

22 August 2023

Chairman Kevin Giordano & Fellow Board Members
Mendham Township Planning Board
P. O. Box 520
Brookside, NJ, 07926

Re: Mendham Golf & Tennis Club
Proposed Pickleball Courts Sound

Dear Chairman & Board:

Russell Acoustics LLC was retained by Mendham Golf & Tennis Club ("Club") to assess neighborhood sound from their proposed pickleball courts. Figure 1 shows the Club's site plan; I highlighted with red the two proposed court locations.

The Club is, in my opinion, covered by the State Noise Regulation, N.J.A.C. 7:29, which limits impulsive sounds (sounds with a duration of less than a second, i.e., the impact of a paddle on the ball) to 80 dBA using a "fast" or "impulse setting on the sound level meter.

The A-weighted sound pressure level is a measurement method that is modeled after the frequency response of the human ear. Measurements of sound using this frequency weighting correlate very well with how "loud" sounds are. It is probably the single most commonly used method for measuring sound on a world-wide basis. Within the U.S. five major Federal agencies - FAA, DOT, DOL (OSHA), HUD and DOD - use it. The State of New Jersey noise regulation (N.J.A.C. 7:29) uses dBA measurements.

The instrument I used for my measurements is a Larson-Davis Laboratories model 831 digital precision sound level meter equipped with a 1/2-inch instrumentation microphone and wind screen. This instrument meets ANSI requirements for a Type 1 ("Precision") sound level meter. The system was calibrated on-site with a Bruel & Kjaer 4230 sound level calibrator, which is calibrated annually traceable to NIST. All our measurements reported here are in A-weighted decibels ("dBA") re 20 uPa, the preferred ANSI reference pressure.

The measurements at the Club specifically addressed complying with the Noise Regulation. We measured singles and doubles playing, at two different distances, using both the "fast" and "impulse" settings on the instrument. The first of three was made over slightly more than six minutes the second was over three minutes, while the third was stopped at just under two minutes because of off-site landscaping activity interference.

Figure 2 shows the test setup. One couple, then two, volleyed on the existing court; see the green rectangle on Figure 2. Meanwhile, the tripod-mounted sound level meter measured the sounds at

the two locations shown with the green stars on Figure 2, at 110 and 160 feet from the court edge. Our measurements tried to minimize sounds from other activities, e.g., landscapers both at the Club and neighbors. These measurement locations gave us straight, unobstructed line-of-sight to the Pickleball play, with no meaningful obstructions, hence no distortion of the sound.

The three sets of measurements are shown on Figures 3 through 5. As you can see, even at these distances, which are less than the distances to the neighbors' closest property lines, the measured "impulsive sound" is well under the 80 dBA limit. The distances from the closest proposed pickleball courts to the neighbors' properties are more, so the sound levels we measured will be slightly lower at the neighbors' closest property lines; i.e., under the impulsive limit.

One thing I noticed while at the Club was the sound from tennis balls and rackets (they were playing to the rear of the courts where we were testing the racket ball sounds) were comparable to the sounds from the pickle balls. They sounded different, but the sound levels were comparable. Moreover, other sounds in the area – cars in and out of the gravel parking lots, people walking on the gravel, tennis play, neighbor's landscaping, and aircraft – made as much or more sound than the pickleball play.

We are often asked "How loud is ...?" or "What does X decibels sound like?" Figure 6 is a collection of various common sound sources and corresponding sound levels.

Our measurements of actual pickleball play, and using the proposed court locations and distances, show the proposed use should be well under the maximum limit at the neighbors' closest property lines.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Norman R. Dotti". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Norman R. Dotti, PE, PP, INCE
Principal

NRD/me

enclosures

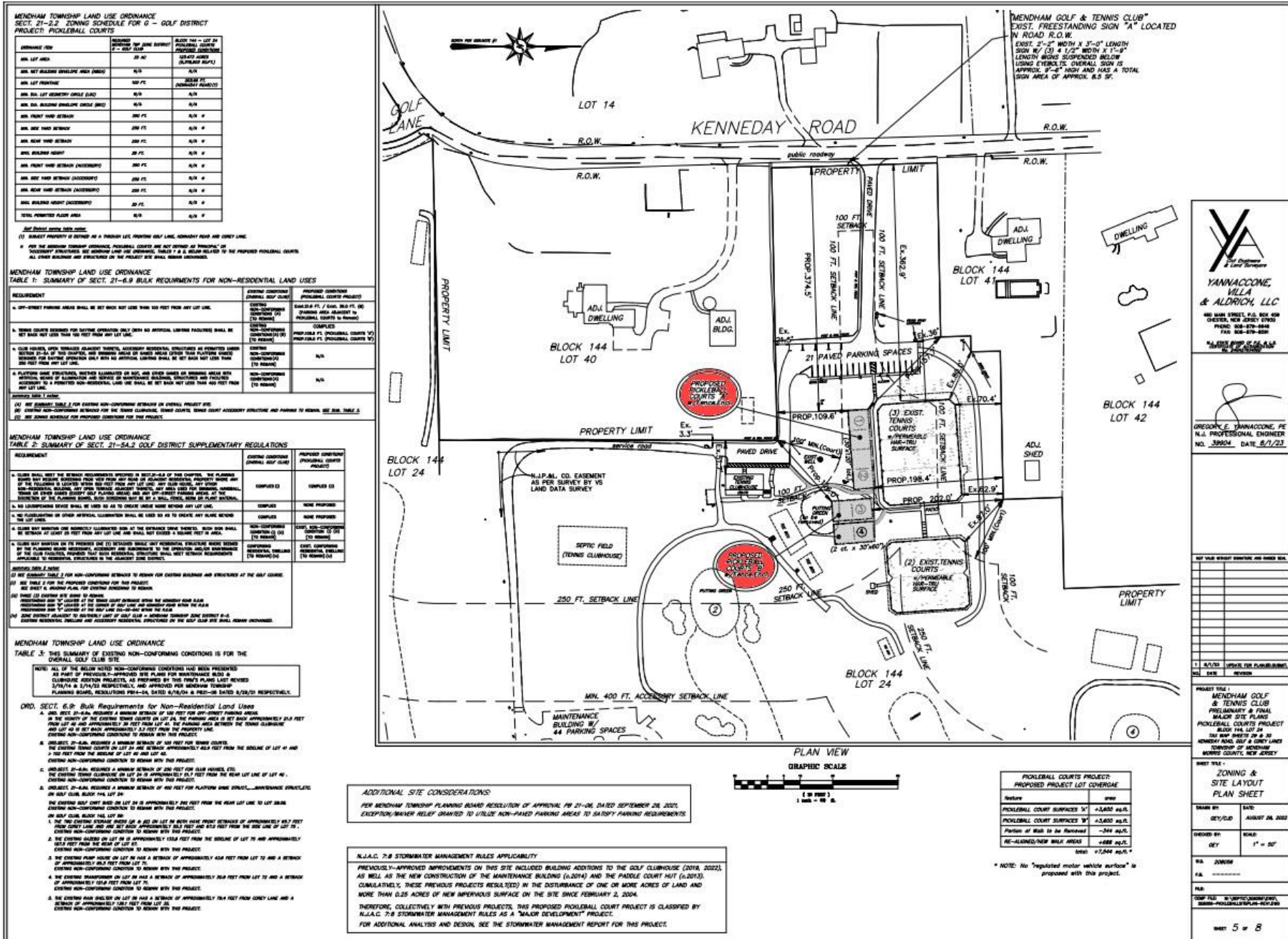


Figure 1 – Site Plan with Proposed Courts

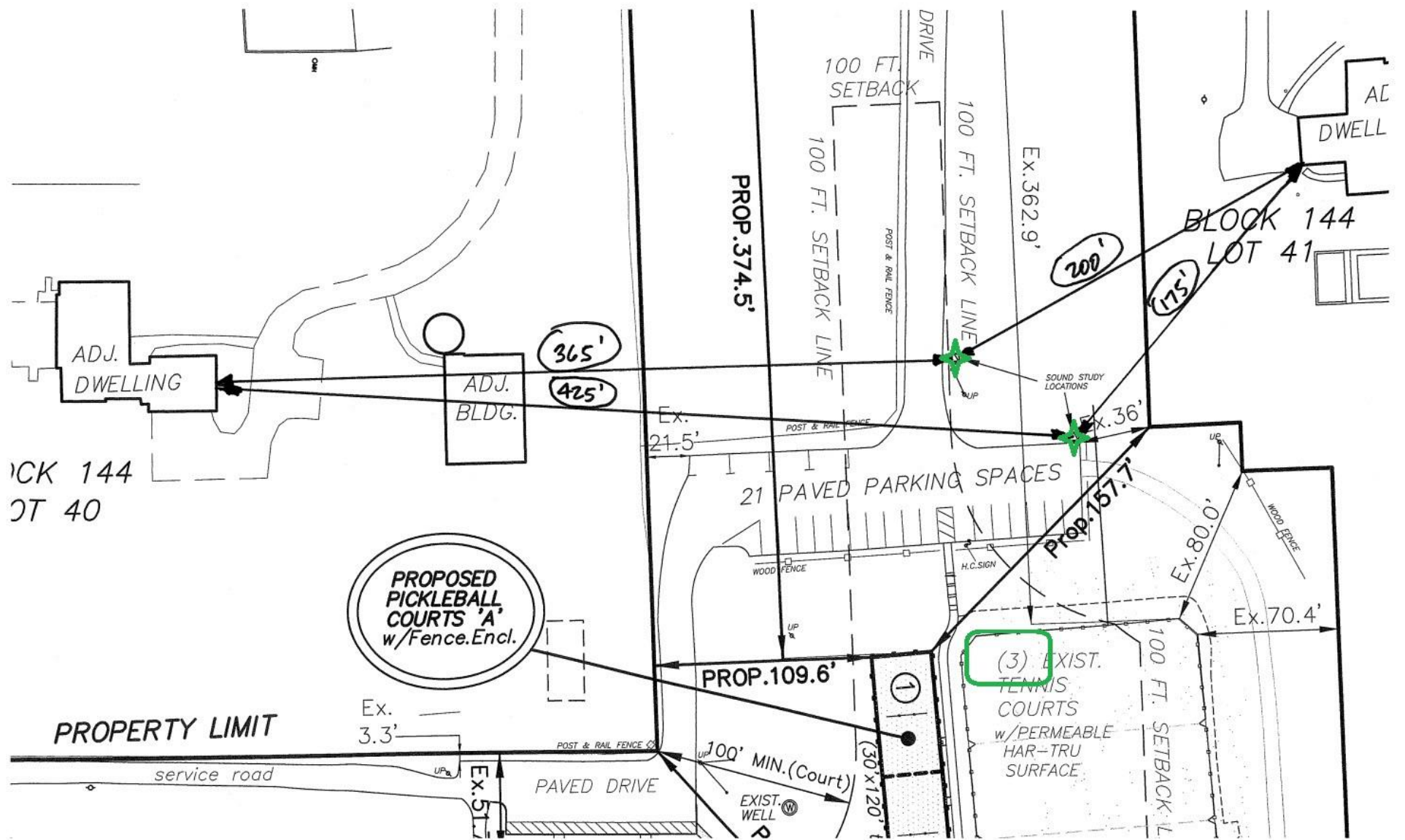


Figure 2 – Sound Tests at Club

110' from Court, 2 Players

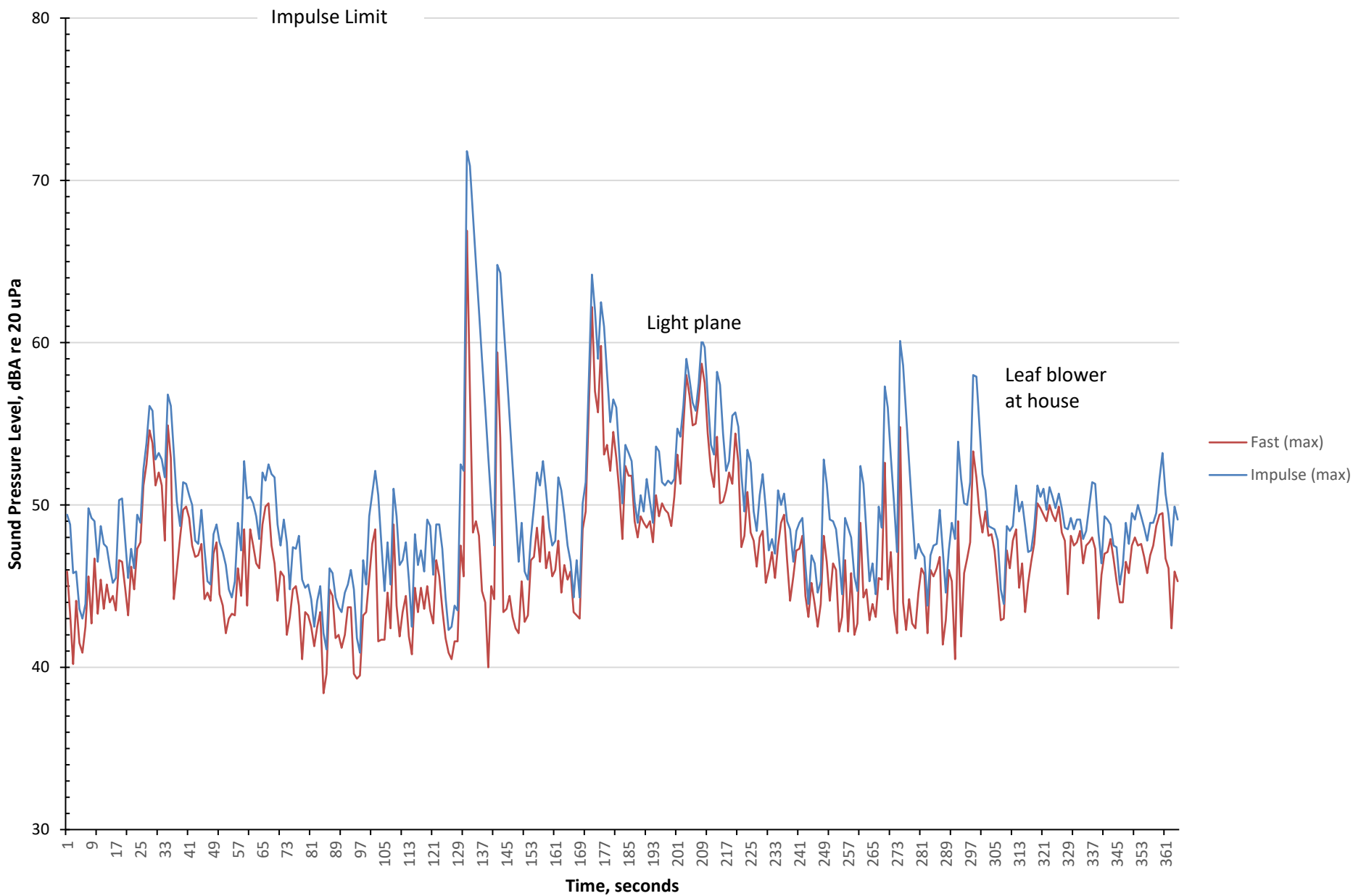


Figure 3

110' from Court, 4 Players

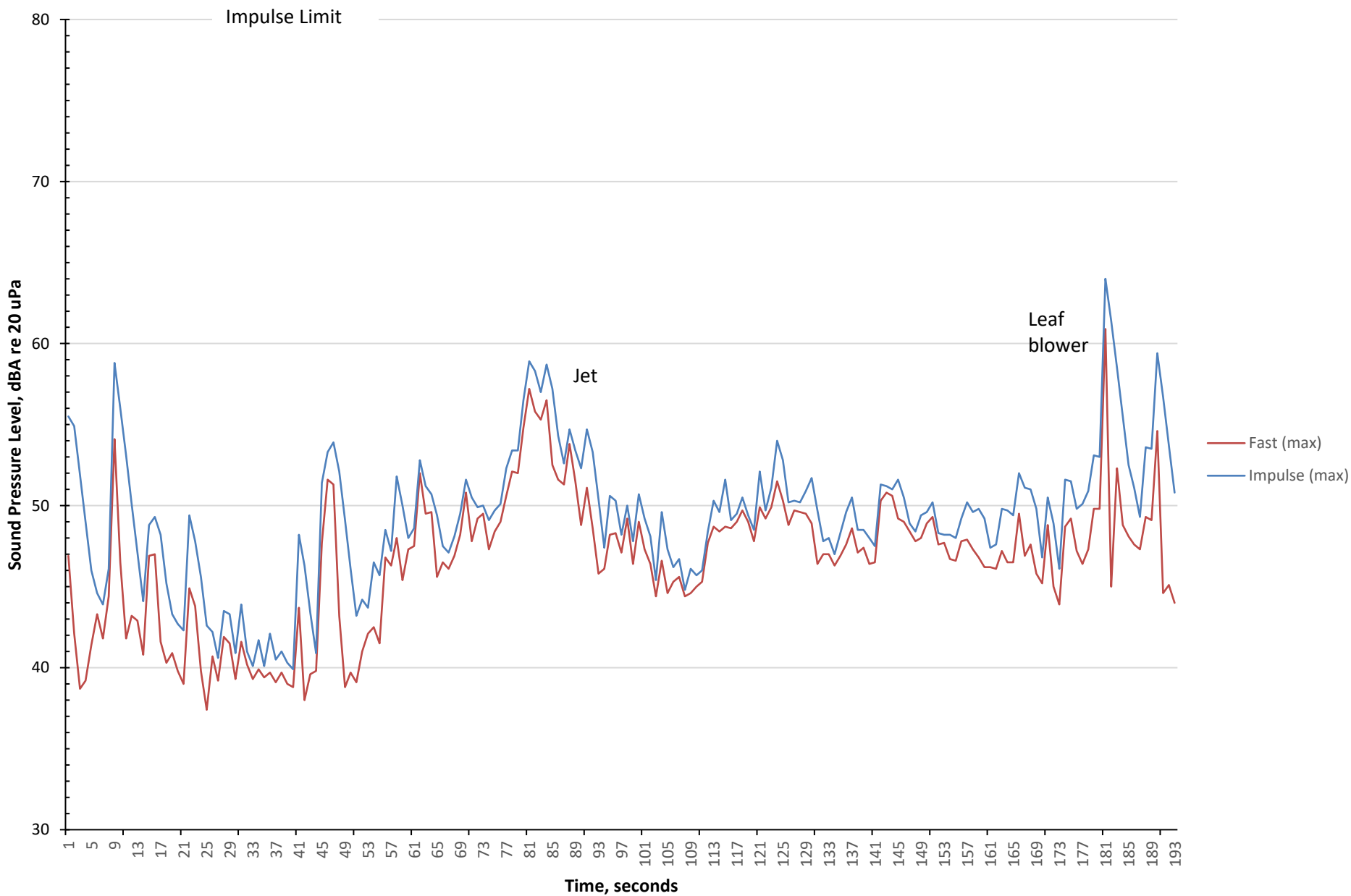


Figure 4

160' from Court, 4 Players

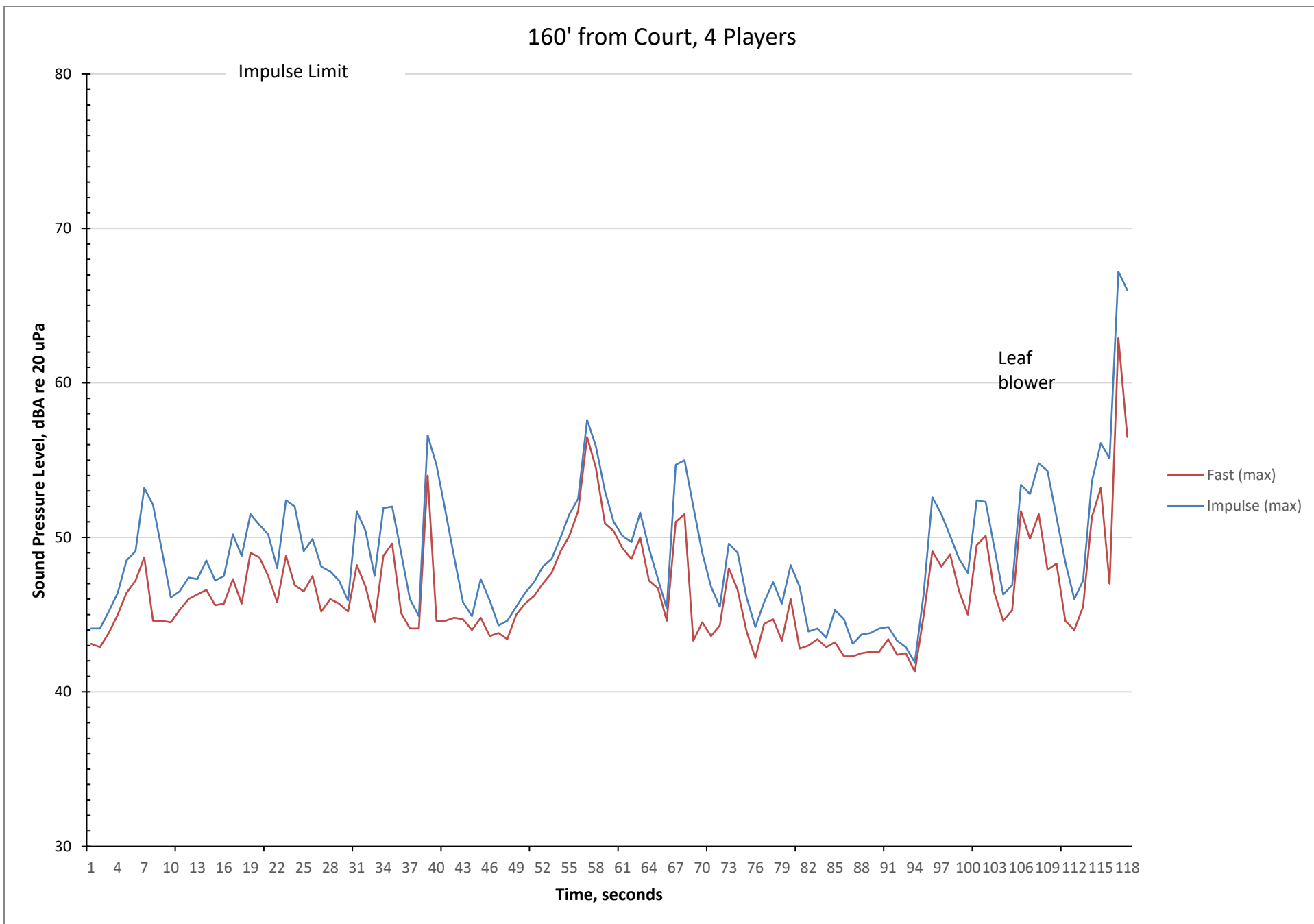
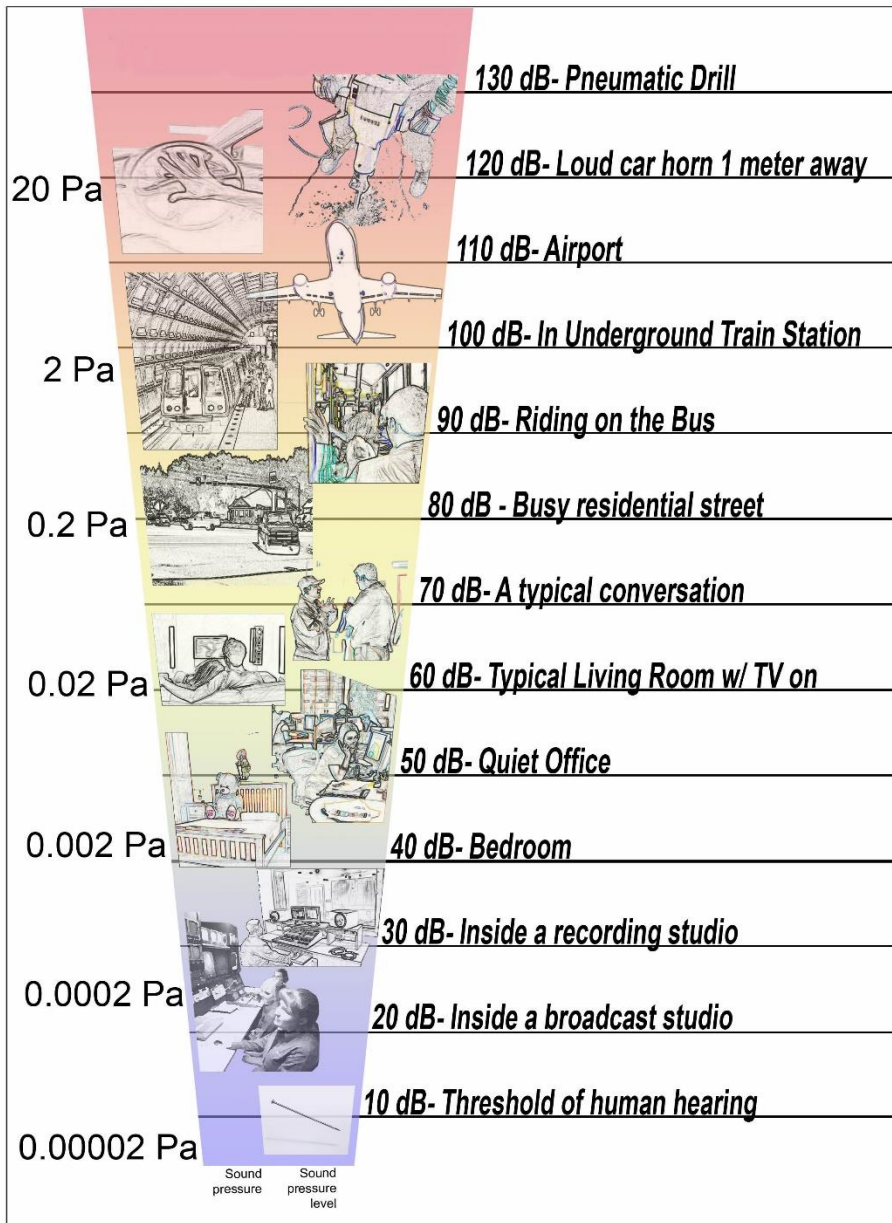
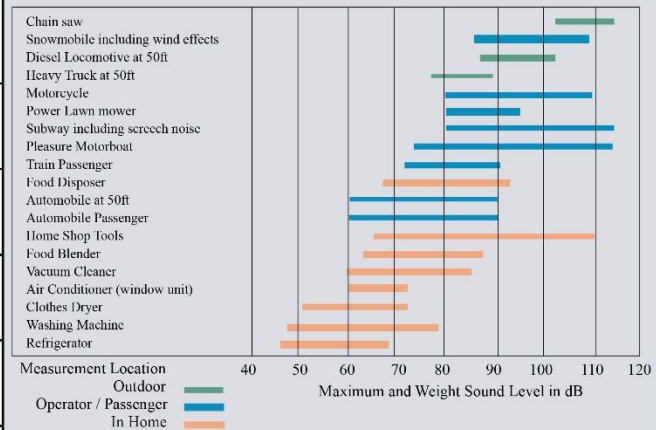


Figure 5



Typical Sounds

Typical Range of Common Sounds



COMPARISON OF SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL AND SOUND PRESSURE		
SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL, DB	SOUND PRESSURE, Pa	
120	20	
Pneumatic Chipper (at 5 ft)	110	10
Textile Loom	100	5
Newspaper Press	90	2
Diesel Truck 40 mph (at 50 ft)	80	0.5
Passenger Car 50 mph (at 50 ft)	70	0.1
Conversation (at 3 ft)	60	0.02
Quiet Room	50	0.01
	40	0.005
	30	0.001
	20	0.0005
	10	0.0001
	0	0.00002

Rock-n-Roll Band	110	10
Power Lawn Mower (at operator's ear)	90	2
Milling Machine (at 4 ft)	80	0.2
Garbage Disposal (at 3 ft)	70	0.1
Vacuum Cleaner	60	0.02
Air Conditioning (Window Unit at 25 ft)	50	0.01



**RUSSELL
ACOUSTICS, LLC**
Butler, NJ



g-space
736 S. Hutchinson St.
Philadelphia, PA, 19147
Tel: 215.928.8900
Fax: 215.928.1133
www.gspacedesign.com

Typical Sounds Chart

Figure 6