

**Joint Committee on Administrative Rules**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE CODE**

**TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
**SUBTITLE H: NOISE**  
**CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
**PART 900 GENERAL PROVISIONS**  
**SECTION 900.101 DEFINITIONS**

**Section 900.101 Definitions**

Except as stated and unless a different meaning of a term is clear from its context, the definitions of terms used in this Chapter are the same as those used in the Environmental Protection Act. All definitions of acoustical terminology must be in conformance with those contained in American National Standards Institute (ANSI) S1.1 – 1994 (R1999) "American National Standard Acoustical Terminology" and S12.9-1988 (R1998) "American National Standard Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound – Part 1," incorporated by reference at Section 900.106. As used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 900 through 910, the following terms mean:

**A-Weighted Sound Level:** 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the square of the ratio of the A-weighted (and time-averaged) sound pressure, to the reference sound pressure of 20 micropascal. The frequency and time weighting must be specified in accordance with ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters", incorporated by reference at Section 900.106. The unit of sound level is the decibel (dB) with the letter (A) appended to the decibel unit symbol to indicate the weighting and written as dB(A).

**Ambient:** the all-encompassing sound associated with a given environment without contributions from the noise source or sources of interest.

**Angle of incidence:** the orientation of the microphone relative to the sound source.

**ANSI:** American National Standards Institute or its successor bodies.

**Antique vehicle:** a motor vehicle that is more than 25 years of age or a bona fide replica thereof and which is driven on the highways only going to and returning from an antique auto show or an exhibition, or for servicing or demonstration, or a fire-fighting vehicle more than 20 years old which is not used as fire-fighting equipment but is used only for the purpose of exhibition or demonstration.

**Background ambient sound level:** means the ambient sound level, measured in accordance with the procedures specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 910.

**Bus:** every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of passengers; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

**C-weighted sound level:** in decibels, a frequency-weighted sound pressure level, determined by the use of the metering characteristics and C-weighted network

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specified in ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters," incorporated by reference at Section 900.106.

Construction: on-site erection, fabrication, installation, alteration, demolition or removal of any structure, facility, or addition thereto, including all related activities including, but not restricted to, clearing of land, earth-moving, blasting and landscaping.

Daytime hours: 7:00 am to 10:00 pm, local time.

dB(A): see "A-weighted sound level in decibels."

Dealer: every person engaged in the business of selling vehicles to persons who purchase such vehicles for purposes other than resale, and who has an established place of business for such activity in this state.

Decibel (dB): a unit of measure, on a logarithmic scale to the base 10, of the ratio of the magnitude of a particular sound pressure to a standard reference pressure, which, for purposes of this Chapter, shall be 20 micronewtons per square meter ( $\mu\text{N}/\text{m}^2$ ) or 20 micropascals ( $\mu\text{Pa}$ ).

Discrete tone: a sound wave whose instantaneous sound pressure varies essentially as a simple sinusoidal function of time.

Exhaust system: the system comprised of a combination of components which provides for the enclosed flow of exhaust gas from engine parts to the atmosphere.

Existing property-line-noise-source: any property-line-noise-source, the construction or establishment of which commenced prior to August 10, 1973. For the purposes of this sub-section, any property-line-noise-source whose A, B or C land use classification changes, on or after August 10, 1973, is not considered an existing property-line-noise-source.

Farm tractor: every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing wagons, plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry, and every implement of husbandry which is self-propelled.

Fast Dynamic Characteristic: the dynamic characteristic specified as fast in ANSI S1.4-1983 (R-2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters," incorporated by reference at Section 900.106.

Fast meter response: as specified in ANSI, S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters," incorporated by reference at Section 900.106.

Fluctuating sound: a class of nonsteady sound where sound pressure level varies over a range greater than 6 decibels (dB) with the "slow" meter characteristic, and where the meter indication does not equal the ambient level more than once during the period of observation.

Frequency-weighted sound pressure: root mean square of the instantaneous sound pressure which is frequency-weighted (i.e., filtered) with a standard frequency characteristic (e.g., A or C) and exponentially time-weighted in accordance with the standardized characteristics slow (S), fast (F), impulse (I) or peak, with both weightings specified in accordance with ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American

National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters," incorporated by reference at Section 900.106. The frequency weighting used shall be specified explicitly (e.g., A, C or octave band). The unit frequency-weighted sound pressure is the pascal (Pa).

Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW): the maximum loaded weight for which a motor vehicle is registered or, for vehicles not so registered, the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of the vehicle.

Highly Impulsive Sound: either a single pressure peak or a single burst (multiple pressure peaks) for a duration usually less than one second. Examples of highly impulsive sound sources are drop forge hammer and explosive blasting.

Highway: the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

IHRA: International Hot Rod Association or its successor body.

Intermittent sound: a class of nonsteady sound where the meter indicates a sound pressure level equal to the ambient level two or more times during the measurement period. The period of time during which the level of the sound remains at a value different from that of the ambient is of the order of one second or more.

LBCS: the Land-Based Classification Standards which designate land use functions by means of numeric codes.

$L_{eq}$ : equivalent continuous sound pressure in decibels: 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of a time mean square sound pressure, during the specified time period, to the square of reference sound pressure. The reference sound pressure is 20 micronewtons per square meter or equivalent continuous frequency-weighted sound pressure.

$L_{eq}(A)$ : A-weighted time-average (equivalent-continuous) sound level.

$L_{eq}$  (octave band-Hz): time-average (equivalent-continuous) sound level in the octave band specified by its center frequency e.g.  $L_{eq}$  (125-Hz).

Measurement Period: the time interval during which acoustical data are obtained. The measurement period is determined by the characteristics of the noise being measured and must be at least ten times as long as the response time of the instrumentation. The greater the variation in indicated sound level, the longer must be the observation time for a given expected precision of the measurement.

Motor driven cycle: every motorcycle, motor scooter, or bicycle with motor attached, with less than 150 cubic centimeter piston displacement.

Motor vehicle: every vehicle which is self-propelled and any combination of vehicles which are propelled or drawn by a vehicle which is self-propelled.

Motorcycle: every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than 3 wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.

**Muffler:** a device for abating the sounds of escaping gases of an internal combustion engine.

**New snowmobile:** a snowmobile, the equitable or legal title to which has never passed to a person who purchases it for purposes other than resale.

**Nighttime hours:** 10:00 pm to 7:00 am, local time.

**Noise floor:** the electrical noise (in decibels) of the sound measurement system. When the noise floor is determined by placing a calibrator over the microphone of the sound measurement system, the noise floor may include acoustic noise due to leakage around the calibrator.

**Noise pollution:** the emission of sound that unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life or with any lawful business or activity.

**Non-steady sound:** a sound whose sound pressure level shifts significantly during the measurement period. Meter variations are greater than  $\pm 3$  dB using the "slow" meter characteristic.

**Octave band sound pressure level:** the sound pressure level for the sound being measured contained within the specified octave band. The reference pressure is 20 micronewtons per square meter.

**Pascal (Pa):** a unit of pressure. One pascal is equal to one newton per square meter.

**Passenger car:** a motor vehicle designed for the carrying of not more than ten persons, including a multi-purpose passenger vehicle, except any motor vehicle of the second division as defined in 625 ILCS 5/1-146, and except any motorcycle or motor driven cycle.

**Person:** any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this State, any other State or political subdivision or agency thereof or any legal successor, representative, agent or agency of the foregoing.

**Preferred frequencies:** those frequencies in Hertz preferred for acoustical measurements which, for the purposes of this Chapter, consist of the following set of values: 20, 25, 31.5, 40, 50, 63, 80, 100, 125, 160, 200, 250, 315, 400, 500, 630, 800, 1000, 1250, 1600, 2000, 2500, 3150, 4000, 5000, 6300, 8000, 10,000, 12,500.

**Prominent discrete tone:** sound, having a one-third octave band sound pressure level which, when measured in a one-third octave band at the preferred frequencies, exceeds the arithmetic average of the sound pressure levels of the two adjacent one-third octave bands on either side of such one-third octave band by:

5 dB for such one-third octave band with a center frequency from 500 Hertz to 10,000 Hertz, inclusive. Provided: such one-third octave band sound pressure level exceeds the sound pressure level of each adjacent one-third octave band, or;

8 dB for such one-third octave band with a center frequency from 160 Hertz to 400 Hertz, inclusive. Provided: such one-third octave band sound pressure level exceeds the sound pressure level of each adjacent one-third octave band, or;

15 dB for such one-third octave band with a center frequency from 25 Hertz to 125 Hertz, inclusive. Provided: such one-third octave band sound pressure level exceeds the sound pressure level of each adjacent one-third octave band.

Property-line-noise-source: any equipment or facility, or combination thereof, which operates within any land used as specified by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901.101. Such equipment or facility, or combination thereof, must be capable of emitting sound beyond the property line of the land on which operated.

Quasi-steady sound: a train of two or more acoustical impulses. Examples of quasi-steady sound are that from riveting and pneumatic hammer.

Reflective surface: any building, hillside, or similar object (other than the flat ground surface) that reflects sufficient sound to affect the sound pressure level readings obtained from a noise source. Not included as reflective surfaces are small objects such as trees, posts, chain-linked fences, fire hydrants, vegetation such as bushes and shrubs, or any similar object.

Registered: a vehicle is registered when a current registration certificate or certificates and registration plates have been issued for it under the laws of any state pertaining to the registration of vehicles.

Residential dwelling unit: all land used as specified by the Land-Based Classification Standards (LBCS) Codes 1100 through 1340 and those portions of land used as specified by LBCS Code 6222 used for sleeping.

SAE: Society of Automotive Engineers.

Slow Dynamic Characteristic: the dynamic characteristic specified as "Slow" in ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters," incorporated by reference at Section 900.106.

Snowmobile: a self-propelled device designed for travel on snow or ice or natural terrain steered by skis or runners, and supported in part by skis, belts, or cleats.

Sound: a physical disturbance causing an oscillation in pressure in a medium (e.g., air) that is capable of being detected by the human ear or a sound measuring instrument.

Sound exposure (SE): time integral of squared, frequency-weighted instantaneous sound pressure over a given time interval. The time period of integration must be specified: when the sound exposure of the background noise is a significant contributor to the total sound exposure; or when the threshold sound level of the instrument (a level below which the instrument does not accumulate contributions to the integral) used is above the level of the background noise; or when such data is needed to identify a source; or when the time period of integration is otherwise useful. The customary unit for sound exposure is pascal-squared second ( $\text{Pa}^2\text{-s}$ ).

Sound exposure level (SEL or  $L_{eT}$ ): 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of sound exposure to the reference sound exposure ( $E_0$ ) of 400 micropascal-squared seconds ( $\mu\text{Pa}^2\text{-s}$ ). For a given measurement time period of T seconds, the sound exposure level ( $1_{eT}$ ) is related to the time-average sound level ( $L_{pT}$ ) as

follows:  $L_{eT} = L_{pT} + \log (T/t_0)$  where  $t_0$  is the reference duration of 1 second. The time period of integration ( $T$ ) must be specified. The frequency weighting used must be specified explicitly (e.g., A, C or octave band). The A-weighted SEL and C-weighted SEL are abbreviated ASEL and CSEL respectively. An octave band SEL is expressed in terms of the center frequency (e.g., SEL at 125-Hz). The unit for sound exposure level is decibel (dB).

Sound level (weighted sound pressure level): 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the frequency-weighted (and time-averaged) sound pressure to the reference pressure of 20 micropascals. The frequency weighting used shall be specified explicitly (e.g., A, C or octave band). The unit for sound level is decibel (dB).

Sound pressure: the root mean square of the instantaneous sound pressures during a specified time interval in a stated frequency band. The unit for sound pressure is pascal (Pa).

Sound pressure level: 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the particular sound pressure to the reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals. ANSI S12.9-1988 (R1998) "American National Standard Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound – Part 1," incorporated by reference at Section 900.106, reserves the term sound pressure level to denote the unweighted sound pressure. The unit for sound pressure level is decibel (dB).

Special mobile equipment: every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, including but not limited to: ditch digging apparatus, well-boring apparatus and road construction and maintenance machinery such as asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, tractors other than truck tractors, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earth-moving carryalls and scrapers, power shovels and drag lines, and self-propelled cranes and other earth-moving equipment.

Steady sound: a sound whose sound pressure level remains essentially constant (that is, meter fluctuations are negligibly small) during the measurement period. Meter variations are less than or equal to  $\pm 3$  dB using the "slow" meter characteristic.

Tactical military vehicle: every vehicle operated by any federal or state military organization and designed for use in field operations, but not including vehicles such as staff cars and personnel carriers designed primarily for normal highway use.

Time-average sound level (or equivalent-continuous sound level or equivalent-continuous frequency-weighted sound pressure level): 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the time-average (frequency-weighted) sound pressure to the reference pressure of 20 micropascal. The frequency weighting used must be specified explicitly (e.g., A, C or octave band). The unit of time-average sound level is the decibel (dB).

Time-average (frequency-weighted) sound pressure: square root of the quotient of the time integral of frequency-weighted squared instantaneous sound pressures divided by the time period of integration; or the square root of the quotient of the sound exposure, in pascal-squared seconds ( $\text{Pa}^2\text{-s}$ ), in a specified time period, divided by the time period of integration in seconds. The frequency weighting used

must be specified explicitly (e.g., A, C or octave band). The unit of time-average sound pressure is the pascal (Pa).

Unregulated safety relief valve: a safety relief valve used and designed to be actuated by high pressure in the pipe or vessel to which it is connected and which is used and designed to prevent explosion or other hazardous reaction from pressure buildup, rather than being used and designed as a process pressure blowdown.

Used motor vehicle: a motor vehicle that is not a new motor vehicle.

Vehicle: every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway.

Weekday: any day which occurs during the period of time commencing at 10:00 p.m. Sunday and ending at 10:00 p.m. Friday during any particular week.

Weekend day: any day which occurs during the period of time commencing at 10:00 p.m. Friday and ending at 10:00 p.m. Sunday during any particular week.

Well-maintained muffler: any muffler which is free from defects which affect its sound reduction. Such muffler shall be free of visible defects such as holes and other acoustical leaks.

(Source: Amended at 27 Ill. Reg. 16247, effective October 8, 2003)

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**TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
**SUBTITLE H: NOISE**  
**CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
**PART 900 GENERAL PROVISIONS**  
**SECTION 900.102 PROHIBITION OF NOISE POLLUTION**

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**Section 900.102 Prohibition of Noise Pollution**

No person shall cause or allow the emission of sound beyond the boundaries of his property, as property is defined in Section 25 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, so as to cause noise pollution in Illinois, or so as to violate any provision of this Chapter.

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**SECTION 900.103 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES**

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**Section 900.103 Measurement Procedures**

- a) Procedures Applicable to all of 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle H, Chapter I

The Agency may adopt procedures which set forth criteria for the measurement of sound for all Parts except 35 Ill. Adm. Code 900 and 901. Such procedures shall be in substantial conformity with standards and recommended practices established by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI) or the Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc. (SAE), incorporated by reference at Section 900.106. Such procedures shall be revised from time to time to reflect current engineering judgment and advances in noise measurement techniques. Such procedures, and revisions thereof, shall not become effective until filed with the Administrative Code Division of the Office of the Secretary of State as required by the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100]. Measurement Procedures for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 900 and 901 shall conform to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 910.

- b) Procedures Applicable only to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901

- 1) All measurements and all measurement procedures to determine whether emissions of sound comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901 shall, with the exception of measurements to determine whether emissions of sound comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901.109, be based on  $L_{eq}$  averaging, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 900.101, using a reference time as follows:

A) Except as specified in subsection (b)(1)(B) for steady sound, a reference time of at least 1 hour shall be used for all sound measurements and measurement procedures.

B) For measurement of steady sound as defined in Section 101 of this Part, the reference time shall be at least 10 minutes.

- 2) All measurements and measurement procedures under subsection (b)(1)(B) of this Section must correct or provide for the correction of such emissions for the presence of ambient or background noise in accordance with the procedures in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 910. All measurements must be in conformity with the following ANSI standards, incorporated by reference at Section 900.106:

A) ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters."

- B) ANSI S1.6-1984 (R2001) "American National Standard Preferred Frequencies, Frequency Levels, and Band Numbers for Acoustical Measurements."
  - C) ANSI S1.11-1986 (R1998) "American National Standard Specification for Octave-Band and Fractional-Octave-Band Analog and Digital Filters."
  - D) ANSI S1.13-1995 (R1999) "American National Standard Measurement of Sound Pressure Level in Air."
  - E) ANSI S12.9-1993 (R1998) "American National Standard Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound – Part 3: Short-Term Measurements With an Observer Present."
- c) Procedures Applicable only to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 902
- 1) Measurement procedures to determine whether emissions of sound comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 902.120 through 902.123 must be in conformity with the following ANSI standards incorporated by reference at Section 900.106:
    - A) ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters."
    - B) ANSI S1.13-1995 (R1999) "American National Standard Measurement of Sound Pressure Level in Air."
  - 2) The procedures for sound measurement under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 902.123 must conform to the ANSI standards prescribed in subsection (c)(1), above, provided that the procedures are in conformity with those established by the U.S. Department of Transportation under 49 CFR 325 pursuant to Section 17 of the Federal Noise Control Act of 1972, 42 USC 4901 et seq.
  - 3) The Board may provide for measurement at distances other than the 50 feet specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 902.120 through 902.123 provided that correction factors are applied so that the sound levels so determined are substantially equivalent to those measured at 50 feet and the measurement distance does not exceed 100 feet. The correction factors used shall be consistent with California Highway Patrol Sound Measurement Procedures HPH 83.1 (October 1, 1973, as amended November 9, 1975), incorporated by reference at Section 900.106.
- d) Procedures Applicable only to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 905
- 1) Measurement procedures to determine whether emissions of sound comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 905.102(a) and 905.103(a)(1) must be in conformity with the following standards incorporated by reference at Section 900.106:
    - A) ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters."
    - B) SAE Recommended Practice J192 "Exterior Sound Level for Snowmobiles." March 1985.

- 2) Measurement procedures to determine whether emissions of sound comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 905.102(b) and 905.103(a)(2) shall be in substantial conformity with the following standards incorporated by reference at Section 900.106:
  - A) ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2001) "American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters."
  - B) SAE/ANSI Recommended Practice J1161 "Operational Sound Level Measurement Procedure for Snow Vehicles", March 1983.
- 3) The Agency may establish criteria for measuring at distances other than the 50 feet specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 905.102 and 905.103, provided that correction factors are applied so that the sound levels so determined are substantially equivalent to those measured at 50 feet. In adopting new or revised criteria, the Agency shall comply with the requirements of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, [5 ILCS 100].

(Source: Amended at 27 Ill. Reg. 16247, effective October 8, 2003)

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**TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
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**PART 901 SOUND EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR PROPERTY-**  
**LINE-NOISE-SOURCES**  
**SECTION 901.101 CLASSIFICATION OF LAND ACCORDING TO USE**

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**Section 901.101 Classification of Land According to Use**

- a) The land use classification system used for the purposes of applying numeric sound standards for this Part is based on the Land-Based Classification Standards (LBCS) (Jeer, Sanjay. 2001. Land-Based Classification Standards. Online, <http://www.planning.org/LBCS>. American Planning Association: Chicago, Illinois). The LBCS applicable to this Part is set forth in Appendix B.
- b) Class A land includes all land used as specified by LBCS Codes 1000 through 1340, 2410 through 2455, 5200 through 5230, 5500, 6100 through 6145, 6222, 6510 through 6530, 6568 through 6600.
- c) Class B land includes all land used as specified by LBCS Codes 2100 through 2336, 2500 through 2720, 3500 through 3600, 4220 through 4243, 5100 through 5160, 5300 through 5390, 5400, 6147, 6210 through 6221, 6300 through 6320, 6400 through 6430, 6560 through 6567, 6700 through 6830, 7100 through 7380.
- d) Class C land includes all land used as specified by LBCS Codes 3100 through 3440, 4120 through 4180, 4210 through 4212, 4300 through 4347, 7400 through 7450, 8000 through 8500, and 9100 through 9520.
- e) A parcel or tract of land used as specified by LBCS Code 9100, 9400, or 5500, when adjacent to Class B or C land may be classified similarly by action of a municipal government having zoning jurisdiction over such land. Notwithstanding any subsequent changes in actual land use, land so classified retains such B or C classification until the municipal government removes the classification adopted by it.

(Source: Amended at 30 Ill. Reg. 5533, effective March 10, 2006)

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**LINE-NOISE-SOURCES**  
**SECTION 901.102 SOUND EMITTED TO CLASS A LAND**

**Section 901.102 Sound Emitted to Class A Land**

- a) Except as elsewhere provided in this Part, no person shall cause or allow the emission of sound during daytime hours from any property-line-noise-source located on any Class A, B or C land to any receiving Class A land which exceeds any allowable octave band sound pressure level specified in the following table, when measured at any point within such receiving Class A land, provided, however, that no measurement of sound pressure levels shall be made less than 25 feet from such property-line-noise-source.

Octave Band Center Frequency (Hertz)	Allowable Octave Band Sound Pressure Levels (dB) of Sound Emitted to any Receiving Class A Land from		
	Class C Land	Class B Land	Class A Land
31.5	75	72	72
63	74	71	71
125	69	65	65
250	64	57	57
500	58	51	51
1000	52	45	45
2000	47	39	39
4000	43	34	34
8000	40	32	32

- b) Except as provided elsewhere in this Part, no person shall cause or allow the emission of sound during nighttime hours from any property-line-noise-source located on any Class A, B or C land to any receiving Class A land which exceeds any allowable octave band sound pressure level specified in the following table, when measured at any point within such receiving Class A land, provided, however, that no measurement of sound pressure levels shall be made less than 25 feet from such property-line-noise-source.

Octave Band Center Frequency (Hertz)	Allowable Octave Band Sound Pressure Levels (dB) of Sound Emitted to any Receiving Class A Land from		
	Class C Land	Class B Land	Class A Land
31.5	69	63	63
63	67	61	61

125	62	55	55
250	54	47	47
500	47	40	40
1000	41	35	35
2000	36	30	30
4000	32	25	25
8000	32	25	25

(Source: Amended at 30 Ill. Reg. 5533, effective March 10, 2006)

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**LINE-NOISE-SOURCES**  
**SECTION 901.APPENDIX B LAND-BASED CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS AND**  
**CORRESPONDING 35 ILL. ADM. CODE 901 LAND CLASSES**

**Section 901.APPENDIX B Land-Based Classification Standards and Corresponding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901 Land Classes**

LBCS		Description	35 IAC 901 Land Class
Main Category	Function Code		

Residence or accommodation functions	<b>1000</b>	Residence or accommodation functions	A ↓ A
	<b>1100</b>	Private household	
	<b>1200</b>	Housing services for the elderly	
	1210	Retirement housing services	
	1220	Congregate living services	
	1230	Assisted-living services	
	1240	Life care or continuing care services	
	1250	Skilled-nursing services	
	<b>1300</b>	Hotels, motels, or other accommodation services	
	1310	Bed and breakfast inn	
	1320	Rooming and boarding	
1330	Hotel, motel, or tourist court		
1340	Casino hotel		
General sales or services	<b>2000</b>	General sales or services	B
	<b>2100</b>	Retail sales or service	
	2110	Automobile sales or service establishment	
	2111	Car dealer	
	2112	Bus, truck, mobile homes, or large vehicles	
	2113	Bicycle, motorcycle, ATV, etc.	
	2114	Boat or marine craft dealer	
	2115	Parts, accessories, or tires	
	2116	Gasoline service	
	2120	Heavy consumer goods sales or service	
	2121	Furniture or home furnishings	
2122	Hardware, home centers, etc.		

LBCS		Description	35 IAC 901 Land Class
Main Category	Function Code		
	2123	Lawn and garden supplies	
	2124	Department store, warehouse club or superstore	
	2125	Electronics and Appliances	
	2126	Lumber yard and building materials	
	2127	Heating and plumbing equipment	
	2130	Durable consumer goods sales and service	
	2131	Computer and software	
	2132	Camera and photographic supplies	
	2133	Clothing, jewelry, luggage, shoes, etc.	
	2134	Sporting goods, toy and hobby, and musical instruments	
	2135	Books, magazines, music, stationery	
	2140	Consumer goods, other	
	2141	Florist	
	2142	Art dealers, supplies, sales and service	
	2143	Tobacco or tobacconist establishment	
	2144	Mail order or direct selling establishment	
	2145	Antique shops, flea markets, etc.	
	2150	Grocery, food, beverage, dairy, etc.	
	2151	Grocery store, supermarket, or bakery	
	2152	Convenience store	
	2153	Specialty food store	
	2154	Fruit and vegetable store	
	2155	Beer, wine, and liquor store	
	2160	Health and personal care	
	2161	Pharmacy or drug store	
	2162	Cosmetic and beauty supplies	
	2163	Optical	
	<b>2200</b>	<b>Finance and Insurance</b>	
	2210	Bank, credit union, or savings institution	
	2220	Credit and finance establishment	
	2230	Investment banking, securities, and brokerages	
	2240	Insurance-related establishment	
	2250	Fund, trust, or other financial establishment	
	<b>2300</b>	<b>Real estate, and rental and leasing</b>	
	2310	Real estate services	
	2320	Property management services	
	2321	Commercial property-related	
	2322	Rental housing-related	
	2330	Rental and leasing	
	2331	Cars	
	2332	Leasing trucks, trailers, RVs, etc.	
	2333	Recreational goods rental	
	2334	Leasing commercial, industrial machinery, and equipment	

LBCS		Description	35 IAC 901 Land Class
Main Category	Function Code		
	2335	Consumer goods rental	B
	2336	Intellectual property rental (video, music, software, etc.)	
	<b>2400</b>	Business, professional, scientific, and technical services	A
	2410	Professional services	
	2411	Legal services	
	2412	Accounting, tax, bookkeeping, payroll services	
	2413	Architectural, engineering, and related services	
	2414	Graphic, industrial, interior design services	
	2415	Consulting services (management, environmental, etc.)	
	2416	Research and development services (scientific, etc.)	
	2417	Advertising, media, and photography services	
	2418	Veterinary services	
	2420	Administrative services	
	2421	Office and administrative services	
	2422	Facilities support services	
	2423	Employment agency	
	2424	Business support services	
	2425	Collection agency	
	2430	Travel arrangement and reservation services	
	2440	Investigation and security services	
	2450	Services to buildings and dwellings	
	2451	Extermination and pest control	
	2452	Janitorial	
	2453	Landscaping	
	2454	Carpet and upholstery cleaning	
	2455	Packing, crating, and convention and trade show services	
	<b>2500</b>	Food services	B
	2510	Full-service restaurant	
	2520	Cafeteria or limited service restaurant	
	2530	Snack or nonalcoholic bar	
	2540	Bar or drinking place	
	2550	Mobile food services	
	2560	Caterer	
	2570	Food service contractor	
	2580	Vending machine operator	
	<b>2600</b>	Personal services	
	<b>2700</b>	Pet and animal sales or service (except veterinary)	B
	2710	Pet or pet supply store	
	2720	Animal and pet services	

Manufacturing and wholesale trade	<b>3000</b>	Manufacturing and wholesale trade	
	<b>3100</b>	Food, textiles, and related products	<b>C</b>
	3110	Food and beverages	
	3120	Tobacco manufacturing establishment	
	3130	Textiles	
	3140	Leather and allied products	
	<b>3200</b>	Wood, paper, and printing products	
	3210	Wood products establishment	
	3220	Paper and printing materials	
	3230	Furniture and related products	
	<b>3300</b>	Chemicals, metals, machinery, and electronics manufacturing	
	3310	Petroleum and coal products	
	3320	Chemicals, plastics, and rubber products	
	3330	Nonmetallic mineral products	
	3340	Primary metal manufacturing	
	3350	Machinery manufacturing	
	3360	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	
	3370	Transportation equipment, automobiles, etc.	
	<b>3400</b>	Miscellaneous manufacturing	↓
	3410	Jewelry and silverware	
	3420	Dolls, toys, games, and musical instruments	
	3430	Office supplies, inks, etc.	
	3440	Signs	
	<b>3500</b>	Wholesale trade establishment	<b>B</b>
	3510	Durable goods	↓
	3520	Nondurable goods	
	<b>3600</b>	Warehouse and storage services	<b>B</b>

Transportation, communication, information, and utilities	<b>4000</b>	Transportation, communication, information, and utilities	
	<b>4100</b>	Transportation services	<b>U</b>
	4110	Air transportation	↓
	4111	Air passenger transportation	
	4112	Air freight transportation	
	4113	Airport and support establishment	
	4114	Aircraft and accessories	
	4115	Other air transportation (including scenic, balloon, etc.)	<b>U</b>
	4120	Rail transportation	<b>C</b>
	4121	Rail passenger transportation	
	4122	Rail freight transportation	
	4123	Rail transportation support establishment	
	4130	Road, ground passenger, and transit transportation	
	4131	Local transit systems – mixed mode	
	4132	Local transit systems – commuter rail	
	4133	Local transit systems – bus, special needs, and other motor vehicles	

4134	Interurban, charter bus, and other similar establishments	
4135	School and employee bus transportation	
4136	Special purpose transit transportation (including scenic, sightseeing, etc.)	
4137	Taxi and limousine service	
4138	Towing and other road and ground services	
4140	Truck and freight transportation services	
4141	General freight trucking, local	
4142	General freight trucking, long-distance	
4143	Freight trucking, specialized (used household and office goods)	
4144	Freight trucking, specialized (except used goods)	
4150	Marine and water transportation	
4151	Marine passenger transportation	
4152	Marine freight transportation	
4153	Marine port and harbor operations	
4154	Marine cargo handling and dry dock services	
4155	Marine navigational and other services	
4160	Courier and messenger services	↓
4170	Postal services	
4180	Pipeline transportation	C
<b>4200</b>	<b>Communications and information</b>	
4210	Publishing	C
4211	Newspapers, books, periodicals, etc.	C
4212	Software publisher	C
4220	Motion pictures and sound recording	B
4221	Motion picture and video production, publishing, and distribution	
4222	Motion picture viewing and exhibition services	
4223	Sound recording, production, publishing, and distribution	
4230	Telecommunications and broadcasting	
4231	Radio and television broadcasting	
4232	Cable networks and distribution	
4233	Wireless telecommunications	
4234	Telephone and other wired telecommunications	
4240	Information services and data processing industries	
4241	Online information services	↓
4242	Libraries and archives	
4243	News syndicate	B
<b>4300</b>	<b>Utilities and utility services</b>	C
4310	Electric power	
4311	Hydroelectric	
4312	Fossil	
4313	Nuclear	
4314	Alternative energy sources	
4320	Natural gas, petroleum, fuels, etc.	
4330	Water, steam, air conditioning supply	
4331	Drinking water	
4332	Irrigation and industrial water supply	

4333	Air conditioning and steam supply	↓ C
4340	Sewer, solid waste, and related services	
4341	Hazardous waste collection	
4342	Hazardous waste treatment and disposal	
4343	Solid waste collection	
4344	Solid waste combustor or incinerator	
4345	Solid waste landfill	
4346	Waste treatment and disposal	
4347	Septic tank and related services	

Arts, entertainment, and recreation	<b>5000</b>	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	
	<b>5100</b>	Performing arts or supporting establishment	B
	5110	Theater, dance, or music establishment	
	5120	Sports team or club	
	5130	Racetrack establishment	↓
	5140	Promoter of performing arts, sports, and similar events	↓
	5150	Agent for management services	
	5160	Independent artist, writer, or performer	B
	<b>5200</b>	Museums and other special purpose recreational institutions	A
	5210	Museum	
	5220	Historical or archeological institution	↓
	5230	Zoos, botanical gardens, arboreta, etc.	A
	<b>5300</b>	Amusement, sports, or recreation establishment	B
	5310	Amusement or theme park establishment	
	5320	Games arcade establishment	
	5330	Casino or gambling establishment	↓
	5340	Miniature golf establishment	
	5350	Skiing	
	5360	Marina or yachting club facility operators	↓
	5370	Fitness, recreational sports, gym, or athletic club	
5380	Bowling, billiards, pool, etc.	↓	
5390	Skating rinks, roller skates, etc.		
<b>5400</b>	Camps, camping, and related establishments	B	
<b>5500</b>	Natural and other recreational parks	A	

Education, public admin., health care, and other inst.	<b>6000</b>	Education, public admin., health care, and other inst.	
	<b>6100</b>	Educational services	↓ A
	6110	Nursery and preschool	
	6120	Grade schools	
	6121	Elementary	
	6122	Middle	
	6123	Senior	
	6124	Continuance	
	6125	Alternate education services	
	6126	Adult education services	
	6130	Colleges and universities	
	6140	Technical, trade, and other specialty schools	
	6141	Beauty schools	

6142	Business management	
6143	Computer training	↓
6144	Driving education	
6145	Fine and performing arts education	A
6146	Flight training	U
6147	Sports and recreation education	B
<b>6200</b>	Public administration	
6210	Legislative and executive functions	B
6220	Judicial functions	B
6221	Courts	B
6222	Correctional institutions	A
<b>6300</b>	Other government functions	B
6310	Military and national security	
6320	Space research and technology	
<b>6400</b>	Public Safety	
6410	Fire and rescue	↓
6420	Police	
6430	Emergency response	B
<b>6500</b>	Health and human services	
6510	Ambulatory or outpatient care services	A
6511	Clinics	
6512	Family planning and outpatient care centers	
6513	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	
6514	Blood and organ banks	↓
6520	Nursing, supervision, and other rehabilitative services	
6530	Hospital	A
6560	Social assistance, welfare, and charitable services	B
6561	Child and youth services	
6562	Child day care	
6563	Community food services	
6564	Emergency and relief services	↓
6565	Other family services	↓
6566	Services for elderly and disabled	
6567	Veterans affairs	B
6568	Vocational rehabilitation	A
<b>6600</b>	Religious institutions	A
<b>6700</b>	Death care services	B
6710	Funeral homes and services	
6720	Cremation services and cemeteries	
<b>6800</b>	Associations, nonprofit organizations, etc.	
6810	Labor and political organizations	
6820	Business associations and professional membership organizations	↓
6830	Civic, social, and fraternal organizations	B

Construction-related businesses	<b>7000</b>	Construction-related businesses	
	<b>7100</b>	Building, developing, and general contracting	B
	7110	Residential construction	
	7120	Land development and subdivision	
	7130	Industrial, commercial and institutional building construction	
	<b>7200</b>	Machinery related	

7210	Building equipment and machinery installation contractors	
7220	Excavation contractor	
7230	Water well drilling contractor	
7240	Wrecking and demolition establishment	
7250	Structural steel erection contractor	
<b>7300</b>	Special trade contractor	
7310	Carpentry, floor, and tile contractor	
7320	Concrete contractor	
7330	Electrical contractor	
7340	Glass and glazing contractor	↓
7350	Masonry and drywall contractors	
7360	Painting and wall covering	
7370	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning	
7380	Roofing, siding, and sheet metal contractors	<b>B</b>
<b>7400</b>	Heavy construction	<b>C</b>
7410	Highway and street construction	
7420	Bridge and tunnel construction	
7430	Water, sewer, and pipeline construction	↓
7440	Power lines, communication and transmission lines	
7450	Industrial and other nonbuilding construction	<b>C</b>

Mining and extraction establishments	<b>8000</b>	Mining and extraction establishments	<b>C</b>
	<b>8100</b>	Oil and natural gas	
	<b>8200</b>	Metals (iron, copper, etc.)	
	<b>8300</b>	Coal	↓
	<b>8400</b>	Nonmetallic mining	
	<b>8500</b>	Quarrying and stone cutting establishment	<b>C</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	<b>9000</b>	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	
	<b>9100</b>	Crop production	<b>C</b>
	9110	Grain and oilseed	
	9111	Wheat	
	9112	Corn	
	9113	Rice	
	9114	Soybean and oilseed	
	9115	Dry pea and bean	
	9120	Vegetable farming or growing services	
	9130	Fruits and trees	
	9140	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture	
	9141	Food crops grown under cover	
	9142	Nursery and tree production	
	9143	Floriculture production	
	9150	All other crops	
	9151	Tobacco crop	
	9152	Cotton crop	
	9153	Sugarcane crop	
	9154	Hay	
	9155	Peanut crop	
	<b>9200</b>	Support functions for agriculture	
	9210	Farm and farm labor management services	

9220	Spraying, dusting, and other related services	
9230	Crop harvesting and post harvest crop activities (including drying, siloing, etc.)	
9240	Cotton ginning, grist milling, etc.	
<b>9300</b>	<b>Animal production including slaughter</b>	
9310	Cattle ranch and crops	
9311	Beef cattle ranch establishments	
9312	Cattle feedlot establishment	
9320	Dairy cattle and milk production	
9330	Hog and pig farm	
9340	Poultry and egg production and hatcheries	
9350	Sheep and goat farming establishments	
9360	Fish hatcheries, fisheries, and aquaculture	
9370	All other animal production	
9371	Apiculture (bees, wax, and related operations)	
9372	Horse and equine production	
9373	Fur-bearing animal production	
9380	Support functions for animal production	
<b>9400</b>	<b>Forestry and Logging</b>	
9410	Logging	
9420	Forest nurseries	
9430	Support functions for forestry	
<b>9500</b>	<b>Fishing, hunting and trapping, game preserves</b>	
9510	Fishing	↓
9520	Hunting and trapping, game retreats, game and fishing preserves	C
<b>9900</b>	<b>Unclassifiable function</b>	U
9910	Not applicable to this dimension	
9990	To be determined	↓
9999	To be determined	U

(Source: Amended at 30 Ill. Reg. 5533, effective March 10, 2006)

**Joint Committee on Administrative Rules****ADMINISTRATIVE CODE**

**TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SUBTITLE H: NOISE  
CHAPTER I: ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
PART 910 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF 35 ILL.  
ADM. CODE 900 & 901  
SECTION 910.104 MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES FOR 35 ILL. ADM. CODE 900**

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**Section 910.104 Measurement Techniques for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 900**

Sound pressure level measurements are not required to establish a violation of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 900.102 (nuisance noise). However, sound pressure level measurements may be introduced as corroborating evidence when alleging a violation of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 900.102. If sound pressure level measurements are collected, manufacturer's instructions must be followed for the equipment used and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 910.105 may be used as guidance in gathering data.

**Joint Committee on Administrative Rules**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE CODE**

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**ADM. CODE 900 & 901**  
**SECTION 910.105 MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES FOR 35 ILL. ADM. CODE 901**

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**Section 910.105 Measurement Techniques for 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901**

Sound pressure level measurements must be obtained in accordance with the following measurement techniques to determine whether a noise source is in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901:

- a) Site Selection
  - 1) Measurements may be taken at one or more microphone positions within the appropriate receiving land. Measurement instruments must be set up outdoors within the boundaries of the receiving land for the purpose of determining whether a noise source is in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901.
  - 2) Measurement instruments must be set up not less than 25 feet (7.6 meters (m)) from the property-line-noise-source. The 25-foot (7.6 m) setback requirement is from the noise source and not the property line unless the noise source is contiguous to the property line.
  - 3) Other measurement locations may be used for investigatory purposes such as, but not limited to, the following:
    - A) Determining the extent of noise pollution caused by the source of sound;
    - B) Determining the ambient; and
    - C) Analyzing those acoustical parameters that describe the sound source.
  - 4) For measurements of sound sources with no audible discrete tones, microphones should not be set up less than 25 feet (7.6 m) from any reflective surface that may affect data. If measurements must be taken within 25 feet (7.6 m), the effect, if any, of the reflective surface on the measured data must be determined.
  - 5) For measurements of sound sources with audible discrete tones, microphones must not be set up less than 50 feet (15.2 m) from any reflective surface that may affect data. If measurements must be taken

within 50 feet (15.2 m), the effect, if any, of the reflective surface on the measured data must be determined.

- 6) Objects with small dimensions (trees, posts, bushes, etc.) must not be within 5 feet (1.5 m) of the microphone position. If measurements must be taken within 5 feet (1.5 m) of such objects, the effect, if any, on the measured data must be determined.

b) Instrumentation Set Up

- 1) A tripod must be set at the chosen site. The tripod must be extended to a height between 3 feet 8 inches (1.12 m) and 4 feet 10 inches (1.47 m) above ground.
- 2) A microphone must be attached to the appropriate end of a 5-foot (1.5 m) or longer cable and must be affixed to the top of the tripod. The other end of the cable must be connected to the measuring instrument.
- 3) The angle of incidence of the microphone must be adjusted to yield the flattest frequency response in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- 4) The measuring instrument must be separated from the microphone so as to minimize any influence on the measurements. The cable movement must be minimized during the measurement period.

c) Measurement Site Operation and Instrument Calibration

- 1) Before taking sound pressure level measurements, measure and record (near the measurement site):
  - A) Wind speed and direction;
  - B) Ambient temperature;
  - C) Relative humidity; and
  - D) Barometric pressure.
- 2) Turn the measuring instrument on and allow the instrument to stabilize. Monitor and record the battery condition of the calibrator and all measuring instruments.
- 3) Turn the calibrator on at its appropriate frequency. Allow the calibrator to stabilize and calibrate the measuring system according to the manufacturer's specifications. After the measuring system has been calibrated, remove the calibrator and attach a windscreen to the microphone.
- 4) Adjust the microphone to the angle of incidence that will yield the frequency response in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- 5) Measure the sound pressure level data within the limitations of subsection (d) and according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures. Other sound pressure levels may be used for investigatory purposes such as, but not limited to, the following:

- A) Determining the extent of noise pollution caused by the source of sound;
  - B) Determining the ambient; and
  - C) Analyzing those acoustical parameters that describe the sound source.
- 6) While sound measurements are being taken, the operator must be separated from the microphone so as to minimize any influence on the measurements.
  - 7) While measurements are being taken, visual and aural surveillance of extraneous sound sources and varying wind conditions must be made to insure that the conditions of measurement are accurately known. Record any variations in these parameters that may affect data. The number and basis for affected data block must be recorded. When using a tape recorder, voice commentary concerning conditions will be recorded on the cue track.
  - 8) To minimize wind effects on the microphone, sound measurements must not be taken when the wind velocity is greater than 12 miles per hour (5.4 m/second) at the microphone position.
  - 9) For the purposes of data correction, the ambient sound at the measurement site must be determined by means of measurement or analysis.
  - 10) After taking sound pressure level measurements, remove the windscreen and attach the calibrator to the microphone. Turn the calibrator on at its appropriate frequency. After allowing the calibrator to stabilize, monitor and record the measuring system response. When the measuring system response varies by more than  $\pm 0.5$  dB from the most recent field calibration, the sound pressure level measurements obtained since such most recent field calibration cannot be used for enforcement purposes.
  - 11) Before removing the calibrator from the microphone, turn the calibrator off. If the ambient sound has not been determined by means of measurement, determine the noise floor of the measuring system. If the noise floor is within 10 dB of the measured sound pressure level data, such noise floor measurements must be recorded.
  - 12) At the end of the sound survey, monitor and record the battery condition of the calibrator and all measuring instruments. Near the measurement site, measure and record:
    - A) Windspeed and direction;
    - B) Ambient temperature;
    - C) Relative humidity; and
    - D) Barometric pressure.
  - 13) Record the physical and topographical description of the ground surface within the vicinity of the measurement site, survey site location, a description of the sound source, a diagram of the area, the location of

reflective surfaces near the microphone, and the approximate location of the noise source relative to the microphone position.

- 14) A magnetic tape recorder may be used to preserve the raw data. Calibration signals must be recorded at the beginning and end of each tape as well as at intermediate times such as when relocating to a new measurement site. Voice commentary concerning local conditions and affected data blocks must be recorded on the cue track. The original tape recording must be preserved for subsequent evaluation. Laboratory analyses may be performed on magnetic tape recorded field data. A description of the laboratory instrumentation and procedures must be recorded. Analyses used in the laboratory must be correlated to field measurement techniques.

d) Limiting Procedures for Specific Types of Data Acquisition

- 1) For measurements of non-impulsive sound with audible discrete tones,  $\frac{1}{2}$  octave-band sound pressure levels must be obtained in determining whether a noise source is in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901.106.
- 2) For measurements of non-impulsive sound with no audible discrete tones, octave-band sound pressure levels must be obtained in determining whether a noise source is in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 901.102 and 901.103.

e) Correction Factors

If necessary, correction factors rounded to the nearest  $\frac{1}{2}$  decibel must be applied to sound pressure level measurements. The correction factors applicable to the measurement system may include, but are not limited to, corrections for windscreen interference and the sound pressure level difference between consecutive field calibrations. Such calibration correction factors must only be used to make negative corrections (subtraction from the field data). In no case must such calibration correction factors be added to the measured sound pressure levels so as to raise the sound pressure level field data. The correction factors applicable to the measurement site may include, but are not limited to, corrections for reflective surfaces and ambient sound.