



HEGGIES

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Revision 5

**Queensland - Hunter Gas Pipeline
Construction Noise and Vibration Assessment**

PREPARED FOR

**Manidis Roberts
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SYDNEY NSW 2001**

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HEGGIES PTY LTD

ABN 29 001 584 612

Incorporating

New Environment

Graeme E. Harding & Associates

Eric Taylor Acoustics



Queensland - Hunter Gas Pipeline Construction Noise and Vibration Assessment

PREPARED BY:

Heggies Pty Ltd
2 Lincoln Street Lane Cove NSW 2066 Australia
(PO Box 176 Lane Cove NSW 1595 Australia)
Telephone 61 2 9427 8100 Facsimile 61 2 9427 8200
Email sydney@heggies.com Web www.heggies.com

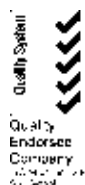
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1 INTRODUCTION

Heggies Pty Ltd (Heggies) has been commissioned by Manidis Roberts to assess the potential for noise and vibration impacts during construction of the proposed Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline (QHGP). This study provides a qualitative assessment of potential noise and vibration impacts and is for the environmental assessment.

The QHGP will run from Wallumbilla in south central Queensland to the Newcastle area in NSW, travelling a total of 833.5 km in length.

The pipeline will comprise a single high pressure pipeline constructed from high strength steel with a nominal diameter of 500 mm and buried to a minimum depth of 750 mm (depending on land use). The right of way during construction will be 30 m in width. Additional working room (up to 50 m) may be required for river and infrastructure crossings and the impact width may be reduced at environmentally sensitive locations.

The study area for this assessment includes the pipeline route corridor within NSW only, from the Queensland/NSW border to the Newcastle area.

Acoustic terminology used in this report is presented in **Appendix A**.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL

Construction of the pipeline will require a number of operations to be undertaken consecutively as follows:

1. Survey and fencing;
2. Set up of temporary facilities;
3. Clear and grade of the right of way;
4. Trenching;
5. Pipe stringing and bending;
6. Pipe welding, inspection;
7. Joint coating;
8. Pipe placement (lowering and laying)
9. Backfilling and compaction
10. Hydro-testing and rehabilitation

The suite of activities shown is referred to as a spread. It is currently planned that two pipeline construction spreads will be operating simultaneously over the total length of the pipeline.

One spread will construct the northern portion of the pipeline, including the Queensland section, and another will construct the more populous southern length of the pipeline in NSW. Additional small teams will be required for areas involving specialised construction techniques, including horizontal bore drilling and above ground facility installation.

For conventional pipeline laying (land clearing, trench digging and pipe placement) each crew works at the rate of about 3 km to 4 km per day depending on the terrain (ie if there are more trees or the ground is very rocky progress may be slower). To enable the crews to work safely and efficiently there is often a delay between the arrival dates of each crew. Typically it will take up to 12 weeks for all the crews to pass through an area and complete their tasks.



Blasting is also required in areas of rock, including the Liverpool ranges and the northern Hunter Valley region.

Aspects of the construction program which have the potential to impact on nearby residences are summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Construction Characteristics

| Construction Element | Details |
|--|--|
| Width of vegetation clearing | 30 m |
| Depth of Trench to provide the minimum depth of cover required under AS 2885 | Generally 1250 mm Deep Cultivated Areas 1700–2500 mm Road Crossings - 1700 mm River Crossings 2500 mm |
| Construction Hours | 7.00 am - 6.00 pm / 7 Days a Week (unless otherwise stated) |
| Construction Duration | 8 months |
| Refuelling | Mobile fuel truck and construction depot |
| Time between clear and grade and reinstatement | Up to 4 Months ¹ |

Note 1: Whilst the time from commencement of works to completion at any site along the route is expected to be up to 4 months, during this period intensive activities such as land clearing and trench construction will occur for less than one month.

For the majority of its length, the pipeline will be located distant from populated centres and rural residences. However, it passes adjacent to a number of towns along the route and, dependant on the separation distance, may cause impacts during the construction and operational phases of the project. The pipeline passes adjacent to the rural towns of Moree, Narrabri, Boggabri, Gunnedah, Werris Creek, Quirindi, Murrurundi, Scone, Aberdeen and Muswellbrook. As the route approaches Newcastle, the adjacent areas are generally more densely populated thereby increasing the likelihood of sensitive receivers being sufficiently close to the route to experience potential noise and vibration impacts.

Potential construction impacts on populated centres and isolated residences will be a function of the distance to the construction works.

It is proposed that construction would occur from 7.00 am to 6.00 pm, seven days per week (unless otherwise stated). Sensitive receivers within close proximity to the pipeline easement would be temporarily affected during periods of activity that would occur from time to time throughout the construction phase. This is due primarily to the transient nature of pipeline construction, whereby construction teams completing specific activities move along the route, completing one aspect of construction (for example clearing vegetation), prior to another team subsequently coming through and performing another activity (for example the removal of topsoil and excavation). The pipeline is proposed to be located in a trench of the order of 1250 mm in depth, excavated using conventional techniques. Typically, this will involve bulk excavating machinery such as bulldozers ripping and excavators and chain or wheel trenchers. Blasting of rock is also proposed through a section of the Liverpool Ranges and in some areas on the northern edge of the Hunter Valley region where the rock is not rippable. Hard rock is present for approximately 45 km of the pipeline route. Blasting is anticipated through these areas in the Liverpool Ranges and in some areas along the northern edge of the Hunter Valley region.

The potential impacts from noise and vibration that may result from the proposal during construction include:

- Noise and vibration created by study teams, such as geotechnical surveys, vehicles and aircraft.



- Noise and vibration created by construction teams and associated machinery, including camps, affecting sensitive receivers during the construction period.

3 NOISE AND VIBRATION GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

3.1 Construction Noise Criteria

The Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) has published guidelines in its Environmental Noise Control Manual (ENCM, Chapter 171 1) for the control of construction noise.

In summary, the DECC's preferred approach to the control of construction noise involves the following:

- Level restrictions.
- Time restrictions.
- Silencing.

a. Level Restrictions

For a cumulative period of exposure to noise from construction activity of up to 4 weeks in duration, the LA10(15minute) noise level emitted by the works, when measured at a residential receiver, should not exceed the LA90(15minute) RBL (background noise level) by more than 20 dBA.

For a cumulative period of exposure to noise from construction activity of between 4 weeks and 26 weeks duration, the LA10(15minute) noise level emitted by the works, when measured at a residential receiver, should not exceed the LA90(15minute) RBL more than 10 dBA.

For a cumulative period of exposure to noise from construction activity in excess of 26 weeks duration, the LA10(15minute) noise level emitted by the works, when measured at a residential receiver, should not exceed the LA90(15minute) RBL by more than 5 dBA.

b. Time Restrictions

Monday to Friday 7.00 am to 6.00 pm.

Saturday 7.00 am to 1.00 pm if inaudible at residential premises;
otherwise, 8.00 am to 1.00 pm.

No work on Sundays or Public Holidays.

Should any construction works be undertaken outside these hours, a separate assessment of their impacts will be carried out once the nature and extent of those works is known.

c. Silencing

All practical measures should be used to silence construction equipment, particularly in instances where extended hours of operation are required.



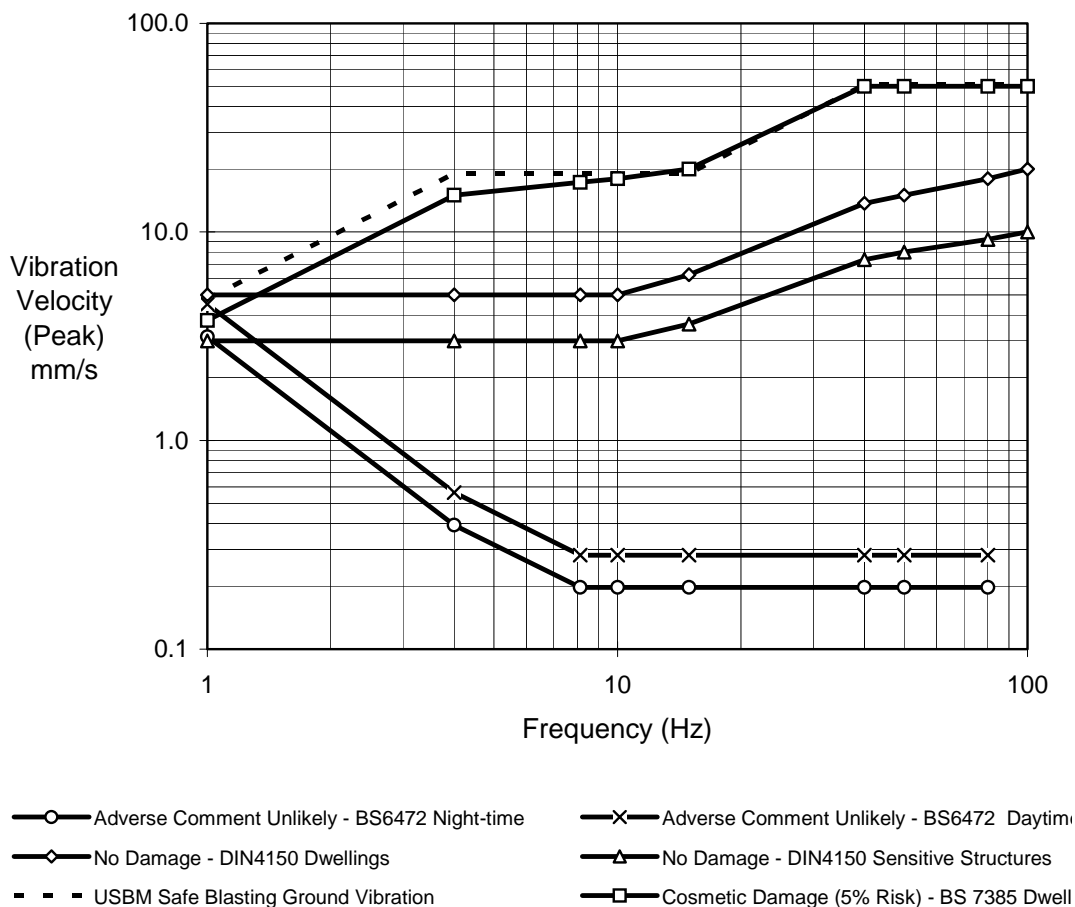
3.2 Construction Vibration Control Guidelines

When dealing with construction vibration, the effects in buildings can be divided into three main categories:

- Those in which the occupants or users of the building are inconvenienced or possibly disturbed;
- Those in which the integrity of the building or the structure itself may be prejudiced; and
- Those where the building contents may be affected.

Humans are far more sensitive to some types of vibration than is commonly realised. They can detect and possibly even be annoyed at vibration levels which are well below those causing any risk of damage to a building or its contents. **Figure 1** illustrates this difference in susceptibility by comparing widely accepted human disturbance criteria (BS 6472) with various threshold damage levels (DIN 4150, US Bureau of Mines and BS 7385).

Figure 1 Human Disturbance Criteria and Building Damage Limits.



Notes: BS 6472 "Adverse Comment" disturbance criteria are for continuous vertical vibration at point of entry to body. DIN 4150 "No Damage" threshold criteria are peak particle velocity on building footings. BS 7385 5% Risk of Cosmetic Damage criteria are peak particle velocity on building footings (or in ground nearby). US Bureau of Mines Safe Blasting criteria are peak particle velocity in the ground



3.3 Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline

The DECC's "Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline" is based on the guidelines contained in British Standard BS 6472-1992. BS 6472 refers only to the human comfort criteria for vibration.

For daytime activities, the limiting objective for continuous vibration (eg continuous construction or maintenance activity) at residential receivers is V_{rms} 0.4 mm/s, and for commercial receivers 0.8 mm/s. Furthermore DECC's *technical guideline* sets a daytime limiting objective for impulsive vibration (eg the occasional loading and unloading, or dropping of heavy equipment) of V_{rms} 12 mm/s for residences, and 26 mm/s for commercial receivers.

BS 6472 also contains a formula for the Vibration Dose Value (VDV), which can be used to evaluate intermittent vibration or vibration levels that vary significantly over time. As the vibration becomes continuous, this VDV trends to the continuous vibration criterion.

3.4 Effects of Vibration on Structures

It is generally recognised that damage criteria should not be specified in terms of vibration velocity alone, but should be further defined with an associated frequency or frequency range to account for the possible resonance effects within structures and the lower susceptibility to damage of structures to higher frequencies of vibration. Vibration amplification can occur within a structure if the frequencies of significant levels of ground vibration energy are close to or coincide with the natural (resonant) frequencies of the structural components. While structures can have many modes of vibration, the natural frequencies of major building elements are usually well below 40 Hz.

- Most single-storey structures have a superstructure or "whole body" natural frequency in the order of 5 Hz. The pattern of this vibration is often referred to as "racking", where the floors and ceilings vibrate horizontally in opposite directions.
- Walls and floors have fundamental frequencies generally between 8 Hz and 25 Hz. These modes of vibration represent panel modes or diaphragm action, somewhat like a vibrating drum skin. They are the modes of vibration most easily excited by thunder and other low frequency noise sources such as diesel engines and empty truck bodies.

Suspected damage to structures caused by ground vibration from construction works often involves other contributing factors. These include poor foundation conditions, differential foundation settlement, reactive soils and changing weather patterns, differential thermal expansion, inadequate structural design, deficient construction methods and structural overloading. Generally, no single factor is usually solely responsible for the onset of damage and all can be exacerbated by the presence of vibration.

Most commonly specified "safe" structural vibration limits are designed to minimise the risk of threshold or cosmetic surface cracks and are set well below the levels having the potential to cause damage to the main structure. It would only be in extreme or unusual situations that these "safe" vibration limits would not adequately cater for the existing stress condition of the structure.

3.4.1 German Standard DIN 4150-3:1999 Guidelines

German Standard DIN 4150-3: 1999 "Structural vibration Part 3: Effects of vibration on structures" provides guideline levels of vibration velocity for evaluating the effects of vibration in structures. The limits presented in this standard are generally recognised to be conservative.



As opposed to the “*minimal risk of cosmetic damage*” approach adopted in BS 7385, the “*safe limits*” given in DIN 4150 are the vibration levels up to which no damage due to vibration effects has been observed. Hence, the guideline limits in DIN 4150 are somewhat lower than those in BS 7385.

The DIN 4150 values (maximum levels measured in any direction at the foundation, OR, maximum levels measured in (x) or (y) horizontal directions, in the plane of the uppermost floor), for the evaluation of short-term building vibration are summarised in **Table 2**.

The minimum "safe limit" of peak vibration velocity at low frequencies for commercial buildings (as per the subject building) and buildings of similar design is 20 mm/s (Line 1). For dwellings and buildings of similar design and/or use it is 5 mm/s (Line 2) and for structures which may be particularly sensitive to ground vibration, such as historic buildings with preservation orders (Line 3), it is 3 mm/s.

It should be noted from **Table 2** that levels higher than these minimum figures for low frequencies may be quite "safe", depending on the frequency content of the vibration.

It should also be noted that these levels are "safe limits", up to which no damage due to vibration effects has been observed for the particular class of building. "Damage" is defined by DIN 4150 to include even minor non-structural effects such as superficial cracking in cement render, the enlargement of cracks already present, and the separation of partitions or intermediate walls from load bearing walls.

Table 2 DIN 4150 - Structural Damage - Safe Limits for Short-Term Building Vibration

| Line | Type of Structure | Guideline Values for Vibration Velocity in mm/s | | | |
|------|--|---|----------------|-----------------|---|
| | | Vibration at the Foundation at a Frequency of | | | Vibration at Horizontal Plane of Highest Floor at All Frequencies |
| | | 1Hz to 10 Hz | 10 Hz to 50 Hz | 50 Hz to 100 Hz | |
| 1 | Buildings used for commercial purposes, industrial buildings and buildings of similar design | 20 | 20 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 40 |
| 2 | Dwellings and buildings of similar design and/or occupancy | 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 15 |
| 3 | Structures that because of their particular sensitivity to vibration, cannot be classified under lines 1 and 2 and are of great intrinsic value (eg listed buildings under preservation order) | 3 | 3 to 8 | 8 to 10 | 8 |

Source - German Standard DIN 4150-3: 1999

Note: For frequencies above 100 Hz, the higher values in the 50 Hz to 100 Hz column should be used.

When damage is observed without vibration levels exceeding the “safe limits”, DIN 4150 suggests that it may be attributed to other causes. Finally, DIN 4150 states that when vibration levels higher than the “safe limits” are present, it does not necessarily follow that damage will occur.

All of the above qualifications found in DIN 4150 are testament to the degree of uncertainty that exists between vibration and damage.



It can be clearly seen that the levels of tactile human perception to vibration (as discussed in **Section 3.2**) are well below the “damage” levels specified by Group 3 in DIN 4150 for the most sensitive of structures. This comparison assists in giving an understanding of the relationship between human response to vibration and perceived potential for damage. People are typically able to detect vibration at levels much lower than those required to cause even superficial damage to the most susceptible class of building.

3.4.2 Guidelines from BS 7385

In terms of relevant vibration damage criteria, BS 7385: Part 2-1993 is often viewed as a definitive standard against which the likelihood of building damage from ground vibration can be assessed.

In general, there is a lack of reliable data on the threshold of vibration-induced damage in buildings in countries where national standards already exist. BS 7385: Part 2 was developed from an extensive review of UK data, relevant national and international documents and other published data. The standard sets guide values for building vibration based on the lowest vibration levels above which damage has been credibly demonstrated. These levels are judged to give a minimum risk of vibration-induced damage, where minimal risk for a named effect is usually taken as a 95% probability of no effect.

Sources of vibration which are considered in the standard include blasting (carried out during mineral extraction or construction excavation), demolition, piling, ground treatments (eg compaction), construction equipment, tunnelling, road and rail traffic and industrial machinery.

The strain imposed on a building at foundation level is proportional to the peak particle velocity but is inversely proportional to the propagation velocity of the shear or compressional waves in the ground. Hence, the peak particle velocity has been found to be the best single descriptor for correlating case history data with the occurrence of vibration-induced damage.

The guide values from this standard for transient vibration judged to result in a minimal risk of cosmetic damage to residential buildings and industrial buildings are presented numerically in **Table 3** and graphically in **Figure 2**.

Table 3 Transient Vibration Guide Values for Cosmetic Damage

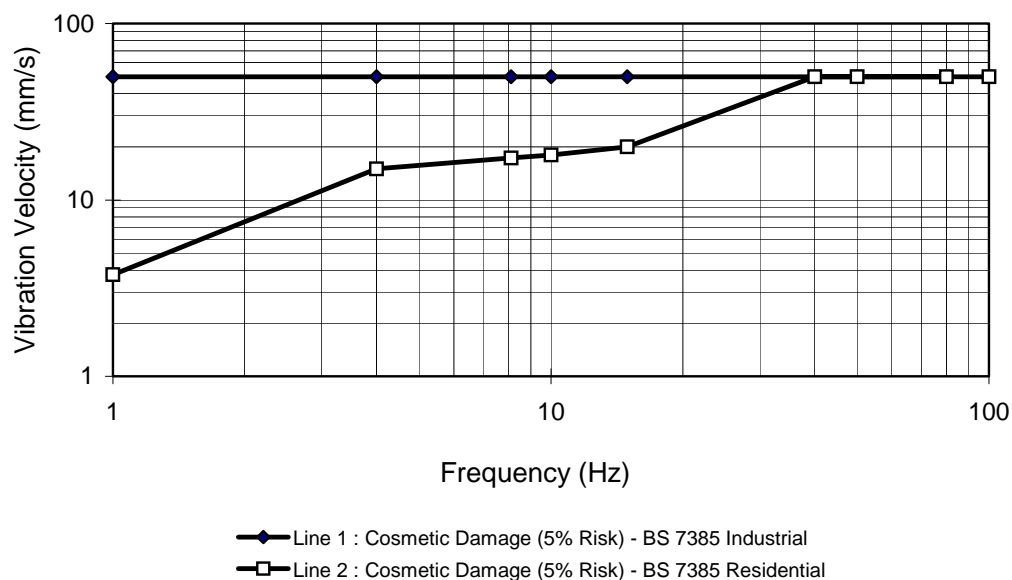
| Line | Type of Building | Peak Component Particle Velocity in Frequency Range of Predominant Pulse | |
|------|---|--|--|
| | | 4 Hz to 15 Hz | 15 Hz and above |
| 1 | Reinforced or framed structures Industrial and heavy commercial buildings | 50 mm/s at 4 Hz and above | |
| 2 | Unreinforced or light framed structures Residential or light commercial type buildings | 15 mm/s at 4 Hz increasing to 20 mm/s at 15 Hz | 20 mm/s at 15 Hz increasing to 50 mm/s at 40 Hz and above |

The BS 7385 guide values for building types corresponding to Line 2 are a function of frequency. In particular, the lower the frequency, the more stringent the guide values (as is the case for DIN 4150).

The standard goes on to state that minor damage is possible at vibration magnitudes which are greater than twice those given in Table 3.3.1, and major damage to a building structure may occur at values greater than four times the tabulated values.



Figure 2 Human Disturbance Criteria and Building Damage Limits.



Fatigue considerations are also addressed in the standard and it is concluded that unless calculation indicates that the magnitude and number of load reversals is significant (in respect of the fatigue life of building materials) then the guide values in **Table 2** should not be reduced from fatigue considerations.

Finally, BS 7385 states that the guide values in **Table 2** relate predominantly to transient vibration where resonant response of the structure or structural elements is not an issue. Where dynamic magnification is suspected, BS 7385 suggests that the guide values may need to be reduced by up to 50%.

3.5 Project Specific Construction Noise and Vibration Criteria

Project specific construction noise criteria have been set that correspond to major, moderate and minor impacts, with reference to the DECC guidelines presented in **Section 3.1**, and recognising intensive activities will generally occur for less than one month.

Table 4 Construction Noise Criteria - LA10(15minute) Noise Levels

| Construction Noise | Major (Background +20 dBA) | Moderate (Background +10 dBA) | Minor (Background +5 dBA) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Isolated Residence | 50 dBA | 40 dBA | 35 dBA |
| Township Residences | 55 dBA | 45 dBA | 40 dBA |

Note 1: Assumed LA90 or Rated Background Levels for Isolated rural residences are 30 dBA, and 35 dBA for residences in rural and semi rural towns.

Project specific vibration criteria have been set that correspond to major, moderate and minor impacts, with reference to the standards presented in **Sections 3.2, 3.3** and **3.4**. The criteria are presented in **Table 5**, noting the values are based on guidelines for cosmetic building damage and human comfort.



Table 5 Construction Vibration Criteria

| Construction Vibration | Major | Moderate | Minor ² |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| All Residences ¹ | 10 mm/s | 5 mm/s | 1.6 mm/s |

Note 1: Peak Component Vibration Velocity.

Note 2: The 1.6 mm/s minor criterion is based on a Vrms vibration velocity of 0.4 mm/s and a crest factor of 4 (ie $C=X_{peak}/X_{rms}$)

3.6 Blasting Emissions Criteria

The ground vibration and airblast levels which cause concern or discomfort to residents are significantly lower than the damage limits. Humans are far more sensitive to some types of vibration than is commonly realised. They can detect and possibly even be annoyed at vibration levels which are well below those causing any risk of damage to a building or its contents.

The criteria normally recommended for blasting in NSW, based on human discomfort, are contained in the DECC's ENCM (Chapter 154). However, for recent projects the DECC has advocated the use of the Australian and New Zealand Environment Council (ANZEC) guidelines.

The ANZEC criteria for the control of blasting impact at residences are as follows:

- The recommended maximum level for airblast is 115 dB Linear.
- The level of 115 dB Linear may be exceeded on up to 5% of the total number of blasts over a period of 12 months. The level should not exceed 120 dB Linear at any time.

The recommended maximum level for ground vibration is 5 mm/s (peak particle velocity (ppv)).

- The ppv level of 5 mm/s may be exceeded on up to 5% of the total number of blasts over a period of 12 months. The level should not exceed 10 mm/s at any time.
- Blasting should generally only be permitted during the hours of 9.00am to 5.00 pm Monday to Saturday. Blasting should not take place on Sundays and public holidays

3.7 Project Specific Blasting Criteria

Project specific blasting noise and vibration criteria have been set that correspond to moderate and minor impacts, with reference to the DECC guidelines presented in **Section 3.6**. These criteria are presented in **Table 6**.

Table 6 Blast Vibration and Airblast Criteria

| Airblast | Moderate | Minor |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| All Residences | 120 dBL | 115 dBL |
| Blast Vibration | Moderate | Minor |
| All Residences ¹ | 10 mm/s | 5 mm/s |

Note 1: Peak Component Vibration Velocity.

4 CONSTRUCTION NOISE AND VIBRATION ASSESSMENT

4.1 Construction Overview

Construction activities have been separated into construction of the pipeline trench, placement of the pipe and horizontal bore drilling sections.



4.2 Trench Construction

Table 7 Description of Trench Construction Works

| Construction Phase | Construction Activity | Description of Equipment |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Preparation of Right of Way | Survey and fencing | Crew vehicles, trucks, tractors |
| | Land clearing | Bulldozers, graders, backhoes |
| Trench construction | Digging of trench | Chain trencher/wheel trencher, excavator |
| Miscellaneous works | Provision of power and light | Daymakers (lights), pumps, generators |

4.3 Pipe Placement and Rehabilitation

Table 8 Description of Pipe Placement and Rehabilitation Works

| Construction Phase | Construction Activity | Description of Equipment |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Pipe unloading | Pipe unloading and preparation | Trucks, sideboom tractors |
| Pipe preparation | Welding, grit blasting pipe placement | Grit blasting, generator, compressor |
| Pipelaying and rehabilitation | | Sideboom tractors, excavator, graders roller |
| Miscellaneous works | Provision of power and light | Daymakers (lights), pumps, generators |

4.4 Horizontal Bore Drilling

Table 9 Description of Horizontal Bore Drilling

| Construction Phase | Construction Activity | Description of Equipment |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Launch and receive shaft | Dig and prepare tunnel shaft for boring Machine | Excavator, crane, generator |
| Tunnel Boring | Bore hole and push piping through | Tunnel boring machine, crane, generator, compressor |
| Place, fix and install pipeline | | Crane, truck, generator |
| Miscellaneous Works | Provision of power and light | Daymakers (lights), pumps, generators |

4.5 Equipment Sound Power Levels

The sound power levels given in **Table 10** are maximum noise emission levels of plant that would be used on this project during typical operations. In order to apply the construction noise criteria for the project, it is necessary to convert these levels to equivalent LA10(15minute) noise emissions. From numerous field studies on large construction projects, the measured difference values between the L_{Amax} and the LA10(15minute) noise level have been found to be up to 10 dBA, depending on the mixture of the plant, intensity of operation and location of the plant relative to the receiver.



Table 10 Summary of Sound Power Levels used for Construction Equipment (Prior to Mitigation)

| Plant Item | L_{Amax} Sound Power Level (re 1 pW) |
|------------------------------|---|
| D8 Bulldozer | 118 dBA |
| Grader | 110 dBA |
| Backhoe | 108 dBA |
| Excavator (30 tonne) | 110 dBA |
| Sideboom tractor | 110 dBA |
| Concrete truck | 112 dBA |
| Roller (non vibratory) | 110 dBA |
| Vibratory Roller | 114 dBA |
| Dump truck (approx 15 tonne) | 108 dBA |
| Chain trencher | 118 dBA |
| Wheel trencher | 118 dBA |
| Tunnel boring machine | 111 dBA |
| Generator | 104 dBA |
| Compressor (approx 600 CFM) | 105 dBA |
| Daylight | 90 dBA |
| Pump | 100 dBA |
| Hand Tools | 98 dBA |
| Reversing Alarm | 110 dBA |

In the present study, where the receivers are relatively distant, the following adjustments have been applied to convert the L_{Amax} noise levels shown in **Table 10** to L_{A10(15minute)} noise levels for comparison with the construction noise design objectives:

- 2 dBA for equipment characterised by reasonably continuous noise emissions (eg compressors, chain and wheel trenchers, concrete unloading, etc).
- 5 dBA for dozers, excavators, sideboom tractors and dump trucks.

4.6 Noise Assessment at Potentially Affected Residences

In order to assess the noise impacts of the various pipeline construction activities, noise emission calculations were carried out to determine sideline distances at which compliance of the major, moderate and minor design criteria presented in **Table 4** are achieved. The calculations assume propagation over flat, soft ground (ie open grassland) to a typical receiver. Note, as the construction noise is anticipated to be of a relatively short distance, the noise level calculations do not include any meteorological enhancement, for example due to a slight breeze towards the receiver, or due to a temperature inversion.

Table 11 Offset Distances to Comply with Design Criteria - Isolated Residences

| Construction Phase | Main Construction Activities | Offset Distance to Residence | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Major Impact 50 dBA Criterion | Moderate Impact 40 dBA Criterion | Minor Impact 35 dBA Criterion |
| Preparation of Right of Way | Bulldozers, graders, backhoes | 280 m | 525 m | 680 m |



| Construction Phase | Main Construction Activities | Offset Distance to Residence | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Major Impact 50 dBA Criterion | Moderate Impact 40 dBA Criterion | Minor Impact 35 dBA Criterion |
| Trench construction | Chain trencher/wheel trencher, excavator | 350 m | 600 m | 750 m |
| Pipe preparation | Grit blasting | 220 m | 420 m | 560 m |
| Pipe unloading, laying and rehabilitation | Sideboom tractors, graders, rollers | 200 m | 400 m | 520 m |
| Horizontal bore drilling | Tunnel boring machine, excavator | 220 m | 420 m | 560 m |
| Miscellaneous Works | Daymakers, pumps, generators | 120 m | 260 m | 370 m |

Note 1: The distance is calculated based on the expected summation of noise sources at the receiver for the noisiest activity. Depending on the scenario the level may result from the noisiest operation, or be from multiple sources. Note as LA10 noise levels are statistical they cannot be simply summed based on acoustical energy at the receiver.

Table 12 Offset Distances to Comply with Design Criteria - Township Residences

| Construction Phase | Main Construction Activities | Offset Distance to Residence | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Major Impact 55 dBA Criterion | Moderate Impact 45 dBA Criterion | Minor Impact 40 dBA Criterion |
| Preparation of Right of Way | Bulldozers, graders, backhoes | 200 m | 400 m | 525 m |
| Trench construction | Chain trencher/wheel trencher, excavator | 250 m | 480 m | 600 m |
| Pipe preparation | Grit blasting | 140 m | 300 m | 420 m |
| Pipe unloading, laying and rehabilitation | Sideboom tractors, graders, rollers | 200 m | 280 m | 400 m |
| Horizontal bore drilling | Tunnel boring machine, excavator | 140 m | 300 m | 420 m |
| Miscellaneous Works | Daymakers, pumps, generators | 75 m | 180 m | 260 m |

Note 1: The distance is calculated based on the expected summation of noise sources at the receiver for the noisiest activity. Depending on the scenario the level may result from the noisiest operation, or be from multiple sources. Note as LA10 noise levels are statistical they cannot be simply summed based on acoustical energy at the receiver.

4.6.1 Receiver Identification and Qualitative Noise Assessment

Sensitive receivers (eg isolated residences, residential zones, residential zones or towns) were identified based on a desktop Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis. The currently available aerial resolution varied over the pipeline route and where adequate (eg near Scone and Kooragang Island), likely residential areas and residences have been identified. It is anticipated that as the aerial resolution of the route is further developed during the design phase, additional residences will be identified.



Towns, residential areas, and isolated receivers identified that are typically within 1km of the pipeline are listed in **Appendix B**. **Appendix B** lists the distance to towns and residential areas where the town or residential area could be referenced by the desktop GIS analysis. For isolated residences, **Appendix B** references the location to the pipeline kilometre post (KP) distance as based on the QHGP route Rev L (revised) dated 12 November 2008 and provided by Geoscience Australia.

With reference to the offset distances provided in **Table 11** and **Table 12**, the noisiest activity is “trenching”, and the corresponding offset distances are 750 m, 600 m and 350 m for minor, moderate and major impacts for isolated receivers, and 600 m, 480 m and 250 m for minor, moderate and major impacts for township receivers. Based on the offset distances identified and presented in **Appendix B** the following is concluded:

- Minor impacts are expected at the towns of Tinowon and Borambil, moderate impacts at Fredonia, and Beechwood, and major impacts at Ardglan.
- Moderate to major impacts are expected at most of the 20 isolated residences/residential areas identified (noting the area of adequate resolution to identify receivers from aerial image is only for approximately 100 km of the 834 km route). It would be anticipated that as the aerial resolution of the route is developed, there will be a corresponding increase in the number of residences identified during detailed design.

4.7 Construction Vibration

The major potential source of construction vibration includes bulldozers ripping rock strata.

Bulldozers

Typical ground vibration levels from bulldozers range from 1 mm/s to 2 mm/s at a distance of approximately 5 m. At distances greater than 20 m, vibration levels are usually below 0.2 mm/s.

Expected Vibration Impacts

In general, vibration produced by earthworks is expected to lie below the minor structural damage criteria. A review of vibration impacts is recommended after all potentially affected residences along the route are identified and offset distances determined.

4.8 Noise Mitigation of Construction Activities

Given the number and degree of potential exceedances indicated, comprehensive noise mitigation strategies should be implemented wherever possible during the construction works. These strategies can be applied to both the “moving” trench construction worksite and the “fixed” trenchless construction sites.

4.8.1 Noise Mitigation Strategies

AS 2436-1981 “*Guide to Noise Control on Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Sites*” sets out numerous practical recommendations to assist in mitigating construction noise emissions. Examples of strategies that could be implemented on the project are listed below, including the typical noise reduction achieved, where applicable.



Construction Strategies

- Construction hours of the works will be nominally 7.00 am to 6.00 pm, 7 days per week, or as specified in an approved construction noise management plan prepared in consultation with the DECC, or for horizontal bore drilling and construction substantially distant from residences identified during detailed design.
- Particularly important will be adherence to standard DECC recommended hours for any blasting activities required.
- When working adjacent to schools, scheduling of noisy activities to outside of normal school hours, where possible.
- Avoiding the coincidence of noisy plant working simultaneously close together and adjacent to sensitive receivers would also result in reduced noise emissions.
- Where possible, the offset distance between noisy plant items and nearby noise sensitive receivers should be as great as possible.
- Regular compliance checks on the noise emissions of all plant and machinery used for the project would indicate whether noise emissions from plant items were higher than predicted.
- Ongoing noise monitoring during construction at identified sensitive receivers during critical periods (ie times when noise emissions are expected to be at their highest - eg chain or wheel trenching) to identify high risk noise events.
- Prepare a construction noise management plan to detail how construction noise and vibration impacts would be minimised and managed.

Source Noise Control Strategies

- Engines and exhausts are typically the dominant noise sources on mobile plant such as cranes, graders, excavators, trucks, etc. In order to minimise noise emissions, residential grade mufflers should be fitted on all mobile plant utilised on site.
- Regular maintenance of all plant and machinery used for the project will assist in minimising noise emissions.
- In particular as the chain/wheel trenchers have been identified as a dominant source during trenching contractual specifications for maximum noise emission should be considered.
- Acoustic enclosures of plant items, if required, as identified during compliance monitoring.

Noise Barrier Control Strategies

Temporary noise barriers are recommended where feasible, between the noise sources and all nearby potentially affected noise sensitive receivers, wherever possible. Typically, 7 dBA to 15 dBA of attenuation can be achieved with a well constructed barrier.

Community Consultation

Active community consultation and the maintenance of positive relations with schools, local residents and building owners would assist in alleviating concerns and thereby minimising complaint.

Prior advice will be given to the community regarding any works outside standard construction hours.

The above strategies will result in noise level reductions ranging:

- From 10 dBA in instances where space requirements place limitations on the attenuation options available.



- To potentially over 30 dBA where equipment controls (enclosures, silencers, etc) can be combined with noise barriers and management techniques (eg avoidance of clustering).

5 BLAST NOISE AND VIBRATION IMPACT

Blasting will be required to form the trench in areas of rock. This is anticipated to be concentrated in the Liverpool Ranges and in some areas on the northern edge of the Hunter Valley region.

Whilst Heggies has not been provided with details of the blast parameters and design, it is assumed drill and blast techniques incorporating confined blasting will be employed. Furthermore, Heggies has assumed typical blast parameters in order to conduct a qualitative assessment. These blast parameters will be required to be reviewed to enable a further detailed assessment once the blast design is confirmed. The typical parameters assumed are presented in **Table 13**.

Table 13 Indicative Blast Design Details

| Parameter | Free-Face |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Bench height | 4.2 m |
| Stemming (using 20 mm aggregate) | 2.7 m |
| Blasthole diameter | 102 mm |
| Blasthole spacing | 3.0 m |
| Burden | 3.0 m |
| Maximum Instantaneous Charge (MIC) | 11 kg |

5.1 Blast Emission Levels

The blast design, consisting of 102 mm diameter blastholes on a 3 m x 3 m pattern allows one blasthole per delay producing a maximum instantaneous charge (MIC) of 11 kg in areas of shallow cover. For the majority of blasting however, the hole depth will likely be 3.0 m with 1.0 m of explosive giving an MIC of 7 kg.

By adopting the nominated typical blast design, the level of blast emissions can be predicted using the formula given in the AS 2187-2, 2006 and ICI Explosives Blasting Guide, applicable to blasting in average rock. Also given in the Guide is a formula in relation to the prediction of airblast emissions. Both methods of blast emission estimation are considered conservative.

The relevant formulae are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PVS} &= 1140 (R/Q^{0.5})^{-1.6} \\ \text{dB} &= 164.2 - 24(\log_{10} R - 0.33 \log_{10} Q) \end{aligned}$$

Where,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PVS} &= \text{Peak Vector Sum ground vibration level (mm/s)} \\ \text{dB} &= \text{Peak airblast level (dB Linear)} \\ R &= \text{Distance between charge and receiver (m)} \\ Q &= \text{Charge mass per delay (kg)} \end{aligned}$$

The relationship between distance and the peak vector sum (PVS) ground vibration and peak airblast from the blasting are presented in **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** respectively for an MIC of 11 kg.



Figure 3 Peak Vector Sum Ground Vibration for an MIC of 11 kg

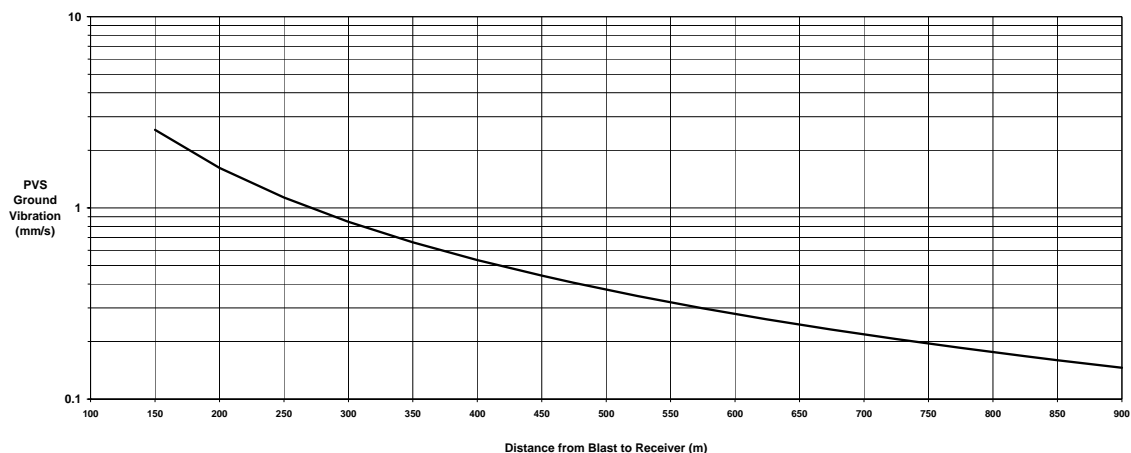
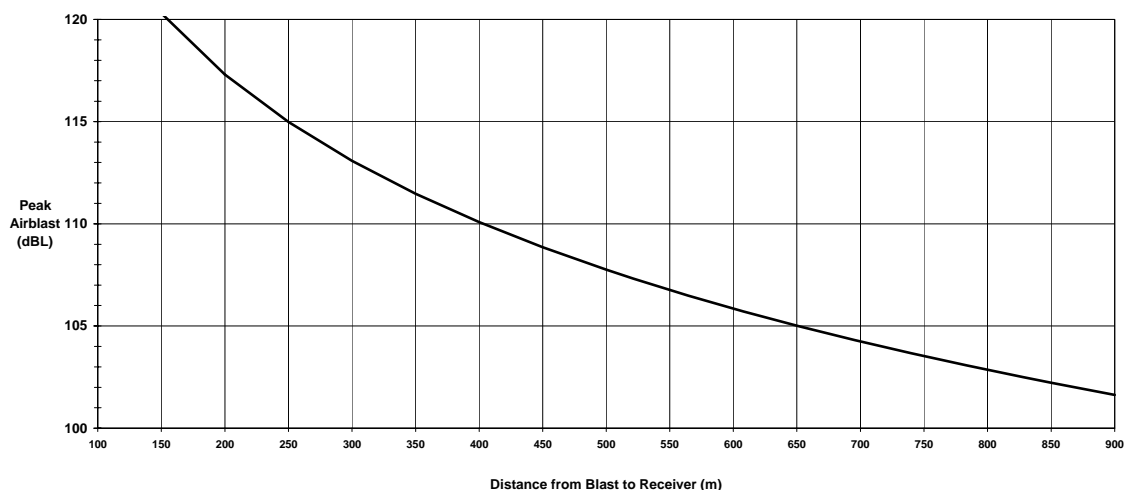


Figure 4 Peak Airblast for an MIC of 11 kg



The graphs are used to determine predicted level of blast emissions at appropriate distances to the blast site. Comparison with the criterion of 115 dBL airblast (and 5 mm peak particle velocity) indicates the complying distance to the blast emissions is determined by airblast at typically 250 m. The corresponding offset distance to comply with the criterion of 120 dBL airblast is 150 m.

For comparison, the MIC required to comply with the criterion of 120 dBL airblast (and 10 mm/s peak particle velocity) at 125 m is 6 kg.

Following identification of the potentially affected residences in the vicinity of the blast sites, refinement of the potential impacts of the typical blast designs can be reviewed.



6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Heggies Pty Ltd (Heggies) has been commissioned by Manidis Roberts to assess the potential for noise and vibration impacts during construction of the proposed QHGP. This study provides a qualitative assessment of potential noise and vibration impacts and is prepared for the environmental assessment.

The QHGP will run from Wallumbilla in south central Queensland to the Newcastle area in NSW, travelling a total of 833.5 km in length. The results of the study are summarised in the following points:

- Design criteria for major, moderate and minor impacts have been set based on guidelines from the DECC's ENCM for construction noise, and blasting. The goals for noise have been based on assumed ambient noise levels for isolated residences, and also for rural towns.
- For the suite of construction activities expected, such as clearing, trenching pipe laying offset distances have been determined to comply with the major, moderate and minor noise criteria. Typical distances to comply with construction vibration activities have also been set.
- Blasting is proposed in the Liverpool Ranges and in some areas on the northern edge of the Hunter Valley region. Based on a typical blast design typical offset distances to comply with blasting criteria have been determined.
- Sensitive receivers (eg isolated residences, residential zones, residential zones or towns) were identified based on a desktop GIS analysis and compared to the specified offset distances to determine likely impacts.

ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

1 Sound Level or Noise Level

The terms “sound” and “noise” are almost interchangeable, except that in common usage “noise” is often used to refer to unwanted sound.

Sound (or noise) consists of minute fluctuations in atmospheric pressure capable of evoking the sense of hearing. The human ear responds to changes in sound pressure over a very wide range. The loudest sound pressure to which the human ear responds is ten million times greater than the softest. The decibel (abbreviated as dB) scale reduces this ratio to a more manageable size by the use of logarithms.

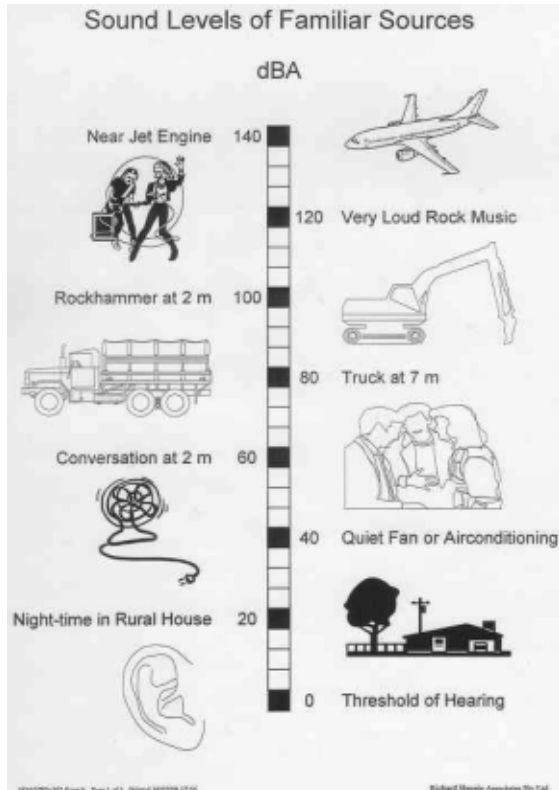
The symbols SPL, L or L_p are commonly used to represent Sound Pressure Level. The symbol L_A represents A-weighted Sound Pressure Level. The standard reference unit for Sound Pressure Levels expressed in decibels is 2×10^{-5} Pa.

2 “A” Weighted Sound Pressure Level

The overall level of a sound is usually expressed in terms of dBA, which is measured using a sound level meter with an “A-weighting” filter. This is an electronic filter having a frequency response corresponding approximately to that of human hearing.

People’s hearing is most sensitive to sounds at mid frequencies (500 Hz to 4000 Hz), and less sensitive at lower and higher frequencies. Thus, the level of a sound in dBA is a good measure of the loudness of that sound. Different sources having the same dBA level generally sound about equally loud.

A change of 1 dBA or 2 dBA in the level of a sound is difficult for most people to detect, whilst a 3 dBA to 5 dBA change corresponds to a small but noticeable change in loudness. A 10 dBA change corresponds to an approximate doubling or halving in loudness. The figure below lists examples of typical noise levels



Other weightings (eg B, C and D) are less commonly used than A-weighting. Sound Levels measured without any weighting are referred to as “linear”, and the units are expressed as dB(lin) or dB.

3 Sound Power Level

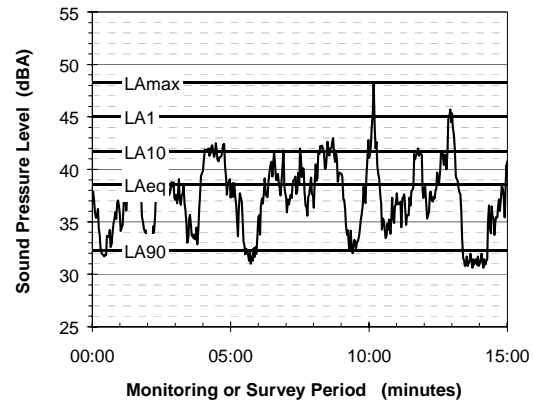
The Sound Power of a source is the rate at which it emits acoustic energy. As with Sound Pressure Levels, Sound Power Levels are expressed in decibel units (dB or dBA), but may be identified by the symbols SWL or L_w , or by the reference unit 10^{-12} W.

The relationship between Sound Power and Sound Pressure may be likened to an electric radiator, which is characterised by a power rating, but has an effect on the surrounding environment that can be measured in terms of a different parameter, temperature.

4 Statistical Noise Levels

Sounds that vary in level over time, such as road traffic noise and most community noise, are commonly described in terms of the statistical exceedance levels L_{AN} , where L_{AN} is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for N% of a given measurement period. For example, the L_{A1} is the noise level exceeded for 1% of the time, L_{A10} the noise exceeded for 10% of the time, and so on.

The following figure presents a hypothetical 15 minute noise survey, illustrating various common statistical indices of interest.



Of particular relevance, are:

- L_{Amax} The maximum noise level during the 15 minute interval
- L_{A1} The noise level exceeded for 1% of the 15 minute interval.
- L_{A10} The noise level exceeded for 10% of the 15 minute interval. This is commonly referred to as the average maximum noise level.
- L_{A90} The noise level exceeded for 90% of the sample period. This noise level is described as the average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration), or simply the background level.
- L_{Aeq} The A-weighted equivalent noise level (basically the average noise level). It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustical energy as the corresponding time-varying sound.

When dealing with numerous days of statistical noise data, it is sometimes necessary to define the typical noise levels at a given monitoring location for a particular time of day. A standardised method is available for determining these representative levels.

This method produces a level representing the “repeatable minimum” L_{A90} noise level over the daytime and night-time measurement periods, as required by the EPA. In addition the method produces mean or “average” levels representative of the other descriptors (L_{Aeq} , L_{A10} , etc).

5 Tonality

Tonal noise contains one or more prominent tones (ie distinct frequency components), and is normally regarded as more offensive than “broad band” noise.

6 Impulsiveness

An impulsive noise is characterised by one or more short sharp peaks in the time domain, such as occurs during hammering.

7 Frequency Analysis

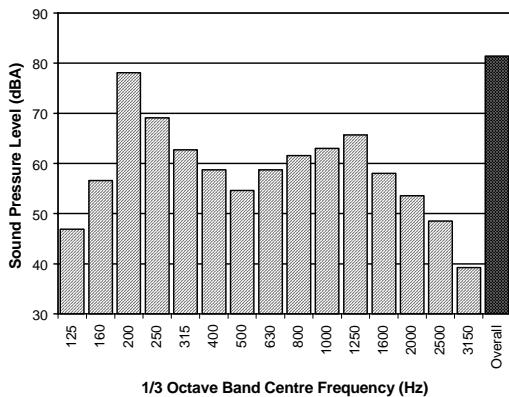
Frequency analysis is the process used to examine the tones (or frequency components) which make up the overall noise or vibration signal. This analysis was traditionally carried out using analogue electronic filters, but is now normally carried out using Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) analysers.

The units for frequency are Hertz (Hz), which represent the number of cycles per second.

Frequency analysis can be in:

- Octave bands (where the centre frequency and width of each band is double the previous band)
- 1/3 octave bands (3 bands in each octave band)
- Narrow band (where the spectrum is divided into 400 or more bands of equal width)

The following figure shows a 1/3 octave band frequency analysis where the noise is dominated by the 200 Hz band. Note that the indicated level of each individual band is less than the overall level, which is the logarithmic sum of the bands.



8 Vibration

Vibration may be defined as cyclic or transient motion. This motion can be measured in terms of its displacement, velocity or acceleration. Most assessments of human response to vibration or the risk of damage to buildings use measurements of vibration velocity. These may be expressed in terms of “peak” velocity or “rms” velocity.

The former is the maximum instantaneous velocity, without any averaging, and is sometimes referred to as “peak particle velocity”, or PPV. The latter incorporates “root mean squared” averaging over some defined time period.

Vibration measurements may be carried out in a single axis or alternatively as triaxial measurements. Where triaxial measurements are used, the axes are commonly designated vertical, longitudinal (aligned toward the source) and transverse.

The common units for velocity are millimetres per second (mm/s). As with noise, decibel units can also be used, in which case the reference level should always be stated. A vibration level V , expressed in mm/s can be converted to decibels by the formula $20 \log (V/V_0)$, where V_0 is the reference level (10^{-9} m/s). Care is required in this regard, as other reference levels may be used by some organizations.

9 Human Perception of Vibration

People are able to “feel” vibration at levels lower than those required to cause even superficial damage to the most susceptible classes of building (even though they may not be disturbed by the motion). An individual's perception of motion or response to vibration depends very strongly on previous experience and expectations, and on other connotations associated with the perceived source of the vibration. For example, the vibration that a person responds to as “normal” in a car, bus or train is considerably higher than what is perceived as “normal” in a shop, office or dwelling.

10 Over-Pressure

The term “over-pressure” is used to describe the air pressure pulse emitted during blasting or similar events. The peak level of an event is normally measured using a microphone in the same manner as linear noise (ie unweighted), at frequencies both in and below the audible range.

11 Ground-borne Noise, Structure-borne Noise and Regenerated Noise

Noise that propagates through a structure as vibration and is radiated by vibrating wall and floor surfaces is termed “structure-borne noise”, “ground-borne noise” or “regenerated noise”. This noise originates as vibration and propagates between the source and receiver through the ground and/or building structural elements, rather than through the air.

Typical sources of ground-borne or structure-borne noise include tunnelling works, underground railways, excavation plant (eg rockbreakers), and building services plant (eg fans, compressors and generators).

The following figure presents the various paths by which vibration and ground-borne noise may be transmitted between a source and receiver for construction activities occurring within a tunnel.

Appendix B

Report 10-5693-R2

Page 1 of 1

NEAREST TOWNS AND ISOLATED RESIDENCES

| Location Towns | Distance to the Pipe line(m) | Impact |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Kooragang | 680 | |
| Sand Gate NSW | 780 | |
| Tomago NSW | 700 | |
| Hinton | 1260 | |
| Wallalong | 2470 | |
| Aberdeen | 1000 | |
| Satur | 1900 | |
| Murrurundi | 1000 | |
| Ardglen | 100 | major |
| Willow Tree | 815 | |
| Quirindi | 2300 | |
| Borambil | 500 | minor |
| Fredonia | 410 | moderate |
| Boonal West | 760 | |
| Teelba | 740 | |
| Beechwood | 380 | moderate |
| Billinbah | 850 | |
| Blenheim | 1110 | |
| Tinowon | 480 | minor |
| Isolated Residences | | |
| PK697 | 140 | major |
| PK695 | 100 | major |
| PK681 | 280 | major |
| PK682 | 590 | moderate |
| PK684 | 120 | major |
| PK685 | 280 | major |
| PK658 | 100 | major |
| PK646.5 | 80 | major |
| PK644 | 740 | minor |
| PK637 | 100 | major |
| PK628 | 200 | major |
| PK626 | 200 | major |
| PK627 | 240 | major |
| PK625 | 220 | major |
| PK623 | 400 | major |
| PK620 | 400 | major |
| PK617 | 400 | moderate |
| PK613 | 1300 | |
| PK605 | 740 | minor |
| PK300 | 200 | major |



7 November 2008

10-5693 RevL 20081107.doc

Manidis Roberts
Level 9, 17 York Street
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Attention: Emily Moore

Dear Emily

Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline - Rev L Alignment Implications for Air Quality Assessment

Heggies Pty Ltd (Heggies) were commissioned by Manidis Roberts to assess the potential for air quality impacts during construction of the proposed Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline (QHGP). The Air Quality Assessment took the form of a Preliminary Construction Dust Management Plan (DMP) and was limited to an assessment of the potential for dust and particulate emissions from construction activities associated with the laying of the pipeline, and details management practices to assist in controlling adverse impacts.

The QHGP will run from Wallumbilla in south central Queensland to the Newcastle area in NSW, travelling through a series of urban, rural and semi-rural areas including the Hunter region of NSW, across the Liverpool Ranges and townships of Scone, Werris Creek, Gunnedah, Boggabri, Narrabri and Moree.

It is understood, however, that a revised pipeline alignment has now been released (Rev L Alignment) and potential changes need to be addressed.

As mentioned above, the Air Quality Assessment for the QHGP did not attempt to predict air quality impacts along the entire route, rather the purpose of the assessment was to highlight potential impacts during construction and suggest management practices in sensitive areas (where the route was in close proximity to residences). As such, the proposed alignment changes, which I have reviewed, will not change any of the conclusions from the Air Quality Assessment and as such I do not anticipate any additional assessment required for construction phase air quality impacts.

Kind Regards

RONAN KELLAGHAN - SENIOR CONSULTANT AIR QUALITY

HEGGIES PTY LTD

ABN 29 001 584 612
2 Lincoln Street Lane Cove NSW 2066 Australia
PO Box 176 Lane Cove NSW 1595 Australia
Telephone 61 2 9427 8100 Facsimile 61 2 9427 8200
Email sydney@heggies.com Website www.heggies.com

Incorporating New Environment Graeme E. Harding & Associates Eric Taylor Acoustics





14 November 2008
Ref: 0822

Ms Emily Moore
Manidis Roberts
Level 9
17 York Street
SYDNEY 2000

(Facsimile 9248 9810)

Dear Emily

Proposed High Pressure Gas Pipeline Wallumbilla to Newcastle

I have reviewed the most recent pipeline route as depicted in the Revision L drawings and confirm that the traffic assessment undertaken during August 2008 is applicable to the revised route with particular attention to the route amendments shown on the following Maps:

| | | |
|--------|---|------------|
| Map 12 | - | Murrurundi |
| Map 16 | - | Rutherford |
| Map 17 | - | Thornton |

The following changes to the road crossings are noted in the following:

The route amendment shown on Map 12 will not alter the number of road crossings

The route amendment shown on Map 16 will result in an addition local road crossing and a crossing beneath the New England Highway,

The route amendment shown on Map 17 will result in fewer road crossings.

The traffic assessment provided an overall assessment of the route and identified appropriate traffic controls for a variety of situations. In this regard it will be necessary to prepare detailed traffic management plans for each crossing. This is applicable to the

Transportation, Traffic and Design Consultants

Transport and Traffic Planning Associates

new route, which doesn't present any specific requirements, not already detailed in our report.

I trust that this information is suitable to your requirements. However, should any further assistance be required, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards



Andrew Morse
Senior Traffic Consultant
Transport and Traffic Planning Associates

Sherpa Ref: J20252-LET-001.DOCX

14 November 2008

Attention: Emily Moore
Manidis Roberts
Level 9, 17 York Street,
Sydney NSW 200

Dear Emily

RE: Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline - Revised Alignment (New Rev. L)

I have reviewed the new route, Revision L, as per emails on 4/11/08 and modified as 12/11/08, including route changes between KP640-645.

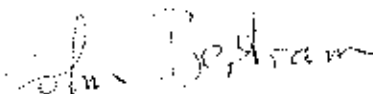
The proposed route generally looks like it is acceptable from a risk point of view, i.e. no additional significant risks from that considered during the preliminary risk assessment.

The only points to consider during the route are some dams (one may be a borrow pit) that the pipeline traverses at the following locations:

- "Dam" lat.=-26.7316772856, long.=149.201191584 (on the Queensland side of the border).
- "Dam or Borrow Pit" lat.=-30.6583680434, long.=150.098067391
- "Dam" lat.=-31.9598476273, long.=150.82599245

The risk assessment for these will be similar to that for "watercourses" in the hazard identification in the risk assessment report. These should be acceptable provided the appropriate AS2885 safeguards are put in place.

Best Regards



John Bertram
Principal Engineer
Sherpa Consulting Pty Ltd



10 November 2008

10-5693 Acid Sulphate Addendum Revision L 20081110.doc

Manidis Roberts Pty Ltd
Level 9, 17 York Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Attention: Emily Moore

Dear Emily

Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline (QHGP) Acid Sulphate Soil Assessment Pipeline Route Revision L

1 Introduction

Heggies prepared a General Soil Management Concept Phase Assessment Report in September 2008 (10-5693mrc01-empR3.doc). Included in this report was a limited visual assessment for the potential of the pipeline to disturb acid sulphate soils along the pipeline route. Since the February 2008 assessment, the pipeline route has been modified and it is therefore necessary to reassess the potential for interaction with acid sulphate soils along the pipeline route. This addendum report presents the findings of a limited, visual determination of potential acid sulphate soil areas along the modified pipeline route, Revision L, by comparing the Pipeline route Section Plans supplied by Manidis Roberts (dated 3 November 2008) to the NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Maps.

2 Acid Sulphate Soils

Acid sulphate soils have formed in relatively low lying and coastal areas (e.g. mangrove swamps, salt marshes, and tidal lakes and estuaries) where sulfur rich materials (e.g. pyrite) have accumulated. When these materials are exposed to oxygen during excavation and drainage, these materials will generate sulfuric acid that subsequently lower the pH value of soils, allowing metals such as aluminium and iron to be released to the environment. It is known that when acid sulphate soils are being drained, the potential for acid sulphate soils affects infrastructures made of concrete, iron and steel involving drainage pipes and building foundations. It is also known that acid sulphate soils have very poor engineering properties.

HEGGIES PTY LTD

ABN 29 001 584 612

160 Pioneer Road

Towradgi NSW 2518 Australia

Telephone 61 2 4284 3933 Facsimile 61 2 4284 7405

Email wollongong@heggies.com Website www.heggies.com

Incorporating New Environment Graeme E. Harding & Associates Eric Taylor Acoustics





The presence of acid sulphate soils has been identified in the Hunter – Tweed Landscape Province. A review of the following acid sulphate soil risk maps indicates that sections of the QHGP Study Areas for Maitland, Beresfield, and Newcastle are likely to be affected by acid sulphate soils according to the NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Maps:

- Maitland (**Figure 4a in Appendix A**);
- Greta (**Figure 4b in Appendix A**);
- Beresfield (**Figure 4c in Appendix A**);
- Williamtown (**Figure 4d in Appendix A**); and
- Newcastle (**Figure 4e in Appendix A**).

The probability of the occurrence of acid sulphate soils within the soil profile at these sections have been assessed using descriptions presented by the NSW Department of Natural Resources (**Table 1**).

**Table 1 – The Probability of the Occurrence of Acid Sulphate Soils
(Excerpted from Acid Sulphate Risk Maps by NSW Department of Natural Resources)**

| Probability | Description | Landforms |
|-------------------|---|---|
| High | Moderate and severe environmental risks are anticipated if acid sulphate soils in landforms listed are disturbed by activities including shallow and deep excavation, clearing, dredging. | Bottom sediments of lakes, lagoons, tidal creeks, rivers and estuaries. Estuarine swamps, intertidal flats and supratidal flats. Low alluvial plains, estuarine sandplains, backswamps. Alluvial plains, alluvial swamps, alluvial levees and sandplains. Elevated levees and alluvial swamps in estuarine reaches of catchments. |
| Low | Within a soil depth range between the ground surface and 3 m The majority of these landforms are not suspected to contain acid sulphate soil materials. Therefore, land management is generally not affected by acid sulphate soils | Elevated alluvial plains and levees dominated by fluvial sediments. Plains and dunes dominated by aeolian sands. Pleistocene plains, Locustrine and alluvial bottom sediments. |
| Not Known | Acid sulphate soils are not known or expected to occur in landforms listed. Land management activities are not likely to be affected by acid sulphate soil materials | Bedrock slopes, elevated Palaeocene and Holocene dunes and elevated alluvial plains |
| Disturbed Terrain | Disturbed terrain may include filled areas which often occur during reclamation of low lying swamps for urban development. Other disturbed terrain includes areas which have been mined or dredged, or have undergone heavy ground disturbance through general urban development or construction of dams or levees. Soil investigations are required to assess these areas for acid sulphate potential. | |

Table 2 in Appendix B presents sections of study areas which are expected to be affected by acid sulphate soils. The results are based on a limited visual assessment utilising the NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Maps. As such Heggies cannot guarantee that all potential areas of acid sulphate soils have been identified.

Heggies recommends prior to the pipeline construction phase that in-situ soil sampling and analyses be conducted to definitively assess the acid sulphate soil potential in high risk areas along the pipeline route. As the construction processes are further refined at the detailed design stage, appropriate management measures would need to be selected for particular locations (eg including but not necessarily limited to the URS method proposed below). A detailed acid sulphate soil management plan should also be prepared as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan and will need discuss the particulars of the management measures.



One of the feasible options in managing acid sulphate soils is to retain as much as possible of existing acidity in situ (i.e. avoid developing affected areas or minimise the disturbance of acid sulphate soils). URS (2008) is understood to have proposed a method that is designed to minimise this soil disturbance. The method proposed by URS involves the on-site assembly and welding of pipes along the Right of Way (ROW), which is followed by pipe placement in the ground. A period of time taken from trench opening to backfilling is estimated to be less than 12 hours in order to lessen the exposure time of actual or potential acid sulphate soils to the atmosphere and limit associated chemical reactions. Lime will be stored on-site and may be used to neutralise sulphuric acid if there are needs for lime application. Excavation activities in the affected areas will be undertaken at a shorter distance than in other areas. This is expected to enable acid sulphate soils to be managed in a systematic manner. In ecologically sensitive and/or geotechnically unstable areas, directional drilling may be used as an alternative installation option.

3 Limitations

This assessment is based on a desktop study of the NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Maps and is therefore limited by the accuracy of these maps. No part of this assessment has involved a site inspection or quantitative analysis of soils for acid sulphate potential.

All work conducted and reports produced by Heggies are prepared for a particular Client's objective and are based on a specific scope, conditions and limitations, as agreed upon between Heggies and the Client. Information and/or report(s) prepared by Heggies may therefore not be suitable for any use other than the intended objective. No parties other than the Client should use any information and/or report(s) without first conferring with Heggies.

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I trust the above report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me on 02 4284 3933.

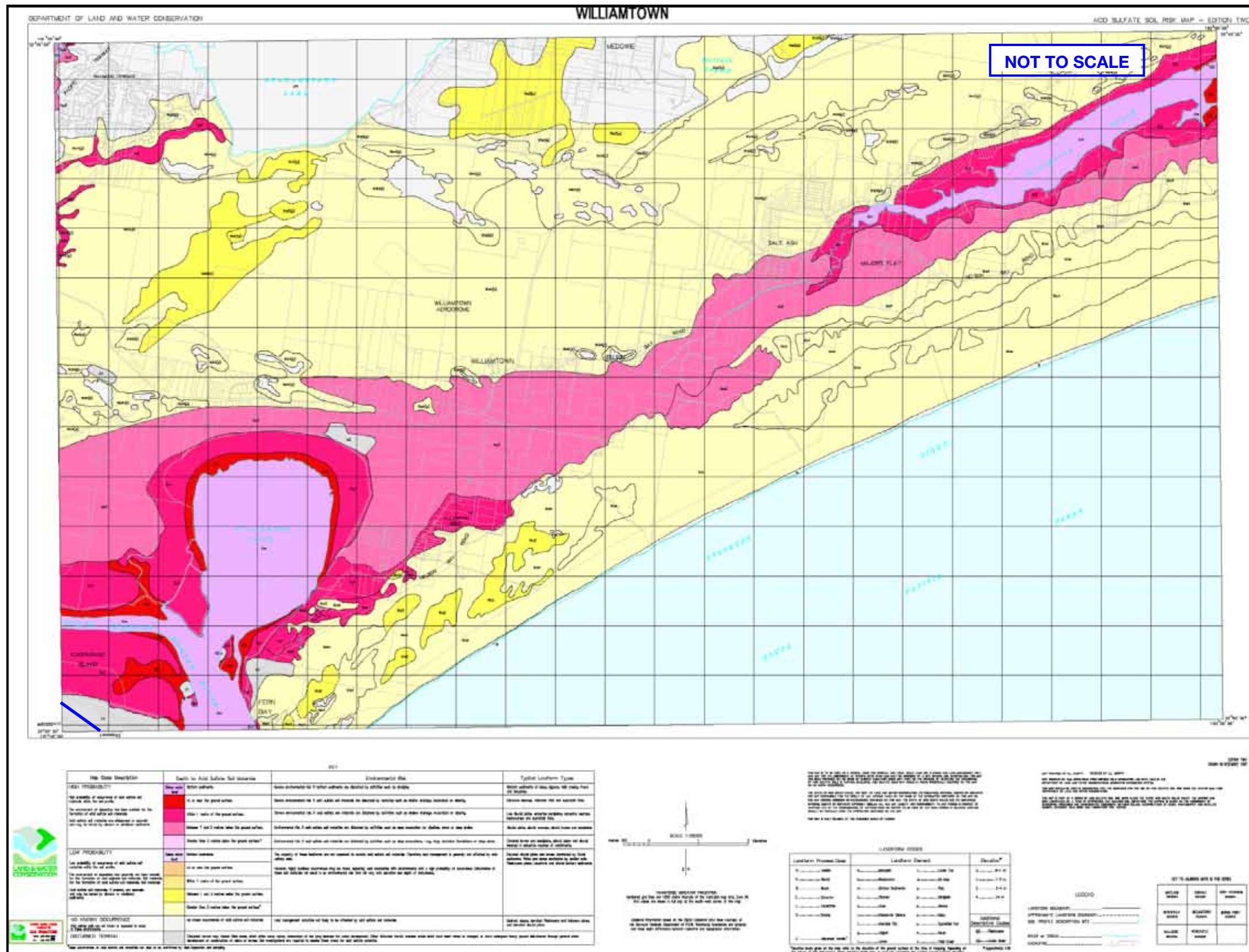
Sincerely

Ryan Heckenberg
Wollongong Office Manager

Appendix A

Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Maps

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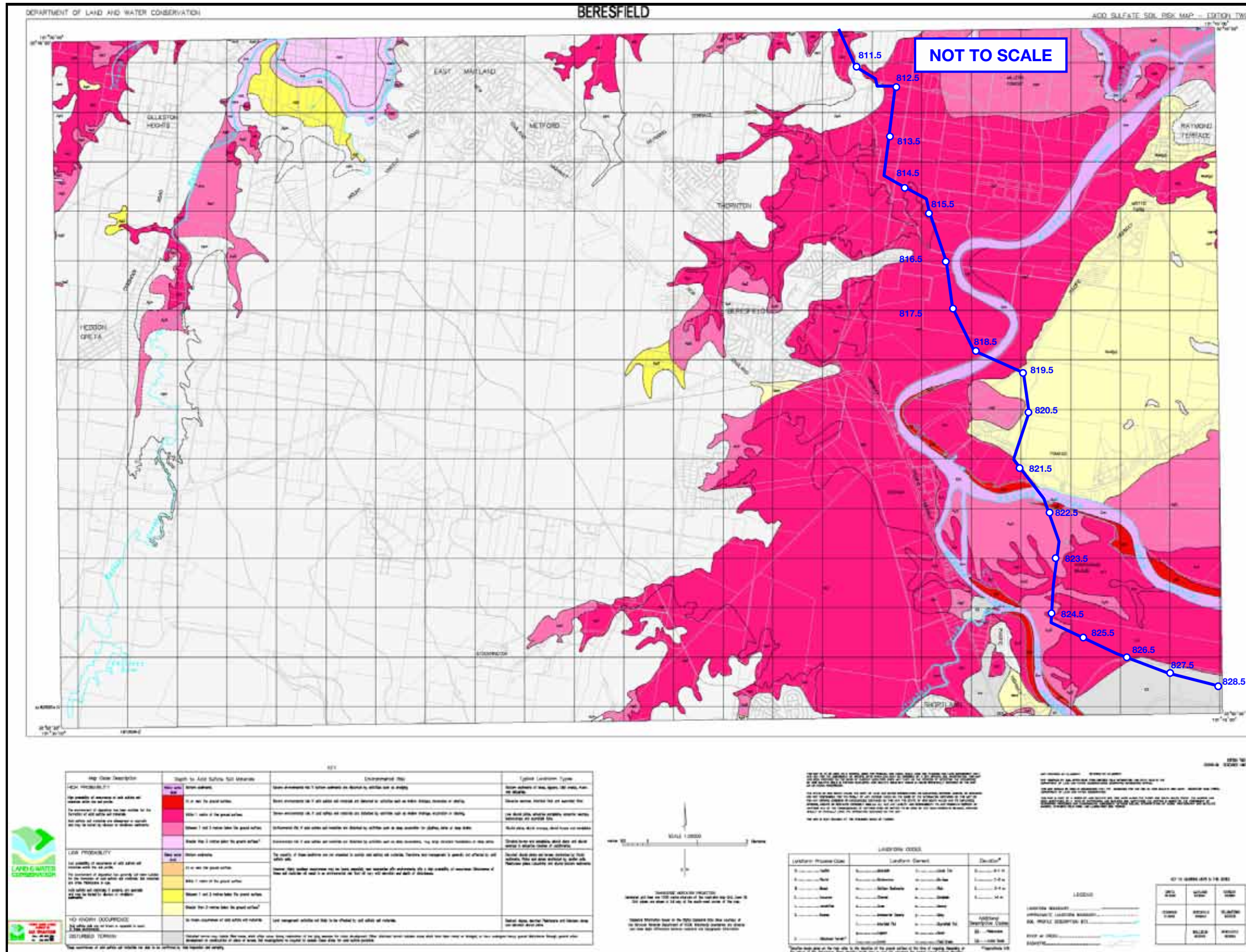


Figure 4c – Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Map for Beresfield (The original plan prepared by NSW Department of Natural Resources)

Appendix B

QHGP Study Areas Affected by Acid Sulphate Soils
Page 1 of 2

Table 2 - QHGP Areas Affected by Acid Sulphate Soils

| Risk Map | KP | In-Between | Probability | |
|---|-------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Greta (Figure 4a) | 784.5 | | Not Known | |
| | | 784.5-785.5 | Not Known | |
| | 785.5 | | Not Known | |
| | | 785.5-786.5 | Not Known | |
| | 786.5 | | Not Known | |
| | | 786.5-787.5 | Not Known | |
| Greta (Figure 4a) Lateral Pipeline Route | 787.5 | | Not Known | |
| | | 787.5-788.5 | Not Known | |
| | 6 | | Not Known | |
| | | 6-7 | Not Known | |
| | 7 | | Not Known | |
| Maitland (Figure 4b) | | 7-8 | Not Known | |
| | 8 | | Not Known | |
| | | 8-9 | Not Known | |
| | 9 | | Not Known | |
| | | 788.5 | | Not Known |
| | | | 788.5-789.5 | Not Known |
| | | 789.5 | | Not Known |
| | | | 789.5-790.5 | Not Known |
| | | 79.5 | | Not Known |
| | | | 790.5-791.5 | Not Known |
| | | 791.5 | | Not Known |
| | | | 791.5-792.5 | Not Known |
| | | 792.5 | | Not Known |
| | | | 792.5-793.5 | Not Known |
| | | 793.5 | | Not Known |
| | | | 793.5-794.5 | Not Known |
| | | 794.5 | | Not Known |
| | | | 794.5-795.5 | Not Known |
| | | 795.5 | | Not Known |
| | | | 795.5-796.5 | Not Known |
| | | 796.5 | | High |
| | | | 796.5-797.5 | High |
| | | 797.5 | | High |
| | | | 797.5-798.5 | High |
| | | 798.5 | | High |
| | | | 798.5-799.5 | High |
| | | 799.5 | | High |
| | | | 799.5-800.5 | High |
| | 800.5 | | High | |
| | | 800.5-801.5 | High | |
| | 801.5 | | High | |
| | | 801.5-802.5 | High | |
| | 802.5 | | High | |
| | | 802.5-803.5 | High | |
| | 803.5 | | High | |
| | | 803.5-804.5 | High | |
| | 804.5 | | High | |
| | | 804.5-805.5 | High | |
| | 805.5 | | High | |
| | | 805.5-806.5 | High | |
| | 806.5 | | High | |
| | | 806.5-807.5 | High | |
| | 807.5 | | High | |
| | | 807.5-808.5 | High | |
| | 808.5 | | High | |
| | | 808.5-809.5 | High | |
| | 809.5 | | High | |
| | | 809.5-810.5 | High | |
| | 810.5 | | High | |
| | | 810.5-811.5 | High | |

Table 2 - QHGP Areas Affected by Acid Sulphate Soils

| Risk Map | KP | In-Between | Probability |
|--|-------------|--|--|
| Maitland (Figure 4b) Lateral Pipeline Route | 0 | | Not Known |
| | 1 | 0-1 | Not Known |
| | 2 | 1-2 | Not Known |
| | 3 | 2-3 | Not Known |
| | 4 | 3-4 | Not Known |
| | 5 | 4-5 | Not Known |
| | 5 | | Not Known |
| Beresfield (Figure 4c) | 811.5 | | High |
| | 812.5 | 811.5-812.5 | High |
| | 813.5 | 812.5-813.5 | High |
| | 814.5 | 813.5-814.5 | High |
| | 815.5 | 814.5-815.5 | High |
| | 816.5 | 815.5-816.5 | High |
| | 817.5 | 816.5-817.5 | High |
| | 818.5 | 817.5-818.5 | High |
| | 819.5 | 818.5-819.5 | High |
| | 820.5 | 819.5-820.5 | Low |
| | 821.5 | 820.5-821.5 | Low |
| | 822.5 | 821.5-822.5 | High |
| | 823.5 | 822.5-823.5 | High |
| | 824.5 | 823.5-824.5 | High |
| | 825.5 | 824.5-825.5 | High |
| | 826.5 | 825.5-826.5 | High |
| | 827.5 | 826.5-827.5 | High |
| | 827.5-828.5 | Disturbed Terrain Disturbed Terrain | |
| Williamtown (Figure 4d) | 828.5 | | Disturbed Terrain |
| | 829.5 | 828.5-829.5 | Disturbed Terrain Disturbed Terrain |
| Newcastle (Figure 4e) | 830.5 | 829.5-830.5 | Disturbed Terrain |
| | 831.5 | 830.5-831.5 | Disturbed Terrain |
| | 832.5 | 831.5-832.5 | Disturbed Terrain |
| | 833.5 | 832.5-833.5 | High High High |
| | | | Disturbed Terrain |



AHMS

ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

QUEENSLAND HUNTER GAS PIPELINE, NSW

REVISED HISTORIC HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF REV-K

Prepared by *Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd*
(AHMS) for Manidis Roberts Pty Ltd

OCTOBER 2008

SUMMARY OF BRIEF REPORT

In October 2008 AHMS was commissioned to undertake a review of the previously assessed known and potential historical heritage items identified for the Queensland Hunter Gas pipeline project, and identify sites of known and potential historical heritage values and significance that may be affected by the revised pipeline route. The constraint matrix previously applied by AHMS for items located along the previous route (known as Rev-H) was reapplied for Rev-K. Several portions of Rev-K deviated in excess of 1km from the Rev-H alignment, where this occurred additional review for potential heritage items based on the methodology previously applied was also adopted. New sites were identified for this project and are identified sequentially following from the last recorded potential heritage item in the full report.

The sections of the Rev-K alignment which underwent this additional review are listed below in Table 1. The results of the Rev-K analysis are also presented below for both known and potential heritage items (as presented in Chapter 8 of the previous report) and are arranged by known/potential heritage item and by constraint level, i.e. hard, moderate and low.

Only those items within the kilometre points (KPs) reviewed below have been altered in the accompanying constraints tables

Additional information has been obtained since the April 2008 Rev-H report which has clarified the boundary of the Morpeth Urban Conservation Area. The data identifies the boundary of the UCA is much larger than the town extent, similar to the boundary of the Murrurundi Urban Conservation Area. As a result the items within the township are in fact low constraints, whereas item 264 (the Morpeth Township) is a hard constraint. While the boundary of the UCA does not strictly follow cadastral data, the outlined shape is deemed sufficient to indicate the constraint boundary for the QHGP.

Table 1: Kilometre points reassessed against the Rev-K alignment.

| AHMS Map sheet | Manidis Map sheet | From RevH KP (blue) | To RevK KP (pink) | Additional Work Required (potential and known items) | Result of Review |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 30 | 17 | | 831-833 | potential items | no additional potential items, reassessed existing known item according to new pipeline |
| 30 | 17 | 815-818 | 821-824 | both | no additional potential items, reassessed existing potential and known items according to sole corridor option |
| 30 | 17 | 808-809 | 814-815 | potential items | existing sites reassessed |
| 29 | 17 | 805-808 | 811-814 | potential items | Two additional potential items identified - P253 and P254 and assessed, reassessed existing P items |
| 30 | 17 | 799-801 | 804-806 | potential items | no change for P14. Morpeth UCA boundary has now been modified, this is a HARD constraint, although the items within the township continue to remain low constraints. |
| 29 | 16 | 795-799 | 800-804 | close to 1km recommend check | P16 still impacted, no change, no additional items identified either |
| 29 | 16 | 791-793 | 796-798 | potential items | no additional potential items, closer to P19 and 191. |
| 28 | 16 | 783-784 | 788-789 | potential items | P20 matrix changed |
| 26 | 15 | 764-767 | 769-772 | close to 1km recommend check | no additional potential items, no change |
| 26 | 15 | 755.5-758.5 | 760.5-763.5 | close to 1km recommend check | P255 and reassessed potential items |
| 25 | 14 | 732.5-735 | 737-740 | close to 1km recommend check | 1 additional site (P256) but is at extent of 1km radius now, no change known items, P35 further away |
| 23 | 13 | 702.5-704 | 707-708.5 | known | 270 and 301 no change, 301, closer to 302 and 303 |
| 23 | 13 | 701.5-702.5 | 706-707 | both | 270 and 301 no change, 301, closer to 302 and 303 |
| 22 | 13 | 701.5 | 706 | known | 270 and 301 no change, 301, closer to 302 and 303 |
| 23 | 13 | 697-700 | 702-704.5 | potential items | closer to P43, no additional sites identified |
| 23 | 13 | 688.5-691 | 693-695 | potential items | no additional sites, P50 still affected - large polygon, P51 no change |

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|
| 22 | 13 | 682-686 | 686-690.5 | known | 4 new sites ided - P256-P259 |
| 22 | 13 | 679-682 | 683.5-686 | potential items | no new sites, P54 and P55 have greater impact |
| 22 | 13 | 672.5-675 | 677-679.5 | known | no change to 284 - still impacted. |
| 22 | 12 | 671.5-672.5 | 676-677 | known | 285/P63 slightly closer but is ok |
| 21 | 12 | 658-663.5 | 662.5-668 | both | 1 additional site (P260) but not an issue, no additional impact, closer to 288 |
| 21 | 12 | 648.5-651 | 653-655 | known | no additional sites, impact same for 291 - hard constraint |
| 21 | 12 | 645.5-647 | 649.5-651.5 | check murrurundi recommended | P74 slightly closer, not an issue |
| 21 | 12 | 640-645.5 | 644-650 | check murrurundi recommended | less impact to P77, closer to 293 and 292, no additional sites identified |
| 20 | 12 | 637-640 | 641-644 | check murrurundi recommended | closer to P80, further away from P81/98, no additional potential items identified |
| 20 | 12 | 634-637 | 638-641 | check both | movement of pipeline is slightly closer to P83, but constraints remain fairly the same (as do impacts) to remaining items |
| 20 | 11 | 628-630 | 632-634 | potential items | one lone item at distance from pipeline (close to 1km), unlikely to retain significance, ignored. P86 - no change, no additional sites recorded. |
| 19 | 11 | 621-625 | 625-629 | potential items | two additional sites (p261, P262) but none are hard constraints, route is slightly closer to established items |
| 19 | 11 | 605-621 | 608.5-625 | potential items | route is closer to several items, new items identified |
| 19 | 11 | 599.5-603 | 603-606.5 | potential items | hard impact to P102, some new sites identified, no other hard constraints |
| 18 | 11 | 593-599.5 | 595-603 | potential items | some additional hard constraints, but mostly avoids items identified, new items were also recorded |
| 18 | 10 | 579-588 | 580-590 | potential items | some hard constraints, additional items noted, most avoided. |
| 17 | 10 | 565-568 | 566-569 | close to 1km recommend check | no major issues |
| 2 | 1 | 250.5 - 253 | 251- 254 | close to 1km recommend check | no other items identified, avoids 269 |

REV-K REASSESSMENT BASED ON CHAPTER 8 FROM REPORT:

Known Heritage Items - Hard Constraints

Table Hard Constraints - Known heritage items of high or medium heritage significance that are located within the pipeline study area

| MANIDIS SHEET NO. | ID NO. | REV K KP (KM) | LGA | ITEM NAME | CONSTRAINT REV-K |
|-------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 12 | 305 | 639-638 | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | ARDGLEN RAILWAY STATION | HARD |
| 12 | 291 | 653-655 | UPPER HUNTER | PETER CLARK MEMORIAL (GRAVE) | HARD |
| 12 | 292 | 649-648 | UPPER HUNTER | RAILWAY SIGNAL BOX | HARD |
| 12 | 57A-B | 638-641 | UPPER HUNTER/LIVERPOOL PLAINS | ARDGLEN TUNNEL | HARD |
| 13 | 303 | 708-705 | MUSWELLBROOK | ST HELIER'S CEMETERY | HARD |
| 13 | 302 | 708-705 | MUSWELLBROOK | ST HELIER'S TOWNSHIP - ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS | HARD |
| 13 | 301 | 708-705 | MUSWELLBROOK | ST HELIER'S TOWNSHIP - LIMESTONE KILN | HARD |
| 13 | 284 | 677-676 | UPPER HUNTER | RESIDENCE | HARD |
| 17 | 264 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | MORPETH TOWNSHIP | HARD |

Known Heritage Items - Moderate Constraints

Table Moderate Constraints - Known heritage items of high or medium heritage significance that are located within 100m of the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS SHEET NO. | ID NO. | REV K KP (KM) | LGA | ITEM NAME | CONSTRAINT REV-K |
|-------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 12 | 288 | 662.5-668 | UPPER HUNTER | LASSEN PARK (HOMESTEAD) | MODERATE |
| 17 | 246 | 822-823 | NEWCASTLE | 131 RADAR IGLOO (BUILDING) | MODERATE |

Known Heritage Items - Low Constraints

Table Low Constraints - Known heritage items of high, medium or low heritage significance that are located between 100m and 1km of the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS SHEET NO. | ID NO. | REV K KP (KM) | LGA | ITEM NAME | CONSTRAINT REV-K |
|-------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| 10 | 26 | 566-569 | GUNNEDAH | BREEZA BURIALS | LOW |
| 10 | 299 | 566-569 | GUNNEDAH | CULVERT | LOW |
| 12 | 293 | 644-650 | UPPER HUNTER | RESIDENCE | LOW |
| 12 | 98 | 643-641 | UPPER HUNTER | GLENALVON GROUP | LOW |
| 13 | 270 | 708-706 | MUSWELLBROOK | GELSTON | LOW |
| 13 | 285 | 677-676 | UPPER HUNTER | RESIDENCE AND SHED | LOW |
| 13 | 129 | 687-686 | UPPER HUNTER | INVERMIEN | LOW |
| 16 | 195 | 796-798 | MAITLAND | MINDARIBBA | LOW |
| 16 | 191 | 796-798 | MAITLAND | GOVERNMENT RAILWAY | LOW |
| 17 | 245 | 831-833 | NEWCASTLE | PALM | LOW |
| 17 | 244 | 821-824 | NEWCASTLE | TONGUES TREE FIG | LOW |
| 17 | 197 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | GRANDSTAND | LOW |
| 17 | 261 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | BOND STORES GROUP | LOW |
| 17 | 263 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | MORPETH MUSEUM | LOW |
| 17 | 265 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | POLICE STATION | LOW |
| 17 | 266 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH | LOW |
| 17 | 267 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | FORMER RAILWAY STATION | LOW |
| 17 | 328 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | GEORGIAN COTTAGE, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 329 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | FORMER ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL & CONVENT GROUP, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 330 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 331 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | STATE SCHOOL, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 332 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | MARLBOROUGH | LOW |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|--------------------|-----------|---|-----|
| | | | | HOUSE, MORPETH | |
| 17 | 333 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | VILLA, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 334 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | FORMER CAMPBELL'S STORE, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 335 | 807-806 807-806 | MAITLAND | POST OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 336 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | WHITE'S FACTORY, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 337 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | FORMER CINEMA, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 338 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | COMMERICAL HOTEL, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 339 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | FORMER CBC BANK, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 340 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | FORMER BAKERY, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 341 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | ST JAMES GROUP, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 342 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | SCHOOL OF ARTS, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 343 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | FORMER COURTHOUSE, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 344 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | TIMBER COTTAGE, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 345 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | ST JAMES PARISH HALL, MORPETH | LOW |
| 17 | 200 | 807-806 | MAITLAND | MORPETH BRIDGE | LOW |
| 17 | 245 | 831-833 | NEWCASTLE | PALM | LOW |
| 17 | 244 | 821-824 | NEWCASTLE | TONGUES TREE FIG | LOW |

Potential Heritage Items - Hard Constraints

Table Hard Constraints - Potential heritage items of likely high or medium heritage significance that are located within the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS SHEET NO. | POTENTIAL ID NO. | REV K KP (KM) | THEME | SIGNIFICANCE VALUE | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA | CONSTRAINT REV K |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 10 | P276 | 580-590 | T | HIGH | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | HARD |
| 10 | P114 | 588-586 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | HARD |
| 11 | P89 | 630-626 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | HARD |
| 12 | P84 | 638-641 | T | HIGH | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | HARD |
| 12 | P85 | 639-637 | M | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | HARD |
| 12 | P77 | 646-644 | O | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | HARD |
| 13 | P55 | 685-64 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | HARD |
| 13 | P54 | 686-685 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | HARD |
| 13 | P50 | 694-686 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | HARD |
| 13 | P41 | 708-705 | A | MEDIUM | MUSWELLBROOK | HARD |
| 16 | P19 | 798-797 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | HARD |
| 17 | P5 | 821-824 | A | MEDIUM | NEWCASTLE | HARD |
| 17 | P15 | 803-804 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | HARD |
| 17 | P14 | 804-805 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | HARD |

Potential Heritage Items - Default Hard Constraints

Table Default Hard Constraints - Potential heritage items of Unknown heritage significance that are located within the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS SHEET NO. | POTENTIAL ID NO. | REV K KP (KM) | THEME | SIGNIFICANCE VALUE | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA | CONSTRAINT REV K |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 11 | P102 | 604-603 | UNIDED | DEFAULT HIGH | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | HARD |

Potential Heritage Items - Moderate constraints

Table Moderate Constraints - Potential heritage items of Likely Medium and unknown heritage significance that are located within 100m of the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS SHEET NO. | POTENTIAL ID NO. | REV K KP (KM) | THEME | SIGNIFICANCE VALUE | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA | CONSTRAINT REV K |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 10 | P274 | 584-583 | T, A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | MODERATE |
| 11 | P92 | 626-625 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | MODERATE |
| 12 | P86 | 635-633 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | MODERATE |
| 12 | P83 | 641-640 | T | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | MODERATE |
| 13 | P57 | 684-683 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | MODERATE |
| 13 | P53 | 686-685 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | MODERATE |
| 13 | P259 | 688-687 | P AND G | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | MODERATE |
| 13 | P43 | 704-703 | A | MEDIUM | MUSWELLBROOK | MODERATE |
| 14 | P256 | 739-740 | P | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | MODERATE |
| 15 | P27 | 762-763 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | MODERATE |
| 16 | P20 | 788-789 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | MODERATE |
| 17 | P3 | 822-823 | UNIDED | HIGH | NEWCASTLE | MODERATE |

Potential Heritage Items - Low Constraints

Table Low Constraints - Potential heritage items of Likely High, Moderate, Low and unknown heritage significance that are located between 100m of the pipeline study area and 1km from the study area.

| SHEET NO | POTENTIAL ID NO | REV K KP (KM) | THEME | SIGNIFICANCE VALUE | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA | CONSTRAINT REV K |
|----------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 10 | P116 | 582 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 10 | P119 | 586 | UNIDED | HIGH | GUNNEDAH | LOW |
| 10 | P280 | 581-580 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 10 | P278 | 583-582 | T, A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 10 | P275 | 584-583 | T, A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 10 | P277 | 584-583 | T, A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 10 | P279 | 584-583 | T, A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 10 | P115 | 585-584 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 10 | P113 | 588-587 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P273 | 596 | UNIDED | HIGH | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P105 | 600 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P272 | 600 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P104 | 601 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P269 | 605 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P263 | 625 | O | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P106 | 596-595 | A | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P107 | 596-595 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P108 | 596-595 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P103 | 603-602 | E | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P270 | 603-602 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P271 | 603-602 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P101 | 605-604 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P100 | 607-605 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P267 | 610-609 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P268 | 610-609 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P266 | 612-611 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P265 | 617-616 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P264 | 620-619 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P96 | 622-621 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P97 | 622-621 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P95 | 623-622 | UNIDED | HIGH | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P94 | 624-623 | UNIDED | HIGH | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P93 | 625-624 | UNIDED | HIGH | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P91 | 626-625 | A | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|---------|---------|--------|------------------|-----|
| 11 | P261 | 627-626 | O | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P262 | 627-626 | O | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P90 | 628-626 | M | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 12 | P82 | 638 | T | LOW | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P80 | 643-641 | A | LOW | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P81 | 643-641 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P78 | 646-644 | UNIDED | HIGH | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P79 | 646-644 | UNIDED | HIGH | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P76 | 648-647 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P75 | 650-648 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P74 | 652-650 | O | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P66 | 666-665 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P260 | 669-668 | P | LOW | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P63 | 677-676 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 13 | P56 | 684-683 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 13 | P52 | 687-686 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 13 | P256 | 688-687 | P AND G | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 13 | P258 | 688-687 | P AND G | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 13 | P257 | 689-688 | P AND G | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 13 | P51 | 693-692 | UNIDED | HIGH | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 13 | P42 | 708-706 | A | MEDIUM | MUSWELLBROOK | LOW |
| 14 | P35 | 739-740 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 15 | P29 | 761-762 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 15 | P30 | 761-762 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 15 | P25 | 762-763 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 15 | P26 | 762-763 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 15 | P28 | 762-763 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 15 | P24 | 763-764 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 15 | P255 | 763-764 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 17 | P253 | 812 | G | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P1 | 824 | UNIDED | HIGH | NEWCASTLE | LOW |
| 17 | P2 | 824 | A | MEDIUM | NEWCASTLE | LOW |
| 17 | P12 | 813-814 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P13 | 813-814 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P254 | 813-814 | G | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P7 | 820-821 | I | MEDIUM | PORT STEPHENS | LOW |
| 17 | P6 | 821-822 | UNIDED | HIGH | NEWCASTLE | LOW |
| 17 | P4 | 822-823 | A | MEDIUM | NEWCASTLE | LOW |



AHMS

ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

QUEENSLAND HUNTER GAS PIPELINE, NSW

REVISED HISTORIC HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF REV-L AND LAT-E

Prepared by *Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd*
(AHMS) for Manidis Roberts Pty Ltd

NOVEMBER 2008

SUMMARY OF BRIEF REPORT

In November 2008 AHMS was commissioned to undertake a historic heritage review of the Rev-L and Lat-E pipeline routes for the Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline Project. During assessment it was found that Rev-L deviated from Revs 'H' and 'K' and Lat-E from the previous Lat-D in some areas. All sections of the pipeline which were reassessed for Rev-L and Lat-E are listed below in Table 1.

Rev-H and Lat-D were assessed previously by AHMS in a report entitled 'Preliminary Historical Heritage Assessment Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline' April 2008. In October 2008 AHMS also prepared an assessment of a deviation of the Rev-H alignment for historic heritage (known as Rev-K). Rev-L is another revised alignment which includes some further deviations from the Rev-K option. A complete appreciation of the impacts can only now be gained by referring to all three (Revs H, K and L) reports.

12 new sites were identified for the Rev-L and Lat-E assessment and are identified below. All other historic heritage sites which are not included in portions of the pipeline shown in Table 1 remain as assessed in the two previous studies (i.e. the April 2008 report and a revision known as Rev-K undertaken in October 2008). The system of constraint analysis for both known and potential heritage items detailed in this report is present in Chapter 8 of the April 2008 report. All sites listed below are arranged by known/potential heritage item and by constraint level, i.e. hard, moderate and low.

Only those items within the kilometre points (KPs) reviewed below have been altered in the accompanying constraints tables.

Table 1: Kilometre points reassessed against the Rev-L alignment.

| AHMS Map sheet | Manidis Map Sheet | From Rev H KP (blue) | From Rev K KP (pink) | To Rev L KP (green) | Potential Heritage Items | Known Heritage Items | AHMS Comments (results of review) | New items identified |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 224-227 | 224.5-227 | 224-227 | no | no | no change to matrix | no |
| 1 | 1 | 233-235 | 233-235 | 233-235 | no | no | no change to matrix | no |
| 1 | 1 | 235-238 | 235-238.5 | 235-238.5 | no | no | no change to matrix | no |
| 3 | 2 | 275-276 | 275-277 | 275-277 | P240 | no | no change in constraint for P240 | no |
| 4 | 2 | 287-292 | 288-292 | 288-292 | P237-P239 | 317 | 317 is now moderate constraint, no change for P237-239 all remain hard constraints | no |
| 6 | 3 | 333-337 | 334-338 | 334-338 | P228 | no | no change to matrix | no |
| 6 | 4 | 337-340 | 338-340 | 338-340 | P227,P238 P239 | no | closer to P227 | no |
| 7 | 4 | 364-367 | 365-367 | 365-367 | P217 | 268 | 268 no change - still hard constraint, P217 | no |
| 12 | 7 | 447-453 | 449-452 | 448-452 | no | no | no change in matrix | no |
| 12 | 7 | 451-455 | 452.5-455 | 452-455 | P291, 292 | no | two new sites identified, no hard or moderate impacts | P291,P292 |
| 12 | 7 | 454-458 | 455-457.5 | 455-457 | no | no | no change in matrix | no |
| 13 | 8 | 481-483 | 482.5-484 | 482-483.5 | P161 | no | closer to P161 but no change in matrix | no |
| 15 | 9 | 522.5-525 | 523-526 | 524-526.5 | no | no | no new impacts - matrix remains the same | no |
| 19 | 11 | 605-621 | 608.5-625 | 609-612.5 | P266-268 | no | closer to P266-268 but no hard constraints, no known items affected | no |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| 20 | 12 | 633-634 | 637.5-638 | 638-641 | 638-639 | P85 | 305 | P85 and 305 remain hard constraints - no change | no |
| 20 | 12 | 634-637 | 638-641 | 641-645.5 | 641-645.5 | P77, 79, 80-84 | Town of Murrurundi | P77, P79, P80, P81, P84 and town Murrurundi (various) - closer, but no change in impacts - avoid the town is best option Revs H, K and L option do this. P83 and P81 increased in impact to hard constraints. 89/P81 is a hard constraint, but the alignment runs through back portion of this property | no |
| 21 | 12 | 663-667 | 668-671 | 668.5-671.5 | 668.5-671.5 | P65, P260 | 151 | P65, P260, 151, further away from P65, not an issue for P260 or 151 | no |
| 23 | 13 | 705-711 | 710-713 | 710.5-713.5 | 710.5-713.5 | P38-P39 | no | no known items, P39, P38 further avoided | no |
| 24 | 14 | 715-721 | 720-725 | 720-725.5 | 720-725.5 | P290 | | matrix will not change - no hard or moderate constraints ided | p290 |
| 26 | 15 | 753-755 | 757-758 | 758-759.5 | 758-759.5 | P31 | | closer to P31, not hard constraint | no |
| 29 | 17 | 802-805 | 807-814 | 807.5-814.5 | 807.5-814.5 | P12, P13, P254 | 183-185 | Avoids P12, P13 and P254, closer to 184-185 but no constraint change, 183 increases in matrix but no new hard constraints. Higher impacts to P284-286 and P11 | P281-P287 |
| 30 | 17 | 813-816 | 820-821 | 820.5-821.5 | 820.5-821.5 | P7 | | no change P7, no additional impacts | no |
| 28 | 16 | lateral KP3-10.5 | lateral KP3-10.5 | lateral KP3-9 | lateral KP3-9 | P20-21 | 188, 194, 182, 187, 191 | Sites 188, 194, 182 and 187, 191 remain the same constraint level. P20 and P21 still hard constraints, although added potential sites, no additional hard constraints - now avoids 191 in this area | P288, 289 |

REV-L REASSESSMENT BASED ON CHAPTER 8 FROM REPORT:

Known Heritage Items - Hard Constraints

Table Hard Constraints - Known heritage items of high or medium heritage significance that are located within the pipeline study area

| MANIDIS MAP SHEET | ID NO | REV L KP (KM) | LGA | ITEM NAME | CONSTRAINT REV-L |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 7 | 268 | 365-367 | MOREE PLAINS | TRAMBY GRAVES | HARD |
| 12 | 98 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | GLENALVON GROUP | HARD |
| 12 | 57A-B | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ARDGLEN TUNNEL | HARD |
| 12 | 305 | 638-639 | UPPER HUNTER | ARDGLEN RAILWAY STATION | HARD |
| 12 | 275 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | MURRURUNDI URBAN CONSERVATION AREA | HARD |

Known Heritage Items - Moderate Constraints

Table Moderate Constraints - Known heritage items of Low heritage significance that are located within the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS MAP SHEET | ID NO | REV L KP (KM) | LGA | ITEM NAME | CONSTRAINT REV-L |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4 | 317 | 288-292 | MOREE PLAINS | UNDERBRIDGE | MODERATE |

Table Moderate Constraints - Potential heritage items of likely high or medium heritage significance that are located within 100m of the pipeline study area

| MANIDIS MAP SHEET | ID NO | REV L KP (KM) | LGA | ITEM NAME | CONSTRAINT REV-L |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 17 | 183 | 807.5-814.5 | MAITLAND | BERRY PARK | MODERATE |

Known Heritage Items - Low Constraints

Table Low Constraints - Known heritage items of high, medium or low heritage significance that are located between 100m and 1km of the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS MAP SHEET | ID NO | REV L KP (KM) | LGA | ITEM NAME | CONSTRAINT REV-L |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| 12 | 293 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | RESIDENCE | LOW |
| 12 | 294 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | UNDERBRIDGE SOUTH OF MURRURUNDI STATION | LOW |
| 12 | 60 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | THE RANCH | HARD |
| 12 | 61 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | MURRURUNDI OIL SHALE REFINERY | HARD |
| 12 | 58 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ROSEBANK | HARD |
| 12 | 82 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ROSE COTTAGE | HARD |
| 12 | 81 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ROYAL HOTEL STABLES | HARD |
| 12 | 62 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | FORMER TATTERSALLS HOTEL | HARD |
| 12 | 79 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | FORMER CBC BANK | HARD |
| 12 | 71 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | PINK COTTAGE | HARD |
| 12 | 70A-B | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | PUBLIC SCHOOL | HARD |
| 12 | 78 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | METHODIST CHURCH | HARD |
| 12 | 77 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | FORMER MANCHESTER UNITY HALL | HARD |
| 12 | 69A-B | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | FORMER LITERARY INSTITUTE | HARD |
| 12 | 64 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ETHELSTON | HARD |
| 12 | 68A-B | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH | HARD |
| 12 | 88 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | COURTHOUSE AND POLICE STATION | HARD |
| 12 | 87 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | GAOL AND POLICE RESIDENCE | HARD |
| 12 | 59 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | TEMPLE COURT | HARD |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------|------|
| | | | | STATION AND RAILWAY COTTAGE | |
| 12 | 86 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | POLICE SERGEANT'S RESIDENCE | HARD |
| 12 | 85 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ST PAULS RECTORY | HARD |
| 12 | 84 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ST PAULS CHURCH OF ENGLAND | HARD |
| 12 | 89 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | FOOTBRIDGE | HARD |
| 12 | 91A-B | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | FORMER SISTERS OF MERCY CONVENT | HARD |
| 12 | 73 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | FORMER "HAYDONTON INN" | HARD |
| 12 | 97 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | MURRURUNDI RAILWAY STATION | HARD |
| 12 | 92A-E | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ST JOSEPHS CHURCH | HARD |
| 12 | 276 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | MURRURUNDI CIVIC GROUP | HARD |
| 12 | 75 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | WHITE HART HOTEL | HARD |
| 12 | 76 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | J. DOOLEY GENERAL STORE | HARD |
| 12 | 66 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | COUNCIL CHAMBERS | HARD |
| 12 | 80 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ROYAL HOTEL | HARD |
| 12 | 83 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | BOBADIL HOUSE | HARD |
| 12 | 94A-D | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | STATION MASTERS COTTAGE | HARD |
| 12 | 72 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | FORMER TELEGRAPH OFFICE | HARD |
| 12 | 63 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | RAILWAY HOTEL | HARD |
| 12 | 65 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ROSEDALE COTTAGE | HARD |
| 12 | 67 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | POST OFFICE | HARD |
| 12 | 93 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | RAILWAY GUARDS COTTAGE | HARD |
| 12 | 95 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | RAILWAY GATEKEEPERS COTTAGE | HARD |
| 12 | 96 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | GREENHAYES | HARD |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|------|
| 12 | 99 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | OLD CEMETERY | HARD |
| 12 | 90 | 641-645.5 | UPPER HUNTER | ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY | HARD |
| 12 | 151 | 668.5-671.5 | UPPER HUNTER | CLIFFDALE WYOMING STUD | LOW |
| 16 | 188 | 758-759.5 | MAITLAND | ANAMBAH HOUSE | LOW |
| 16 | 194 | LATERAL KP3-9 | MAITLAND | MELVILLE HOUSE | LOW |
| 16 | 187 | LATERAL KP3-9 | MAITLAND | OWLPEN | LOW |
| 16 | 182 | LATERAL KP3-9 | MAITLAND | STONE QUARRY (BROWNS) | LOW |
| 16 | 191 | LATERAL KP3-9 | MAITLAND | GOVERNMENT RAILWAY | LOW |
| 17 | 184 | 807.5-814.5 | MAITLAND | BERRY HOUSE | LOW |
| 17 | 185 | 807.5-814.5 | MAITLAND | DUCKENFIELD HOUSE REMAINS | LOW |

Potential Heritage Items - Hard Constraints

Table Hard Constraints - Potential heritage items of likely high or medium heritage significance that are located within the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS SHEET NO | POTENTIAL ID NO | REV L KP (KM) | THEME | SIGNIFICANCE VALUE | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA | CONSTRAINT REV K |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 2 | P238 | 338-340 | E | MEDIUM | MOREE PLAINS | HARD |
| 2 | P239 | 338-340 | P | HIGH | MOREE PLAINS | HARD |
| 2 | P237 | 288-292 | E | MEDIUM | MOREE PLAINS | HARD |
| 12 | P77 | 641-645.5 | O | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | HARD |
| 12 | P81 | 641-645.5 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | HARD |
| 12 | P83 | 641-645.5 | T | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | HARD |
| 12 | P84 | 641-645.5 | T | HIGH | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | HARD |
| 12 | P85 | 638-639 | M | MEDIUM | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | HARD |
| 16 | P20 | lateral KP3-9 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | HARD |
| 16 | P21 | lateral KP3-9 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | HARD |

Potential Heritage Items - Moderate constraints

Table Moderate Constraints - Potential heritage items of Likely Medium and unknown heritage significance that are located within 100m of the pipeline study area.

| MANIDIS SHEET NO. | POTENTIAL ID NO. | REV L KP (KM) | THEME | SIGNIFICANCE VALUE | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA | CONSTRAINT REV L |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 4 | P227 | 338-340 | E | MEDIUM | MOREE PLAINS | MODERATE |
| 17 | P11 | 807.5-814.5 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | MODERATE |
| 17 | P284 | 807.5-814.5 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | MODERATE |
| 17 | P286 | 807.5-814.5 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | MODERATE |

Potential Heritage Items - Low Constraints

Table Low Constraints - Potential heritage items of Likely High, Moderate, Low and unknown heritage significance that are located between 100m of the pipeline study area and 1km from the study area.

| MANIDIS SHEET NO | POTENTIAL ID NO | REV L KP (KM) | THEME | SIGNIFICANCE VALUE | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA | CONSTRAINT REV K |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 2 | P240 | 275-277 | P | MEDIUM | MOREE PLAINS | LOW |
| 4 | P217 | 365-367 | E | MEDIUM | MOREE PLAINS | LOW |
| 4 | P228 | 334-338 | P | MEDIUM | MOREE PLAINS | LOW |
| 7 | P291 | 452-455 | O | MEDIUM | NARRABRI | LOW |
| 7 | P292 | 452-455 | G | MEDIUM | NARRABRI | LOW |
| 8 | P161 | 482-483.5 | A | MEDIUM | NARRABRI | LOW |
| 11 | P266 | 609-612.5 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P267 | 609-612.5 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 11 | P268 | 609-612.5 | P | LOW | LIVERPOOL PLAINS | LOW |
| 12 | P79 | 641-645.5 | UNIDED | HIGH | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P80 | 641-645.5 | A | LOW | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P82 | 641-645.5 | T | LOW | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P65 | 668.5-671.5 | A | MEDIUM | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 12 | P260 | 668.5-671.5 | P | LOW | UPPER HUNTER | LOW |
| 13 | P38 | 710.5-713.5 | M | MEDIUM | MUSWELLBROOK | LOW |
| 13 | P39 | 710.5-713.5 | E | LOW | MUSWELLBROOK | LOW |
| 14 | P290 | 720-725.5 | A | MEDIUM | MUSWELLBROOK | LOW |
| 15 | P31 | 758-759.5 | A | MEDIUM | SINGLETON | LOW |
| 16 | P288 | lateral KP3-9 | G | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 16 | P289 | lateral KP3-9 | G | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P7 | 820.5-821.5 | I | MEDIUM | PORT STEPHENS | LOW |
| 17 | P12 | 807.5-814.5 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P13 | 807.5-814.5 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P281 | 807.5-814.5 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P282 | 807.5-814.5 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P283 | 807.5-814.5 | A | LOW | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P285 | 807.5-814.5 | A | LOW | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P287 | 807.5-814.5 | A | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P254 | 807.5-814.5 | G | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |
| 17 | P253 | 807.5-814.5 | G | MEDIUM | MAITLAND | LOW |

