RODNEY STEVENS ACOUSTICS
Acoustic Consultants

REPORT R210916R1

Revision 1

Traffic Noise Assessment

Proposed Subdivision

89 - 115 O'Connell Street, Caddens

PREPARED FOR:
Legacy Property

26 October 2021

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Traffic Noise Assessment

Proposed Subdivision

89 - 115 O'Connell Street, Caddens

PREPARED BY:

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Reference	Status	Date	Prepared	Checked	Authorised
R210788R1	Revision 0	21 October 2021	Camilo Castillo	Rodney Stevens	Rodney Stevens
R210788R1	Revision 1	26 October 2021	Camilo Castillo	Rodney Stevens	Rodney Stevens

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1 INTRODUCTION

Rodney Stevens Acoustics Pty Ltd (here forth referred to as RSA) has been engaged by Legacy Property to conduct a road noise impact assessment for development application (DA) lodgement of the proposed residential development at 89 - 115 O'Connell Street, Caddens

This report addresses the road traffic noise impacts from O'Connell Street and O'Connell Lane on the amenity of the proposed residential dwelling.

This assessment is to form part of the supporting documentation for the DA submission to Penrith City Council. Specific acoustic terminology is used in this report. An explanation of common acoustic terms is provided in Appendix A.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The proposed subdivision is located at 89 - 115 O'Connell Street, Caddens. The site will be bounded by empty lots to the north and west and residential dwellings to the south and east. The site and its surroundings are shown in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1 Site Location

Aerial image courtesy of Google Maps © 2021

3 BASELINE NOISE SURVEY

3.1 Unattended Noise Monitoring

In order to characterise the existing acoustical environment of the area, unattended noise monitoring was conducted between Monday 11th October and Tuesday 20th October 2021 at the logging location shown in Figure 2-1. Two noise loggers were set up on site. The first logger was located on the northern side of the site overlooking O'Connell Street. The second logger was located on the western of the site overlooking O'Connell Lane.

Logger locations were selected with consideration to other noise sources which may influence readings, security issues for noise monitoring equipment and gaining permission for access from residents and landowners.

Instrumentation for the survey comprised of two RION NL-42 environmental noise loggers (serial numbers 572558 and 572542) fitted with microphone windshields. Calibration of the logger was checked prior to and following measurements. Drift in calibration did not exceed ±0.5 dB(A). All equipment carried appropriate and current NATA (or manufacturer) calibration certificates. Measured data has been filtered to remove extraneous data cause by unknow sources

The logger determines L_{A1}, L_{A10}, L_{A90} and L_{Aeq} levels of the ambient noise. L_{A1}, L_{A10}, L_{A90} are the levels exceeded for 1%, 10% and 90% of the sample time respectively (see Glossary for definitions in Appendix A). Detailed results at the monitoring location are presented in graphical format in Appendix B. The graphs show measured values of L_{A1}, L_{A10}, L_{A90} and L_{Aeq} for each 15-minute monitoring period.

3.2 Noise Intrusion (State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007)

To assess noise intrusion into the proposed dwelling, the data obtained from the first logger location has been processed to establish representative ambient noise levels at the facades most exposed to both roads.

The time periods used for this assessment are as defined in the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007and the Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads Interim Guideline. Results are presented below in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Traffic Noise Levels Corresponding to Defined SEPP 2007 Periods

Location	Period	External Noise Levels dB(A)
Approximately 10m from O'Connell Street	Day Time 7:00 am - 10:00 pm	$L_{Aeq(15hour)}$ 63
	Night Time 10:00 pm - 7:00 am	$L_{Aeq(9hour)}$ 56
Approximately 10m from O'Connell Lane	Day Time 7:00 am - 10:00 pm	$L_{Aeq(15hour)}$ 61
	Night Time 10:00 pm - 7:00 am	$L_{Aeq(9hour)}$ 56

4 NOISE GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

4.1 Road Noise Criteria

The determination of an acceptable level of traffic noise impacting the internal residential spaces requires consideration of the activities carried out within the space and the degree to which noise will interfere with those activities.

As sleep is the activity most affected by traffic noise, bedrooms are considered to be the most sensitive internal living areas. Higher levels of noise are acceptable in living areas without interfering with activities such as reading, listening to the television etc. Noise levels in utility spaces such as kitchens, bathrooms, laundries etc. can be higher.

4.1.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

The NSW Government's State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007) was introduced to facilitate the delivery of infrastructure across the State by improving regulatory certainty and efficiency. In accordance with the SEPP, Table 3.1 of the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure's "*Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads - Interim Guideline"* (the DP&I Guideline) of December 2008 provides noise criteria for residential and non-residential buildings. These criteria are summarised in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 DP&I Interim Guideline Noise Criteria

Type of occupancy	Noise Level dB(A)	Applicable time period
Sleeping areas (bedroom)	35	Night 10 pm to 7 am
Other habitable rooms (excl. garages, kitchens, bathrooms & hallways)	40	At any time

Note 1: Airborne noise is calculated as $L_{Aeq(15hour)}$ daytime and $L_{Aeq(9hour)}$ night-time

The following guidance is also provided in the DP&I Guideline:

> *"These criteria apply to all forms of residential buildings as well as aged care and nursing home facilities. For some residential buildings, the applicants may wish to apply more stringent design goals in response to market demand for a higher quality living environment.*
>
> *The night-time "sleeping areas" criterion is 5 dB(A) more stringent than the "living areas" criteria to promote passive acoustic design principles. For example, designing the building such that sleeping areas are less exposed to road or rail noise than living areas may result in less onerous requirements for glazing, wall construction and acoustic seals. If internal noise levels with windows or doors open exceed the criteria by more than 10 dB(A), the design of the ventilation for these rooms should be such that occupants can leave windows closed, if they so desire, and also to meet the ventilation requirements of the Building Code of Australia."*

The noise criteria presented in Section 4.1.1 and in Table 4-1 apply to a 'windows closed condition'. Standard window glazing of a building will typically attenuate noise ingress by 20 dB(A) with windows closed and 10 dB(A) with windows open (allowing for natural ventilation). Accordingly, the external noise threshold above which a dwelling will require mechanical ventilation is an $L_{Aeq(9hour)}$ 55 dB(A) for bedrooms and $L_{Aeq(15hour)}$ 60 dB(A) for other areas.

Where windows must be kept closed, the adopted ventilation systems must meet the requirements of the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standard 1668 – The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings.

5 NOISE IMPACT ASSESMENT

5.1 Traffic Noise Assessment

In order to ascertain the future traffic noise levels from O'Connell Street and O'Connell Lane, a future traffic noise model was calculated based on the future AADT traffic flows as prepared by Transport and Traffic Planning Associates (TTPA). The future traffic flow diagram is presented in Appendix E.

Based on the future AADT traffic flow of 18165 vehicle on O'Connell Lane and 8115 vehicles on O'Connell Street and using a 4% heavy vehicle percentage, the calculated traffic noise levels \are presented in the table below

Table 5-1 Future Traffic noise levels

Location	Period	External Noise Levels dB(A)
North Boundary O'Connell Street	Day Time 7:00 am - 10:00 pm	$L_{Aeq(15hour)}$ 68
	Night Time 10:00 pm - 7:00 am	$L_{Aeq(9hour)}$ 59
West Boundary O'Connell Lane	Day Time 7:00 am - 10:00 pm	$L_{Aeq(15hour)}$ 67
	Night Time 10:00 pm - 7:00 am	$L_{Aeq(9hour)}$ 59

The final façade noise levels were predicted for each time period taking into account the distance attenuation from each respective source, virtual source, façade's orientation and any barrier effects.

The required noise reduction via the building façade for each respective room for each time period will be compared to determine the appropriate design criteria levels.

It is typically accepted that an open window (fractionally open to meet ventilation requirements) results in an attenuation of external noise by 10 dB. This reduction has been used to predict the room noise level in the window open condition.

5.2 Recommended Noise Control Treatment

The calculation procedure establishes the required noise insulation performance of each surface component such that the internal noise level is achieved whilst an equal contribution of traffic noise energy is distributed across each component. Building envelope components with a greater surface area must therefore offer increased noise insulation performance.

The recommended acoustic treatment is based on the following floor finishes:

- Bedrooms: Carpet and underlay
- Living Room Hard Flooring
- Kitchen/Wet Areas: Tiles

The acoustic requirements shown in this report may increase further where the bedroom floor finishes are tiled or timber.

All recommendations must be checked by others to ensure compliance with other non-acoustic requirements that Council or other authority may impose (e.g. Thermal requirements for BASIX compliance).

5.3 Glazing

The R_w rating required for each window will vary from room to room. Recommendations for windows also apply to any other item of glazing located on the external facade of the building in a habitable room unless otherwise stated.

Note that the R_w rating is required for the complete glazing and frame assembly. The minimum glazing thicknesses will not necessarily meet the required R_w rating without an appropriate frame system. It will be therefore necessary to provide a window glass and frame system having a laboratory tested acoustic performance meeting the requirements in Section 4.

The window systems must be tested in accordance with both of the following:

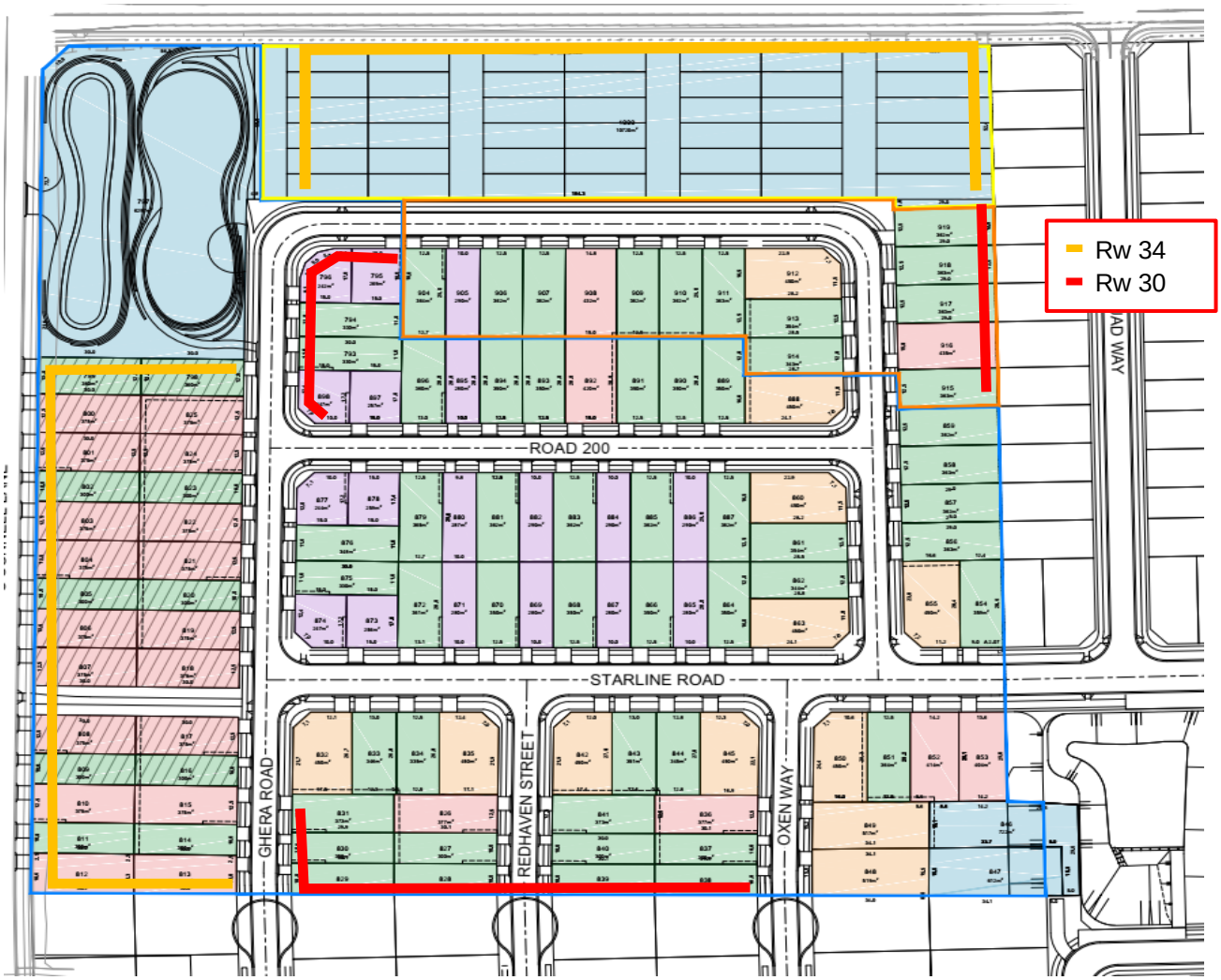
- Australian Window Association Industry Code of Practice Window and Door – Method of Acoustic Testing; and
- AS 1191 Acoustics – Method for laboratory measurement of airborne sound insulation of building elements.

It is necessary to submit such Laboratory certification for the proposed glazing systems (i.e. windows and framing systems) (e.g. NAL or CSIRO) for approval by RSA prior to ordering or commitment.

The entire frame associated with the glazing must be sealed into the structural opening using acoustic mastics and backer rods. Normal weather proofing details do not necessarily provide the full acoustic insulation potential of the window system. The manufacturers' installation instructions for the correct acoustic sealing of the frame must be followed.

It is possible that structural demands for wind loading or fire rating or the like may require more substantial glass and framing assemblies than nominated above. Where this is the case the acoustic requirements must clearly be superseded by the structural or fire rating demands.

Figure 5-1 Ground Level Rw Requirements



The recommended glazing systems presented above are indicative only. Care should be taken when selecting the system to ensure the acoustic rating (Rw) is verified through laboratory tested data. As a guide, the following table presents the Rw ratings of different glass thicknesses, please note that these are shown as a guide only, all final glazing system selections must comply with the requirements in Section 5.3.

Table 5-2 Glass Thickness Guideline

Glass Thickness	Rw Rating (Glass Pane Only)
5mm	26
6mm	28
6.38mm Laminated	32
8.38 Laminated	34

10.38 Laminated	36
12.38 Laminated	37
4mm – 50mm Airgap – 6mm Double Glazed	41

5.4 Roof/Ceiling

The overall acoustic rating required is Rw + Ctr 40 (minimum). This can be achieved by the following construction:

- A steel metal roof with minimum Bradford Anticon 60 MD over timber or steel purlins
- 165mm Bradford Gold Batts R 3.0;
- Rondo suspended ceiling system with Gyprock resilient mounts
- 1 x 10mm Gyprock Superchek Plasterboard (minimum 10.4 kg/m^2 density)

If ventilators, heat extraction units or other openings into the ceiling cavity for lighting, ventilation, decoration or other purposes are to be provided, then care should be taken to ensure that such units are properly attenuated and all penetrations are properly sealed off so as not to degrade the rating of the roof/ceiling construction system. Care should also be taken to avoid any noise paths into the ceiling cavity via the eaves.

5.5 External Walls

The following wall construction recommendations are given as guidance only. The client is responsible for selecting adequate systems in order to achieve the recommended acoustic ratings.

5.5.1 Masonry Walls

It is understood that the existing external walls are rendered masonry. The masonry external walls will be required to achieve a rating of R_w 50. This Rw rating is generally achieved with a standard construction with insulation. No further acoustic requirements are needed

5.6 Detailing

Note that well-detailed construction and careful installation is needed to achieve the required R_w acoustic ratings. All gaps are to be minimised and fully sealed with an acoustic rated sealant, such as FireBan One by Bostik or Sikaflex Pro 2HP by Sika.

5.7 Mechanical Plant Noise Assessment

A specific mechanical plant selection has not been supplied at this stage. It is anticipated that the building will be serviced by typical mechanical ventilation/air conditioning equipment.

It is likely that the relevant noise criteriamayl be met through the use of conventional noise control methods (e.g. selection of equipment on the basis of quiet operation and, where necessary, providing enclosures, localised barriers, silencers and lined ductwork).

An appropriately qualified acoustic consultant should review the mechanical plant associated with the development at the detailed design stage when final plant selections have been made.

6 CONCLUSION

Rodney Stevens Acoustics has conducted a noise impact assessment of the proposed residential development at 9 - 115 O'Connell Street, Caddens. The noise impact assessment has assessed the noise generation and intrusion of the site and compared it with the noise criteria required by in Penrith City Council and other relevant standards.

A noise survey has been conducted and the processed data has been used to determine traffic noise from O'Connell Street and O'Connell Lane at the project site.

Based on the noise impact study conducted, the proposed development is assessed to comply with the SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007 noise criteria with recommendations from this report. It is therefore recommended that planning approval be granted for the proposed development on the basis of acoustics.

Noise emissions criteria for mechanical plant have not been stablished at this stage, a future noise survey may be required once the mechanical plan schedules are available.

Approved:-

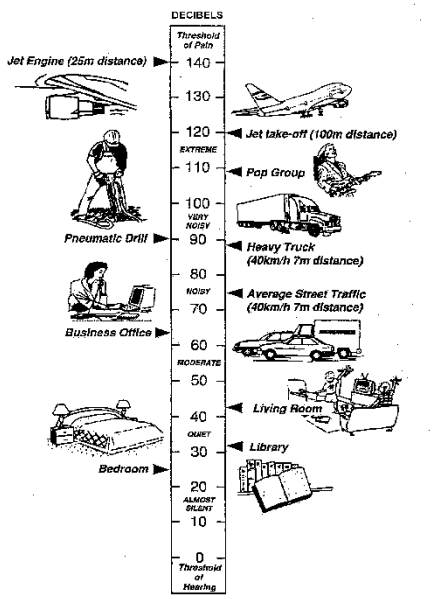
Rodney Stevens

Manager/Principal

Appendix A – Acoustic Terminology

A-weighted sound pressure	The human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at different frequencies. People are more sensitive to sound in the range of 1 to 4 kHz (1000 – 4000 vibrations per second) and less sensitive to lower and higher frequency sound. During noise measurement an electronic '*A-weighting*' frequency filter is applied to the measured sound level *dB(A)* to account for these sensitivities. Other frequency weightings (B, C and D) are less commonly used. Sound measured without a filter is denoted as linear weighted dB(linear).
Ambient noise	The total noise in a given situation, inclusive of all noise source contributions in the near and far field.
Community annoyance	Includes noise annoyance due to: character of the noise (e.g. sound pressure level, tonality, impulsiveness, low-frequency content) character of the environment (e.g. very quiet suburban, suburban, urban, near industry) miscellaneous circumstances (e.g. noise avoidance possibilities, cognitive noise, unpleasant associations) human activity being interrupted (e.g. sleep, communicating, reading, working, listening to radio/TV, recreation).
Compliance	The process of checking that source noise levels meet with the noise limits in a statutory context.
Cumulative noise level	The total level of noise from all sources.
Extraneous noise	Noise resulting from activities that are not typical to the area. Atypical activities may include construction, and traffic generated by holiday periods and by special events such as concerts or sporting events. Normal daily traffic is not considered to be extraneous.
Feasible and reasonable measures	Feasibility relates to engineering considerations and what is practical to build; reasonableness relates to the application of judgement in arriving at a decision, taking into account the following factors: Noise mitigation benefits (amount of noise reduction provided, number of people protected). Cost of mitigation (cost of mitigation versus benefit provided). Community views (aesthetic impacts and community wishes). Noise levels for affected land uses (existing and future levels, and changes in noise levels).

Impulsiveness	Impulsive noise is noise with a high peak of short duration or a sequence of these peaks. Impulsive noise is also considered annoying.
Low frequency	Noise containing major components in the low-frequency range (20 to 250 Hz) of the frequency spectrum.
Noise criteria	The general set of non-mandatory noise levels for protecting against intrusive noise (for example, background noise plus 5 dB) and loss of amenity (e.g. noise levels for various land use).
Noise level (goal)	A noise level that should be adopted for planning purposes as the highest acceptable noise level for the specific area, land use and time of day.
Noise limits	Enforceable noise levels that appear in conditions on consents and licences. The noise limits are based on achievable noise levels, which the proponent has predicted can be met during the environmental assessment. Exceedance of the noise limits can result in the requirement for either the development of noise management plans or legal action.
Performance-based goals	Goals specified in terms of the outcomes/performance to be achieved, but not in terms of the means of achieving them.
Rating Background Level (RBL)	The rating background level is the overall single figure background level representing each day, evening and night time period. The rating background level is the 10th percentile min L_{A90} noise level measured over all day, evening and night time monitoring periods.
Receptor	The noise-sensitive land use at which noise from a development can be heard.
Sleep disturbance	Awakenings and disturbance of sleep stages.
Sound and decibels (dB)	Sound (or noise) is caused by minute changes in atmospheric pressure that are detected by the human ear. The ratio between the quietest noise audible and that which should cause permanent hearing damage is a million times the change in sound pressure. To simplify this range the sound pressures are logarithmically converted to decibels from a reference level of 2 x 10-5 Pa. The picture below indicates typical noise levels from common noise sources.



dB is the abbreviation for decibel – a unit of sound measurement. It is equivalent to 10 times the logarithm (to base 10) of the ratio of a given sound pressure to a reference pressure.

Sound power Level (SWL)

The sound power level of a noise source is the sound energy emitted by the source. Notated as SWL, sound power levels are typically presented in *dB(A)*.

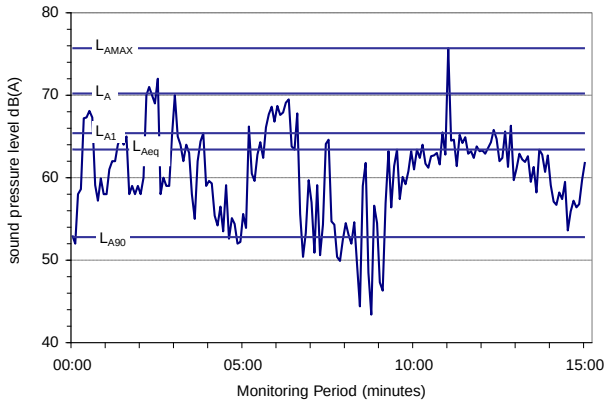
Sound Pressure Level (SPL)

The level of noise, usually expressed as SPL in *dB(A)*, as measured by a standard sound level meter with a pressure microphone. The sound pressure level in *dB(A)* gives a close indication of the subjective loudness of the noise.

Statistic noise levels

Noise levels varying over time (e.g. community noise, traffic noise, construction noise) are described in terms of the statistical exceedance level.

A hypothetical example of A weighted noise levels over a 15 minute measurement period is indicated in the following figure:

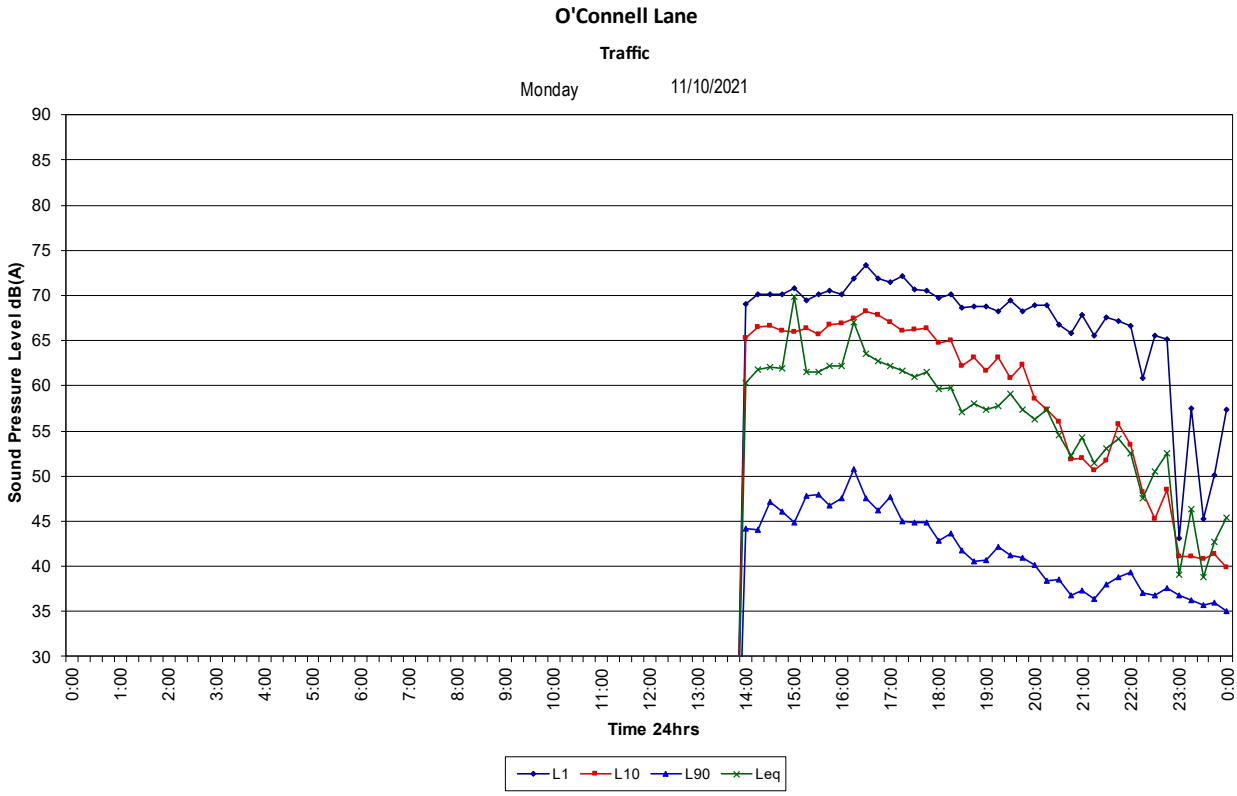


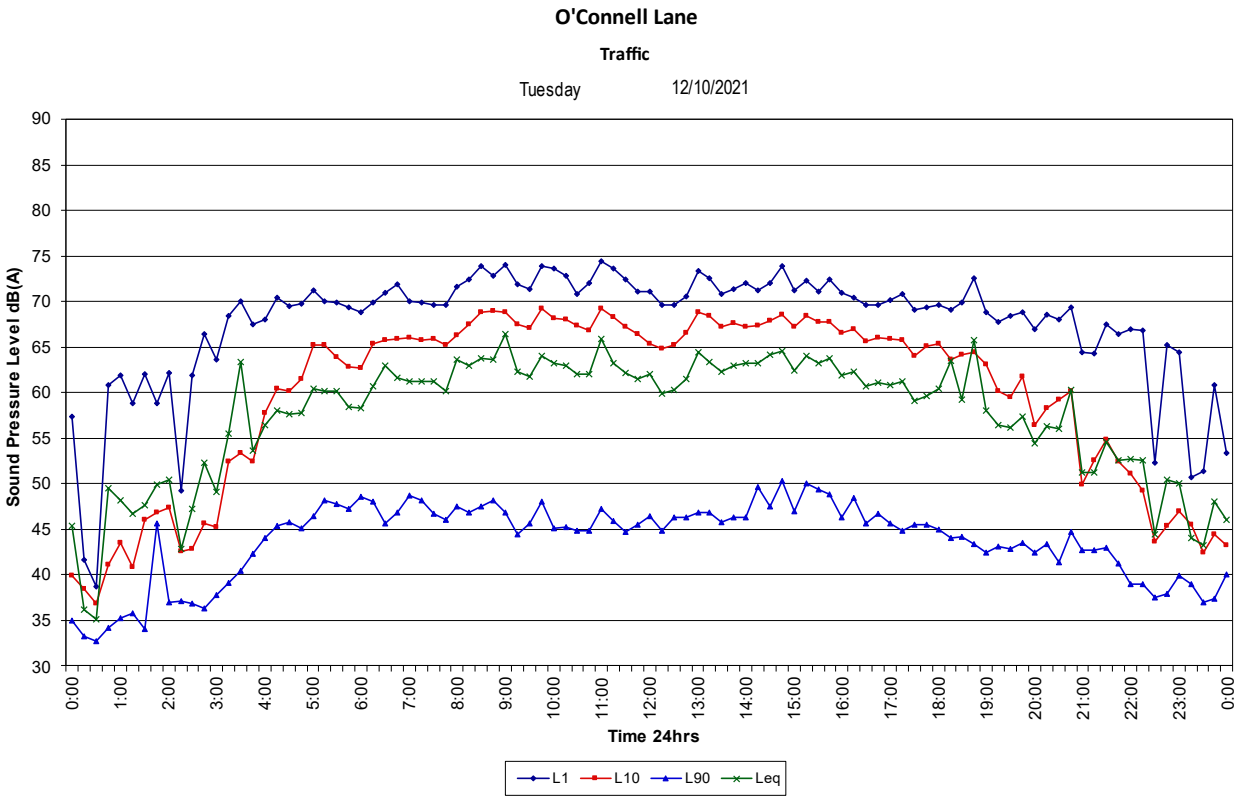
Key descriptors:

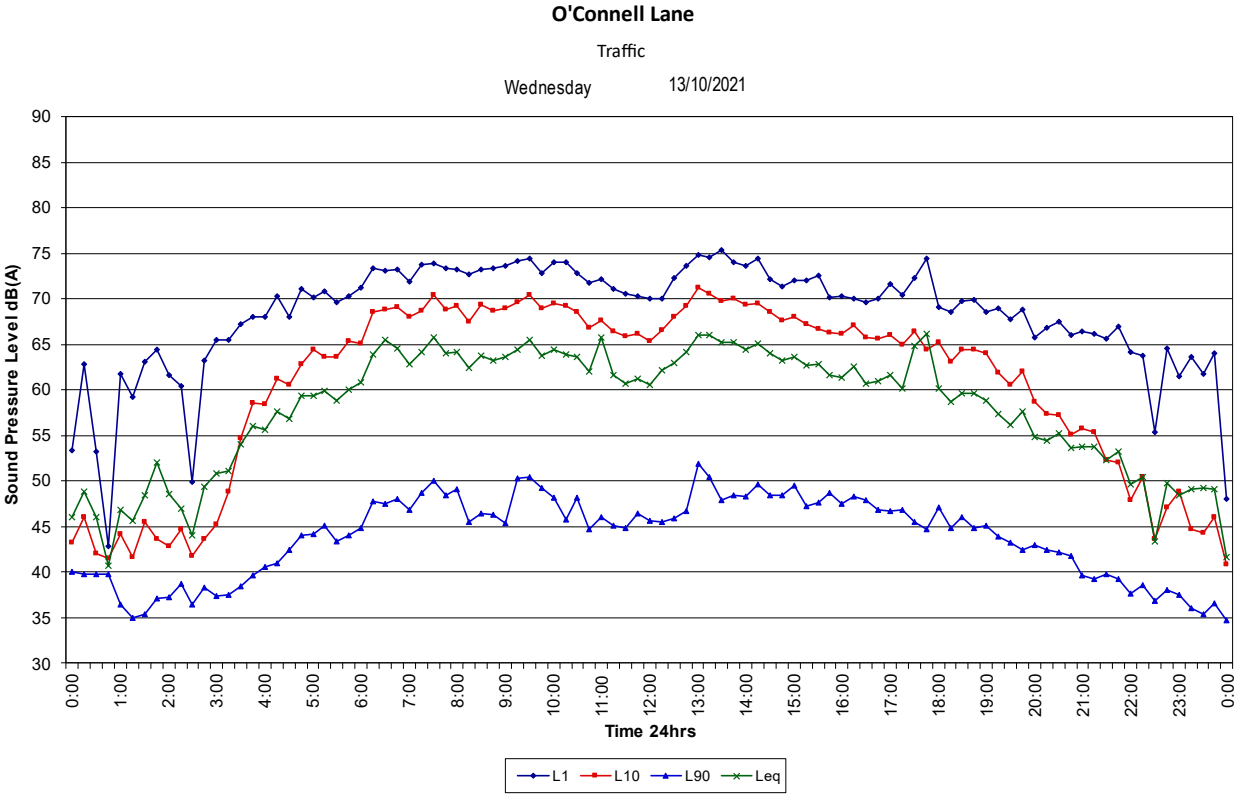
	L_{Amax} Maximum recorded noise level.
	L_{A1} The noise level exceeded for 1% of the 15 minute interval.
	L_{A10} Noise level present for 10% of the 15 minute interval. Commonly referred to the average maximum noise level.
	L_{Aeq} Equivalent continuous (energy average) A-weighted sound pressure level. It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustic energy as the corresponding time-varying sound.
	L_{A90} Noise level exceeded for 90% of time (background level). The average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration).
Threshold	The lowest sound pressure level that produces a detectable response (in an instrument/person).
Tonality	Tonal noise contains one or more prominent tones (and characterised by a distinct frequency components) and is considered more annoying. A 2 to 5 dB(A) penalty is typically applied to noise sources with tonal characteristics

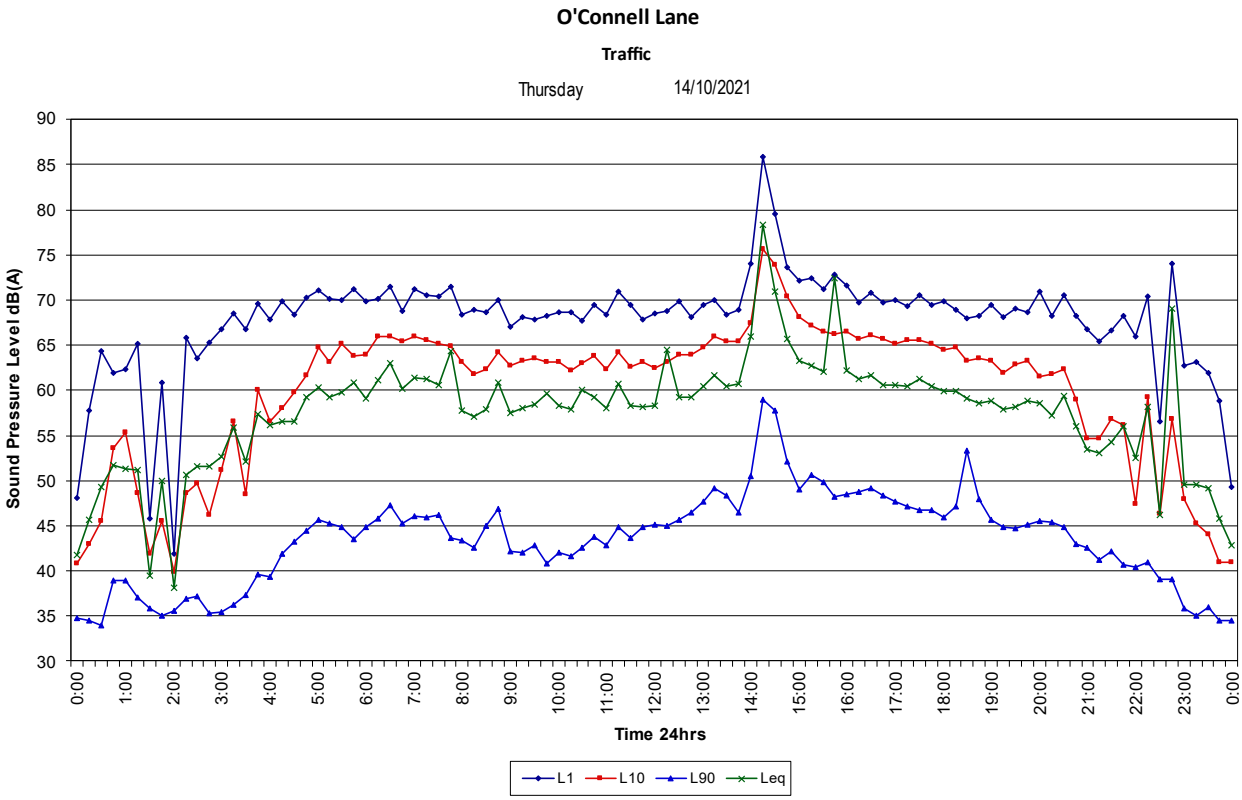
Appendix B – Logger Graphs

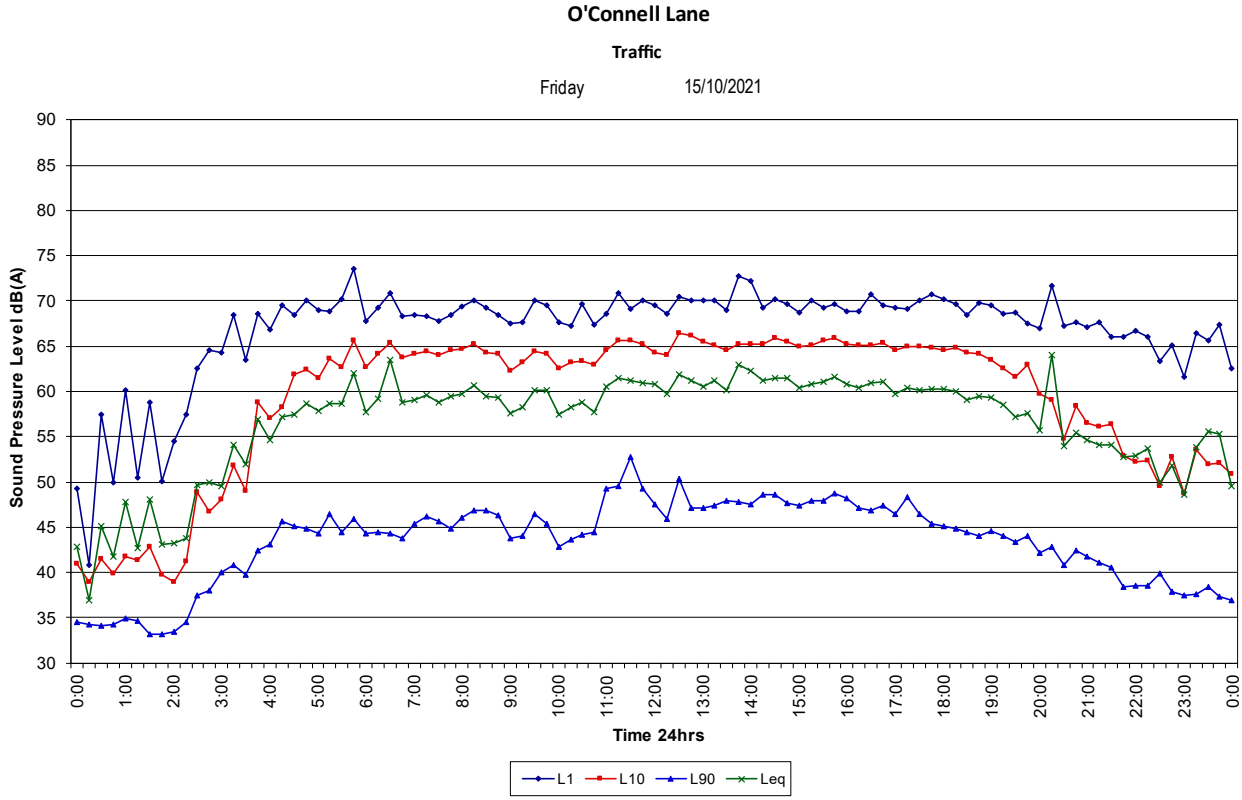
Traffic Logger – O'Connell Lane

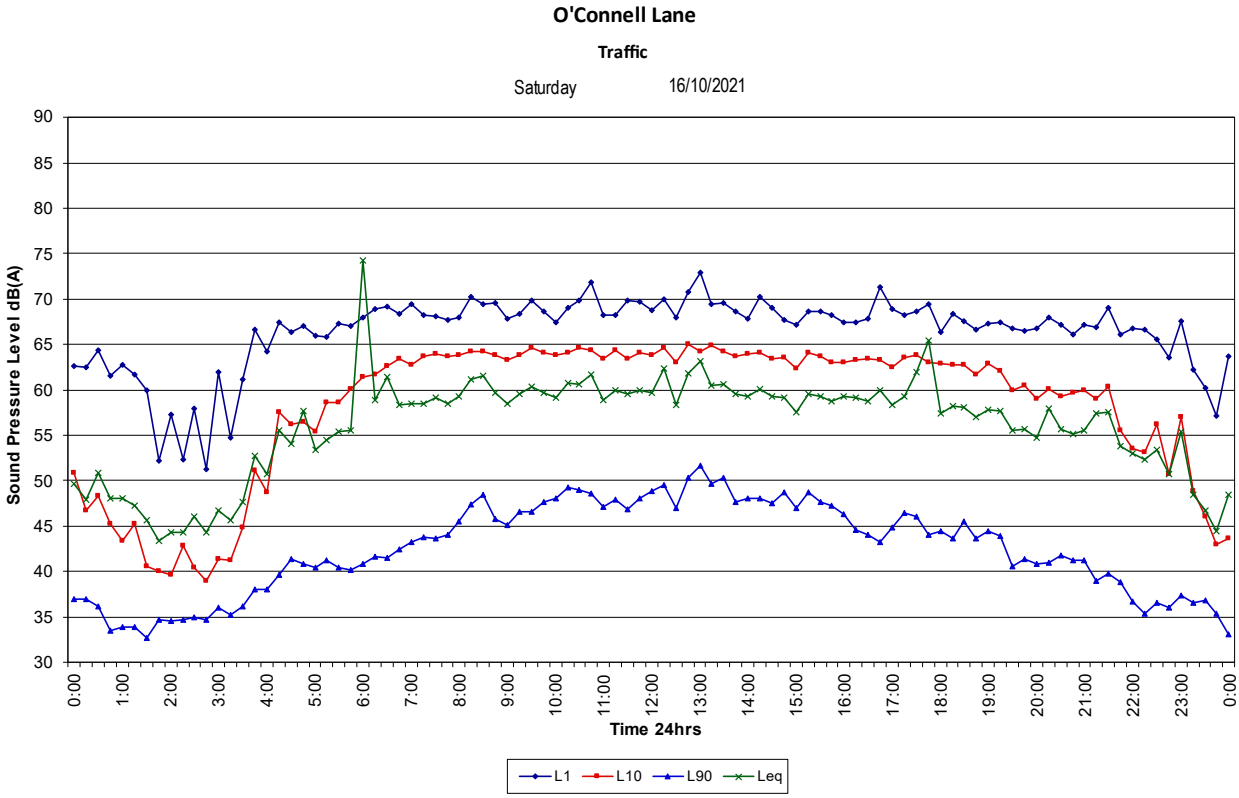


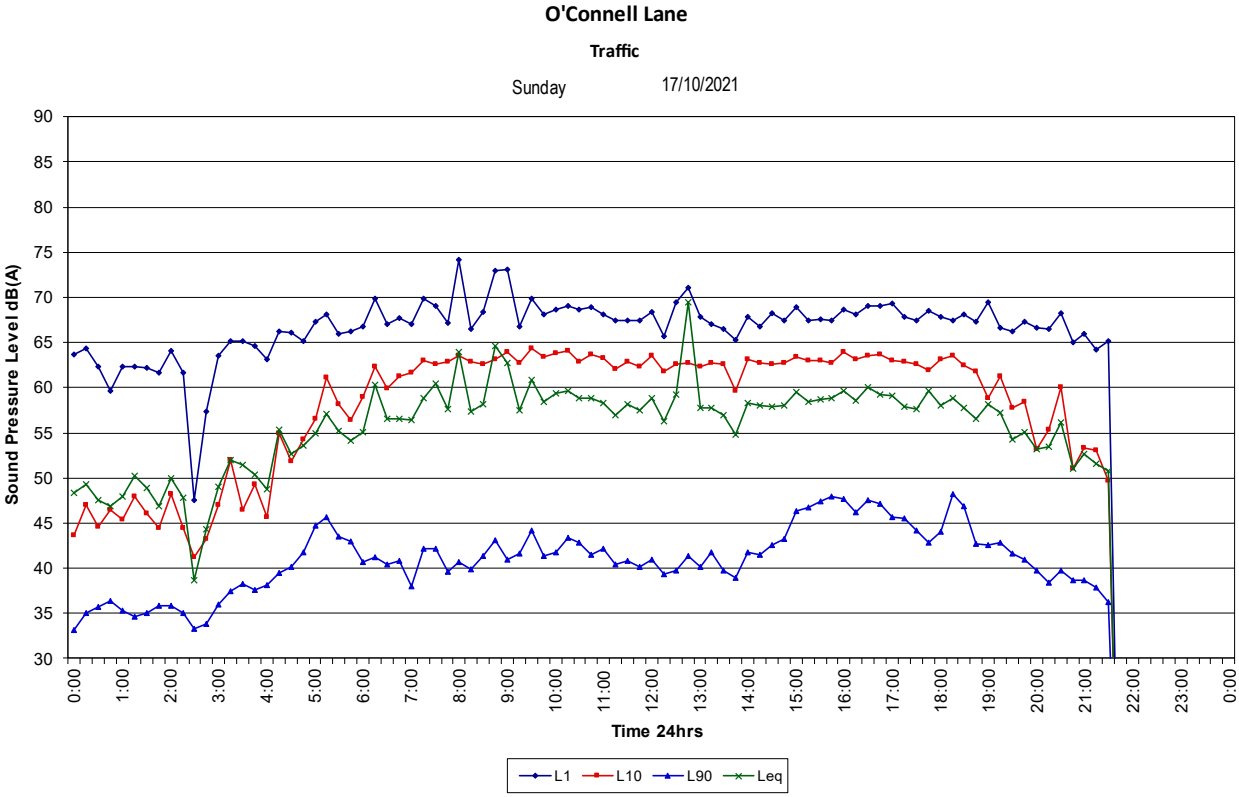




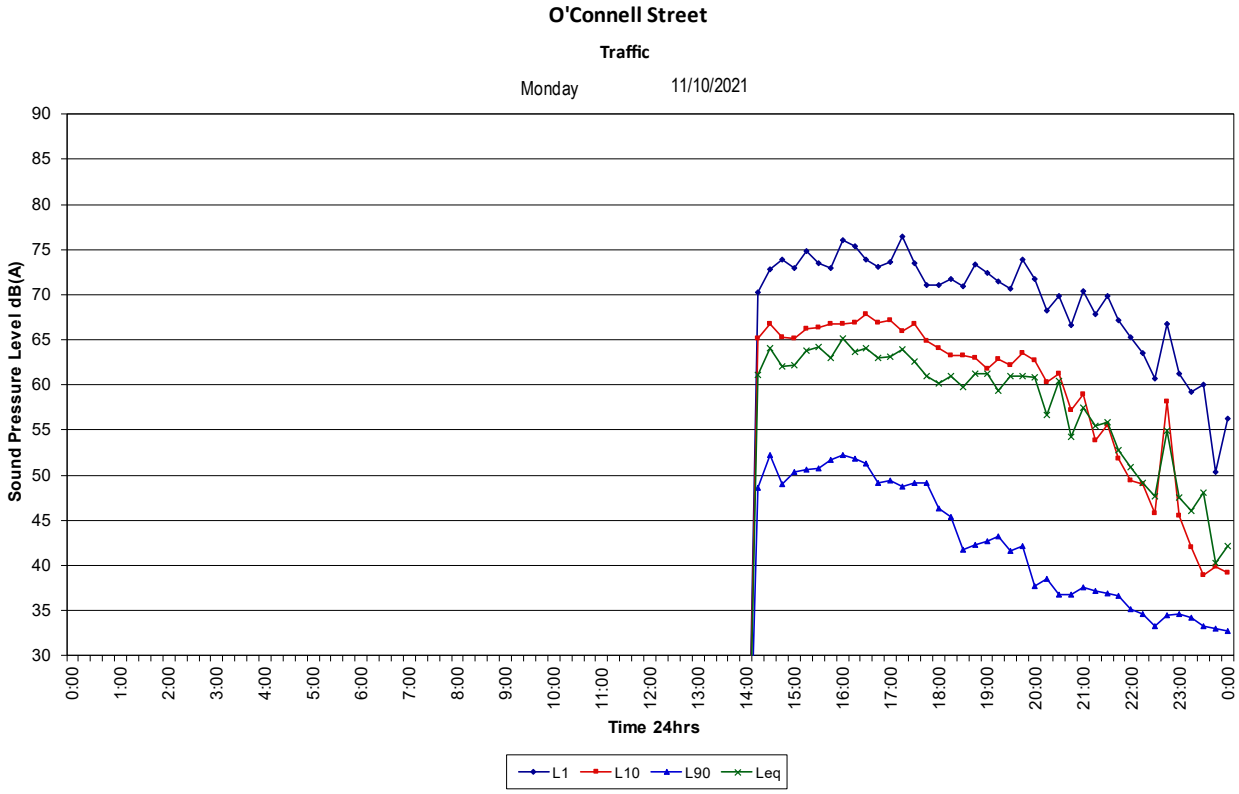


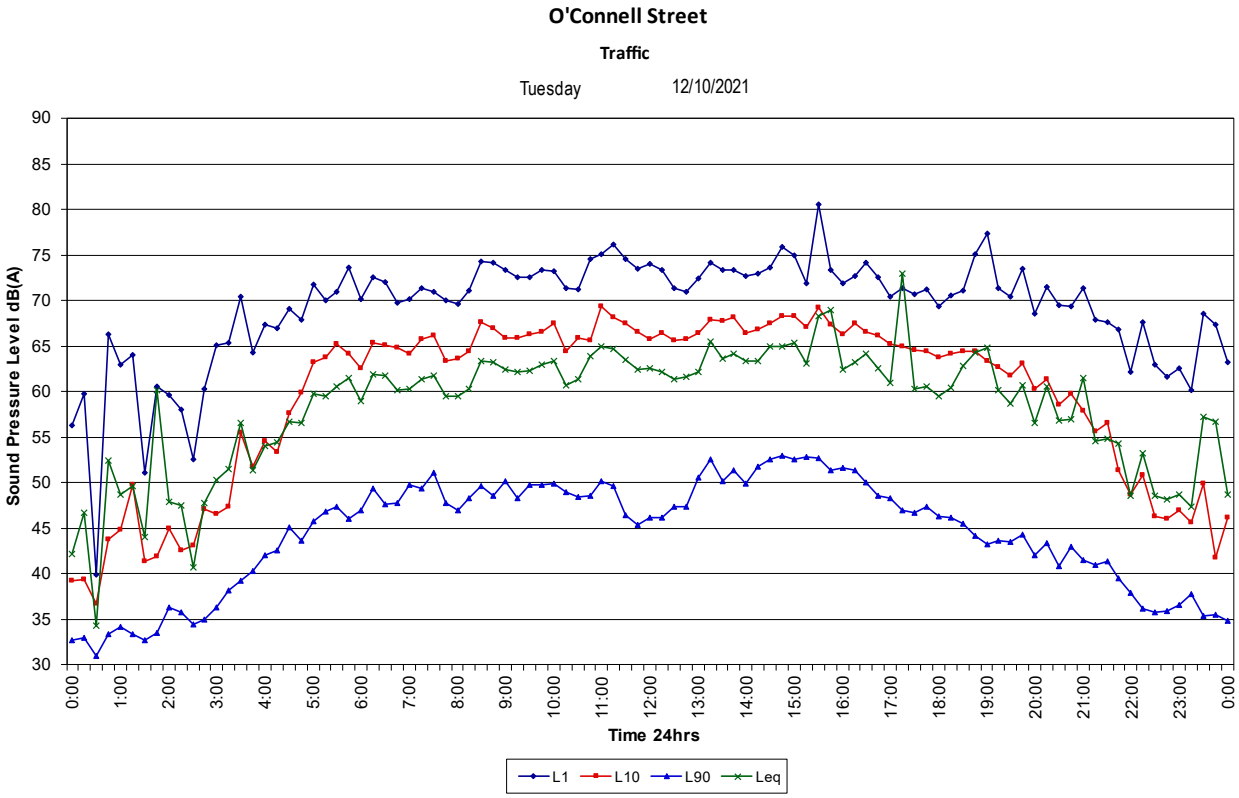


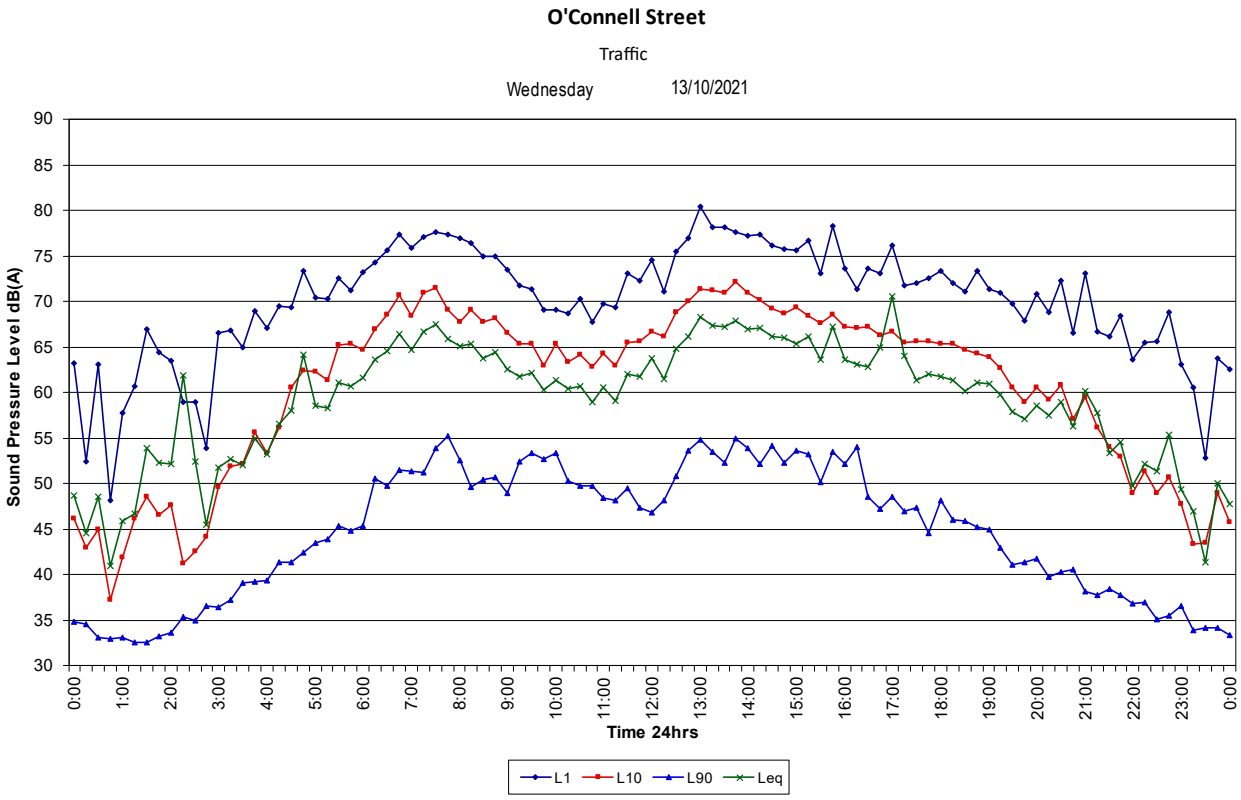


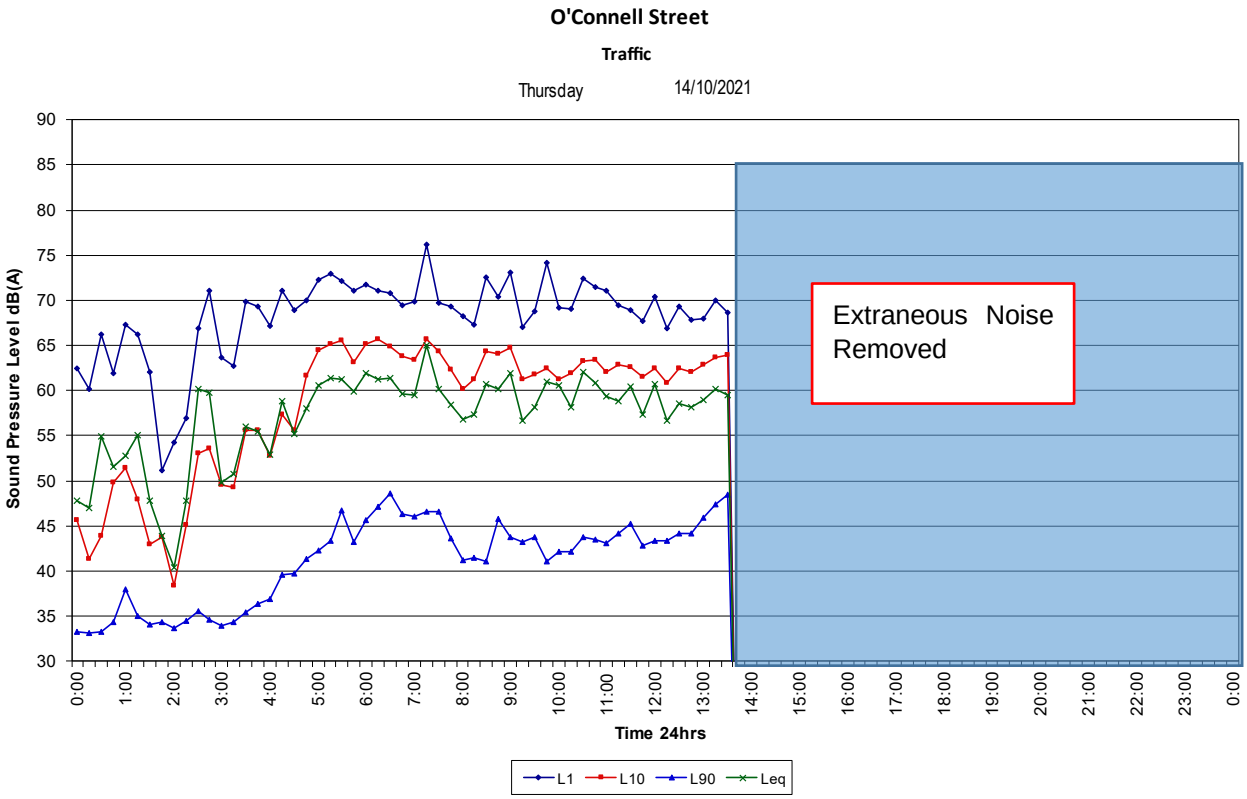


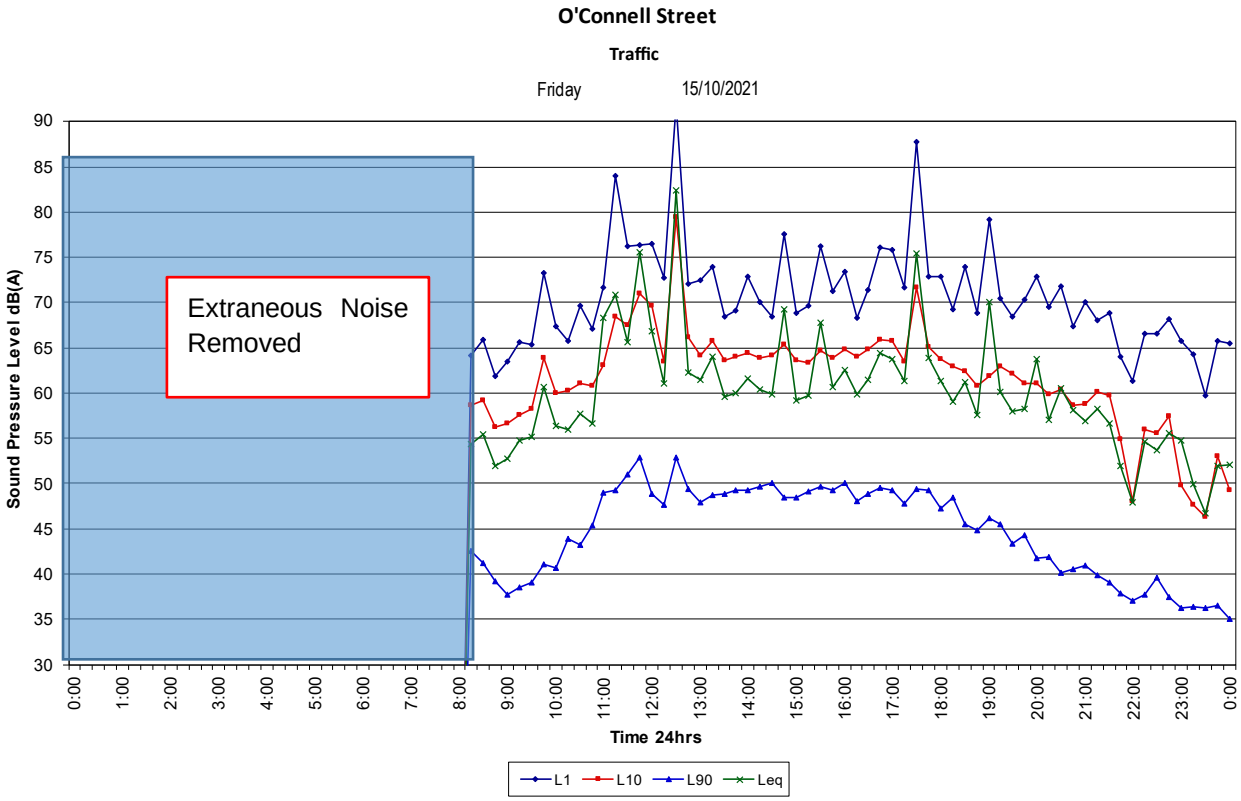
Traffic Logger – O'Connell Street

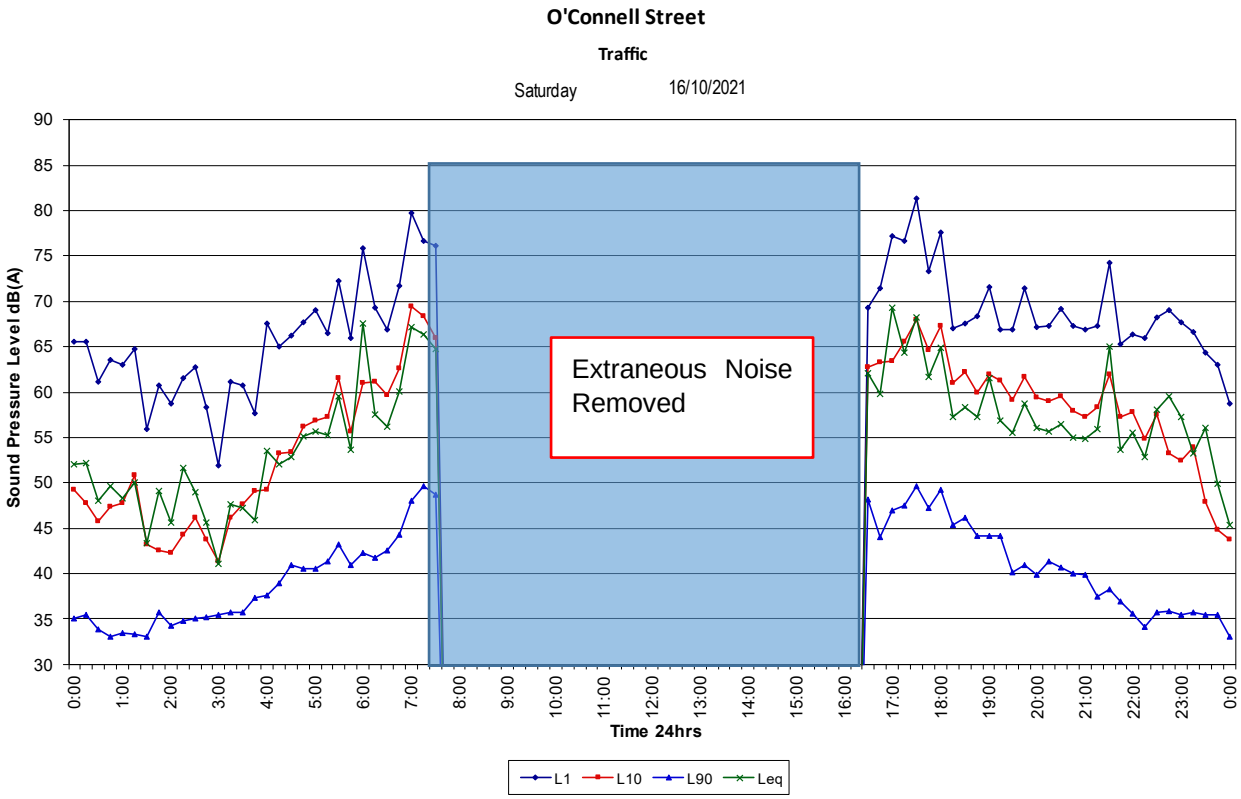


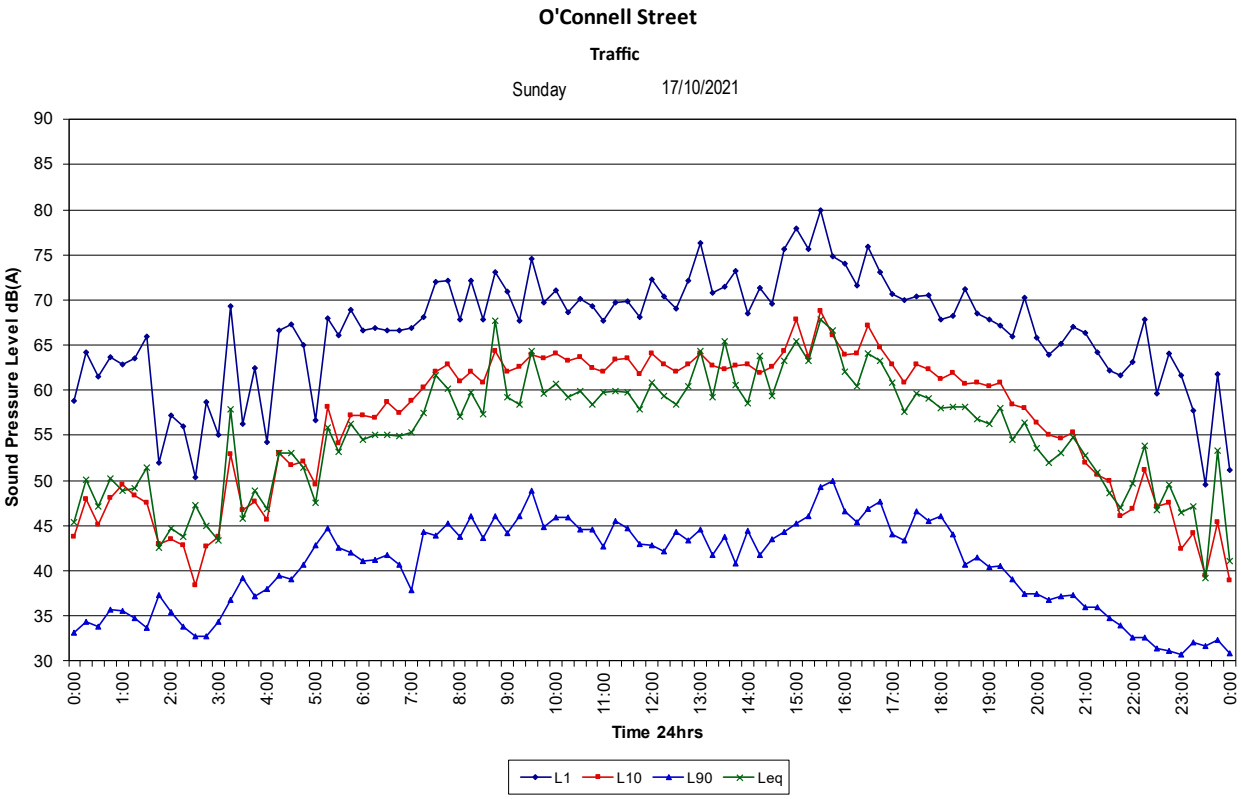


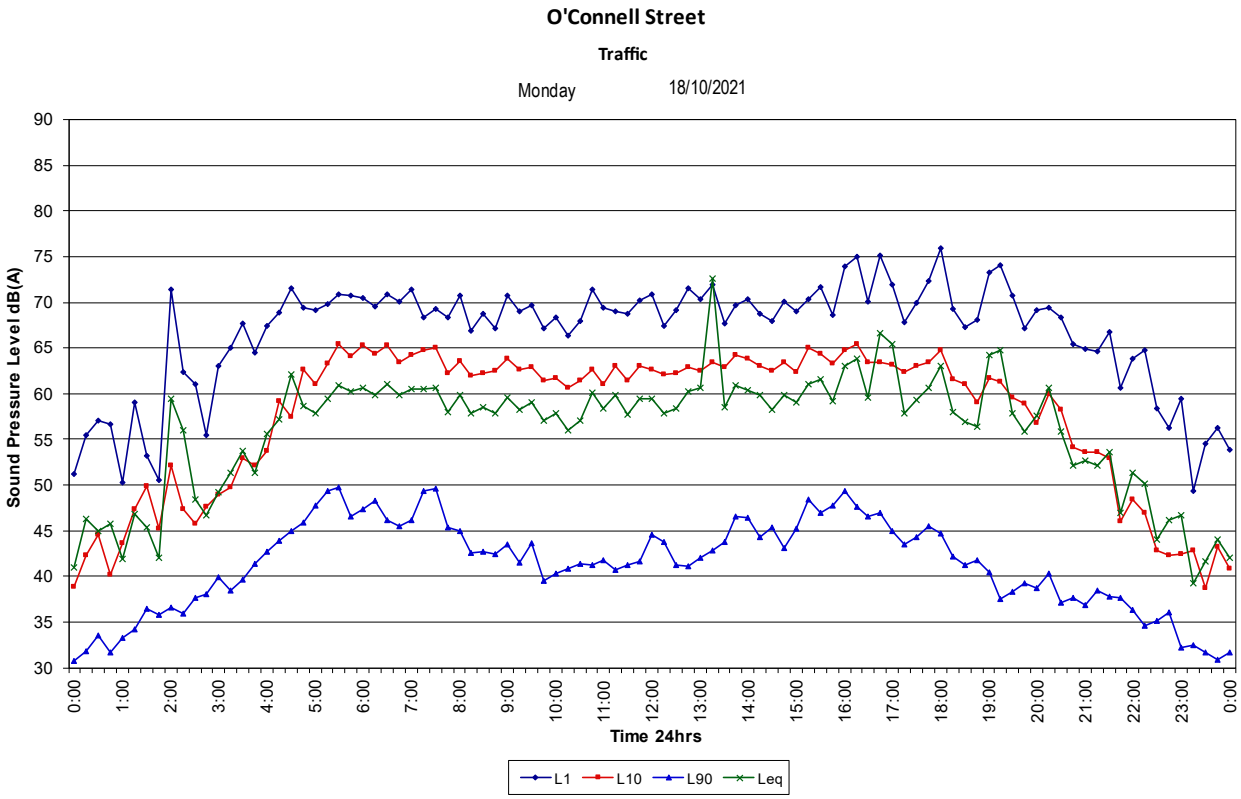


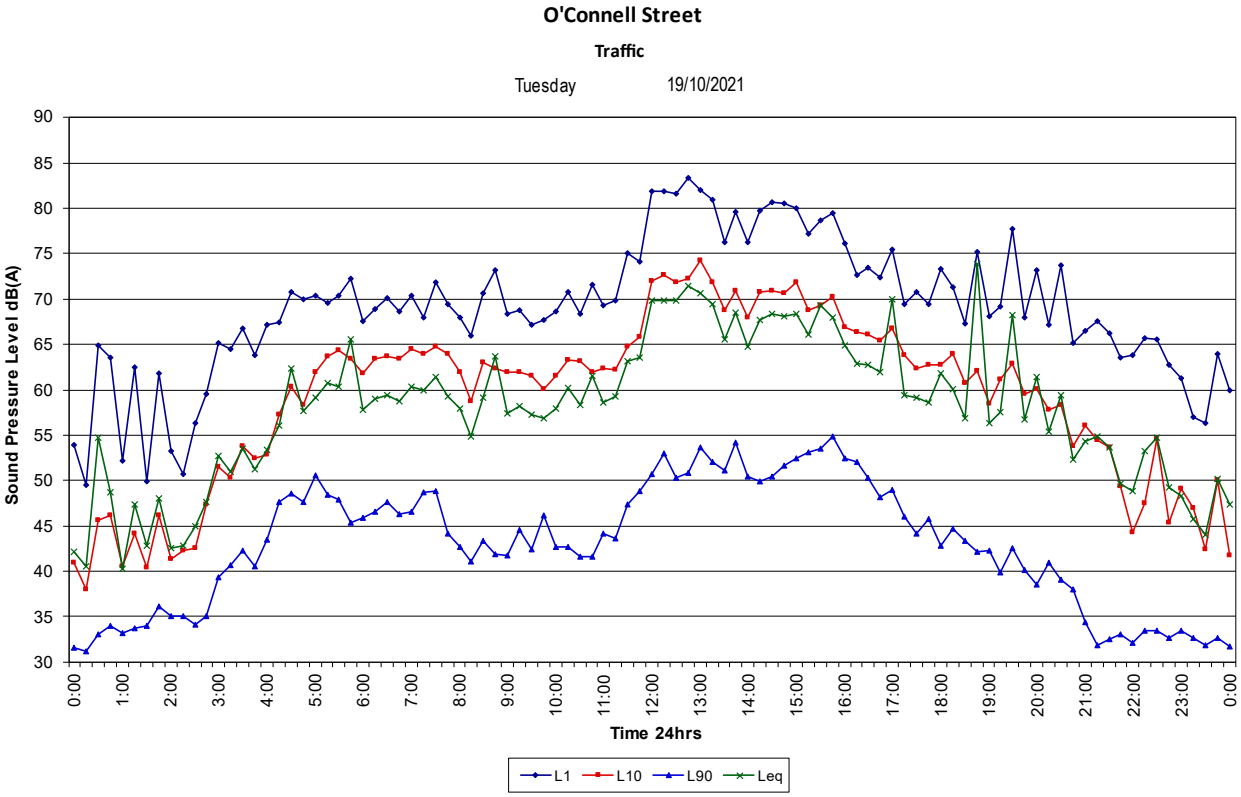


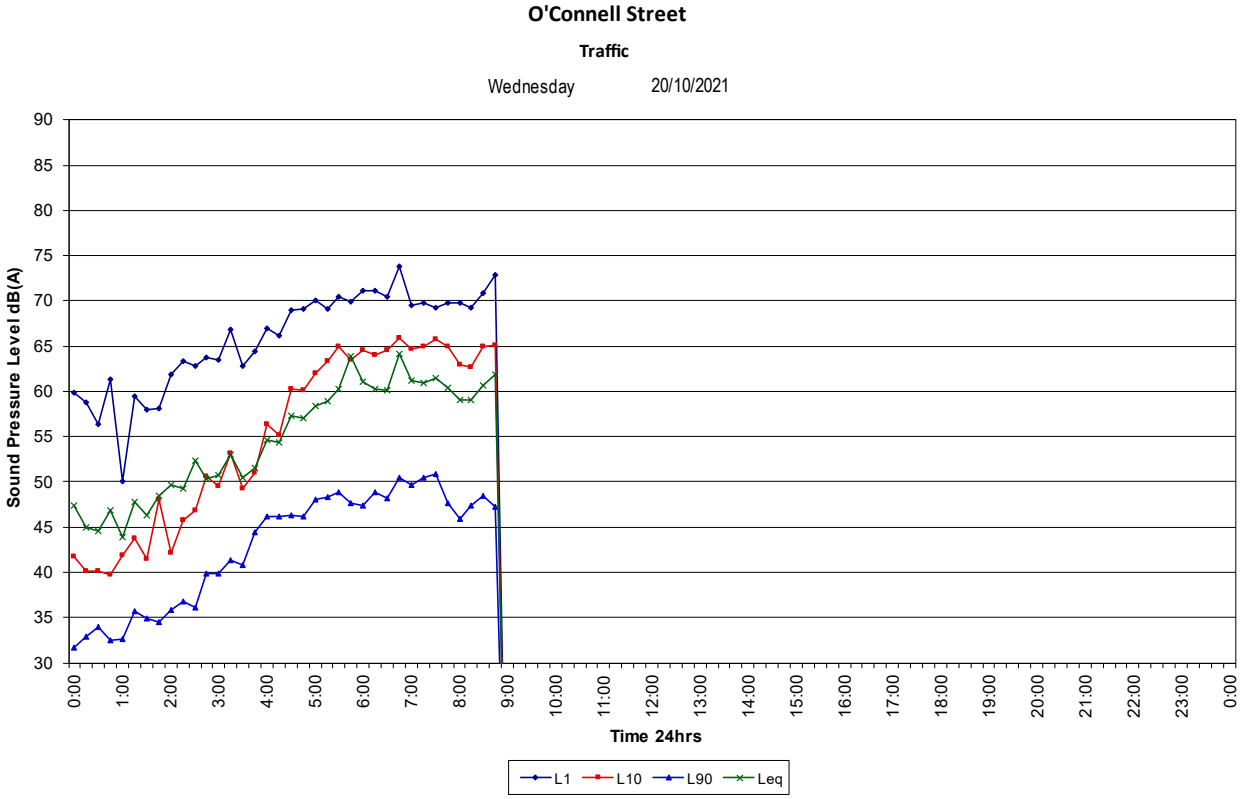












Appendix C – Calibration Certificate

Acoustic Research Labs Pty Ltd
Unit 36/14 Loyalty Rd
North Rocks NSW AUSTRALIA 2151
Ph: +61 2 9484 0800 A.B.N. 65 160 399 119
www.acousticresearch.com.au

Sound Level Meter
IEC 61672-3.2013
Calibration Certificate

Calibration Number C21461

Client Details	Rodney Stevens Acoustics Pty Ltd 1 Majura Close St Ives Chase NSW 2075
Equipment Tested/ Model Number :	Rion NL-42EX
Instrument Serial Number :	00572542
Microphone Serial Number :	170370
Pre-amplifier Serial Number :	72880

Pre-Test Atmospheric Conditions		Post-Test Atmospheric Conditions	
Ambient Temperature :	21.3°C	**Ambient Temperature :**	21.5°C
Relative Humidity :	41.8%	**Relative Humidity :**	41.6%
Barometric Pressure :	101.3kPa	**Barometric Pressure :**	101.26kPa

Calibration Technician :	Lucky Jaiswal	**Secondary Check:**	Rhys Gravelle
Calibration Date :	8 Jul 2021	**Report Issue Date :**	8 Jul 2021

Ken Williams

Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result	Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result
12: Acoustical Sig. tests of a frequency weighting	*Pass*	17: Level linearity incl. the level range control	*Pass*
13: Electrical Sig. tests of frequency weightings	*Pass*	18: Toneburst response	*Pass*
14: Frequency and time weightings at 1 kHz	*Pass*	19: C Weighted Peak Sound Level	*Pass*
15: Long Term Stability	*Pass*	20: Overload Indication	*Pass*
16: Level linearity on the reference level range	*Pass*	21: High Level Stability	*Pass*

The sound level meter submitted for testing has successfully completed the class 2 periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2013, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed.

However, no general statement or conclusion can be made about conformance of the sound level meter to the full requirements of IEC 61672-1:2013 because evidence was not publicly available, from an independent testing organisation responsible for pattern approvals, to demonstrate that the model of sound level meter fully conformed to the requirements in IEC 61672-1:2013 and because the periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2013 cover only a limited subset of the specifications in IEC 61672-1:2013.

Least Uncertainties of Measurement -

Acoustic Tests		Environmental Conditions	
125Hz	*±0.12dB*	*Temperature*	*±0.2°C*
1kHz	*±0.11dB*	*Relative Humidity*	*±2.4%*
8kHz	*±0.13dB*	*Barometric Pressure*	*±0.015kPa*
Electrical Tests	*±0.10dB*		

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.

This calibration certificate is to be read in conjunction with the calibration test report.

Acoustic Research Labs Pty Ltd is NATA Accredited Laboratory Number 14172.
Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - calibration.

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to SI units.

NATA is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement for the mutual recognition of the equivalence of testing, medical testing, calibration and inspection reports.

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Sound Level Meter
IEC 61672-3.2013
Calibration Certificate

Calibration Number C21521

Client Details	Rodney Stevens Acoustics Pty Ltd 1 Majura Close St Ives NSW 2075
Equipment Tested/ Model Number :	Rion NL-42EX
Instrument Serial Number :	00572558
Microphone Serial Number :	170393
Pre-amplifier Serial Number :	72896

Pre-Test Atmospheric Conditions		Post-Test Atmospheric Conditions	
Ambient Temperature :	21.9°C	**Ambient Temperature :**	22.4°C
Relative Humidity :	36.5%	**Relative Humidity :**	35.5%
Barometric Pressure :	100.9kPa	**Barometric Pressure :**	100.9kPa

Calibration Technician :	Lucky Jaiswal	**Secondary Check:**	Max Moore
Calibration Date :	30 Jul 2021	**Report Issue Date :**	30 Jul 2021

Ken Williams

Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result	Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result
12: Acoustical Sig. tests of a frequency weighting	*Pass*	17: Level linearity incl. the level range control	*Pass*
13: Electrical Sig. tests of frequency weightings	*Pass*	18: Toneburst response	*Pass*
14: Frequency and time weightings at 1 kHz	*Pass*	19: C Weighted Peak Sound Level	*Pass*
15: Long Term Stability	*Pass*	20: Overload Indication	*Pass*
16: Level linearity on the reference level range	*Pass*	21: High Level Stability	*Pass*

The sound level meter submitted for testing has successfully completed the class 2 periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2013, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed.

However, no general statement or conclusion can be made about conformance of the sound level meter to the full requirements of IEC 61672-1:2013 because evidence was not publicly available, from an independent testing organisation responsible for pattern approvals, to demonstrate that the model of sound level meter fully conformed to the requirements in IEC 61672-1:2013 and because the periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2013 cover only a limited subset of the specifications in IEC 61672-1:2013.

Least Uncertainties of Measurement -

Acoustic Tests		Environmental Conditions	
125Hz	*±0.13dB*	*Temperature*	*±0.2°C*
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Electrical Tests	*±0.10dB*		

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.

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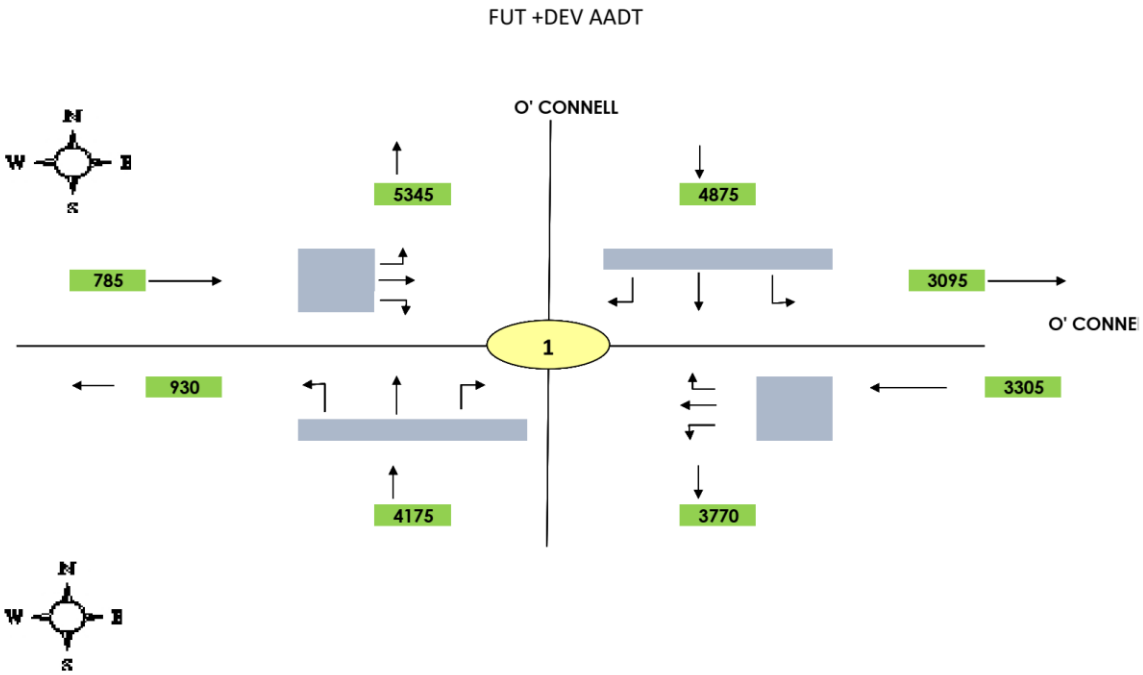
Appendix E – Future AADT



Appendix F – Noise Grid Map