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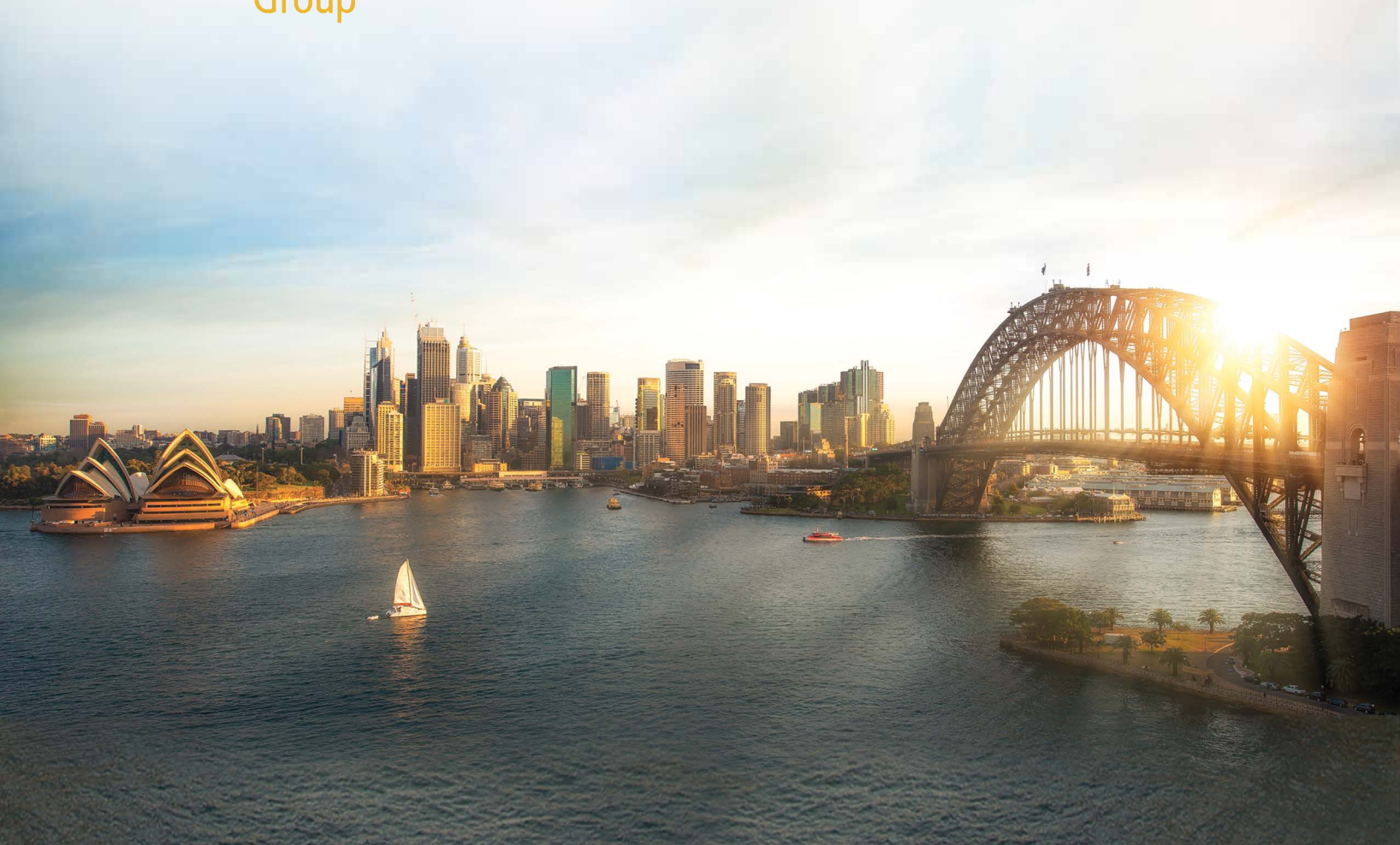
Construction Noise Management Plan

25-55 Templar Road, Erskine Park NSW

Prime Constructions Pty Ltd

Report No: 2245-CNMP-01-250923.v3f

Report Date: 30 August 2024



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Document Title:	Construction Noise Environmental Plan, 25-55 Templar Road, Erskine Park NSW
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A list of the common abbreviations used throughout this report is provided below:

LA_{max}	Maximum Noise Level
ABL	Assessment Background Level
RBL	Rating Background Level
CNMP	Construction Noise Management Plan
NCA	Noise Catchment Area
NML	Noise Management Level
dBA	Decibels A
L_w	Sound Power Level
NPfI	Noise Policy for Industry
ICNG	Interim Construction Noise Guideline

1. INTRODUCTION

Sydney Environmental Group Pty Ltd (SE) was engaged by Prime Constructions Pty Ltd & BlueScope Ltd (the client), to prepare a Construction Noise Management Plan (CNMP) for the proposed development at 25-55 Templar Road, Erskine Park NSW (hereafter referred to as 'the site') (refer **Figure 1**).

SE has the following project appreciation:

- The site is comprised of Lot 3 DP1094504 encompassing an area of 10.3 ha;
- The site is proposed for redevelopment comprising expansion of carpark and construction of additional warehouses and associated offices for general industrial use; and
- A CNMP is required for submission with the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

SE were engaged to:

- Prepare a CNMP for the proposed construction activities of the client at the site.

The site identification details and associated information are presented in **Table 1.1.** below.

Table 1.1. Site Identification Information

Attribute	Description
Street Address	25-55 Templar Road, Erskine Park NSW
Lot and Deposited Plan (DP)	Lot 3 DP1094504
Geographical Coordinates	33°49'8.8"S 150°47'37.32"E (Centre of site)
Site Area	≈ 10.3 ha
Local Government Area (LGA)	Penrith City Council
Zoning	IN1 General Industrial (State Environmental Planning Policy (Industrial and Employment) 2021)

The locality of the site is set out in **Figure 1**.

The general layout and boundary of the site is set out in **Figure 2**.

1.1. Project Description

The proposed development consists of expansion of carpark and construction of a Metal Line Coating including additional warehouses and associated offices for general industrial use.

The purpose of this CNMP is to outline the potential noise impacts on the surrounding sensitive receivers from construction and operation of the development.



1.2. Operation Activities

In general, the proposed work hours are 7 am to 6 pm Monday to Friday and 8 am to 1 pm on Saturdays (including the warming up of plant / machinery or noise above conversation levels), with no construction work scheduled to take place on Sundays or public holidays. No out of hours work is proposed or expected for this development, with the exception of fifteen (15) weekend shifts up to the end of 2024 (refer to **Section 1.4.1**).

1.3. Nearest Sensitive Receptors

The area surrounding the development has been divided into two (2) Noise Catchment Areas (NCAs). The NCAs group together sensitive receptors with similar existing noise environments.

The NCAs and associated sensitive receptors are outlined in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Nearby Sensitive Receptors

NCA	Direction from Development	Description
NCA01	North, East and West	This NCA includes proposed receivers to the north, east and west of the development where noise is currently influenced by industrial noise from adjacent industrial sites. Local road traffic associated with vehicles and heavy motor vehicles are included in this NCA. The nearest sensitive receivers of this NCA include surrounding industrial warehouses. The closest residential receivers of this NCA are located approximately 850 m north of the site.
NCA02	South	This NCA includes proposed receivers to the south of the development where noise is currently influenced by industrial noise from adjacent industrial sites. Local road traffic associated with vehicles and heavy motor vehicles are included in this NCA. The nearest sensitive receivers of this NCA include surrounding industrial warehouses. The closest residential receiver of this NCA is a retirement village located approximately 715 m south of the site.

1.4. Development Consent Conditions

The existing Development Consent includes the following relevant Conditions relating to noise.

1.4.1. Hours of Work

B24. The applicant must comply with the following hours, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Planning Secretary:

- *Earthworks and Construction: Monday – Friday (7 am to 6 pm) and Saturday (8 am to 1 pm)*

SE also notes that as of the date of this revision, the following additional construction hours are proposed:

- For a total of 15 Saturdays prior to end December 2024, from 1pm to 3pm; and
- For a total of 15 Sundays prior to end December 2024, from 8am to 3pm.

B25. Works outside of the hours identified in condition B24 may be undertaken in the following circumstances:

- *Works that are inaudible at the nearest sensitive receivers;*
- *For the delivery of materials required outside these hours by the NSW Police Force or other authorities for safety reasons; or*
- *Where it is required in an emergency to avoid the loss of lives, property or to prevent environmental harm.*



1.4.2. Construction Noise Limits

B26. The development must be constructed to achieve the construction noise management levels detailed in the Interim Construction Noise Guidelines (DECC, 2009) (as may be updated or replaced from time to time). All feasible and reasonable noise mitigation measures must be implemented and any activities that could exceed the construction noise management levels must be identified and managed in accordance with the management and mitigation measures in Appendix B of the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

1.4.3. Construction Noise Management Plan

B27. The Applicant must prepare a Construction Noise Management Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The Plan must form part of a CEMP in accordance with condition C2 and must:

- (a) Be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced noise expert;
- (b) Describe procedures for achieving the noise management levels in EPA's Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009) (as may be updated or replaced from time to time);
- (c) Describe the measures to be implemented to manage;
 - i. high noise generating works (such as piling);
 - ii. potential vibration impacts to nearby properties; and
- (d) Include a complaints management system that would be implemented for the duration of the development.

B28. The Applicant must:

- (a) Not commence construction of any relevant stage of the development until the Construction Noise Management Plan required by condition B27 is approved by the Planning Secretary; and
- (b) Implement the most recent version of the Construction Noise Management Plan approved by the Planning Secretary for the duration of construction.

1.4.4. Operational Noise Limits

B29. The Applicant must ensure that noise generated by operation of the development does not exceed the noise limits listed in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2 Noise Limits (dB(A))

Location	Day (L _{Aeq} (15 minute))	Evening (L _{Aeq} (15 minute))	Night (L _{Aeq} (15 minute))
All Residential Receivers	40	35	35
Industrial Receivers	68		

1.4.5. Operational Noise Verification Report

B30. Within three (3) months of the completion of commencement of operation for the development, the Applicant must prepare and submit a noise verification report for the development. The noise verification report must:

- (a) Be prepared in consultation with the EPA;
- (b) Be prepared to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary;
- (c) Demonstrate that noise verification has been carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic consultant in accordance with:
 - i. The Australian Standard AS 1055:2018 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise (Standards Australia, 2018); and
 - ii. The EPA Approved Methods for the Measurement and Analysis of Environmental Noise in NSW (EPA, 2022);
 - iii. The monitoring and reporting requirements detailed in Section 7 of the Noise Policy for Industry (EPA, 2017);
- (d) Include:

- i. An analysis of compliance with noise limits specified in condition B29;
- ii. An outline of management actions to be taken to address any exceedances of the limits specified in condition B29; and
- iii. A description of contingency measures in the event management actions are not effective in reducing noise levels to an acceptable level.

2. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Prevailing Weather Conditions

Certain meteorological/weather conditions can increase noise levels. This can occur during temperature inversions (where temperature increases with height above ground level), or where there is a wind gradient (where wind speed increases with height).

In order to determine the prevailing weather conditions for the development area, twelve (12) months of weather data was obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology automatic weather station at Horsley Park Equestrian Centre AWS (ID: 067119), located approximately 6 km south-east of the site. This data was analysed to determine the frequency of noise-enhancing wind and temperature inversion conditions which may affect noise levels at the site.

2.1.1. Wind

Wind has the potential to increase noise at a receiver when it is light and stable and blows from the direction of the source of noise to the receiver. At higher wind speeds, the noise produced by the wind can obscure noise generated from industrial and transport sources.

Wind effects need to be considered where wind is a feature of the project area. The measured weather data was analysed to determine the frequency of occurrence of wind speeds up to 3 m/s in each period. The results of the wind analysis for the daytime, evening and night-time periods are presented in **Table 2.1**, **Table 2.2** and **Table 2.3**, respectively. In each table, the wind direction and percentage occurrence are those dominant during each season.

Table 2.1 Seasonal Frequency of Occurrence of Wind Speed Intervals in 2016 - Daytime

Season	Dominant Wind Direction	Frequency of Occurrence (%)			
		Calm	Up to 2 m/s	2 to 3 m/s	Up to 3 m/s
Annual	N	10.2	14.7	5.7	20.4
Summer	NNE	11.2	14.3	7.3	21.6
Autumn	N	10.9	15.9	5.9	21.8
Winter	NW	12.8	18.8	5.6	24.4

Table 2.2. Seasonal Frequency of Occurrence of Wind Speed Intervals in 2016 - Evening

Season	Dominant Wind Direction	Frequency of Occurrence (%)			
		Calm	Up to 2 m/s	2 to 3 m/s	Up to 3 m/s
Annual	N	17.8	9.1	6.1	15.2
Summer	NNE	9.5	10.4	10.3	20.8
Autumn	N	25.4	12.1	6.3	18.4

Winter	NW	24.1	15.3	8.2	23.5
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Table 2.3. Seasonal Frequency of Occurrence of Wind Speed Intervals in 2016 – Night Time

Season	Dominant Wind Direction	Frequency of Occurrence (%)			
		Calm	Up to 2 m/s	2 to 3 m/s	Up to 3 m/s
Annual	N	37.8	17.9	8.7	26.6
Summer	NNE	42.0	18.7	8.8	27.5
Autumn	N	44.0	21.0, 20.7	10.6, 9.7	31.6, 30.3
Winter	NW	32.1	17.6	9.9	27.5

The above indicates that during the daytime and evening periods, winds of up to 3 m/s did not exceed the 30 % threshold during any season. However, the 30 % threshold was exceeded during the night-time period in autumn, in both the SW and WSW directions.

On this basis, assessment of noise-enhancing weather during the daytime and evening periods is not required, although consideration of noise-enhancing conditions (wind) for night time operations is required.

2.1.2. Temperature Inversions

Temperature inversions have the ability to increase noise levels by focusing sound waves towards sensitive receivers. Temperature inversions occur predominantly at night-time when the atmosphere is stable and temperatures are cooler. For a noise-enhancing temperature inversion to be a significant characteristic of the area, the NPfI requires it to occur for at least 30 % of the total night-time during any one season. This equates to approximately two (2) nights per week.

There are seven (7) atmospheric stability classes, ranging from extremely unstable (A) to extremely stable (G), as outlined below in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4 Description of Atmospheric Stability Classes

Atmospheric Stability Class	Category Description
A	Extremely unstable
B	Moderately unstable
C	Slightly unstable
D	Neutral
E	Slightly stable
F	Moderately stable
G	Extremely stable

The measured weather has been analysed to determine frequency of occurrence of each stability class and is presented below in **Table 2.4**. Noise enhancing temperature inversions are categorised as atmospheric stability Class F or Class G.



Table 2.5 Night Time Stability Class Distribution - 2016

Stability Class	Frequency of Occurrence (%)				
	Annual	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D	39.5	37.4	34.7	45.2	41.5
E	12.0	11.7	10.5	12.4	13.6
F	12.9	11.2	13.7	14.0	12.9
G	35.5	39.7	41.1	28.5	32.0
F+G	48.4	50.9	54.8	42.4	44.9

The above indicates that temperature inversions of Class F or Class G occur more than 30 % of the night time period during all four (4) seasons. Therefore, noise-enhancing temperature inversions are required to be included in the assessment of noise impacts during the night time period.

3. CONSTRUCTION NOISE CRITERIA

The Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) provides the noise goals for construction noise to be achieved for the Project.

All construction works will be carried out during the daytime period only and it is expected that the approval will typically condition standard construction hours. Standard construction hours per the ICNG are typically Monday to Friday 7.00am–6.00pm, and Saturday 8.00am–1.00pm.

Additional hours proposed include:

- For a total of 15 Saturdays prior to end December 2024, from 1pm to 3pm; and
- For a total of 15 Sundays prior to end December 2024, from 8am to 3pm.

On this basis and specifically for residences, the construction Noise Management Level (NML) is that the noise should not exceed the RBL by more than 10 dBA.

It should be noted, the NML are considered as guidelines and not necessarily numeric noise levels to be complied with. The ICNG also prescribes a noise limit of 75 dBA. This limit represents the likelihood of a strong reaction from surrounding receivers. Error! Reference source not found.. presents the applicable noise management levels for non-residential receivers.

Table 3.1 Construction NML for Non-Residential Receivers, $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ min}}$ dBA

Land Use	Period	NML
Industrial Premises	When in Use	External 75 dBA

3.1. Modelled Noise Sources

Noise sources including onsite vehicle movements have been modelled for construction activities. As details of specific items and exact usage of warehouse facilities are not yet known, a conservative approach to modelling has been conducted.

The following noise level data for vehicle-related noise sources has been used for the assessment.

Table 3.2 Operational Noise Sound Power Levels

Noise Source	Noise Characteristic	Sound Power Level
Forklift operational on hardstand	Quasi-steady	93 L_{Aeq}
Light vehicles on site, up to speed of 40 km/h	Quasi-steady	90 L_{Aeq}
Heavy Vehicle ¹ @ 25 km/h	Quasi-steady	106 L_{Aeq}
Heavy Vehicle ¹ @ 5 km/h	Quasi-steady	111 L_{Aeq}

Notes to Table:

1 – Heavy vehicle defined as any cargo vehicle with three or more axles with gross vehicle weight > 12,000 kg.

3.2. Modelled Line Sources

Light vehicles are represented as line sources travelling 40 km/hr with a sound power level (L_w) of 90 dBA and a height of 0.5 m.

Heavy vehicle traffic movements on the access handle are represented as line sources travelling 25 km/hr with a L_w of 106 dBA.

Heavy vehicle movements over hardstand and loading areas have been modelled travelling at 5 km/hr with a L_w of 106 dBA, respectively. Locations where vehicles require greater engine capacity, such as accelerating from a

stationary position, cornering, or accessing entry/exit ramps have been modelled as line sources travelling 5 km/hr with a L_w of 111 dBA for heavy vehicles.

Heavy vehicles reversing into delivery docks, including reversing alarm and airbrake release have been modelled as a single line source with L_w of 115 dBA, respectively. Duration of heavy vehicle reversing is assumed to be not greater than 30 seconds and includes reversing alarm and air-break release events.

Source height for medium and heavy vehicles is 1.5 m with the exception of the reversing alarm and air-brake release modelled at 1 m.

3.3. Modelled Fix Sources

Mechanical plant serving the proposed development will require review to determine potential noise impacts prior to issue of a construction certificate. Upon final selection, noise emissions from plant to be installed should be compared with the project noise trigger levels listed in **Table 3.2**. Error! Reference source not found.. Considerations must be made such that the cumulative noise emissions from mechanical plant and other operational noise sources do not exceed the project noise trigger level.

3.4. Sleep Disturbance

As the Project proposes to operate 24 hours per day, noise emissions during the night time period require an assessment for potential sleep disturbance at the nearest noise sensitive receivers. A summary of the L_{Amax} sound power levels of typical activities that may occur at the facility with the potential to cause sleep disturbance is presented in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3 Sleep Disturbance Noise Events

Noise Source	L_w L_{Amax}	Source Height (m)
Truck Engine Starting	100	2
Reversing Alarm	111	1
Roller Door	94	4
Forklift loading / unloading	100	2
Air Brake Release	115	1

Review of **Table 3.3**. indicates that air brake release could have the greatest impact on sleep disturbance if residential receivers were applicable to the site.

3.5. Recommended Mitigation and Management

Although noise predictions have indicated compliance with the noise trigger levels, appropriate noise mitigation and management measures should be implemented to ensure noise impacts from the Project is minimal. These could include:

- Turning off all engines when not required;
- Where possible, schedule heavy vehicle movements to day and/or evening periods;
- Minimise use of reversing alarms or alternatively installing “squawkers” for forklifts;
- Training of staff and employers should include noise awareness component, community consultation and response to complaints; and
- Keeping roller shutter doors closed when not in use.

3.6. Community Consultation

Notification detailing work activities, dates and hours, impacts and mitigation measures, indication of work schedule over the night time period (if applicable), any operational noise benefits from the works (where applicable) and contact telephone number.

The notification should be a minimum of seven (7) calendar days prior to the start of works. For projects other than maintenance works more advanced consultation or notification may be required.

4. CONSTRUCTION NOISE ASSESSMENT

4.1. Noise Modelling

Construction is proposed to only occur during the standard hours and so only daytime predictions have been completed.

4.2. Construction Equipment Noise Source Levels

At this stage, a detailed list of equipment likely to be used during the construction project was not provided.

Therefore, based on experience from similar projects, the construction project is divided into three separate work stages. The typical equipment expected to be used is also assumed in each construction stage. The stages and assumptions include:

- Stage 1: Site Clearing, Demolition, and Earthworks
 - Typical plant will be dozer/front end loader, haul trucks, and excavators
 - It has been assumed that no rock-breaking would be required.
 - Total sound power level for such works is typically 112 dBA to 118dBA
- Stage 2: Concrete Works
 - Bored piling/auger expected in this stage initially
 - Concrete trucks and pumps will largely dominate the main works in this stage
 - Total sound power level for such works is typically 105dBA to 109dBA for bored piling but during the concreting part of this stage, typically 108dBA to 115dA is expected depending on the number of teams of trucks and pumps.
- Stage 3: Building Construction
 - This stage is largely expected to include truck deliveries, cranes, and the use of elevated platforms and powered hand tools.
 - There will be up to several teams on each warehouse with expected sound power levels of 108dBA to 114dBA expected with some of the work elevated to greater than 10m when roofing works are being conducted.

Given the early stage of the Project, preliminary assumptions to provide noise predictions are provided in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 Indicative Construction Noise Source Levels, $L_{Aeq, 15min}$ dBA

Stage	Total Sound Power Level
Stage 1 – Site clearing, demolition, and earthworks	118
Stage 2 – Concrete works	115
Stage 3 – Building construction	114

4.3. Predicted Construction Noise Levels

Predictions assume a “typical worst-case” scenario whereby all the plant is running continuously. As such, the impact predictions represent the likely noise levels that would occur during intensive periods of construction.

The presented noise levels can be considered in the upper range of noise levels that can be expected at surrounding receivers when the various construction stages occur.

Based on the above, resultant noise levels at receivers have been predicted, as shown in **Table 4.2**. **Table 4.2** indicates that construction noise levels are expected to comply with the relevant NMLs at all representative receivers.

Table 4.2 Construction Noise Predictions, $L_{Aeq, 15min}$ dBA

Receiver ID	Predicted Noise Level			NML Daytime
	Heavy Vehicle			
	Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
NCA01	70	67	66	75
NCA02	70	67	66	75

4.4. Construction Noise Management

4.4.1. Noise Management Control

The predicted noise levels comply with the NMLs for all receivers. However, noise management control measures should be implemented in order to minimise and prevent impacts on the surrounding receivers.

Prior to commencement of works, it is recommended that a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) should be prepared and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the ICNG, and the recommendations documented herein. The CNVMP should take into consideration measures for reducing the source noise levels of construction equipment by construction planning and equipment selection where practicable. Reasonable and feasible noise mitigation measures should be outlined to reduce the noise impact from construction activities. The following preliminary controls are recommended:

- Site Induction Training – Training should include noise awareness component, community consultation and response to complaints as provided in the CNVMP.
- Operator Instruction – Operators should be trained in order to raise their awareness of potential noise problems and to increase their use of techniques to minimise noise emission.
- Site Noise Planning – Where practical, the layout and positioning of fixed noise-producing plant and activities away from the nearby receivers.
- Scheduling – Where practical, minimise the number of tools and machines operating simultaneously.
- Plant Equipment – Where possible, plant and equipment with a low sound power level should be selected while still maintaining efficiency of function.

4.4.2. Community Consultation

Consultation with and the provision of information to the surrounding community is regarded as a major factor in controlling the negative reaction to the inevitable impacts associated with construction works. Contact details should be prominently displayed on the site boundary fence.

4.4.3. Response to Complaints

Should ongoing complaints of excessive noise and vibration impacts occur, measures shall be undertaken to investigate the complaint, the cause of the complaint identified and changes to work practices implemented by the contractor.

Documentation and training of site staff shall occur to ensure the practices that produced the exceedances are not repeated. If a noise and vibration complaint is received the complaint should be recorded. The complaint form should list:

- The name and location of the complainant (if provided) as well as the time, date and nature of the complaint received.
- The name of the employee who received the complaint, actions taken to investigate the complaint, and a summary of the results of the investigation.
- Required remedial action, if required.
- Validation of the remedial action by a site manager.

- Summary of feedback to the complainant.

A permanent Register of Complaints should be held. All complaints received should be fully investigated and reported to management. The complainant should also be notified of the results and actions arising from the investigation.

The investigation of a complaint shall involve where applicable:

- Measurements at the affected receiver;
- An investigation of the activities occurring at the time of the incident;
- Inspection of the activity; and
- Whether work practices were being carried out either within established guidelines or outside these guidelines.

5. CONCLUSION

The noise emissions from operation and construction of the project will require an initial round of background noise monitoring to be undertaken in order to present more accurate site-specific noise trigger values.

Presuming background noise concentrations do not significantly alter the noise trigger values, noise emissions will likely comply with relevant regulatory guidelines.

As such, it is expected that the noise impacts from the development of the project is low. An initial round of background noise monitoring should be undertaken prior to the start of the project.

6. STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

The findings presented in this plan are based on information provided by the client, specific searches of relevant, government historical databases and anecdotal information that were made available during the course of this investigation. To the best of our knowledge, these observations represent a reasonable interpretation of the general condition of the site at the time of report completion.

This plan has been prepared solely for the use of the client to whom it is addressed, and no other party is entitled to rely on its findings.

No warranties are made as to the information provided in this plan. All conclusions and recommendations made in this plan are of the professional opinions of personnel involved with the project and while normal checking of the accuracy of data has been conducted, any circumstances outside the scope of this report or which are not made known to personnel and which may impact on those opinions is not the responsibility of Sydney Environmental Group Pty Ltd. Should information become available regarding conditions at the site including previously unknown sources of contamination, SE reserves the right to review the plan in the context of the additional information.

This plan must be reviewed in its entirety and in conjunction with the objectives, scope and terms applicable to SE's engagement. The plan must not be used for any purpose other than the purpose specified at the time SE was engaged to prepare the plan.

Logs, figures, and drawings are generated for this report based on individual SE consultant interpretations of nominated data, as well as observations made at the time site walkover/s were completed.

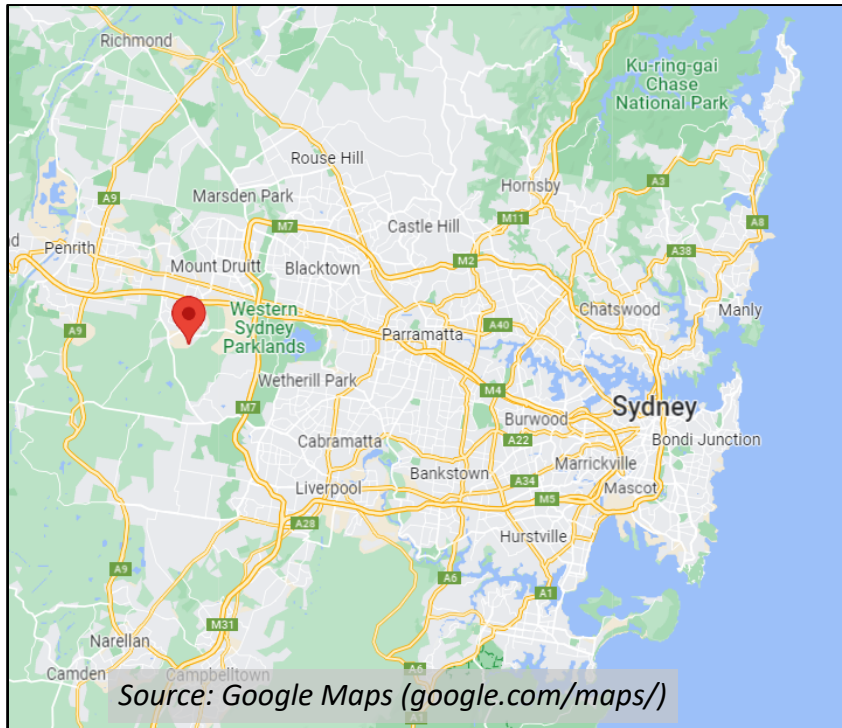
Data and/or information presented in this report must not be redrawn for its inclusion in other plans or documents, nor should that data and/or information be separated from this report in any way.

Should additional information that may impact on the findings of this plan be encountered or site conditions change, SE reserves the right to review and amend this plan.



FIGURES





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Scale: 50 m

Site Locality and Layout

Client Name: Prime Constructions Pty Ltd & BlueScope Ltd
Project Name: Construction Noise Management Plan
Project Location: 25-55 Templar Road, Erskine Park NSW



Figure Number: 1
Figure Date: 30 August 2024
Report Number: 2245-CNMP-01-250923.v3f



**Sydney
Environmental**
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Scale:

507 m

Site Layout

Client Name:

Prime Constructions Pty Ltd & Bluescope Ltd

Project Name:

Construction Noise Management Plan

Project Location:

25-55 Templar Road, Erskine Park NSW



Figure Number:

2

Figure Date:

30 August 2024

Report Number:

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