in which case so will the values on lines 5,9, and 12; line 1 may also be negative. Remember, then, in

lines 10, 14, and 17, that adding a negative number is the same as subtracting: x + (-y) = x - y. And subtracting a negative number is like adding: x - (-y) = x + y.

Round off R and D to nearest integer, h to one decimal place.

h=3.5





PRODUCT 204-1 (Single Sheets) 205-1 (Padded)