Noise Impact Assessment

Noise Study for Southampton Tennis Club and Camp

PREPARED FOR

Southampton Day Camp Realty, LLC
665 Majors Path, North Sea
Southampton, New York

PREPARED BY

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1.0
Introduction

VHB Engineering, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, P.C. (VHB) has conducted a noise study associated with changes at the Southampton Day Camp located at 665 Majors Path in Southampton, New York. The proposed action includes a change from an existing non-conforming use, tennis club and tennis camp, to another non-conforming use, a tennis club and camp. This noise study has been prepared as an update to the Noise Impact Assessment, dated February 8, 2016, in support of the Southampton Day Camp Realty, LLC Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) application to the Town of Southampton Planning Board.

As with the existing use, the proposed camp will operate seasonally during weekdays over a 10-week period between mid-June and late August for children of ages 2.5 to 16 years. The tennis club activities will operate daily over an 18-week period between late May and early October. The camp and tennis club will include overnight accommodations for a limited number of employees and camp counselors, but not for campers. The proposed action will include renovations and replacement of cottages, changing sheds, the Welcome Center and an extension to the dining hall building deck. The proposed action also includes two new swimming pools, for a total of three, a play area and a multi-use sport court in the western portion of the project site. There would be changes to the vehicular circulation and parking to provide a total of 70 parking spaces between the existing and proposed parking areas.

This study provides information on existing and future with-action sound levels at the proposed site as specified in the adopted DEIS scope dated March 26, 2015, pursuant to New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Chapter VI Part 617.8, including construction-period and operational conditions. The report includes background on applicable noise regulations and criteria, results of sound level monitoring to characterize the existing environment of the tennis club and tennis camp, predictions of future sound levels associated with the proposed use and construction-period activity and an assessment of potential noise impact and mitigation recommendations. Appendix A to the report

includes photographs of the measurement locations and Appendix B includes figures of existing and future with-action sound levels.

There are two primary updates to this noise study:

1. Existing sound levels have been updated to include the existing outdoor playing field located on the northern portion of the subject property. This provides a more accurate representation of existing camp operations.

2. With-Action sound levels have been updated to include both the existing outdoor playing field located on the northern portion of the subject property and the proposed new multi-use sports court located on the west side of the property. The existing basketball court and tennis court in the northern portion of the property will be removed as part of the proposed action.

The results of these updates do not substantially change the conclusions of the Noise Impact Assessment. The main change is that the With-Action sound levels associated with the removal of the northern basketball court and tennis court will reduce noise at the northern property line and the introduction of a new multi-use sports area in the western end of the property will slightly increase noise.

1.1 Background on Sound Levels

Noise is defined as unwanted or excessive sound. Sound becomes unwanted when it interferes with normal activities such as sleep, work, or recreation. How people perceive sound depends on several measurable physical characteristics. These factors include:

- Level – Sound level is often equated to loudness.
- Frequency – Sounds are comprised of acoustic energy distributed over a variety of frequencies. Acoustic frequencies, commonly referred to as tone or pitch, are typically measured in Hertz. Pure tones have all their energy concentrated in a narrow frequency range.

Sound levels are most often measured on a logarithmic scale of decibels (dB). As shown in Table 1, the decibel scale compresses the audible acoustic pressure levels which can vary from the threshold of hearing (0 dB) to the threshold of pain (120 dB).

Because sound levels are measured in dB, the addition of two sound levels is not linear. Adding two equal sound levels creates a 3 dB increase in the overall level. Research indicates the following general relationships between sound level and human perception:

- A 3-dB increase is a doubling of acoustic energy and is the threshold of perceptibility to the average person.
- A 10-dB increase is a tenfold increase in acoustic energy but is perceived as a doubling in loudness to the average person.

The human ear does not perceive sound levels from each frequency as equally loud. To compensate for this phenomenon in perception, a frequency filter known as A-weighted (dB(A)) is used to evaluate environmental sound levels. A variety of sound level indicators can be used for analyzing environmental sound. Leq is commonly used in assessing environmental noise as it has been shown to correlate well to human annoyance. Leq is the continuous equivalent A-weighted sound level that represents the same acoustic that exists over a period of time in a single value as the fluctuating levels. The Leq takes into account how loud events are during the period, how long they last, and how many times they occur. Leq is commonly used to describe environmental noise as it relates well to human annoyance.

Table 1. Indoor and Outdoor Sound Levels

Outdoor Sound Levels	Sound Pressure (μPa)	Sound Level dB(A)	Indoor Sound Levels
	6,324,555	110	Rock Band at 5 m
Jet Over-Flight at 300 m		105	
	2,000,000	100	Inside New York Subway Train
Gas Lawn Mower at 1 m		95	
	632,456	90	Food Blender at 1 m
Diesel Truck at 15 m		85	
Noisy Urban Area—Daytime	200,000	80	Garbage Disposal at 1 m
		75	Shouting at 1 m
Gas Lawn Mower at 30 m	63,246	70	Vacuum Cleaner at 3 m
Suburban Commercial Area		65	Normal Speech at 1 m
	20,000	60	
Quiet Urban Area—Daytime		55	Quiet Conversation at 1 m
	6,325	50	Dishwasher Next Room
Quiet Urban Area—Nighttime		45	
	2,000	40	Empty Theater or Library
Quiet Suburb—Nighttime		35	
	632	30	Quiet Bedroom at Night
Quiet Rural Area—Nighttime		25	Empty Concert Hall
Rustling Leaves	200	20	
		15	Broadcast and Recording Studios
	63	10	
		5	
Reference Pressure Level	20	0	Threshold of Hearing

μPA MicroPascals describe pressure. The pressure level is what sound level monitors measure.
dBA A-weighted decibels describe pressure logarithmically with respect to 20 μPa (the reference pressure level).
Source: Highway Noise Fundamentals, Federal Highway Administration, September 1980.

2.0
Regulatory Context

This section describes the regulatory context in which potential noise impact is assessed. This study has been completed in fulfilment of the adopted DEIS scope dated March 26, 2015, pursuant to NYCRR SEQR Chapter VI Part 617.8. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has issued program policy on "Assessing and Mitigation Noise Impacts" which provides guidance on the methods for identifying when sound levels may cause a significant environmental impact and how to assess, avoid and reduce noise accordingly. The study also addresses sound level limits outlined in the Town of Southampton Noise Ordinance (Part I, Chapter 235 – Noise) which are associated with specific activities and have the potential to be a nuisance. This section provides background information on the NYSDEC program policy for assessing noise and the Southampton Noise Ordinance.

2.1 NYSDEC Noise Program Policy

The NYSDEC policy recommends that existing and future with-action sound levels be evaluated when residential, commercial, institutional or recreational uses are adjacent to a facility which generates sound. The NYSDEC policy indicates that receptor locations may be either at the property line of the parcel on which the facility is located or at the location of common use or inhabitance on adjacent property. With respect to this guidance, sound levels for existing and future with-action conditions have been reported at receptors located near the property line and also near the buildings.

The goal for any permitted operation is to minimize increases in sound levels. Table 2 presents the thresholds for significant increase in sound level and the NYSDEC program policy on determining the need for mitigation. According to the policy, limiting maximum sound levels may be appropriate in some circumstances. For example, in non-industrial settings, a proposed action should generally not raise ambient sound levels above 65 dBA. Whether the proposed action would cause a pure tone condition should also be considered since they are readily discerned by the human ear and can cause annoyance. A pure tone is commonly considered to the condition where the sound level in any 1/3-octave band exceeds the two adjacent bands by 3 dB or more.

Table 2. NYSDEC Guidelines for Assessing Noise Impact and Mitigation

Sound Level Increase (dB)	Impact Determination	Need for Mitigation
0 to 3	No impact	None
3 to 6	Potential adverse impact for the most sensitive receptors	Mitigation may be needed for the most sensitive receptors.
6 to 10	Potential adverse impact depending on existing sound level and character of land use	Mitigation is generally needed for most residential receptors.
10 or more	Adverse impact	Mitigation is warranted where reasonable.

When a noise study indicates that the proposed action may result in significant impact, the NYSDEC requires the applicant to implement reasonable and necessary measures to mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects. If a significant adverse impact is identified, in addition to physical mitigation measures such as noise barriers, an applicant should also consider best management practices (BMP) to reduce noise by means of modifying noise-generating equipment or activities, limiting the period of

time or duration of noisy operations or relocating noise sources farther away from receptors.

2.2 Southampton Noise Ordinance

The Town of Southampton Noise Ordinance prohibits persons from creating sound, when measured on the property line of a residential district, exceeding an overall level of 65 dBA between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. The noise ordinance has an overall sound level limit of 50 dBA at residential receptors for the night time period between 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. It should be noted that no outdoor activities at the camp are anticipated during the night-time period.

Construction activities that occur between 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. are exempt from the sound level limits provided that the construction complies with other applicable provisions. Noise generated from vehicles on public ways are also exempt from sound level limits as long as the vehicles meet other applicable Federal or state regulations.

The noise ordinance also prohibits yelling, shouting, hooting, whistling or singing at any time which is plainly audible at a distance of 50 feet from where the noise is generated and which annoys or disturbs the quiet, comfort or repose of persons in the vicinity.

3.0

Noise Impact Assessment

This section presents the existing and future with-action conditions at the tennis club and camp facility including a description of sound-generating activities, existing sound level measurement results, predictions of future with-action sound levels and a noise impact assessment according to applicable criteria limits.

3.1 Camp Activities

The tennis club and camp had 215 campers enrolled during the 2015 season when the noise monitoring was conducted. Without the proposed action, enrollment at the camp increased to 280 campers during the 2016 season. The tennis club and camp is projecting a future enrollment of 360 campers with the proposed action. Because this sound study compares the 2015 "existing" enrollment to the projected with-action enrollment of 360, the assessment is conservative in showing greater potential increases in noise than if the 2016 enrollment was compared to the proposed action. The primary existing outdoor activities that have the potential to generate sound include tennis, swimming at the outdoor pools, basketball and general playground games such as soccer. Indoor activities include arts and crafts, music, cooking and science. These indoor activities do not generate significant sound that would propagate into the neighboring community. Additionally, there is no machinery or equipment (i.e. woodworking tools) that creates significant sound that could propagate into the surrounding neighborhood. These same general indoor and outdoor activities are anticipated for the proposed action.

Tennis is currently played at the seven courts located at the southern end of the facility, the single court located next to the pool and the single court located at the northern end of the facility. There is an existing basketball court that is approximately 34 feet by 57 feet located at the northern end of the facility. There is currently one pool 23 feet by 63 feet in area located just north of the tennis courts.

With the proposed action, there would still be tennis played at the seven courts located at the southern end of the facility but the other two courts would be replaced by the proposed swimming pool expansion or removed (northern court). Specifically,

two new outdoor swimming pools would be constructed adjacent to the existing pool. These two new pools would be 30 feet by 53 feet and 25 feet by 63 feet in size and would replace the existing tennis court that is adjacent to the existing pool. The existing pool mechanical equipment located on the north end of the pool area would remain in its current location. Additional mechanical equipment for the two new pools would be located adjacent to the existing equipment.

With the proposed action, a new multi-use sports court approximately 8,964 SF would be introduced on the west side of the property, and the northern tennis and basketball courts would be removed.

Currently campers travel to the facility primarily by 16 small passenger buses with a capacity of 24 persons each. On average, there are 13 campers in each bus. There are also three shuttle vans for staff members that travel to the facility in the morning around 8:15 A.M. and depart in the afternoon around 4:15 P.M. With the proposed action, there would up to 22 passenger buses to accommodate a projected future enrollment of 360 campers.

3.2 Noise Sensitive Land Use

Land use within ½-mile of the subject property includes single-family residences, open space conservation land, commercial properties and industrial facilities. Noise sensitive land use adjacent to the facility includes single-family residences on S Road to the north, Majors Path Road to the east, Horton Terrace to the south, North Sea Mecox Road to the south and west, Robinson Road to the west, and a nursery to the south on North Sea Mecox Road.

3.3 Existing Conditions

VHB conducted sound level measurements at the tennis club and camp on August 14, 2013 and August 18, 2015 to characterize the existing conditions. Measurements in 2013 were conducted using a Larson Davis Model 824 (Serial Number 0104) and Larson Davis Model CAL200 handheld calibrator (Serial Number 8569). Measurements in 2015 were conducted using a Larson Davis Model 831 (Serial Number 3502) sound level meter and Larson Davis Model CAL200 calibrator (Serial Number 8541). The sound level meters meet the American National Standards Institute Type I certification. The sound level meters were calibrated by a laboratory traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology and in the field prior to and after the measurements.

On August 14, 2013 the temperature was 74 degrees Fahrenheit with sunny skies, winds up to 15 mph and no precipitation. On August 18, 2015 the temperature was approximately 73 degrees Fahrenheit, with partly cloudy skies, winds less than five mph and no precipitation. In addition to specific outdoor camp activities, ambient conditions include sound from insects, wind blowing through the trees and foliage, and vehicles traveling on Majors Path Road.

Sound level measurements were conducted adjacent to the swimming pool, basketball courts, and tennis courts to obtain reference level information, as shown in the figures in Appendix B. During the measurement period, the distance of the measurement to the specified activity, the sources of sound and the number of participants were documented. Table 3 presents the results of these reference sound level measurements. See Appendix C for further details on the noise measurement results including statistical sound level results and octave band results.

Table 3. Existing Sound Level Measurement Results

Activity	Measurement Distance Source (feet)	A-weighted Equivalent Sound Level (LAeq, dBA)
Soccer with 12 campers	30	59.6
Tennis with 25 campers	80	51.3
Basketball with 7 campers	20	62.3
Swimming Pool with 84 campers	75	60.0
Parachute with 14 campers	30	59.5
Ambient conditions	n/a	57.6

Source: VHB 2013, 2015.

3.4 Future With-Action Conditions

Based on the existing sound level measurements, the number of existing and future participants and the proposed location and size of the facilities, future with-action sound levels generated by camp have been predicted throughout the neighborhood. Noise exposure contours have been computed using the Cadna-A™ prediction software. This program calculates sound level emissions of standard or user-defined sources and takes into consideration influences due to the surrounding environment, including propagation effects, ground cover, intervening buildings and terrain. Reference sound levels for the primary outdoor activities including tennis, swimming, and basketball were input to the model based on the existing measurements.

To account for proposed changes to the camp facilities, the sound levels have been scaled according to the number of potential future campers. Because these outdoor activities are dependent on the number of participants, as the number of participants

increase, the future sound levels will increase. When summing multiple sound sources in this manner, the following equation is used:

$Future\ Sound\ Level = Existing\ SoundLevel + 10 * Log(A/B)$ where;

A is the number of future participants in a given activity and B is the number of participants during the measured activity. This modeling approach is relatively conservative since with greater enrollment there is greater potential for some of the additional campers to be observing activities rather than actively participating.

With this relationship, if the number of participants doubles, there is a three decibel increase in sound. For the projected increase in the number of campers from 215 to 360 campers, a given activity would have approximately 67% more participants and sound generated from the activity would increase 2.3 dB.

Future with-action outdoor activities are assumed to be the similar to the existing activities in 2015 with 67% more participants. The future condition assumes that activities on the northern tennis court and basketball court will be removed and that a new multi-use sport court will be introduced on the west end of the property. It is assumed that 54 campers would use the proposed multi-use sports area based on the number of campers that used the basketball court in the existing conditions, the relative sizes of the sports areas, and the anticipated increase in the number of campers. The remaining campers are assumed to be participating in indoor activities. Table 4 summarizes the number of campers assumed for each activity in the existing and with-action conditions.

Table 4. Existing and With-Action Camper Activities

Activity	Existing Campers	With-Action Campers
Tennis (6 courts at south end of property)	25	42
Swimming Pool area	84	140
Parachute/soccer (west side of property)	14	23
Soccer (north end of property	19	32
Basketball (north end of property)	7	0
Tennis (north end of property)	5	0
Multi-use Sports Area (west side of property)	0	54
Total Outdoor Campers	154	258

Source: VHB, 2013, 2015.

Table 5 presents the existing and future sound levels at receptors located near the property line and near the residence. This table presents the increase in future sound levels at each receptor and whether there would be noise impact in regard to the Southampton Noise Ordinance daytime limit of 65 dBA. Existing and future sound level contours, which show the sound exposure throughout the study area are presented in Appendix B.

Many receptors near the property line are adjacent to roadways or driveways and frequent human use would not be expected. Therefore, noise impact would generally not occur at these property line locations. While information has been provided for receptors both near the property line and near the buildings, potential noise impact should be assessed primarily at locations near the buildings.

Table 5. Noise Impact Assessment Results

Receptor Location	Receptor Near Building			Receptor Near Property Line			Noise Impact?
	Existing Sound Level (dBA)	Future Sound Level (dBA)	Sound Level Increase (dBA)	Existing Sound Level (dBA)	Future Sound Level (dBA)	Sound Level Increase (dBA)	
717 Majors Path Rd	58	59	1	60	62	2	No
719 Majors Path Rd*	58	59	1	59	61	2	No
721 Majors Path Rd*	58	58	0	60	58	-2	No
735 Majors Path Rd*	58	58	0	60	58	-2	No
727 Majors Path Rd*	58	58	0	58	58	0	No
690 Majors Path Rd	58	58	0	58	58	0	No
676 Majors Path Rd	58	58	0	58	58	0	No
660 Majors Path Rd	58	59	1	58	59	1	No
640 Majors Path Rd	58	58	0	58	62	4	No
632 Majors Path Rd	58	58	0	59	61	2	No
620 Majors Path Rd	58	58	0	59	60	1	No
606 Majors Path Rd	58	59	1	58	60	2	No
605 Majors Path Rd	58	60	2	59	61	2	No
22 Horton Terr	59	61	2	59	62	3	No
15 Horton Terr	59	60	1	59	61	2	No
139 N. Sea Mecox Rd	58	60	2	58	60	2	No
105 N. Sea Mecox Rd	58	58	0	58	60	2	No
103 N. Sea Mecox Rd	58	59	1	58	62	4	No
99 N. Sea Mecox Rd	58	59	1	58	60	2	No
95 N. Sea Mecox Rd	58	58	0	58	58	0	No
* Receptor near property line is located on 717 Majors Path Rd property line adjacent to given address.							

Table 5 shows that existing sound levels are up to 59 dBA at receptors near the building and 60 dBA near the property line. With-action sound levels near the building are predicted to be 61 dBA or lower and 62 dBA or lower near the property line. Sound levels are predicted to increase up to two decibels at most receptors, up to three decibels at one receptor near 22 Horton Terrace, and up to four decibels at two receptors near the 640 Majors Path and 103 North Sea Mecox Road property lines. Sound levels at receptors at 721 and 735 Majors Path would decrease by two decibels due to the removal of the existing basketball and tennis courts.

The impact assessment results show that future with-action sound levels do not exceed the Southampton Noise Ordinance daytime limit of 65 dBA for residential land use and, therefore, there would be no significant impact. Additionally, the increased sound is less than six decibels at all receptors and noise mitigation is not needed for residential receptors according to the NYSDEC program policy.

3.5 Construction-Period Activities

Construction associated with the proposed action would generally include small equipment such as a backhoe for moving earth, a generator, a paver and hand tools for constructing buildings. Although the Southampton noise ordinance does not limit sound generated from construction activities between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., projections of temporary construction sound are presented for informational purposes.

The following are reference sound levels of typical equipment that may be used during construction. The reference data was obtained from the Federal Highway Administration Roadway Construction Noise Model. All sound levels are maximum values referenced to a distance of 50 feet.

- Backhoe, 80 dBA
- Generator, 82 dBA
- Paver, 85 dBA

The closest receptors near adjacent buildings, such as at the northern end of the facility, are approximately 100 feet or farther from where construction would occur. Assuming that a single piece of construction equipment such as a backhoe would operate at a time, temporary construction sound levels would be approximately 79 dBA or less. Construction activities would be limited in accordance with the Town of Southampton requirements, and would be of relatively short duration (i.e., construction noise would cease upon project completion).

4.0
Noise Mitigation

The results of the assessment show that there would be no noise impact associated with the proposed action according to NYSDEC program policy or the Southampton Noise Ordinance, such that no noise mitigation is required. Even though no impacts have been identified, best management practices (BMP) may be considered to minimize noise generating activities at the camp or during construction.

BMP for reducing noise from camp activities could include minimizing the yelling, hooting or screaming of campers near the property line, not reproducing amplified music, or using public announcement equipment on the camp. Yelling, hooting or screaming could be limited through general counseling of the campers and/or signage near the property lines.

BMP for construction activities could include performing noisy operations only during periods of the day with less potential for annoyance to abutters, increasing the setback distance of construction equipment (such as portable generators) to receptors as feasible, using smaller and/or quieter equipment, altering construction methods (i.e. using a small bull dozer rather than a large bull dozer), and making sure equipment such as backhoes have functioning mufflers.

Appendix A

This appendix includes photographs of the noise measurement locations.

Figure 1. Noise measurement location for tennis court activity

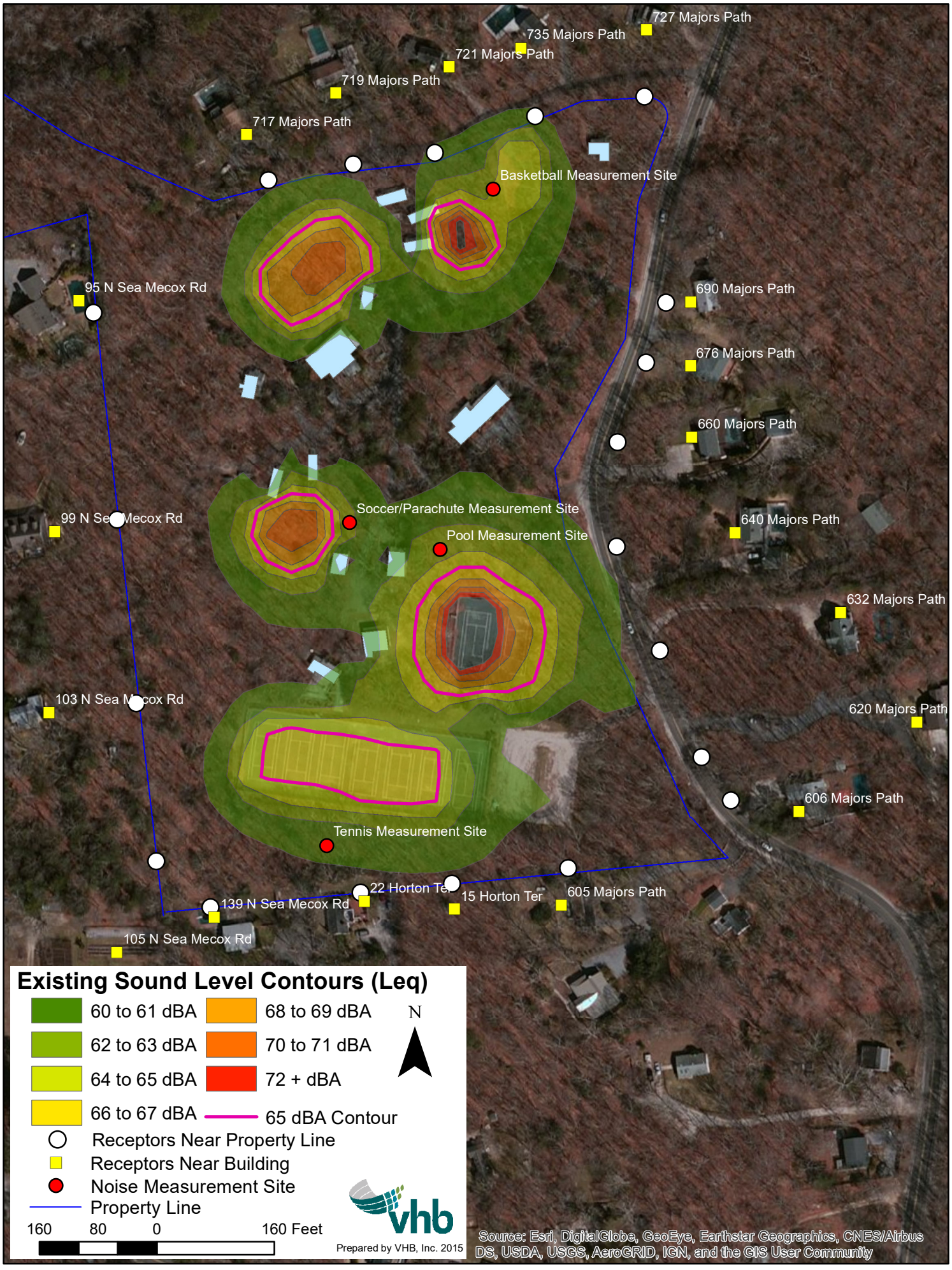
Figure 2. Noise measurement location for basketball activity

Figure 3. Noise measurement location for pool activity

Figure 4. Noise measurement location for soccer and parachute activities

Appendix B

This appendix includes sound level contours for the existing and future with-action conditions at the camp.


727 Majors Path
735 Majors Path
721 Majors Path
719 Majors Path
717 Majors Path
Basketball Measurement Site
95 N Sea Mecox Rd
690 Majors Path
676 Majors Path
660 Majors Path
Soccer/Parachute Measurement Site
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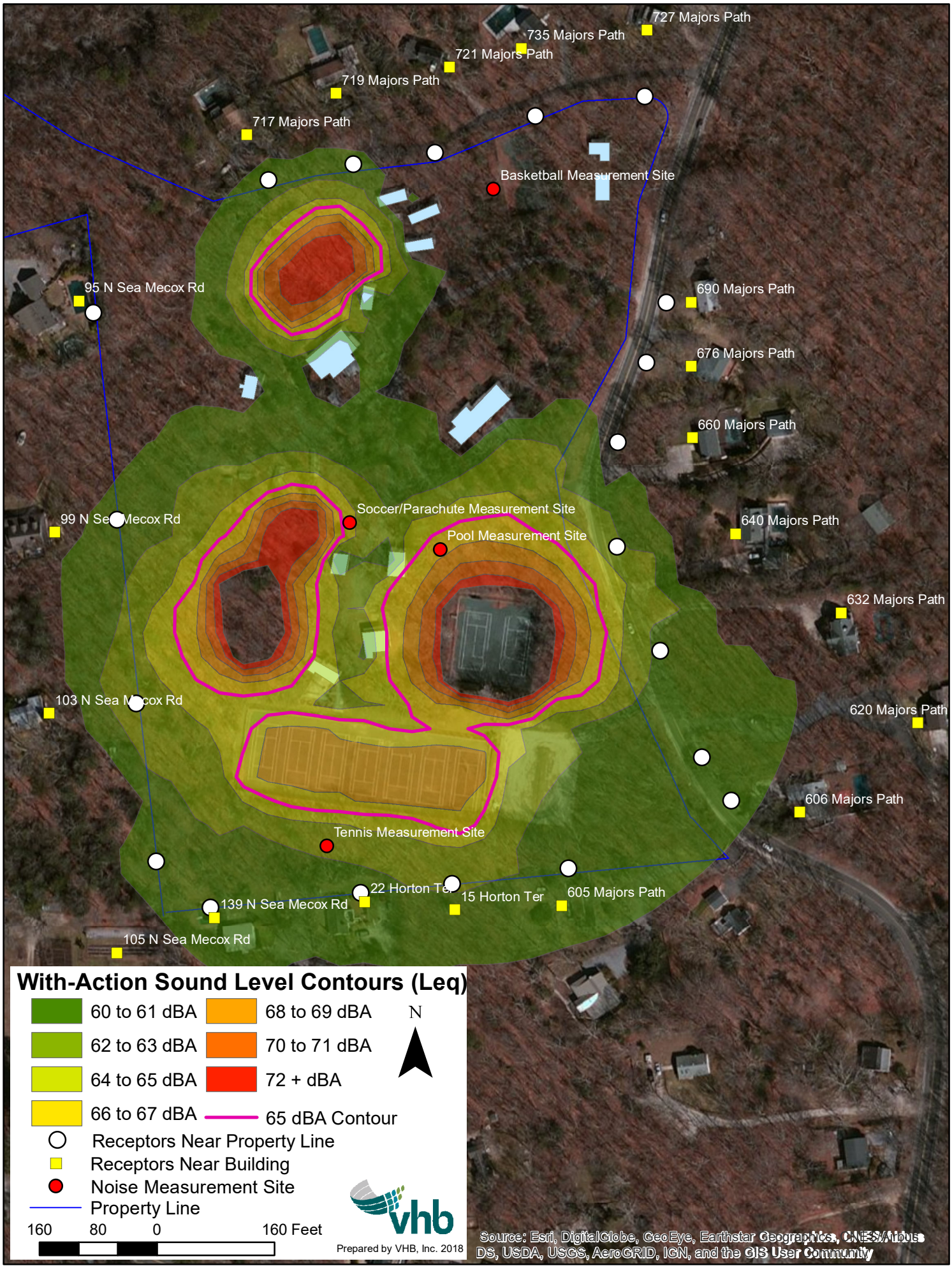
103 N Sea Mecox Rd
620 Majors Path
606 Majors Path
Tennis Measurement Site
22 Horton Ter
15 Horton Ter
605 Majors Path
139 N Sea Mecox Rd
105 N Sea Mecox Rd
Existing Sound Level Contours (Leq)
60 to 61 dBA
62 to 63 dBA
64 to 65 dBA
66 to 67 dBA
68 to 69 dBA
70 to 71 dBA
72 + dBA
65 dBA Contour
Receptors Near Property Line
Receptors Near Building
Noise Measurement Site
Property Line
N
160 80 0 160 Feet
Prepared by VHB, Inc. 2015
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community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With-Action Sound Level Contours (Leq)
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62 to 63 dBA
64 to 65 dBA
66 to 67 dBA
68 to 69 dBA
70 to 71 dBA
72 + dBA
65 dBA Contour
Receptors Near Property Line
Receptors Near Building
Noise Measurement Site
Property Line
N
160 80 0 160 Feet
vhb
Prepared by VHB, Inc. 2018
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Appendix C

This appendix includes detailed noise measurement results.

Overall A-weighted Sound Level Measurement Results (dBA)

Source	Date	Start time	Stop Time	LAeq	Lmin	Lmax	L01	L10	L33	L50	L90	L99
Ambient	8/14/2013	11:24:44	12:55:20	**57.6**	45.7	68.9	64.2	60.5	56.0	53.5	48.5	46.5
Pool	8/18/2015	13:41:00	13:51:00	**60.0**	55.3	66.4	65.2	62.2	60.3	59.2	57.0	56.0
Basketball	8/18/2015	12:37:03	12:49:48	**62.3**	48.3	77.7	71.7	65.7	61.2	58.9	52.3	49.4
Tennis	8/18/2015	11:38:47	11:51:51	**51.3**	44.8	61.3	57.2	53.6	51.5	50.3	47.5	45.7
Soccer	8/18/2015	11:13:02	11:28:48	**59.6**	49.0	79.4	69.8	61.7	56.4	54.6	51.4	49.8
Parachute	8/18/2015	14:09:31	14:15:59	**59.5**	51.2	74.1	68.0	61.8	58.2	57.1	53.8	52.1

Octave Band Sound Level Measurement Results (LAeq, dBA)

Source	Date	Start time	Stop Time	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	16000
Ambient	8/14/2013	11:24:44	12:55:20	15.3	39.3	42.7	40.0	46.1	54.0	52.6	47.9	45.2	34.7
Pool	8/18/2015	13:41:00	13:51:00	20.4	36.1	37.3	39.6	49.6	55.9	55.7	49.8	47.2	36.9
Basketball	8/18/2015	12:37:03	12:49:48	18.3	31.7	38.8	41.1	54.8	58.9	56.9	50.5	40.9	36.0
Tennis	8/18/2015	11:38:47	11:51:51	17.9	30.1	29.9	32.9	42.8	47.1	45.1	43.5	43.0	36.3
Soccer	8/18/2015	11:13:02	11:28:48	16.4	32.7	36.2	38.5	47.7	54.8	56.6	48.7	43.9	35.7
Parachute	8/18/2015	14:09:31	14:15:59	18.7	31.8	38.1	40.7	48.9	54.8	56.2	48.3	40.6	36.0