



Environmental Noise Exposure Assessment

HEI-Energy Webinar: Human Exposure Research in a Cyclical Industry Part 3:
Noise from Unconventional Oil and Natural Gas Development (UOGD)

October 28, 2021

Tor H. Oiamo, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and
Environmental Studies (tor.oiamo@ryerson.ca)

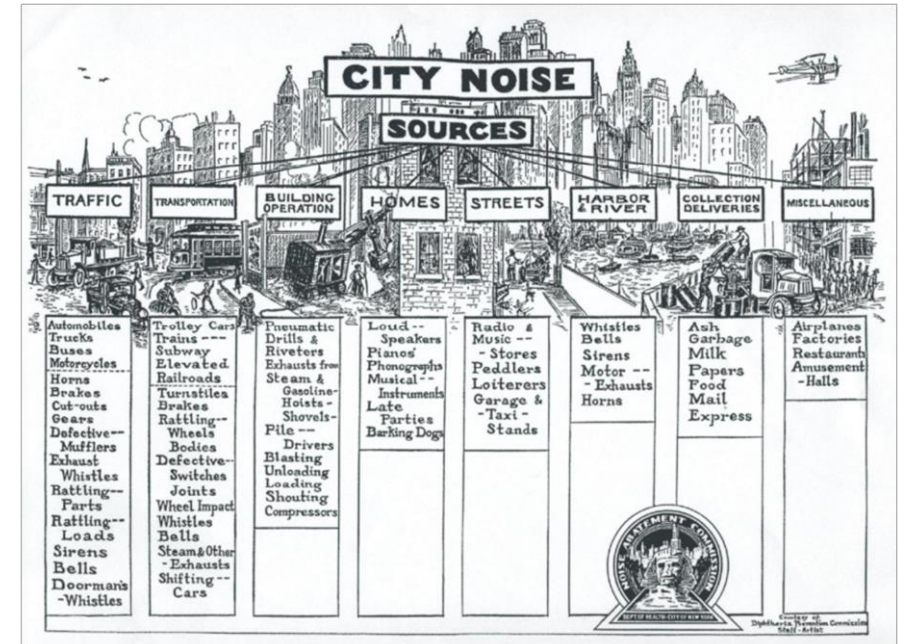
**Ryerson
University**

Outline

- Overview of noise assessment history and methods
- Noise modelling and exposure assessment
- Linking health and noise data
- Health effects and pathways

History of Noise and Health Research

- Early 1900s: Public complaints increased with motor vehicles
- 1930-1960: Increasingly sophisticated SLMs; data logging
 - Time and frequency weighting
- 1960-1980: Neighbourhood and population surveys
 - Human laboratory experiments
- 1990- Current: Noise modelling and individual exposure assessment
 - Source and definition of model standards



Photograph by Bell Telephone Laboratories
 The noise measuring truck traveled over 500 miles in city streets, observing noise levels at 138 stations

Noise Exposure Assessment for Epidemiology

Neighbourhood monitoring



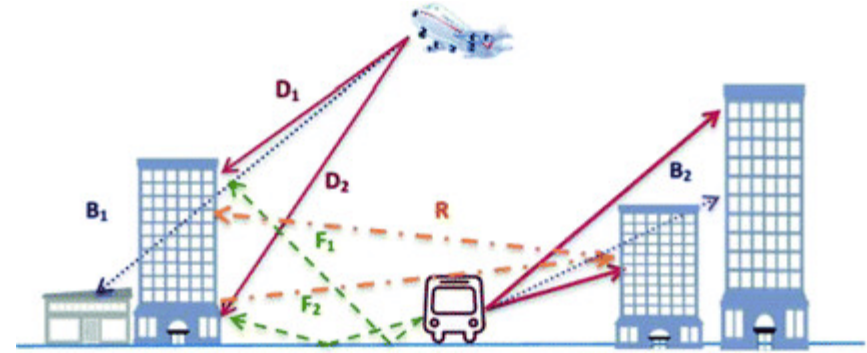
<https://www.bksv.com/media/doc/bp2098.pdf>

Individual monitoring



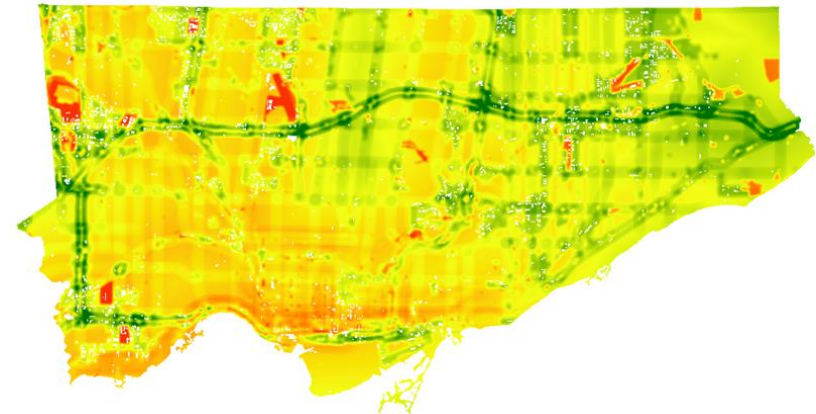
<https://www.casellasolutions.com/in/en/products/dbadge2-pro.html>

Source specific modelling (deterministic)



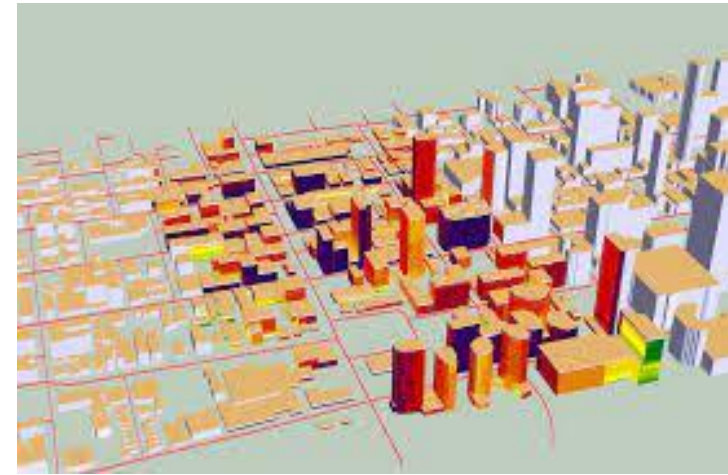
Lu et al., 2017)

Hybrid approaches (deterministic/probabilistic)

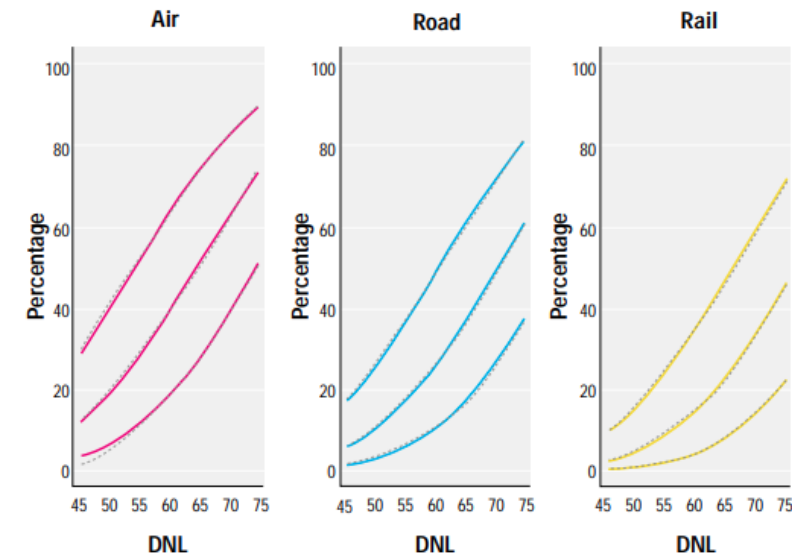


Source Specific Modelling

- Emission and propagation modelling
 - The ‘gold standard’ in large scale studies
 - Resource demanding, but high specificity (e.g., 3D)
- Possible for all types of sources
 - Primarily used for road and rail traffic
- Why individual sources?
 - Different effects of different types of noise..
 - Policy relevance
- Limitations
 - Differing standards by jurisdiction
 - Long-term changes in noise levels



Building façade assessment in Toronto (2018)

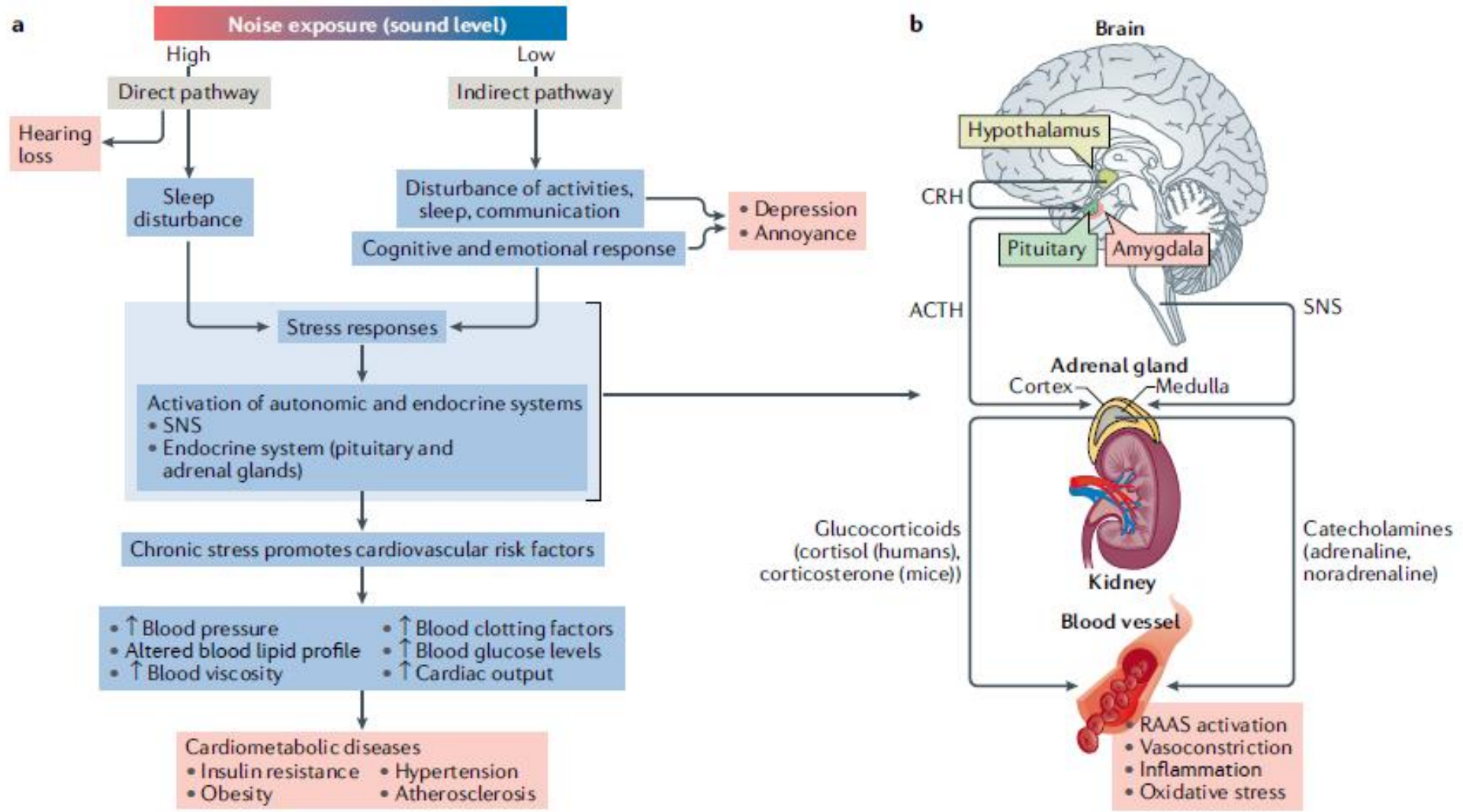


Estimated dose-response functions for percentage highly annoyed at different Day Night Levels (DNL) for air, road and rail traffic (Miedema and Oudshoorn, 2001)

Noise exposure assessment and linkage to health assessment

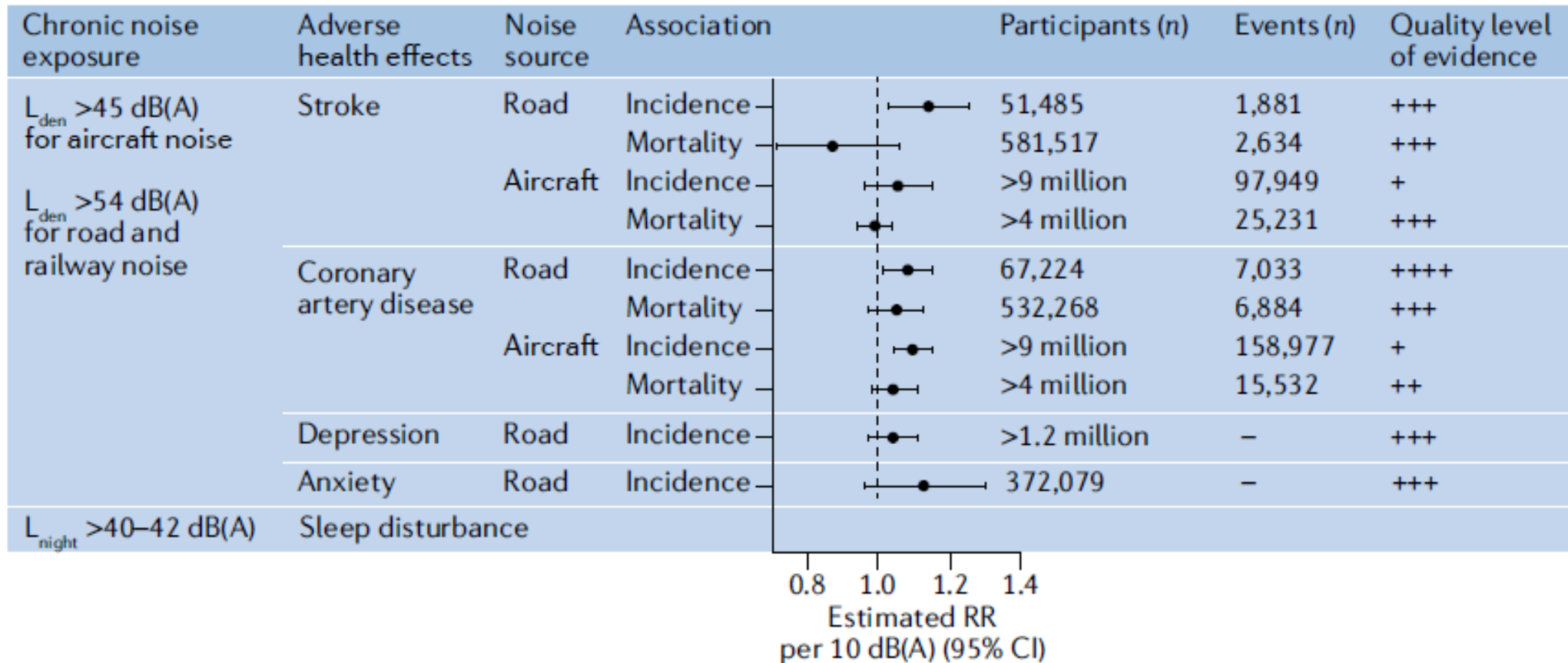
- Exposure assessment summary
 - Group exposure classification
 - Individual exposure classification
 - Temporal and spatial challenges with assessment at residence
- Health assessment methods
 - Surveys
 - Linkage to population health cohorts and registries (may contain biometrics)
 - Physiological measurements and medical records
 - Blood pressure, sleep metrics, stress hormones, RNA/protein assays (e.g., inflammation markers), etc.

Health Effect Pathways and Outcomes



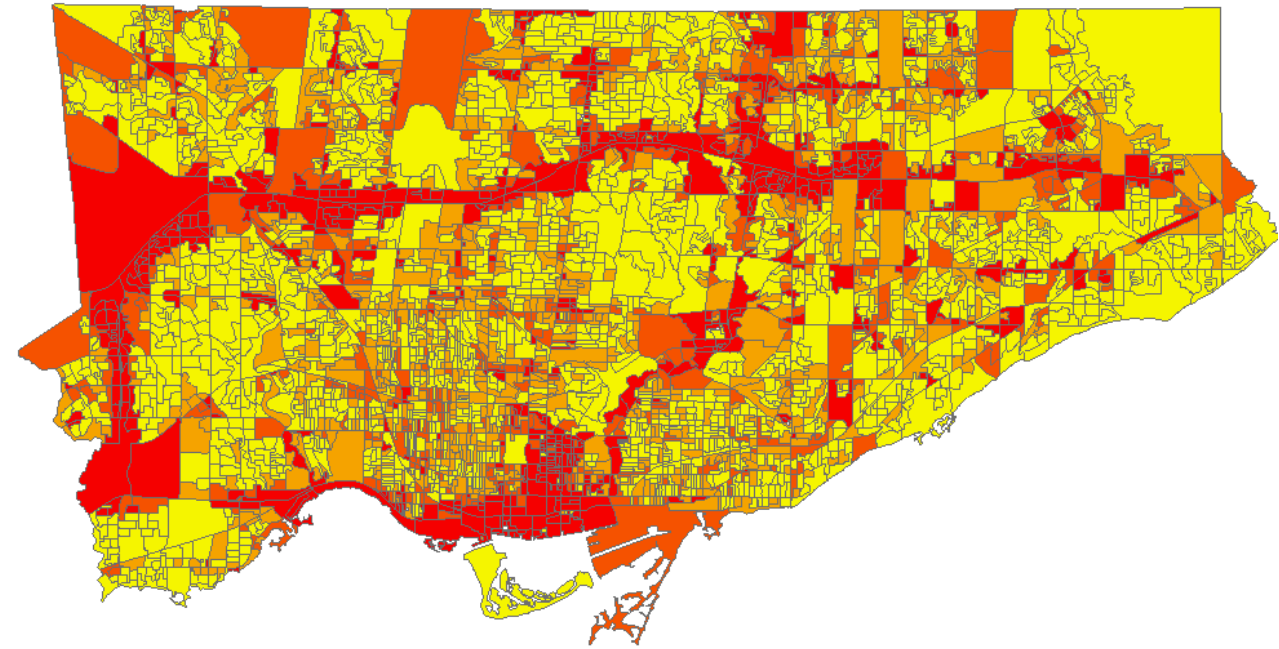
Munzel et al., 2021

Health Effect Pathways and Outcomes



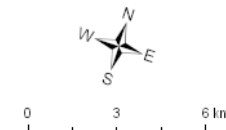
Strategic Noise Mapping

- Contour or Grid maps
 - Worst-case scenarios
 - Day and nighttime averages
- Population exposure assessment for use with performance metrics
 - Proportion of population at high risk
 - Proportion of population above threshold levels (e.g., WHO)



Dissemination area
residents exceeding
55 dBA at night

Yellow	≤0.25
Orange	≤0.50
Red-orange	≤0.75
Red	≤1.00



Copyright © 2017 Toronto Public Health
Source: City of Toronto; DMTI Spatial Inc.;
Statistics Canada; Environment Canada; ESRI Canada
Prepared by: Ryerson University
Data as of March, 2017.
Projection: NAD83 / UTM Zone 17N

References

- Lu, Lu & Adolphi, Thomas & Löwner, Marc-Oliver. (2017). 3D Complete Traffic Noise Analysis Based on CityGML. 10.1007/978-3-319-25691-7_15.
- Miedema, H. M., & Oudshoorn, C. G. (2001). Annoyance from transportation noise: relationships with exposure metrics DNL and DENL and their confidence intervals. *Environmental health perspectives*, 109(4), 409-416.
- Münzel, T., Sørensen, M., & Daiber, A. (2021). Transportation noise pollution and cardiovascular disease. *Nature Reviews Cardiology*, 1-18.