Appendix K Noise Data

Appendices

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LOCAL REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

Draft

11

Noise and Safety

Chapter 11 Noise and Safety Element

The main goal of this chapter is to combine the Goals and Policies of the Noise and Safety Elements of the 2003 General Plan into one Noise and Safety Element supported by detailed recent data in the Environmental analysis that appears in Appendix Five: Environmental Impact Report.

The Noise and Safety Element maps, goals, and policies support the Guiding Principles of the General Plan. Specifically, the Noise and Safety Element ensures that development accounts for physical constraints and the natural hazards of the land. The Noise and Safety Element supports this principle through numerous policies that locate development away from hazardous areas and ensures safety and security for the City of Fontana. Goals and polices of the Noise and Safety Element protect residents and areas from wildland and urban fire, and other natural and manmade disasters. Additionally, the Noise and Safety Element provides policy direction that supports laws and regulations related to safety hazards as well as policies that support the guiding principles established for this General Plan.

The Public Safety component of this plan identifies potential hazards and an approach to reducing risks from hazards. In order to be eligible for federal assistance in case of an emergency, the City of Fontana maintains a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) consistent with the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The General Plan Noise component identifies potential noise problems and exposure in the community and provides an integrated approach to regulating noise. The City currently regulates noise levels and exposure, consistent, consistent with this Plan, in the Zoning and Development Code.

The Noise and Safety Element addresses the City of Fontana's natural hazards and human activities that may pose a threat to public safety within the following topic areas:

- Wildfires
- Geological and Seismic Hazards
- Flooding
- Hazardous Materials
- Noise

The Noise and Safety Element provides policy direction that supports laws and regulations related to safety hazards as well as policies that support the guiding principles established for this General Plan.

Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

Several Safety Element policies are interrelated with mandated topics in the Land Use, Public and Community Services, Circulation and Mobility, and Open Space Elements. For example, Land Use Maps seek to minimize future development in hazardous areas. Policies to minimize the risks of wildland fires, found in the fire hazards section of the Noise and Safety Element, are also found in the Land Use and Conservation and Open Space Elements. References to related polices are provided where appropriate within the Safety Element. It is important to remember, however, that policies in the Safety Element are tailored to address safety-related issues.

Due to the prevalence of unpredictable and unavoidable hazards in and near the City of Fontana, the City must plan to address the safety of residents in times of disaster. This may involve ensuring that all parts of the city are accessible for both evacuation and emergency access, including areas of new development.

The purpose of emergency preparedness is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the general public during and after natural, man-made, or attack-related emergencies. To handle such events effectively requires the coordination of a number of public and private agencies as well as public safety agencies such as the Police, Fire, Emergency Management Services, Municipal Utilities, Public Works and the Engineering Department. The City of Fontana recognizes the importance of emergency preparedness through the design and implementation of the Police and Fire Strategic Operation Plans (SOP) and Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). These plans are based on the functions and principles of the Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS), which follows the Incident Command System (ICS) identifying how the City fits into the overall SEMS structure.

The California Emergency Services Act requires the City to manage and coordinate the overall emergency and recovery activities within its jurisdictional boundaries. Under SEMS, the City is responsible at two levels, the field response and local government levels. At the field response level, the City and all other agencies uses the Incident Command System (ICS) to aid in a standardized emergency response. At the local government level, a designated Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is used as the central location for gathering and disseminating information and coordinating all jurisdictional emergency operations within the area. During disasters, the City of Fontana is required to coordinate emergency operations with the San Bernardino County Operational Area and, in some instances, other local governments. Local agencies are a part of a broader Emergency Management System overseen by the State of California's' Southern Region Emergency Operations Center.

The State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, also known as the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), was approved by FEMA in 2013. The SHMP outlines present and planned activities to address natural hazards. The adoption of the SHMP qualifies the State of California for federal funds in the event of a disaster. Locally, the City of Fontana adopted a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in 2018. The purpose of the HMP is to demonstrate the plan for reducing and/or eliminating risk in the city. The LHMP assesses risks associated with flooding, earthquake, wildfire, hazardous material, and drought hazards, and identifies mitigation goals, objects, and projects to reduce risk.

Goal 1-

Enhanced public safety and the protection of public and private property.

Actions:

A. Minimize the population exposed to hazards by assigning land use designations and density allowances that reflect site specific constraints and hazards.
B. Advise, and where appropriate require, new development to locate future public facilities, including new essential and sensitive facilities, with respect to the Local, Regional and State hazardous areas.

C. Support efforts and programs that reduce the risk of natural and manmade hazards and that reduce the time for responding to these hazards.
D. Review and update the City of Fontana's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) every five years.
E. Participate in the development of programs and procedures that emphasize coordination between appropriate public agencies and private entities to remove debris and promote the rapid reconstruction of the City following a disaster event and facilitate the upgrading of the built environment as expeditiously as possible.

Goal 2-

Provide effective emergency response to natural or human-induced disasters that minimizes the loss of life and damage to property, while also reducing disruptions in the delivery of vital public and private services during and following a disaster.

Actions:

A. Conduct annual training sessions using adopted emergency management systems. Coordinate with other jurisdictions to execute a variety of exercises to test operational and emergency plans.
B. Maintain participation in local, regional, State, and national mutual aid systems to ensure that appropriate resources are available for response and recovery during and following a disaster.
C. Ensure that all relevant and pertinent City of Fontana personnel are familiar with the National Incident Management System, the National Response Plan, the State of California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and any other relevant response plans consistent with their position in the County's Emergency Management Plan.
D. Sponsor and support education programs pertaining to emergency/disaster preparedness and response protocols and procedures. Distribute information about emergency preparedness to community groups, schools, religious institutions, and business associations.
E. Implement flood warning systems and evacuation plans for areas that are already developed within 100-year flood zones.
F. Develop, implement, and maintain an effective evacuation program for areas of risk in the event of a natural disaster.

Fire Hazards

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has mapped fire threat potential throughout California. CAL FIRE ranks fire threat according to the availability of fuel and the likelihood of an area burning (based on topography, fire history, and climate). The rankings include little or no fire threat, moderate, high, very high, and extreme fire threat. Within the City of Fontana, fire hazards have been ranked within the range of little to no threat.

Future Development in High Fire Hazard Severity Zones

The future impacts of wildfire on the City based on anticipated future development are significant. This is because of the fact that, of the existing land that is yet to be developed within the City, a large portion of it is in the High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ.) This will result in many new residential homes and some commercial buildings being exposed to these same wildfire hazards and conditions that have already been discussed.

The type of development that the City anticipates will occur within the FHSZ is predominately residential, both single family dwellings (tract houses) and multi-family dwellings. This creates a greater potential impact because these structures are the least fire resistive in their construction and the population groups that inhabit them are the least prepared to evacuate in a large scale wildfire event. Currently there are two very large master-planned residential developments that lie partially or mostly within the FHSZ, which together are proposing the construction of more than 2,500 residential dwelling units. These and other projects that are slated to be developed in these areas are medium or higher densities, where property setbacks are minimal and construction is extremely lightweight, further increasing the vulnerability from wildfire.

Water Supply

The County of San Bernardino Fire Department requires a minimum flow of water for fire protection in accordance with the adopted amended California Fire Code and the ISO standards. Fontana adheres to fire infrastructure and flow requirements in accordance with the California Fire Code (2013), National Fire Protection Association standards, and local standards.

Fire Access Standards

Clear emergency vehicle access to buildings is important. Such access is regulated by the adopted and amended California Fire Code and Fontana Land Development Engineering standards. Under the current Fire Code, all portions of a building shall be within 150 feet of a serviceable fire access road. The City of Fontana has adopted the California Fire Code (CFC) with amendments to address local fire hazard concerns. Specific requirements for fire access include:

- Roadway Design. Access roads and public and private streets shall not exceed a 12 percent grade, shall be capable of supporting 75,000 pounds, and shall be built with all-weather driving capabilities.
- Subdivision Access. Subdivisions must have two points of vehicular ingress and egress from streets, one of which may be used for emergency purposes only.
- Road Widths. Roads shall be at least 26 feet wide citywide and allow for two-way traffic; emergency vehicle access only is required to have a 20-foot minimum width.
- Bridge Design. Per the California Fire Code, access bridges meet nationally recognized design standards, including a capability of supporting 75,000 pounds.
- Project Perimeter. Projects must provide adequate vehicular access for firefighting vehicles to the perimeter of a project that is adjacent to a fuel modified area or fire hazard area.

Vegetation Management

A fire protection plan (FPP), approved by the fire code official, is required for all new development within the high fire severity area. FPPs are required to include mitigation measures consistent with the unique problems resulting from the location, topography, geology, flammable vegetation, and climate of the proposed site. FPPs must address water supply, access, building ignition and fire resistance, fire protection systems and equipment, defensible space, and vegetation management, and must be consistent with the requirements of California Building Code Chapter7A, the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code, and the Fontana Municipal Code.

Building and Signage Standards and Regulations

Fontana has adopted the latest edition of the California Fire Code, with all appendices, and amended it to address local concerns. The Fire Marshal reviews plans for structures and buildings citywide, including fire-prone areas. Checklists are used to address fire code requirements, including but not limited to: street and building signage, water supply, water infrastructure, sprinkler requirements, building requirements (sprinklers, smoke detectors, roofing, etc.), access roads, and vegetation management, among others.
The City enforces uniform building address and street sign letters as found in the California Fire Code, which establishes requirements for the design and display of approved address numbers, building numbers, or approved building identification on new and existing buildings to ensure legibility and visibility from the street or road fronting the property.

Goal 3- The City of Fontana is a community that implements proactive fire hazard abatement strategies, and as a result, is minimally impacted by wildland and urban fires.

Actions:

A. Maintain and continuously update the City's fire hazard overlay map for changes in fire hazard severity overlay district consistent with changes in hazard designations by CAL Fire.
B. Require residential, commercial, and industrial structures to adhere to applicable fire codes for buildings and structures, fire access, and other standards in accordance with Fire Hazard Overlay District, California Fire Code, and City of Fontana Municipal Code, encourage of retrofit of non-conforming land uses.
C. Continue to provide weed abatement services city-wide in order to curb potential fire hazards.
D. Require adherence to fuel modification and defensible space requirements to reduce wildfire hazards; work with CAL FIRE to coordinate fuel breaks in very high fire severity zones.
E. Ensure compliance with the Subdivision Map Act requirements for structural fire protection and suppression services, subdivision requirements for on/off-site improvements, ingress and egress, street standards, and other concerns.
F. Continue to work with public and private water distribution and supply facilities to ensure adequate water capacity and system redundancy to supply emergency firefighting needs.
G. Educate the community about fire prevention and suppression; work with other agencies and private interests to educate private landowners on fire-safe measures to achieve low risk conditions.
H. Work with CAL FIRE, USFS, USGS, and applicable nongovernmental agencies to create a plan to address post-fire recovery activities and projects that allow burned areas to fully recover and minimize repetitive losses and further damage.

Geological and Seismic Safety

Earthquakes are a significant concern to the City of Fontana. The area around City of Fontana is seismically active since it is situated on the boundary between two tectonic plates. Earthquakes can cause serious structural damage to buildings, overlying aqueducts, transportation facilities, utilities, and can lead to loss of life. In addition, earthquakes can cause collateral emergencies including dam and levee failures, fires, and landslides. Seismic shaking is by far the single greatest cause of damage from an earthquake in City of Fontana followed by liquefaction.

The City of Fontana contains both active and potentially active faults. According to the USGS in 2008, "there is a 99% probability in the next 30 years there will be an earthquake 6.7 or larger in California." Southern California is a seismically active region and commonly experiences ground shaking from earthquakes along active faults. The State Mining and Geology Board define an active fault as one which has "had surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years)". The three faults that dominate the seismic hazard for the City of Fontana are the San Andreas, San Jacinto and Cucamonga faults.

Protecting Fontana from the threat of geological hazards is achieved through the identification of hazards, mitigation of structures at risk, enforcement of building codes and development standards, and public education and emergency preparedness.

Goal 4-

The City shall monitor development or redevelopment in areas where faults have been mapped through the city.

Actions:

A. Maintain and continuously update the City's geologic and seismic hazards map in concert with updates from the California Geological Survey and local surveys.
B. Enforce development requirements, such as seismic study analyses, project siting, and project design features for proposed development near active faults pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Act.

Goal 5-

The City shall continue to ensure that current geologic knowledge and peer (third party) review are incorporated into the design, planning, and construction stages of a project and that site-specific data are applied to each project.

Actions:

A. Require adherence to the latest California Building Code regulations; update codes and ordinances periodically for latest advances.
B. The Building Official shall require development proposals to include a geotechnical hazard analysis as applicable.

Goal 6-

The City shall continue to ensure to the fullest extent possible that, in the event of a major disaster, essential structures and facilities remain safe and functional as required by current law. Essential facilities include hospitals, police stations, fire stations, emergency operation centers, communication centers, generators and substations, and reservoirs.

Actions:

A. The City shall continue to work cooperatively with the utility agencies to strengthen and provide back-up to essential services, such as water, sewer, electricity, and natural gas pipelines and connections throughout the city.
B. Locate, design, maintain, and upgrade critical facilities to minimize susceptibility to seismic and geological hazards.
C. The City shall continue to participate in regional programs designed to protect groundwater resources and to protect the area from the hazard of regional ground subsidence through careful management of the regional groundwater basin that underlies the area.

Flood Hazards

Floods are natural and recurrent events that generally do not pose a hazard in an undeveloped area; it is only when floods interact with the built environment, typically, structures built in the floodplain where they obstruct floodwaters, that they become hazardous to property, structures, and people. Streamflow in the Fontana area is negligible, other than during and immediately after rains, because climate and basin characteristics are not conducive to continuous flow. The City of Fontana has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since June 1987 and it has invested in the construction and retrofitting of flood-control structures. The City has established regulations to limit development and/or require mitigation within flood zones as established by FEMA.

Protecting Our Community

Fontana protects the community from flooding hazards through the identification of hazards, enforcement of building codes and development standards, and implementation of a master plan of drainage and capital improvements.

Goal 7-

The City Shall discourage new development in flood-hazard areas and implement mitigation measures to reduce the hazard to existing developments located within the 100 and 500 year flood zones.

Actions:

A. Continue to implement guidelines and regulations to mitigate flood hazards and meet FEMA standards and requirements.
B. Prioritize and fund maintenance and construction of improvements to drainage and facilities and roadways identified in the City's Drainage Master Plan.
C. Maintain and continuously update the City's floodplain safety hazards map in concert with FEMA map amendments and improvements to local drainage facilities.
D. Projects must comply with requirements of the National Flood Insurance Protection Floodplain Management program.
E. Require new developments that add substantial amounts of impervious surfaces to integrate low impact development best management practices to reduce storm water runoff.
F. Collaborate with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District to maintain and improve the City's flood control channels and detention basins.

Chemical and Household Hazards and Hazardous Waste

There are no Superfund sites in Fontana. Two listed sites in adjacent municipalities, one in Rialto (BF Goodrich) and one in Jurupa Hills (Stringfellow) were undergoing cleanup as of 2015. Listings of Fontana sites with a history of hazardous waste spills or other incidents and the cleanup outcome are available and mapped in Appendix Five: EIR. Additionally, the City's solid waste contractor maintains a Household Hazardous Waste Facility where residents can drop off items.

Noise

Noise is defined as unwanted sound. From the rumbling of trucks on the roadways to the sound of leaf blowers on a quiet morning, noise and vibration can interrupt our conversations, thoughts, and leisure. Many excessive sources of noise (e.g., freeways) are also often accompanied by vibration. Noise and vibration sensitivity varies throughout the day or evening, at different locations, and among receptors. Despite these variations, most people agree that noise and vibration adversely affect health and well-being.

Noise standards. The City Zoning and Development Code includes specific noise standards. As of March 2017 they can be found in Article II, Sections 18 and 30.

Traffic noise. The greatest source of noise in Fontana is from vehicles—cars, trucks, and buses—on city streets, especially arterials. Data from the National Transportation Noise Map, which includes road and aviation noise and was issued March 28, 2017, shows the highest noise on the I-10 and I-15 freeways and portions of SR-210. The City's major streets, such as Sierra Avenue, Foothill Boulevard and other arterials have higher noise levels than residential blocks. South Fontana is subject to more noise than other parts of the city, but the highest levels are less than 60 dBA, below the City's 65dBA threshold for external noise impacts on residential areas.

Airport noise impacts. The LA/Ontario International Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan adopted in 2011 found for Fontana: "There were no areas identified as having a residential land use designation within the noise impact zones. Therefore, there is no potential for displacement of future residential development…. the land uses that fall within the noise impact zone are industrial land uses." The 65 dB line extended to the intersection of Santa Ana Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, located with the Southwest Industrial Park. The FAA considers noise levels below 65 dB CNEL (Community Noise Equivalent Level) to be acceptable for all land uses.

The Noise Impact Map of the Ontario Airport, which was in effect at the time of the 2003 General Plan, has been updated. The updated map (September 2015) modified the noise contours considerably. The map of projected 2020 conditions shows the 65-decibel contour extending to the intersection of E. Santa Ana Street and S. Wineville Road, located in Ontario near the western edge of Fontana.

Goal 8:

The City of Fontana protects sensitive land uses from excessive noise by diligent planning through 2035.

Policies:

- New sensitive land uses shall be prohibited in incompatible areas.
- Noise-tolerant land uses shall be guided into areas irrevocably committed to land uses that are noise-producing, such as transportation corridors.
- Where sensitive uses are to be placed along transportation routes, mitigation shall be provided to ensure compliance with state- mandated noise levels.
- Noise spillover or encroachment from commercial, industrial and educational land uses shall be minimized into adjoining residential neighborhoods or noise-sensitive uses.

Actions:

A. The following uses shall be considered noise-sensitive and discouraged in areas in excess of 65 dBA CNEL (Community Noise Equivalent Level): Residential Uses; Hospitals; Rest Homes; Long Term Care Facilities; and Mental Care Facilities.

B. The following uses shall be considered noise-sensitive and discouraged in areas in excess of 65 Leq(12) (Equivalent Continuous Sound Level): Schools; Libraries; Places of Worship; and Passive Recreation Uses.

C. The State of California Office of Planning and Research General Plan Guidelines shall be followed with respect to acoustical study requirements.

Goal 9:

The City of Fontana provides a diverse and efficiently operated ground transportation system that generates the minimum feasible noise on its residents through 2035.

Policies

- All noise sections of the State Motor Vehicle Code shall be enforced.
- Roads shall be maintained such that the paving is in good condition and free of cracks, bumps, and potholes.
- Noise mitigation measures shall be included in the design of new roadway projects in the city.

Actions

A. On-road trucking activities shall continue to be regulated in the City to ensure noise impacts are minimized, including, including the implementation of truck-routes based on traffic studies.

B. Development that generates increased traffic and subsequent increases in the ambient noise level adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses shall provide appropriate mitigation measures.

C. Noise mitigation practices shall be employed when designing all future streets and highways, and when improvements occur along existing highway segments.

D. Explore the use of "quiet pavement" materials for street improvements.

Goal 10:

Fontana's residents are protected from the negative effects of "spillover" noise.

Policy

- Residential land uses and areas identified as noise-sensitive shall be protected from excessive noise from non-transportation sources including industrial, commercial, and residential activities and equipment.

Actions

A. Projects located in commercial areas shall not exceed stationary- source noise standards at the property line of proximate residential or commercial uses.

B. Industrial uses shall not exceed commercial or residential stationary source noise standards at the most proximate land uses.

C. Non-transportation noise shall be considered in land use planning decisions.

D. Construction shall be performed as quietly as feasible when performed in proximity to residential or other noise sensitive land uses.

SYNOPSIS

- The City maintains a **local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP)** consistent with the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in order to be eligible for FEMA assistance.
- **Maps of hazards and constraints,** including contours (slopes), fault lines,

flood zones, water wells, pipelines, power lines, and hazardous waste sites are available in the Environmental Analysis in Appendix Five: Environmental Impact Report.

- **Information on public safety departments** (police and fire) can be found in Chapter 8.

Sec. 18-62. - Prohibited noise generally, penalties, remedies.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person within the city to make, cause, or to continue to make or cause, loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive sound or noise that annoys or disturbs persons of ordinary sensibilities.

(b) All violations of any portion of this article shall be punished as either an infraction or misdemeanor, pursuant to Fontana Municipal Code section 1-7, and may be punished as provided therein.

(c) Any person who negligently or knowingly violates any provision of this article may also be subject to administrative fine(s) pursuant to section 2-442 of this Code. The city council may establish, through resolution, the maximum amounts for all administrative fines issued pursuant to this section. In the absence of any resolution, where the violation would otherwise be an infraction or misdemeanor, the administrative fine shall not exceed the maximum fine amounts for infractions and misdemeanors set forth in Government Code §§ 36900 and 36901. The manner of issuing administrative citations shall comply with all the procedures specified in article XI of chapter 2 of this Code. The remedies set forth in this article are nonexclusive and the city may seek any and all legal and equitable relief permitted by law in addition to those remedies set forth in this article.

(Code 1968, § 17-2; Ord. No. 1560, § 1, 9-11-07)

Sec. 18-63. - Scope, enumeration of prohibited noises.

(a) This article shall apply to loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive interior and exterior sound or noise that annoys or disturbs persons of ordinary sensibilities emanating from any type of property or source within the city.

(b) The following acts, which create loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive sound or noise that annoys or disturbs persons of ordinary sensibilities from a distance of 50 feet or more from the edge of the property, structure or unit in which the source is located, are declared to be in violation of this article, but such enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive, namely:

(1) *Horns, signaling devices, etc.* The sounding of any horn or signaling device on any automobile, motorcycle, streetcar or other vehicle on any street or public place of the city, except as a danger warning; the creation by means of any such signaling device of any unreasonably loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive noise; and the sounding of any such device for an unnecessary and unreasonable period of time; the use of any signaling device except one operated by hand or electricity; the use of any horn, whistle or other device operated by engine exhaust; and the use of any such signaling device when traffic is for any reason held up.

(2) *Sound amplifying equipment.* The use or operation of any radio receiving set, musical instrument, phonograph, loudspeaker, sound amplifier or any other machine or device in a manner that creates loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive noise that annoys or disturbs a person of ordinary sensibilities. Such sound amplifying equipment shall not be construed to

include electronic devices, including, but not limited to, radios, tape players, tape recorders, compact disc players, MP3 players, electric keyboards, music synthesizers, record players or televisions, which are designed and operated for personal use, or used entirely within a building and are not designed or used to convey the human voice, music or any other sound to an audience outside such building, or which are used in vehicles and heard only by occupants of the vehicle in which installed.

(3) *Animals, birds, etc.* Keeping any animal or allowing any animal to be kept or suffering, or permitting any animal to remain upon the premises under the control of a person, when such animal habitually barks, whines or makes loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive noises in such a manner as to disturb the peace and quiet of the neighbors surrounding or in the vicinity of such premises, or whose barking or howling or other sound or cry interferes with any person of ordinary sensitiveness in the reasonable and comfortable enjoyment of life and property.

(4) *Exhausts.* The discharge into the open air of the exhaust of any steam engine, stationary internal combustion engine, motorboat or motor vehicle, except through a muffler or other device which will effectively prevent loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive noises therefrom; provided, however, that the provisions of this section and article do not apply to any raceway, racetrack or drag strip which is being operated in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17, article IX.

(5) *Defect in vehicle or load.* The use of any automobile, motorcycle or vehicle so out of repair or loaded or used in such manner as to create loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive and unnecessary grating, grinding, rattling or other noise.

(6) *Loading, unloading or opening boxes.* The creation of a loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive and excessive noise in connection with loading or unloading of any vehicle or the opening and destruction of bales, boxes, crates and containers.

(7) *Construction or repairing of buildings or structures.* The erection (including excavating), demolition, alteration or repair of any building or structure other than between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays and between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays, except in case of urgent necessity in the interest of public health and safety, and then only with a permit from the building inspector, which permit may be granted for a period not to exceed three days or less while the emergency continues and which permit may be renewed for periods of three days or less while the emergency continues. If the building inspector should determine that the public health and safety will not be impaired by the erection, demolition, alteration or repair of any building or structure or the excavation of streets and highways within the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., and if he shall further determine that loss or inconvenience would result to any party in interest, he may grant

permission for such work to be done on weekdays within the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., upon application being made at the time the permit for the work is awarded or during the progress of the work.

(8) *Noise near schools, courts, place of worship or hospitals.* The creation of any loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive noise on any street adjacent to any school, institution of learning, places of worship or court while the premises are in use, or adjacent to any hospital which unreasonably interferes with the workings of such institution or which disturbs or unduly annoys patients in the hospital; provided conspicuous signs are displayed in such streets indicating that the street is a school, hospital or court street.

(9) *Transportation of metal rails, pillars and columns.* The transportation of rails, pillars or columns of iron, steel or other material over and along streets and other public places upon carts, drays, cars or trucks, or in any other manner so loaded as to cause loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive noise or as to disturb the peace and quiet of such streets or other public places.

(10) *Piledrivers, hammers, etc.* The operation between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. of any piledriver, steamshovel, pneumatic hammer, derrick, steam or electric hoist or other appliance, the use of which is attended by loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive noise.

(11) *Blowers.* The operation of any noise-creating blower or power fan or any internal combustion engine other than from the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on a weekday and the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on a Saturday, the operation of which causes noise due to the explosion of operating gases or fluids, unless the noise from such blower or fan is muffled and such engine is equipped with a muffler device sufficient to deaden such noise.

(Code 1968, § 17-3; Ord. No. 1460, § 2, 10-5-04; Ord. No. 1560, § 2, 9-11-07)

Sec. 30-468. - Purpose.

This section establishes standards for conducting activities in residential zoning districts. The standards are designed to protect residents from annoying or potentially harmful environmental conditions.

Sec. 30-469. - Noise.

No use shall create or cause to be created any sound that exceeds the ambient noise standards outlined in Table 30-469.

No use shall create or cause creation of noise from a portable electronic device such as a car stereo, portable radio and/or cassette/compact disc player or similar device which exceeds the ambient noise standards outlined in Table 30-469.

Table 30-469
Noise Standards

Location of Measurement	**Maximum Allowable**	
All zoning districts	7:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m.
Interior	45 db	45 db
Exterior	65 db	65 db

Sec. 30-470. - Vibration.

No use shall create or cause to be created any activity that causes a vibration that can be felt beyond the property line with or without the aid of an instrument.

CONSTRUCTION NOISE MODELING

CCCD-01.2 Construction Noise Modeling Attenuation Calculations

Levels in dBA Leq

Phase 1	**RCNM Reference Noise Level**	**Residences to East**	**Future Residences to South**	
Distance in feet	*50*	*445*	*525*	
Site Preparation	83	64	62	
Fine Grading	85	66	65	
Rough Grading	85	66	65	
Distance in feet	*50*	*545*	*900*	
Building Construction	83	62	58	
Architectural Coating	74	53	49	
Distance in feet	*50*	*450*	*115*	
Paving	84	64	76	
Distance in feet	*50*	*135*	*NA*	
Utility Trenching	77	68	NA	

Attenuation calculated through Inverse Square Law: Lp(R2) = Lp(R1) - 20Log(R2/R1)

Phase 2	**RCNM Reference Noise Level**	**Residences to East**	**Future Residences to South**	
Distance in feet	*50*	*447*	*523*	
Grading	85	66	65	
Distance in feet	*50*	*545*	*900*	
Building Construction	82	61	57	
Architectural Coating	74	53	49	
Distance in feet	*50*	*450*	*115*	
Paving	83	63	75	

Cummulative Construction	**Fontana Campus**	**GLC III**	**Fontana Foothills**	
Distance in feet	*50*	*50*	*50*	**Total Cumulative Construction at 50 feet**
Levels for surrounding Projects	76	74	75	**79.7**
Distance in feet	*50*	*50*	*670*	**Total Cumulative Construction at future residences**
Levels for surrounding Projects	76	74	53	**78.0**

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Site Preperation	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Usage (%)	Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Dozer	No	40		81.7	50.0	0.0
Tractor	No	40	84.0		50.0	0.0
Front End Loader	No	40		79.1	50.0	0.0

Results

	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
			Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Dozer	81.7	77.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	84.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	79.1	75.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	84.0	82.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Fine Grading	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Spec Usage (%)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Lmax (dBA)	Estimated Distance (feet)	Shielding (dBA)
Grader	No	40	85.0		50.0	0.0
Scraper	No	40		83.6	50.0	0.0
Tractor	No	40	84.0		50.0	0.0

Results

	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
			Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Grader	85.0	81.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scraper	83.6	79.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	84.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	85.0	85.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Rough Grading	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Spec Usage (%)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Lmax (dBA)	Estimated Distance (feet)	Shielding (dBA)
Grader	No	40	85.0		50.0	0.0
Scraper	No	40		83.6	50.0	0.0
Tractor	No	40	84.0		50.0	0.0

Results

	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
			Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Grader	85.0	81.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scraper	83.6	79.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	84.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	85.0	85.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Building Construction	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Usage (%)	Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Generator	No	50	80.6	50.0	0.0	
Tractor	No	40	84.0	50.0	0.0	
Front End Loader	No	40	80.0	50.0	0.0	

Results

	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
			Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Generator	80.6	77.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	84.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	80.0	76.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	84.0	83.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Paving	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Spec Usage (%)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Lmax (dBA)	Estimated Distance (feet)	Shielding (dBA)
Paver	No	50	77.2	50.0	0.0	
Pavement Scarafier	No	20	89.5	50.0	0.0	
Roller	No	20	80.0	50.0	0.0	

Results

	Noise Limits (dBA)						Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
	Calculated (dBA)		Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Paver	77.2	74.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pavement Scarafier	89.5	82.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roller	80.0	73.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	89.5	83.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Utility Trenching	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Spec Usage (%)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Lmax (dBA)	Estimated Distance (feet)	Shielding (dBA)
Excavator	No	40	80.7	50.0	0.0	

Results

Equipment	Calculated (dBA) Lmax	Calculated (dBA) Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq
Excavator	80.7	76.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	80.7	76.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Description	Land Use	Baselines (dBA) Daytime	Evening	Night
Architectural Coating	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Usage (%)	Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Compressor (air)	No	40		77.7	50.0	0.0

Results

	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA) Day		Evening		Night		Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA) Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Compressor (air)	77.7	73.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	77.7	73.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Grading	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Spec Usage (%)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Lmax (dBA)	Estimated Distance (feet)	Shielding (dBA)
Grader	No	40	85.0		50.0	0.0
Tractor	No	40	84.0		50.0	0.0
Tractor	No	40	84.0		50.0	0.0

Results

Equipment	Calculated (dBA) Lmax	Calculated (dBA) Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq
Grader	85.0	81.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	84.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	84.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	85.0	85.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Building Construction	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Usage (%)	Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Crane	No	16		80.6	50.0	0.0
Man Lift	No	20		74.7	50.0	0.0
Tractor	No	40	84.0		50.0	0.0
Front End Loader	No	40		79.1	50.0	0.0

Results

Equipment	Calculated (dBA) Lmax	Calculated (dBA) Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq
Crane	80.6	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Man Lift	74.7	67.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	84.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Front End Loader	79.1	75.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	84.0	82.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Paving	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Spec Usage (%)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Lmax (dBA)	Estimated Distance (feet)	Shielding (dBA)
Drum Mixer	No	50	80.0	50.0		0.0
Paver	No	50	77.2	50.0		0.0
Tractor	No	40	84.0	50.0		0.0

Results

	Calculated (dBA)		Noise Limits (dBA)				Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)					
			Day		Evening		Night		Day		Evening		Night	
Equipment	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax	Leq
Drum Mixer	80.0	77.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paver	77.2	74.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tractor	84.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	84.0	82.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 12/03/2021
Case Description: CCCD-01.2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Baselines (dBA)

Description	Land Use	Daytime	Evening	Night
Architectural Coating	Residential	60.0	55.0	50.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Usage (%)	Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Compressor (air)	No	40		77.7	50.0	0.0

Results

Equipment	Calculated (dBA) Lmax	Calculated (dBA) Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq	Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA) Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq
Compressor (air)	77.7	73.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	77.7	73.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CCCD-01.2 Vibration Annoyance Attenuation Calculations

		Levels in in/sec PPV	
	Vibration Reference Level	Commercial/Retail to North	Residential to east
Distance in feet	at ***25 feet***	*50*	*175*
Vibratory Roller	0.21	0.074	0.011
Hoe Ram	0.089	0.031	0.005
Large Bulldozer	0.089	0.031	0.005
Caisson Drilling	0.089	0.031	0.005
Loaded Trucks	0.076	0.027	0.004
Jackhammer	0.035	0.012	0.002
Small Bulldozer	0.003	0.001	0.000
Clam shovel	0.202	0.071	0.011

CCCD-01.2 Vibration Annoyance Attenuation Calculations

		Levels in VdB					
		Grading	Grading	Building Construction	Building Construction	Paving	Paving
	Vibration @ 25	Residential to east	Residential to south	Residential to east	Residential to south	Residential to east	Residential to south
Distance in feet	ft	*475*	*900*	*700*	*300*	*450*	*500*
Vibratory Roller	94.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.3	55.0
Hoe Ram	87.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Large Bulldozer	87.0	48.6	40.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Caisson Drilling	87.0	NA	NA	43.6	NA	NA	NA
Loaded Trucks	86.0	47.6	39.3	42.6	53.6	NA	NA
Jackhammer	79.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Small Bulldozer	58.0	19.6	11.3	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA= Not Applicable

TRAFFIC NOISE INCREASE CALCULATIONS

CCCD-01.2

Traffic Noise Calculations

	ADT Volumes				dBA CNEL Increae		
Roadway Segment	Existing No Project	Existing Plus Project	2030 No Project	2030 Plus Project	Project Noise Increase	Cumulative Increase	Project Cumulative Contribution
Sierra Avenue - north of I-10 Ramps	53,829	62,180	61,724	61,724	0.6	0.6	0.0
Sierra Avenue - south of I-10 Ramps	44,379	46,965	54,745	54,745	0.2	0.9	0.0
I-10 Ramps - east of Sierra Avenue	21,128	27,038	26,095	26,095	1.1	0.9	0.0
I-10 Ramps - west of Sierra Avenue	27,400	31,953	31,245	31,245	0.7	0.6	0.0
Sierra Avenue - north of Slover Avenue	47,331	49,917	58,018	58,976	0.2	1.0	0.1
Sierra Avenue - south of Slover Avenue	32,339	35,441	37,492	39,431	0.4	0.9	0.2
Slover Avenue - east of Sierra Avenue	32,248	32,506	37,071	37,096	0.0	0.6	0.0
Slover Avenue - west of Sierra Avenue	20,049	20,307	27,812	27,837	0.1	1.4	0.0
Sierra Avenue - north of Santa Ana Avenue	32,943	36,045	38,161	40,100	0.4	0.9	0.2
Sierra Avenue - south of Santa Ana Avenue	33,135	36,753	38,101	41,023	0.5	0.9	0.3
Santa Ana Avenue - east of Sierra Avenue	7,298	7,556	8,808	8,833	0.2	0.8	0.0
Santa Ana Avenue - west of Sierra Avenue	9,118	9,376	10,871	10,896	0.1	0.8	0.0
Sierra Avenue - north of Driveway 1	32,173	35,793	37,034	39,957	0.5	0.9	0.3
Sierra Avenue - south of Driveway 1	32,173	35,793	37,034	39,957	0.5	0.9	0.3
Sierra Avenue - north of Driveway 2	32,173	35,793	37,034	39,957	0.5	0.9	0.3
Sierra Avenue - south of Driveway 2	29,155	30,707	33,827	34,682	0.2	0.8	0.1
Sierra Avenue - north of Jurupa Avenue	27,288	28,840	31,668	32,522	0.2	0.8	0.1
Sierra Avenue - south of Jurupa Avenue	29,185	29,703	33,085	33,370	0.1	0.6	0.0
Jurupa Avenue - east of Sierra Avenue	10,131	10,389	11,570	11,595	0.1	0.6	0.0
Jurupa Avenue - west of Sierra Avenue	23,340	24,116	26,822	27,365	0.1	0.7	0.1

NOISE MONITORING LONG-TERM GRAPS AND LAND USE COMPATIBILTIY CALCULATIONS

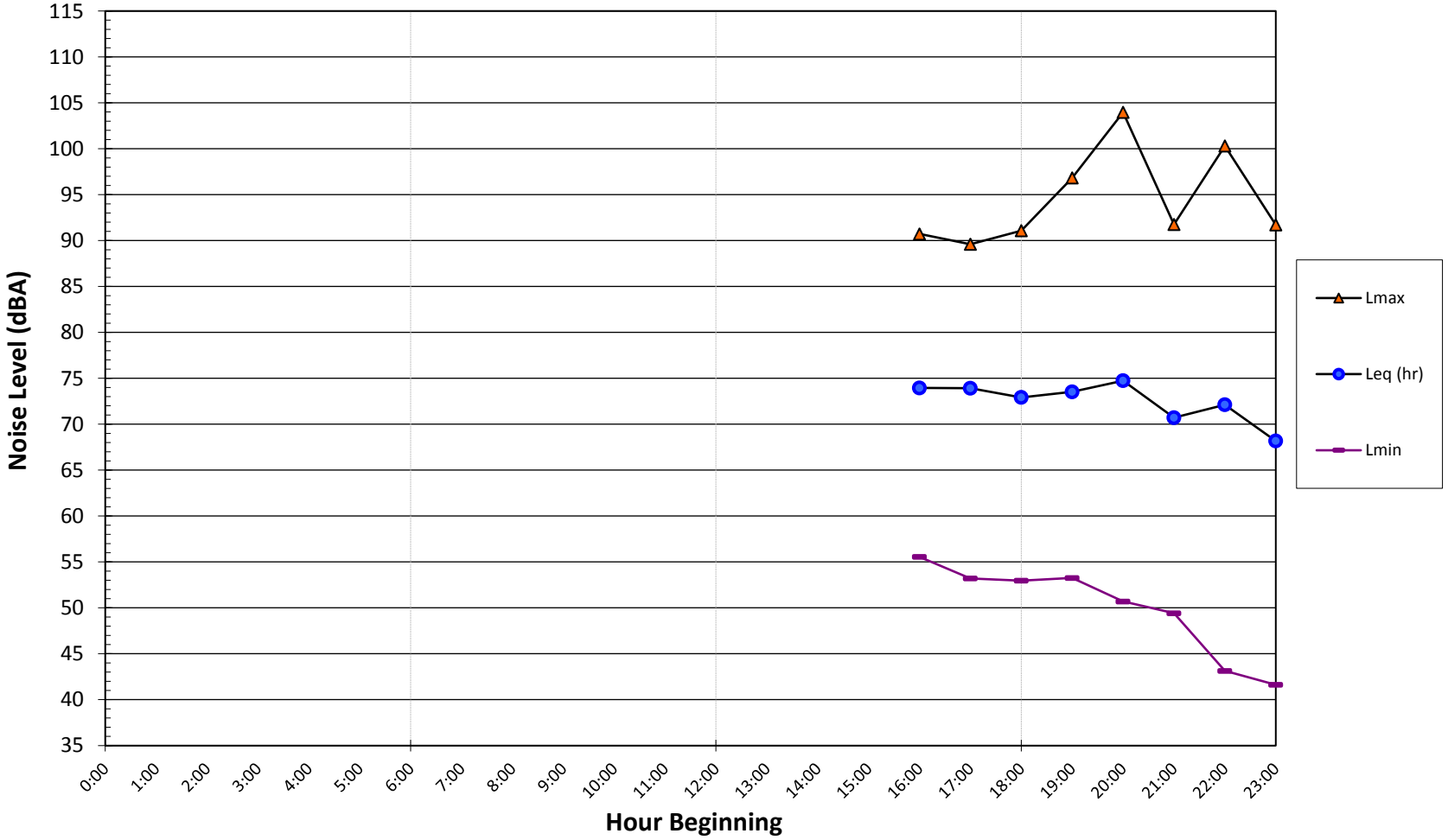
Noise and Land Use Compatibilty

CNEL at 20 feet (LT-1)	77.0	dBA
Distance (feet) to nearest building façade?	*125*	*feet*
Attenuated CNEL at 125 feet?	**69**	**dBA**

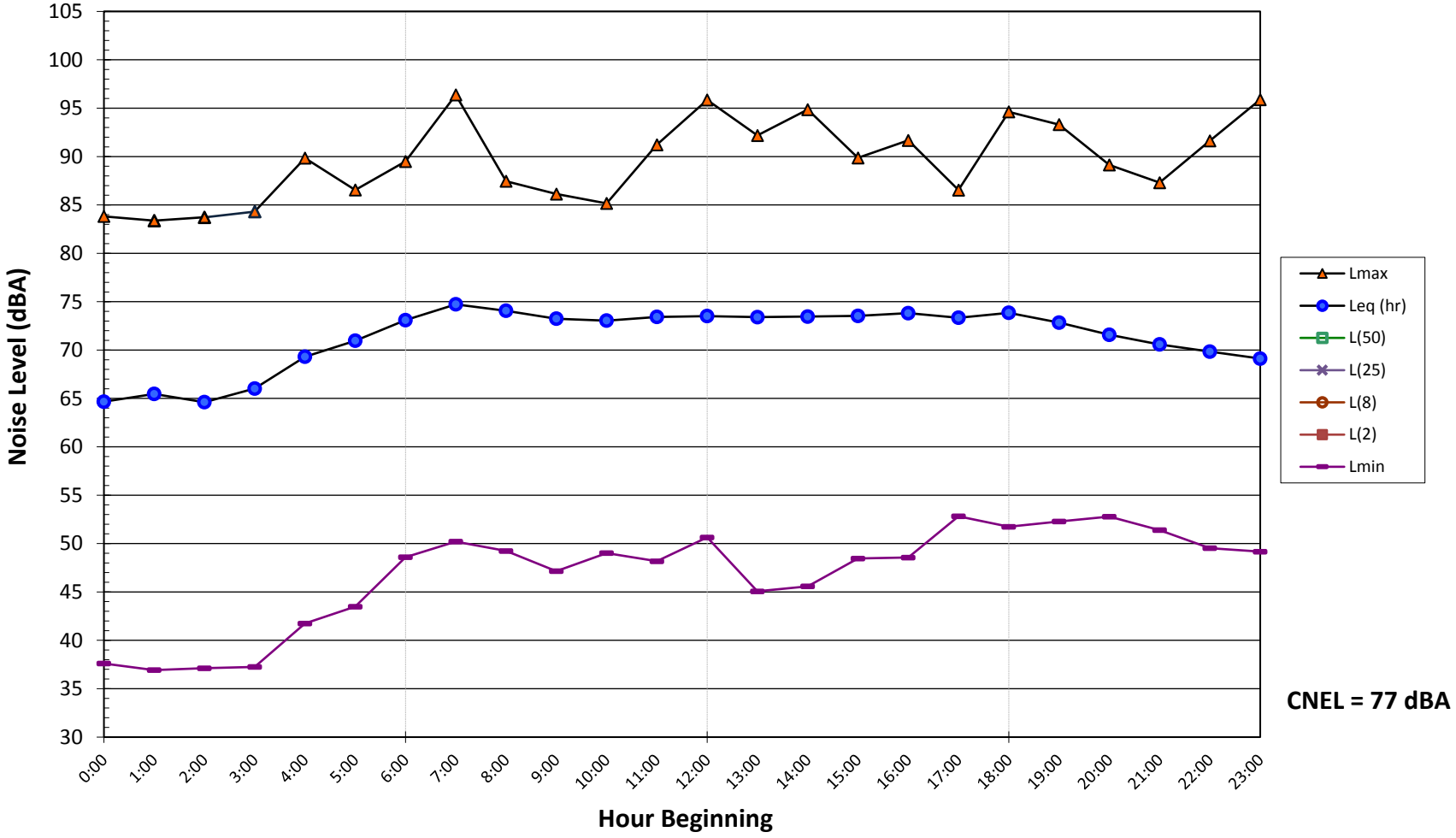
LEQ 12-Hr at 20 feet	73.6	dBA
Distance (feet) to nearest building façade?	*125*	*feet*
Attenuated LEQ-12hr at 125 feet?	**65.7**	**dBA**

LT-1 12-Hour Noise Moniroting Data	**Hour**	**Leq**
Tuesday	7:00:00	74.7
Tuesday	8:00:00	74.1
Tuesday	9:00:00	73.2
Tuesday	10:00:00	73.0
Tuesday	11:00:00	73.4
Tuesday	12:00:00	73.5
Tuesday	13:00:00	73.4
Tuesday	14:00:00	73.5
Tuesday	15:00:00	73.5
Tuesday	16:00:00	73.8
Tuesday	17:00:00	73.3
Tuesday	18:00:00	73.8
	LEQ 12-Hr Average	**73.6**

Noise Levels at LT-1
Sierra Avenue north of Under Wood Drive, Fontana, CA
Monday, December 6, 2021



Noise Levels at LT-1
Sierra Avenue north of Under Wood Drive - Fontana, CA
Tuesday, December 7, 2021



CNEL = 77 dBA

Noise Levels at Noise Measurement Site LT-1
Sierra Avenue north of Under Wood Drive - Fontana, CA
Wednesday, December 8, 2021