Appendix B: Noise Study

NOISE STUDY

Interstate 55

Route PP to County Road 311

Prepared for:



MoDOT PROJECT NO. J010956

November 2014

Prepared by:



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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interstate 55 corridor currently has two interchanges in the Scott City, MO area. The Routes K-M-61 interchange is currently used at its full capacity. As development increases at the Route AB interchange, increased traffic congestion issues are expected there as well. After a comprehensive review of six alternative solutions at three locations, the preferred alternative was determined to be the addition of an interchange at Interstate 55 and Route PP. This new interchange will provide traffic congestion relief to both the current Scott City interchanges, as well as increase access to the interstate for the Kelso, MO area.

Because of the addition of a new interchange, this project qualifies as a Type I Project and therefore requires a noise analysis for potential abatement measures. One receiver in the project area was found to be impacted in the design year (2031) by the FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria. After analyzing potential abatement measures, <u>none were found to be both feasible and reasonable per FHWA and MoDOT policies</u>. Table 1.1 shows details on the abatement option considered.

1.1 DEFINITION OF TERMS

<u>Benefited Impacted Receiver</u>: An impacted receptor or group of impacted receptors that receives at least a 7 dBA reduction in noise levels after the addition of noise abatement measure(s)

<u>Benefited Non-Impacted Receiver</u>: A receptor or group of receptors that is not impacted but does receive at least a 7 dBA reduction in noise levels after the addition of noise abatement measure(s)

<u>Benefited Receptor</u>: A receptor that receives at least a 7 dBA reduction in noise levels after the addition of noise abatement measure(s)



<u>Impacted Receiver</u>: A receptor or group of receptors that has an L_{eq} at the loudest traffic noise hour approaching (within 1 dB) or exceeding the Noise Abatement Criteria Table, or exceeds existing noise levels by 15 dBA

<u>Impacted Receptor</u>: Any receptor that has an L_{eq} at the loudest traffic noise hour approaching (within 1 dB) or exceeding the Noise Abatement Criteria Table, or exceeds existing noise levels by 15 dBA

 L_{eq} (h): Sound energy in decibels averaged over an equivalent hour long period

<u>Noise Sensitive Area (NSA)</u>: An area with receptors classified under Activity Categories A-E in the FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria Table that is considered for noise abatement

<u>Non-Impacted Receiver</u>: A receptor or group of receptors that does not have an L_{eq} at the loudest traffic noise hour approaching (within 1 dB) or exceeding the Noise Abatement Criteria Table, and does not exceed existing noise levels by 15 dBA

<u>Receiver</u>: A noise modeling site that may represent one or more receptors

<u>Receptor</u>: A dwelling unit or equivalent dwelling unit (such as a playground)

	Table 1-1 Executive Summary Table															
	Numb	oer of In Activ	npacted vity Cate	Recept gory	ors by	Consideration		Number	Number of first-row	67% of first- row impacted		Details o Evaluated	f Feasible for Reasor	Barriers nableness	Less than	
NSA	В	С	D	E	Total	of Noise Abatement Warranted?	Barrier Option	row, impacted receptors	impacted receivers with 5 dBA insertion loss	receivers with 5 dBA insertion loss?	Abatement Feasible?	Benefited Receptors	Square Feet	Square Feet/ Benefited Receptor	per benefited receptor?	Abatement Reasonable?
2	1				1	Yes	А	1	1	✓	✓	0	43,855	-	×	×



2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The project extends along Interstate 55 from Route PP to Country Road 311 in Scott City, MO and Kelso, MO, as seen in Figure 2.1 below.



Figure 2.1 Location Map

Interstate 55 has two interchanges in Scott City, MO, located at Route AB and at Route 61/Route M/Route K. The Route AB interchange currently has congestion issues, and as the industrial park continues to develop, traffic problems are expected to get worse. Estimates show that two of the ramps will operate at a Level of Service "F" by 2031. As this interchange becomes overcrowded, traffic is expected to spill over to the Route 61/Route M/Route K interchange.

The proposed location for the new interchange is at Route PP, about 2.25 miles south of the Route AB interchange, at Kelso, MO. The existing bridge at Route PP will be replaced to build a full diamond interchange with single lane ramps. This new access point will allow northbound Route 61 traffic to enter I-55 before the Route 61/Route M/Route K interchange. The improved access for Kelso will reduce the number of vehicles entering the existing interchange in Scott City and ease some of the congestion. Both cities will benefit from the additional access.

The construction of a new interchange qualifies this project as a Type I noise abatement project; therefore, a noise analysis is required in accordance with 23 CFR 772, MoDOT Noise Policy EPG 127.13, and all Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) noise standards.



3.0 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

The project area consists of a few residential areas as well as a few industrial areas. To be considered for noise abatement, a receiver must be categorized under FHWA Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) activity categories A-E, shown in Table 3-1. Building reduction factors are used when evaluating interior noise impacts for category D, shown in Table 3-2. Equivalent receptor numbers for categories C, D, and E are counted as feet of frontage divided by the average of the single family residential frontages in the project area.

			Table 3-1
	FHWA	Noise Abate	ment Criteria (Hourly A-Weighted Sound Level - Decibels)
Activity	Activity	Evaluation	Activity Descriptions
Category	Criteria L _{eq} (h)*	Location	
А	57	Exterior	Lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose.
В	67	Exterior	Residential.
С	67	Exterior	Active sports areas, amphitheaters, auditoriums, campgrounds, cemeteries, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, parks, picnic areas, places of worship, playgrounds, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, recreational areas, Section 4(f) sites, schools, television studios, trails and trail crossings.
D	52	Interior	Auditoriums, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, places of worship, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, schools and television studios.
E	72	Exterior	Hotels, motels, offices, restaurants/bars, and other developed lands, properties or activities not included in A-D or F.
F			Agriculture, airports, bus yards, emergency services, industrial, logging, maintenance facilities, manufacturing, mining, rail yards, retail facilities, shipyards, utilities (water resources, water treatment, electrical) and warehousing.
G			Undeveloped lands that are not permitted.

*"Approaching NAC" is defined by MoDOT as being 1 dBA less than the NAC for Activity Categories A-E

Table 3-2									
Building Noise Reduction Factors									
Duilding Turne	Window Condition	Noise Reduction Due to the							
Building Type	window Conduon	Exterior of the Structure							
All	Open	10 dB							
Light Frame	Ordinary Sash	20 dB							
Light Frame	Storm Windows	25 dB							
Macana	Single Glazed	25 dB							
iviasonry	Double Glazed	35 dB							

The project area was divided into 4 separate noise sensitive areas (NSA) qualifying for noise abatement consideration, as shown on Exhibit 1. Only receivers within 500' of the project were included, as sufficient evidence indicates TNM is not reliable beyond this distance. The following is a list of the activity categories in each NSA that were analyzed.

NSA 1:

• 12 residential receptors (category B)

NSA 2:

• 6 residential receptors (category B)

NSA 3:

- 6 residential receptors (category B)
- 1 pre-school playground (category C)

NSA 4:

• 12 residential receptors (category B)



4.0 ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Extech HD600 Datalogging Sound Level Meters were used and calibrated before each noise measurement, completed on September 23rd & 24th, 2014 and October 24th, 2014. Readings were taken at various locations along the corridor (see Exhibit 2) in 30 minute intervals while traffic was counted and categorized into the five standard vehicle types. See Table 4-1 for traffic counts.

	Table 4-1												
	Validation Measurement Traffic Counts												
				Hourly Traffic Based on Concurrent Traffic Counts (1)									
Pacaivars	Date	Time Period		South	bound I	-55 (2)			North	bound l	-55 (2)		
Receivers			Autos	МТ	HT	Bus	мс	Autos	МТ	HT	Bus	мс	
1.1/2.1	9/23/2014	10:50-11:20 AM	446	36	146	0	0	406	32	196	0	0	
1.2/2.2	9/23/2014	6:00-6:30 PM	520	14	102	0	2	382	12	96	0	0	
			Hourly Traffic Based on Concurrent Traffic Counts (1)										
			Southbound US 61 Northbound US 61										
Receivers	Date	Time Period		South	bound	US 61			North	bound	US 61		
Receivers	Date	Time Period	Autos	South MT	bound HT	US 61 Bus	MC	Autos	North MT	bound HT	US 61 Bus	MC	
Receivers 3.1/4.1/5.1	Date 9/23/2014	Time Period 12:00-12:30 PM	Autos 174	South MT 4	bound HT 2	US 61 Bus 0	MC 0	Autos 98	North MT 8	bound HT 2	US 61 Bus 0	MC	
Receivers 3.1/4.1/5.1 3.2/4.2/5.2	Date 9/23/2014 9/24/2014	Time Period 12:00-12:30 PM 7:20-7:50 AM	Autos 174 106	South MT 4 8	bound HT 2 0	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0	Autos 98 182	North MT 8 6	HT 2 8	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0	
Receivers 3.1/4.1/5.1 3.2/4.2/5.2 NOTES:	Date 9/23/2014 9/24/2014	Time Period 12:00-12:30 PM 7:20-7:50 AM	Autos 174 106	South MT 4 8	bound HT 2 0	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0	Autos 98 182	North MT 8 6	HT 2 8	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0	
Receivers 3.1/4.1/5.1 3.2/4.2/5.2 NOTES: MT	Date 9/23/2014 9/24/2014 = Medium Tr	Time Period 12:00-12:30 PM 7:20-7:50 AM ucks	Autos 174 106	South MT 4 8 IT = Hea	HT 2 0 vy Trucks	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0	Autos 98 182	North MT 8 6 MC = Mo	hbound HT 2 8 torcycles	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0	
Receivers 3.1/4.1/5.1 3.2/4.2/5.2 NOTES: MT FHWA TNM = Fed	Date 9/23/2014 9/24/2014 = Medium Tr eral Highway	Time Period 12:00-12:30 PM 7:20-7:50 AM ucks Administration Tra	Autos 174 106 Haffic Nois	South MT 4 8 IT = Hea ie Mode	ibound HT 2 0 vy Trucks	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0 0	Autos 98 182	North MT 8 6 VIC = Mo	bound HT 2 8 torcycles	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0	
Receivers 3.1/4.1/5.1 3.2/4.2/5.2 NOTES: MT FHWA TNM = Fed (1) Hourly volume	Date 9/23/2014 9/24/2014 = Medium Tr eral Highway	Time Period 12:00-12:30 PM 7:20-7:50 AM ucks / Administration Tra-	Autos 174 106 H affic Nois ounts tal	South MT 4 8 1T = Hea ie Mode (en duri	bound HT 2 0 vy Trucks I ng 30-mi	US 61 Bus 0 0 s	MC 0 0	Autos 98 182	North MT 8 6 VIC = Mo	bound HT 2 8 torcycles	US 61 Bus 0 0	MC 0	

Next, the FHWA Traffic Noise Model, TNM 2.5, was used to model all relevant roadways, receivers, barriers, building rows, terrain lines, and ground zones in the project area for the existing condition (see included CD for all TNM files and input data)

The field measurements and their corresponding traffic counts validated the model by ensuring less than a 3 dBA difference (plus or minus) between the measured L_{eq} and the modeled L_{eq} (h) at each location, as shown in Table 4-2.

	Table 4-2											
Measurement and Validation Data												
		Short-Term I	Measurem	nents		FHWA TNM	N de service d					
Receiver	Date	Time Period	Measu	red Noise (dBA)	Levels	L _{eq} (h)	Measured Minus Modeled					
	Date	Time Feriou	L _{eq}	L _{max}	L _{min}	Levels dBA	Noise Levels dB					
1.1	9/23/2014	10:45-11:15 AM	57.2	83.3	49.9	59.7	-2.5					
2.1	9/23/2014	10:45-11:15 AM	66.5	84.3	49.3	68.4	-1.9					
1.2	9/23/2014	6:00-6:30 PM	58.4	82.7	52.5	58.3	0.1					
2.2	9/23/2014	6:00-6:30 PM	69.2	84.7	57.5	66.5	2.7					
3.1	9/23/2014	5:10-5:40 PM	49.8	76.3	40.3	52.4	-2.6					
4.1	9/23/2014	5:10-5:40 PM	50.7	70.6	43.3	52.6	-1.9					
5.1	9/23/2014	5:10-5:40 PM	51.5	71.2	44.0	54.0	-2.5					
3.2	9/24/2014	7:20-7:50 AM	53.2	80.4	45.4	53.0	0.2					
4.2	9/24/2014	7:20-7:50 AM	54.8	68.2	49.0	53.1	1.7					
5.2	9/24/2014	7:20-7:50 AM	57.3	74.0	50.3	54.5	2.8					
NOTES:												
L _{eq} =	Equivalent	Noise Level	L _{min} = Miı	nimum No	ise Level	L _{max} = Maxin	num Noise Level					
	L_{eq} (h) = Ho	urly L _{eq}	d	B = Decibe	el <u> </u>	dBA = A-w	eighted Sound					

After validating the model, existing noise levels at each receiver near a road with high volumes were calculated. Single receptors were placed at an outdoor area of frequent use for locations being considered for noise abatement.

For areas not currently near a high volume roadway, ambient measurements were taken for a 30-minute period (Field Measurements 6-13). The average noise level of the ambient measurement at each location was used as the existing noise level.

Using the TNM 2.5 software, the highway with the new interchange and outer roads was modeled using the construction plans for the proposed highway. The previously modeled receivers, barriers, building rows, and ground zones were included while making any necessary adjustments for the future roads. Future (2031) traffic volume projections and heavy vehicle percentages were used with the development of the future conditions model.

When traffic noise impacts were identified in the future conditions model, noise abatement was evaluated for feasibility and reasonableness. To be considered impacted, a receptor must have an L_{eq} at the loudest traffic noise hour approaching (within 1 dBA) or exceeding the NAC for the corresponding land use category, or exceeding existing noise levels by 15 dBA.

For noise abatement to be feasible, MoDOT requires at least a 5 dBA insertion loss for a minimum of 67% of front-row, impacted receptors. Feasibility also refers to the engineering

limitations, including the physical constraints and other constructability constraint limits such as maintenance, drainage, safety, etc.

If a noise barrier is considered feasible, it is checked for three mandatory reasonableness factors, all of which must be met. First, noise abatement measures cannot exceed 1300 ft² of sound wall per benefited receptor. A benefited receptor is defined as a receptor that receives at least a 7 dBA reduction in noise level after the implementation of noise abatement measures. Second, noise abatement must provide a 7 dBA reduction for a minimum of 67% of front-row benefited receptors. And third, viewpoints of owners and residents of the benefited receptors will be acquired in the form of a survey. Non-owner residents shall receive 25 percent of their respective vote. Over 50 percent of the aggregate response must be in favor of abatement.

5.0 NOISE IMPACTS/ABATEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

37 receptors were evaluated for noise impacts along the corridor. Of those, only one receptor (130 N State HWY PP) was found to be impacted by NAC criteria. None were impacted by a substantial increase. See Table 5-1 below for complete receiver data.

Barrier Option A (NSA 2) is a two-barrier system extending along the shoulder of northbound I-55 and the I-55 on ramp. Even with almost 2200' of wall at 20' high, the receptor only receives a 6.8 dBA reduction. <u>Therefore, the wall is not reasonable</u>. Barrier Option A can be seen on Exhibit 2.

			Table 5	5-1						
			Receiver	Data						
	Receiver	x	Y	z	Dwelling Units	Existing Level (dBA)	Future Level (dBA)	Increase (dBA)	Impact Crit.	Category
	330 Arlington Dr	1,097,478.20	494,163.25	388	1	46.0	50.8	4.8	66	В
	338 Arlington Dr	1,097,576.14	494,132.98	385.7	1	46.0	51.4	5.4	66	В
	340 Arlington Dr	1,097,787.15	494,027.81	381.4	1	46.0	53.4	7.4	66	В
	321 Arlington Dr	1,097,321.85	494,106.75	380.9	1	46.0	51.7	5.7	66	В
	325 Arlington Dr	1,097,396.92	494,061.22	380.6	1	46.0	52.4	6.4	66	В
A 1	335 Arlington Dr	1,097,470.63	494,017.06	380.9	1	46.0	53.3	7.3	66	В
NS	406 Messmer St	1,096,461.95	494,197.52	399.3	1	54.3	55.5	1.2	66	В
	414 Messmer St	1,096,423.73	494,105.10	396.1	1	54.4	57.1	2.7	66	В
	422 Messmer St	1,096,387.10	494,043.75	395.3	1	55.4	59.6	4.2	66	В
	430 Messmer St	1,096,268.46	493,833.29	390.9	1	56.7	61.9	5.2	66	В
	440 Messmer St	1,096,237.82	493,747.89	392	1	57.1	58.5	1.4	66	В
	450 Messmer St	1,096,193.51	493,666.47	392	1	57.8	57.6	-0.2	66	В
	370 Route PP	1,100,002.17	493,665.33	378.1	1	64.7	62.6	-2.1	66	В
	130 N State HWY PP	1,100,726.09	493,689.36	381.2	1	69.3	71.2	1.9	66	В
A 2	423 N State HWY PP	1,101,028.61	496,310.29	380.5	1	58.8	60.2	1.4	66	В
NS	247 Route PP	1,099,521.70	494,668.08	374.1	1	63.0	57.5	-5.5	66	В
	279 Route PP	1,099,871.60	494,521.84	380	1	64.6	61.6	-3.0	66	В
	300 Route PP	1,099,989.87	494,219.35	375.8	1	66.9	63.3	-3.6	66	В
	926 County HWY 311	1,102,009.54	499,153.21	372.5	1	50.0	54.1	4.1	66	В
	976 County HWY 311	1,102,154.46	499,696.97	374.7	1	50.0	53.1	3.1	66	В
m	Kiddie Kountry	1,102,009.87	500,942.36	413.5	1	55.0	57.6	2.6	66	С
ISA	9 County HWY 312	1,101,941.01	501,463.57	420.9	1	55.0	63.4	8.4	66	В
2	54 County HWY 312	1,102,410.77	501,439.55	410.5	1	55.0	48.3	-6.7	66	В
	1205 County HWY 311	1,101,592.87	501,800.91	394.4	1	55.0	53.7	-1.3	66	В
	951 Rose Con Rd	1,101,946.88	502,038.75	381.5	1	55.0	54.3	-0.7	66	В
	2121 Fornfelt	1,101,779.43	503,530.19	360	1	51.0	60.7	9.7	66	В
	2107 Fornfelt	1,101,986.81	503,608.21	360.4	1	51.0	50.9	-0.1	66	В
	2121 Fornfelt	1,102,081.38	503,622.32	360.2	1	51.0	49	-2.0	66	В
	2023 Fornfelt	1,102,145.26	503,629.79	360	1	51.0	48.1	-2.9	66	В
	2021 Fornfelt	1,102,193.37	503,641.41	360	1	51.0	47.5	-3.5	66	В
A 4	2114 Fornfelt	1101869.017	503668.8013	360.7	1	51.0	54.7	3.7	66	В
NS	2018 Fornfelt	1102191.713	503721.9229	360.6	1	51.0	47.7	-3.3	66	В
	2120 Fornfelt	1101757.028	503693.702	360.2	1	51.0	63.1	12.1	66	В
	2113 Mary St	1101821.733	503832.3162	360	1	55.0	56.8	1.8	66	В
	2107 Mary St	1101933.722	503918.6388	360	1	55.0	52.6	-2.4	66	В
	2103 Mary St	1102036.587	503963.4601	360.1	1	55.0	50.4	-4.6	66	В
	2015 Mary St	1102165.167	503988.3609	360.1	1	55.0	48.8	-6.2	66	В



6.0 CONSTRUCTION NOISE

Per 23 CFR 772.19, the temporary increase in noise levels due to construction was considered. These noise impacts will take place in the immediate vicinity of the construction activities and generally be limited to working hours. The figure below shows some typical operating noise levels at a distance of 50 feet. MoDOT construction specifications require all construction equipment to be in good working order. Mufflers are required to help reduce and address construction noise impacts. Interference with speech communication for those passing by, working, or living near the construction sites is to be expected. However, because of the distance of the construction areas to the NSAs and the hours of equipment use, noise impacts due to construction are expected to be minor and to occur infrequently.

		Figur	e 6.	.1						
C	or	struction Equip	me	nt Sound Leve	els					
				NOISE LE	VEL (dB/	A) AT 15r	n (50ft)			
	6	0 7	70	8	80	9	0	10	0	110
by Internal Combustion En	gi	ne	1		1					
Compactors (Rollers										
Front Loaders										
Backhoes										
Tractors										
Scapers, Graders										
Pavers										
Trucks										
Concrete Mixers										
Concrete Pumps										
Cranes (Movable)										
Cranes (Derrick)										
Pumps										
Generators										
Compressors										
			ī		1					
Pnuematic Wrenches										
Jack Hammers, Rock Drills										
Pile Drivers (Peaks)										
					-					
Vibrator										
Saws										
	d by Internal Combustion En Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders Backhoes Tractors Scapers, Graders Pavers Trucks Concrete Mixers Concrete Pumps Cranes (Movable) Cranes (Movable) Cranes (Derrick) Pumps Generators Compressors Pnuematic Wrenches Jack Hammers, Rock Drills Pile Drivers (Peaks)	I by Internal Combustion Engi Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders Backhoes Tractors Scapers, Graders Pavers Trucks Concrete Mixers Concrete Pumps Cranes (Movable) Cranes (Derrick) Pumps Generators Compressors Pnuematic Wrenches Jack Hammers, Rock Drills Pile Drivers (Peaks) Vibrator Saws	Figur Construction Equip 60 7 60 7 60 7 60 7 60 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Figure 6 Construction Equipme 60 70 I by Internal Combustion Engine Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders I Backhoes I Tractors I Scapers, Graders I Pavers I Trucks I Concrete Mixers I Concrete Pumps I Cranes (Movable) I Cranes (Derrick) I Pumps I Generators I Compressors I Pnuematic Wrenches I Jack Hammers, Rock Drills I Pile Drivers (Peaks) I Vibrator I	Figure 6.1 Construction Equipment Sound Leve NOISE LE 60 70 8 Internal Combustion Engine Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders	Figure 6.1 Construction Equipment Sound Levels NOISE LEVEL (dB/ 60 60 70 80 Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders Image: Colspan="2">Compactors (Rollers Backhoes Image: Colspan="2">Compactors (Rollers Tractors Image: Colspan="2">Competition Engine Scapers, Graders Image: Colspan="2">Competition Engine Pavers Image: Colspan="2">Competition Engine Tractors Image: Colspan="2">Competition Engine Scapers, Graders Image: Colspan="2">Competition Engine Pavers Image: Colspan="2">Concrete Mixers Concrete Mixers Image: Colspan="2">Concrete Pumps Concrete Pumps Image: Colspan="2">Competition Engine Concrete Nixers Image: Colspan="2">Concrete Nixers Concrete Nixers Image: Colspan="2">Competition Engine Concrete Nixers Image: Colspan="2">Competition Engine Concrete Nixers Image: Colspan="2">Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"C	Figure 6.1 Construction Equipment Sound Levels NOISE LEVEL (dBA) AT 15r 60 70 80 9 Backhoes Front Loaders 9 Backhoes 9 9 Tractors 9 9 Scapers, Graders 9 9 Pavers 9 9 Trucks 9 9 Concrete Mixers 9 9 Concrete Pumps 9 9 Cranes (Derrick) 9 9 Pumps 9 9 Generators 9 9 Puematic Wrenches 9 9 Jack Hammers, Rock Drills 9 9 Vibrator 9 9	Figure 6.1 NOISE LEVEL (dBA) AT 15m (50ft) 60 70 80 90 Ity Internal Combustion Engine Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders 90 90 Backhoes 90 90 90 Tractors 90 90 90 Scapers, Graders 90 90 90 Pavers 90 90 90 Tractors 90 90 90 Concrete Mixers 90 90 90 Concrete Mixers 90 90 90 Cranes (Movable) 90 90 90 Cranes (Derrick) 90 90 90 Pumps 90 90 90 90 Punematic Wrenches 90 90 90 90 Jack Hammers, Rock Drills 90 90 90 90 Vibrator 90 90 90 90 90 Saws 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 <td>Figure 6.1 NOISE LEVEL (dBA) AT 15m (50ft) 60 70 80 90 10 total interval combustion Engine Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders 90 10 Backhoes 90 10 Tractors 90 10 Scapers, Graders 90 10 Pavers 90 10 Trucks 90 10 Concrete Mixers 90 10 Concrete Pumps 90 10 Cranes (Movable) 90 10 Cranes (Derrick) 90 10 10 Pumps 90 10 10 10 Generators 90 10 10 10 Puematic Wrenches 90 90 10 10 10 Jack Hammers, Rock Drills 90 90 10 10 10 Vibrator 90 90 10 10 10 10 Saws 90 90 90 10 10 <t< td=""><td>Figure 6.1 Construction Equipment Sound Levels (dBA) AT 15m (50ft) 60 70 80 90 100 Iby Internal Combustion Engine Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders 90 100 Backhoes 90 90 100 Tractors 90 90 100 Scapers, Graders 90 90 100 Pavers 90 90 100 Concrete Mixers 90 90 100 Concrete Nixers 90 90 100 Cranes (Derrick) 90 90 100 Pumps 90 90 100 100 Puematic Wrenches 90 90 100 100 Jack Hammers, Rock Drills 90 90 100 100 100 Vibrator 90 90 90 100 100 100 100 Saws 90 90 90 90 100 100 100 100</td></t<></td>	Figure 6.1 NOISE LEVEL (dBA) AT 15m (50ft) 60 70 80 90 10 total interval combustion Engine Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders 90 10 Backhoes 90 10 Tractors 90 10 Scapers, Graders 90 10 Pavers 90 10 Trucks 90 10 Concrete Mixers 90 10 Concrete Pumps 90 10 Cranes (Movable) 90 10 Cranes (Derrick) 90 10 10 Pumps 90 10 10 10 Generators 90 10 10 10 Puematic Wrenches 90 90 10 10 10 Jack Hammers, Rock Drills 90 90 10 10 10 Vibrator 90 90 10 10 10 10 Saws 90 90 90 10 10 <t< td=""><td>Figure 6.1 Construction Equipment Sound Levels (dBA) AT 15m (50ft) 60 70 80 90 100 Iby Internal Combustion Engine Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders 90 100 Backhoes 90 90 100 Tractors 90 90 100 Scapers, Graders 90 90 100 Pavers 90 90 100 Concrete Mixers 90 90 100 Concrete Nixers 90 90 100 Cranes (Derrick) 90 90 100 Pumps 90 90 100 100 Puematic Wrenches 90 90 100 100 Jack Hammers, Rock Drills 90 90 100 100 100 Vibrator 90 90 90 100 100 100 100 Saws 90 90 90 90 100 100 100 100</td></t<>	Figure 6.1 Construction Equipment Sound Levels (dBA) AT 15m (50ft) 60 70 80 90 100 Iby Internal Combustion Engine Compactors (Rollers Front Loaders 90 100 Backhoes 90 90 100 Tractors 90 90 100 Scapers, Graders 90 90 100 Pavers 90 90 100 Concrete Mixers 90 90 100 Concrete Nixers 90 90 100 Cranes (Derrick) 90 90 100 Pumps 90 90 100 100 Puematic Wrenches 90 90 100 100 Jack Hammers, Rock Drills 90 90 100 100 100 Vibrator 90 90 90 100 100 100 100 Saws 90 90 90 90 100 100 100 100

*SOURCE: U.S. Report to the President and Congress on Noise, February, 1972



Exhibit 1 - Noise Sensitive Areas I-55 & Route PP Traffic Noise Study







Not To Scale

Exhibit 2 - Receiver/Noise Barrier Locations I-55 & Route PP Traffic Noise Study





Not To Scale

NOTE: Noise Levels Based On 2031 Traffic Projections



Legend

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Non-Impacted Receiver Impacted Receiver Sound Wall Analyzed (Does NOT Qualify) Field Measurement Location

Exhibit 3 - Noise Level Contours I-55 & Route PP Traffic Noise Study





Not To Scale

NOTE: Noise Levels Based On 2031 Traffic Projections



Legend

71 L_{eq}(h) dBA Contour 66 L_{eq}(h) dBA Contour

APPENDIX – MEASUREMENT DATA

- Table A-1: Field Measurement Summary
- Field Measurement Graphs



I-55 Noise Study

Field Measurement Summary

1.1	September 23, 2014	2.1	September 23, 2014	1.2	September 23, 2014	2.2	September 23, 2014
Maximum Value =	83.3 dBA	Maximum Value =	84.3 dBA	Maximum Value =	82.7 dBA	Maximum Value =	84.7 dBA
Minimum Value =	49.9 dBA	Minimum Value =	49.3 dBA	Minimum Value =	52.5 dBA	Minimum Value =	57.5 dBA
Median Value =	56.2 dBA	Median Value =	66.7 dBA	Median Value =	57.1 dBA	Median Value =	69.3 dBA
L10 =	62.0 dBA	L10 =	73.9 dBA	L10 =	63.5 dBA	L10 =	74.5 dBA
Average Value (L _{eq})=	57.2 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	66.5 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	58.4 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	69.2 dBA
TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	59.7 dBA	TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	68.4 dBA	TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	58.3 dBA	TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	66.5 dBA
Difference =	-2.5 dBA	Difference =	-1.9 dBA	Difference =	0.1 dBA	Difference =	2.7 dBA

3.1	September 23, 2014	4.1	September 23, 2014	5.1	September 23, 2014
Maximum Value =	76.3 dBA	Maximum Value =	70.6 dBA	Maximum Value =	71.2 dBA
Minimum Value =	40.3 dBA	Minimum Value =	43.3 dBA	Minimum Value =	44.0 dBA
Median Value =	49.0 dBA	Median Value =	49.9 dBA	Median Value =	49.5 dBA
L10 =	57.3 dBA	L10 =	56.2 dBA	L10 =	59.7 dBA
Average Value (L _{eq})=	49.8 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	50.7 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	51.5 dBA
TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	52.4 dBA	TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	52.6 dBA	TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	54.0 dBA
Difference =	-2.6 dBA	Difference =	-1.9 dBA	Difference =	-2.5 dBA

3.2	September 24, 2014	4.2	September 24, 2014	5.2	September 24, 2014
Maximum Value =	80.4 dBA	Maximum Value =	68.2 dBA	Maximum Value =	74.0 dBA
Minimum Value =	45.4 dBA	Minimum Value =	49.0 dBA	Minimum Value =	50.3 dBA
Median Value =	52.3 dBA	Median Value =	54.3 dBA	Median Value =	56.9 dBA
L10 =	58.6 dBA	L10 =	58.4 dBA	L10 =	61.8 dBA
Average Value (L _{eq})=	53.2 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	54.8 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	57.3 dBA
TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	53.0 dBA	TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	53.1 dBA	TNM Modeled (L _{eq}) =	54.5 dBA
Difference =	0.2 dBA	Difference =	1.7 dBA	Difference =	2.8 dBA

6	September 23, 2014	7	September 23, 2014	8	September 23, 2014	9	September 23, 2014
Maximum Value =	67.1 dBA	Maximum Value =	54.6 dBA	Maximum Value =	57.1 dBA	Maximum Value =	56.9 dBA
Minimum Value =	44.2 dBA	Minimum Value =	42.0 dBA	Minimum Value =	42.7 dBA	Minimum Value =	41.5 dBA
Median Value =	50.6 dBA	Median Value =	45.6 dBA	Median Value =	45.8 dBA	Median Value =	44.8 dBA
L10 =	52.4 dBA	L10 =	48.7 dBA	L10 =	51.5 dBA	L10 =	47.4 dBA
Average Value (L _{eq})=	50.6 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	45.9 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	46.8 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	45.1 dBA

10	October 24, 2014	11	October 24, 2014	12	October 24, 2014	13	October 24, 2014
Maximum Value = Minimum Value =	80.2 dBA 49.9 dBA	Maximum Value = Minimum Value =	80.0 dBA 49.7 dBA	Maximum Value = Minimum Value =	82.7 dBA 45.6 dBA	Maximum Value = Minimum Value =	92.1 dBA 50.3 dBA
Median Value =	54.8 dBA	Median Value =	56.4 dBA	Median Value =	49.3 dBA	Median Value =	53.0 dBA
Average Value (L _{eq})=	55.2 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	58.7 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	51.2 dBA	Average Value (L _{eq})=	55.6 dBA





































