



Jindabyne Education Campus

Barry Way Road Works Construction Noise and Vibration Management Sub Plan

Hansen Yuncken

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	Site Layout and Proposed Road Works	5
1.2	SSD Compliance	8
2	EXISTING ACOUSTIC ENVIRONMENT	10
3	PROJECT WORKING HOURS	11
4	NOISE AND VIBRATION CRITERIA	12
4.1	Construction Noise Objectives.....	12
4.1.1	NSW EPA (Former DECC) Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) 2009	12
4.2	Vibration Criteria	14
4.2.1	Vibration Criteria – Human Comfort.....	14
4.2.2	Vibration Criteria – Building Contents and Structure.....	16
4.2.3	Standard BS 7385 Part 2 - 1993.....	16
4.2.4	Standard DIN 4150 Part 3 - 1999.....	17
5	NOISE AND VIBRATION ASSESSMENT.....	18
5.1	Construction Noise Assessment.....	18
5.2	Predicted Construction Noise Levels	18
5.3	Construction Traffic Noise Assessment	22
5.4	Vibration Assessment.....	22
6	NOISE AND VIBRATION MANAGEMENT PLAN	23
6.1	Acoustic Management Procedures	23
6.1.1	Allocation of Noise Management Procedures	24
6.1.2	Noise Management to the Operational Jindabyne Education Campus.....	24
6.1.3	Allocation of Vibration Management Procedures	25
6.2	Site Specific Noise Mitigation Measures (including High Noise Affected Levels)	25
6.2.1	General Mitigation Measures.....	26
6.2.2	Noise Monitoring	26
6.2.3	Noise Mitigation Measures for Non-Residential Receivers.....	27
6.2.4	Alternate Equipment or Process	27
6.2.5	Acoustic Enclosures/Screening	27
6.3	Vibration Mitigation Measures	27
6.3.1	General Mitigation Measures.....	27
6.3.2	Vibration Monitoring	28
6.4	Noise and Vibration Monitoring	30
6.4.1	Enquiries and complaints management.....	30
6.4.2	Complaints management process.....	30
6.4.3	Complaints in common community languages	30
6.4.4	Community Notifications	31
6.4.5	Community Engagement	31
6.5	Complaints Management System	32
6.6	Contingency Plans	32

6.7	General Mitigation Measures (Australia Standard 2436-2010)	32
6.7.1	Additional Recommendations	32
6.7.2	Plant and Equipment	33
6.7.3	On Site Noise Mitigation	33
6.7.4	Work Scheduling	33
6.7.5	Source Noise Control Strategies	33
6.7.6	Miscellaneous Recommendations	33
7	CONCLUSION	34
	APPENDIX A: ACOUSTIC GLOSSARY	35
	APPENDIX B – BEN WHITE CV AND AAS MEMBERSHIP.....	37

TABLES

Table 1	SSD Compliance Table	9
Table 2	Presented Background Noise Levels - SLR including the <i>Jindabyne Primary and High Schools, SSDA Acoustic Report</i>	11
Table 3	NMLs for quantitative assessment at residences	13
Table 4	NMLs as basis for the acoustic assessment	14
Table 5	Continuous vibration acceleration criteria (m/s^2) 1 Hz-80 Hz	15
Table 6	Impulsive vibration acceleration criteria (m/s^2) 1 Hz-80 Hz	15
Table 7	Intermittent vibration impacts criteria ($\text{m/s}^{1.75}$) 1 Hz-80 Hz	15
Table 8	Transient vibration criteria as per standard BS 7385 Part 2 - 1993	16
Table 9	Structural damage criteria as per standard DIN 4150 Part 3 - 1999	17
Table 10	Summary of predicted sound power levels	18
Table 11	<u>Receiver 1</u> – Summary of preliminary predicted construction noise levels	19
Table 12	<u>Receiver 2</u> – Summary of predicted construction noise levels	19
Table 13	<u>Receiver 3</u> - Summary of predicted construction noise levels	20
Table 14	<u>Receiver 4</u> - Summary of predicted construction noise levels	20
Table 15	<u>Receiver 5</u> - Summary of predicted construction noise levels (future operating school)	21
Table 16	Recommended indicative safe working distances for vibration intensive plant	22
Table 17	Summary of mitigation procedures	23
Table 18	Allocation of noise management procedures – residential receivers	24
Table 19	Allocation of vibration management procedures	25
Table 20	Recommended Respite Periods	25
Table 21	Required Response to Vibration Events	28
Table 22	Required Response to Vibration Events	29

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Map, Measurement Locations and Surrounding Receivers	7
Figure 2	Proposed Barry Way Road Works	8
Figure 3	BS 7385 Part 2 – 1993, graph of transient vibration values for cosmetic damage	16
Figure 4	Required Community Notification Area	31

1 INTRODUCTION

Pulse White Noise Acoustics (PWNA) has been engaged to prepare a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Sub Plan (CNVMSP) for the construction activities to be undertaken as part of the Barry Way Road way Road Works and included as part of the Jindabyne Education Campus.

This construction noise and vibration management plan has been developed for the works associated with the required road works and included within the SSD-15788005 including Item B17 and C13.

This assessment has been undertaken based on the previously completed by SLR including the *Jindabyne Primary and High Schools, SSDA Acoustic Report* with reference: 610.30436-R01-v0.3 and dated 3 December 2021, which has been included in the project submission and details background noise levels at the site.

A glossary of acoustic terminology used throughout this report is included in Appendix A.

The author of this report is a director of Pulse White Noise Acoustics who is a member of the Australian Acoustic Society, details including Ben's CV and membership of the Australian Acoustic Society are included in Appendix B.

1.1 Site Layout and Proposed Road Works

The proposed development is for the construction of the Jindabyne Education Campus comprising a new primary school and a new high school at Jindabyne (the proposal). The proposal is located within the JSRC located at 207 Barry Way (the site) and will accommodate approximately 925 students with the capacity for expansion in the future.

The new primary school will be located generally in the northern portion of the site whilst the new high school will to the south of the site. While the schools are inherently separate identities, with separate student entries, opportunities for integration are provided in a central shared plaza with co-located school administration facilities. This outdoor learning space is activated by the school canteen (shared) and separate core facilities including the primary school hall and library, and the high school gym and library, and provides opportunities for shared community use.

The new primary school will provide for a Core 21 school. This will comprise of 20 home base units and 2 support learning units, administration and staff facilities, covered outdoor learning area (COLA), hall, staff and student amenities, out of school care facilities, library and special programs. Landscaped areas include active and passive open space play areas, and a games court.

The new high school will provide for a stream 2 high school. This is to comprise of 20 general/specialised learning spaces and support learning units, administration and staff facilities, covered outdoor learning area (COLA), hall, staff and student amenities, library, an agricultural learning unit. Landscaped areas include active and passive open space play areas, a sports field and multipurpose games courts.

The proposed roadworks included as par of this assessment includes the design, demolition and reinstatement of the existing road (Barry Way), construction of a new T-Intersection to access the new Jindabyne Education Campus to the north, construction of a new roundabout for access to the Jindabyne Education Campus and shared precinct areas to the south, construction net road access to Tinworth Drive and connecting access to the roundabout, associated stormwater works and existing service relocation.

Details of the Jindabyne Education precinct site are detailed in Figure 1 below.

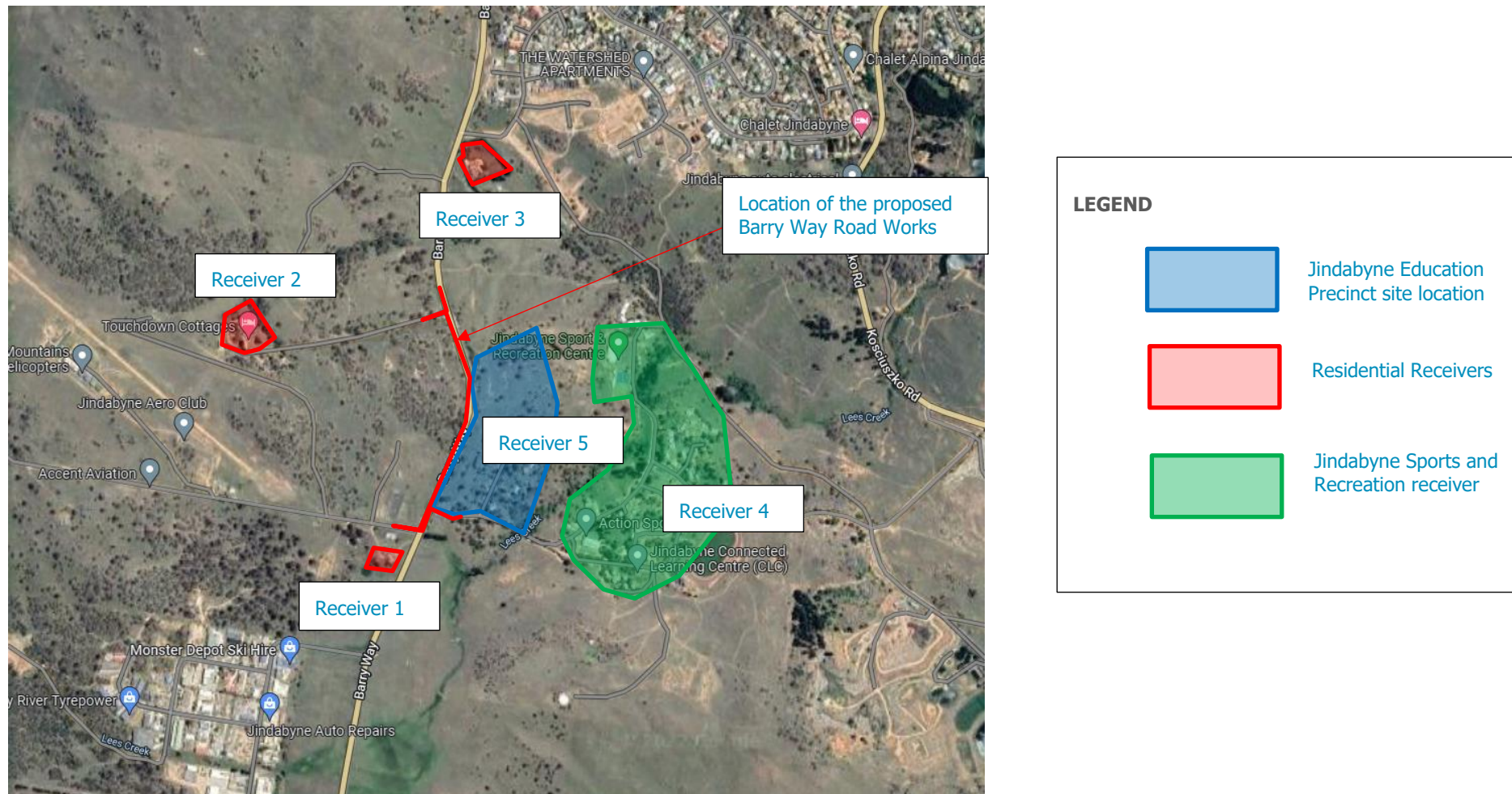
The works to be undertaken as part of the SSD-15788005.

The nearest sensitive receivers to the site including residential and a hotel receivers, including the following:

- Receiver 1:** Residential receiver to the South of the site at 218 Barry Way, Jindabyne, approximately 150m from the site.
- Receiver 2:** Hotel receiver located to the west of the site at 150 Barry Way, Jindabyne, approximately 500m from the site.
- Receiver 3:** Residential receiver to the North of the site at 103 Barry Way, Jindabyne, approximately 400m from the site.
- Receiver 4:** Jindabyne Sports and Recreation Centre located to the east of the site at 103 Barry Way, Jindabyne, approximately 150m from the site.
- Receiver 5:** The completed Jindabyne Campus School, which is to be operational during the period of the proposed road works associated on Barry Way.

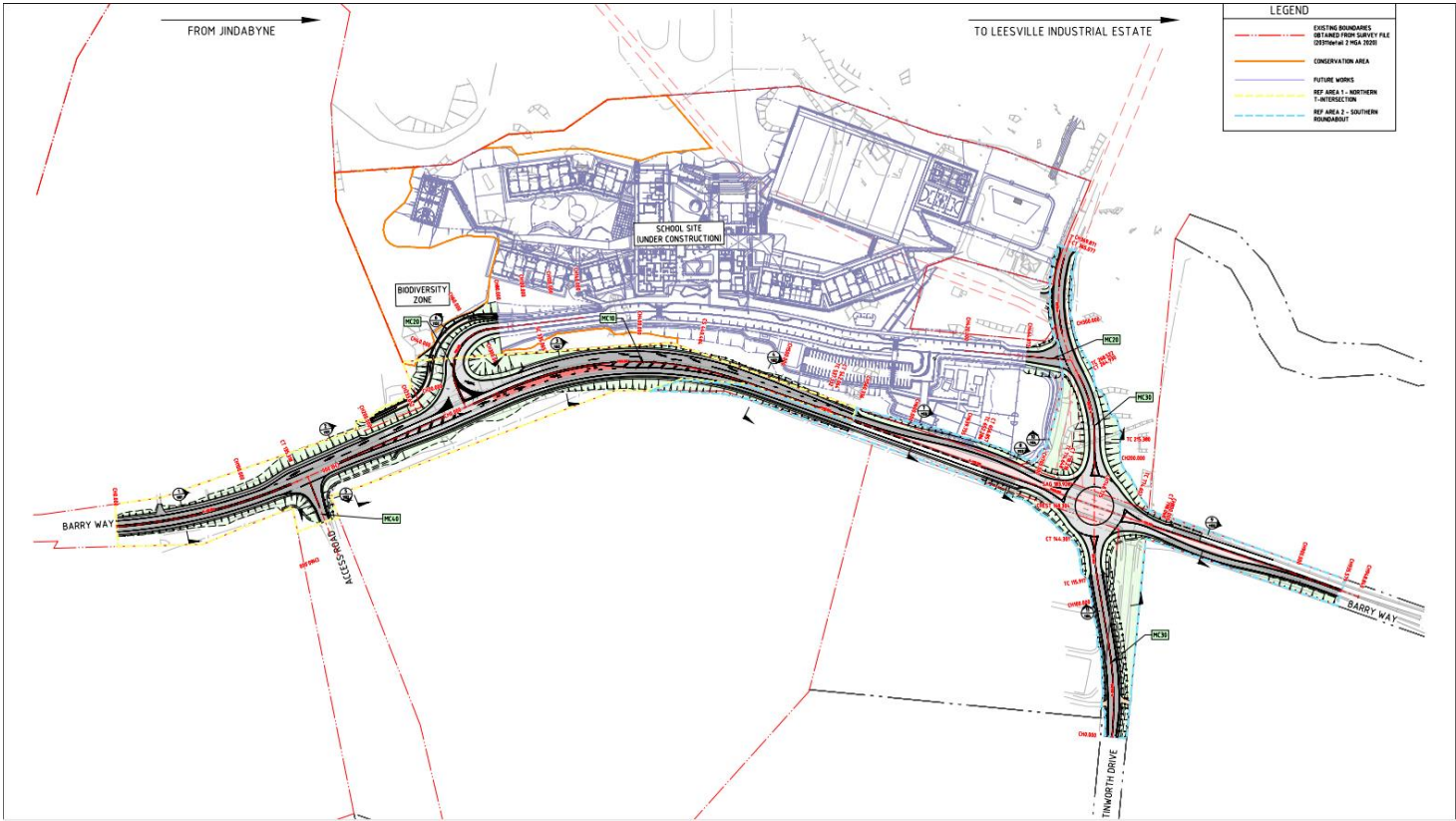
Details of the site location and surrounding receivers are detailed in following figure.

Figure 1 Site Map, Measurement Locations and Surrounding Receivers



Details of the proposed road works to be undertaken on Barry Way are detailed in the Figure below.

Figure 2 Proposed Barry Way Road Works



1.2 SSD Compliance

This report has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Item B17 of the project's conditions of consent. Details of conditions of consent and sections of the report which include the required items required by the consent are included in the table below.

Table 1 SSD Compliance Table

SSD Condition number	Requirement	Report Reference for Satisfaction
B17	<i>B17. The Construction Noise and Vibration Management Sub-Plan must address, but not be limited to, the following:</i>	-
(a)	<i>be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced noise expert;</i>	Ben White is a director of Pulse White Noise Acoustics, Ben's CV and membership of the Australian Acoustic Society is included in Appendix B.
(b)	<i>describe procedures for achieving the noise management levels in EPA's Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009);</i>	Sections 4.1
(c)	<i>describe the measures to be implemented to manage high noise generating works such as piling, in close proximity to sensitive receivers;</i>	Section 6.1 and 0
(d)	<i>include strategies that have been developed with the community for managing high noise generating works;</i>	Section 6.4.4 and Section 6.4.5.
(e)	<i>describe the community consultation undertaken to develop the strategies in condition B17(d);</i>	Section 6.4.2 and included in the project <i>Community Communication Strategy</i> .
(f)	<i>include a complaints management system that would be implemented for the duration of the construction; and</i>	Section 6.5
(g)	<i>include a program to monitor and report on the impacts and environmental performance of the development and the effectiveness of the implemented management measures in accordance with the requirements of condition B15</i>	Section 6.2.2 and Section 6.3.2
C13	<i>The development must be constructed to achieve the construction noise management levels detailed in the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009). 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 identified in the approved Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan.</i>	Section 4.1.1 and Section 6.1

2 EXISTING ACOUSTIC ENVIRONMENT

Environmental noise constantly varies in level with time. Therefore, it is necessary to measure noise in terms of quantifiable time periods with statistical descriptors. Typically environmental noise is measured over 15 minute periods and relevant statistical descriptors of the fluctuating noise are determined to quantify the measured level.

Noise (or sound) consists of minute fluctuations in atmospheric pressure capable of detection by human hearing. Noise levels are expressed in terms of decibels, abbreviated as dB or dBA, the "A" indicating that the noise levels have been frequency weighted to approximate the characteristics of normal human hearing. Because noise is measured using a logarithmic scale, 'normal' linear arithmetic does not apply, e.g. adding two sound sources of equal values result in an increase of 3 dB (i.e. 60 dBA plus 60 dBA results in 63 dBA). A change of 1 dB or 2 dB in the sound level is difficult for most people to detect, whilst a 3 dB – 5 dB change corresponds to a small but noticeable change in loudness. A 10 dB change roughly corresponds to a doubling or halving in loudness.

Specific acoustic terminology is used in this assessment report. An explanation of common acoustic terms is included in Appendix A.

This assessment has been undertaken based on the previously completed previously completed by SLR including the *Jindabyne Primary and High Schools, SSDA Acoustic Report* with reference: 610.30436-R01-v0.3 and dated 3 December 2021 which has been included in the projects SSD approvals. The background noise levels detailed in this report have been used as the basis of this report.

As part of the SLR including the *Jindabyne Primary and High Schools, SSDA Acoustic Report* background noise levels within the vicinity of the site have been assessed and are detailed in Section 2.1, table 2 of the report. The results detailed in the *SSDA Acoustic Report* have been used as the basis of this report and are summarised below.

The Rating Background Noise Level (RBL) is the background noise level used for assessment purposes and includes the 90th percentile of the daily background noise levels during each assessment period, being day, evening and night. The RBL LA90 (15minute) and LAeq noise levels which are presented within the SLR including the *Jindabyne Primary and High Schools, SSDA Acoustic Report* are detailed in the table below.

Table 2 Presented Background Noise Levels - SLR including the Jindabyne Primary and High Schools, SSDA Acoustic Report

Location	Daytime 7:00 am to 6:00 pm	Evening 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm	Night-time 10:00 pm to 7:00 am
	L _{A90} ¹ (dBA)	L _{A90} ¹ (dBA)	L _{A90} ¹ (dBA)
Location 1 – 70m East of Barry Way	37	30 ²	30 ²
Location 2 – 150m east of Barry Way	36	30 ²	30 ²
Location 3 – 50m east of Barry Way (the project site)	38	30 ²	30 ²
<p><i>Note 1: The L_{A90} noise level is representative of the "average minimum background sound level" (in the absence of the source under consideration), or simply the background level.</i></p> <p><i>Note 2: background noise levels based on the minimum levels as detailed in the EPA's Noise Policy for Industry.</i></p>			

3 PROJECT WORKING HOURS

Construction working hours to be undertaken on site include those detailed within the SSD-15788005, including Items C4 to C8, which include the following:

Construction Hours

- C4. Construction, including the delivery of materials to and from the site, may only be carried out between the following hours:
 - (a) between 7am and 6pm, Mondays to Fridays inclusive; and
 - (b) between 8am and 1pm, Saturdays.
 No work may be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.
- C5. Notwithstanding condition C4, provided noise levels do not exceed the existing background noise level plus 5dB, works may also be undertaken during the following hours:
 - (a) between 6pm and 7pm, Mondays to Fridays inclusive; and
 - (b) between 1pm and 4pm, Saturdays.
- C6. Construction activities may be undertaken outside of the hours in condition C4 (and C5) if required:
 - (a) by the Police or a public authority for the delivery of vehicles, plant or materials; or
 - (b) in an emergency to avoid the loss of life, damage to property or to prevent environmental harm; or
 - (c) where the works are inaudible at the nearest sensitive receivers; or
 - (d) for the delivery, set-up and removal of construction cranes, where notice of the crane-related works is provided to the Planning Secretary and affected residents at least seven days prior to the works; or
 - (e) where a variation is approved in advance in writing by the Planning Secretary or her nominee if appropriate justification is provided for the works.
- C7. Notification of such construction activities as referenced in condition C6 must be given to affected residents before undertaking the activities or as soon as is practical afterwards.
- C8. Rock breaking, rock hammering, sheet piling, pile driving and similar activities may only be carried out between the following hours:

- (a) 8am to 12pm, Monday to Friday;
- (b) 1pm to 5pm Monday to Friday; and
- (c) 9am to 12pm, Saturday.

4 NOISE AND VIBRATION CRITERIA

Relevant noise and vibration criteria for construction activities are detailed below.

4.1 Construction Noise Objectives

Relevant construction noise objectives applicable to this project are outlined below.

4.1.1 NSW EPA (Former DECC) Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) 2009

Noise objective for construction and demolition activities are discussed in the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (ICNG). The ICNG also recommends procedures to address potential impacts of construction noise on residences and other sensitive land uses. The main objectives of the ICNG are summarised as follows:

- Promote a clear understanding of ways to identify and minimise noise from construction works;
- Focus on applying all “feasible” and “reasonable” work practices to minimise construction noise impacts;
- Encourage construction to be undertaken only during the recommended standard hours unless approval is given for works that cannot be undertaken during these hours;
- Streamline the assessment and approval stages and reduce time spent dealing with complaints at the project implementation stage; and
- Provide flexibility in selecting site-specific feasible and reasonable work practices in order to minimise noise impacts.

The ICNG contains a quantitative assessment method which is applicable to this project. Guidance levels are given for airborne noise at residences and other sensitive land uses.

The quantitative assessment method involves predicting noise levels at sensitive receivers and comparing them with the Noise Management Levels (NMLs). The NML affectation categories for residential receivers have been reproduced from the guideline and are listed in the Table 3 below.

Table 3 NMLs for quantitative assessment at residences

Time of Day	Noise Management Level $L_{Aeq}(15\text{minute})^{1,2}$	How to Apply
Recommended standard hours: Monday to Friday 7 am to 6 pm Saturday 8 am to 1 pm No work on Sundays or public holidays	Noise affected RBL + 10 dB	<p>The noise affected level represents the point above which there may be some community reaction to noise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the predicted or measured $L_{Aeq}(15\text{minute})$ is greater than the noise affected level, the proponent should apply all feasible and reasonable work practices to meet the noise affected level. The proponent should also inform all potentially impacted residents of the nature of works to be carried out, the expected noise levels and duration, as well as contact details.
	Highly noise affected 75 dBA	<p>The highly noise affected level represents the point above which there may be strong community reaction to noise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where noise is above this level, the relevant authority (consent, determining or regulatory) may require respite periods by restricting the hours that the very noisy activities can occur, taking into account: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Times identified by the community when they are less sensitive to noise (such as before and after school for works near schools, or mid-morning or mid-afternoon for works near residences. If the community is prepared to accept a longer period of construction in exchange for restrictions on construction times.
Outside the recommended standard hours above	Noise affected RBL + 5 dB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strong justification would typically be required for works outside the recommended standard hours. The proponent should apply all feasible and reasonable work practices to meet the noise affected level. Where all feasible and reasonable practices have been applied and noise is more than 5 dB above the noise affected level, the proponent should notify the community.

Note 1 Noise levels apply at the property boundary that is most exposed to construction noise, and at a height of 1.5 m above ground level. If the property boundary is more than 30 m from the residence, the location for measuring or predicting noise levels is at the most noise-affected point within 30 m of the residence. Noise levels may be higher at upper floors of the noise affected residence.

Note 2 The RBL is the overall single-figure background noise level measured in each relevant assessment period (during or outside the recommended standard hours). The term RBL is described in detail in the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (EPA 2000).

Construction noise levels at other noise receivers are outlined below:

- Construction noise levels within classrooms other educational institutions is not recommended to exceed 45dBA $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ when measured internally.
- Construction noise levels at offices and retail outlets are not recommended to exceed 70dBA $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ when measured externally.

Based on the measured background noise levels summarised in Section 0, and the NMLs outlined above, the construction noise criteria to be used in this assessment are listed in Table 4.

Table 4 NMLs as basis for the acoustic assessment

Receiver Types	NML, dB L _{Aeq} (15minute)		
	<u>Standard Hours</u> Monday to Friday: 7:00am to 6:00pm Saturday: 8:00am to 1:00pm		<u>Outside Standard Hours</u> All hours not listed in the adjacent column.
Residential Receivers	<u>NAFL: 46</u> (RBL (36) + 10dB)	<u>HNAL: 75</u>	RBL + 5dB
Educational Receivers	<u>40 dB(A) interannly</u>		-

4.2 Vibration Criteria

Effects of ground borne vibration on buildings may be segregated into the following three categories:

- Human comfort – vibration in which the occupants or users of the building are inconvenienced or possibly disturbed.
- Effects on building contents – where vibration can cause damage to fixtures, fittings and other non-building related objects.
- Effects on building structures – where vibration can compromise the integrity of the building or structure itself.

4.2.1 Vibration Criteria – Human Comfort

Vibration effects relating specifically to the human comfort aspects of the project are taken from AV-TG. This type of impact can be further categorised and assessed using the appropriate criterion as follows:

- Continuous vibration – from uninterrupted sources.
- Impulsive vibration – up to three instances of sudden impact e.g., dropping heavy items, per monitoring period.
- Intermittent vibration – such as from drilling, compacting or activities that would result in continuous vibration if operated continuously.

Table 5 Continuous vibration acceleration criteria (m/s²) 1 Hz-80 Hz

Location	Assessment period	Preferred Values		Maximum Values	
		z-axis	x- and y-axis	z-axis	x- and y-axis
Critical working areas (e.g. hospital operating theatres, precision laboratories)	Day or night-time	0.0050	0.010	0.10	0.20
Residences	Daytime	0.010	0.0071	0.020	0.014
	Night-time	0.007	0.005	0.014	0.010
Offices, schools, educational institutions and places of worship	Day or night-time	0.020	0.014	0.040	0.028
		0.04	0.029	0.080	0.058
Workshops	Day or night-time	0.04	0.029	0.080	0.058

Table 6 Impulsive vibration acceleration criteria (m/s²) 1 Hz-80 Hz

Location	Assessment period	Preferred Values		Maximum Values	
		z-axis	x- and y-axis	z-axis	x- and y-axis
Critical working areas (e.g. hospital operating theatres, precision laboratories)	Day or night-time	0.0050	0.010	0.10	0.20
Residences	Daytime	0.30	0.21	0.60	0.42
	Night-time	0.10	0.071	0.20	0.14
Offices, schools, educational institutions and places of worship	Day or night-time	0.64	0.46	1.28	0.92
Workshops	Day or night-time	0.64	0.46	1.28	0.92

Table 7 Intermittent vibration impacts criteria (m/s^{1.75}) 1 Hz-80 Hz

Location	Daytime		Night-time	
	Preferred Values	Maximum Values	Preferred Values	Maximum Values
Critical working areas (e.g. hospital operating theatres, precision laboratories)	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20
Residences	0.20	0.40	0.13	0.26
Offices, schools, educational institutions and places of worship	0.40	0.80	0.40	0.80
Workshops	0.80	1.60	0.80	1.60

4.2.2 Vibration Criteria – Building Contents and Structure

The vibration effects on the building itself are assessed against international standards as follows:

- For transient vibration: British Standard BS 7385: Part 2-1993 "*Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings Part 2: Guide to damage levels from ground borne vibration*" (BSI 1993); and
- For continuous or repetitive vibration: German DIN 4150: Part 3 – 1999 "*Effects of Vibration on Structure*" (DIN 1999).

4.2.3 Standard BS 7385 Part 2 - 1993

For transient vibration, as discussed in standard BS 7385 Part 2-1993, the criteria are based on peak particle velocity (mm/s) which is to be measured at the base of the building. These are summarised below.

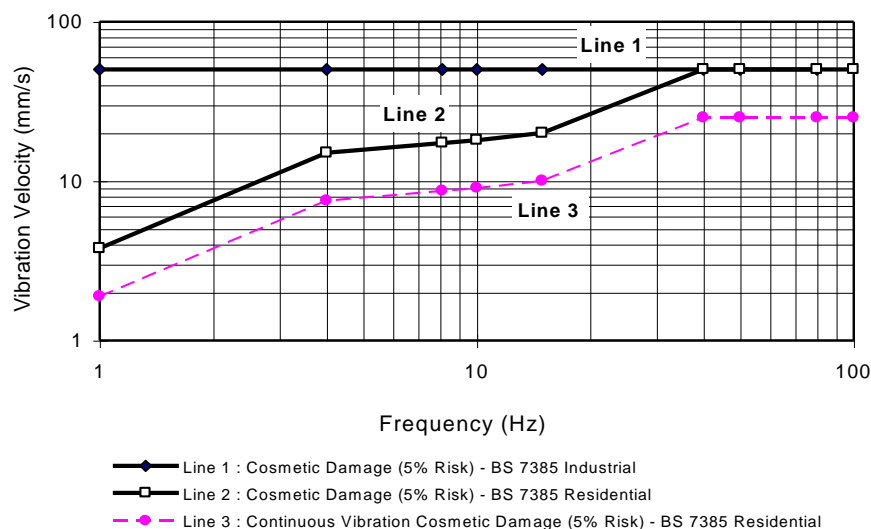
Table 8 Transient vibration criteria as per standard BS 7385 Part 2 - 1993

Line in Figure 3	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

Standard BS 7385 Part 2 – 1993 states that the values in Table 8 relate to transient vibration which does not cause resonant responses in buildings.

Where the dynamic loading caused by continuous vibration events is such that it results in dynamic magnification due to resonance (especially at the lower frequencies where lower guide values apply), then the values in Table 8 may need to be reduced by up to 50% (refer to Line 3 in Figure 3).

Figure 3 BS 7385 Part 2 – 1993, graph of transient vibration values for cosmetic damage





In the lower frequency region where strains associated with a given vibration velocity magnitude are higher, the recommended values corresponding to Line 2 are reduced. Below a frequency of 4 Hz, where a high displacement is associated with the relatively low peak component particle velocity value, a maximum displacement of 0.6 mm (zero to peak) is recommended. This displacement is equivalent to a vibration velocity of 3.7 mm/s at 1 Hz.

The standard also states that minor damage is possible at vibration magnitudes which are greater than twice those given in Table 8, and major damage to a building structure may occur at values greater than four times the tabulated values.

Fatigue considerations are also addressed in the standard and it is concluded that unless the calculation indicates that the magnitude and number of load reversals is significant (in respect of the fatigue life of building materials) then the values in Table 8 should not be reduced for fatigue considerations.

4.2.4 Standard DIN 4150 Part 3 - 1999

For continuous or repetitive vibration, standard DIN 4150 Part 3-1999 provides criteria based on values for peak particle velocity (mm/s) measured at the foundation of the building; these are summarised in Table 9. The criteria are frequency dependent and specific to particular categories of structures.

Table 9 Structural damage criteria as per standard DIN 4150 Part 3 - 1999

Type of Structure	Peak Component Particle Velocity, mm/s			Vibration of horizontal plane of highest floor at all frequencies
	Vibration at the foundation at a frequency of 1 Hz 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
Dwellings and buildings of similar design and/or use	5	5 to 15	15 to 20	15
Structures that, because of their sensitivity to vibration, do not correspond to those listed in lines 1 and 2 and are of great intrinsic value (e.g. buildings that are under a preservation order)	3	3 to 8	8 to 10	8
<i>Note 1: For frequencies above 100Hz, at least the values specified in this column shall be applied.</i>				

5 NOISE AND VIBRATION ASSESSMENT

5.1 Construction Noise Assessment

Sound power levels have been predicted for the construction tasks identified in the project program. The equipment anticipated for use in each task is based on previous project experience. The sound power levels for the equipment likely to be used for each of the listed tasks are provided in Table 10 below.

Table 10 Summary of predicted sound power levels

Tasks	Equipment	Sound Power Levels (dBA re 1pW)	Aggregate Sound Power Level per Task (dBA re 1pW)
External Road Works	Bulldozers	114	120
	Excavator	112	
	Road Laying Equipment	110	
	Vibration Rollers	110	
	Concrete agitator truck	108	
	Saw cutter ¹	104	
	Dump truck ¹	104	
	Concrete saw ¹	114	
	Power hand tools	109	

Note 1: An assumed time correction has been applied, this being 5 minutes of operation in any 15-minute interval.

5.2 Predicted Construction Noise Levels

Predicted construction noise levels are presented below for each of the surrounding receivers in accordance with the NSW EPA ICNG.

Note:

- Predicted noise levels presented below are given in a range, this includes the expected minimums as well as the maximums.
- With regards to the maximum noise levels in the range, these are typically experienced when plant/works are within close proximity to a boundary. In our experience whilst these levels above NML's and considered intrusive they will only occur for a short time and is not a representation of noise levels during the entire construction period.

**Table 11 Receiver 1 – Summary of preliminary predicted construction noise levels**

Phase	Activity	Aggregate Sound Power Level (dBA re 1pW)	Predicted <u>Individual</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Predicted <u>Combined</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Criteria dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Summary of Result
Barry Way Road Works	Mobile crane	120	49 to 58	58 to 66	<u>Standard Construction Hours</u> 36 + 10 = 46 <u>Highly Noise Affected Level</u> Standard Construction Hours 75	Works indicatively predicted to have the potential to exceed the noise management levels. Mitigations of construction noise required to be undertaken including management and measures detailed in Section 6 of this report.
	Power hand tools		52 to 60			
	Semi Rigid Vehicle		50 to 58			
	Excavator		50 to 58			
	Handheld jack hammer		48 to 56			
	Dump truck		39 to 48			
	Concrete saw		39 to 48			
	Skid steer		49 to 58			
	Power hand tools		49 to 57			

Table 12 Receiver 2 – Summary of predicted construction noise levels

Phase	Activity	Aggregate Sound Power Level (dBA re 1pW)	Predicted <u>Individual</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Predicted <u>Combined</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Criteria dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Summary of Result
Barry Way Road Works	Mobile crane	120	43 to 52	52 to 60	<u>Standard Construction Hours</u> 36 + 10 = 46 <u>Highly Noise Affected Level</u> Standard Construction Hours 75	Works indicatively predicted to have the potential to exceed the noise management levels. Mitigations of construction noise required to be undertaken including management and measures detailed in Section 6 of this report.
	Power hand tools		46 to 54			
	Semi Rigid Vehicle		44 to 52			
	Excavator		44 to 52			
	Handheld jack hammer		42 to 50			
	Dump truck		33 to 42			
	Concrete saw		33 to 42			
	Skid steer		43 to 52			
	Power hand tools		43 to 51			

**Table 13 Receiver 3 - Summary of predicted construction noise levels**

Phase	Activity	Aggregate Sound Power Level (dBA re 1pW)	Predicted <u>Individual</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Predicted <u>Combined</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Criteria dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Summary of Result
Barry Way Road Works	Mobile crane	120	43 to 52	52 to 60	<u>Standard Construction Hours</u> 36 + 10 = 46 <u>Highly Noise Affected Level</u> Standard Construction Hours 75	Works indicatively predicted to have the potential to exceed the noise management levels. Mitigations of construction noise required to be undertaken including management and measures detailed in Section 6 of this report.
	Power hand tools		46 to 54			
	Semi Rigid Vehicle		44 to 52			
	Excavator		44 to 52			
	Handheld jack hammer		42 to 50			
	Dump truck		33 to 42			
	Concrete saw		33 to 42			
	Skid steer		43 to 52			
	Power hand tools		43 to 51			

Table 14 Receiver 4 - Summary of predicted construction noise levels

Phase	Activity	Aggregate Sound Power Level (dBA re 1pW)	Predicted <u>Individual</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Predicted <u>Combined</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Criteria dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Summary of Result
Barry Way Road Works	Mobile crane	120	44 to 53	53 to 61	<u>Standard Construction Hours</u> 36 + 10 = 46 <u>Highly Noise Affected Level</u> Standard Construction Hours 75	Works indicatively predicted to have the potential to exceed the noise management levels. Mitigations of construction noise required to be undertaken including management and measures detailed in Section 6 of this report.
	Power hand tools		47 to 55			
	Semi Rigid Vehicle		45 to 53			
	Excavator		45 to 53			
	Handheld jack hammer		44 to 51			
	Dump truck		34 to 43			
	Concrete saw		34 to 43			
	Skid steer		45 to 53			
	Power hand tools		44 to 52			


Table 15 Receiver 5 - Summary of predicted construction noise levels (future operating school)

Phase	Activity	Aggregate Sound Power Level (dBA re 1pW)	Predicted <u>Individual</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Predicted <u>Combined</u> Noise Level at Receiver dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Criteria dBA L _{Aeq} 15 minutes	Summary of Result
Barry Way Road Works	Mobile crane	120	54 to 63	63 to 71 (53-61 internally)	<u>Standard Construction Hours</u> 36 + 10 = 46 <u>Highly Noise Affected Level</u> Standard Construction Hours 75	Works indicatively predicted to have the potential to exceed the noise management levels. Mitigations of construction noise required to be undertaken including management and measures detailed in Section 6 of this report.
	Power hand tools		57 to 65			
	Semi Rigid Vehicle		55 to 63			
	Excavator		55 to 63			
	Handheld jack hammer		54 to 61			
	Dump truck		44 to 53			
	Concrete saw		44 to 53			
	Skid steer		55 to 63			
	Power hand tools		54 to 62			

5.3 Construction Traffic Noise Assessment

For existing residences and other sensitive land uses affected by additional traffic on existing roads, the NSW *Road Noise Policy (RNP)* states that for noise associated with increased road traffic generated by land use developments, any increase in the total traffic noise level should be limited to 2 dB during both day and night-time periods. An increase of 2 dB represents a minor impact that is considered barely perceptible to the average person.

It is proposed that the construction traffic would access the site via Barry Way to the east of the site. All construction traffic will access the site and use the surrounding roadways in accordance with the site Construction Management plan.

5.4 Vibration Assessment

In order to maintain compliance with the human comfort vibration criteria discussed in Section 4.2, it is recommended that the indicative safe distances listed in table below should be maintained. These indicative safe distances should be validated prior to the start of construction works by undertaking measurements of vibration levels generated by construction and demolition equipment by the contractor.

Additionally, any vibration levels should be assessed in accordance with the criteria discussed in Section 4.2.

Table 16 Recommended indicative safe working distances for vibration intensive plant

Plant	Rating / Description	Safe Working Distances (m)	
		Cosmetic Damage (BS 7385: Part 2 DIN 4150: Part 3)	Human Comfort (AVTG)
Vibratory roller	< 50 kN (Typically 1 – 2 tonnes)	5	15 – 20
	< 100 kN (Typically 2 – 4 tonnes)	6	20
	< 200 kN (Typically 4 – 6 tonnes)	12	40
	< 300 kN (Typically 7 – 13 tonnes)	15	100
	> 300 kN (Typically more than 13 tonnes)	20	100
Small hydraulic hammer	300 kg, typically 5 – 12 tonnes excavator	2	7
Medium hydraulic hammer	900 kg, typically 12 – 18 tonnes excavator	7	23
Large hydraulic hammer	1600 kg, typically 18 – 34 tonnes excavator	22	73
Vibratory pile driver	Sheet piles	2 – 20	20
Jackhammer	Hand held	1	Avoid contact with structure and steel reinforcements

Based on the location of the surrounding receivers compliance with the recommended safe working distances for the proposed construction activities is expected to be achieved.

6 NOISE AND VIBRATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Acoustic Management Procedures

Table 17 below summarises the management procedures recommended for airborne noise and vibration impact. These procedures are also further discussed in the report as well as recommended mitigation measures. Hence, where applicable, links to further references are provided in Table 17.

Table 17 Summary of mitigation procedures

Procedure	Abbreviation	Description	Further Reference
General Management Measures	GMM	Introduce best-practice general mitigation measures in the workplace which are aimed at reducing the acoustic impact onto the nearest affected receivers.	Refer to Section 6 For noise impact, also refer to Section 6.1 For vibration impact, also refer to Section 6.3.1
Project Notification	PN	Issue project updates to stakeholders, discussing overviews of current and upcoming works. Advanced warning of potential disruptions can be included. Content and length to be determined on a project-by-project basis.	Refer to Section 6.
Verification Monitoring	V	Monitoring to comprise attended or unattended acoustic surveys. The purpose of the monitoring is to confirm measured levels are consistent with the predictions in the acoustic assessment, and to verify that the mitigation procedures are appropriate for the affected receivers. If the measured levels are higher than those predicted, then the measures will need to be reviewed and the management plan will need to be amended.	For noise impact, refer to Section 6 and Section 6.2.3. For vibration impact, refer to Section 6.3
Complaints Management System	CMS	Implement a management system which includes procedures for receiving and addressing complaints from affected stakeholders	Refer to Section 6.5
Specific Notification	SN	Individual letters or phone calls to notify stakeholders that noise levels are likely to exceed noise objectives. Alternatively, contractor could visit stakeholders individually in order to brief them in regards to the noise impact and the mitigation measures that will be implemented.	Refer to Section 6.
Respite Offer	RO	Offer provided to stakeholders subjected to an ongoing impact.	-
Alternative Construction Methodology	AC	Contractor to consider alternative construction options that achieve compliance with relevant criteria. Alternative option to be determined on a case-by-case basis. It is recommended that the selection of the alternative option should also be determined by considering the assessment of on-site measurements (refer to Verification Monitoring above).	-

The application of these procedures is in relation to the exceedances over the relevant criteria. For airborne noise, the criteria are based on NMLs. The allocation of these procedures is discussed in Section 6.1.1

For vibration, the criteria either correspond to human comfort, building damage or scientific and medical equipment. The application of these procedures is discussed in Section 6.1.3.

6.1.1 Allocation of Noise Management Procedures

For residences, the management procedures have been allocated based on noise level exceedances at the affected properties, which occur over the designated NMLs (refer to section 4.1). The allocation of these procedures is summarised in Table 18 below.

Table 18 Allocation of noise management procedures – residential receivers

Construction Hours	Exceedance over NML (dB)	Management Procedures (see definition above)
Approved Construction Hours	0 - 3	GMM
Mon – Fri: 7:00 am to 6:00 pm	4 - 10	GMM, PN, V ¹ , CMS, AC
Sat: 8:00 am – 1:00 pm	> 10	GMM, PN, V, CMS, SN, AC
Standard Hours	0 - 10	GMM, AC
Mon – Fri: 7:00 am to 8:00 am	11 - 20	GMM, PN, V ¹ , CMS, AC
Sat: 7:00 am to 8:00 am	> 20	GMM, PN, V, CMS, SN, RO, AC
<i>Notes</i>		
1. Verification monitoring to be undertaken upon complaints received from affected receivers		

Please note the following regarding the allocation of these procedures:

- In addition to the above the projects *Conditions of Consent* require works to include the following:
 - Rock Breaking, rock hammering, sheet piling, pile driving and similar activities may only be carried out between the following hours:
 - 8am to 12 midday – Monday to Friday.
 - 1 pm to 5pm – Monday to Friday.
 - 9am to 12 midday – Saturday's.
- The exceedances have been estimated as part of the acoustic assessment, and these are summarised in Section 5.2.
- The allocation of procedures is based on the assumptions used for noise level predictions (refer to Section 5.1 and 5.2). Consequently, these allocations can be further refined once additional details of the construction program become available.

6.1.2 Noise Management to the Operational Jindabyne Education Campus

As part of the proposed roadworks along Barry Way are to be undertaken, including the following requirements:

- Communication with the school such that noise sensitive periods such as exams, presentations and performances can be identified and high noise generating activities mitigated or restricted during these times.
- During periods when exams are to be undertaken communication with the school should be undertaken prior to the exam period such that the exams can be located in rooms located with the maximum distance from the scheduled works on Barry Way.
 - If required high noise emitting equipment should be restricted during exam periods in conjunction with the Jindabyne Education Campus.

6.1.3 Allocation of Vibration Management Procedures

Table 19 below summarises the vibration management procedures to be adopted based on exceedance scenarios (i.e., whether the exceedance occurs over human comfort criteria, building damage criteria, or criteria for scientific and medical equipment). Please note these management procedures apply for any type of affected receiver (i.e., for residences as well as non-residential receivers).

Table 19 Allocation of vibration management procedures

Construction Hours	Exceedance Scenario	Management Procedures
Approved Construction Hours	Over human comfort criteria (refer to Section 4.2)	GMM, PN, V, RO
	Over building damage criteria (refer to Section 4.2)	GMM, V, AC
Outside Standard Hours	Over human comfort criteria (refer to Section 4.2)	GMM, SN, V, RO, CMS
	Over building damage criteria (refer to Section 4.2)	GMM, V, AC

The use of vibration rollers as part of the works are required to comply with the requirements of Item C17 of the SSD conditions which includes the following:

- C17. Vibratory compactors must not be used closer than 30 metres from residential buildings unless vibration monitoring confirms compliance with the vibration criteria specified in condition C16.

6.2 Site Specific Noise Mitigation Measures (including High Noise Affected Levels)

Predicted noise levels outlined in section 5.2 indicate exceedances above the Noise Management Levels (NMLs) as well as the Highly Noise Affected Level (HNAL) when in proximity to a boundary. To militate against any exceedances, the site will need to introduce periods of respite for activities which are creating noise levels above the HNAL and including activities such as piling, hydraulic hammering and the like (i.e. greater than 75dBA). See below.

Table 20 Recommended Respite Periods

Monday to Friday	Saturday
Prior to 8:00am – No noisy works (<u>Respite Period</u>)	Prior to 9:00am – No noisy works (<u>Respite Period</u>)
8:00am to 12:00pm – Works	9:00am to 12:00pm – Works
12:00pm to 1:00pm – No noisy works (<u>Respite Period</u>)	After 12:00pm – No noisy works (<u>Respite Period</u>)
1:00pm to 5:00pm – Works	
After 5pm – No noisy works (<u>Respite Period</u>)	

Details of the required respite time include above are based on the requirements of the project SSD approval.

It is noted that based on the predictions of noise emissions from construction activities High Noise Affected Levels are not expected to results at the surrounding receivers.

6.2.1 General Mitigation Measures

The contractor will, where reasonable and feasible, apply best practice noise mitigation measures. These measures shall include the following:

- Maximising the offset distance between plant items and nearby noise sensitive receivers.
- Preventing noisy plant working simultaneously and adjacent to sensitive receivers.
- Minimising consecutive works in the same site area.
- Orienting equipment away from noise sensitive areas.
- Carrying out loading and unloading away from noise sensitive areas.

In order to minimise noise impacts during the works, the contractor will take all reasonable and feasible measures to mitigate noise effects.

The contractor will also take reasonable steps to control noise from all plant and equipment. Examples of appropriate noise control include efficient silencers and low noise mufflers.

Construction works are to be conducted in accordance with the Conditions of Consent, which includes item C15 and include the following:

The Applicant must implement, where practicable and without compromising the safety of construction staff and members of the public, the use of 'quackers' to ensure noise impacts on surrounding noise sensitive receivers are minimised.

The contractor should apply all feasible and reasonable work practices to meet the NMLs and inform all potentially impacted residents of the nature of works to be carried out, the expected noise levels, duration of noise generating construction works, and the contact details for the proposal. Works will be undertaken in conjunction with the Community Communication Strategy, as required by Item B9 of the Conditions of Consent.

All construction vehicles (including concrete agitator trucks) do not arrive at the site or surrounding residential precincts outside of the construction hours of works outlined in the consent conditions, including item C4 to C8, and detailed in Section 3 above.

6.2.2 Noise Monitoring

Noise monitoring will be performed by an acoustical consultant directly engaged by the contractor.

Noise monitoring is recommended to be undertaken by attended noise measurements at the start of any new phase of works (i.e. demolition, excavation or remediation works etc.). The statistical parameters to be measured should include the following noise descriptors: LAmin, LA90, LA10, LA1, LAmx and LAeq. Unattended noise measurements should be conducted over consecutive 15 minute periods at the commencement of demolition and ground works on the site.

This monitoring should also be complemented by undertaking attended noise measurements in order to:

- Differentiate between construction noise sources and other extraneous noise events (such as road traffic and aircraft noise)
- Note and identify any excessive noise emitting machinery or operation.

In addition to the above detailed measurements, should any complaints be received which have not been determined previously, it should be confirmed by conducting additional attended noise measurements.

The survey methodology and any equipment should comply with the requirements discussed in Standard AS 1055.1-1997.

6.2.3 Noise Mitigation Measures for Non-Residential Receivers

Where exceedances have been identified in Section 5, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Undertake general mitigation measures as discussed in Section 6.
- Issue project updates to tenants in affected premises. The updates can include overview of current and upcoming works, as well as advanced warning of potential disruptions. These updates can also be issued through an email distribution list or via social media and in accordance with consent condition B7 requiring a Community Communication Strategy.
- Signage to be posted in order to provide stakeholders information regarding project details, emergency contacts and enquiry contact information in accordance with consent condition C1 requiring a site notice.

6.2.4 Alternate Equipment or Process

Exceedance of the site's NMLs should result in an investigation as to whether alternate equipment could be used, or a difference process could be undertaken. The assessment is required to be undertaken in coordination with the contractors undertaking the works to be conducted.

6.2.5 Acoustic Enclosures/Screening

Typically, on a construction site there are three different types of plant that will be used: mobile plant (i.e., excavators, skid steers, etc.), semi mobile plant (i.e., hand tools generally) or static plant i.e. (diesel generators).

For plant items which are static it is recommended that, in the event exceedances are being measured due to operation of the plant item, an acoustic enclosure/screen is constructed to reduce impacts. These systems can be constructed from Fibre Cement (FC) sheeting or, if airflow is required, acoustic attenuators or louvres.

For semi mobile plant, relocation of plant should be investigated to either be operated in an enclosed space or at locations away from a receiver.

With mobile plant it is generally not possible to treat these sources. However, investigations into the machine itself may result in a reduction of noise (i.e., mufflers/attenuators etc) and proactive mechanical maintenance.

6.3 Vibration Mitigation Measures

6.3.1 General Mitigation Measures

As part of the CNVMP, the following vibration mitigation measures should be implemented:

- Any vibration generating plant and equipment is to be in areas within the site in order to lower the vibration impacts to surrounding receivers.
- Investigate the feasibility of rescheduling the hours of operation of major vibration generating plant and equipment to within the allowable time set within the consent conditions which include 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.
- Use lower vibration generating items of construction plant and equipment; that is, smaller capacity plant.
- Minimise conducting vibration generating works consecutively in the same area (if applicable).
- Schedule a minimum respite period of at least 30 minutes after a period of continuous 2 hours of work.

- Use only dampened rock breakers and/or “city” rock breakers to minimise the impacts associated with rock breaking works.
- Conduct attended measurements of vibration generating plant at commencement of works in order to validate the indicative safe working distances advised in Table 16 and, consequently, to establish safe working distances suitable to the project. Measurements should be conducted at the nearest affected property boundary. These safe working distances should be defined by considering the vibration criteria discussed in Section 3 (i.e., criteria for structural damage, human comfort and impact to scientific or medical equipment).

6.3.2 Vibration Monitoring

Vibration monitoring can be undertaken continuously at the nearest most affected structures. The monitoring location would be on a stiff part of the structure (at the foundation) on the side of the structure adjacent to the subject demolition and construction works.

The vibration monitoring system will be configured to record the peak vibration levels and to trigger an alarm when predetermined vibration thresholds are exceeded. The thresholds correspond to an “Operator Warning Level” and an “Operator Halt Level”, where the Warning Level is 75% of the Halt Level. The Halt Level should be determined based on the vibration criteria for building contents and structure (detailed in section 4.2).

Exceedance of the “Operator Warning Level” would not require excavation or demolition work to cease, but rather, alerts the site manager to proceed with caution at a reduced force or load.

An exceedance of the “Operator Halt Level” would require the contractor to implement an alternative excavation technique pending further analysis of the vibration frequency content in order to determine any potential exceedance of the criteria. The vibration monitoring equipment would be downloaded and analysed by the acoustical consultant monthly including reporting of the collected data.

Reports of the measured vibration levels and their likely impacts would be prepared by the acoustical consultant and issued to the contractor monthly.

Vibration monitoring should be undertaken including the following:

1. Vibration Monitoring to include long term continuous vibration logging.
2. Monitors set to record maximum vibration levels including Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) magnitudes.
3. Monitors are required to be SMS enabled such that any events recorded above ‘alert levels can be instantaneously sent to suitable builder, acoustic consultant and contractor representatives.
4. In the event results re received above ‘alert levels the following response to events are required as detailed in the table below.
5. Vibration monitoring should be undertaken for the periods including demolition, exaction and construction of the building structure including installation of concrete to ground floor as a minimum or on agreement with neighbouring stake holders in the event monitoring details no negative impacts during the construction of the project.

Table 21 Required Response to Vibration Events

Location/ Receiver Type	Event Type		
	Trigger	Alert	Alarm, Stop Work
Surrounding Residential Dwellings	6 mm/s	7 mm/s	8 mm/s
<i>See Section below for response to Event Types</i>			

The required response to recorded event types detailed in the table above are included in the following table.

Table 22 Required Response to Vibration Events

Event Type	Required Response
Trigger level	All events above the trigger level are required to be recorded by the vibration monitors.
Alert	<p>Temporarily cease the vibration generating activity and assess the reason for vibration exceedances. Modify the related construction practice to prevent future exceedances. Keep records of subsequent breaches to demonstrate that vibrations for modified activity do not reach Alert Level.</p> <p>All <i>Alert</i> events are to be SMS messaged to the building contractor site manager, subcontractor and acoustic consultant.</p>
Alarm	<p style="text-align: center;">Stop Work Event</p> <p>All <i>Alarm</i> events are to be SMS messaged to a relevant Richard Crookes, subcontractor and acoustic consultant.</p> <p>The activity generating the vibration levels is to be stopped immediately.</p> <p>Suitable representatives of the building contractor, the relevant Subcontractor, Heritage Consultant and acoustic consultant.</p> <p>Vibration monitoring report to be completed. Visual assessment of affected property will be conducted to assess whether damage is evident.</p> <p>The item/s of work generating the vibration events is not be recommenced until an action plan is agreed and implemented.</p>

6.4 Noise and Vibration Monitoring

As part of the management of noise from the proposed construction activities to be undertaken on the site the following noise and vibration monitoring is to be undertaken:

1. Noise Monitoring– Attended noise monitoring of excavation and construction activities is to be undertaken during the following periods:
 - a. In response to any ongoing complaints received from neighbours.It is noted that based on the assessment of construction activities construction activities are not expected to result in noise levels which will result in levels which are greater than High Noise Affected Levels.
2. Vibration – Based on the proximity of the surrounding receivers to the works magnitudes of vibration resulting from construction activities required to be undertaken on the site are not expected to approach vibration limits detailed in Section 4.2 of this report, therefore permanent continuous vibration monitoring is not recommended.

Attended vibration monitoring is to be undertaken at the following periods:

- a. receiver location in the event complaints resulting from construction activities resulting from the perception of vibration are experienced by the occupants of buildings within the vicinity of the site.

SINSW Complaints management process as outlined in the Community Communication Report (CCR) and required as part of Item B9 of the SSD.

6.4.1 Enquiries and complaints management

SINSW manages enquiries, and complaints in a timely and responsive manner and detailed in the SINSW Community Consolation Summary report.

Prior to project delivery, a complaint could be related to lack of community consultation, design of the project, lack of project progress, etc.

During project delivery, a complaint is defined as in regard to construction impacts – such as – safety, dust, noise, traffic, congestion, loss of parking, contamination, loss of amenity, hours of work, property damage, property access, service disruption, conduct or behaviour of construction workers, other environmental impacts, unplanned or uncommunicated disruption to the school.

As per our planning approval conditions, a complaints register is updated monthly and is publicly available on the project's website page on the SINSW website. The complaints register will record the number of complaints received, the nature of the complaints and how the complaint was resolved as detailed in the complaints handling procedure is set out in the Community Communication Strategy.

If the Community Communication Strategy Complaints Procedure/process is updated, that document and process takes precedence over this CNVMSP.

6.4.2 Complaints management process

All complaints will be conducted using the SINSW Community Communication Strategy for the project.

Any face to face complaints will be directed to the hotline as detailed in the Community Communication Strategy.

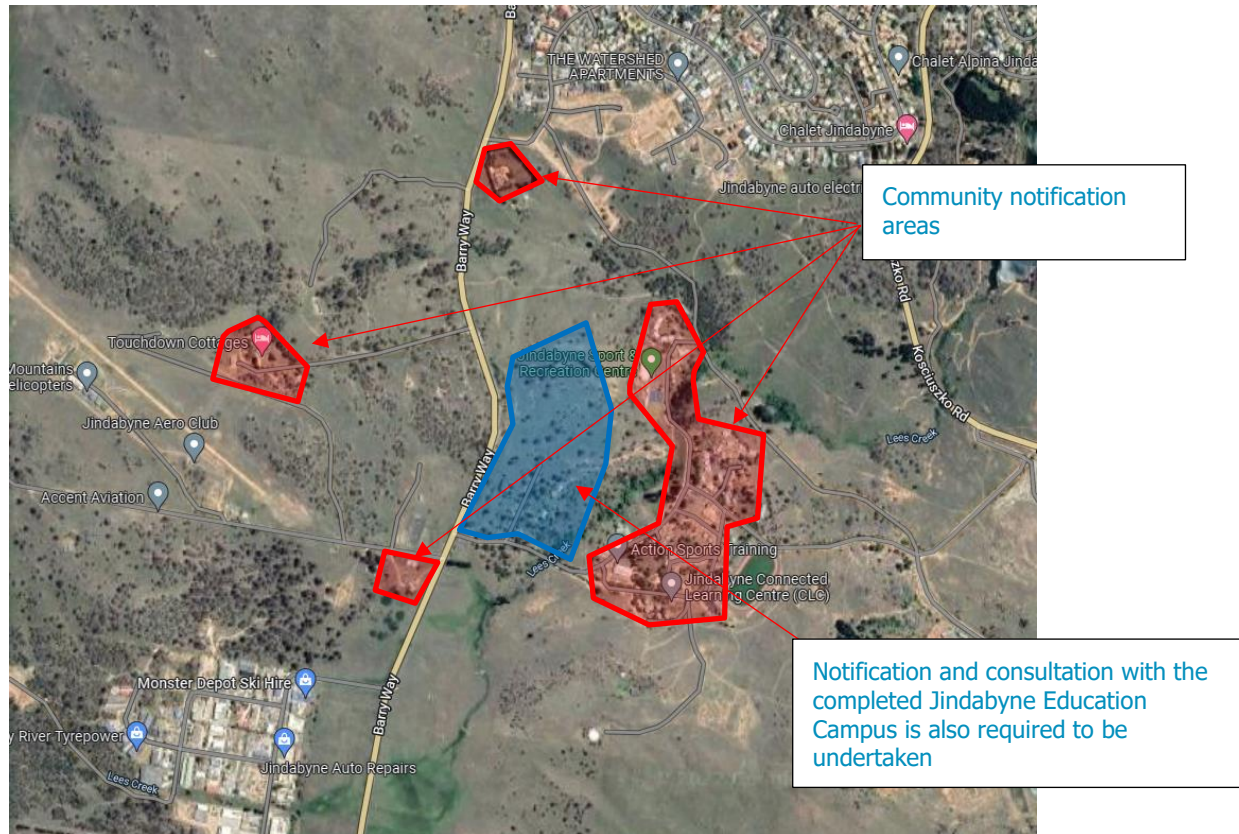
6.4.3 Complaints in common community languages

Complaints can be made in common community languages using the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS), managed by the Department of Home Affairs. Community members can be connected to an interpreter by calling TIS on 131 450. TIS contact details are included on all project communications. Once TIS has the interpreter on the line, the interpreter and community member are connected to School Infrastructure and phone interpretation can begin. School Infrastructure NSW receives the complaint via the translator and begins the complaints management process as outlined above.

6.4.4 Community Notifications

Prior to the works onsite being undertaken, it is recommended that community consultation with the neighbouring affected parties be undertaken. These include the locations detailed in the figure below.

Figure 4 Required Community Notification Area



Communication notification, should not be limited to the beginning of the onsite works but throughout, providing the community with constant updates on the progress and upcoming works. In our experience these could include:

- Project website.
- Email notifications; and
- Letterbox drops.

6.4.5 Community Engagement

It is proposed that throughout the duration of the project, continued meetings with both the school principals will be undertaken on a regular basis to monitor and mitigate any impacts of construction noise and vibration on the school community.

Community engagement has been undertaken during the design and approvals basis of the project and detailed in the Community Communication Strategy in accordance with condition B9.

6.5 Complaints Management System

Should complaints arise they must be dealt with in a responsible and uniform manner, therefore, a management system to deal with complaints is detailed above.

Complaints will be undertaken in conjunction with the SINSW complaints management system as detailed in the Community Consultant Summary Report and the Community Communication Strategy documents developed by SINSW to ensure compliance with Condition B9.

6.6 Contingency Plans

Contingency plans are required to address noise or vibration problems if excessive levels are measured at surrounding sensitive receivers and/or if justified complaints occur. Such plans include:

- Stop the onsite works.
- Identify the source of the main equipment within specific areas of the site which is producing the most construction noise and vibration at the sensitive receivers; and
- Review the identified equipment and determine if an alternate piece of equipment can be used or the process can be altered.
- In the event an alternate piece of equipment or process can be used, works can re-commence.
- In the event an alternate piece of equipment or process cannot be determined implement a construction assessment to be performed by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant.

The building contractor shall have access to view the Contractor's noise measurement records on request. The Superintendent may undertake noise monitoring if and when required.

6.7 General Mitigation Measures (Australia Standard 2436-2010)

As well as the above project specific noise mitigation controls, AS 2436-2010 "*Guide to Noise and Vibration Control on Construction, Demolition and Maintenance Sites*" sets out numerous practical recommendations to assist in mitigating construction noise emissions. Examples of strategies that could be implemented on the subject project are listed below, including the typical noise reduction achieved, where applicable.

6.7.1 Additional Recommendations

- Regular reinforcement (such as at toolbox talks) of the need to minimise noise and vibration.
- Regular identification of noisy activities and adoption of improvement techniques.
- Avoiding the use of portable radios, public address systems or other methods of site communication that may unnecessarily impact upon nearby sensitive receivers.
- Where possible, avoiding the use of equipment that generates impulsive noise.
- Minimising the need for vehicle reversing for example (particularly at night), by arranging for one-way site traffic routes.
- Use of broadband audible alarms on vehicles and elevating work platforms used on site.
- Minimising the movement of materials and plant and unnecessary metal-on-metal contact.
- Minimising truck movements.

6.7.2 Plant and Equipment

- Choosing quieter plant and equipment based on the optimal power and size to most efficiently perform the required tasks.
- Selecting plant and equipment with low vibration generation characteristics.
- Operating plant and equipment in the quietest and most efficient manner.

6.7.3 On Site Noise Mitigation

- Maximising the distance between noise activities and noise sensitive land uses.
- Installing purpose-built noise barriers, acoustic sheds and enclosures.

6.7.4 Work Scheduling

- Providing respite periods which could include restricting very noisy activities to time periods that least affect the nearby noise sensitive locations, restricting the number of nights that after-hours work is conducted near residences or by determining any specific requirements.
- Scheduling work to coincide with non-sensitive periods.
- Planning deliveries and access to the site to occur quietly and efficiently and organising parking only within designated areas located away from the sensitive receivers.
- Optimising the number of deliveries to the site by amalgamating loads where possible and scheduling arrivals within designated hours.
- Including contract conditions that include penalties for non-compliance with reasonable instructions by the principal to minimise noise or arrange suitable scheduling.

6.7.5 Source Noise Control Strategies

Some ways of controlling noise at the source are:

- Where reasonably practical, noisy plant or processes should be replaced by less noisy alternatives.
- Modify existing equipment: 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.
- Siting of equipment: locating noisy equipment behind structures that act as barriers, or at the greatest distance from the noise-sensitive area; or orienting the equipment so that noise emissions are directed away from any sensitive areas, to achieve the maximum attenuation of noise.
- Regular and effective maintenance.

6.7.6 Miscellaneous Recommendations

Deliveries should be undertaken, where possible, during standard construction hours.

Maximise hammer penetration (and reduce blows) by using sharp hammer tips. Keep stocks of sharp profiles at site and monitor the profiles in use.

It is advised that mobile plant and trucks operating on site for a significant portion of the project are to have reversing alarm noise emissions minimised. This is to be implemented subject to recognising the need to maintain occupational safety standards without compromising the safety of construction staff and members of the public.

No public address system should be used on site (except for emergency purposes).

7 CONCLUSION

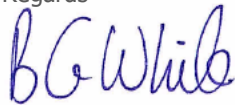
This report details the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Sub Plan for the construction works to be undertaken as part of the Barry Way Road way Road Works and included as part of the Jindabyne Education Precinct.

An assessment of noise and vibration impacts from the required processes to be undertaken during the construction period of the project (including the roadworks on Barry Way) has been undertaken and suitable treatments, management controls, perioding measurements and community engagement has been detailed in this report.

Providing the recommendations in this report are included in the construction of the site, compliance with the relevant EPA's *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* and the projects *Consent* including the SSD-15788005 will be achieved.

For any additional information please do not hesitate to contact the person below.

Regards

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "BG White".

Ben White
Director

Pulse White Noise Acoustics



APPENDIX A: ACOUSTIC GLOSSARY

The following is a brief description of the acoustic terminology used in this report:

Ambient Sound	The totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from all sources near and far.																				
Audible Range	The limits of frequency which are audible or heard as sound. The normal ear in young adults detects sound having frequencies in the region 20 Hz to 20 kHz, although it is possible for some people to detect frequencies outside these limits.																				
Character, acoustic	The total of the qualities making up the individuality of the noise. The pitch or shape of a sound's frequency content (spectrum) dictate a sound's character.																				
Decibel [dB]	The level of noise is measured objectively using a Sound Level Meter. The following are examples of the decibel readings of every day sounds; <table> <tr><td>0dB</td><td>the faintest sound we can hear</td></tr> <tr><td>30dB</td><td>a quiet library or in a quiet location in the country</td></tr> <tr><td>45dB</td><td>typical office space. Ambience in the city at night</td></tr> <tr><td>60dB</td><td>Martin Place at lunch time</td></tr> <tr><td>70dB</td><td>the sound of a car passing on the street</td></tr> <tr><td>80dB</td><td>loud music played at home</td></tr> <tr><td>90dB</td><td>the sound of a truck passing on the street</td></tr> <tr><td>100dB</td><td>the sound of a rock band</td></tr> <tr><td>115dB</td><td>limit of sound permitted in industry</td></tr> <tr><td>120dB</td><td>deafening</td></tr> </table>	0dB	the faintest sound we can hear	30dB	a quiet library or in a quiet location in the country	45dB	typical office space. Ambience in the city at night	60dB	Martin Place at lunch time	70dB	the sound of a car passing on the street	80dB	loud music played at home	90dB	the sound of a truck passing on the street	100dB	the sound of a rock band	115dB	limit of sound permitted in industry	120dB	deafening
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dB(A)	<i>A-weighted decibels</i> The ear is not as effective in hearing low frequency sounds as it is hearing high frequency sounds. That is, low frequency sounds of the same dB level are not heard as loud as high frequency sounds. The sound level meter replicates the human response of the ear by using an electronic filter which is called the "A" filter. A sound level measured with this filter switched on is denoted as dB(A). Practically all noise is measured using the A filter. The sound pressure level in dB(A) gives a close indication of the subjective loudness of the noise.																				
Frequency	Frequency is synonymous to <i>pitch</i> . Sounds have a pitch which is peculiar to the nature of the sound generator. For example, the sound of a tiny bell has a high pitch and the sound of a bass drum has a low pitch. Frequency or pitch can be measured on a scale in units of Hertz or Hz.																				
Loudness	A rise of 10 dB in sound level corresponds approximately to a doubling of subjective loudness. That is, a sound of 85 dB is twice as loud as a sound of 75 dB which is twice as loud as a sound of 65 dB and so on																				
LMax	The maximum sound pressure level measured over a given period.																				
LMin	The minimum sound pressure level measured over a given period.																				
L1	The sound pressure level that is exceeded for 1% of the time for which the given sound is measured.																				
L10	The sound pressure level that is exceeded for 10% of the time for which the given sound is measured.																				
L90	The level of noise exceeded for 90% of the time. The bottom 10% of the sample is the L ₉₀ noise level expressed in units of dB(A).																				
Leq	The "equivalent noise level" is the summation of noise events and integrated over a selected period of time.																				
dB (A)	'A' Weighted overall sound pressure level																				
Sound Pressure Level, LP dB	A measurement obtained directly using a microphone and sound level meter. Sound pressure level varies with distance from a source and with changes to the measuring environment. Sound pressure level equals 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the rms sound pressure to the reference sound pressure of 20 micro Pascals.																				
Sound Power Level, Lw dB	Sound power level is a measure of the sound energy emitted by a source, does not change with distance, and cannot be directly measured. Sound power level of a machine may vary depending on the actual operating load and is calculated from sound pressure level measurements with appropriate corrections for distance and/or environmental conditions. Sound power levels is equal to 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the sound power of the source to the reference sound power of 1 picoWatt																				



NAFL	Noise Affected Level - As referred to in the EPA's <i>Interim Construction Noise Guideline</i> as the affected noise level for the trigger of construction noise mitigation requirements.
HNAL	High Noise Affected Level – As referred to in the EPA's <i>Interim Construction Noise Guideline</i> .
AV-TG	NSW EPA <i>Assessing Vibration Technical Guideline</i> .

APPENDIX B – BEN WHITE CV AND AAS MEMBERSHIP

Curriculum Vitae – Benjamin White



Employment Experience:

Director – Pulse White Noise Acoustics
Present

November 2020 –

Director - White Noise Acoustics:

March 2019 – Present

Director/Engineer - Acoustic Logic Consultancy:
July 2018

March 2001 –

Experience:

Ben White the Director of White Noise has over 17 years of experience in acoustic.

Ben has significant experience in providing acoustic services and expert advice in the following areas:

- Residential acoustic reports including aircraft noise (AS2021) assessments, traffic noise, train noise and vibration assessments.
- Noise emission assessments for various projects including assessments with planning requirements using EPA, Department of Planning, Council DCP's and similar regulatory requirements.
- Planning approvals including Development Applications for multi dwelling residential developments, commercial developments, hotels and boarding houses, places of entertainment, carparks, mixed use developments, shopping centres and the like.
- Expert court witness including Land and Environment Court and other expert witness work.
- Project planning and specifications for types of projects including residential, commercial, retail, hotel accommodation, warehouses and industrial developments and mixed-use projects.
- Project delivery for all types of projects including, design advice and project delivery requirements at all stages of projects during design and construction.
- Certification works including on site testing for the provision of certification of all types of projects including items required to comply with Part F5 of the BCA as well as project specific acoustic requirements.
- Mechanical design and advice for the treatments of mechanical services with project requirements.
- External façade design and specification.
- Specialised acoustic design advice including areas of projects.
- Issues with existing building include site surveys and audits as well as advice regarding rectification if required.

AUSTRALIAN ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY



This is to certify that

BENJAMIN WHITE

was admitted to the grade of

MEMBER

of the Australian Acoustical Society

on 27th October 2020

and is entitled to use the letters

M.A.A.S.

issued on 26th November 2020

S. Moore

President

[Signature]

General Secretary



This certificate remains the property of the Australian Acoustical Society