Virginia Avenue Tunnel (VAT) Reconstruction Noise Analysis Approach

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HOW TOMORROW MOVES





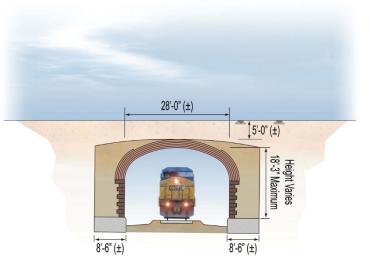
Overview - Unique Project Challenges

- The current VAT is 110 years old and 3,800 feet long
- Three construction alternatives studied for the NEPA EIS
- Proximity to multi-unit residential buildings
- Noise Analysis:
 - Train operations in and out of the tunnel
 - Train operation in open top runaround track
 - Traffic re-routing during construction
 - Construction noise from different construction operations
- Public Involvement and concern related to noise
- Innovation using "Sounds of Transit" during public workshop



Project Overview

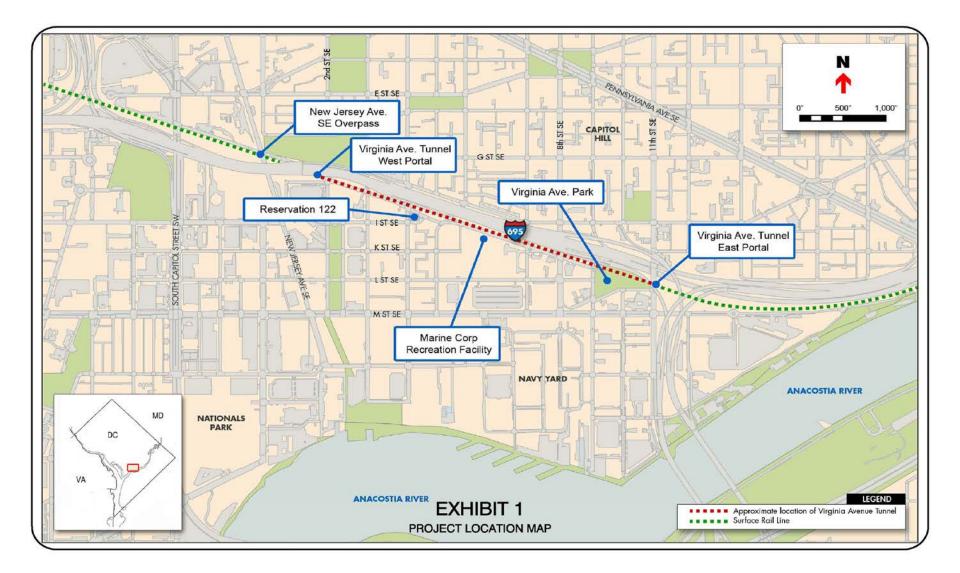
- Virginia Avenue Tunnel is located in Southeast Washington, DC
- The project location adjacent to I-695 (multi-lane highway)
- The project goal is to provide efficient and reliable freight transportation services
- The reconstruction will provide two single railroad tracks and vertical clearance for double stacking







Project Overview



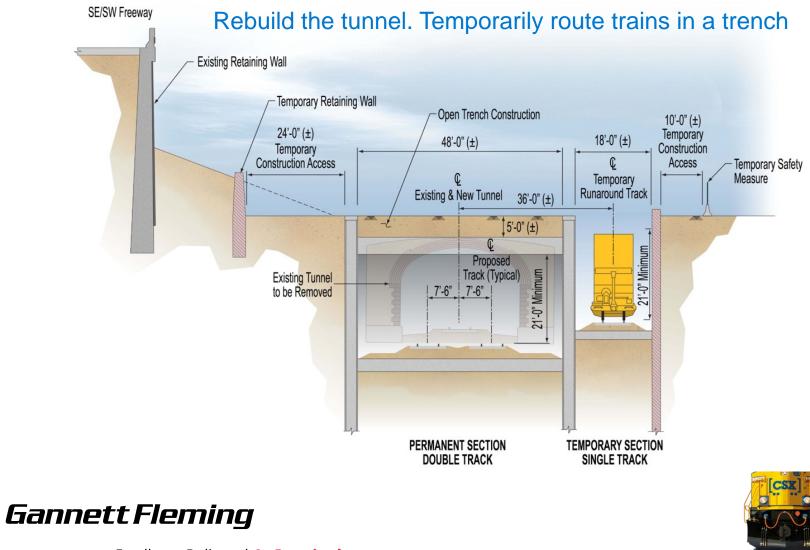
Project Overview





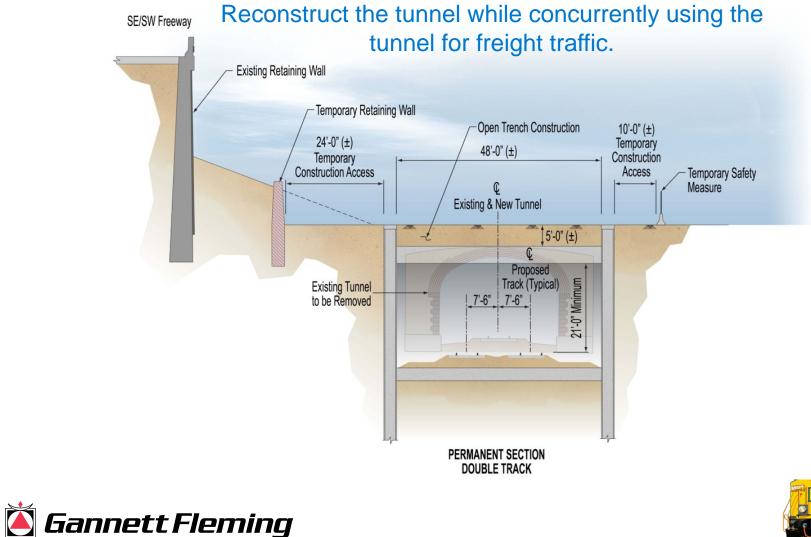


Alternative 1



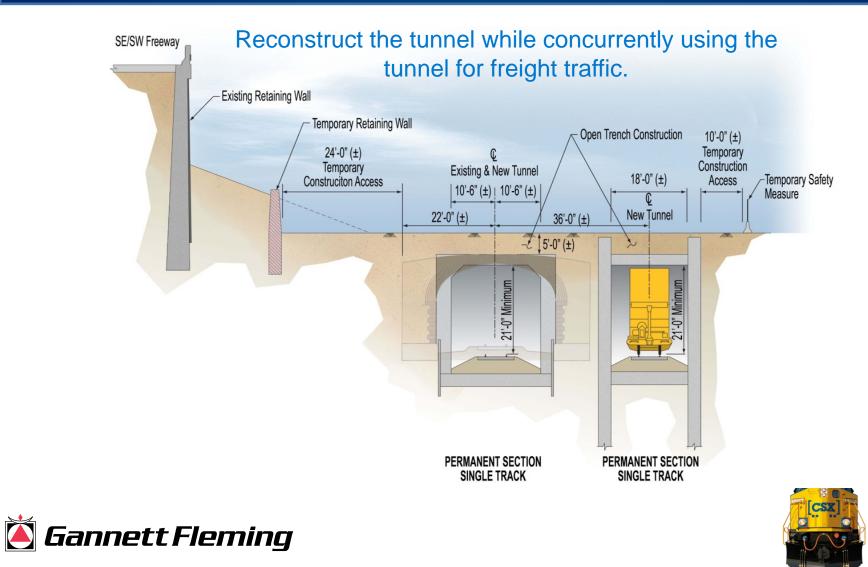
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Alternative 2





Alternative 3



Definition of Common Noise Terms

- dB: A Decibel, the standard unit of measurement for sound level
- A-weighting: A standardized filter to account for the sensitivity of the human ear with respect to low and high frequency
- Leq: The time-averaged A-weighted sound level over a stated period of time (e.g. 1-hour period)
- Ldn: Day Night Sound Level, the sound exposure level for a 24-hour day calculated by adding the sound level obtained during the daytime and nighttime
- Ambient: the pre-project background noise level
- Future Sound Level: the summation of the ambient and the new project emitted sound levels





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Train Noise Analysis

- Ambient sound level measurements (May and June 2012)
- Train operations (Daytime Vs. Nighttime)
- Train consist (Locomotive and no. of rail Cars)
- Train operations future Growth

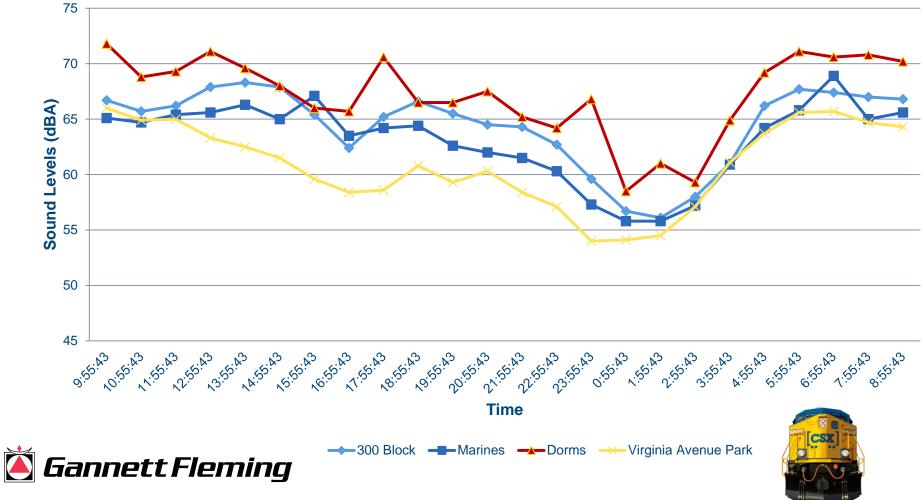






Train Noise Analysis

Equivalent Day-Night Sound Level (Ldn)



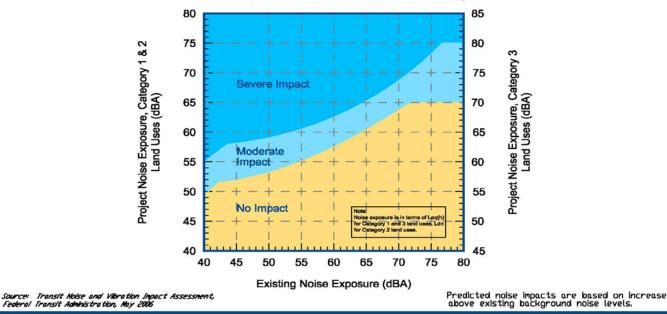
Train Noise Analysis

- FRA CREATE Noise Analysis
- Project Related Sound Levels (Train operation and Horn use)
- Land Use (Church, residential, senior living, office space)
- Noise reduction inside the trench



Land Use	Categories and Metrics	for Transit Noise Impact Criteria
Land Use Category	Noise Metric (dBA)	Description of Land Use Category
1	Outdoor L _{eq(h)}	Land where quiet is an essential element in their intended purpose.
2	Outdoor L _{dn}	Residences and buildings where people normally sleep.
3	Outdoor L _{eq(h)}	Institutional land uses with primarily daytime and evening use.

Noise Impact Criteria for Transit Projects





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Train Noise Analysis Summary

Receptor								Increase Over
ID	Description	Distance to Centerline Tracks (ft)	Warning Device	Maximum Speed (mph)	Existing Noise (dB(A))	Build Noise (dB(A))	Total Noise (dB(A))	Existing
R-1	200 I street	43	No	25	70	59	70	0
R-2	Capital Quarters (3 rd /4 th)	43	No	25	70	66	72	2
R-3	Capital Quarters (4 th /5 th)	95	No	25	70	61	71	1
R-4	Capper Seniors	45	No	25	73	66	74	1
R-5	Marine Field	45	No	25	69	58	69	0
R-6	Marine Quarters	100	No	25	69	60	70	1
R-7	Building at 8 th street	55	No	25	69	65	71	2
R-8	Admiral at Barracks ROW	60	No	25	69	64	70	1
R-9	Potomac Avenue SE	120	No	25	68	59	69	1
R-10	L Street SE	115	No	25	68	59	69	1





Highway Noise Analysis

- FHWA and DDOT TNM analysis
- Changes in traffic volume → Change in sound level
- Short-term noise field work to validate model
- Future noise modeling for Year 2015





Highway Noise Analysis Summary

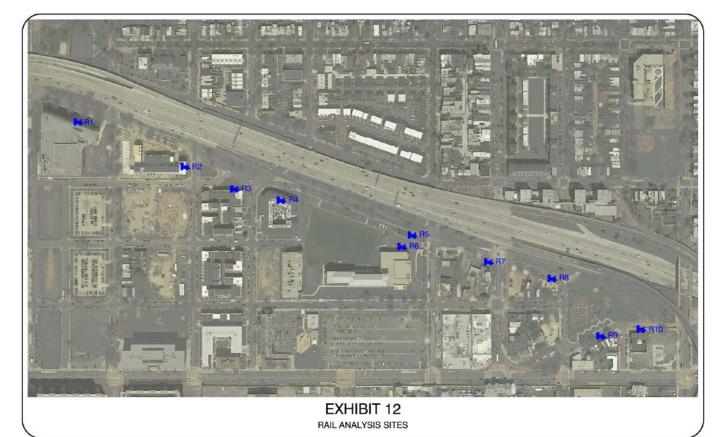
			Future Build Construction		
	Site ID	Existing Noise Levels (dB(A))	Noise Levels (dB(A))	I.O.E. (dB)	
	A-1	71	71	0	
	A-2	72	72	0	
	A-3	71	72	1	
	A-4	72	72	0	
	A-5	70	70	0	
	A-6	70	70	0	
	A-7	71	71	0	
	A-8	72	71	-1	
	A-9	70	70	0	
	A-10	69	69	0	
	A-11	70	70	0	
	A-12	72	72	0	
	A-13	70	69	-1	
	A-14	68	68	0	
	A-15	67	67	0	
	A-16	68	68	0	
	A-17	69	69	0	
	A-18	71	71	0	
	A-19	76	76	0	
	A-20	74	74	0	
	A-21	70	70	0	
	A-22	71	71	0	
	A-23	72	72	0	
tt Flei	A-24	71	70	-1	
	A-25	69	68	-1	
Excellence	A-26	71	71	0	





Construction Noise Analysis

- Noise levels from construction activities for each alternative
- Mobile vs.
 Stationary equipment
- FHWA RCNM used for analysis
- Construction duration vary depends on alternative





Construction Noise Analysis

Site ID	Slurry Wall	Excavation	Excavation/Demolition	Structural Concrete	Work/Paving	Work/Backfill/Drainage
R-1ª	85	83	87	86	89	86
R-2 ^b	85	83	87	86	89	86
R-3	78	76	80	79	82	80
R-4	85	83	86	86	88	86
R-5ª	85	83	86	86	88	86
R-6	78	76	80	79	81	79
R-7	83	81	85	84	86	84
R-8	82	80	84	83	86	84
R-9	76	74	78	77	80	78
R-10	77	74	78	78	80	78



Construction Noise Analysis

Site ID	Slurry Wall	Excavation	Excavation/Demolition	Structural Concrete	Work/Paving	Work/Backfill/Drainage	Sheet pile
R-1	83	81	85	84	86	84	93
R-2	83	81	8185	84	86	84	93
R-3	77	75	79	78	81	79	87
R-4	83	80	84	84	86	84	93
R-5	83	80	84	84	86	84	93
R-6	77	74	78	78	80	78	87
R-7	81	79	83	82	84	82	91
R-8	80	78	81	81	83	81	90
R-9	74	72	76	75	78	76	84
R-10	74	72	76	75	77	75	84





Construction Noise Analysis Mitigation

- Adhere to DDOT construction noise specifications
- Establish a community outreach program to notify nearby residents and businesses about upcoming high noise producing activities
- Prepare a noise monitoring plan and conduct noise monitoring during construction in accordance with the plan

Land Use	FRA/FTA 8-hour Leq (dBA) Day	DDOT Leq (dBA)
Residential	80	80
Commercial	85	80
Industrial	90	80



Construction Noise Analysis Mitigation

- Use a type of perimeter fencing near noise sensitive receptors
- Use of noise dampening blankets to improve the noise reduction.
- Use drilled installation (Auger) methods instead of driven (Pile) methods
- Use demolition equipment with crush/shear technology, instead of impact technology
- Consider noise impacts in selecting construction equipment that need to run over extended periods of time, such as gen sets (whisper quiet line)
- Placing stationary noise generating equipment as far from residences as reasonably practical and feasible
- Route heavily loaded delivery and disposal trucks away from residential streets as reasonably practical and feasible

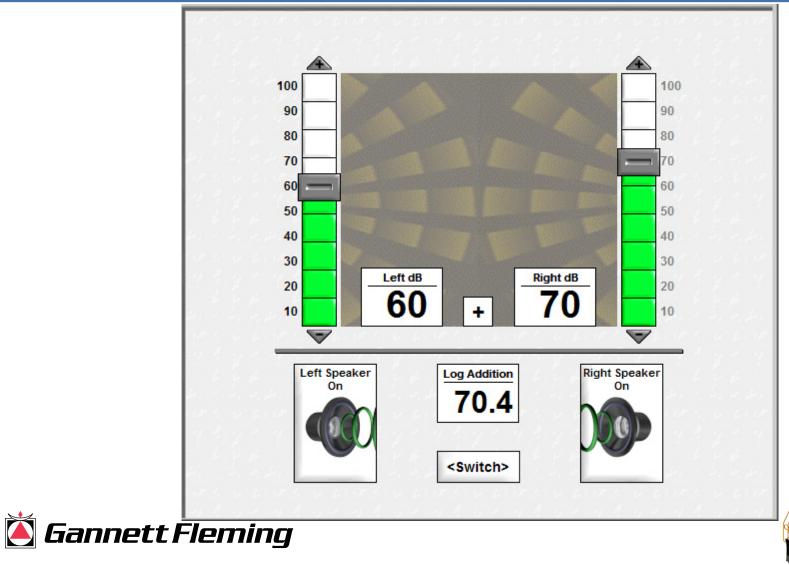


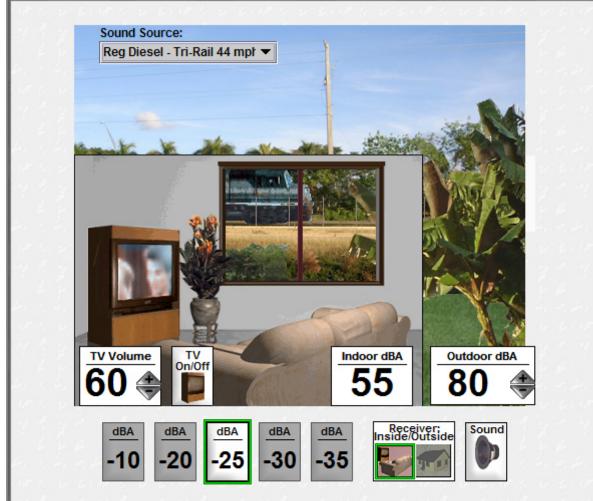


Innovative Approach to Public Meetings "Sound of Transit"

- Demonstrates various noise levels in an easy format
- Provide "real" noise examples
- Easily deliver answers to "What if? Scenario"
- Provide opportunity to experience the sound in outdoor and indoor environment
- Engages the public and enables them to hear and see an depiction of construction alternatives

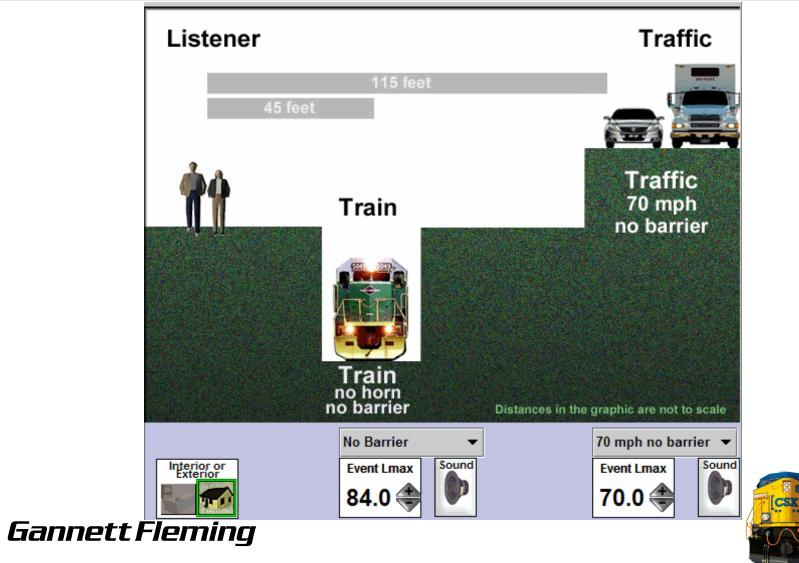












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