



SNOHOMISH COUNTY AIRPORT

2015 ANNUAL NOISE REPORT

PAINE FIELD 3220 100TH ST SW, SUITE A EVERETT, WA 98204

NOISE HOTLINE: 425-388-5125X1

January – December 2015

INTRODUCTION TO SNOHOMISH COUNTY AIRPORT NOISE MONITORING

This report summarizes noise monitoring data collected in 2015 (January – December) at Snohomish County Airport-Paine Field. It includes comparisons with data collected in previous years where possible. The noise monitoring system produces a tremendous amount of data in a variety of formats.

The Snohomish County Airport Noise Monitoring System includes three central computers, digital voice recorder and three semi-permanent noise monitors. Figure E on Page 4 shows the location of the semi-permanent monitors. Monitor One is located 9500 feet north of the airport in Mukilteo. Monitor Two is located 6500 feet west of the airport in Harbour Pointe. Monitor Three is located 8500 feet south of the airport near Lake Serene.

Figure A, B, and C present noise calls received from residents during 2012-2015. Figure A presents the correlation between flight operations and flight related noise calls, figure B presents the percentage correlation between flight operations and noise calls and figure C presents the comparison of noise calls by aircraft type.

NOISE MEASUREMENTS

Noise is measured in decibels (dB) which is a logarithmic expression of sound pressure level. All data collected by the Airport's Noise Monitors are "A" weighted to more closely reflect the way people hear sounds. "A" weighting, written as dBA, discriminates against sounds that the human ear is less sensitive to which are sounds below 1,000 hertz (cycles per second) and above 6,000 hertz.

An extensive discussion of noise metrics and computer noise analysis can be found in Chapter C of the 1995 Paine Field FAR Part 150 Noise Study. This is available at paineairport.com, local public libraries or from the Airport Office.

The most common noise measurements used by Paine Field are sound exposure levels (SEL) and cumulative noise levels.

Sound Exposure Level (SEL)

Noise levels generated by aircraft operations are expressed as Sound Exposure Level (SEL) events. The "A"-weighted SEL value represents the total sound level over a background noise threshold, thereby separating aircraft noise events from other noises. SEL accounts for the intensity and duration of the sound of each single event.

Airport staff correlates SEL data with noise calls from Airport neighbors and operations data from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Air Traffic Control Tower. A database has been created with minimum, maximum, and average noise levels at each noise monitor for each aircraft type conducting different types of operations.

Cumulative Noise Levels

Cumulative noise levels include noise from various sources, including wind, animals, automobiles, and aircraft. The Airport's Noise Monitoring System computer analyzes the characteristics of each single event noise recorded. It distinguishes between aircraft and community noises and labels them accordingly. "A" weighted Day-Night Sound Level (DNL) is the standard sound metric used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the FAA for determining cumulative noise exposure around airports. The DNL metric adds a 10 dBA penalty to all noises recorded between the hours of 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM to reflect the greater sensitivity individuals have to noise while sleeping. The DNL data generated by the noise monitoring equipment can be compared to annual DNL noise contours generated in the Part 150 Noise Study Update.



2015 ANNUAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND NOISE COMPLAINTS

The Airport received 882 noise complaints during 2015. Two people accounted for 243 calls or 28% of the total calls for the year. During 2015, the FAA Paine Field Air Traffic Control Tower recorded 112,788 flight operations. This is a .6% decrease in operations from 2014 which had 113,460 operations. The five-year average number of flight operations is 111,248. Total operations for 2015 was 1.4% above the five-year average.

Figure A compares the number of flight operations and flight related noise complaints. Figure B compares the percentage of noise complaints to flight operations conducted during the same period. Table one on page 4 indexes the number of noise calls received from each Paine Field Community Council sub-quadrant during 2015. The Community Council subquadrants are shown graphically on Figure D.

Figure A: Correlation between flight operations and flight related noise complaints

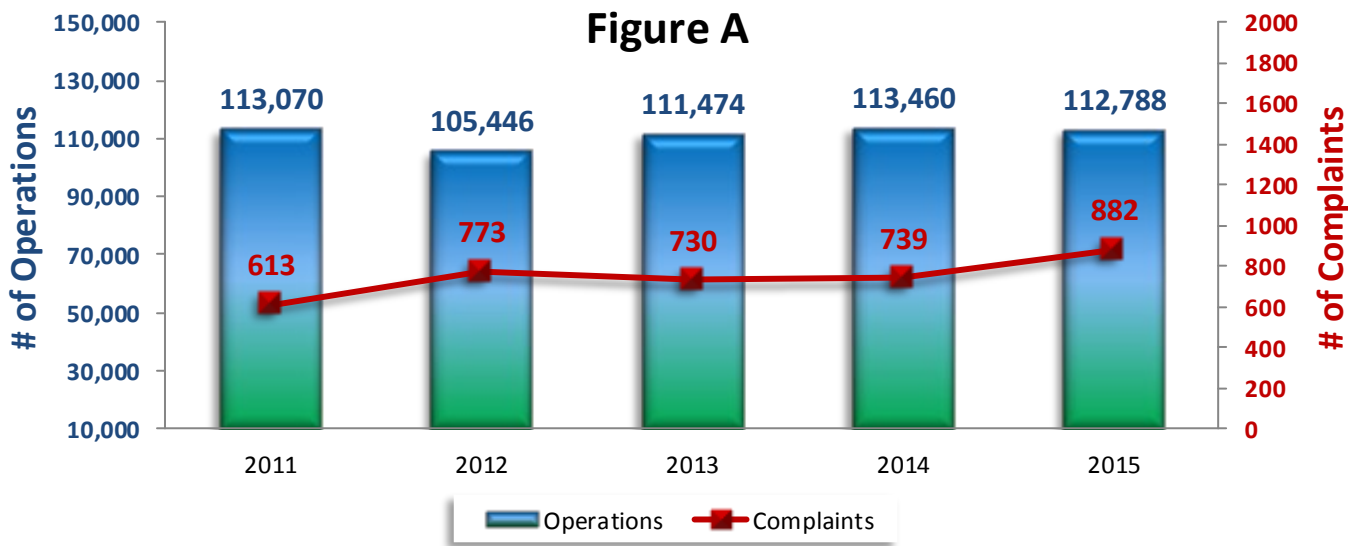
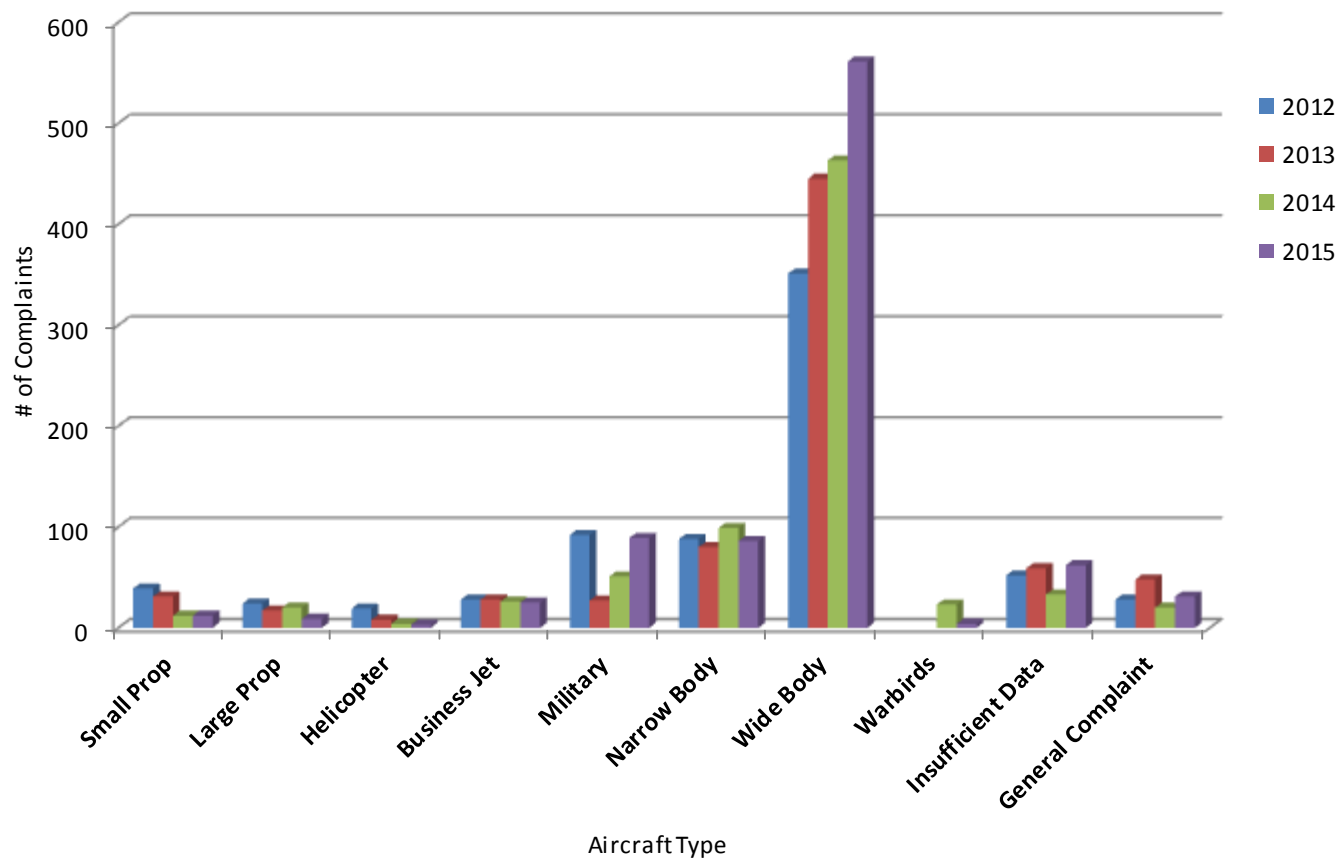


Figure B: Percentage correlation between flight operations and noise complaints

Year	Operations	Complaints	Ops/Complaints %
2011	113,070	613	0.5421%
2012	105,446	773	0.7331%
2013	111,474	730	0.6549%
2014	113,460	739	0.6513%
2015	112,788	882	0.7820%

ANNUAL NOISE COMPLAINTS BY AIRCRAFT TYPE

Figure C: Comparison of Annual 2012-2015 Noise Calls for Flight Operations by Type



Monitor #1



Monitor #2



Monitor #3



NOISE COMPLAINTS – JANUARY – DECEMBER 2015

NW1	NW2	NW3	NW4	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	SW 4	SE1	SE2	SE3	SE4	Unk/Other	Total
118	5	74	50	25	4	0	16	28	22	19	8	*117	2	22	*149	214	**882

* Indicates that 80% of the calls in (sub-quadrant) were made by 1 caller.

** Indicates that 55% of the total calls were made by 12 callers.

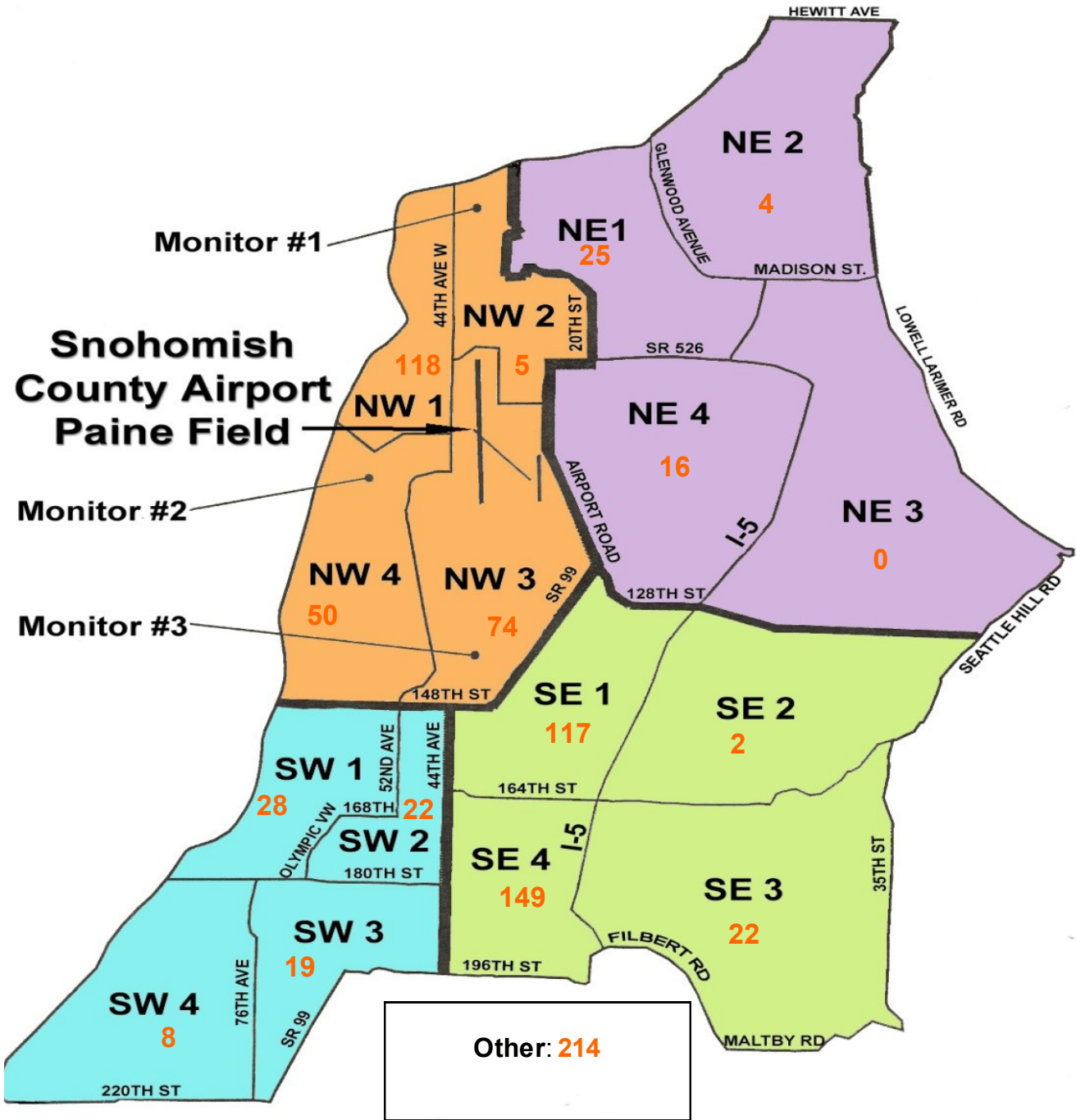


Figure D: Paine Field Community Council Subquadrants