







Sound Measurements:

The following chart shows sound measurements taken at the same three points surrounding the court.

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Time</u> | Number of people playing | Location1 dbA | Location2 dbA | Location3 dbA |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 23-Oct | 420pm | 6 pickleball | 52.7 | 57.5 | 60.4 |
| 28-Oct | 11am | 0 people | - | - | - |
| 1-Nov | 440pm | 2 tennis, 8 pickleball (+2 waiting) | 53.1 | 54.8 | 56.5 |
| 4-Nov | 1125am | 1 pickleball | 51.8 | 57.6 | 56.9 |
| 4-Nov | 420pm | 1 pickleball | 57 | 54.4 | 52.5 |
| 5-Nov | 1050am | 4 pickleball, 2 tennis | 54.6 | 60.4 | 61.1 |
| 6-Nov | 1200pm | 6 pickleball | 54.8 | 53.1 | 60.5 (67.2) |

These measurements were taken to get a rough snapshot of what sound levels are around the court, measured at the private/public property line across the street from the courts. Each data point represents the loudest dbA "pop" measured over a 30-60 second length of time. It is notable that none of the play from tennis games resulted in increases of the sound meter above the ambient noise level, which hovers around 50 dbA.

The device used to take measurements was a sound meter lent to the Public Works Department by the Department of Planning and Building. In accordance with their practices of using this meter as a general guide regarding noise, these data presented today are not meant to be held to scientific scrutiny nor to directly influence policy, rather they should be used as guideposts to frame the conversation in lieu of hiring a professional sound engineer to complete a comprehensive analysis.