

136-148 New South Head Road, Darling Point

Construction Noise & Vibration Management Plan

Extended Hours Application

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Attention To	Lendlease Construction Pty Ltd ABN: 97 000 098

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1 INTRODUCTION

Acoustic Logic Consultancy has been engaged to prepare an assessment of potential noise and vibration impact from extended construction hours (from 6am weekdays and Saturday afternoons to 6pm), associated with construction activities at 136-148 Darling Point Road, Darling Point. We note that this report addresses only potential impacts from the proposed extended hours, as works during regular construction hours construction works have been previously considered.

Reference has been made to the consent conditions for the site (SSD 77608714) and relevant policies & guidelines for construction noise – namely the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline*.

The assessment methodology detailed in this report are as follows:

- Identification of the construction noise standards which will be applicable to this project, based on the consent conditions relevant to the development.
- Identification of potentially impacted nearby development.
- Identify likely sources of construction noise generation and predict noise levels at nearby development.
- Formulation of a strategy to meet the noise requirements of the standards identified and mitigation treatments in the event that compliance is not achievable.

The subject site and local context are indicated in Figure 1.

This Plan has been prepared for the sole purpose as stated above and should not be used or relied on for any other purpose.

2 PROPOSED WORKS

Works during the extended hours period would be limited to the following activities:

- Use of loading zones along New South Head Road and Darling Point Road.
- During weekdays – prestart meetings, site safety inspections and general low noise generating construction works (between 6-7am)
- During Saturday afternoons (7am – 8am and 1pm – 5pm)– general construction activities.

For the morning extended hours periods (6am – 7am weekdays, 7am – 8am Saturdays), the primary activities undertaken will be associated with the loading zone and pre-start safety inspections. High noise generating works such as demolition, rock hammering, piling etc. is not proposed. The primary noise generating activities will therefore be related to:

- Truck movements to/from the loading zones.
- Use of crane for lifting materials.
- Use of personnel hoist for access to site.
- Other low noise generating activities, i.e. those which can be maintained within the noise management levels identified in the NSW EPA Interim Construction Noise Guideline.

For the extended hours on Saturday afternoons, general construction works are proposed, noting that specific activities may be limited pending to minimise noise impacts. Extended hours for the project are proposed to better reflect and adapt to the site-specific conditions in the vicinity of the construction works, for example during peak traffic flows. The extended hours will allow spreading activities out across a longer duration in order to minimise impacts during peak traffic flows, and minimising any ongoing impacts to surrounding residents.

3 CONSTRUCTION NOISE & VIBRATION REQUIREMENTS

3.1 SSD – 77608714 CONDITIONS

CONSTRUCTION NOISE LIMITS AND VIBRATION CRITERIA

D9. The Applicant must ensure construction vehicles (including concrete agitator trucks) do not arrive at the subject site or surrounding residential precincts outside of the construction hours of work outlined under this consent.

D10. The Applicant must implement, where practicable and without compromising the safety of construction staff or members of the public, audible movement alarms of a type that would minimise noise impacts on surrounding Sensitive Receivers.

D11. The Applicant must ensure that any work generating high noise impact (i.e. work exceeding a NML of LAeq 75dBA) as measured at any Sensitive Receiver is only undertaken in continuous blocks of no more than 3 hours, with at least a 1-hour respite between each block of work generating high noise impact, where the location of the work is likely to impact the same receivers. For the purposes of this condition 'continuous' includes any period during which there is less than 1 hour respite between ceasing and recommencing any of the work the subject of this condition.

D12. Vibration at any residence or structure outside the site caused by construction must be limited to:

- a) for structural damage, the latest version of DIN 4150-3 (1992-02) Structural vibration - Effects of vibration on structures (German Institute for Standardisation, 1999);
- b) for human exposure to vibration, the evaluation criteria set out in the Environmental Noise Management Assessing Vibration: a Technical Guideline (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2006) (as may be updated or replaced from time to time).

D13. Vibratory compactors must not be used within 30 metres of residential or heritage buildings unless vibration monitoring confirms compliance with the vibration criteria specified above. These limits apply unless otherwise outlined in the project specific CNVMP required by this consent.

HOURS OF CONSTRUCTION

D3. Construction, including the delivery of materials or machinery to and from the site, may only be carried out between the following hours:

- a) between 7am and 6pm, Monday to Friday; and
- b) between 8am and 1pm, Saturdays.

D4. No work may be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.

D5. Activities may be undertaken outside of these hours if required:

- a) by the Police or a public authority for the delivery of vehicles, plant or materials to and from the site; or
- b) in an emergency to avoid the loss of life, damage to property or to prevent environmental harm.

D6. Notification of activities undertaken in the circumstances in Condition D5 must be given to affected residents before undertaking the activities or as soon as is practical afterwards.

D7. Rock breaking, rock hammering, sheet piling, pile driving and similar activities may only be carried out between the following hours:

- a) 9am to 12pm, Monday to Friday;
- b) 2pm to 5pm Monday to Friday; and
- c) 9am to 12pm, Saturday.

3.2 PROPOSED HOURS OF WORK

It is proposed to modify condition D3 & D7 to allow the following hours of work.

Table 1 – Proposed Construction Hours

Day of Week	Activity	Current Hours	Proposed Extended Hours
Monday to Friday	Loading Zones	7am – 6pm	6am – 7am
	General Construction Works	7am – 6pm	No Change
Saturday	Loading Zones	8am – 1pm	7am – 8am 1pm – 6pm
	General Construction Works	8am – 1pm	
	Rock breaking, rock hammering, sheet piling, pile driving and similar activities.	9am – 12pm	2pm – 5pm

4 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

The nearest/potentially most impacted sensitive receivers surrounding the site representative of noise catchments have been identified and as summarised in the following table. An aerial photo of the site indicating nearby noise sensitive receivers and the catchment areas, and the ambient noise measurement locations is presented in Figure 2.

- Receiver **R1** – Residential flat buildings situated on the north at 3 Darling Point Road.
- Receiver **R2** – Residential flat buildings situated along the eastern common boundary of the project site.
- Receiver **H1** – Heritage building on the south western boundary of the project site.
- Receiver **S1** – Ascham School on the East along New South Head Road.
- Receiver **C1**: Commercial development along Darling Point Road on the west.
- Receiver **C2** and **C3** – Commercial development across New South Head Road.



Figure 2: Aerial view of the site location and surrounding land uses.

5 NOISE AND VIBRATION MANAGEMENT LEVEL

5.1 EPA INTERIM CONSTRUCTION NOISE GUIDELINE

The EPA Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) assessment requires:

- Determination of noise generation goals (based on ambient noise monitoring).
- Review of operational noise levels at nearby development.
- If necessary, recommendation of noise controls strategies in the event that compliance with noise emission goals is not possible.

EPA guidelines adopt differing strategies for noise control depending on the predicted noise level at the nearest receivers. As the surrounding receivers are Industrial, the following management levels applies.

For standard construction hours, as detailed in Condition D3 of the consent, the noise management level allows a 10 dB(A) exceedance of the rating background noise level. For works which occur outside of standard hours, as proposed as part of this modification, an exceedance of 5 dB(A) is allowable.

Background noise levels have been measured near to surrounding residential receivers, and are presented in the approved SSDA acoustic report – *136-148 New South Head Road, Edgecliff – Acoustics – Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (SSD-76855210 and SSD-77608714)*.

For the surrounding residential receivers there are two distinct noise environments, those exposed directly to New South Head Road, and those set back/elevated from the roadway (along Darling Point Road). The table below details the results of long term noise measurements for these receivers, and the resulting noise management levels for construction works.

Table 2– Summarised Noise Management Levels

Receivers	Noise Management Level – dB(A)$L_{eq}(15min)$ RBL + 5	Highly Noise Affected level dB(A)$L_{eq}(15min)$
R1 Residents North of Site 3 Darling Point Road, Darling Point	53	75
R2 Residents East of Site 154 – 180 Old South Head Road	64	75
Classrooms at schools and other educational institutions	45 (internal)	-
Commercial	70	-

Note that the proposed extended hours periods is outside of regular business/school hours, and impacts to the educational and commercial receivers have not been directly addressed. Notwithstanding, the adjacent residential uses are both closer to the worksite than these uses and have more stringent management levels. As such, mitigation measures to control noise impacts to these uses will also benefit nearby commercial uses, in the event they are operating at these times.

If noise levels exceeded the management levels identified in the table above, reasonable and feasible noise management techniques will be reviewed.

5.2 VIBRATION CRITERIA

Vibration caused by construction at any residence or structure outside the subject site must be limited to:

- For structural damage vibration, German Standard DIN 4150-3 *Structural Vibration: Effects of Vibration on Structures*; and
- For human exposure to vibration, the evaluation criteria presented in the British Standard BS 6472:1992 *Guide to Evaluate Human Exposure to Vibration in Buildings (1Hz to 80Hz)* for low probability of adverse comment.

5.2.1 Structure Borne Vibrations (Building Damage Criteria)

German Standard DIN 4150-3 (2016-12) provides vibration velocity guideline levels for use in evaluating the effects of vibration on structures. The criteria presented in DIN 4150-3 (2016-12) are presented in Table 3.

It is noted that the peak velocity is the value of the maximum of any of the three orthogonal component particle v-elocities as measured at the foundation, and the maximum levels measured in the x- and y-horizontal directions in the plane of the floor of the uppermost storey.

Table 3– DIN 4150-3 (2016-12) Safe Limits for Building Vibration

TYPE OF STRUCTURE		PEAK PARTICLE VELOCITY (mms ⁻¹)			
		At Foundation at a Frequency of			Plane of Floor of Uppermost Storey
		< 10Hz	10Hz to 50Hz	50Hz to 100Hz	All Frequencies
1	Buildings used in 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 use	5	5 to 15	15 to 20	15
3	Structures that because of their particular sensitivity to vibration, do not correspond to those listed in Lines 1 or 2 and have intrinsic value (e.g. buildings that are under a preservation order)	3	3 to 8	8 to 10	8

5.2.2 Assessing Amenity

The NSW EPA document “*Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline*” provides procedures for assessing tactile vibration and regenerated noise within potentially affected buildings and is used in the assessment of vibration impact on amenity.

Relevant criteria are presented below.

Table 4– EPA Recommended Vibration Criteria

		RMS acceleration Z-axis (m/s²)		RMS velocity Y-axis (m/s²)		Peak velocity X-axis (m/s²)	
Place	Time	Preferred	Maximum	Preferred	Maximum	Preferred	Maximum
Continuous Vibration							
Residences	Daytime	0.010	0.020	0.0071	0.014	0.0071	0.014
	Night-time	0.007	0.014	0.005	0.010	0.005	0.010
Impulsive Vibration							
Residences	Daytime	0.30	0.60	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.42
	Night-time	0.10	0.20	0.071	0.14	0.071	0.14

5.3 ACTIVITIES TO BE CONDUCTED AND THE ASSOCIATED NOISE LEVELS

Typically, the most significant sources of noise generated during a construction project will be excavation, civil and piling works. The length of each of these phases has been provided for this project are presented below.

- Bulk Excavation: [3 Months]
- Construction of the building: [28 Months]

A summary of sound power levels of major construction processes/equipment have been detailed in Table 5 below. Section 2 outlines the major works to be undertaken. The highest noise levels are likely to be generated during demolition and excavation of shale and stone.

With respect to construction noise, the impact on nearby development will be dependent on the activity in question and where on the site the activity is undertaken. The primary construction equipment and sound power levels associated with the works are as follows:

Table 5 - Sound Power Levels of the Proposed Equipment

Equipment / Process	Sound Power Level – dB(A)*
Use of Loading Zones / Hoist for Site Access	
Delivery Trucks	105
Luffing Crane (M390D)	110
Personnel Hoist	100
Bulk Excavation	
Rock Hammering	118
Excavator (Bucket)	105
Large Trucks	105
Construction	
Powered Hand Tools	95

***Noise levels take into account correction factors (for tonality, intermittency where necessary).**

The noise levels presented in the above table are derived from the following sources, namely:

- Table A1 of Australian Standard 2436-2010.
- Data held by this office from other similar studies.

Noise levels take into account correction factors (for tonality, intermittency where necessary).

5.4 NOISE PREDICTIONS

The predicted noise levels during excavation and construction will depend on:

- The activity undertaken.
- The distance between the work site and the receiver. The distance between the noise source and the receiver will vary depending on which end of the site the work is undertaken. For this reason, the predicted noise levels will be presented as a range.

Predicted noise levels are presented below. Predictions take into account the noise reduction as a result of distance, duration of use and screening where applicable.

NML – Noise Management Level

HNAL - Highly Noise Affected Level

Table 6 – Predicted Noise Generation to R1

Activity	Predicted Level – dB(A) L _{eq} (15min) (External Areas)	Comment
Use of Loading Zones / Hoist for Site Access		
Delivery Trucks	51-59	Delivery zones close to New South Head Road comply at all times. Vehicles within the tertiary loading/works zone proposed during Stage 2 of the project may marginally exceed NML's.
Luffing Crane (M390D)	66	Luffing crane expected to exceed NML's when used at maximum capacity. Silencing options may be investigated where feasible and within working limits.
Personnel Hoist	54-56	Marginal exceedance expected during persistent use.
Bulk Excavation		
Rock Hammering	72-80	Generally exceeds the noise management levels for the site. Respite periods would be recommended where rock hammering occurs.
Excavator (Bucket)	54-58	Generally meet NML's for the site, with minor significant exceedance only anticipated when working close to northern boundary.
Large Trucks (on site)	51-55	
Construction		
Powered Hand Tools	46-52	Expected to meet NML's

Table 7 – Predicted Noise Generation to R2

Activity	Predicted Level – dB(A) $L_{eq}(15min)$ (External Areas)	Comment
Use of Loading Zones / Hoist for Site Access		
Delivery Trucks	52-62	Achieves NML's
Luffing Crane (M390D)	66	Luffing crane expected to exceed NML's when used at maximum capacity. Silencing options may be investigated where feasible and within working limits.
Personnel Hoist	63	Achieves NML's
Bulk Excavation		
Rock Hammering	73-90	Generally exceeds the noise management levels for the site. Respite periods would be recommended where rock hammering occurs.
Excavator (Bucket)	70-81	Most significant exceedances occur when operated on the eastern portion of site. Recommend for truck loading to occur closer to western portion near loading zones to minimise noise impacts.
Large Trucks	52-62	Achieves NML's
Construction		
Large Trucks	52-62	Achieves NML's
Powered Hand Tools	50-62	Expected to meet NML's

5.5 DISCUSSION – NOISE

Noise during the extended hours periods generally meet or only marginally exceed the recommended noise management levels, with exceedances primarily related to works which are occurring close to the residential boundaries. All works are expected to be below the highly noise affected management level at all times. Mitigation of noise from rock hammering (and similar activities) undertaken during the extended hours period (Saturdays 2pm -5pm) is proposed through the use of a respite period from regular morning works, i.e. 12pm-2pm.

With respect to the minor exceedances, we note that this is with comparison to a lower noise management level adopted for the extended hours period (background + 5dB(A), compared with the standard background + 10dB(A)). When compared to the standard construction thresholds, all activities other than the luffing crane are anticipated to be below the noise management levels for the site.

We note that during the extended hours periods (6am – 7am and 1pm – 6pm), the ambient noise levels at receivers is the same as during regular construction hours. The ambient noise environment is dominated by heavy vehicle traffic which begins at approximately 5am, steadily rising after this. Between the hours of 6am and 7am, the ambient noise level is in many instances higher than later periods of either the morning or afternoon. In many instances, the noise levels from traffic would be equal to or greater than the contribution from traffic noise.

Similarly for the Saturday afternoon period, there is no change in the noise environment between the standard construction hours already approved under Condition D3, and the proposed hours to 6pm. Background noise levels in the area do not significantly alter until after the 10pm-12am period, indicating that there would be no increase in the audibility of construction noise during this period (as compared to during regular construction hours).

To illustrate the above, refer below table highlighting measured long term traffic and background measurements during the extended hours period. Note that the monitoring position detailed below is screened from traffic and would be most representative of the receivers in 3 Darling Point Road. For receivers along Old South Head Road, the same pattern is observed, with higher overall noise levels.

Table 8 – Measured Long Term Environmental Noise Levels (Darling Point Road Monitor)

Time Period	Background Noise Level	Traffic Noise Level	Comments
Weekdays (6am – 7am)	50 dB(A) $L_{90}(\text{period})$	58 dB(A) $L_{eq}(\text{period})$	Works during the extended hours period are generally at or above the regular hours noise levels. Impacts during the extended hours periods would therefore be equivalent to those during regular work hours.
Weekdays (7am – 6pm)	48 dB(A) $L_{90}(\text{period})$	55 dB(A) $L_{eq}(\text{period})$	
Saturdays (7am – 8am)	48 dB(A) $L_{90}(\text{period})$	57 dB(A) $L_{eq}(\text{period})$	
Saturdays (8am – 1pm)	49 dB(A) $L_{90}(\text{period})$	55 dB(A) $L_{eq}(\text{period})$	
Saturdays (1pm – 6pm)	49 dB(A) $L_{90}(\text{period})$	55 dB(A) $L_{eq}(\text{period})$	

Considering the masking effects from traffic, minor exceedances of the 'background + 5dB(A)' level are unlikely to represent significant impacts to acoustic amenity.

Notwithstanding the above, there are a number of reasonable and feasible mitigation measures which can be adopted during this period to further mitigate the effects of construction noise to sensitive receiver locations. These are further detailed in Section 6.

5.6 DISCUSSION - VIBRATION

No additional mitigation measures than as detailed for regular hours are required for the extended hours period.

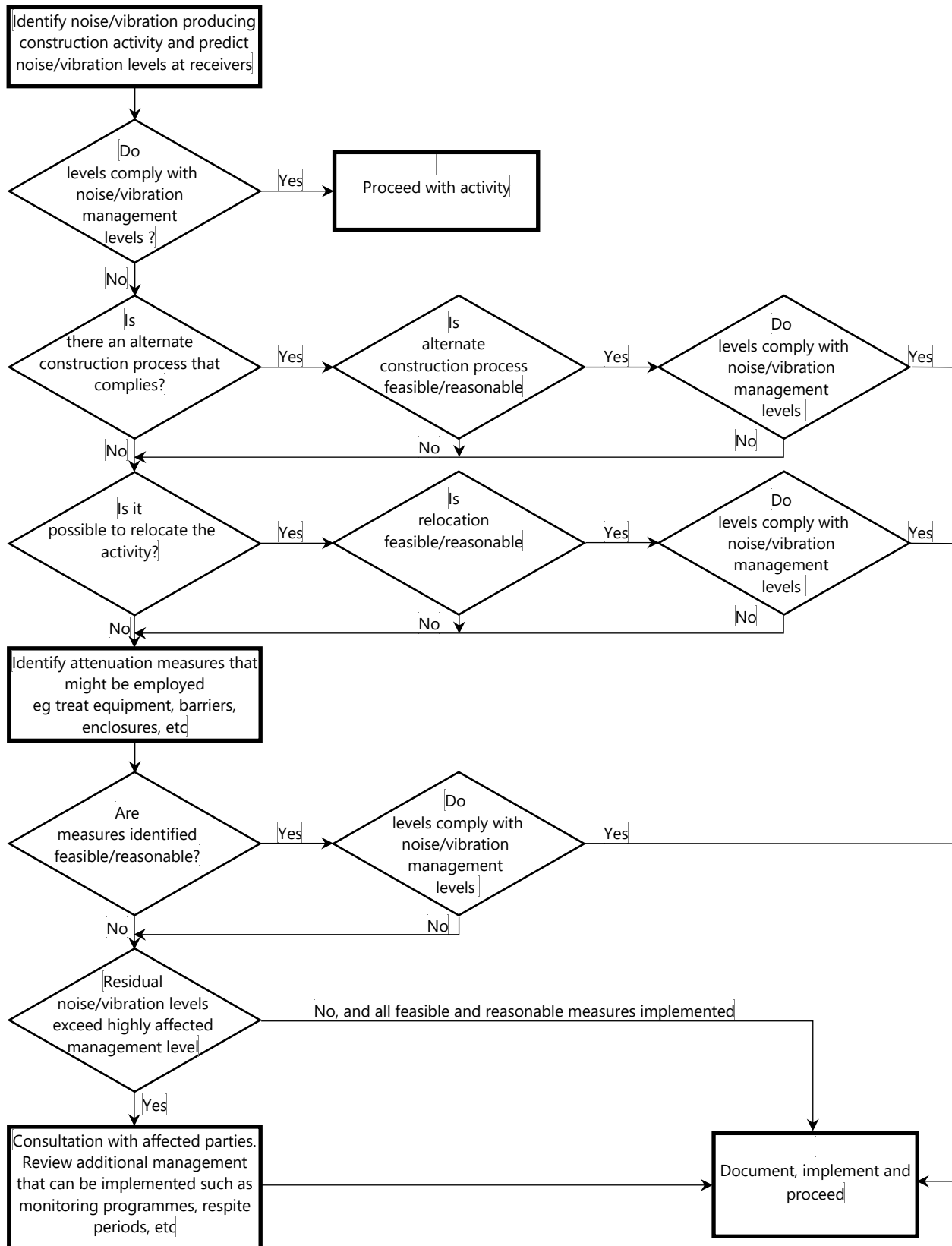
6 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the above assessment, and to mitigate any potential noise and vibration impacts from the development of 1DP we recommend the following management controls be implemented:

- Avoid undertaking noise intensive activities on site, particularly during the early morning extension. This period should generally be reserved for the delivery/loading of materials and orchestrating safe access to site.
- Noise mitigation measures for the crane should be investigated to determine if further noise reductions are feasible, within the operational limits of the crane.
- Works should be scheduled with the intention of minimising extended hours works close to the residential boundary (where feasible).
- The scheduling of construction activities should be undertaken to reasonably minimise noise and vibration impacts to all surrounding residents.
- Community consultation is proposed be undertaken throughout the construction process. In this regard regular email correspondence is proposed, using the registered database from previous community consultation processes. In particular, these should detail the extent and times of rock hammering which is planned to be undertaken.
- Materials handling/vehicles:
 - Trucks and forklifts in general use on site are to use a non-tonal reversing beacon where possible (subject to OH&S requirements) to minimise potential disturbance of surrounding receivers;
 - Avoid careless dropping of construction materials into empty trucks.
 - Trucks, trailers and delivery vehicles should, where feasible, turn off engines when idling to reduce noise impacts (unless required for concrete pumping or similar).
- Complaints handling:
 - An after hours contact number is displayed outside of the building site, so that in the event that surrounding development believes that a noise breach is occurring, they may contact the site.
 - In the event of complaint, the procedures outlined in Section 8 are adopted.
- Site Induction:
 - A copy of the Noise Management Plan is to be made available to contractors. The location of the Noise Management Plan should be advised in any site induction.

7 CONTROL OF CONSTRUCTION NOISE AND VIBRATION – PROCEDURAL STEPS

The flow chart presented below illustrates the process that should be followed in assessing construction activities.



Noise and Vibration Management Flow Chart

8 ADDITIONAL NOISE AND VIBRATION CONTROL METHODS

In the event of complaints, there are a number of noise mitigation strategies available which can be considered. The determination of appropriate noise control measures will be dependent on the particular activities and construction appliances. This section provides an outline of available methods.

8.1 ACOUSTIC BARRIER

Given the position of adjacent development, the installation of noise screens around the perimeter of the site boundary will provide a significant acoustic benefit towards the surrounding receivers, especially for the receivers along the south and east.

The placement of barriers at the source is generally only effective for static plant. Equipment which is on the move or working in rough or undulating terrain cannot be effectively attenuated by placing barriers at the source. Barriers can also be placed between the source and the receiver.

The degree of noise reduction provided by barriers is dependent on the amount by which line of sight can be blocked by the barrier. If the receiver is totally shielded from the noise source reductions of up to 15dB(A) can be affected. Where only partial obstruction of line of sight occurs, noise reductions of 5 to 8dB(A) may be achieved. Where no line of sight is obstructed by the barrier, generally no noise reduction will occur.

As barriers are used to provide shielding and do not act as an enclosure, the material they are constructed from should have a noise reduction performance that is approximately 10dB(A) greater than the maximum reduction provided by the barrier. In this case the use of a material such as 10mm or 15mm thick plywood (radiata plywood) would be acceptable for the barriers.

8.2 MATERIAL HANDLING

The installation of rubber matting over material handling areas can reduce the sound of impacts due to material being dropped by up to 20dB(A).

8.3 COMBINATION OF METHODS

In some cases it may be necessary that two or more control measures be implemented to minimise noise.

8.4 NOISE MONITORING TECHNIQUES

Noise monitoring may be undertaken in the event of a complaint. Where noise monitoring is undertaken (either by attended short-term measurements or long-term unattended noise monitoring), it should be conducted at a practical location representative of the impact to nearby noise sensitive receivers. Where this is not possible, noise measurements of construction processes should be taken such that noise levels can be accurately predicted to receivers. Any reporting of noise measurement results may include the following information:

- The date and time that the measurements were undertaken;
- The location of measurements, noise receivers and construction processes. A site map should be included for clarity.
- A description of the construction processes being undertaken during the measurement period.
- The measured noise construction noise levels, and the noise level at the façade of nearby receivers (if noise levels are predicted).
- A comparison to the NSW EPA Interim Construction Noise Guideline noise management levels.

9 DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS

Should ongoing complaints of excessive noise or vibration recommendations occur immediate measures shall be undertaken to investigate the complaint, the cause of the exceedances and identify the required changes to work practices.

If a noise complaint is received the complaint should be recorded. Any complaint form should list:

- The name and address of the complainant (if provided);
- The time and date the complaint was received;
- The nature of the complaint and the time and date the noise was heard;
- 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; and
- Summary of feedback to the complainant.

A permanent register of complaints should be held.

10 CONCLUSION

This report assesses the potential noise and vibration impacts from the proposed extended construction hours of the proposed development at 136-148 New South Head Road, Darling Point also known as One Darling Point project. The assessment uses the methodology contained within the EPA ICNG to determine appropriate noise and vibration management levels and identify those that are likely to impact nearby receivers.

The outcomes of the assessment have been used to prepare a management plan that should be adopted and refined to minimise impacts to the extent that is feasible and reasonable.

Please contact us should you have any further queries.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Washer', with a stylized, cursive script.

Acoustic Logic Pty Ltd

Alex Washer