



NOISE MONITORING REPORT

ABERCROMBIE PRECINCT REDEVELOPMENT

PREPARED FOR

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Level 2, 65 Pirrama Road
Pyrmont NSW 2009

MONITORED ON:




5th September 2014

CONTRACT NO C13 6219
REPORT NO EMS 14 2695

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COPY No: 1

REVISION HISTORY

Revision No	Date Issued	Reason/ Comments
0	08.09.2014	

DISTRIBUTION

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

EMS was commissioned by John Holland Pty Ltd to conduct attended noise monitoring for the construction/earth works held at the University of Sydney Abercrombie Precinct redevelopment area (the site). The purpose of the proposed works is to erect a six storey business school and a four storey student accommodation building with underground car parking.

Noise monitoring conditions for the project are outlined in the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) prepared by Marshall Day Acoustics (reference: JH-B834-PLN-EMP-NVECP-012-A). It outlines 'attended noise monitoring will be conducted for a representative period during each of the four identified construction phases'; this includes Site Establishment works, Bulk works, piling phase and detailed works.

The three phases of work will consist of a 30-35 Tonne excavators, 20 tonne-24 excavators, 12 Tonne Excavators, 2 Tonne Anchor Rig, D9 Dozer, 2 Static concrete line pumps and trucks occupying the site. This assessment will monitor the construction noise from 4 monitoring locations outlined in the CNVMP and compare the noise results against relevant noise criteria.

1.2 Site Location

The project site is bounded by Abercrombie Street (South Side), Codrington Street (East Side) and Rose Street (North Side). It should be noted that the construction/earth works extend farther North and are also found between Rose Street and Darlington Lane which is located on the north side of the site.

The first monitoring location is at 109 Darlington Road, Redfern and is classified as Receiver A in the CNVMP. The receiver's property is a two storey residential dwelling and is approximately 60 meters north from the earth works site between Rose Street and Boundary Lane. There are also earthworks found between Darlington Lane and Rose Street and these are 15 to 20 meters away.

The other four noise monitoring locations are located along the South side of the project site and are found between Boundary Lane and Abercrombie Street. Outlined below are the other noise monitoring locations, their classification according to the CNVMP and a brief site description:

- Receiver B: Darlington Public School located at 415 Abercrombie Street south west of the project site
- Receiver C: Residential Dwelling at 418 Abercrombie Street, south of the site
- Receiver E: Mandelbaum House (residential college) located at 385 Abercrombie Street, south east of the main project site.

Below outlines the receivers' location and the project site.



Legends

- Construction Site
- Noise Monitoring Location

Site Address:
 University of Sydney
 Abercrombie Precinct
 Redevelopment Site

Contract No.: C13 6219

Report No.: EMS 14 2695

2 Noise Monitoring

2.1 Noise Measurement

An attended noise measurement was conducted on the 4th of July 2014 at approximately 09:30am using the B&K 2260 Sound Level Meter to measure the construction/earth work noise level. The logger was set to record the 'A' weighted statistical sound pressure level using a 'fast response.' The unit was calibrated prior to and after each noise measurement and no significant drift was found.

Noise Measurements were taken thirty minutes at each monitoring location and all noise measurements conducted for receivers found on the south side were taken along Boundary Lane, beside each property wall (no less than 3 meters from the wall)

The L_{Aeq} will be used to assess the noise emitted from the construction site in comparison with the criteria established in the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (JH-B834-EMP-NVECP-012-A). The L_{Aeq} represents the equivalent continuous noise level – the level of noise equivalent to the energy average of noise levels occurring over a measurement period.

3 Noise Criteria

3.1 Policy and Guideline

The noise criteria found in the CNVMP are established using 'The Interim Construction Noise Guideline; regulated by the OEH. This Guideline is aimed to manage noise from construction work and provides guidelines for the following:

- To protect the majority of residences and other sensitive land uses from noise pollution most of the time.
- Identify and minimise noise from construction works.
- Applying 'feasible' and 'reasonable' work practices to minimise construction noise.
- Encouraging construction to be undertaken only during least sensitive noise periods.

4 Results

Table 4.1 outlines the construction noise level at each location along with the relevant noise criteria and the description of noise during the noise measurement. The noise level will also be compared against the predicted 'average' and 'worst case' noise emissions from the 'details works phase' made by Marshal Day Acoustics as outlined in the CNVMP. The term 'hand tools' in table 4.1 refers to the grinder, saw, welding and hammers used on site.

Table 4.1 – Construction Noise Level in comparison with the relevant noise criteria

Receiver	Location	SPL (L_{Aeq})	Worst Case	Average Predict	Criteria	Description of Noise
A	109 Darlington Road	64	72	68	54	Dominant noise: Hand Tools Intermittent noise: distant trucks, beeping, crane, trucks
B	415 Abercrombie Street	64	69	62	55	Dominant noise: Scaffold works, Hand tools Intermittent noise: nearby excavator, crane, beeps Background Noise: Children playing outside
C	418 Abercrombie Street	62	73	65	55	Dominant noise: Scaffold works, Hand tools Intermittent noise: distant excavator, crane, beeps Background Noise: distant traffic
E	385 Abercrombie Street	74	73	64	55	Dominant noise: Nearby Hand Tools and scaffold works Intermittent noise: crane, beeps

Bold value denotes the highest noise level during the assessment.

5 Discussion

5.1 Noise Analysis

Noise measurements were conducted at surrounding receivers between 8:30am and approximately 11:00am. The noise results in the surrounding areas of the project site were between 61dB – 74dB. Receiver 'E' was exposed to the highest noise level due to relatively close constructions works. This noise result had exceeded the maximum predicted noise level by 1dB - which is barely a noticeable difference. The noise was also contributed by the reverberation from hand tools inside the building development.

Section 5.2 provides noise controls methods to help further reduce the noise impact to nearby receivers. During the noise measurement at 385 Abercrombie Street, it was noted the site was affected by nearby hammering and constructions works; hence the noise result has the highest noise level.

5.2 Noise Control

Best Management Practice (BMP) is the adoption of particular operational procedures that minimise noise while retaining productive efficiency. BMP procedures include:

- Limiting noisy activities on Monday to Friday to provide respite to surrounding receivers.
- Keep truck drivers informed of noise control practices such as minimising the use of engine brakes and no extended periods of engine idling.
- Place as much distance from static noise sources to receivers or implement noise enclosures on static noise sources.
- Equipment maintenance – Regularly inspect and maintain equipment to ensure it is in good working order and also checking mufflers
- Ensure West side noise barriers are all sealed and air gaps should be kept to a minimum.
- Consult with affected receivers in the school to ensure that noisy constructions works in the vicinity of affected building are not scheduled to occur during important schedules i.e. exams or quiet time.

Additional noise control can be found in Section 5 of the Marshal Day Acoustic CNVMP report (JH-B834-PLN-EMP-NVECP-012-A).

6 Conclusions

An attended noise measurement for the construction works for the Abercrombie Precinct Redevelopment project was carried out by EMS on the 5th of September 2014. The purpose of this report was to assess the noise level emitting from the project site and compare the results with the established noise criterion.

As shown in Table 4.1, majority of the noise levels were found within the predicted maximum noise level. However, the construction noise did exceed the criterion in location E, due to the proximity of the works. Therefore noise control outlined in Section 5.2 and in the Marshal Day Acoustic CNVMP report should be implemented to reduce the noise impact to nearby receivers.

7 References

Marshall Day Acoustics' Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) (reference: JH-B834-PLN-EMP-NVECP-012-A)

OEH's publication Interim Construction Noise Guideline

OEH's NSW Industrial Noise Policy

AS 2659.1 (1988) Guide to the Use of Sound Measuring Equipment – Portable Sound Level Meters
Association of Australia, North Sydney