Event Noise Monitoring Report

Black Oak Mountain Vineyard

El Dorado County, California

July 14, 2025

Project #250607

Prepared for:

Black Oak Mountain Vineyard
2480 State Highway 193
Cool, CA 95614

Prepared by:

Saxelby Acoustics LLC

Luke Saxelby, INCE Bd. Cert.
Principal Consultant
Board Certified, Institute of Noise Control Engineering (INCE)

(916) 760-8821
www.SaxNoise.com | Luke@SaxNoise.com
915 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 250
Roseville, CA 95678

INTRODUCTION

Saxelby Acoustics was retained by Black Oak Mountain Vineyard to verify the compliance with El Dorado County standards for outdoor noise activities at the nearby receptors during a live event. This report is intended as a supplement to the previous noise modeling study[1] prepared by us for the proposed project and included here as **Attachment 1**.

The proposed outdoor activities include the use of amplified sound or live music (i.e. wedding receptions, etc.). The project is located at 2480 State Highway 193 in El Dorado County, California.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NOISE

Acoustics is the science of sound. Sound may be thought of as mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to human (or animal) ears. If the pressure variations occur frequently enough (at least 20 times per second), then they can be heard and are called sound. The number of pressure variations per second is called the frequency of sound, and is expressed as cycles per second or Hertz (Hz).

Noise is a subjective reaction to different types of sounds. Noise is typically defined as (airborne) sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected or undesired, and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. Perceptions of sound and noise are highly subjective from person to person.

Measuring sound directly in terms of pressure would require a very large and awkward range of numbers. To avoid this, the decibel scale was devised. The decibel scale uses the hearing threshold (20 micropascals), as a point of reference, defined as 0 dB. Other sound pressures are then compared to this reference pressure, and the logarithm is taken to keep the numbers in a practical range. The decibel scale allows a million-fold increase in pressure to be expressed as 120 dB, and changes in levels (dB) correspond closely to human perception of relative loudness.

The perceived loudness of sounds is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable, and can be approximated by A-weighted sound levels. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and the way the human ear perceives sound. For this reason, the A-weighted sound level has become the standard tool of environmental noise assessment. All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighted levels, but are expressed as dB, unless otherwise noted.

The decibel scale is logarithmic, not linear. In other words, two sound levels 10-dB apart differ in acoustic energy by a factor of 10. When the standard logarithmic decibel is A-weighted, an increase of 10-dBA is generally perceived as a doubling in loudness. For example, a 70-dBA sound is half as loud as an 80-dBA sound, and twice as loud as a 60 dBA sound.

[1] *Environmental Noise Assessment, Black Oak Mountain Vineyard Events*. Saxelby Acoustics LLC. December 15, 2020.

Community noise is commonly described in terms of the ambient noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment. A common statistical tool is the average, or equivalent, sound level (L_{eq}), which corresponds to a steady-state A weighted sound level containing the same total energy as a time varying signal over a given time period (usually one hour). The L_{eq} is the foundation of the composite noise descriptor, L_{dn}, and shows very good correlation with community response to noise.

The day/night average level (L_{dn}) is based upon the average noise level over a 24-hour day, with a +10-decibel weighing applied to noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. The nighttime penalty is based upon the assumption that people react to nighttime noise exposures as though they were twice as loud as daytime exposures. The Community Equivalent Noise Level (CNEL) is similar to L_{dn}, but also includes an evening (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.) with a +5 dB penalty applied to noise occurring during this timeframe.

Table 1 lists several examples of the noise levels associated with common situations. **Appendix A** provides a summary of acoustical terms used in this report.

TABLE 1: TYPICAL NOISE LEVELS

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	--110--	Rock Band
Jet Fly-over at 300 m (1,000 ft.)	--100--	
Gas Lawn Mower at 1 m (3 ft.)	--90--	
Diesel Truck at 15 m (50 ft.), at 80 km/hr. (50 mph)	--80--	Food Blender at 1 m (3 ft.) Garbage Disposal at 1 m (3 ft.)
Noisy Urban Area, Daytime Gas Lawn Mower, 30 m (100 ft.)	--70--	Vacuum Cleaner at 3 m (10 ft.)
Commercial Area Heavy Traffic at 90 m (300 ft.)	--60--	Normal Speech at 1 m (3 ft.)
Quiet Urban Daytime	--50--	Large Business Office Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Nighttime	--40--	Theater, Large Conference Room (Background)
Quiet Suburban Nighttime	--30--	Library
Quiet Rural Nighttime	--20--	Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (Background)
	--10--	Broadcast/Recording Studio
Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing	--0--	Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing

Source: Caltrans, Technical Noise Supplement, Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol. September, 2013.

EFFECTS OF NOISE ON PEOPLE

The effects of noise on people can be placed in three categories:

- Subjective effects of annoyance, nuisance, and dissatisfaction
- Interference with activities such as speech, sleep, and learning
- Physiological effects such as hearing loss or sudden startling

Environmental noise typically produces effects in the first two categories. Workers in industrial plants can experience noise in the last category. There is no completely satisfactory way to measure the subjective effects of noise or the corresponding reactions of annoyance and dissatisfaction. A wide variation in individual thresholds of annoyance exists and different tolerances to noise tend to develop based on an individual's past experiences with noise.

Thus, an important way of predicting a human reaction to a new noise environment is the way it compares to the existing environment to which one has adapted: the so-called ambient noise level. In general, the more a new noise exceeds the previously existing ambient noise level, the less acceptable the new noise will be judged by those hearing it.

With regard to increases in A-weighted noise level, the following relationships occur:

- Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of 1-dBA cannot be perceived;
- Outside of the laboratory, a 3-dBA change is considered a just-perceivable difference;
- A change in level of at least 5-dBA is required before any noticeable change in human response would be expected; and
- A 10-dBA change is subjectively heard as approximately a doubling in loudness, and can cause an adverse response.

Stationary point sources of noise – including stationary mobile sources such as idling vehicles – attenuate (lessen) at a rate of approximately 6-dB per doubling of distance from the source, depending on environmental conditions (i.e. atmospheric conditions and either vegetative or manufactured noise barriers, etc.). Widely distributed noises, such as a large industrial facility spread over many acres, or a street with moving vehicles, would typically attenuate at a lower rate.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

El Dorado County General Plan

The El Dorado County General Plan establishes maximum allowable noise exposure for sensitive land uses affected by transportation noise sources. **Table 2** below shows the El Dorado County Land Use Compatibility Chart.

TABLE 2: MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NOISE EXPOSURE FOR TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES

Land Use	Outdoor Activity Areas[1] L_{dn}/CNEL, dB	Interior Spaces	
		L_{dn}/CNEL, dB	L_{eq}, dB[2]
Residential	60[3]	45	--
Transient Lodging	60[3]	45	--
Hospitals, Nursing Homes	60[3]	45	--
Theaters, Auditoriums, Music Halls	--	--	35
Churches, Meeting Halls, Schools	60[3]	--	40
Office Buildings	--	--	45
Libraries, Museums	--	--	45
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	70	--	--

Notes:

[1] In Communities and Rural Centers, where the location of outdoor activity areas is not clearly defined, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving land use. For residential uses with front yards facing the identified noise source, an exterior noise level criterion of 65 dB L_{dn} shall be applied at the building facade, in addition to a 60 dB L_{dn} criterion at the outdoor activity area. In Rural Regions, an exterior noise level criterion of 60 dB L_{dn} shall be applied at a 100 foot radius from the residence unless it is within Platted Lands where the underlying land use designation is consistent with Community Region densities in which case the 65 dB L_{dn} may apply. The 100-foot radius applies to properties which are five acres and larger; the balance will fall under the property line requirement.

[2] As determined for a typical worst-case hour during periods of use.

[3] Where it is not possible to reduce noise in outdoor activity areas to 60 dB L_{dn}/CNEL or less using a practical application of the best-available noise reduction measures, an exterior noise level of up to 65 dB L_{dn}/CNEL may be allowed provided that available exterior noise level reduction measures have been implemented and interior noise levels are in compliance with this table.

The El Dorado County General Plan also establishes noise level performance standards for noise sensitive land uses affected by non-transportation noise sources. **Table 3** shows the County standards. The Rural Region noise standards apply to the Project. The standards listed in **Table 3** shall be lowered by 5 dBA as Project generated noise will consist of amplified speech and/or music.

TABLE 3: NOISE LEVEL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR LAND USES AFFECTED BY NON-TRANSPORTATION SOURCES

Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime 7 a.m. – 7 p.m.		Evening 7 p.m. – 10 p.m.		Night 10 p.m. – 7 a.m.	
	Community / Rural Centers	Rural Regions	Community / Rural Centers	Rural Regions	Community / Rural Centers	Rural Regions
Hourly L_{eq}, dBA	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum Level (L_{max}), dBA	70	60	60	55	55	50

1. Each of the noise levels specified above shall be lowered by 5 dBA for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of unamplified speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses, such as caretaker dwellings.
2. The Director can impose noise level standards which are up to 5 dBA less than those specified above, based upon a determination of existing low ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project site.
3. The exterior noise level standard shall be applied as follows:
   a. In Community Regions, at the property line of the receiving property;
   b. In Rural Centers and Regions, at a point 100 feet away from a sensitive receptor or, if the sensitive receptor is within the Platted Lands Overlay (-PL) where the underlying land use designation is consistent with Community Region densities, at the property line of the receiving property or 100 feet away from the sensitive receptor, whichever is less; or
   c. In all areas, at the boundary of a recorded noise easement between affected properties.

EXISTING NOISE AND VIBRATION ENVIRONMENT

EXISTING NOISE RECEPTORS

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to noise than others. Land uses often associated with sensitive receptors generally include residences, schools, libraries, hospitals, and passive recreational areas. Sensitive noise receptors may also include threatened or endangered noise sensitive biological species, although many jurisdictions have not adopted noise standards for wildlife areas. Noise sensitive land uses are typically given special attention in order to achieve protection from excessive noise.

Sensitivity is a function of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise) and the types of activities involved. In the vicinity of the project site, sensitive land uses include existing single-family residential uses located north, south, east, and west of the project site.

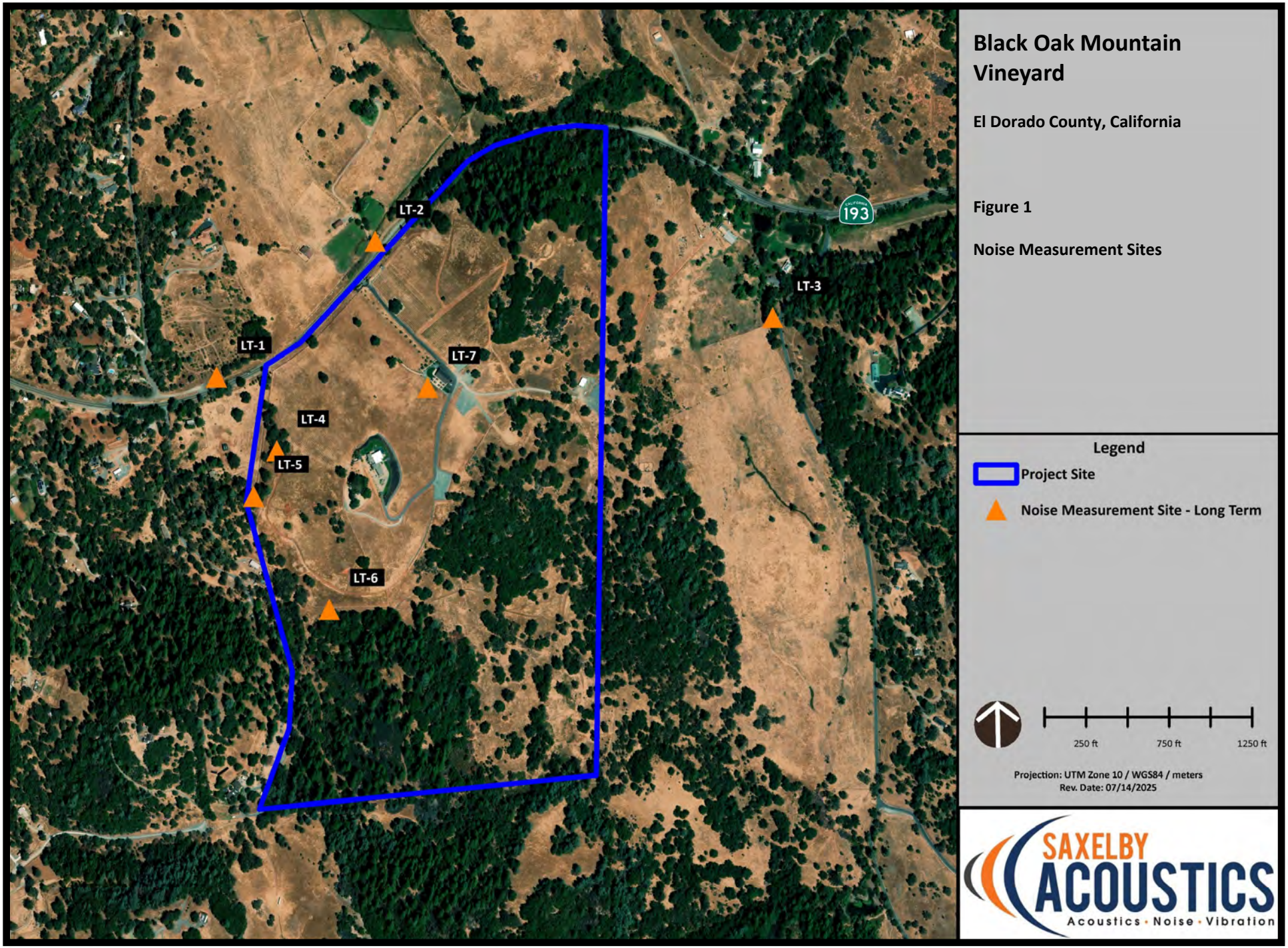
EVENT NOISE LEVELS

As requested by El Dorado County, Saxelby Acoustics conducted noise monitoring during a live wedding event on Saturday June 14, 2025. Noise measurement locations are shown on **Figure 1**. The wedding event included use of outdoor amplified sound for the ceremony and wedding dinner. A DJ with dancing was placed indoors at the "Barn" location with the doors facing the south in the open position during the event.

Saxelby Acoustics staff made observations at each of the seven noise monitoring sites during the event, along with continuous audio recording at site LT-5 to verify the source of measured noise levels. These observations are noted below in **Table 4** along with the measured sound levels before and during the event. **Appendix B** contains the complete results of the noise monitoring.

The sound level meters were programmed to record the maximum, median, and average noise levels at each site during the survey. The maximum value, denoted L_{max}, represents the highest noise level measured. The average value, denoted L_{eq}, represents the energy average of all the noise received by the sound level meter microphone during the monitoring period. The median value, denoted L_{50}, represents the sound level exceeded 50 percent of the time during the monitoring period.

Larson Davis Laboratories (LDL) model 820 and 831 precision integrating sound level meters were used for the ambient noise level measurement survey. The meters were calibrated before and after use with a LDL CAL 200 acoustical calibrator to ensure the accuracy of the measurements. The equipment used meets all pertinent specifications of the American National Standards Institute for Type 1 sound level meters (ANSI S1.4).



Black Oak Mountain Vineyard

El Dorado County, California

Figure 1

Noise Measurement Sites

Legend

- Project Site
- Noise Measurement Site - Long Term

250 ft 750 ft 1250 ft

Projection: UTM Zone 10 / WGS84 / meters
Rev. Date: 07/14/2025

SAXELBY ACOUSTICS
Acoustics · Noise · Vibration

TABLE 4: HOURLY AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS AT RECEPTORS (SATURDAY JUNE 14, 2025)

Site	Notes	Time	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
LT-1	Traffic Noise, Event Not Started	2:00 p.m.	61	79	47	35
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Started	3:00 p.m.	63	84	52	36
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible at LT-1 or along Tegra Road to north	4:00 p.m.	63	87	48	34
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible at LT-1 or along Tegra Road to north	5:00 p.m.	62	85	48	33
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible at LT-1 or along Tegra Road to north	6:00 p.m.	60	84	40	33
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible at LT-1 or along Tegra Road to north	7:00 p.m.*	59	77	40	32
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible at LT-1 or along Tegra Road to north	8:00 p.m.	60	77	43	33
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible at LT-1 or along Tegra Road to north	9:00 p.m.	58	78	37	32
LT-2	Traffic Noise, Event Not Started	2:00 p.m.	87	106	73	62
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Started	3:00 p.m.	95	126	76	62
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	4:00 p.m.	91	121	74	60
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	5:00 p.m.	87	108	74	60
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	6:00 p.m.	85	101	70	58
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	7:00 p.m.*	85	106	69	58
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	8:00 p.m.	86	107	74	60
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	9:00 p.m.	84	104	64	60
LT-3	Traffic Noise, Event Not Started	2:00 p.m.	45	66	33	33
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Started	3:00 p.m.	49	77	33	33
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	4:00 p.m.	46	72	32	32
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	5:00 p.m.	47	74	32	32
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	6:00 p.m.	44	65	31	31
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	7:00 p.m.*	46	75	30	30
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	8:00 p.m.	45	66	30	30
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	9:00 p.m.	43	65	27	27
LT-4	Traffic Noise, Event Not Started	3:00 p.m.	48	69	42	34
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	4:00 p.m.	46	70	40	32
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	5:00 p.m.	45	70	40	31
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	6:00 p.m.	42	62	36	28
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	7:00 p.m.*	42	61	35	27
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	8:00 p.m.	44	63	40	33
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	9:00 p.m.	44	65	39	31
LT-5	Traffic Noise, Event Not Started	3:00 p.m.	48	73	42	37
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	4:00 p.m.	48	73	40	36
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	5:00 p.m.	47	72	40	36
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	6:00 p.m.	44	67	38	36
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	7:00 p.m.*	43	63	37	36
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	8:00 p.m.	45	64	41	37
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	9:00 p.m.	44	63	39	36
LT-6	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	3:00 p.m.	42	52	36	32

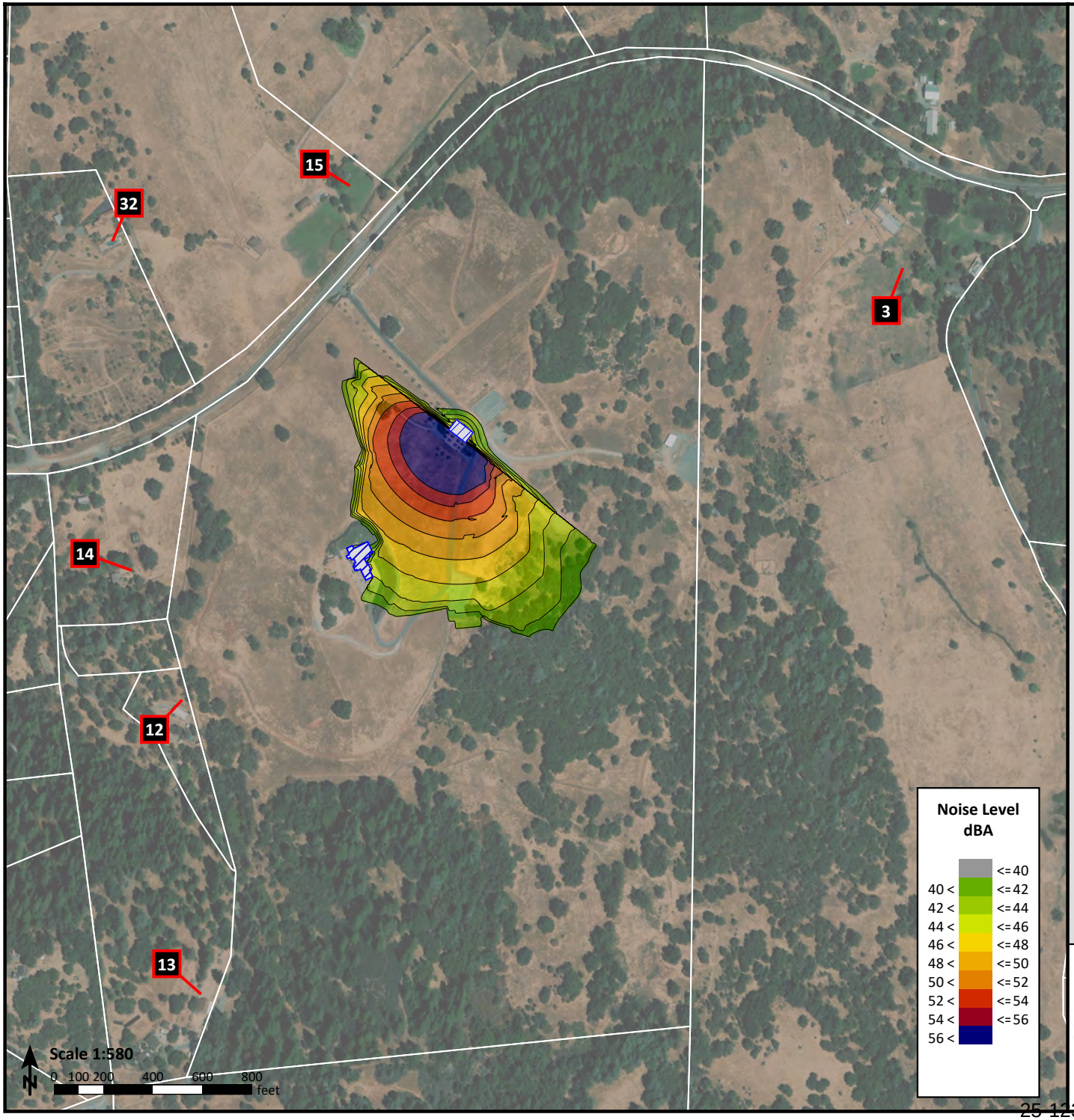
Site	Notes	Time	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	4:00 p.m.	39	59	34	32
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	5:00 p.m.	41	50	35	32
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	6:00 p.m.	44	56	36	32
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	7:00 p.m.*	35	45	33	31
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	8:00 p.m.	34	51	33	32
	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	9:00 p.m.	33	46	32	31
LT-7 (Event Monitor at 50 feet)	Traffic Noise, Event Not Audible	3:00 p.m.	45	69	43	36
	Traffic Noise, Event barely audible at times	4:00 p.m.	42	59	41	38
	Event is primary noise source	5:00 p.m.	57	73	54	40
	Event is primary noise source	6:00 p.m.	64	88	59	54
	Event is primary noise source	7:00 p.m.*	65	84	63	51
	Event is primary noise source	8:00 p.m.	64	75	63	61
	Event is primary noise source	9:00 p.m.	63	76	62	60

Notes:
* Indicates loudest hour of event. Orange Shading indicates noise levels measured prior to the event starting at approximately 4:15 pm. Blue shading indicates that the event was in progress, ending by 10:00 p.m.
All values shown in dBA. Source: Saxelby Acoustics 2025

EVENT NOISE CONTOURS

Saxelby Acoustics prepared noise contour graphics showing average (L_{eq}) noise contours for the event monitored on Saturday June 14, 2035. Noise contours were prepared using the SoundPLAN noise prediction model. Inputs to the model included sound system typical output, existing buildings, topography, terrain type, and locations of sensitive receptors. These predictions are made in accordance with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 9613-2:1996 (Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors). ISO 9613 is the most commonly used method for calculating exterior noise propagation. Noise levels are predicted at the outdoor activity areas of sensitive receptors according to the requirements of El Dorado County for stationary noise sources.

Figure 2 shows the average (L_{eq}) noise contours for the event, calibrated to a level of 65 dBA L_{eq} as measured at Site LT-7 during the event.



Black Oak Mountain Vineyards

El Dorado County, California

Figure 3

Evening Noise Contours (Leq, dBA)

Legend

- Project Site
- Project Building
- Neighboring Building
- Parcels

SAXELBY ACOUSTICS
Acoustics · Noise · Vibration

Conclusions

The monitoring live event which included amplified sound located outdoor and within the "Barn" building are well below the County's exterior noise standards. In general, the project was inaudible or mostly inaudible at all surrounding receptor locations during the duration of the event. Noise levels from the event could not be measured relative to existing ambient noise levels at all locations except the on-site location located 100 feet from the outdoor sound system. Based upon the calibrated SoundPLAN noise model, the event noise levels ranged between 3 dBA to 32 dBA L_{eq} at the nearest residential uses. This is approximately 8 dBA less than the permitted County sound level limit of 40 dBA L_{eq} applied to music during the evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) time period.

The proposed project is predicted to comply with the El Dorado County exterior noise standards as concluded in the previous noise study prepared by us. Therefore, no additional noise control measures are recommended at this time.

Appendix A: Acoustical Terminology

Acoustics	The science of sound.
Ambient Noise	The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible at that location. In many cases, the term ambient is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the setting in an environmental noise study.
ASTC	Apparent Sound Transmission Class. Similar to STC but includes sound from flanking paths and correct for room reverberation. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Attenuation	The reduction of an acoustic signal.
A-Weighting	A frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to approximate human response.
Decibel or dB	Fundamental unit of sound, A Bell is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure squared. A Decibel is one-tenth of a Bell.
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level. Defined as the 24-hour average noise level with noise occurring during evening hours (7 - 10 p.m.) weighted by +5 dBA and nighttime hours weighted by +10 dBA.
DNL	See definition of Ldn.
IIC	Impact Insulation Class. An integer-number rating of how well a building floor attenuates impact sounds, such as footsteps. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Frequency	The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic signal, expressed in cycles per second or hertz (Hz).
Ldn	Day/Night Average Sound Level. Similar to CNEL but with no evening weighting.
Leq	Equivalent or energy-averaged sound level.
Lmax	The highest root-mean-square (RMS) sound level measured over a given period of time.
L(n)	The sound level exceeded a described percentile over a measurement period. For instance, an hourly L50 is the sound level exceeded 50% of the time during the one-hour period.
Loudness	A subjective term for the sensation of the magnitude of sound.
NIC	Noise Isolation Class. A rating of the noise reduction between two spaces. Similar to STC but includes sound from flanking paths and no correction for room reverberation.
NNIC	Normalized Noise Isolation Class. Similar to NIC but includes a correction for room reverberation.
Noise	Unwanted sound.
NRC	Noise Reduction Coefficient. NRC is a single-number rating of the sound-absorption of a material equal to the arithmetic mean of the sound-absorption coefficients in the 250, 500, 1000, and 2,000 Hz octave frequency bands rounded to the nearest multiple of 0.05. It is a representation of the amount of sound energy absorbed upon striking a particular surface. An NRC of 0 indicates perfect reflection; an NRC of 1 indicates perfect absorption.
RT60	The time it takes reverberant sound to decay by 60 dB once the source has been removed.
Sabin	The unit of sound absorption. One square foot of material absorbing 100% of incident sound has an absorption of 1 Sabin.
SEL	Sound Exposure Level. SEL is a rating, in decibels, of a discrete event, such as an aircraft flyover or train pass by, that compresses the total sound energy into a one-second event.
SPC	Speech Privacy Class. SPC is a method of rating speech privacy in buildings. It is designed to measure the degree of speech privacy provided by a closed room, indicating the degree to which conversations occurring within are kept private from listeners outside the room.
STC	Sound Transmission Class. STC is an integer rating of how well a building partition attenuates airborne sound. It is widely used to rate interior partitions, ceilings/floors, doors, windows and exterior wall configurations. The STC rating is typically used to rate the sound transmission of a specific building element when tested in laboratory conditions where flanking paths around the assembly don't exist. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Threshold of Hearing	The lowest sound that can be perceived by the human auditory system, generally considered to be 0 dB for persons with perfect hearing.
Threshold of Pain	Approximately 120 dB above the threshold of hearing.
Impulsive	Sound of short duration, usually less than one second, with an abrupt onset and rapid decay.
Simple Tone	Any sound which can be judged as audible as a single pitch or set of single pitches.

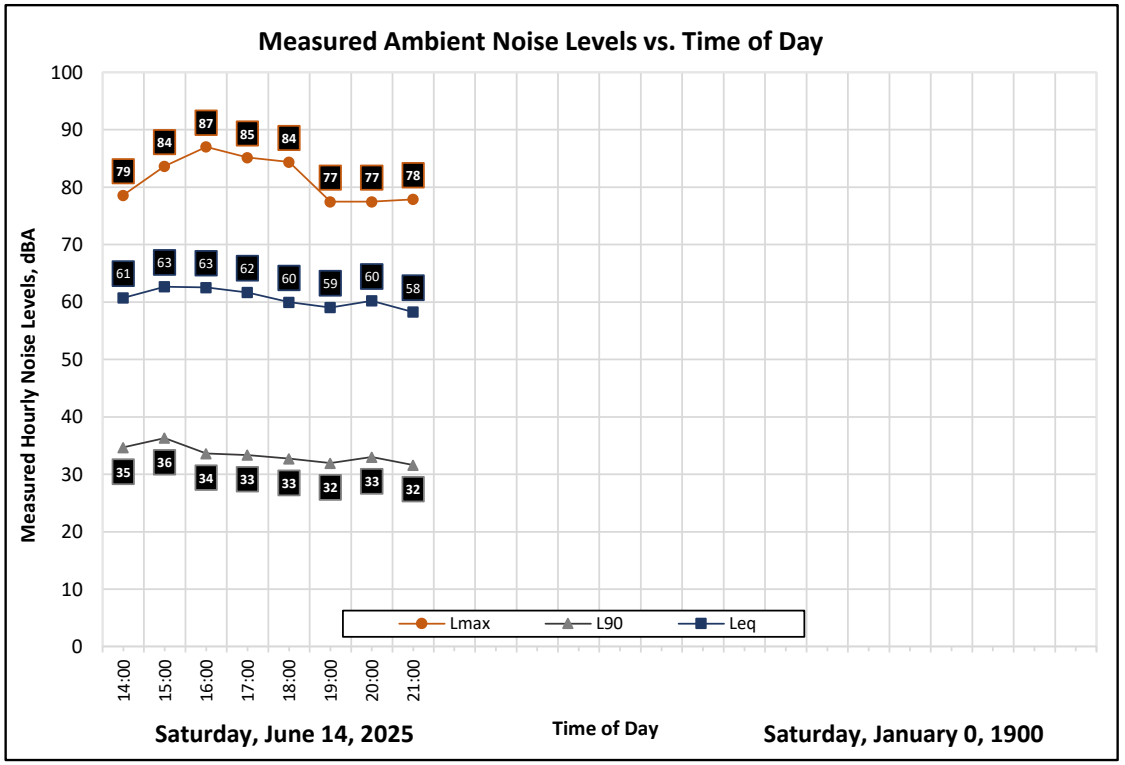
Appendix B: Ambient Noise Measurement Results

Appendix B1: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-1
Project: Black Oak Mountain Vineyards Event
Location: Northwestern Project Boundary
Coordinates: (38.8962865, -120.9596165)
Meter: LDL 820-5
Calibrator: CAL200

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, June 14, 2025	14:00	61	79	47	35
Saturday, June 14, 2025	15:00	63	84	52	36
Saturday, June 14, 2025	16:00	63	87	48	34
Saturday, June 14, 2025	17:00	62	85	48	33
Saturday, June 14, 2025	18:00	60	84	40	33
Saturday, June 14, 2025	19:00	59	77	40	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	20:00	60	77	43	33
Saturday, June 14, 2025	21:00	58	78	37	32

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	61	81	44	33
Night Average	0	0	0	0
Day Low	58	77	37	32
Day High	63	87	52	36
Night Low	0	0	0	0
Night High	0	0	0	0
Ldn	56	Day %		100
CNEL	58	Night %		0

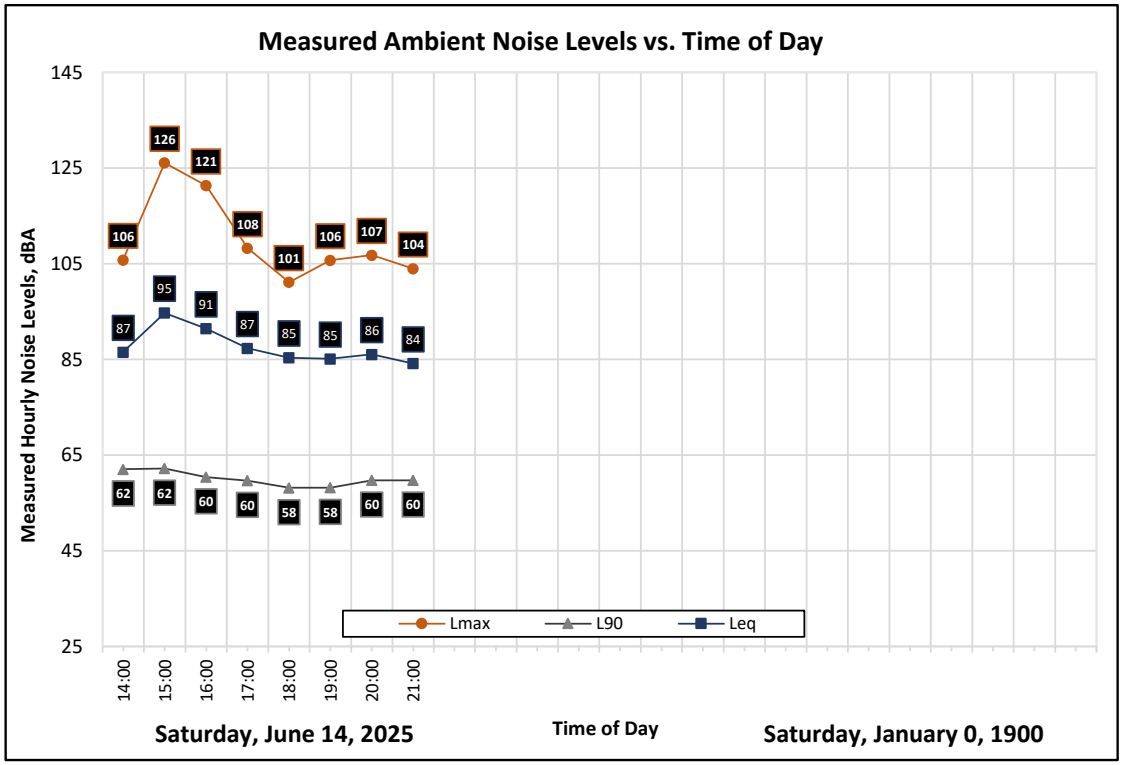


Appendix B2: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-2
Project: Black Oak Mountain Vineyards Event
Meter: LDL 820-1
Location: Northern Project Boundary
Calibrator: CAL200
Coordinates: (38.8984737, -120.9561866)

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, June 14, 2025	14:00	87	106	73	62
Saturday, June 14, 2025	15:00	95	126	76	62
Saturday, June 14, 2025	16:00	91	121	74	60
Saturday, June 14, 2025	17:00	87	108	74	60
Saturday, June 14, 2025	18:00	85	101	70	58
Saturday, June 14, 2025	19:00	85	106	69	58
Saturday, June 14, 2025	20:00	86	107	74	60
Saturday, June 14, 2025	21:00	84	104	64	60

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	89	110	72	60
Night Average	0	0	0	0
Day Low	84	101	64	58
Day High	95	126	76	62
Night Low	0	0	0	0
Night High	0	0	0	0
Ldn	84	Day %		100
CNEL	86	Night %		0

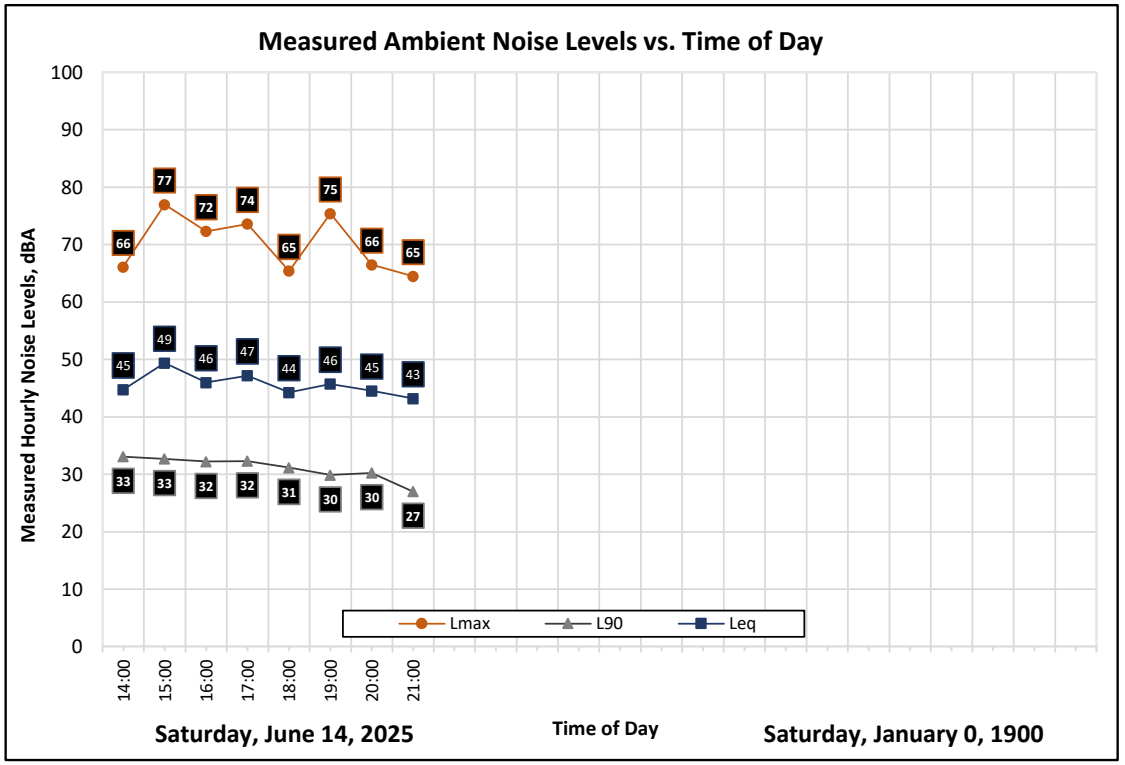


Appendix B3: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-3
Project: Black Oak Mountain Vineyards Event
Meter: LDL 820-3
Location: Eastern Project Boundary
Calibrator: CAL200
Coordinates: (38.8970670, -120.9477960)

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, June 14, 2025	14:00	45	66	39	33
Saturday, June 14, 2025	15:00	49	77	39	33
Saturday, June 14, 2025	16:00	46	72	38	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	17:00	47	74	39	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	18:00	44	65	37	31
Saturday, June 14, 2025	19:00	46	75	38	30
Saturday, June 14, 2025	20:00	45	66	39	30
Saturday, June 14, 2025	21:00	43	65	34	27

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	46	70	38	31
Night Average	0	0	0	0
Day Low	43	65	34	27
Day High	49	77	39	33
Night Low	0	0	0	0
Night High	0	0	0	0
Ldn	41	Day %		100
CNEL	43	Night %		0

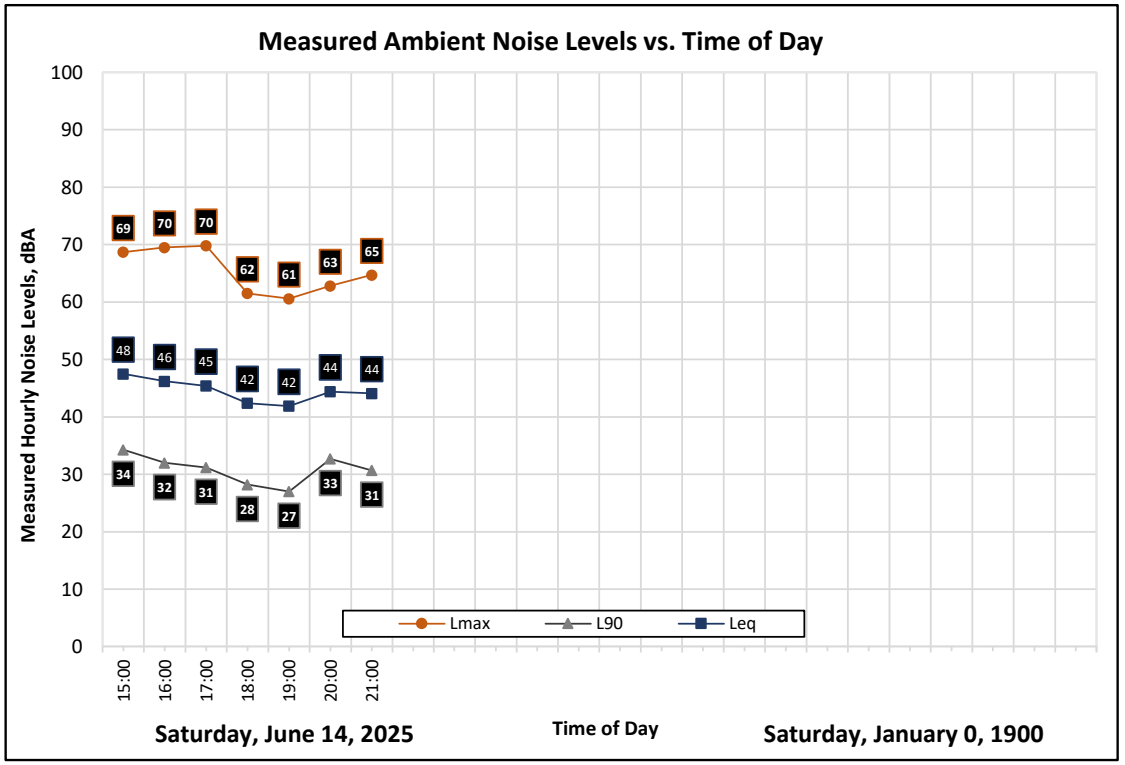


Appendix B4: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-4
Project: Black Oak Mountain Vineyards Event
Meter: NMS-1
Location: Southwestern Project Boundary
Calibrator: CAL200
Coordinates: (38.8950444, -120.9583722)

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, June 14, 2025	15:00	48	69	42	34
Saturday, June 14, 2025	16:00	46	70	40	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	17:00	45	70	40	31
Saturday, June 14, 2025	18:00	42	62	36	28
Saturday, June 14, 2025	19:00	42	61	35	27
Saturday, June 14, 2025	20:00	44	63	40	33
Saturday, June 14, 2025	21:00	44	65	39	31

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	45	65	39	31
Night Average	0	0	0	0
Day Low	42	61	35	27
Day High	48	70	42	34
Night Low	0	0	0	0
Night High	0	0	0	0
Ldn	40	Day %		100
CNEL	42	Night %		0

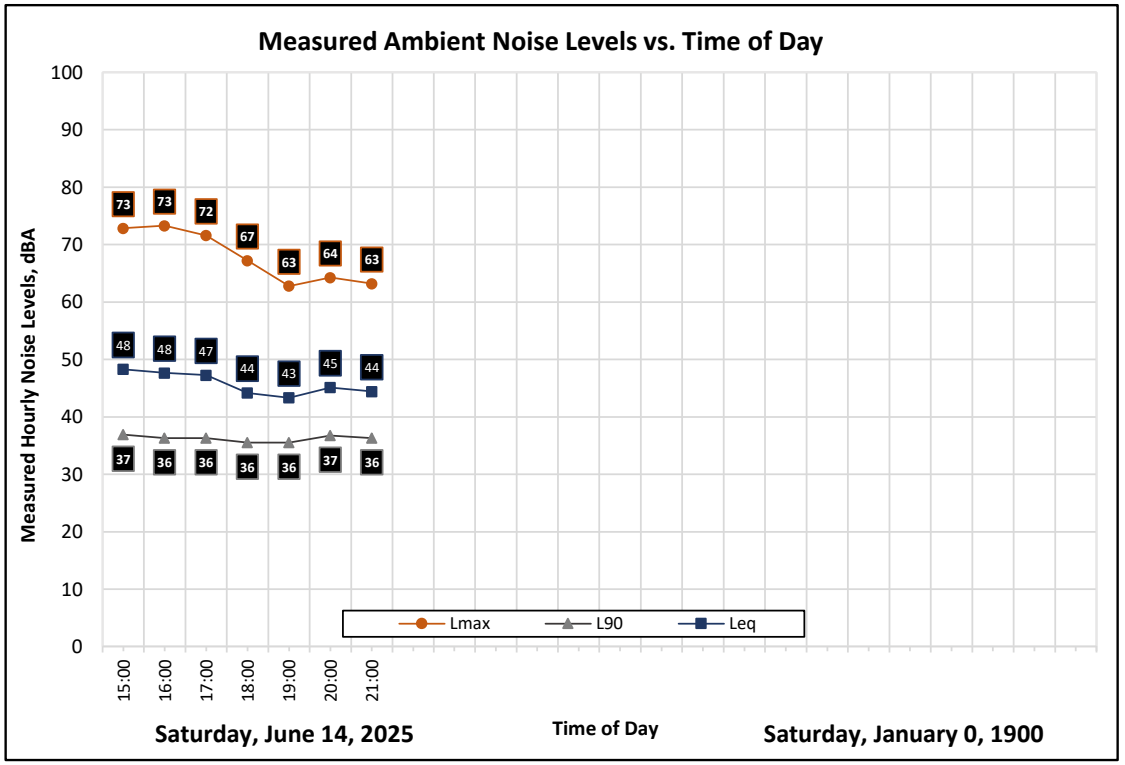


Appendix B5: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-5
Project: Black Oak Mountain Vineyards Event
Meter: LDL 820-7
Location: Southern Project Boundary
Calibrator: CAL200
Coordinates: (38.8943007, -120.9588849)

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, June 14, 2025	15:00	48	73	42	37
Saturday, June 14, 2025	16:00	48	73	40	36
Saturday, June 14, 2025	17:00	47	72	40	36
Saturday, June 14, 2025	18:00	44	67	38	36
Saturday, June 14, 2025	19:00	43	63	37	36
Saturday, June 14, 2025	20:00	45	64	41	37
Saturday, June 14, 2025	21:00	44	63	39	36

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	46	68	40	36
Night Average	0	0	0	0
Day Low	43	63	37	36
Day High	48	73	42	37
Night Low	0	0	0	0
Night High	0	0	0	0
Ldn	41	Day %		100
CNEL	43	Night %		0

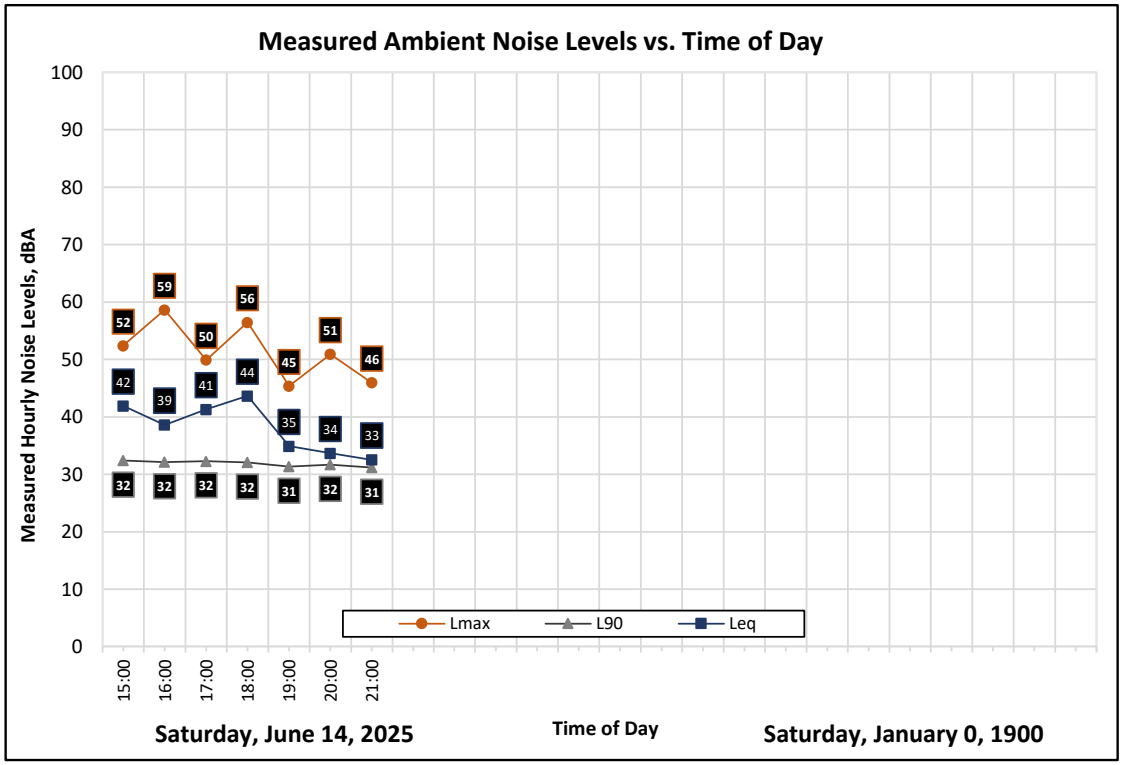


Appendix B6: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-6
Project: Black Oak Mountain Vineyards Event
Location: Southern Project Boundary
Coordinates: (38.8924, -120.957330556)
Meter: LDL 820-6
Calibrator: CAL200

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, June 14, 2025	15:00	42	52	36	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	16:00	39	59	34	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	17:00	41	50	35	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	18:00	44	56	36	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	19:00	35	45	33	31
Saturday, June 14, 2025	20:00	34	51	33	32
Saturday, June 14, 2025	21:00	33	46	32	31

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	40	51	34	32
Night Average	0	0	0	0
Day Low	33	45	32	31
Day High	44	59	36	32
Night Low	0	0	0	0
Night High	0	0	0	0
Ldn	34	Day %		100
CNEL	35	Night %		0

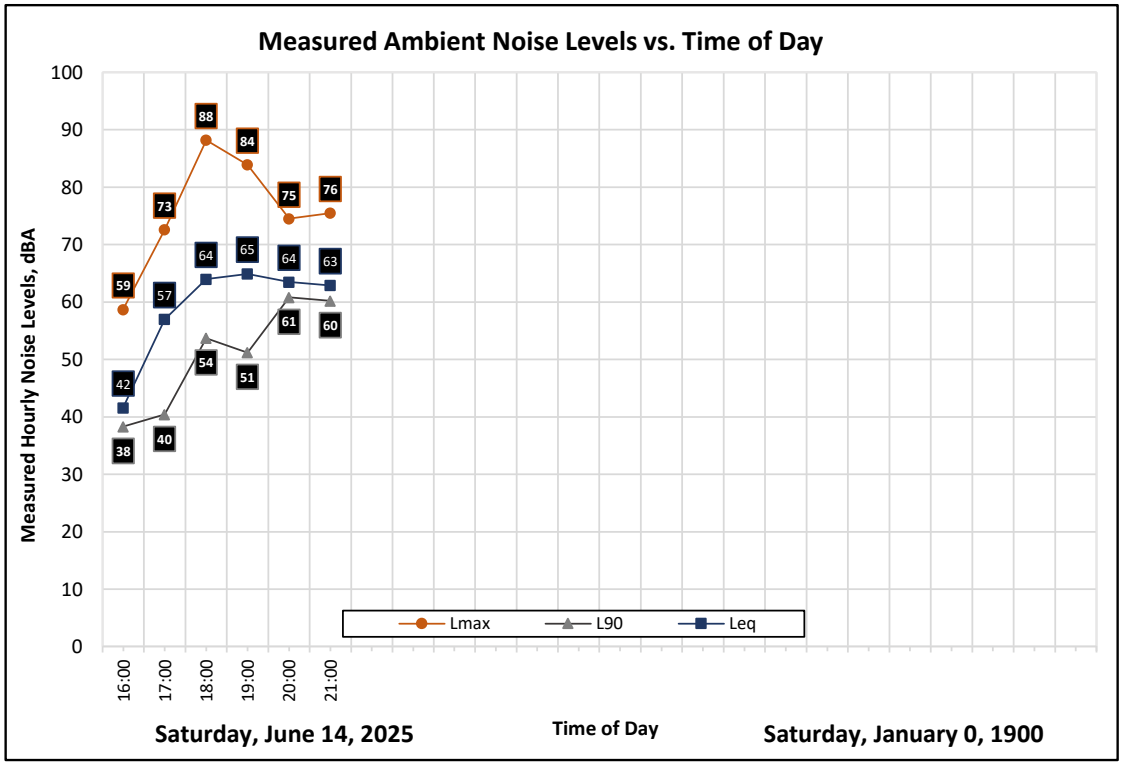


Appendix B7: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-7
Project: Black Oak Mountain Vineyards Event
Location: Northeastern Project Boundary
Coordinates: (38.896041667, -120.955144)
Meter: LDL 831-6
Calibrator: CAL200

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Saturday, June 14, 2025	16:00	42	59	41	38
Saturday, June 14, 2025	17:00	57	73	54	40
Saturday, June 14, 2025	18:00	64	88	59	54
Saturday, June 14, 2025	19:00	65	84	63	51
Saturday, June 14, 2025	20:00	64	75	63	61
Saturday, June 14, 2025	21:00	63	76	62	60

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	62	76	57	51
Night Average	0	0	0	0
Day Low	42	59	41	38
Day High	65	88	63	61
Night Low	0	0	0	0
Night High	0	0	0	0
Ldn	56	Day %		100
CNEL	60	Night %		0



Outlook

FW: Planning Commission agenda item File # 25-1239 mtg on 7-24-25

From brbret@comcast.net <brbret@comcast.net>
Date Mon 7/21/2025 11:14 AM
To Planning Department <planning@edcgov.us>

From: brbret@comcast.net <brbret@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2025 10:57 AM
To: 'planning@edc.gov.us' <planning@edc.gov.us>
Cc: 'bosfour@edcgov.us' <bosfour@edcgov.us>
Subject: Planning Commission agenda item File # 25-1239 mtg on 7-24-25

El Dorado County Planning Commissioners
El Dorado County
Board of Supervisors
Reference: File # 25-1239 Version 1

Consideration for Planning Commission Agenda Item to be discussed on 7-24-25

The action on the subject Agenda Item should be:

A). Direct staff to prepare a Negative Declaration.

Zoning regulations are set up for a reason. Exceptions can erode their intended purpose.

In this case the landowner (Black Oaks Winery) is requesting a CUP to further **commercial business interests** to the detriment of its

neighbors and the surrounding community. The General Plan Land Use Designation is: Rural Residential and the Zoning Designation is: Planned Agricultural. Requesting an exemption from these designations provides no benefits to anyone but the applicant.

Another consideration is Black Oaks Winery's lack of disregard for the current guidelines by the infractions they have incurred.
"if a winery owner has received three (3) substantiated violations or more occurring on three (3) separate dates within an 18-month period, then the County shall revoke any associated administrative permit that authorized the winery owner to hold special events, and that person will be ineligible to submit an application for an administrative permit to hold special events for six (6) months after the date of the last violation. On March 12, 2025, AG25-001 was revoked, and the project site is currently not permitted to conduct special events." It appears that this is being disputed due to a technicality. But this is an example of the type of situation that the County may find themselves in with this applicant in the future.

The entire **purpose** of this CUP is to **increase profitability for the owner** Black Oaks Winery - Brad Christian.
"The winery/venue building was originally permitted as an agricultural structure in 2016 and was converted into an event venue in 2022." Now in 2025 the owner wants to expand his commercial venture. Where does this stop? The next thing could be hosting outdoor concerts.

The Agricultural Commission has "concurred that the proposed CUP, increasing the number of events in the amount requested, has the potential to increase conflicts between adjacent residential and agricultural activities". With 165 additional events a year **it would certainly affect** traffic, law enforcement, water supplies and the quality of life for existing residents of the surrounding community.

It seems that at a minimum a CEQA should be prepared to address the effects upon the community.

Please nip this in the bud now. Black Oak Mountain Winery is not a good neighbor, and they should not be allowed to expand their operations.

Thank you for your consideration.

Roxane Brethour
Cool Ca