
MEMORANDUM

To: Steve Sharr
BuildLACCD

From: Zack Dennis

Date: August 4, 2014

Subject: Monthly Noise Report for Culver Crest Noise Monitors, July 2014

This memorandum presents the results of the noise monitoring in the Culver Crest neighborhood near the West Los Angeles College (WLAC) campus. There are three monitors positioned between Stocker Street and the Culver Crest neighborhood to monitor noise from construction activities on the WLAC campus. Each monitor is an independent station consisting of a microphone, sound level meter, cell phone modem, and assorted ancillary equipment. The locations of the monitors are shown in Appendix A.

Two monitors were removed (Monitor 1 and Monitor 8) during April for calibration, and this caused disruption of the software that normally downloads data from monitors on a nightly basis. This issue was corrected on April 27; some of the data prior to this fix was overwritten and not saved.

Monitor 3: Monitor 3 had been removed on June 5 for calibration on returned to service on July 10. Of the data collected, noise levels at Monitor 3 were similar to those observed in previous months at this location. Peaks were observed on July 16, 23, and 30 that are consistent with a regularly scheduled Wednesday activity (landscaping or garbage collection). Additional peaks were observed on July 17 and 31 that are consistent with a regularly scheduled Thursday activity. Hourly noise levels did not exceed 60 dBA at any other time during the month.

Monitor 4: Due to the request of the owner of the residence where it was located, Monitor 4 was removed from service at the beginning of June and no data is available for the month. The monitor was sent for calibration and restored to service at a new location on July 30; data from the new location will be included in next month's report.

Monitor 5: Monthly noise levels at Monitor 5 were similar to those observed in the previous months. Peaks were observed on July 1, 8, 15, and 29 that are consistent with a regularly scheduled Tuesday activity. Hourly noise levels did not exceed 60 dBA at any other time during the month.

Table 1. Summary of Monthly Results, Monitor 3				
Metric	Sound Level, dBA			
	Average	Maximum²	Minimum³	Standard Deviation
Day-Night Sound Level (Ldn)	52	54	50	1.0
Work Hours Leq ¹	50	54	48	1.5

Notes:
 1. The Work Hours Leq is the energy average between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekdays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays.
 2. The maximum Ldn or daytime hourly Leq value during the month.
 3. The minimum Ldn or daytime hourly Leq value during the month.

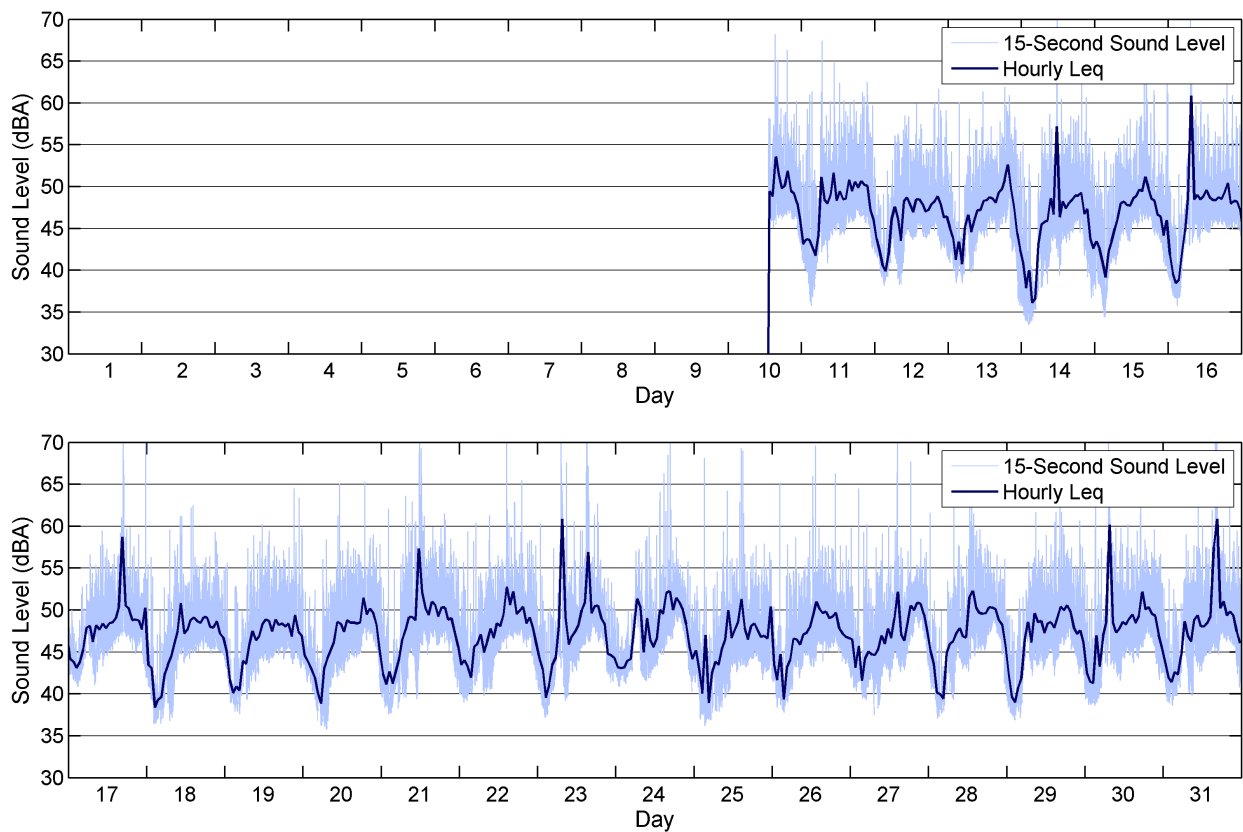


Figure 1: Monitor 3 Hourly Leq Results

Table 2. Summary of Monthly Results, Monitor 5				
Metric	Sound Level, dBA			
	Average	Maximum²	Minimum³	Standard Deviation
Day-Night Sound Level (Ldn)	54	65	48	2.8
Work Hours Leq ¹	51	57	48	2.8

Notes:
 1. The Work Hours Leq is the energy average between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekdays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays.
 2. The maximum Ldn or daytime hourly Leq value during the month.
 3. The minimum Ldn or daytime hourly Leq value during the month.

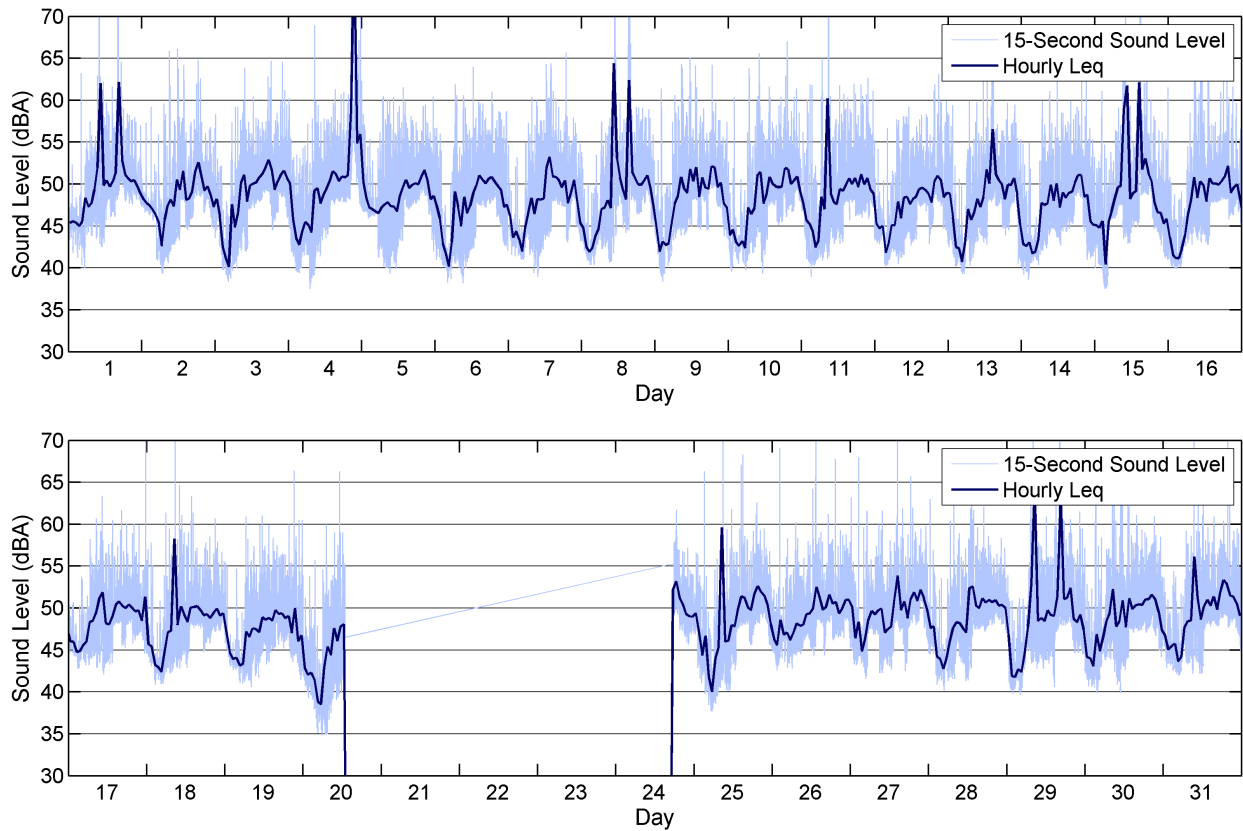


Figure 2: Monitor 5 Hourly Leq Results

APPENDIX A: RESULTS FOR INDIVIDUAL MONITOR SITES



Figure 3: Noise Monitor Locations

Monitor 3

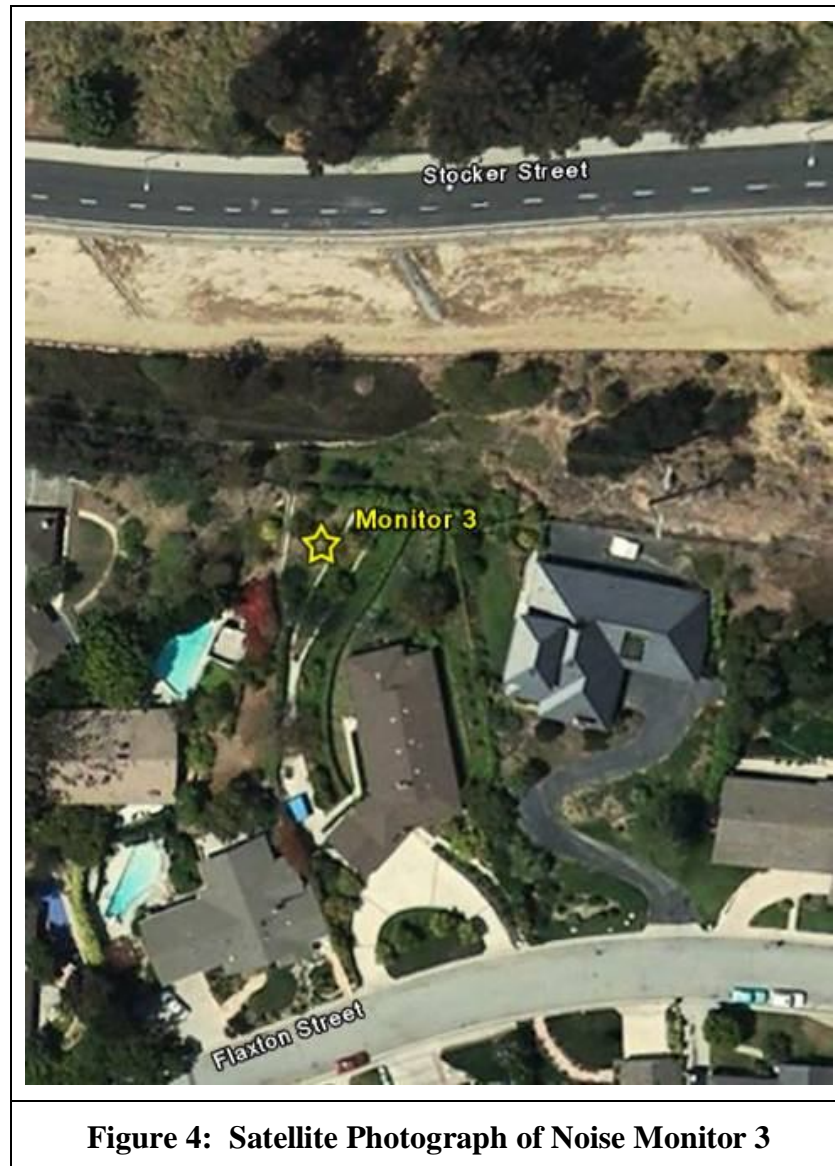


Figure 4: Satellite Photograph of Noise Monitor 3

Monitor 3 is located in the back yard of 10621 Flaxton Street, to the south of the temporary sound wall on Stocker Street. The monitor is located approximately 450 from the center of the construction site at West Los Angeles College. Prior to construction activity, the primary noise sources in the area are local traffic, airplanes, residential activity, landscaping equipment and lawnmowers, and distant traffic noise from Interstate 405.

Table 3. Daily Results Monitor 3, July 2014				
Date	Sound Level, dBA			
	Work Hours Leq	Maximum¹	Minimum²	Ldn
7/1/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/2/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/3/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/4/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/5/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/6/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/7/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/8/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/9/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/10/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/11/14	50	67	36	53
7/12/14	48	62	38	52
7/13/14	--	62	36	52
7/14/14	50	75	34	50
7/15/14	49	64	34	51
7/16/14	49	72	36	53
7/17/14	52	74	41	54
7/18/14	49	63	37	51
7/19/14	48	65	38	51
7/20/14	--	65	36	51
7/21/14	52	76	38	53
7/22/14	50	72	39	53
7/23/14	51	75	37	53
7/24/14	49	70	40	53
7/25/14	48	69	36	52
7/26/14	49	70	38	52
7/27/14	--	73	38	53
7/28/14	50	64	37	52
7/29/14	49	63	37	52
7/30/14	49	72	39	54
7/31/14	54	74	39	54

Notes:
 1. The maximum sound level over a 15 second interval (15 second Leq) during the 24-hour period.
 2. The minimum sound level over a 15 second interval (15 second Leq) during the 24-hour period.
 3. Monitor had been removed for calibration.

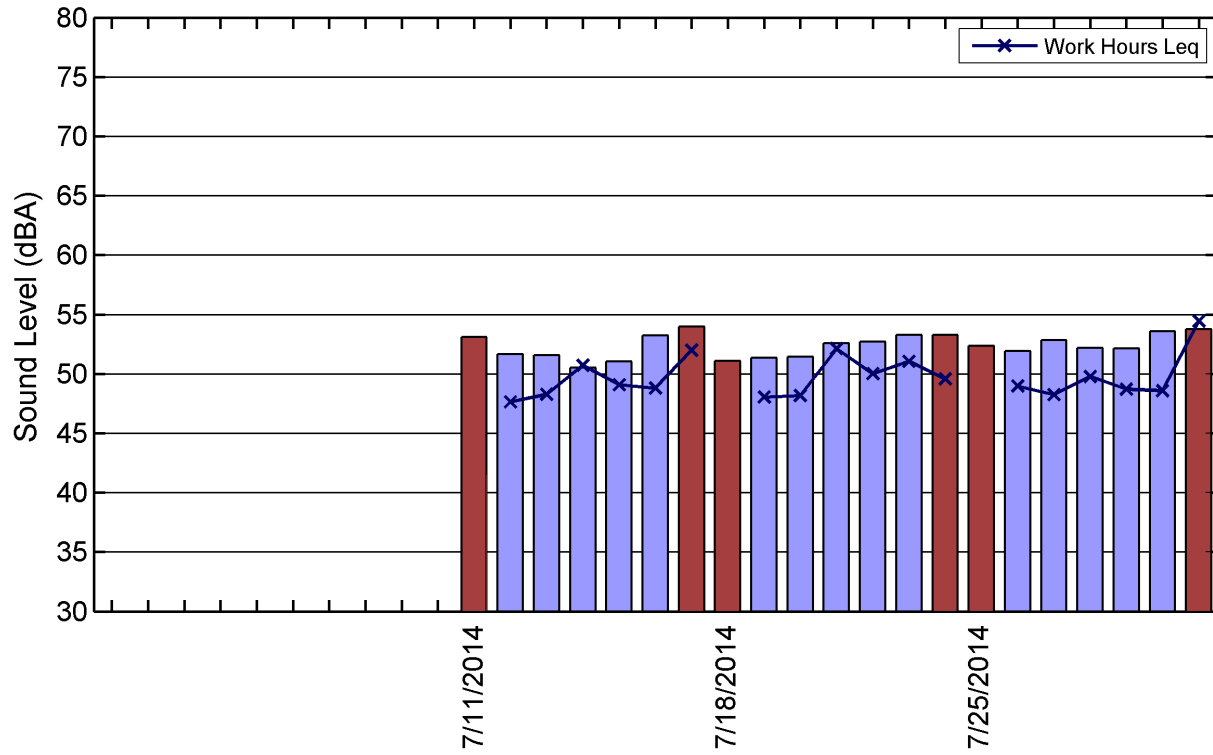


Figure 5: Monitor 3 Ldn and Daytime Leq Results

Table 4. Summary of Monthly Results¹, Monitor 3					
Month	Year	Sound Level, dBA			
		Work Hours Leq²	Standard Deviation	Ldn	Standard Deviation
January	2012	48	1.8	53	1.8
February	2012	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
March	2012	50 ⁴	2.2	53 ⁴	2.1
April	2012	48	2.7	51	2.0
May	2012	48	0.9	50	1.2
June	2012	49	3.4	50	2.1
July	2012	46	1.4	49	1.7
August	2012	47	2.9	50	1.5
September	2012	46	1.8	49	1.1
October	2012	48	2.1	51	2.2
November	2012	49	1.8	52	1.9
December	2012	49	1.7	52	1.7
January	2013	49	2.3	53	2.1
February	2013	50	1.6	53	1.6
March	2013	50	2.1	53	2.3
April	2013	51	1.9	53	1.5
May	2013	51	1.5	53	1.4
June	2013	50	1.6	52	1.3
July	2013	49	1.6	52	1.4
August	2013	49	1.0	51	1.9
September	2013	49	1.6	52	1.4
October	2013	49	2.4	53	1.4
November	2013	49	2.9	52	2.4
December	2013	48	4.3	52	2.2
January	2014	45	3.7	50	2.1
February	2014	48	4.4	51	6.4
March	2014	48	5.7	51	4.4
April	2014	46	1.8	51	1.9
May	2014	49	5.5	51	2.9
June	2014	48	0.2	51	0.5

Notes:
 1. Data from prior to January, 2012 is available upon request.
 2. The work hours Leq is the energy average between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekdays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays.
 3. The values for the month of February were C-weighted due to incorrect configuration, thus monthly values could not be presented.
 4. The microphone was out of calibration by 2.6 dBA, leading to reported noise levels that were likely to be higher than actual noise levels.

Monitor 5



Figure 6: Satellite Photograph of Noise Monitor 5

Monitor 5 is located at the end of Galvin Street, approximately 100 feet south of the temporary noise barrier. The microphone is located at the bottom of the slope leading down to the backyards of the residences on Northgate Street near the base of a power pole. Prior to construction activity, the primary noise source in the area is traffic noise on Stocker and Northgate Streets.

**Table 5. Daily Results
 Monitor 5, July 2014**

Date	Sound Level, dBA			
	Work Hours Leq	Maximum ¹	Minimum ²	Ldn
7/1/14	56	79	40	56
7/2/14	49	66	39	54
7/3/14	51	65	38	54
7/4/14	50	93	38	65
7/5/14	49	62	39	55
7/6/14	--	64	38	53
7/7/14	50	66	39	53
7/8/14	57	79	40	56
7/9/14	50	65	38	53
7/10/14	50	67	39	53
7/11/14	50	62	39	54
7/12/14	49	61	40	53
7/13/14	--	67	39	54
7/14/14	49	62	39	52
7/15/14	57	79	38	55
7/16/14	50	65	40	53
7/17/14	50	63	43	54
7/18/14	49	65	41	53
7/19/14	48	66	41	52
7/20/14	--	66	35	48
7/21/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/22/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/23/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/24/14	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
7/25/14	52	79	38	55
7/26/14	50	70	43	55
7/27/14	--	73	42	55
7/28/14	50	65	40	54
7/29/14	57	82	40	56
7/30/14	50	66	40	54
7/1/14	56	79	40	56

Notes:
 1. The maximum sound level over a 15 second interval (5 second Leq) during the 24-hour period.
 2. The minimum sound level over a 15 second interval (5 second Leq) during the 24-hour period.
 3. Data was lost due to a modem transfer error.

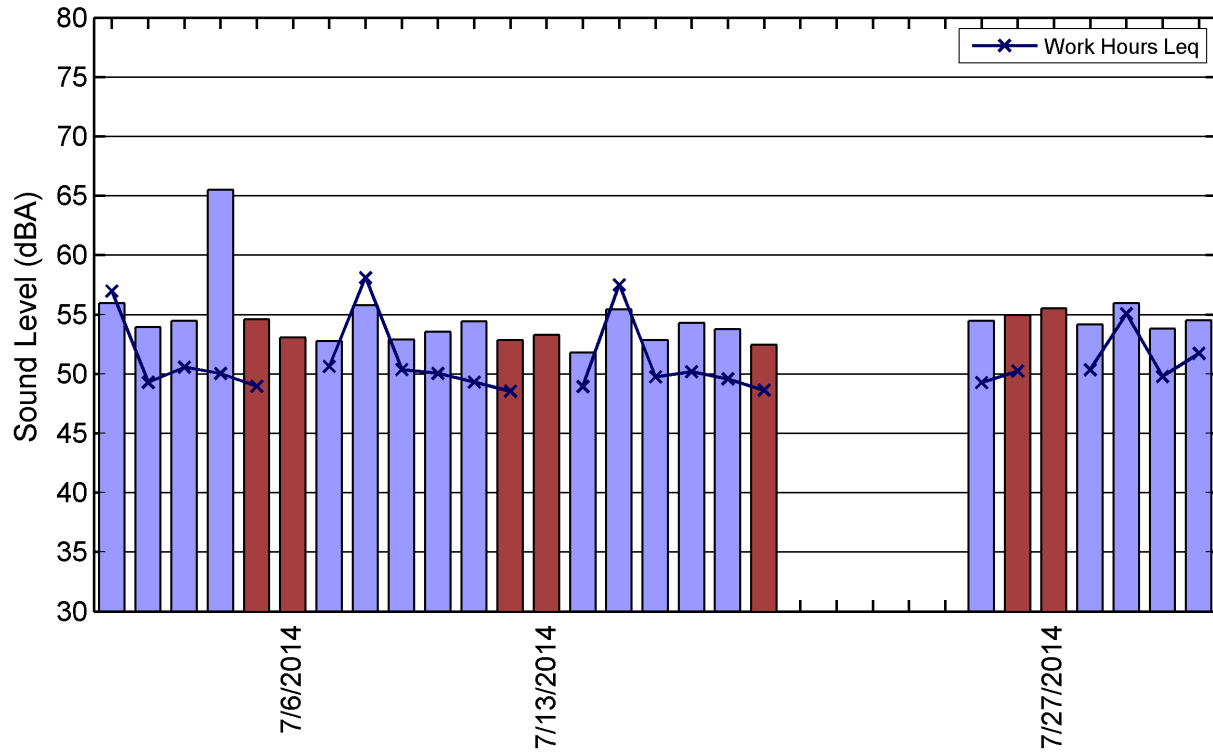


Figure 7: Monitor 5 Ldn and Daytime Leq Results

Table 6. Summary of Monthly Results, Monitor 5					
Month	Year	Sound Level, dBA			
		Work Hours Leq¹	Standard Deviation	Ldn	Standard Deviation
April	2013	52	4.7	54	4.1
May	2013	52	2.9	54	1.7
June	2013	51	3.9	53	2.1
July	2013	53	4.8	55	2.9
August	2013	52	3.9	54	2.2
September	2013	52	2.7	54	1.6
October	2013	51	3.4	53	1.6
November	2013	51	3.3	54	2.5
December	2013	52	3.7	53	1.8
January	2014	50	2.6	53	1.5
February	2014	51	2.9	53	1.9
March	2014	52	2.8	53	1.4
April	2014	52	3.1	54	2.0
May	2014	50	1.2	54	1.7
June	2014	51	3.0	54	1.2
July	2014	51	2.8	54	2.8

Notes:
 1. The work hours Leq is the energy average between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekdays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays.

APPENDIX B: BACKGROUND OF NOISE

Sound is mechanical energy transmitted by pressure waves in a compressible medium such as air. Noise is generally defined as unwanted or excessive sound. Sound can vary in intensity by over one million times within the range of human hearing. Therefore, a logarithmic scale, known as the decibel scale (dB), is used to quantify sound intensity and compress the scale to a more manageable range.

Sound is characterized by both its amplitude and frequency (or pitch). The human ear does not hear all frequencies equally. In particular, the ear deemphasizes low and very high frequencies. To better approximate the sensitivity of human hearing, the A-weighted decibel scale has been developed. A-weighted decibels are abbreviated as “dBA.” On this scale, the human range of hearing extends from approximately 3 dBA to around 140 dBA. As a point of reference, Figure 8 includes examples of A-weighted sound levels from common indoor and outdoor sounds.

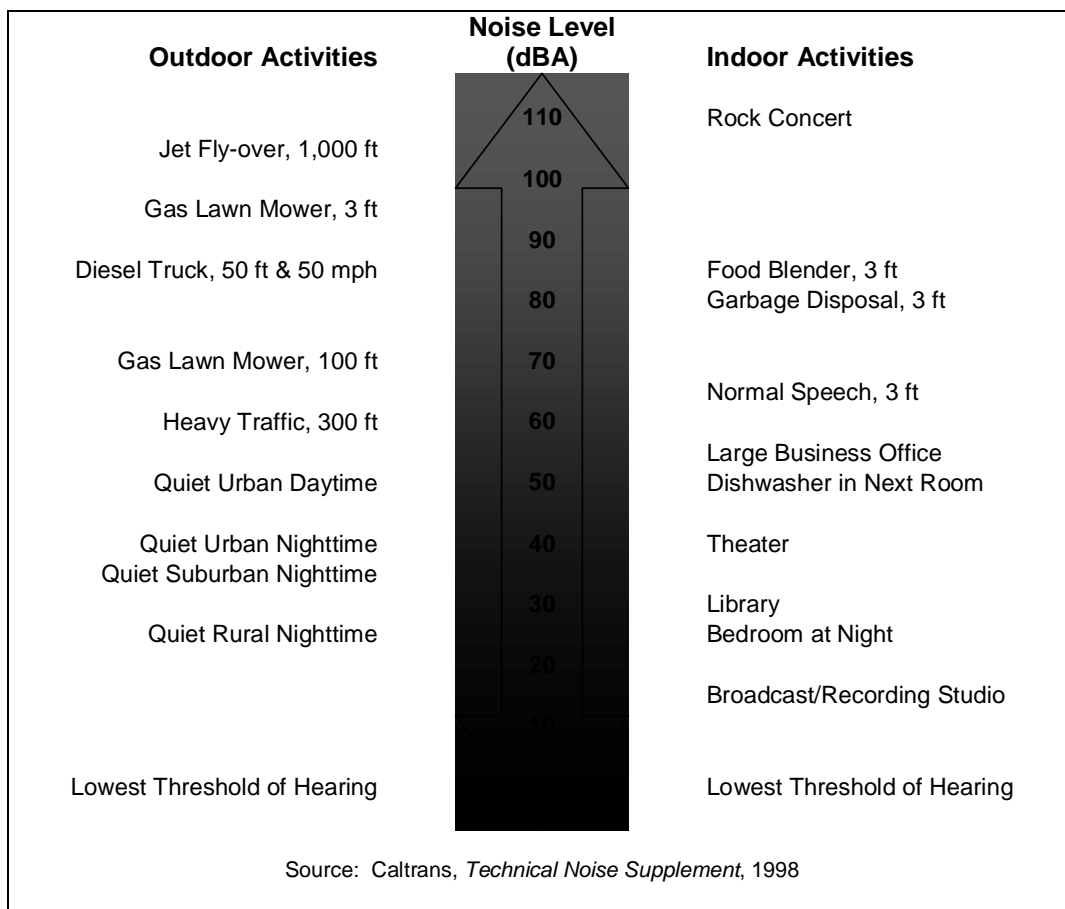


Figure 8. Typical Outdoor and Indoor Noise Sources

Using the decibel scale, sound levels from two or more sources cannot be directly added together to determine the overall sound level. Rather, the combination of two sounds at the same level yields an increase of 3 dBA. The smallest recognizable change in sound level is approximately 1 dBA. A 3-dBA increase is generally considered perceptible, whereas a 5-dBA increase is readily perceptible. A 10-dBA increase is judged by most people as an approximate doubling of the perceived loudness.

Two of the primary factors that reduce levels of environmental sounds are increasing the distance between the sound source and the receiver and having intervening obstacles, such as walls, buildings or terrain features, that block the direct path between the sound source and the receiver. Factors that act to increase the loudness of environmental sounds include the proximity of the sound source to the receiver, sound enhancements caused by reflections, and focusing caused by various meteorological conditions.

Brief definitions of the measures of environmental noise used in this report are:

- **Equivalent Sound Level (Leq):** Environmental sound fluctuates constantly. The equivalent sound level (Leq), sometimes referred to as the energy-average sound level, is the most common means of characterizing community noise. Leq represents a constant sound that, over the specified period, has the same sound energy as the time-varying sound. The noise monitors currently measure sound in 15 second intervals and these are used to calculate the 1-hour Leqs.
- **Day-Night Sound Level (Ldn):** Ldn is basically a 24-hour Leq with an adjustment to reflect the greater sensitivity of most people to nighttime noise. The adjustment is a 10-dB penalty for all sound that occurs between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. The effect of the penalty is that, when calculating Ldn, any event that occurs during the nighttime is equivalent to 10 of the same event during the daytime. Ldn is the most common measure of total community noise over a 24-hour period.
- **Work Hours Sound Level:** The work hours sound level is effectively a sound level based on the hours the haul road is expected to be used. For weekdays Monday through Friday, it consists of the Leq for the period between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. For Saturdays, it consists of the Leq for the period between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The road is not expected to be used on Sunday.
- **Maximum Sound Level (Lmax):** The maximum sound level over a period of time or for a specific event can also be a useful parameter for characterizing specific noise sources. Standard sound level meters have two settings, FAST and SLOW, which represent different time constants. Lmax using the FAST setting will typically be 1 to 3 dB greater than Lmax using the SLOW setting.
- **Sound Exposure Level (SEL):** SEL is a measure of the total sound energy of an event. In essence, all sound from the event is compressed into a one-second period. This means that SEL increases as the event duration increases and as the event sound level increases. SEL is useful for estimating the Ldn that would be caused by individual events such as train passbys. Although the SEL values for the fifteen-second intervals are recorded (and reported along with the Leq values on the website), we are not using SEL's in any of our calculations.