

**14.0 Noise**

**14.1 Existing Conditions**

Noise can be defined as undesirable or "unwanted sound". Even though noise is somewhat subjective, it should be considered when considering the impact of development. Most of the sounds heard in the environment are not composed of a single frequency, but are a band of frequencies, each with a different intensity or level. Levels of noise are measured in units called decibels. Since the human ear cannot perceive all pitches or frequencies equally well, these measures are adjusted or weighted to correspond to human hearing.

This adjusted unit is known as the A-weighted decibel, or dBA. The dBA is useful for gauging and comparing the subjective loudness of sounds. Table 14-1 provides typical dBA levels for various common sounds.

<b>Table 14-1</b>	
<b>Relative Loudness of Common Sounds</b>	
Expressed in Decibels (dBA)	
<b>Source</b>	<b>dBA</b>
Human breathing	5
Rustle of leaves	20
Whisper	30
Quiet library sounds	40
Average office, refrigerator	50
Near freeway auto traffic	60
Washing machine	70
School cafeteria with untreated surfaces	80
Noisy factory	85
Noisy urban street	90
Auto horn at 10 feet	100
Accelerating motorcycle at few feet away	110
Threshold of feeling: hard rock band	120
Threshold of pain	130
Jet engine at 300 feet	140
Source: based on "The Noise Guidebook", U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, March 1985.	

Since dBA describes a noise level at just one instant and since ambient noise levels are constantly varying, other ways of describing noise levels, especially over extended periods, are needed. A commonly used descriptor is the Leq.

The Leq noise level is the level of a constant noise source which has been averaged over a period of time, based upon a measurement over a certain time period. A one decibel change in noise is the smallest change detectable by the human ear under suitable laboratory conditions. Under normal conditions, a change in noise level of two or three decibels is required for the

average person to notice a difference. Table 14-2 shows the typical perception of noise change. Ten dBA represents a doubling or halving of the perceived loudness of sound.

<b>Table 14-2</b>	
<b>Perception of Noise Changes</b>	
<b>Change (dBA)</b>	
<b>Human Perception of Change</b>	
2-3	Barely perceptible
5	Readily noticeable
10	A doubling or halving of the loudness of sound
20	A dramatic change
40	Difference between a faintly audible sound and a very loud sound
Source: Bolt Beranek and Neuman, Inc., <u>Fundamentals and Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise</u> , Report No. PB-222-703. Prepared for Federal Highway Administration, June 1973.	

The table below, taken from a NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) publication, discusses the human perceptions to an increase in sound pressure levels, or decibel levels. The table provides a basis to evaluate how off-site sensitive receptors are affected by changes in noise levels.

<b>Table 14-3</b>	
<b>Human Reaction to Increases in Sound Pressure Level (dB)</b>	
<b>Increase in Sound Pressure (dB)</b>	<b>Human Reaction</b>
Under 5	Unnoticed to tolerable
5 - 10	Intrusive
10 - 15	Very noticeable
15 - 20	Objectionable
Over 20	Very objectionable to intolerable
Source: NYSDEC <i>Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts</i> , 2001 (taken from Down and Stocks - 1978)	

According to the NYSDEC *Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts*, the goal for any permitted operation should be to minimize increases in sound pressure level above ambient levels at the chosen point of sound reception. Increases ranging from 0 to 3 dB should have no appreciable effect on receptors.<sup>1</sup>

### Noise Standards and Regulations

The following specific guidelines apply to ambient noise levels in the Town of Southeast.

<sup>1</sup> *Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts*, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, DEP-00-1, Revised February 2, 2001.

*Town of Southeast Noise Ordinance*

Chapter 96 - Noise, of the Southeast Town Code regulates noise. According to the Code, the purpose of the ordinance is the “prevent the generation of excessive, unnecessary or unusually loud noise within the Town of Southeast, for the purpose of preserving, protecting and promoting the public health, comfort, convenience, safety, welfare, and prosperity of its inhabitants”.

The Noise Code provides maximum sound levels that should not be exceeded, depending on land use categories. In the Code, daytime is defined as 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. and nighttime from 8:01 p.m. to 6:59 a.m. The following noise levels are prohibited:

*A. Continuous Sound. Maximum sound level in dBA: slow response receiving land use category:*

<b>Class</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Night</b>
<i>Class A (Residential)</i>	65	55
<i>Class B (Retail/commercial)</i>	70	60
<i>Class C (Office/warehouse/light industrial)</i>	80	70

*B. Impulsive Sound. Maximum sound level in dBA: fast response receiving land use category*

<b>Class</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Night</b>
<i>Class A (Residential)</i>	75	65
<i>Class B (Retail/commercial)</i>	80	70
<i>Class C (Office/warehouse/light industrial)</i>	90	80

Certain deductions in the maximum sound levels listed above are applied for specific repetitions of impulsive sounds. Exceptions to the above sound limits are provided in the Code including for; construction activity during approved periods, snowblowers, lawnmowers, emergency work and for agriculture.

*NYSDEC Noise Guidance Policy*

The NYSDEC has issued a guidance policy for the evaluation of noise from facilities regulated by the Department, entitled *Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts*. The purpose of the policy is to provide direction to NYSDEC staff and the regulated community for the evaluation of sound levels generated from existing and proposed facilities. The policy presents noise impact assessment methods, examines the circumstances under which sound creates significant noise impacts, and identifies avoidance and mitigative measures to reduce or eliminate noise impacts.

In the assessment of noise impacts, multiple factors need to be considered, including the ambient noise levels, future noise levels, the location of the noise sources compared to the receptor locations, increases in Sound Pressure Levels over existing conditions, and sharp and startling noise.

As stated in the NYSDEC policy, the goal of any permitted operation should be to minimize the increase in sound pressure level above ambient levels at the selected sound receptors. Increases ranging from 0 to 3 dBA should have no appreciable affect on receptors. Increases

from 3 to 6 dBA may have the potential for adverse noise impact only in cases where the most sensitive receptors are present. Noise level increases of more than 6 dBA may require a closer analysis of impact potential depending upon the character of surrounding land uses and receptors.

#### *Federal Noise Guidance Policy*

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has adopted environmental criteria, and guidelines for determining acceptability of federally assisted projects (24 CFR Part 51 – Environmental Criteria and Standards). The standards consider an exterior noise level of 65 dBA to be acceptable for residential uses. These standards reflect a goal of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that continuous exterior noise levels do not exceed 65 decibels. The exterior noise goal for *exterior uses* established by HUD and the EPA is 55 decibels (see Title 24 CFR, Section 51.101A(8)).

The 65-decibel criterion is more restrictive than the criteria used by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) design standards for noise. The FHWA uses 67 decibels as a noise criterion for residential areas (23 CFR 772 – *Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise*). The FHWA regulations apply to any highway or multi-modal projects that require FHWA approval or Federal funding. Although the proposed Brewster Yards recreational development is not a FHWA or HUD funded project, the noise standards applied to HUD and FHWA projects can be used for reference and as a comparison of noise levels.

#### Existing Ambient Noise Levels

The project site is currently vacant wooded land. A small area next to the center of the property near Interstate 84 is used by Putnam County for the disposal of tree limbs and landscaping debris. Therefore, the only activity creating any noise near the property are occasional County vehicles accessing the County property adjoining the site.

Sensitive noise receptors are land uses and facilities that are dependent on a state of serenity and quiet. Land uses that are typically considered to be sensitive to noise would be residences, schools, hospitals, churches, cemeteries, libraries, nature preserves and certain types of outdoor recreation areas. Sensitive noise receptors for the Brewster Yards project are the existing nearby residences, since there are no nearby hospitals, schools or other community settings where excessive noise could potentially create problems.

Existing residences near the site are shown in Figure 14-1. As shown in the Figure, two residences are located near the northern property line on Fields Corner Road. Approximately 11 residences are located further to the north near Fair Street and along Theodore Court. A multi-family development known as Twin Brook Manor with approximately 41 residences is located on Twin Brook Court, west of the site. Further to the west is the Hunters Glen multi-family residential community, with access from Fair Street. Due to intervening topography and distance from the site (greater than 2,850 feet), the Hunters Glen residential community is not considered a sensitive noise receptor for the Brewster Yards project.

In December 2021, Tim Miller Associates, Inc. (TMA) collected ambient noise levels on the project site. Noise monitoring locations were selected to assess existing (ambient) noise levels

both on the property and in the vicinity of sensitive receptors. Noise monitoring locations are shown in Figure 14-1. Location 1 was located near the northern property border near the closest residence to the site. Location 2 was located in the central portion of the site, in the vicinity of the future entrance driveway on Fields Corner Road / Pugsley Road. Location 3 was located off-site near the Theodore Court residences, approximately 1,850 feet north of the site.

Measurements were collected continuously over an approximate 24-hour period on December 3<sup>rd</sup> through the 4<sup>th</sup>. Measurements were collected on a Friday through Saturday period to account for future Saturday sport event activity on the property. The noise meter at Location 1 stopped collecting measurements after approximately 8 hours (Friday at 12:00 a.m.). In order to collect morning and afternoon measurements, additional noise readings were collected over a 24-hour period from December 12 through December 13.

The measurements were collected with a Casella 633 SL Type 1 meter, which meets the requirements referenced in the Town Code (ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2006)). The meters were calibrated prior to measurements. Weather conditions during the monitoring were cloudy and approximately 28 to 40 degrees with a light breeze on December 3 and 4. On December 12 and 13, the weather was clear and approximately 35 to 45 degrees with a light breeze. The meters were mounted on tripods approximately four feet from the ground and a wind screen was used.

The noise monitoring done for Brewster Yards was undertaken at times when there were no known outdoor events occurring at Tilly Foster Farm. Tilly Foster Farm is a Putnam County educational/recreation facility open to the public and during summer months holds outdoor events including music concerts. Tilly Foster Farm is located directly south of the project site on Route 312, approximately 4,000 feet south of the southernmost proposed baseball field. Figure 14-2, Project Composite Map, shows the location of Tilly Foster Farm in relation to the Brewster Yards site. According to facility staff, five to six events are scheduled in the summer (except none was held in 2021), typically on a Saturday night until 10:00 p.m.<sup>2</sup> Temporary loudspeakers are used for the concerts. The noise monitoring done for Brewster Yards did not account for the occasional noise reported from Tilly Foster Farm music events.

The elevation of the fields used for concerts is approximately 500 to 565 feet. An intervening ridge between the Farm and the Brewster Yards site and residents to the north is at an elevation of approximately 675 feet. Given the distance and intervening topography and vegetation, the periodic noise generated from Tilly Foster Farm concerts is likely to be attenuated to levels of the existing ambient sound measured at the northern boundary of the project site (Location 1).

#### Noise Monitoring Results

Table 14-4 indicates the locations, times and noise levels recorded. Although 24 hours of noise readings were collected, the following periods were identified as potentially sensitive time periods for residential neighbors: Weekend 8:00 to 9:00 a.m.(morning), 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. (when the facility will be busiest) and 9:00 to 10 p.m. (evening).

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<sup>2</sup> Conversation with Katie Hanrahand, General Manager, Tilly Foster Farm, 1/18/22.

<b>Table 14-4 Noise Measurements</b>			
<b>Noise Monitoring Location</b>	<b>Noise Measurements (dBA) (Average Leq / LAFMax)</b>		
	8:00 to 9:00 a.m.	1:00 to 2:00 p.m.	9:00 to 10:00 p.m.
Location 1	42.1 / 46.7	44.5/48.4	44.2 / 49.5
Location 2	44.3 / 51.7	41.2 / 49.5	43.8 / 52.4
Location 3	36.1 / 42.0	45.1 / 51.2	36.7 / 42.4
<i>Source:</i> Tim Miller Associates, Inc. 2021.			

The Leq, listed above, is the Equivalent continuous sound level, or a time averaged sound level. It is the most commonly used value to describe sound levels that vary over time. The Leq is the average sound level over the one-hour selected period. The LAFMax is the maximum Sound Level with 'A' Frequency weighting and Fast Time weighting during the measurement period (one minute).

It was observed that the dominant noise source on and near the property is the traffic on Interstate 84 as well as traffic on Fair Street north of the site and Route 312 south of the site. Residential activity, such as landscape maintenance at the residences near the site may result in periodic daytime noise. Given the rural setting, the property and environs have relatively low levels of both daytime and evening noise, as indicated by the noise measurements collected.

#### **14.2 Future Without the Proposed Project**

Without the proposed project, the ambient noise levels in the project area would remain generally consistent with the levels reported above. As described, residences to the north of the Brewster Yards project site may experience occasional sounds from Tilly Foster Farm summer concerts, but given the topography and distance, the sound level would not be considered to be intrusive.

The Logistics Warehouse development (formerly known as the Commercial Campus at Fields Corner) has recently received site plan approval for 930,000 square feet of industrial warehouse space on a 340-acre parcel at Route 312 and Pugsley Road. The Logistics Warehouse development will be located directly west of the Brewster Yards project, as shown in Figure 14-2. The Logistics Warehouse project will increase noise levels in the project vicinity from construction, traffic and operations according to an assessment in the Commercial Campus at Fields Corner DEIS dated June 2018. The noise assessment concluded that the project would not exceed any of the threshold limits established in the Town Code and the project has no significant projected noise impacts.

No significant change in ambient noise affecting local receptors that was projected from the Logistics Warehouse project is anticipated to result if Brewster Yards is not developed.

#### **14.3 Potential Impacts**

##### *Short Term Construction-related Noise*

Local daytime ambient noise levels will increase both on and off of the project site during construction of the proposed Brewster Yards development. Noise from construction activities is

an expected consequence of any new development and cannot be avoided. Noise resulting from construction activities is a temporary impact, and will cease upon completion of the project. Table 14-5 shows typical maximum sound levels for diesel powered equipment and activities representative of a construction project at a range of receptor distances.

<b>Table 14-5 Construction Noise Levels (dBA)</b>				
<b>Equipment/Activity</b>	<b>Maximum Sound Level</b>			
	<b>50 feet</b>	<b>200 feet</b>	<b>500 feet</b>	<b>1000 feet</b>
Backhoe	82-84	70-72	62-64	56-58
Blasting	93-94	81-82	73-74	67-68
Concrete Pump	74-84	62-72	54-64	48-58
Generator	71-87	59-75	51-67	45-61
Hauler	83-86	71-74	63-66	57-60
Loader	86-90	74-78	66-70	60-64
Rock Drill	83-99	71-87	63-79	57-73
Trucks	81-87	69-75	61-67	55-61

Source: Tim Miller Associates, Inc., 2005.

For sensitive receptors such as residences, the level of impact from construction noise sources depends upon the type and number of pieces of construction equipment being operated, the duration of the construction activities, as well as the distance of the receptor from the construction sites. The noisiest period of construction will occur during site clearing and grading activities, when sections of the site are prepared for the proposed improvements; although all construction activities at the site are likely to produce increased noise levels..

Grading for a stormwater basin and multi-sports field will occur within 250 feet of the nearest residential neighbor at the northern property line along Fields Corner Road. Noise levels of 70 to 80 dBA will occur at the residential property line when tree clearing and grading is done in this area. As indicated, this will be temporary noise as the improvements are constructed and will be limited to the hours specified for "excavation" in the Town Code (Section 69-10), "7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturday". Noise from construction will conform to the Town Code.

Based upon the preliminary grading plan, rock removal will be required and blasting may be necessary in certain locations with cuts of greater than 10 feet. The noise from blasting, if it is determined to be needed, will be temporary and short term for nearby residents. As shown in Table 14-5, blasting may produce brief periods of sound levels of up to 94 dBA within 50 feet of the blast location. This noise level would be reduced to 74 dBA within 500 feet of the blasting location, but substantially higher than ambient conditions. Blasting, if required, will be limited to the hours specified for "excavation" in the Town Code, as described above.

Construction noise levels from construction occurring further to the south from the closest neighbors on Fields Corner Road will be lower. Intermittent occurrences of noise from project construction may be noticeable for residents to the north near Theodore Court and to the west on Twin Brook Court, but such levels will be in the range of ambient daytime conditions given the distance between the property and those residences (see Table 14-1).

### *Long-Term Noise Effects*

Once operational, the Brewster Yards development will generate noises typical of recreational developments with the greatest activity occurring in the spring, summer and fall and less activity during the winter. Anticipated noise from the development would include: human activity during games such as voices and cheering, landscaping maintenance, heating and cooling equipment (stationary source), and noise from traffic traveling to and from the site (mobile source).

Loudspeakers are proposed at specific areas of the Brewster Yards development for safety and general information announcements. Speakers will be located at the baseball and Little League “clover” fields for general announcements. Speakers will also be located at the baseball and Little League showcase fields. The potential noise from this activity is further described below.

According to the applicant, the facilities are proposed to be open on the following schedule during which games and activity will occur on-site.

Winter Months – Off Season (November to mid-March)

Monday to Friday: 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Weekends/ holidays: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Summer/Fall Months - In Season (Mid-March - End of October)

Monday to Friday: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Weekends/ holidays: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

During outdoor games, voices, shouting and cheering would be expected to occur. This noise will be periodic and change during the duration of the activity. TMA has monitored noise at soccer games in Orange County and Rockland County in 2015 and at a summer camp with basketball games in 2011. The noise from these activities is expected to be similar to games at the Brewster Yards facility. In 2009, TMA collected noise measurements at a festival venue with outdoor music and loudspeakers. These noise assessments were part of the Site Plan review process in all cases and therefore, are public record information.

In 2015 noise measurements collected at youth soccer games at an open field in Pine Island, NY and at the Torne Valley sports complex in Hillburn, NY. These locations are similar to the proposed Brewster Yards development, but the Torne Valley location is a stadium type facility with spectator stands and buildings at the two sides of the field. Sound levels were collected 20 feet from the field at each location. Noise levels averaged 55 dBA during the game at Pine Island and 61 dBA at the Torne Valley location. As comparison, the noise measured at Camp Ramah in Dover New York, during an afternoon period with camper activity was 57.4 dBA. This sound level is within the range of levels measured at two soccer games. The logarithmic average of the two soccer games is 59.0 dBA.

A noise study was completed by TMA in 2009 for a sports facility and festival venue called the Hudson Valley Sportsdome. The applicant was seeking site plan approval for events with outdoor speakers and sound system. Sound level measurements were collected with a band playing with speakers. Peak noise levels were recorded at 75 dBA at 100 feet from the sound system.

The noise studies mentioned above did not assess the noise from batting. Batting baseballs produces a short, impulsive sound that varies somewhat depending upon the type of bat (wood, composite, aluminum) and the baseball. The sound from batting can be expected to be within the range of sounds from a loudspeaker, or 75 dBA at 100 feet from the source.

### Noise Modelling

Potential future noise from the proposed Brewster Yards facility can be estimated at the property lines using standard noise measurement techniques. The NYSDEC Program Policy *Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts* was referenced in this analysis.

Assuming an average noise level of 59.0 dBA during games at the edge of the field (source location), estimates can be made for potential noise at the nearest property line. The property line to the closest residence (north) is 350 feet from the multi-sports field.

Sound decreases over distance according to the inverse square rule, where each doubling of distance from the noise source decreases the sound by 6 dBA. In addition, approximately 250 feet of existing vegetation will be retained at the northern edge of the site which will provide some noise attenuation. The property slopes to lower elevations towards the northern property line, but no topography is between the field and the property line.

Based upon the above, the projected average noise level from active games on the multi-sports field at the northern property line (nearest neighbor) would be approximately 35 dBA. This noise level is below the ambient noise conditions at the northern property line which range from 42.1 to 44.5 during the selected monitoring periods.

As indicated, loudspeakers are proposed to be used for general announcements at the four baseball fields located in the northern portion of the site. The fields are arranged around a central concession stand and visitor bleachers for all four fields will be clustered in that area. The central patron area, the likely location for loudspeakers, is located approximately 1,000 feet from the northern property line (nearest neighbor). Proposed batting cages will be located along the sidelines of each of the baseball fields, in the vicinity of the outfield. A cluster of additional cages is proposed to be located in the vicinity of the Little League clover.

Assuming a peak sound level of 75 dBA from the loudspeakers at intermittent times, and the impulsive sound from batting also in the range of 75 dBA, the noise level at the northern property line is estimated to periodically reach approximately 55 decibels. This level is below the daytime and nighttime maximum sound levels in the Town Code (75 dBA / 65 dBA). However, this peak noise level is 5.5 to 8.3 dBA above the existing maximum sound levels measured at the northern property line. According to the NYSDEC guidance, an increase of sound pressure ranging from 5 to 10 dBA may be considered intrusive. The DEC Noise policy cites guidance of the USEPA as relates to human health, indicating that "In general, the EPA's "Protective Noise Levels" guidance found that noise levels at [or below] 55 dBA was sufficient to protect human health and welfare and, in most cases, did not create an annoyance (EPA 550/9-79-100, November 1978)." <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

Landscape maintenance activity is expected to occur during weekday daytime periods when games are not scheduled. Occasional noise from landscape maintenance during weekday daytime periods in the spring, summer and fall months is not expected to be intrusive to nearby residents and would be consistent with current residential lawn maintenance activity. It is noted that the play fields are proposed to be constructed with synthetic turf without the need for mowing.

Heating and cooling equipment at the Brewster Yards facility will be limited to the main office and indoor sports activity building, located in the west central portion of the site. Air conditioning units would likely be placed on the roof or at the edge of the building. The building is located approximately 1,800 feet (one-third mile) south of the nearest residence at the northern property border. Noise from air conditioning units would be attenuated over such a distance and would not be noticeable at the northern property line.

The Brewster Yards development will increase traffic on Pugsley Road with visitors travelling to and from the site. There are no residents (sensitive noise receptors) located on Pugsley Road which accesses NY Route 312. As discussed, several residences are located north of the site on Fields Corner Road and on Theodore Court near Fair Street. With the proposed limitation on patron traffic using Fields Corner Road to access this project, existing residents will experience very limited growth in traffic from current conditions once the facility is operational. According to the traffic impact study (see Chapter 11 – Traffic and Transportation), approximately 2 percent of project traffic will access the site from the north and Fields Corner Road during Saturday peak periods. Approximately 5 vehicles per hour to and from the development would travel on Fields Corners Road during peak Saturday periods and fewer cars during morning and evening periods. This level of traffic is not expected to create a noticeable noise impact to existing residences.

Based upon the above, noise levels from the Brewster Yards facility will meet the Town of Southeast Noise Ordinance requirements for maximum sound levels at the property lines for both continuous sound and impulsive sound.

#### Cumulative Noise Impacts

As new development occurs in the vicinity of Pugsley Road and Fields Corner Road, including the Brewster Yards and Logistics Warehouse projects, the noise environment for existing residents will change. The Tilly Foster Farm is an existing use that holds outdoor concerts occasionally during the summer season. Those concerts will continue to be part of the local noise environment. The noise from Tilly Foster Farm concerts is not expected to create a significant cumulative noise impact to residents north of the Brewster Yards site. This is due to the distance between the Farm and the residential properties (see Figure 14-2).

The Logistics Warehouse project is located west of the project site, and Pugsley Road / Fields Corner Road. The Logistics Warehouse project completed a comprehensive noise assessment that evaluated the effects of that development for the resident directly north of the Brewster Yards site (Location 1 of the Brewster Yards study). Traffic-generated noise from the Logistics Warehouse was estimated to be close to ambient conditions (within 2 dBA). The operational noise was projected to be well below 55 dBA and the Noise Ordinance threshold. The cumulative noise effects from the Logistics Warehouse and the Brewster Yards developments are not expected to be significant for existing residents.

## **14.4 Mitigation Measures**

### *Construction Noise*

Construction activities must comply with the Towns' noise ordinances. To mitigate against potential noise impacts, construction including excavation and grading will be limited to the hours specified for "excavation" in the Town Code (Section 69-10), "7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturday". Noise from construction will conform to the Town Code. No work will be conducted on Sundays and legal holidays.

No construction traffic will be allowed to use Fields Corner Road. All construction equipment will be required to be maintained and operated with appropriate mufflers to minimize equipment noise.

### *Operational Noise*

To reduce the potential noise impacts to residences north of the site, loudspeakers will only be used intermittently for general and safety announcements and will not be used at the two clover fields or the multipurpose field for play-by-play announcements. The baseball field closest to the residence at the northern property line is approximately 650 feet to the south. Natural attenuation over this distance will reduce the potential for noise impacts from activity at that field.

The project proposes to limit patron traffic from using Fields Corner Road by promoting access to and from the site via Route 312 and posting no right turn signs at the project exits onto Fields Corner Road which would minimize traffic-related noise to the neighborhood to the north.

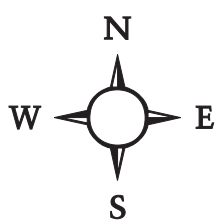
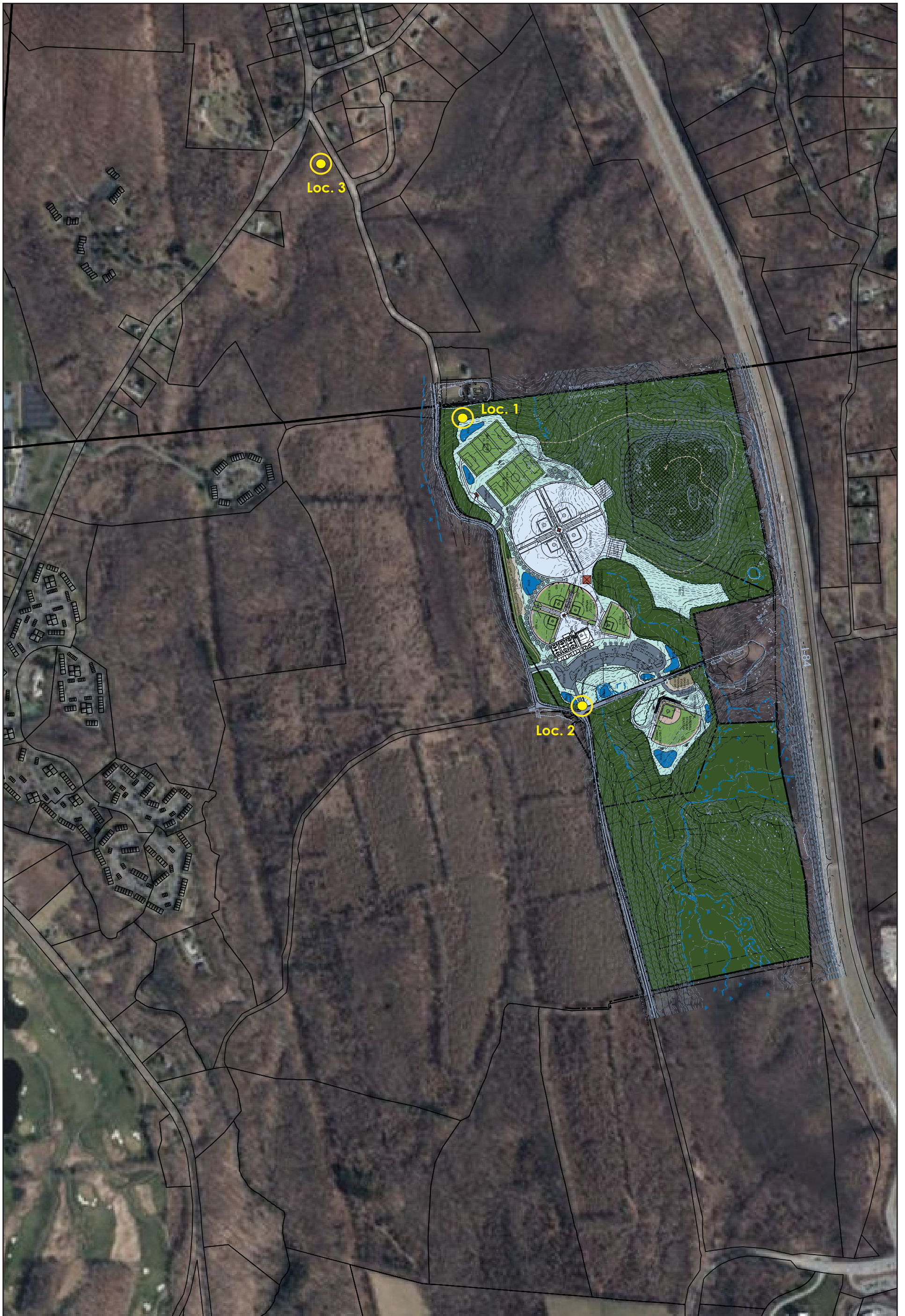


Figure 14-1: Noise Monitoring Location Plan  
 Brewster Yards  
 Town of Southeast, Putnam County, New York  
 Source: Putnam Co. GIS and KG+D Architects PC  
 Approx. Scale: 1 inch = 650 feet



Figure 14-2: Project Composite Map  
 BREWSTER YARDS DEIS  
 Town of Southeast, Putnam County, New York

3/31/22  
 Scale: Approx. 1:16,600  
 KG+D 2020-1054

Composite of Brewster Yards plan, Logistics plan & Tilly Foster Trails map on USGS Topo