CONSTRUCTION NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Project Information

Details	
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Client:	Coho Property

Document Control

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1 INTRODUCTION

A construction noise management plan has been prepared by Engineering Sciences for the proposed excavation and construction of a 10-storey mixed-use building comprising of 50 units, communal courtyard, pool and a lower ground and basement car park. It has been prepared in response to the Request for Information from Port Stephens Council regarding Application NO: 16-2024-587-1

This report presents the recommended approach for managing noise from the proposed activities to be undertaken on site. The principal objective of this study is to forecast the potential impact of noise emissions to the nearest noise sensitive receivers. The evaluation will be used to formulate and streamline effective regulation and mitigation measures, where deemed feasible and necessary.

The principal issues which will be addressed in this report are:

- Specific activities that are likely to be conducted and the associated noise sources.
- Identification of the worst affected noise sensitive receivers.
- The construction noise objectives specified in the relevant legislative criteria.
- Noise monitoring, reporting and response procedures.
- Contingency plans to be implemented in the event of non-compliances and/or complaints.

2 PROJECT DETAILS

The works will take place in the location shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - Area of Works Map



2.1 Project Locality

Land use zones for the work area and surroundings have been presented within the table below. The project site is surrounded by industrial and commercial premises.





2.2 Noise Sensitive Receivers

The nearest noise sensitive receivers are detailed below in Table 1 and shown in Figure 3.

Туре	ID	Description					
	R1	8 TOMAREE STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
Posidontial	R2	10 TOMAREE STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
Residential	R3	12 TOMAREE STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R4	36 STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
Commercial	R5	34 STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
Residential	R6	28A STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R7	29 STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R8	31 STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
Commercial	R9	33 STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R10	35 STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R11	39 STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R12	42 STOCKTON STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R13	0/21 TOMAREE STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
Residential	R14	25 TOMAREE STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R15	27 TOMAREE STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					
	R16	18 TOMAREE STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315					

Tahle	1	- Nearest	Naise	Sensitive	Receivers
uble	1	- Neurest	NUISE	SENSILIVE	NECEIVEIS

2.3 Work Schedule and Working Hours

The expected significant construction noise emitting activities and typical duration are outlined in Table 2 below.

Construction Activity	Typical Duration	Overall Stage Duration
Site Levelling & Shoring Walls	1 Month	
Excavation	2 Months	12 Months
Structure	9 Months	

Table 2 - Proposed Work Schedule and Activities

3 BACKGROUND NOISE MEASUREMENTS

3.1 Attended Background Noise Monitoring

Attended measurements were taken on the 21st of January 2025, between 10:00am and 10:35am. Noise measurements were recorded with the microphone located 1.5m above the natural surface level and at least 3m from buildings, fences, and other reflective surfaces above the ground. Details of the measurement positioning are as shown in Figure 3.

Attended measurements were conducted with an NTI XL2 Sound Level Meter and a MA220 NTI Microphone. Noise levels were recorded using capture settings including A-weighting, fast response mode and recording in 15-minute intervals.

Instrument calibration was checked before and after measurements, with variation in calibrated levels not exceeding ± 0.5 dB. The acoustic instrumentation employed was designed to comply with the requirements of AS IEC 61672.1—2004 – Electroacoustics—Sound level meters, Part 1: Specifications and carries current manufacturer calibration certificates.

Short-term measurements were conducted to quantify the existing ambient noise environment during the daytime period. The attended measurement was undertaken in the location shown in Figure 3.

Attended Measurement	2210/20/24	Background Noise Levels at Measurement Location, L ₉₀ dB(A)		
Location	Time	Daytime		
Stockton Street	10:00am	58		
Tomaree Street	10:20am	52		
Note:	 Backgrou condition Extraneo area have 	and measurements were taken as unaffected by adverse meteorological ns including abnormal wind conditions above 5m/s or any precipitation. The noises sources which are not representative of typical ambient noise of the e been excluded from the data.		

4 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

4.1.1 NSW EPA Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) 2009

The NSW Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG or Guideline) provides recommended noise levels for airborne construction noise at sensitive land uses. The guideline provides construction noise management levels above which all feasible and reasonable work practices should be applied to minimise the construction noise impact. The ICNG works on the principle of a 'screening' criterion – if predicted or measured construction noise exceeds the ICNG levels then the construction activity must implement all 'feasible and reasonable' work practices to reduce noise levels.

The ICNG provides two methods for assessing construction noise, varying typically based on the project duration, being either a quantitative or a qualitative assessment. A quantitative assessment is recommended for major construction projects of significant duration and involves the measurement of background noise levels for determination of noise management levels and prediction of construction noise levels. A qualitative assessment is recommended for small projects with a duration of less than three weeks and focuses on minimising noise disturbance through the implementation of reasonable and feasible work practices, and community notification.

4.1.2 Management Levels for Noise Receivers

Table 2 of the NSW EPA Interim Construction Noise Guideline sets out management levels for noise intrusions to affected residences and provide strategies to determine noise management levels based on the Rating Background Level (RBL) at the nearest noise sensitive receivers, during or outside the recommended standard hours. The NMLs are provided below in Table 4.

Time of Day	Noise Management Level (L _{Aeq 15-min})	How to Apply				
Recommended standard hours: Monday to	Noise affected RBL + 10 dB	 The noise affected level represents the point above which there may be some community reaction to noise. Where the predicted or measured LAeq (15 min) is greater than the noise affected level, the proponent should apply all feasible and reasonable work practices to meet the noise affected level. The proponent should also inform all potentially impacted residents of the nature of works to be carried out, the expected noise levels and duration, as well as contact details 				
7 am to 6 pm Saturday 8 am to 1 pm No work on Sundays or public holidays	Highly noise affected 75 dB(A)	 The highly noise affected level represents the point above which there may be strong community reaction to noise. Where noise is above this level, the relevant authority (consent, determining or regulatory) may require respite periods by restricting the hours that the very noisy activities can occur, taking into account: 1. times identified by the community when they are less sensitive to noise (such as before and after school for works near schools, or mid-morning or mid-afternoon for works near residences 2. if the community is prepared to accept a longer period of construction in exchange for restrictions on construction times. 				

Table 4 – ICNG Noise Management Levels

Outside recommended standard hours	Noise affected. RBL + 5dB	 A strong justification would typically be required for works outside the recommended standard hours. The proponent should apply all feasible and reasonable work practices to meet the noise affected level. Where all feasible and reasonable practices have been applied and noise is more than 5dB(A) above the noise affected level, the proponent should negotiate with the community. For guidance on negotiating agreements see section 7.2.2 of the ICNG. 			
	Noise levels apply at the property boundary that is most exposed to construction noise, and at a height of 1.5				
Note:	m above ground level. If the property boundary is more than 30 m from the residence, the location for				
	measuring or predicting noise levels is at the most noise-affected point within 30 m of the residence. Noise				
	levels may be nigher at upper hours of the house affected residence.				

4.1.3 Project Construction Noise Targets

Based on the ICNG guideline and the monitoring carried out, Table 5 outlines the project specific targets for the surrounding receivers.

Period	Location (Receiver)	Measured Background Noise Level dB(A) L _{90,15min}	d "Noise Affe Noise Emission Cri 10,15min dB(A)		"Highly Noise Affected" Emission Criterion dB(A)
Day (Zam Gam)	Stockton Street	58		68	75
Day (7am-opin)	Tomaree Street	52	KDL + 100D	62	75

4.1.4 Australian Standard 2436:2010

Australian Standard 2436:2010 – *Guide to Noise Control on Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Sites,* provides guidance on noise control in respect to construction and demolition sites, the preparation of noise management plans, work method statements and impact studies. The Standard states that:

Some construction and demolition activities are by their very nature noisy. The authorities responsible for setting noise level criteria for essential works will take note of the constraints imposed by such activities, especially when they are of short duration.

Construction, demolition and maintenance works pose different problems of noise and vibration control when compared with most other types of industrial activity, since.

- (a) they are mainly carried on in the open.
- (b) they are often temporary in nature although they may cause considerable disturbance whilst they last.
- (c) the noise and vibration arise from many different activities and kinds of plant, and their intensity and character may vary greatly during different phases of the work; and
- (d) the sites cannot be separated by planning controls, from areas that are sensitive to noise and vibration.

The standard provides advice and guidelines for the prediction of impacts and the methods available to manage impacts. The guideline presents feasible and reasonable mitigation strategies and controls, including stakeholder liaison, in the effort to reach a realistic compromise between site activities and impacts on neighbouring properties.

5 CONSTRUCTION NOISE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Noise Emission Predictions

Noise generated by the work activities will be managed to comply with the nominated noise criteria outlined in Section 4. Where the noise goal exceeds the nominated criteria, noise will be managed based on principles consistent with the ICNG.

Noise emission predictions to the nearest noise sensitive receivers are assessed in this section.

5.1.1 ICNG 4.5 Predicting noise levels – Quantitative assessment

Under Section 4.5 of the ICNG it is stated that a 5dB addition to the predicted noise levels needs to be to be factored for the following activities taking place during the night-time (Particularly annoying activities to nearby residents):

- Use of 'beeper' style reversing or movement alarms, particularly at night-time
- Use of power saws, such as used for cutting timber, rail lines, masonry, road pavement or steel work
- Grinding metal, concrete or masonry
- Rock drilling
- Line drilling
- Vibratory rolling
- Rail tamping and regulating
- Bitumen milling or profiling
- Jackhammering, rock hammering or rock breaking
- Impact piling.

This correction has been factored in the noise emission assessment for the activities that apply.

5.1.2 Construction Plant and Equipment

Anticipated construction plant and equipment for the project is outlined in Table 9 under each construction stage. The sound power levels for the proposed tools and equipment are also provided in Table 9.

Stage	Activities	Sound Power Level <i>L_W</i> dB(A)
	Bulldozers	102
A Site Levelling & Shoring	Excavators	97
	Crane	98
A. Site Levening & Shoring	Drilling	102
waiis	Piling (Bored)	103
	Dump trucks	106
	Concrete Mixer Truck and Concrete Pump	103
	Jackhammers	90
	Bulldozers	102
B. Excavation	Excavators	97
	Dump trucks	106
	Front loaders	98
	Crane	98
C. Structure	Concrete Mixer Truck and Concrete Pump	103
	Concrete Grinders	95

Table 6 - Construction Work Stage, Activities & Sound Power Levels

Concrete Vibrators	101
Trucks for material delivery	102
Bench Saw	90
Power Drill	80
Nail Gun	91
Grinder	85
Hammer	97
Impact Drill	90

5.1.3 Noise Modelling and Predicted Noise Levels.

Noise emissions levels at the nearest noise sensitive receivers have been calculated using computerbased 3D acoustic noise modelling software iNoise version 2022.1.1. iNoise utilizes ISO 9613 calculation algorithms to determine noise emission levels at the nearest affected noise sensitive receivers. The following assumptions have been included within the noise model:

- Noise source levels.
- Distance attenuation.
- Atmospheric attenuation.
- Directivity.
- Ground absorption (G = 0.5)
- Barrier effects/screening.
- Ground Elevation Contours.

5.1.4 Noise Modelling Scenarios

Construction Noise Levels are assessed at the worst affected receivers. The assessment scenarios that have been modelled are presented in Table 7. The scenarios have been created based on the construction schedule and expected work hours as shown in Table 6.

Table	7-	Noise	Modelling	Scenarios
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Stage	Equipment	Assessment Scenario Description	Assessment Time/Criteria
	Bulldozers		
	Excavators		
	Crane	Neisiest estivity will be continue usly	
•	Drilling	amitting poice for the 15 min accessment	
A	Piling (Bored)	period with 1 Truck arrival	
	Dump trucks		
	Concrete Mixer Truck		
	and Concrete Pump		
	Jackhammers		
	Bulldozers	Noisiest activity will be continuously	Day (Zam Enm)
В	Excavators	emitting noise for the 15 min assessment	Day (7am-opin)
	Dump trucks	period with 1 Truck arrival	
	Front loaders		
C	Concrete Mixer Truck	Continuously emitting noise for the 15	
C	and Concrete Pump	min assessment period	
	Trucks for material		
	delivery	All activities will be continuously emitting	
C.1	Crane	noise for the 15 min assessment period	
	Bench Saw	with 1 Truck arrival	
	Power Drill		

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Nail Gun	
Grinder	
Hammer	
Impact Drill	

To evaluate the potential adverse outcomes of the proposed activities, noise sources for each assessment have been positioned in section of the work areas closest to the nearest receivers.

5.1.5 Predicted Noise Levels

Predicted noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receivers for the two Scenarios outlined in Table 7 are presented in this section. Table 8-11 contain the results of the assessment.

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Construction Activity	Predicted External Noise Level dB(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)}									
Construction Activity	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	
Stage A. Demolition & Site Preparation	71	73	58	78	56	48	62	66	70	
"Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10Db)	62	62	62	68	68	62	68	68	68	
"Highly Noise Affected" Criterion					75					
Complies with Noise Affected Criterion?	Х	X	\checkmark	X	\checkmark	~	~	~	X	
Complies with Highly Noise Affected Criterion?	\checkmark	~	~	Х	~	~	\checkmark	~	~	
Construction Activity	Predicted External Noise Level dB(A) L _{Aeq.(15min)}									
Construction Activity	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R16	-	-	
Stage A. Demolition & Site Preparation	71	69	72	67	61	58	53	-	-	
"Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10Db)	68	62	62	62	62	62	62			
"Highly Noise Affected" Criterion					75					
Complies with Noise Affected Criterion?	Х	×	Х	X	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	-	-	
Complies with Highly Noise Affected Criterion?	√	√	√	√	√	√	~	-	-	

Table 8 - Predicted Noise Emissions to Nearest Receivers (Activity A)

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Table 9 - Predicted	Noise Emissions to	Nearest Receivers	(Activity B)
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Construction Activity	Predicted External Noise Level dB(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)}									
Construction Activity	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	
Activity B. Site Levelling & Shoring Walls	70	72	57	77	55	47	61	65	69	
"Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB)	62	62	62	68	68	62	68	68	68	
"Highly Noise Affected" Criterion		75								
Complies with Noise Affected Criterion?	X	×	\checkmark	Х	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	Х	
Complies with Highly Noise Affected Criterion?	~	~	~	Х	\checkmark	√	~	~	√	
Construction Activity	Predicted External Noise Level dB(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)}									
Construction Activity	R10	D11	D13	543	P14	D15	P16			
		NII NII	K1Z	R13	N14	N15	N10	-	-	
Activity B. Site Levelling & Shoring Walls	70	68	71	66	60	57	52	-	-	
Activity B. Site Levelling & Shoring Walls "Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB)	70	68 62	71	66 62	60 62	57 62	52 62	-	-	
Activity B. Site Levelling & Shoring Walls "Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB) "Highly Noise Affected" Criterion	70 68	68 62	71 62	66 62	60 62 75	57 62	52 62	-	-	
Activity B. Site Levelling & Shoring Walls "Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB) "Highly Noise Affected" Criterion Complies with Noise Affected Criterion?	70 68 X	68 62 X	71 62 X	66 62 X	60 62 75 √	62 √	52 62	-	-	

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Table 10 - Predi	cted Noise Emissio	ns to Nearest Rece	vivers (Activity C)
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Construction Activity	Predicted External Noise Level dB(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)}									
Construction Activity	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	
Activity C. Excavation	71	73	58	78	56	48	62	66	70	
"Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB)	62	62	62	68	68	62	68	68	68	
"Highly Noise Affected" Criterion					75					
Complies with Noise Affected Criterion?	Х	Х	\checkmark	X	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	Х	
Complies with Highly Noise Affected Criterion?	\checkmark	~	~	Х	\checkmark	√	~	~	\checkmark	
	Predicted External Noise Level dB(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)}									
Construction Activity				Predicted Ex	ternal Noise Level dl	B(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)}				
Construction Activity	R10	R11	R12	Predicted Ex	ternal Noise Level dl R14	B(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)} R15	R16	-	-	
Construction Activity Activity C. Excavation	R10 71	R11 69	R12 72	Predicted Ex R13 67	ternal Noise Level di R14 61	B(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)} R15 58	R16 53	-	-	
Construction Activity Activity C. Excavation "Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB)	R10 71 68	R11 69 62	R12 72 62	Predicted Ex R13 67 62	ternal Noise Level di R14 61 62	B(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)} R15 58 62	R16 53 62	-	-	
Construction Activity Activity C. Excavation "Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB) "Highly Noise Affected" Criterion	R10 71 68	R11 69 62	R12 72 62	Predicted Ex R13 67 62	ternal Noise Level dl R14 61 62 75	8(A) L _{Aeq.(15min)} R15 58 62	R16 53 62	-	-	
Construction Activity Activity C. Excavation "Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB) "Highly Noise Affected" Criterion Complies with Noise Affected Criterion?	R10 71 68 X	R11 69 62 X	R12 72 62 X	Predicted Ex R13 67 62 X	ternal Noise Level di R14 61 62 75 √	8(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)} R15 58 62 √	R16 53 62	-	-	

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Construction Activity	Predicted External Noise Level dB(A) L _{Aeq,(15min)}									
Construction Activity	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	
Activity D. Structure (Concreting)	70	72	57	77	55	47	61	65	69	
"Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leq: BG + 10dB)	62	62	62	68	68	62	68	68	68	
"Highly Noise Affected" Criterion		75								
Complies with Noise Affected Criterion?	Х	×	\checkmark	Х	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	X	
Complies with Highly Noise Affected Criterion?	~	√	√	Х	~	\checkmark	~	\checkmark	√	
Construction Activity	Predicted External Noise Level dB(A) L _{Aeq.(15min)}									
Construction Activity	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R16	-	-	
Activity D. Structure (Concreting)	70	68	71	66	60	57	52	-	-	
"Noise Affected" Day Time Criterion (Leg: BG + 10dB)										
	68	62	62	62	62	62	68			
"Highly Noise Affected" Criterion	68	62	62	62	62 75	62	68			
"Highly Noise Affected" Criterion Complies with Noise Affected Criterion?	68 X	62 X	62 X	62 X	62 75 ✓	62 ✓	68 ✓	-	-	

6 CONSTRUCTION NOISE MITIGATION MEASURES

The result of the assessment is indicative that the noise affected management levels are expected to be exceeded by the works across all stages with receiver 4 potentially being highly affected by noise.

It is suggested to follow mitigation strategies outlined in the ICNG which can be found in Section 6.1.

6.1 ICNG Construction noise mitigation strategies applicable to all construction stages

These mitigation measures are considered to represent 'feasible and reasonable' mitigation measures suitable for implementation during construction of the project for all stages.

ICNG Strategy 1 - Universal Work Practices

Additional Work Practices at Night:

- a) Avoid the use of equipment which generates impulsive noise.
- b) Minimise the need for reversing or movement alarms as described in Table 7.
- c) Avoid dropping materials from a height.
- d) Avoid metal-to-metal contact on equipment.
- e) Schedule truck movements to avoid residential streets if possible.
- f) Avoid mobile plant clustering near residences and other sensitive land uses.
- g) Ensure periods of respite are provided in the case of unavoidable maximum noise level events

ICNG Strategy 2 - Consultation and Notification

Notification Before and During Construction:

- a) Provide, reasonably ahead of time, information such as total building time, what works are expected to be noisy, their duration, what is being done to minimise noise and when respite periods will occur. For works outside standard hours, inform affected residents and other sensitive land use occupants between five and 14 days before commencement.
- b) Provide information to neighbours before and during construction through media such as letterbox drops, meetings or individual contact. In some areas, the proponent will need to provide notification in languages other than English. A website could also be established for the project to provide information.
- c) Use a site information board at the front of the site with the name of the organisation responsible for the site and their contact details, hours of operation and regular information updates. This signage should be clearly visible from the outside and include afterhours emergency contact details.
- d) Maintain good communication between the community and project staff.
- e) Appoint a community liaison officer where required.
- f) For larger projects consider a regular newsletter with site news, significant project events and timing of different activities.
- g) Provide a toll-free contact phone number for enquiries during the works.
- h) Facilitate contact with people to ensure that everyone can see that the site manager understands potential issues, that a planned approach is in place and that there is an ongoing commitment to minimise noise.

Complaints Handling:

- a) Provide a readily accessible contact point, for example, through a 24-hour toll-free information and complaints line.
- b) Give complaints a fair hearing.

- c) Have a documented complaints process, including an escalation procedure so that if a complainant is not satisfied there is a clear path to follow.
- d) Call back as soon as possible to keep people informed of action to be taken to address noise problems. Call back at night-time only if requested by the complainant to avoid further disturbance.
- e) Provide a quick response to complaints, with complaint handling staff having both a good knowledge of the project and ready access to information.
- f) Implement all feasible and reasonable measures to address the source of complaint.
- g) Keep a register of any complaints, including details of the complaint such as date, time, person receiving complaint, complainant's contact number, person referred to, description of the complaint, work area (for larger projects), time of verbal response and timeframe for written response where appropriate.

ICNG Strategy 3 - Plant and Equipment

Use Quieter Methods:

- a) Examine and implement, where feasible and reasonable, alternatives to rock-breaking work methods, such as hydraulic splitters for rock and concrete, hydraulic jaw crushers, chemical rock and concrete splitting, and controlled blasting such as penetrating cone fracture. The suitability of alternative methods should be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- b) Use alternatives to diesel and petrol engines and pneumatic units, such as hydraulic or electric controlled units where feasible and reasonable. Where there is no electricity supply, use an electrical generator located away from residences.
- c) Examine and implement, where feasible and reasonable, alternatives to transporting excavated material from underground tunnelling off site at night. For example, stockpile material in an acoustically treated shed at night and load out the following day.

Use Quieter Equipment:

- a) Examine different types of machines that perform the same function and compare the noise level data to select the least noisy machine. For example, rubber wheeled tractors can be less noisy than steel tracked tractors.
- b) Noise labels are required by NSW legislation for pavement breakers, mobile compressors, chainsaws and mobile garbage compactors. These noise labels can be used to assist in selecting less noisy plant.
- c) Pneumatic equipment is traditionally a problem select super silenced compressors, silenced jackhammers and damped bits where possible.
- d) When renting, select quieter items of plant and equipment where feasible and reasonable.
- e) When purchasing, select, where feasible and reasonable, the most effective mufflers, enclosures and low-noise tool bits and blades. Always seek the manufacturer's advice before making modifications to plant to reduce noise.

Operate Plant in a Quiet and Efficient Manner:

- a) Reduce throttle setting and turn off equipment when not being used.
- b) Examine and implement, where feasible and reasonable, the option of reducing noise from metal chutes and bins by placing damping material in the bin.

Maintain equipment:

a) Regularly inspect and maintain equipment to ensure it is in good working order. Also check the condition of mufflers.

- b) Equipment must not be operated until it is maintained or repaired, where maintenance or repair would address the annoying character of noise identified.
- c) For machines with enclosures, check that doors and door seals are in good working order and that the doors close properly against the seals.
- d) Return any hired equipment that is causing noise that is not typical for the equipment the increased noise may indicate the need for repair.
- e) Ensure air lines on pneumatic equipment do not leak.
- 6.1.1 Applicable Strategies Where Noise is Likely to Exceed the Highly Noise Affected Criterion.

The following mitigation strategies are recommended for construction stages where the highly noise affected criterion is expected to be exceeded.

ICNG Strategy 4 - On Site

Location Of Plant:

- a) Place as much distance as possible between the plant or equipment and residences and other sensitive land uses.
- b) Restrict areas in which mobile plant can operate so that it is away from residences and other sensitive land uses at particular times.
- c) Locate site vehicle entrances away from residences and other sensitive land uses.
- d) Carry out noisy fabrication work at another site (for example, within enclosed factory premises) and then transport to site.

Alternatives to reversing alarms:

- e) Avoid use of reversing alarms by designing site layout to avoid reversing, such as by including drive-through for parking and deliveries.
- f) Install where feasible and reasonable fewer annoying alternatives to the typical 'beeper' alarms taking into account the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety legislation; examples are smart alarms that adjust their volume depending on the ambient level of noise and multifrequency alarms that emit noise over a wide range of frequencies.
- g) In all circumstances, the requirements of the relevant Occupational Health and Safety legislation must be complied with. For information on replacing audible warning alarms on mobile plant with less annoying alternatives, see Appendix C.

Maximise Shielding:

- a) Reuse existing structures rather than demolish and reconstruct.
- b) Use full enclosures, such as large sheds, with good seals fitted to doors to control noise from night-time work.
- c) Use temporary site buildings and materials stockpiles as noise barriers.
- d) Schedule construction of permanent walls so that they can be used as early as possible as noise barriers.
- e) Use natural landform as a noise barrier place fixed equipment in cuttings, or behind earth berms.
- f) Note large reflecting surfaces on and off site that might increase noise levels and avoid placing noise-producing equipment in locations where reflected noise will increase noise exposure or reduce the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

ICNG Strategy 5 - Work Scheduling

Provide Respite Periods:

- a) Where night work near residences cannot be feasibly or reasonably avoided, restrict the number of nights per week and/or the number of nights per calendar month that the works are undertaken, in consultation with residents who will be most affected.
- b) Schedule activities to minimise noise impacts:
- c) Organise work to be undertaken during the recommended standard hours where possible.
- d) Schedule work when neighbours are not present (for example, commercial neighbours, colleges and schools may not be present outside business hours or on weekends).
- e) Schedule noisy activities around times of high background noise (local road traffic or when other local noise sources are active) where possible to provide masking or to reduce the amount that the construction noise intrudes above the background.
- f) Consult with affected neighbours about scheduling activities to minimise noise impacts.
- g) Care should be taken to minimise noise from any refuelling at night.

Organise Deliveries & Access:

- a) Nominate an off-site truck parking area, away from residences, for trucks arriving prior to gates opening.
- b) Amalgamated loads can lead to less noise and congestion in nearby streets.
- c) Optimise the number of vehicle trips to and from the site movements can be organised to amalgamate loads rather than using a number of vehicles with smaller loads.
- d) Designate access routes to the site, through consultation with potentially noise-affected residences and other sensitive land uses and make drivers aware of nominated vehicle routes.
- e) Provide on-site parking for staff and on-site truck waiting areas away from residences and other sensitive land uses. Truck waiting areas may require bunding or walls to minimise noise.
- f) Schedule deliveries to nominated hours only.

Strategy 6 - Transmission path

- a) Reduce the line-of-sight noise transmission to residences or other sensitive land uses using temporary barriers.
- b) Temporary noise barriers can be constructed from hoarding (plywood boards, panels of steel sheeting or compressed fibre cement board) with no gaps between the panels at the site boundary. Stockpiles, shipping containers and site office transportable can be effective barriers.
- c) Erect temporary noise barriers before work commences to reduce noise from works as soon as possible.
- d) Where high-rise dwellings adjoin the construction site, the height of a barrier may not be sufficient to effectively shield the upper levels of the residential building from construction noise. Check whether this is a consideration for the project and examine alternative means of mitigation where needed.
- e) Consult with most affected neighbours about how effective the proposed noise mitigation measures will be in addressing their concerns.

Strategy 7 At residences or other sensitive land uses

Temporary relocation:

- Examine and implement, where feasible and reasonable, the option of relocating noiseaffected occupants for short periods of time, such as when high noise levels from construction occur at night and there are no feasible and reasonable ways of reducing noise levels. For example, the proponent could offer alternative accommodation or other respite measures (such as movie tickets) where mitigation is sought and there are no feasible and reasonable work methods available.

Architectural treatments:

 Examine and implement, where feasible and reasonable, the option of acoustical treatment to residences affected by construction noise, such as to windows at the building façade – however, alternative means of ventilation may be needed where windows are closed and airflow into a building does not meet building requirements. Note that the effectiveness of closing existing windows may be limited by the performance of the window seals.

7 CONSTRUCTION Noise MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1.1 Monitoring

It is recommended that, if needed, attended noise monitoring be carried out at the commencement of the first stage to review impacts and also evaluate work practices and mitigation measures.

7.1.2 Complaints management

Noise impacts from activities associated with the construction of the development shall meet the noise criteria set by the relevant guidelines and regulations.

The contractor is responsible for implementing this Construction Noise Management Plan and ensuring that all feasible and reasonable strategies are implemented to minimise noise impacts at nearby sensitive receivers.

A noise complaint management procedure are recommended to be set in place to provide owners and occupants of nearby affected properties with means to report complaints related to the operation of the construction activities such as a direct telephone line and contact representative to liaise with complaints.

8 CONCLUSION

A Construction Noise Management Plan has been prepared for the proposed demolition, excavation and construction works at 38 STOCKTON STREET & 8A TOMAREE STREET NELSON BAY NSW 2315. The acoustic assessment indicates that, while some construction activities are likely to exceed the noise management levels, the implementation of the recommended mitigation strategies will effectively minimise noise impacts on nearby sensitive receivers.

The project has been assessed against relevant guidelines and regulations, and compliance with these criteria are not expected. It is recommended that the mitigation measures outlined in Sections 6 and 7 of this report be implemented where necessary to ensure minimal disruption.

Should you have any further questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Michael Phillips Acoustic Engineering Director M.A.A.S. MArchSc (Audio & Acoustics), AssocDeg (Audio Eng.)

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