

CALGA SAND QUARRY
ATTENDED COMPLIANCE NOISE MONITORING
4 MARCH 2013

**REPORT NO. 01127-E
VERSION A**

MARCH 2013

PREPARED FOR
ROCLA MATERIALS PTY LTD
72 ORCHARDLEIGH STREET
GUILDFORD NSW 2161

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Status	Date	Prepared By	Reviewed By
A	Final	12 March 2013	Roman Haverkamp	John Wassermann

Note

All materials specified by Wilkinson Murray Pty Limited have been selected solely on the basis of acoustic performance. Any other properties of these materials, such as fire rating, chemical properties etc. should be checked with the suppliers or other specialised bodies for fitness for a given purpose. The information contained in this document produced by Wilkinson Murray is solely for the use of the client identified on the front page of this report. Our client becomes the owner of this document upon full payment of our **Tax Invoice** for its provision. This document must not be used for any purposes other than those of the document's owner. Wilkinson Murray undertakes no duty to or accepts any responsibility to any third party who may rely upon this document.

Quality Assurance

We are committed to and have implemented AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008 "Quality Management Systems – Requirements". This management system has been externally certified and Licence No. QEC 13457 has been issued.



AAAC

This firm is a member firm of the Association of Australian Acoustical Consultants and the work here reported has been carried out in accordance with the terms of that membership.



Celebrating 50 Years in 2012

Wilkinson Murray is an independent firm established 50 years ago originally as Carr & Wilkinson. In 1976 Barry Murray joined founding partner Roger Wilkinson and the firm adopted the name which remains today. From a successful operation in Australia, Wilkinson Murray expanded its reach into Asia by opening a Hong Kong office early in 2006. 2010 saw the introduction of our Queensland office and 2011 the introduction of our Orange office to service a growing client base in these regions. From these offices, Wilkinson Murray services the entire Asia-Pacific region.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMS	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 ATTENDED NOISE MONITORING	1
3 OPERATIONAL NOISE CRITERIA	3
4 METEOROLOGICAL DATA	4
5 DESCRIPTION OF SITE OPERATIONS	5
6 ASSESSMENT OF NOISE LEVELS	6
7 CONCLUSION	7

GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMS

Most environments are affected by environmental noise which continuously varies, largely as a result of road traffic. To describe the overall noise environment, a number of noise descriptors have been developed and these involve statistical and other analysis of the varying noise over sampling periods, typically taken as 15 minutes. These descriptors, which are demonstrated in the graph below, are here defined.

Maximum Noise Level (L_{Amax}) – The maximum noise level over a sample period is the maximum level, measured on fast response, during the sample period.

L_{A1} – The L_{A1} level is the noise level which is exceeded for 1% of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the L_{A1} level for 99% of the time.

L_{A10} – The L_{A10} level is the noise level which is exceeded for 10% of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the L_{A10} level for 90% of the time. The L_{A10} is a common noise descriptor for environmental noise and road traffic noise.

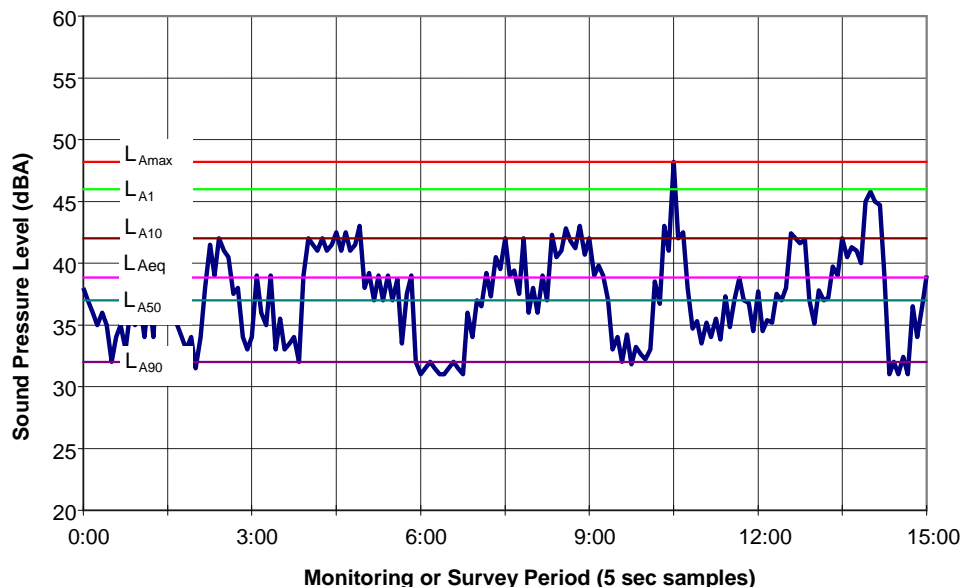
L_{A90} – The L_{A90} level is the noise level which is exceeded for 90% of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the L_{A90} level for 10% of the time. This measure is commonly referred to as the background noise level.

L_{Aeq} – The equivalent continuous sound level (L_{Aeq}) is the energy average of the varying noise over the sample period and is equivalent to the level of a constant noise which contains the same energy as the varying noise environment. This measure is also a common measure of environmental noise and road traffic noise.

ABL – The Assessment Background Level is the single figure background level representing each assessment period (daytime, evening and night time) for each day. It is determined by calculating the 10th percentile (lowest 10th percent) background level (L_{A90}) for each period.

RBL – The Rating Background Level for each period is the median value of the ABL values for the period over all of the days measured. There is therefore an RBL value for each period – daytime, evening and night time.

Typical Graph of Sound Pressure Level vs Time



1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the results of the quarterly attended noise monitoring conducted on 4 March 2013 and carried out in accordance with Condition 3(7) of Development Consent DA 94-4-2004.

The Noise Monitoring Program (NMP) prepared by R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd summarises all relevant criteria, monitoring locations, and frequency / timing of monitoring.

2 ATTENDED NOISE MONITORING

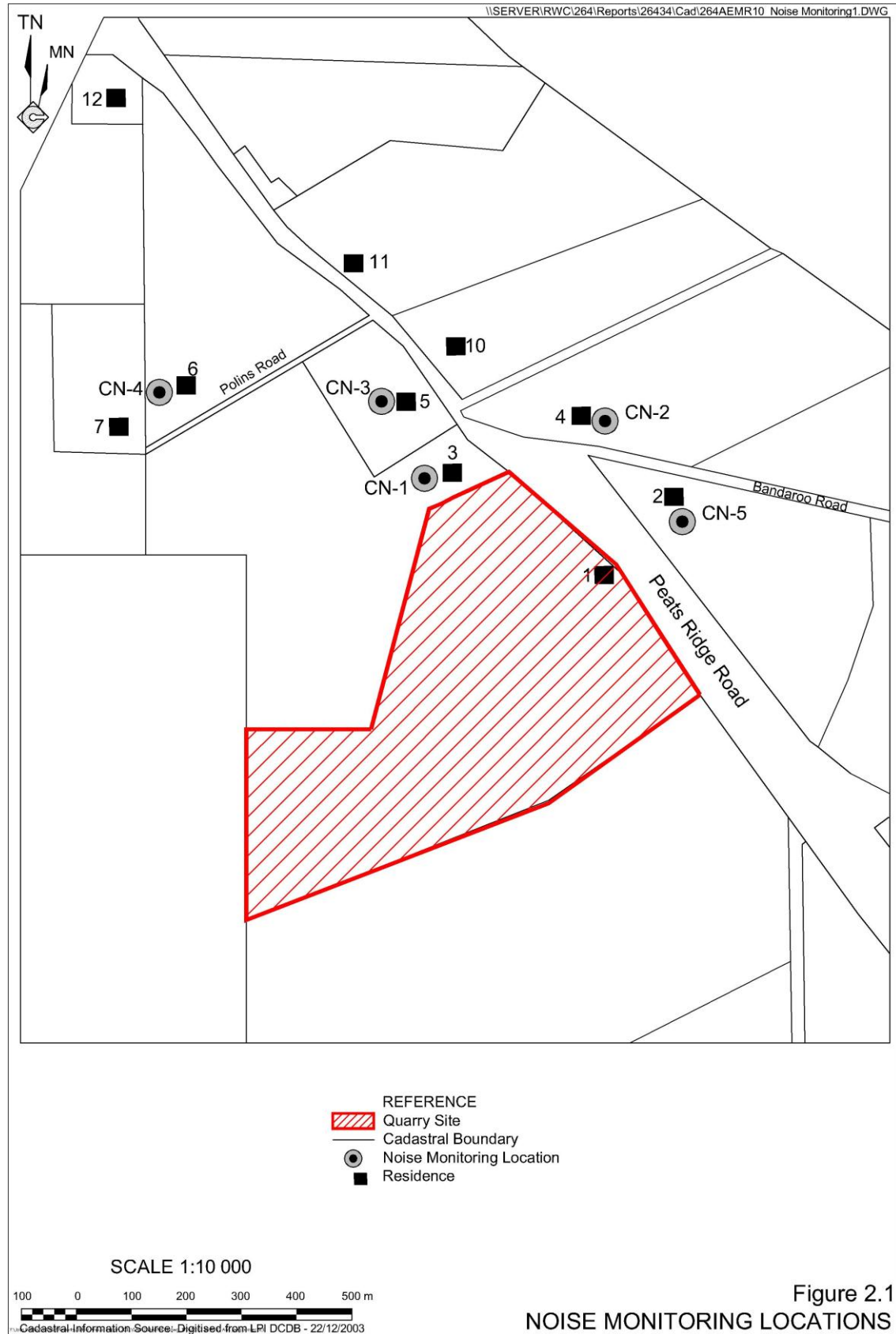
Attended noise monitoring was conducted in the afternoon of Monday, 4 March 2013. Measurements were made at each of the following locations (shown in Figure 2-1):

- CN-1 Gazzana Residence;
- CN-2 King Residence;
- CN-3 Kashouli Residence; and
- CN-4 Townsend Residence.

Noise levels were measured with a Bruel & Kjaer Type 2260 sound level meter. This sound level meter conforms to Australian Standard 1259 "Acoustics – Sound Level Meters" as Type 1 precision sound level meter which has an accuracy suitable for laboratory use. The A-Weighting filter of the meter was selected and the time weighting was set to 'fast'. The meter was field calibrated both before and after the measurements with a Bruel & Kjaer Sound Level Calibrator Type 4231. No significant drift in the sound level meter calibration level was recorded.

The B&K 2236 sound level meter and the B&K 4231 calibrator have been laboratory calibrated within the previous two years in accordance with Wilkinson Murray Quality Assurance procedures.

Figure 2-1 Noise Monitoring Locations



3 OPERATIONAL NOISE CRITERIA

The Noise Monitoring Program presents noise criteria for the operation of plant or equipment on the premises as required by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) licence (EPL 11295). It states that noise levels emanating from the premises must not exceed the relevant criteria when measured within 30m of the residences or noise sensitive areas.

Daytime operational noise is assessed as an $L_{Aeq,15min}$ noise level. The L_{Aeq} level is the Equivalent Continuous Sound Level and represents the level of a continuous sound with the same average sound energy over the sampling period as the actual noise environment with its fluctuating sound levels.

Table 3-1 summarises the daytime noise criteria.

Table 3-1 Operational Daytime Noise Criteria *

Location	Daytime Criteria $L_{Aeq,15min}$ (dBA)
CN-1	41
CN-2	40
CN-3	39
CN-4	35

* Source: EPL 11295

4 METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Based on site observations, weather conditions were appropriate for conducting environmental noise measurements during the day of survey. This was confirmed by meteorological data obtained from the site's weather station.

Table 4-1 summarises meteorological conditions during the noise survey obtained from the site's weather station.

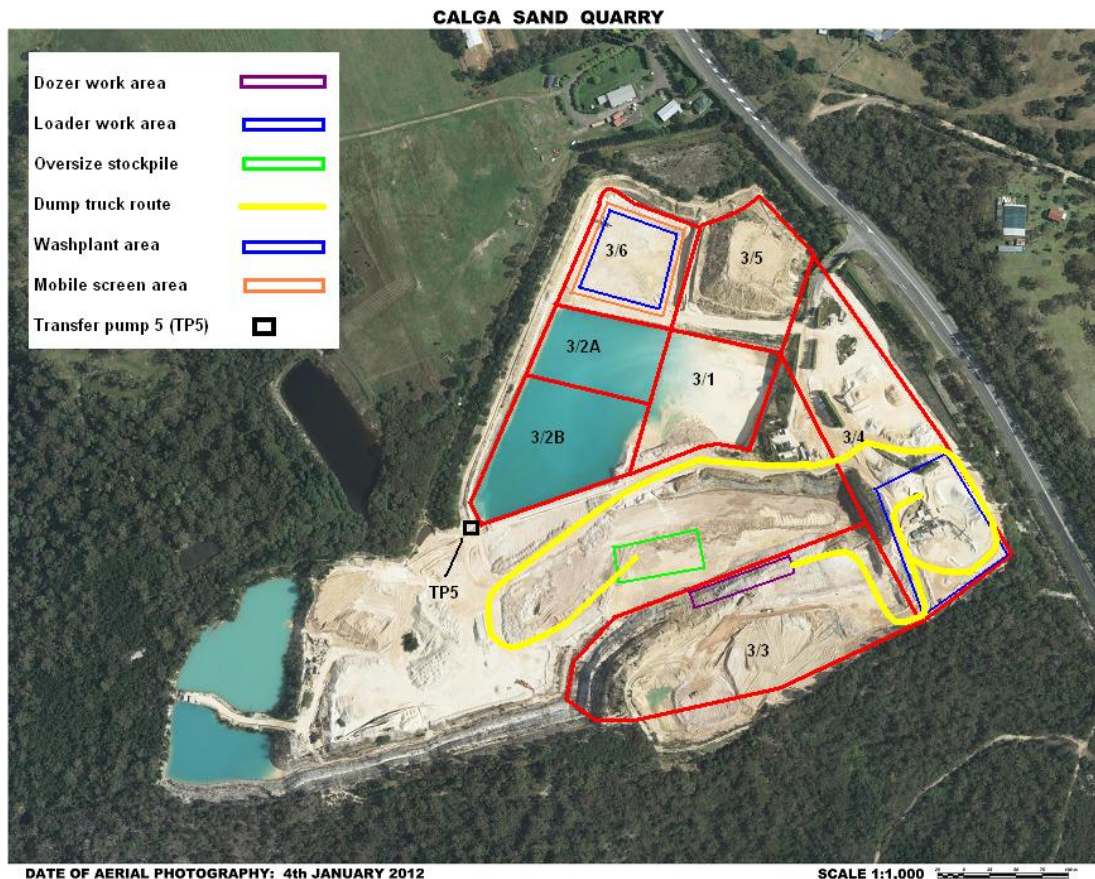
**Table 4-1 Meteorological Conditions during Noise Survey
(Monday, 4 March 2013)**

Time Period	Wind Speed (m/s)	Wind Direction	Rain (mm)
10.45am – 11.00am	2.2	E	0
11.00am – 11.15am	2.7	E	0
11.15am – 11.30am	3.1	E	0
11.30am – 11.45am	3.1	ESE	0
11.45am – 12.00pm	3.6	ESE	0
12.00pm – 12.15pm	3.6	ESE	0
12.15pm – 12.30pm	2.7	ESE	0
12.30pm – 12.45pm	2.7	E	0

5 DESCRIPTION OF SITE OPERATIONS

Figure 5-1 presents an aerial of the quarry site.

Figure 5-1 Quarry Site Layout and Operational Areas



The following mobile plant and equipment were in operation during the time of the survey:

- Dozer ripping and pushing sandstone in Stage 3/3.
- Excavator loading dump trucks with raw feed from Stage 3/3 to go to washplant.
- Dump trucks taking raw feed from Stage 3/3 to washplant and brickies raw feed stockpile.
- Front-end-loaders feeding washplant from surge pile, loading oversize from washplant onto dump truck and loading sales trucks.
- Dump trucks taking oversize from washplant to oversize stockpile on Stage 2.
- Transfer pump 5 (TP5) was in constant operation.
- Washplant was in full production.

6 ASSESSMENT OF NOISE LEVELS

Table 6-1 summarises the measurement results and compares them against the relevant daytime noise criteria.

Table 6-1 Attended Noise Measurement Results (Monday, 4 March 2013)

Location	Time	$L_{Aeq,15min}$ due to Quarry Operations (dBA)	Daytime Criteria $L_{Aeq,15min}$ (dBA)	Comments
CN-4	10.55am – 11.10am	34	35	Noise from the quarry was audible during lulls in traffic and estimated to range 30-37dBA. Impact noise from quarry L_{Amax} 40dBA. Typical and heavy traffic on Peats Ridge Road measured with L_{Amax} 43-45dBA and L_{Amax} 51-55dBA respectively.
CN-3	11.19am – 11.34am	36	39	Ongoing quarry noise audible most of the time 30-38dBA. Impact noise from quarry L_{Amax} 47dBA. Typical and heavy traffic on Peats Ridge Road measured with L_{Amax} 50-55dBA and L_{Amax} 60-64dBA respectively.
CN-1	11.38am – 11.53am	41	41	Ongoing quarry noise audible most of the time 40-41dBA. Impact noise from quarry L_{Amax} 43dBA. Typical and heavy traffic on Peats Ridge Road measured with L_{Amax} 53-59dBA and L_{Amax} 64-70dBA respectively.
CN-2	12.18pm – 12.33pm	42	40	Ongoing quarry noise audible most of the time 40-42dBA. Impact noise from quarry L_{Amax} 52dBA. Typical and heavy traffic on Peats Ridge Road measured with L_{Amax} 53-58dBA and L_{Amax} 59-63dBA respectively.

Table 6-1 shows that measured $L_{Aeq,15min}$ noise levels due to quarry operations comply with the relevant daytime noise criteria at all four receivers except for CN-2 where a marginal 2dB exceedance was found.

7 CONCLUSION

Attended compliance noise monitoring was conducted on Monday, 4 March 2013. The results of the survey indicated that noise emissions from the Calga Sand Quarry plant complied with the daytime limits set in the Noise Monitoring Program at three of the four identified receivers. A marginal 2dB exceedance was found at CN-2.