

# Environmental Noise Assessment Report | June 2022

Tweed Valley Hospital Project, Cudgen NSW

Prepared for: Lendlease Building Pty Ltd

Job Number: A101021.0286.00 NMA5.Rev0 Date: 21/07/2022





## **Document Information**

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For and on behalf of

**ADE Consulting Group Pty Ltd** 

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## **Executive Summary**

Environmental noise monitoring was conducted at Tweed Valley Hospital Project, Cudgen NSW commencing on 26 July 2019 as per Lendlease Group requirements. This report will ensure environmental noise produced by the construction works on site comply with:

- Lendlease Building Pty Ltd Tweed Valley Hospital Management Plan Noise and Vibration;
- NSW Work Health and Safety regulation (2017), clause 56 exposure standard for noise for the duration of the project;
- Conditions C4 C7, C12 C14 and B16 of Schedule 3 of the consent; and
- NSW EPA's Interim Construction Guidelines.

ADE Consulting Group Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Lendlease to provide ongoing construction noise monitoring at three (3) locations during construction works pertaining to the development (consent SSD-10353 – Construction of the Tweed Valley Hospital).

This report provides environmental noise monitoring data and analysis for the period of construction during June 2022.

The projects' noise criteria are met at all times and do not exceed the limitations outlined within the relevant documentation approved within the Development Consent (SSD-10353). The works are compliant against the relevant guidelines, policies, procedures, and standards relating to noise on construction sites.

#### **Summary of Exceedances for June 2022**

No exceedances occurred throughout the month of June 2022.

#### **Background Environmental Noise Level**

Background environmental noise monitoring commenced on 26 July 2019 in three (3) separate locations. These locations are along the southern boundary of the site, near Cudgen Road (refer to *Appendix I – Aerial Photograph*). These monitoring locations were chosen to determine if noise being generated from the construction site complies with the levels stated in the above-mentioned guidelines. It has been determined that if the environmental noise levels at the boundary comply with the relevant guideline values, then the noise levels at the neighbouring properties would not be of great concern.

The time construction noise can be generated is regulated by the inclusion of standard construction hours that are regulated by Conditions C4 – C7 of Schedule 3 of the consent. According to condition C4, the recommended standard hours for construction work are:

Normal Construction – Monday to Friday 6am to 6pm Saturday 8am to 1pm No work on Sundays or public holidays

The background noise level has been assessed for the project and the EPA's Interim Guidelines mention that the management level of noise LAeq, 15 min should not be greater than 10 decibels above the background noise level during the normal construction times and no greater than 5 decibels outside of the normal construction times.

The background noise levels and results for monitoring conducted from 26 July to 31 July 2019 are listed in **Table 1** on the following page.



Table 1. Background Noise Levels.

| BACKGROUND NOISE LEVELS dB(A) |                         |                      |                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|                               | Monitoring Location     |                      |                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                               | 001 Adjacent to carpark | 002 Central location | 003 Eastern section |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Day: 7am to 6pm               | 73                      | 73                   | 69                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evening: 6pm to 10pm          | 63                      | 62                   | 60                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Night: 10pm to 7am            | 57                      | 56                   | 55                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## **Definitions**

Weighting and Loudness:

The overall level of a sound is usually expressed as dBA and not dB. Weighting refers to the human ear's frequency response to sound. Typically, sound is measured with an A-weighted filter which reduces the significance of lower frequencies and very high frequencies, increasing the importance of mid-frequencies (500 Hz to 4 kHz), and being a good measure of the "loudness" of a sound.

A change of 1 to 2 dBA is difficult to detect, whilst a change of 3 to 5 dBA corresponds to a small but noticeable change. A 10 dBA change corresponds to a doubling or halving in apparent loudness.

LAeq: The time averaged A-weighted sound pressure level for the interval, as defined in

AS1005.1. It is generally described as the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level that has the same mean square pressure level as a sound that varies over time. It can be considered as the average sound pressure level over the measurement

LAmin/LAmax: Minimum or Maximum A-weighted noise level detected during the measuring period.

It refers to the minimum background noise detected or the maximum Lp measured.

A-weighted noise level which is exceeded for 90% of the measuring period. It is usually LA90:

used as the descriptor for background noise level during the measurement period.

LA1: Noise level which is exceeded for 1% of the measurement period.

LA10: Noise level which is exceeded for 10% of the measurement period. The LA10 is often

referred to as the average maximum noise level.

**Background** The underlying level of noise present in the ambient noise, excluding the noise source,

Noise: which is under investigation, when extraneous noise is removed.

**Ambient Noise:** Ambient noise of an environment: the all-encompassing sound associated with that

environment, being a composite of sounds from many sources.

**Daytime** The time period between 07:00 and 18:00, same day, 08:00 to 18:00 Sundays and

**Public Holidays** 

**Evening-time** The time period between 18:00 and 22:00, same day

Night-time The time period between 22:00 and 07:00 the next day (08:00 Sunday)

**Sound Pressure** 

Level

 $L_p = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{p^2}{p_{ref}^2} \right) dB$ 

In the above equation, p is the sound pressure fluctuation relative to atmospheric pressure, and pref is 20 microPascals (2 x 10-5 Pa), the approximate threshold of hearing.

Sound or noise is the sensation produced at the ear by small fluctuations in atmospheric pressure. Human ears are sensitive to changes to sound pressure over a wide range, from 20 microPascals to 60 Pascals, in lieu of using a linear scale to represent this range, a logarithmic scale is adopted to better handle.

**Sound Power** Level

Sound power level cannot be directly measured using a microphone, it does not change with distance and is not influenced by atmospheric conditions. The sound power level

refers to the total energy of the sound and is reference to 1 Pico Watt.



## 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Project Background

ADE Consulting Group Pty Ltd (ADE) was commissioned by Lendlease Building Pty Ltd (Lendlease) to assess the levels of construction related noise during the construction of the Tweed Valley Hospital Project, located at 771 Cudgen Road, Cudgen NSW (hereinafter referred to as 'the Site').

At the time of the environmental noise monitoring, Lendlease is continuing superstructure works on site which includes the construction of columns and suspended slabs. CD Civil has begun works on Cudgen Road which includes construction of permanent footpaths, road construction and widening. All three (3) monitors have been relocated to the southern side of Cudgen Road to ensure the road constructions works are compliant with the Tweed Valley Hospital Management Plan – Noise and Vibration.

The purpose of environmental noise monitoring is to:

- Assess construction related air borne noise levels against regulatory requirements, development consent conditions, Australian guidelines, and international standards for construction noise management and control on construction sites;
- Mitigate potentially excessive noise generation through site planning and the adoption of appropriate work methods and practices where feasible and reasonable;
- Monitor and assess construction impacts likely to cause annoyance to the amenity on surrounding sensitive receivers, and provide feasible and reasonable recommendations to manage the impacts; and
- Establish and maintain positive relationships with project stakeholders.

The purpose of the Noise Monitoring Assessment (NMA) report is to assess the impacts construction activities from the Tweed Valley Hospital Project have had on noise levels on site and ensure compliance with the Tweed Valley Hospital Management Plan – Noise and Vibration and conditions **C4** – **C7**, **C12** – **C14** and **B16** from the development consent (refer to **Table 3**).



Table 2. Project Specific Information.

| Site Details           |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Client Name:           | Lendlease Building   |
| ADE Project<br>Number: | A101021.0286.00  |
| Site Address:          | 771 Cudgen Road, Cudgen NSW (Lot 11 DP 1246853)  |
| Date of<br>Report:     | 21/07/2022   |
| Development<br>Consent | SSD-10353, Health Administration Corporation. Authorized by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces on 9 March 2020. Consent approved on 12 June 2020.   |
| Objectives:            | <ul> <li>Comply with relevant guidelines and conditions C4 – C7, C12 – C14 and B16 of the SSD-10353 consent;</li> <li>Manage potential airborne construction noise impacts from construction activities which have the potential to affect the nearby noise sensitive receivers (Kingscliff TAFE and residential properties); and</li> <li>Establish and maintain good relationships with the neighbours and wider community.</li> </ul> |
| Key<br>Legislation:    | Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW) (POEO Act). The POEO Act is a key piece of environmental protection legislation and regulates activities via:  • Environmental protection licensing, as per schedule 1;  • Regulation of scheduled and non-scheduled activities;  • Environmental protection offences and penalties; and  • Establishment of a general duty of care to notify environment harm.                  |



Table 3. Development Consent Conditions.

| Conditions of      |     | ent consent conditions.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Approv             | val | Condition Requirements   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number             |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                    |     | Construction, including the delivery of materials to and from the site, may only be carried out between the following hours:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                    | C4  | (a) Between 7 am and 6 pm, Mondays to Fridays inclusive; and   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                    |     | (b) Between 8 am and 1 pm, Saturdays   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                    |     | No work may be carried out on Sundays or public holidays.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                    |     | Construction activities may be undertaken outside of the hours in condition <b>C4</b> if required:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                    |     | (a) By the Police or a public authority for the delivery of vehicles, plant or materials; or   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hours              |     | (b) In an emergency to avoid the loss of life, damage to property or to prevent<br>environmental harm; or  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| io.                | C5  | (c) Where the works are inaudible at the nearest sensitive receivers;  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction Hours | CS  | (d) Where a variation is approved in advance in writing by the Planning Secretary or his nominee if appropriate justification is provided for the works; or  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S                  |     | (e) For the delivery, set-up and removal of construction cranes, where notice of the<br>crane related works is provided to the Planning Secretary and affected residents at<br>least seven days prior to the works.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                    | C6  | Notification of such construction activities as referenced in condition <b>C5</b> must be given to affected residents before undertaking the activities or as soon as is practical afterwards.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                    | С7  | The construction hours must include respite periods and specific times for activities due the day (outside the sensitive times), as required by condition <b>B16</b> of this consent, for high noise generating construction activities (such as activities that would reach or except the Highly Affected Noise Level as defined in the ICNG).  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| loise Limits       | C12 | The development (including roadworks) must be constructed to achieve the project specific construction NMLs detailed in the Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment for SSDA Tweed Valley Hospital Stage 2' by JHA dated 19/09/2019. Additional mitigation measures must be implemented and any activities that are likely to exceed the NMLs or the high affected noise level of 75dB(A) in accordance with the management and mitigation measures in Appendix 3 and the approved CNVMSP required by condition <b>B16</b> . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction N     | C13 | Any noise generated during construction of the development must not be offensive noise within the meaning of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 or exceed approved noise limits for the site.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Const              | C14 | Unattended long-term construction noise monitoring must be undertaken during the duration of the Stage 2 works, consistent with the Stage 1 works in SSD-9575. The location of the loggers and the details of the monitoring methods including the reporting methods should be consistent with the CNVMSP in condition <b>B16</b> and the Stage 1 works in SSD-9575.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### 1.2 Monitoring Locations

The Site is bounded by Tweed Coast Road to the West, Turnock Street to the East and Cudgen Road to the South at Cudgen, NSW (refer to Appendix I – Aerial Photograph).

On 11 January 2022 monitor 001 was moved to location 006, monitor 002 was moved to location 005 and monitor 003 was moved to location 004 (refer to *Appendix I – Aerial Photograph*). The monitors were relocated due to scheduled road upgrade works, being undertaken by CD Civil along Cudgen Road. The monitoring



locations were moved to the boundary of the nearest sensitive receivers to ensure the roadworks are compliant with the Tweed Valley Hospital Management Plan – Noise and Vibration.

Lendlease requested ADE to set up three (3) Sound Level Meters (SLM) along the southern boundary of Cudgen Road to assess the levels of noise at the nearest sensitive receivers during the road construction works.

Monitoring to determine the Background Noise Levels commenced on 26 July 2019 and continued until 31 July 2019 before the works started. These background noise levels were determined for the various time periods during the 24-hour day (refer to **Table 4**).

The original baseline noise assessment undertaken in 2018 by Acoustic Studio (in which the NMLs were established) was undertaken at three (3) locations along Cudgen Road. These locations are heavily influenced and dominated by road traffic noise.

The road traffic noise has been considerably consistent over the past three years (since logging data has been available). Based on this observation, the distance correction is reverted to the original limitations, as the background and ambient levels are driven the road traffic noise.



This correlation over time is demonstrated below in Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3.

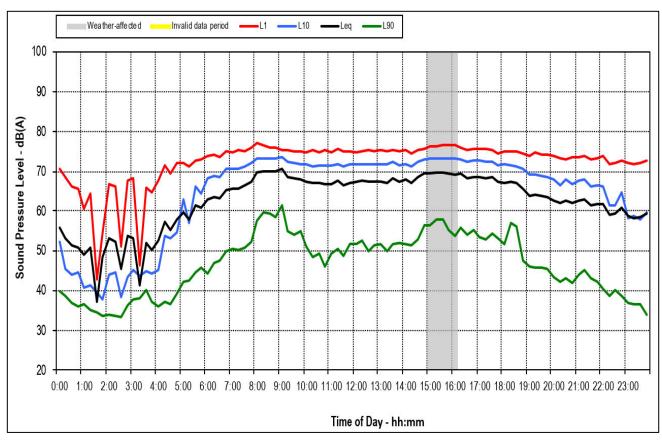


Figure 1. Acoustic Studio baseline noise monitoring, Friday 15 June 2018 – Logger 1 771 Cudgen Road.

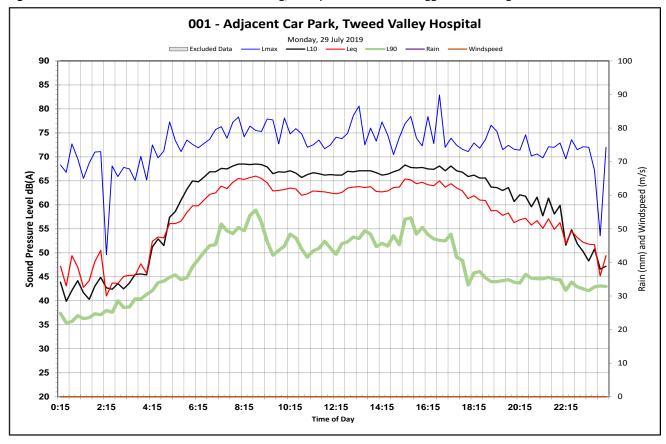


Figure 2. ADE noise monitoring prior to construction, Monday 28 July 2019.



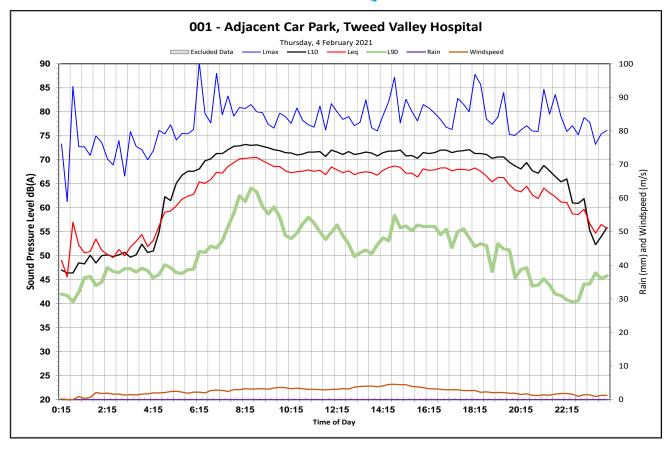


Figure 3. ADE noise monitoring during construction, Thursday 24 February 2021.

These graphs provide a visual context for the ambient environment at the logger's position along Cudgen Road. The road traffic noise (categorized by a 3 dB correlation between the Leq and L10) are consistent throughout the week period during construction as it is prior to construction (observable 12 months apart between June 2018 and July 2019).

Further, noise levels measured over time have not fluctuated significantly to determine the impact of construction. In some cases, the noise levels have decreased (likely due to COVID-19 and increase in working from home flexibility).

A brief overview of the pre-construction, and during construction noise levels is provided below in Table 4.



Table 4. Noise Levels Over Time | 2018 - 2021.

| Location | Period                  | LAeq |         |       | Rating Background Level |         |       | LAeq15/9hr |       | LAeq,1hr |       |
|----------|-------------------------|------|---------|-------|-------------------------|---------|-------|------------|-------|----------|-------|
| Location | reriod                  | Day  | Evening | Night | Day                     | Evening | Night | Day        | Night | Day      | Night |
| 001      | Acoustic                | 68   | 63      | 58    | 49                      | 43      | 34    | 66         | 58    | 67       | 57    |
| 002      | Studios<br>2018 Pre-    | 65   | 61      | 57    | 47                      | 39      | 38    | 64         | 57    | 66       | 56    |
| 003      | construction            | 63   | 58      | 54    | 45                      | 43      | 38    | 62         | 53    | 64       | 52    |
| 001      | ADE                     | 64   | 58      | 54    | 46                      | 42      | 37    | 63         | 54    | 65       | 57    |
| 002      | Pre-<br>construction    | 63   | 58      | 55    | 49                      | 41      | 37    | 63         | 55    | 64       | 58    |
| 003      | July 2019 <sup>A</sup>  | 60   | 56      | 53    | 48                      | 43      | 39    | 60         | 53    | 61       | 55    |
| 001      | ADE                     | 67   | 63      | 60    | 51                      | 40      | 38    | 64         | 57    | 68       | 63    |
| 002      | February 2021<br>During | 64   | 61      | 57    | 47                      | 40      | 36    | 61         | 56    | 62       | 56    |
| 003      | Construction            | 58   | 55      | 54    | 46                      | 43      | 39    | 56         | 53    | 58       | 52    |

Note A: Extraneous noise has been removed, weather affected data has not. Results may be lower. Weather data was unavailable during reanalysis of historical data.

#### 1.3 Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring is to be carried out for the duration of the project in these locations as per the client request according to the Interim Construction Guideline NSW EPA 2009. Realtime data from the continuous monitoring of the levels of noise is uploaded to cloud storage which is accessed by ADE consultants to monitor the levels of noise. Noise levels downloaded from the cloud will be averaged every 15 minutes ( $L_{Aeq(15\,min)}$ ) and compared with the Management Levels.

#### 1.4 Noise Management Levels

Noise management levels depend on the noise receivers, the time and the day. For residences, the levels are established depending on the day, the time and the rating background level (RBL). A summary of all relevant noise criteria is provided in the below sections.

#### **NSW Interim Construction Noise Guideline**

The standard construction hours are defined in the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (ICNG, DECC 2009) as:

- Monday to Friday 07:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs;
- Saturday 08:00 hrs to 13:00 hrs; and
- No work on Sundays or Public Holidays.

Table 5 on the following page provides guidance noise management levels for residential premises for airborne construction noise, reproduced from the ICNG.



Table 5. Guideline Noise Levels for Residential Premises, Airborne Construction Noise (ICNG).

| Time of Day   | NML  | How to Apply  |
|---|--|---|
| Standard hours  Monday to Friday 7:00 am to 6:00 pm  Saturday 8:00 am to 1:00 pm  No work on Sundays or Public Holidays | Noise Affected<br>RBL + 10 dB  Highly Noise<br>Affected<br>>75 dBA | The noise affected level represents the point above which there may be some community reaction to noise.  • Where the predicted (or measured LAeq (15 minute) is greater than the noise affect 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  The highly noise affected level represents the point above which there may be a strong community reaction to noise.  • Where noise is above the 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:  • 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 |
| Outside recommended standard hours  | Noise affected<br>RBL + 5 dB                                       | <ul> <li>A strong justification would typically be required for works outside the recommended standard hours</li> <li>The proponent should apply all feasible and reasonable work practices to meet the noise affected level</li> <li>Where all feasible and reasonable practices have been applied and noise is more than 5 dBA above the noise affected level, the proponent should negotiate with the community</li> </ul>   |

#### Other Sensitive Land Uses and Commercial Receivers

The Site is surrounded by a number of non-residential land uses. These include:

- Kingscliff TAFE, an educational facility approximately 10 m south/south-east;
- Kingscliff Library, approximately 380 m north-east;
- Tweed Regional Aquatic Centre, approximately 130 m east;
- Kingscliff High School, approximately 500 m south/south-east; and
- Jack Julius Park passive recreational area, approximately 650 m south-east.

#### Residential Noise Criteria Summary

The measured background noise levels are used to determine the noise management level (NML) for the project. These NMLs are summarised in Table 6.



Table 6. Noise Management Level (dB LAeq, 15min) for Residential Receivers.

| NCA   | Logger ID <sup>1</sup> | Standard Hours<br>(RBL+10) | C   | i)      |       |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----|---------|-------|
|       |                        | Day                        | Day | Evening | Night |
| NCA-A | 2                      | 55                         | 50  | 48      | 43    |
| NCA-B | 3                      | 57                         | 52  | 43      | 41    |

Note: No works are proposed or are undertaken during OOH time periods

Note 1: Logger ID based off Acoustic Studio Report. Two loggers were used for NCA-B (ID 1 and 3), the lowest logger data is used to establish controlling criteria as per the NPfl and INP (Industrial Noise Policy, 2000)

#### 1.5 Survey Instrumentation and Methodology

At all locations the SLM was enclosed in a tough case which remained at ground level with an extension pole attached to the case with the microphone mounted on top of the pole. The height of the microphone was approximately 1.5m above the ground level.

A wind shield was placed on each microphone to reduce any wind interference during the measurements. The SLM's microphone is orientated toward the noise sources for all measurements and the area in between the sound level and the noise source was free from any temporary obstacles.

Measurements were carried out since the commencement of the background monitoring on the 26 July 2019 and record in all weather conditions.

The primary measurement parameter was the equivalent continuous A-weighted Sound Pressure Level, L<sub>Aeq</sub> 15. The L<sub>Aeq</sub> 15 is the average sound level recorded over 15 minutes. The A-weighting is used as it places emphasis on the middle frequencies of the noise spectrum, while putting less emphasis on the higher and lower frequencies. This emulates the way the human ear responds to sound.

An alarm beacon was set-up with the noise monitors to alert Lendlease and the Site Supervisor in the case of an exceedance in real-time. If the alarm was triggered, Lendlease and the Site Supervisor would receive an email and need to note the date and time, document the activity and consider implementing controls and reviewing work practices before re-commencing works.

Monthly checks of the levels of noise measured by each SLM are being carried out to validate the data with a portable sound level calibrator. If the instrumentation system registers a discrepancy equal to or greater than 1 dB between consecutive checks, any measurement in the interval between the two checks will be considered invalid.

Lendlease has established a daily check list on site to ensure all monitors are operating in the field correctly, have adequate sunlight to power the units and that they are reporting consistently. Lendlease will report any issues immediately to ADE. Furthermore, ADE will conduct daily checks via telemetry to ensure the monitors are operating and recording correctly. ADE are to advise Lendlease of any issues immediately. Monitors will not be removed unless consultation with Lendlease, TSA and HI has occurred and alternative locations are agreed upon.



#### 1.6 Existing Noise Environment

The main noise sources in the area are:

- Construction noise from the Site, including trucks moving to and from the Site;
- Construction noise relating to the Cudgen Road widening works;
- Traffic noise (trucks and cars) from the adjacent roads (Cudgen Road);
- Foot traffic noises from workers/people walking around and past the Site; and
- Noises from the workers and mobile plant who use the parking area.

#### 1.7 Meteorological Conditions

Measurements under raining and windy conditions (greater than 18 Km/h) increase the measured levels of noise and when this happens noise levels measured can become highly variable. Noise levels during raining and windy conditions were not included in the results of this report due to the high variability that these weather conditions may cause.

Meteorological conditions representative of the site have been provided by the Coolangatta weather station from the Bureau of Meteorology from the Australian Government. The Coolangatta weather station is the closest weather station that provides rainfall and wind data in 15-minute intervals that are required to accurately assess the noise levels.

#### 1.8 Out of Hours Work

Nil for this period.

#### 1.9 Missing Data

Nil for this period.



## 2 Results

Results from the A-weighted equivalent continuous noise level over a 15-minute period for each monitoring location are shown in Appendix III. Data recorded during rain or windy periods has been omitted from the results of this report, as these values are highly variable. Please note all data is presented in Australian Eastern Daylight Time (AEDT).

A summary of the results of the monitoring survey are presented below in Table 7.

Table 7. Unattended Noise Monitoring Results.

|           | Measured Noise Levels, dBA |         |       |                               |         |       |   |           |  |  |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---|-----------|--|--|
| Logger ID | Average Noise Level (LAeq) |         |       | Background Noise Levels (RBL) |         |       | RNP Defined Noise<br>Level (L <sub>Aeq</sub> ) <sup>1</sup> |           |  |  |
|           | Day                        | Evening | Night | Day                           | Evening | Night | Day, 15 hr  | Day, 1 hr |  |  |
| 004       | 66                         | 56      | 50    | 47                            | 40      | 37    | 69  | 57        |  |  |
| 005       | 68                         | 65      | 58    | 54                            | 42      | 40    | 68  | 55        |  |  |
| 006       | 71                         | 69      | 62    | 54                            | 44      | 40    | 60  | 49        |  |  |

Note: The EPA document Road Noise Policy (RNP, 2011) is used to provide road traffic noise levels for the 15-hour day-time period, and the busiest daytime 1-hour. These levels are for historical correlation purposes.

Legitimate construction noise impacts (such as loud bangs, dropping of heavy machinery, jack hammering/rock breaking, alarms etc) would be impacted at all three (3) loggers with varying noise levels, correlated through graphical analysis.

When an event occurs it is discarded if it cannot be demonstrated that the event occurred on site which could be viewable within the graphs at all three (3) locations. An event which is detected at each three (3) locations can be reasonably assumed to have occurred on site and is then investigated further.

Four (4) noise events were identified during this monitoring period for further investigation. One (1) event was associated with road traffic noise (i.e., a truck horn or airbrake) occurring along Cudgen Road. They are not judged to be noise events occurring on site or related to construction activities. This event was dismissed from the analysis.

Three (3) noise events were identified as construction related. All of these events occurred during works within close proximity of the monitors and occurred over a singular fifteen (15) minute period. All three (3) noise events are below the relevant noise management limits (NMLs).



## 3 Discussion

The measured noise levels presented in **Table 7** and Appendix *III – Noise Graphs* provide context to the ambient noise levels.

Generally, the measured noise levels presented in this report (and by extension past historical reporting) have been dominated and controlled by the ambient road traffic noise levels.

The historical graphs provided in **Section 1.2** illustrates peak-hour traffic in the morning and evening time periods, with consistent traffic throughout the day. The impact from any construction is judged to be at least 10 dB lower than the road traffic noise levels, as the levels have not conclusively changed over time.

Three (3) of the other measured noise events occurring throughout the month of June 2022 are judged to be a noise source originating from the construction works, however are below NMLs.

Therefore, no noise exceedances occurred throughout the month of June 2022, thereby indicating adherence to the Lendlease Building Pty Ltd Tweed Valley Hospital – Management Plan – Noise and Vibration.

No further mitigation is required as the project is compliant against the noise management levels, and therefore the development consent conditions in which the project is approved under.

### 4 Conclusion

The projects' noise criteria are met at all times, and do not exceed the limitations outlined within the relevant documentation approved within the Development Consent (SSD-10353). The works are compliant against the relevant guidelines, policies, procedures, and standards relating to vibration on construction sites.



## **5** References

Relevant documents pertaining to the measurement of noise in Australia are provided below.

These documents provide guidance in which the measurement of construction noise, and the management of noise in New South Wales is undertaken.

- AS 1055:2018 Acoustics Description and measurement of environmental noise.
- AS 2107:2000 Acoustics Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors.
- AS 2659.1-1998 Guide to the use of sound measuring equipment Portable sound level meters.
- Development Consent SSD-10353, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment Tweed Valley Hospital Stage 2 – 12 July 2020 (approval).
- Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG, DECC 2009).
- Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI, EPA 2017).
- Sydney Metro Construction Noise and Vibration Standard (v4.1, 2020).
- Transport for New South Wales Construction Noise and Vibration Strategy (TfNSW, 2019).
- Tweed Valley Hospital Management Plan Noise and Vibration, Revision 7.0, Lendlease Building Pty Ltd.
- Tweed Valley Hospital Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment for State Significant Development (SSD), SVM-2370, Revision: Issue 2, 17 October 2018 Acoustic Studio.



# Appendix I – Aerial Photograph





Aerial photograph of the Tweed Valley Hospital Project at Cudgen, NSW (as of 15th November 2021).



# **Appendix II – Monitoring Locations**





Photograph 1 Representative photograph of monitoring location 004 – TAFE East, as observed 30/06/2022





Photograph 2 Representative photograph of monitoring location 005 – TAFE West, as observed 30/06/2022

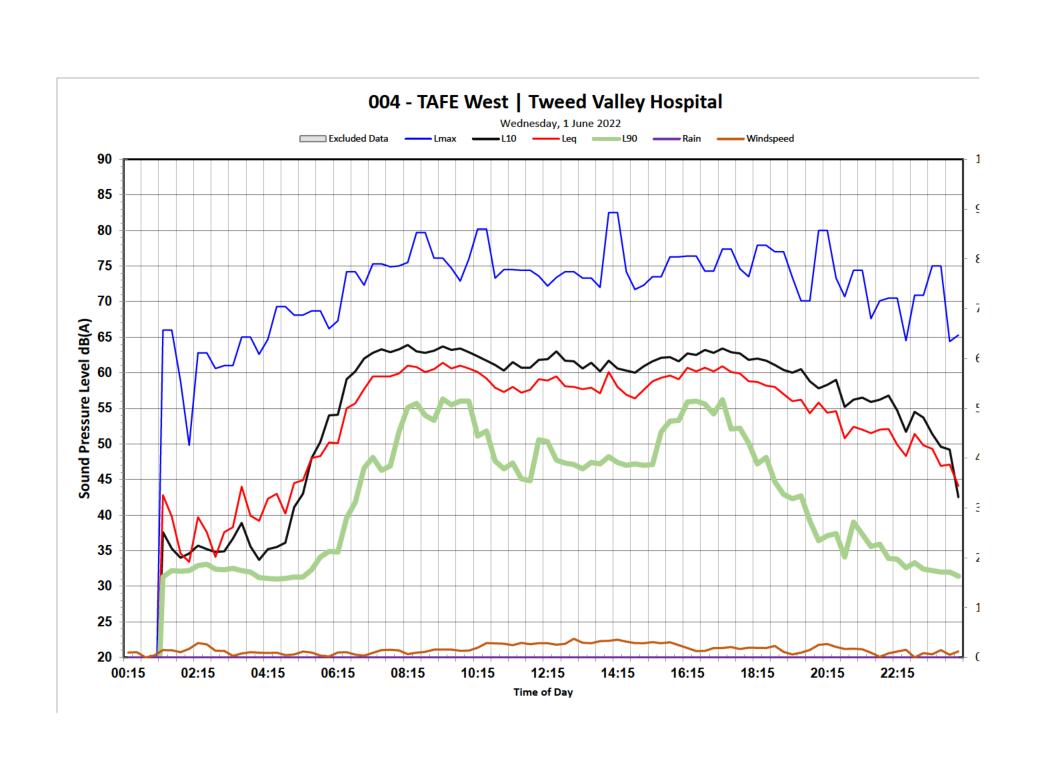


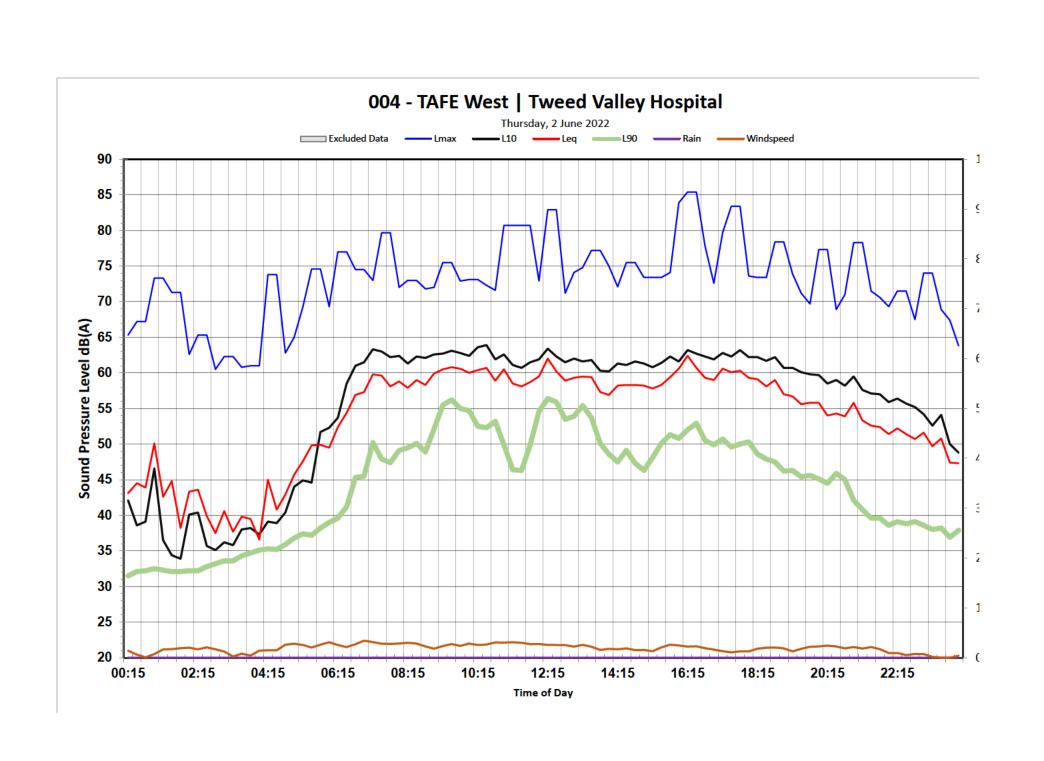


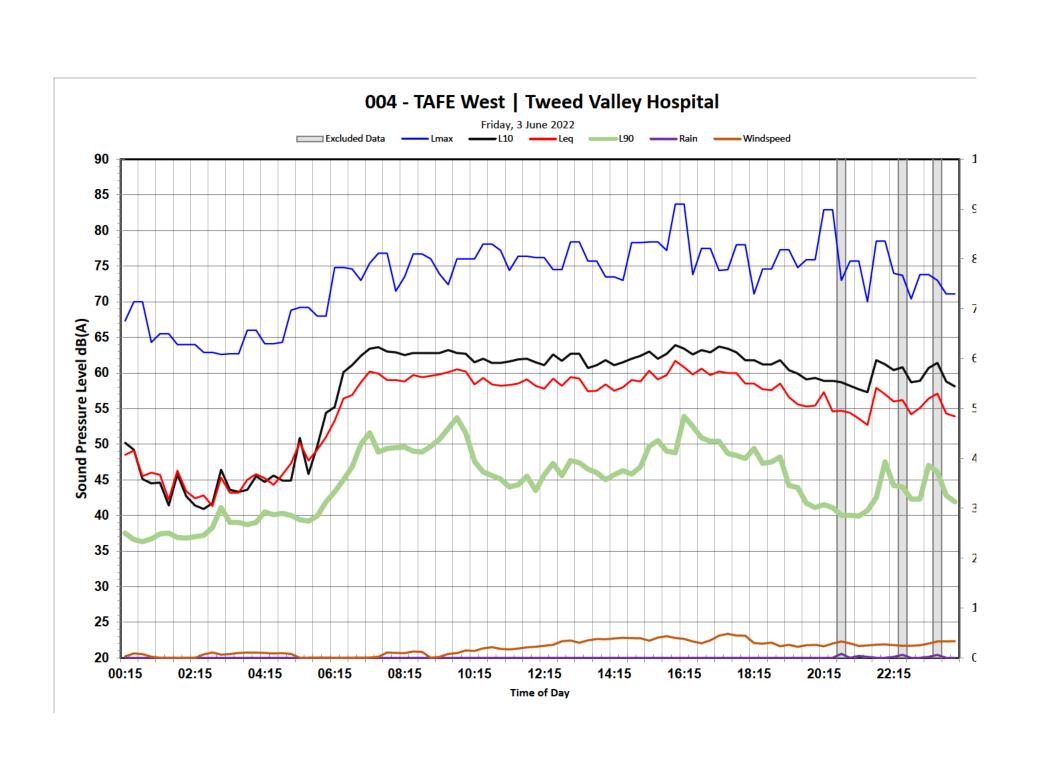
Photograph 3 Representative photograph of monitoring location 006 – Mate and Matts, as observed 30/06/2022

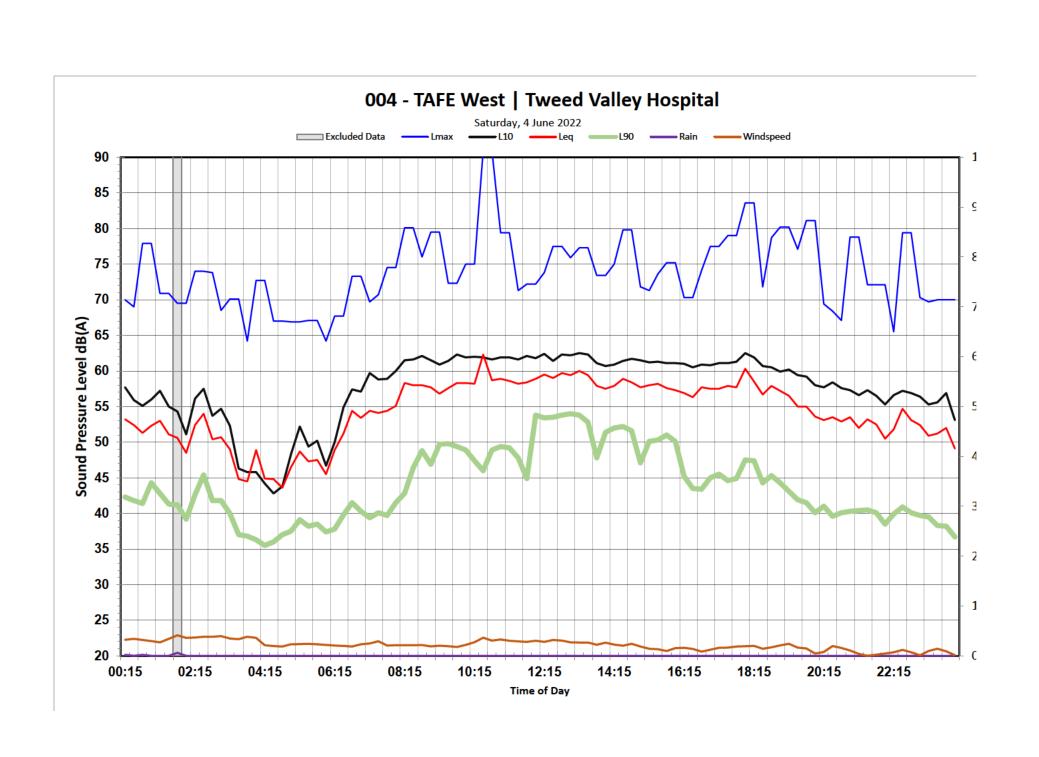


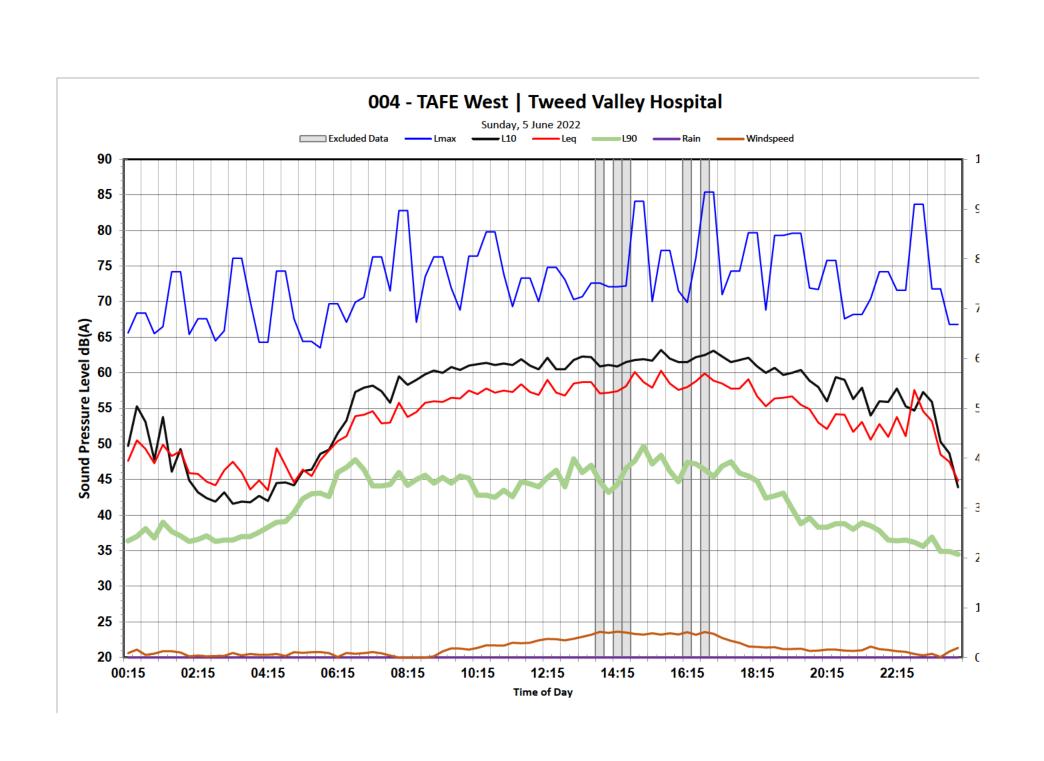
# **Appendix III – Noise Graphs**

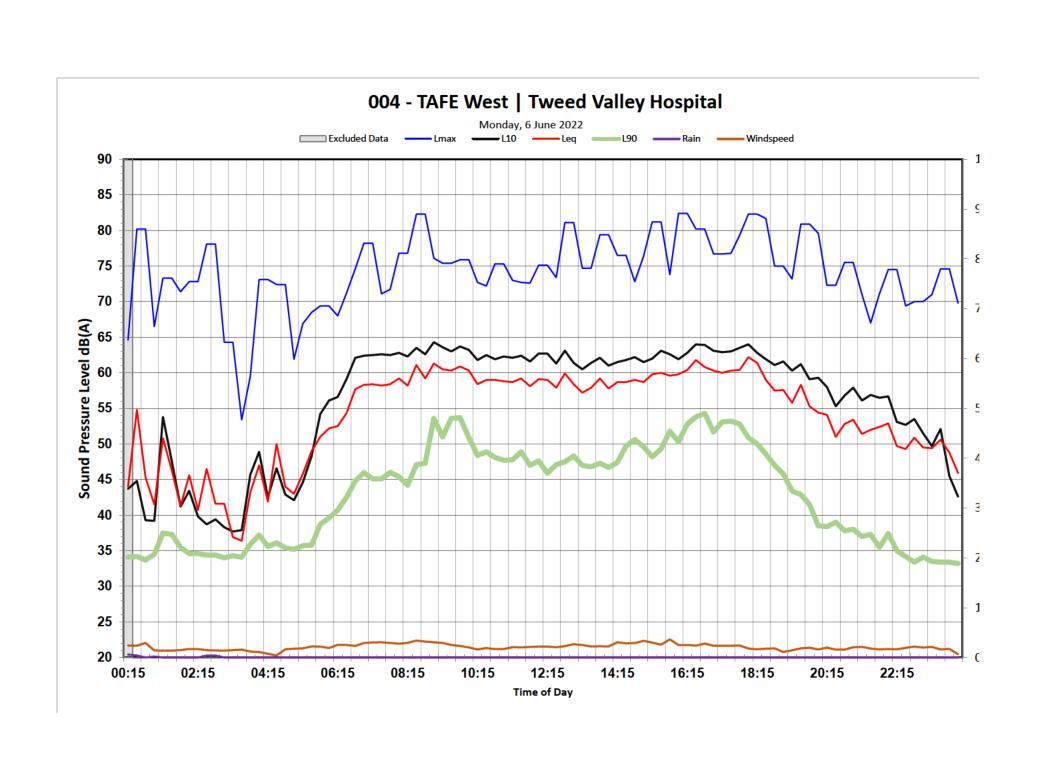


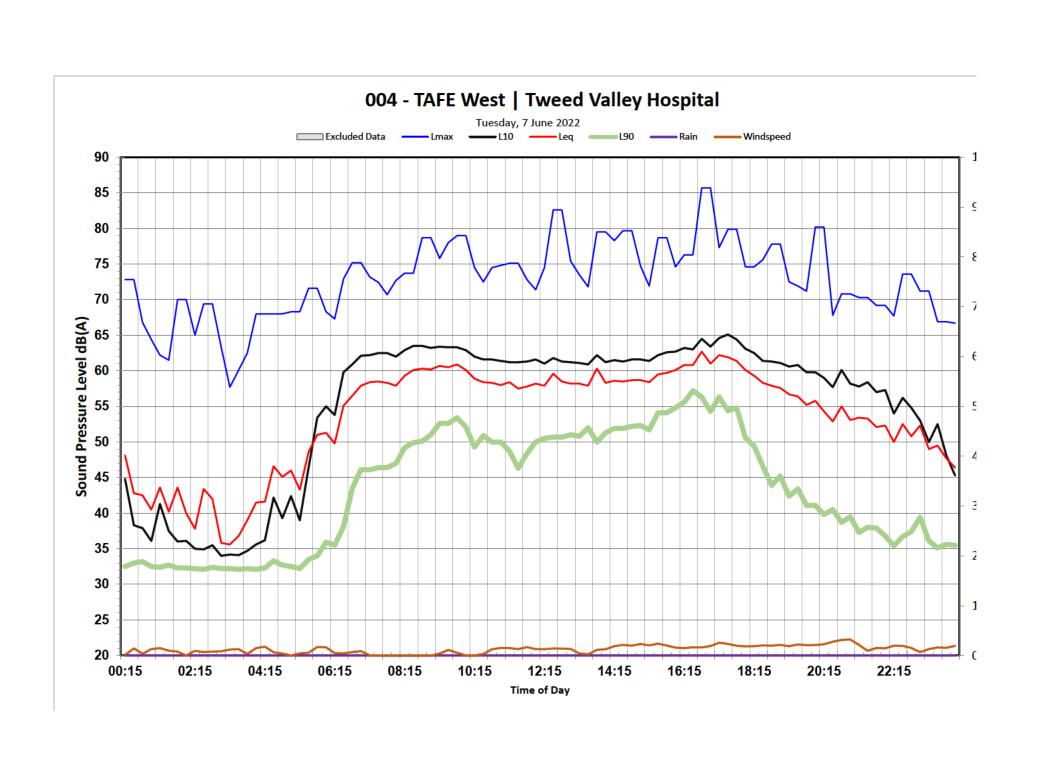


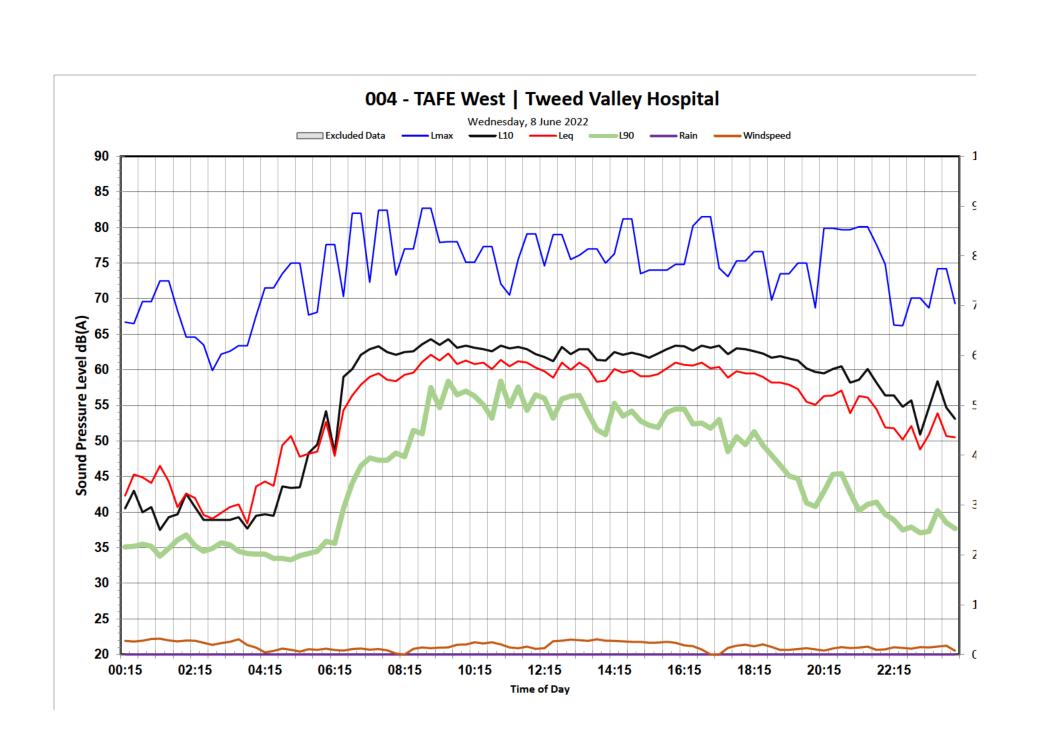


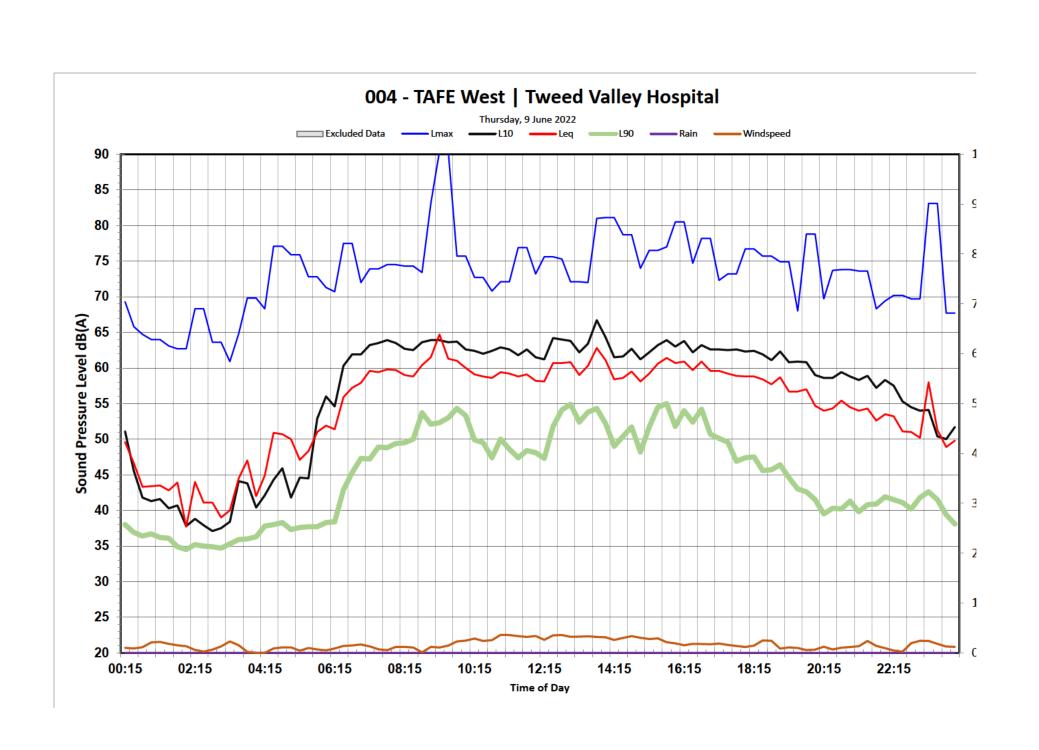


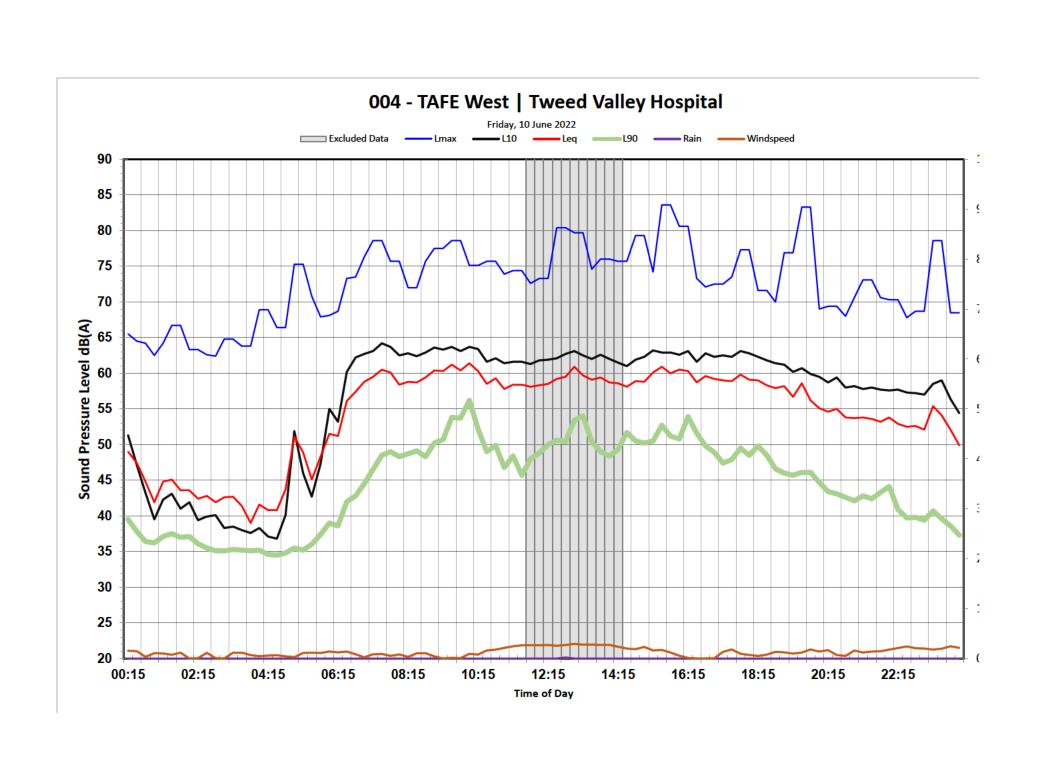


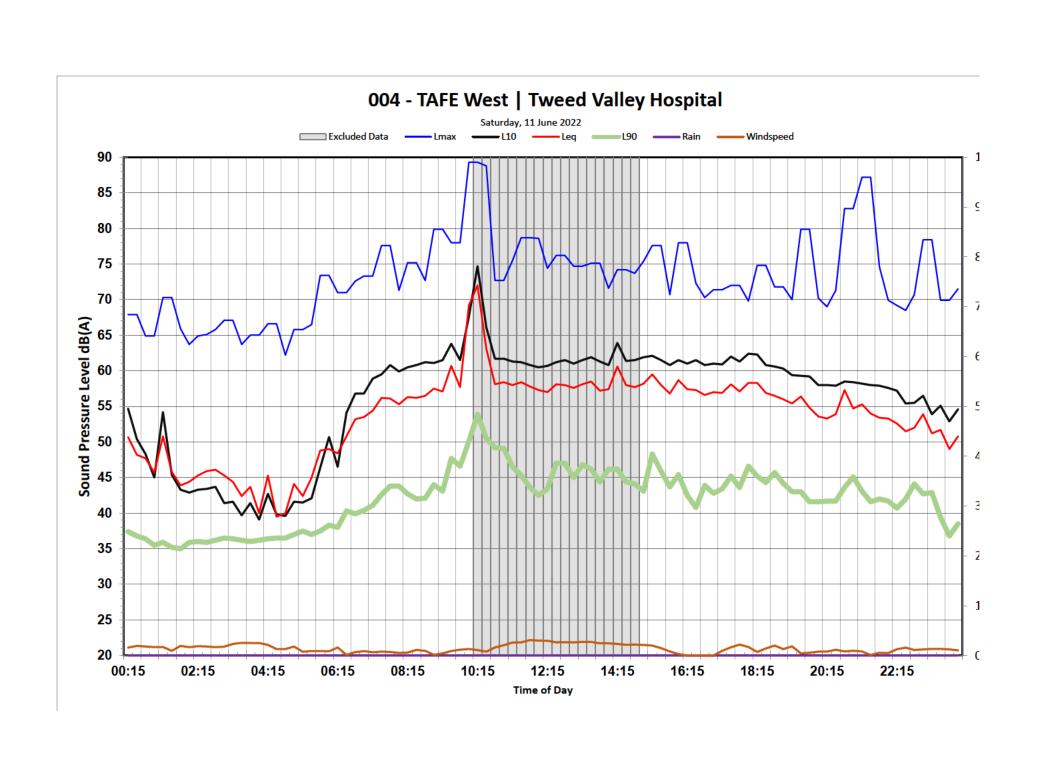


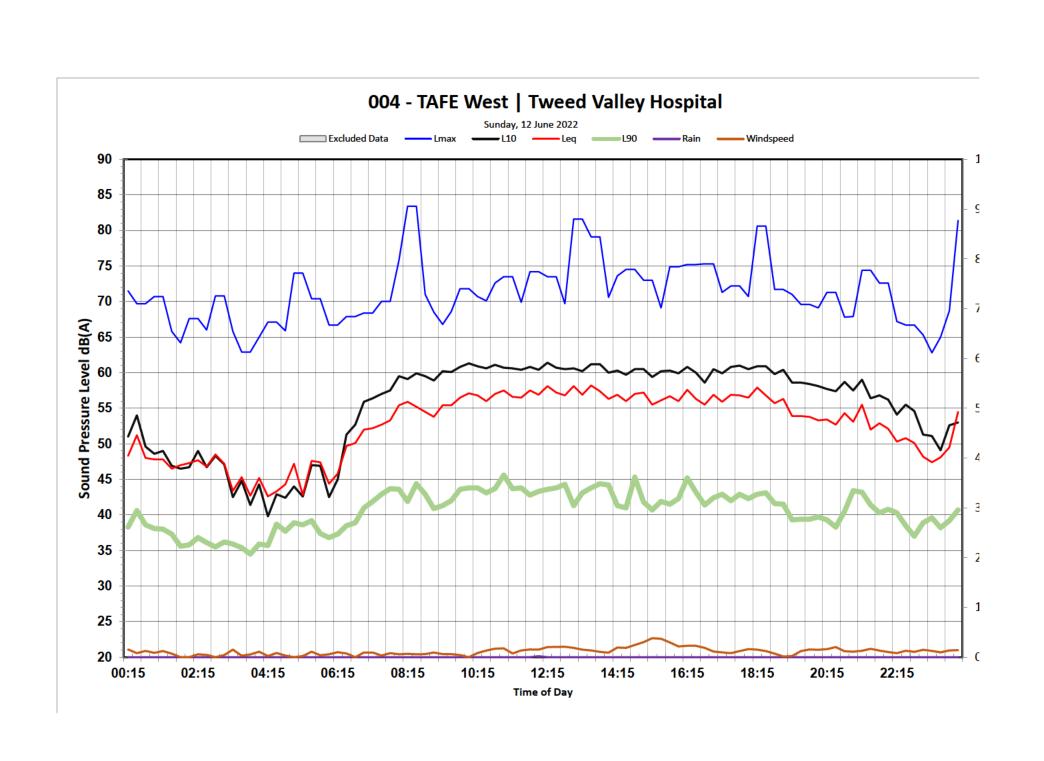


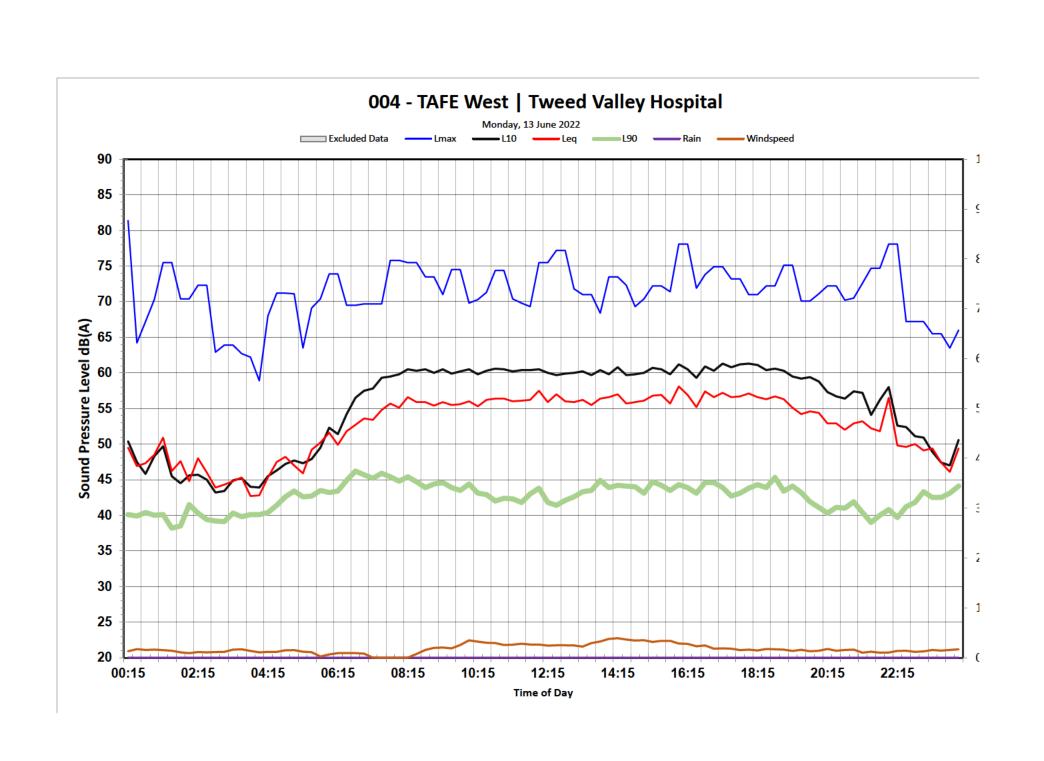


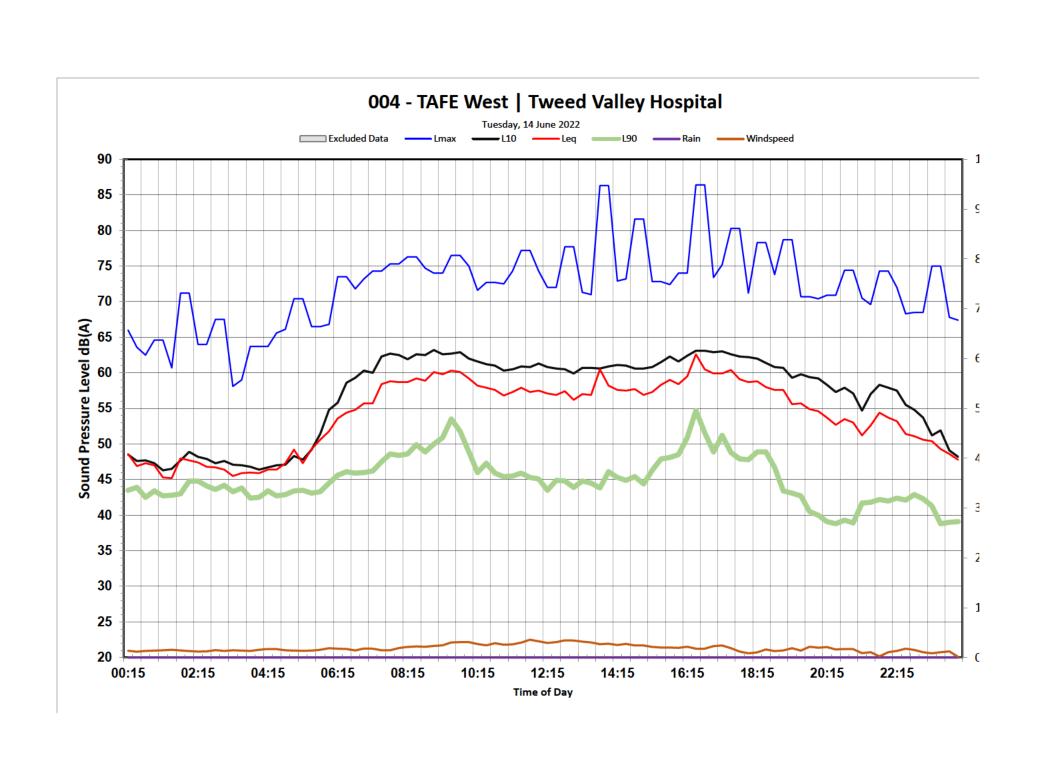


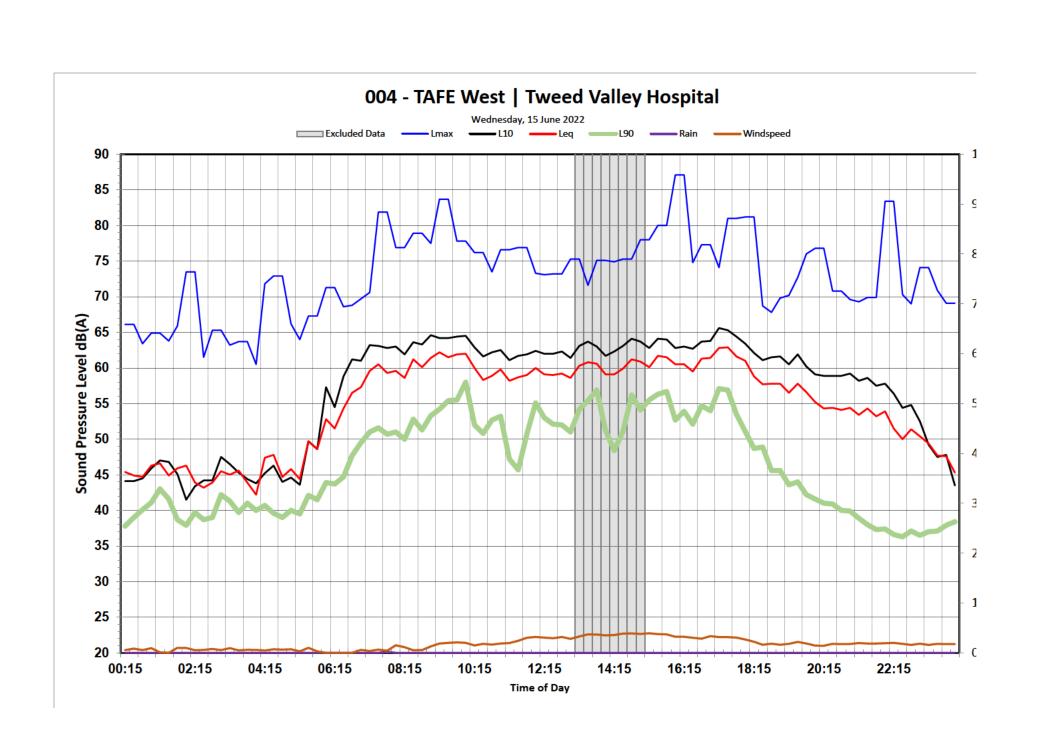


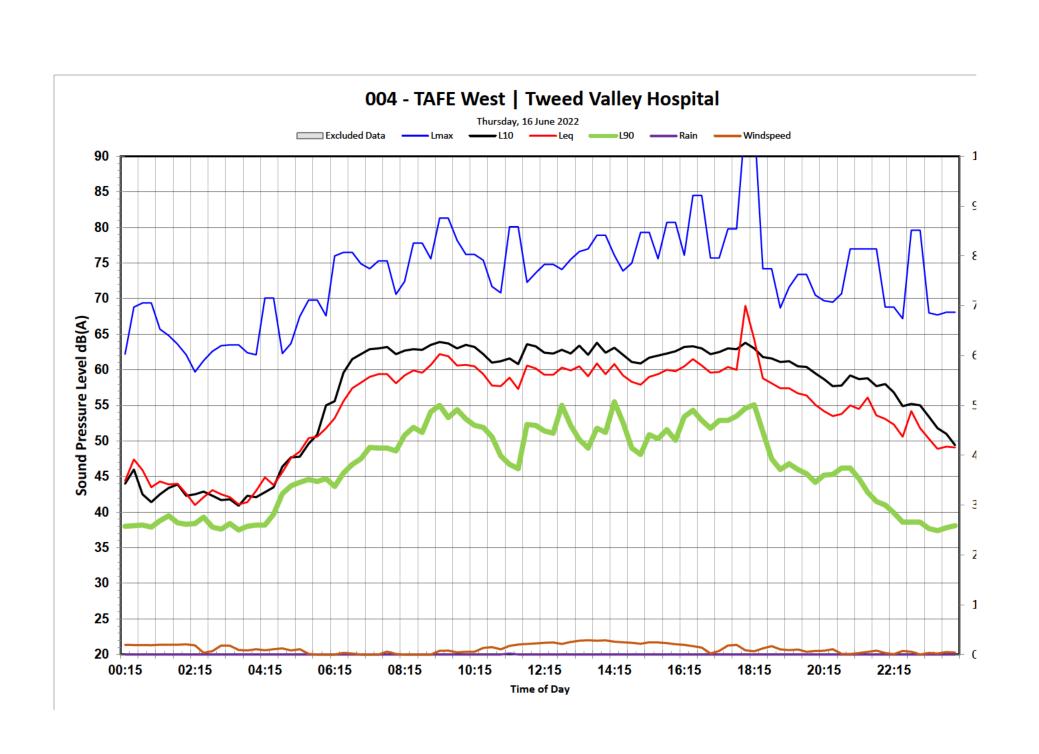


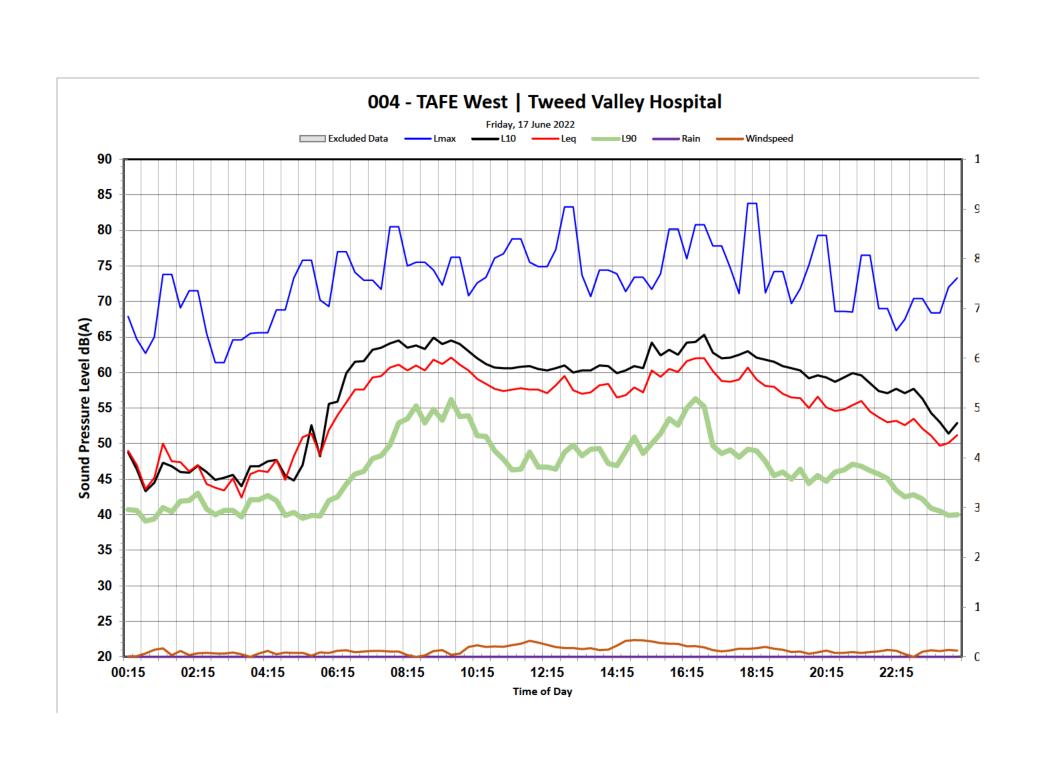


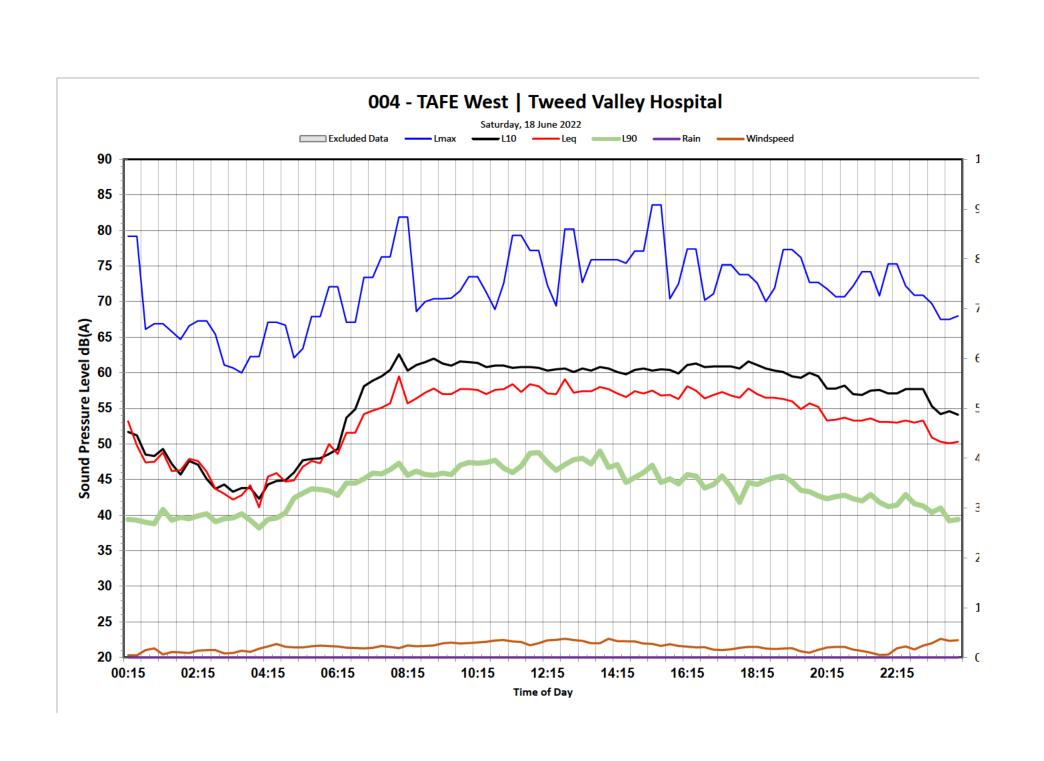


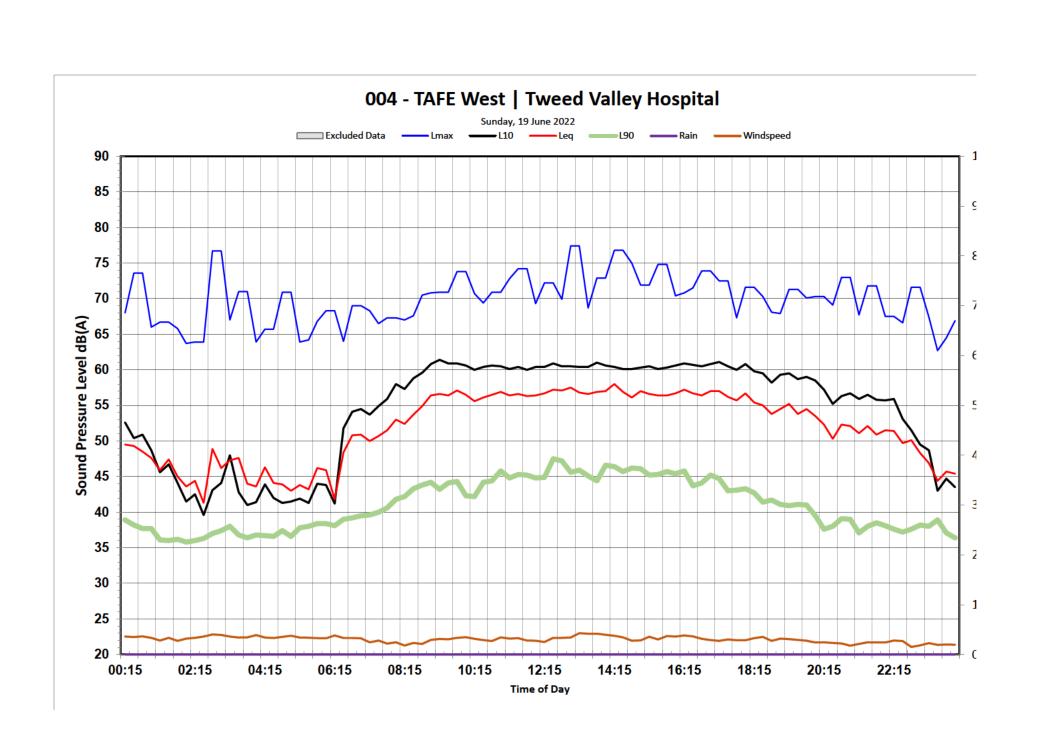


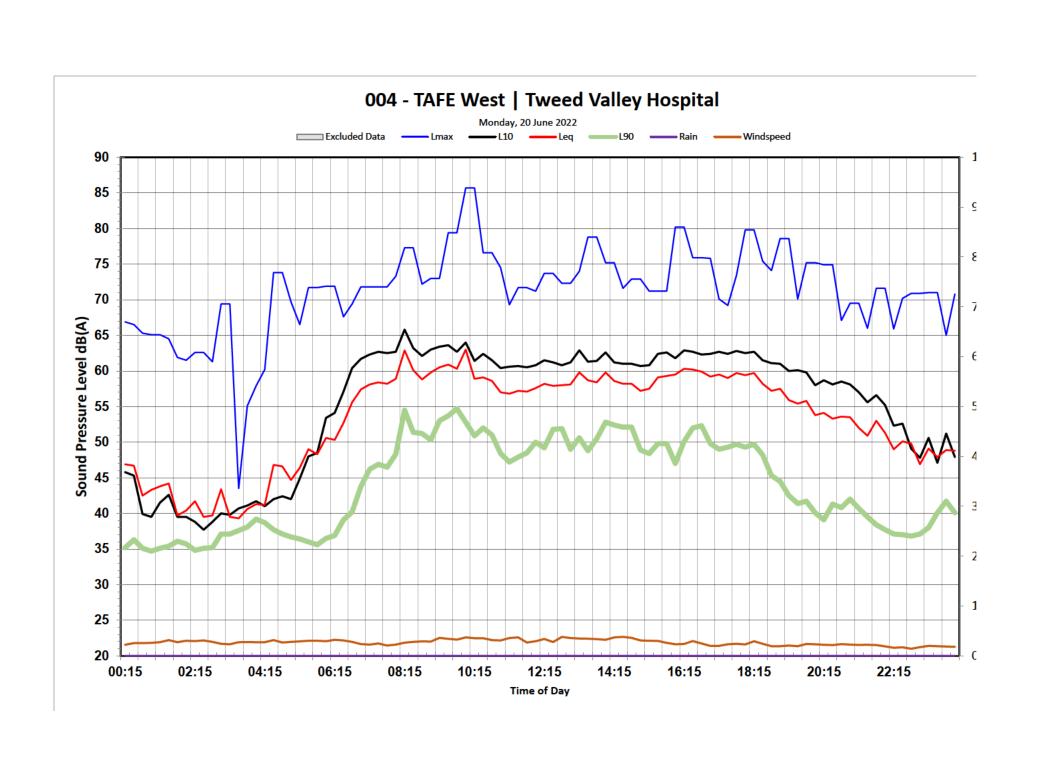


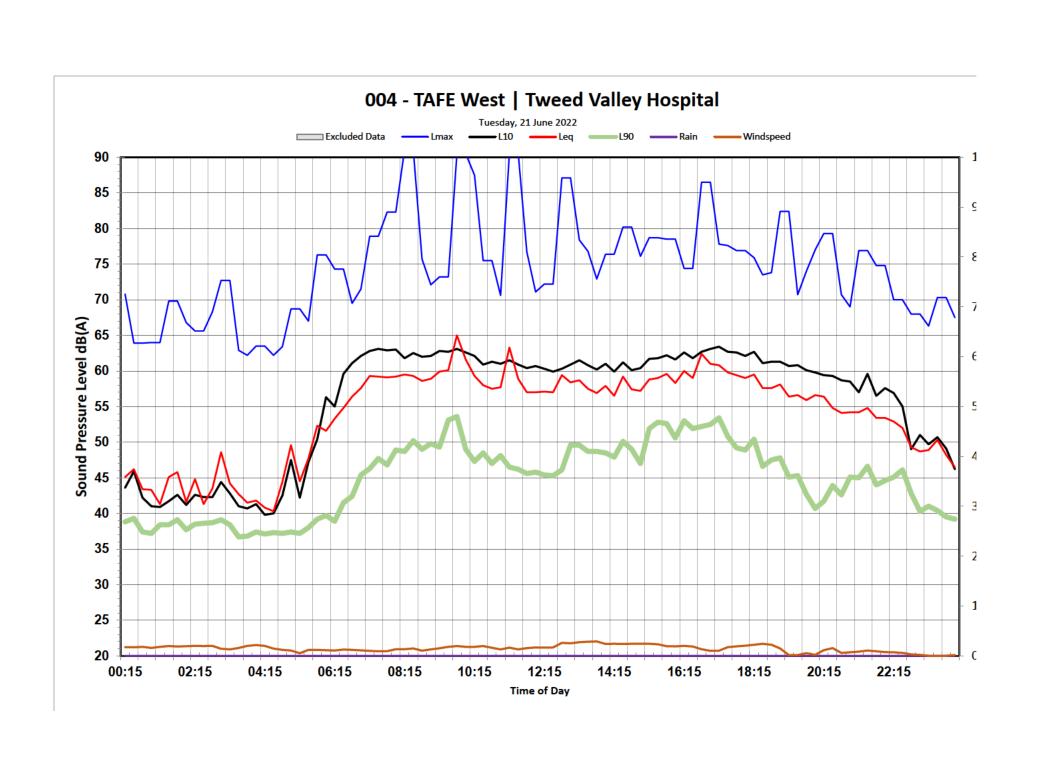


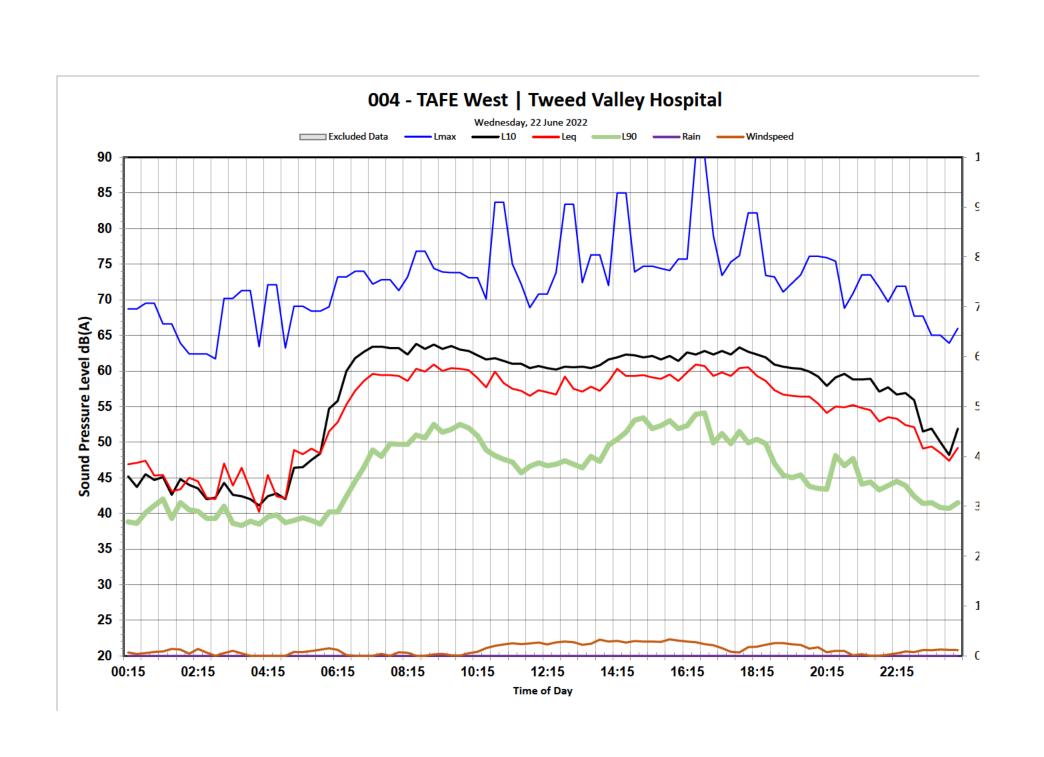


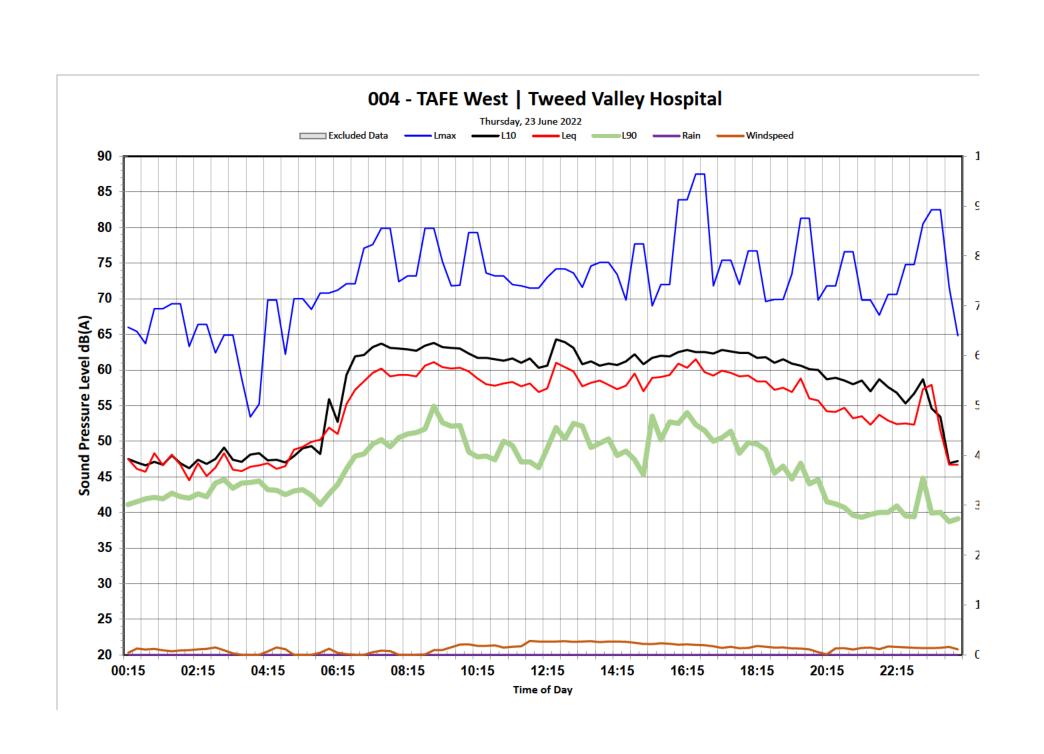


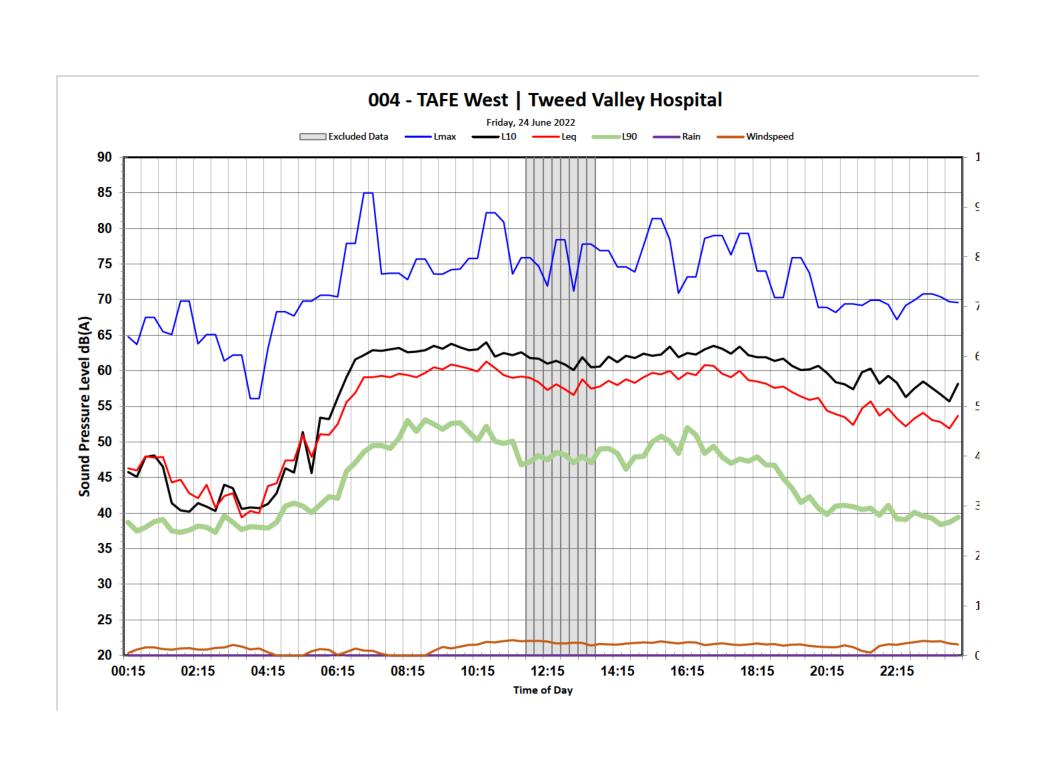


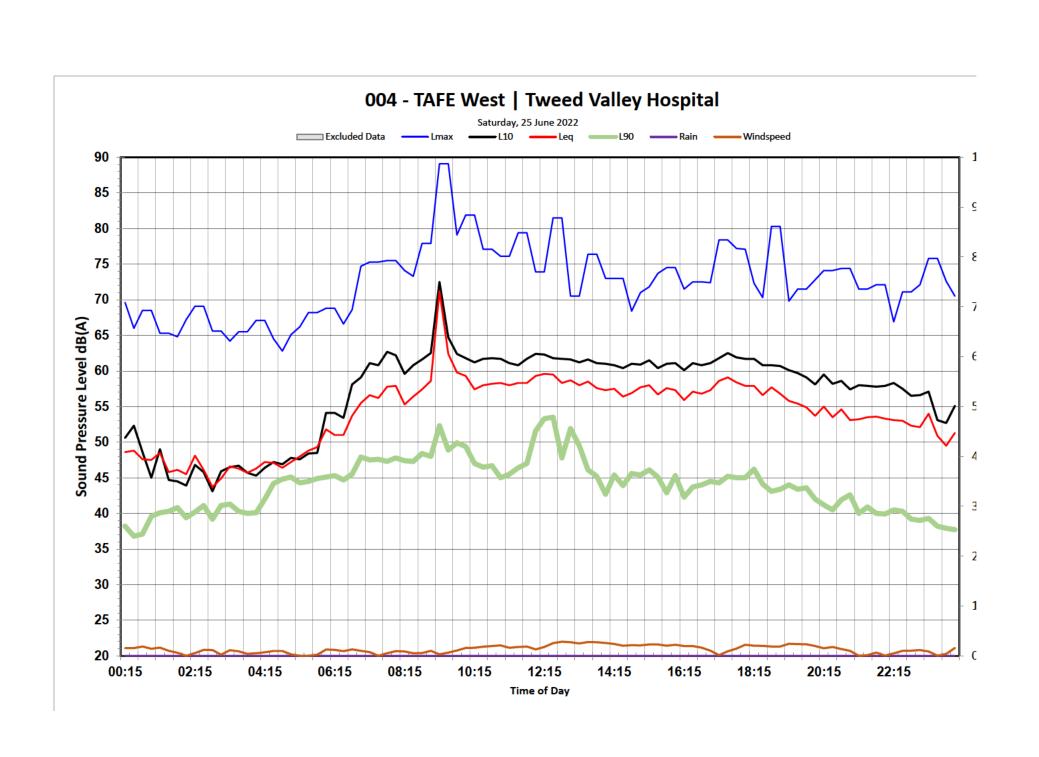


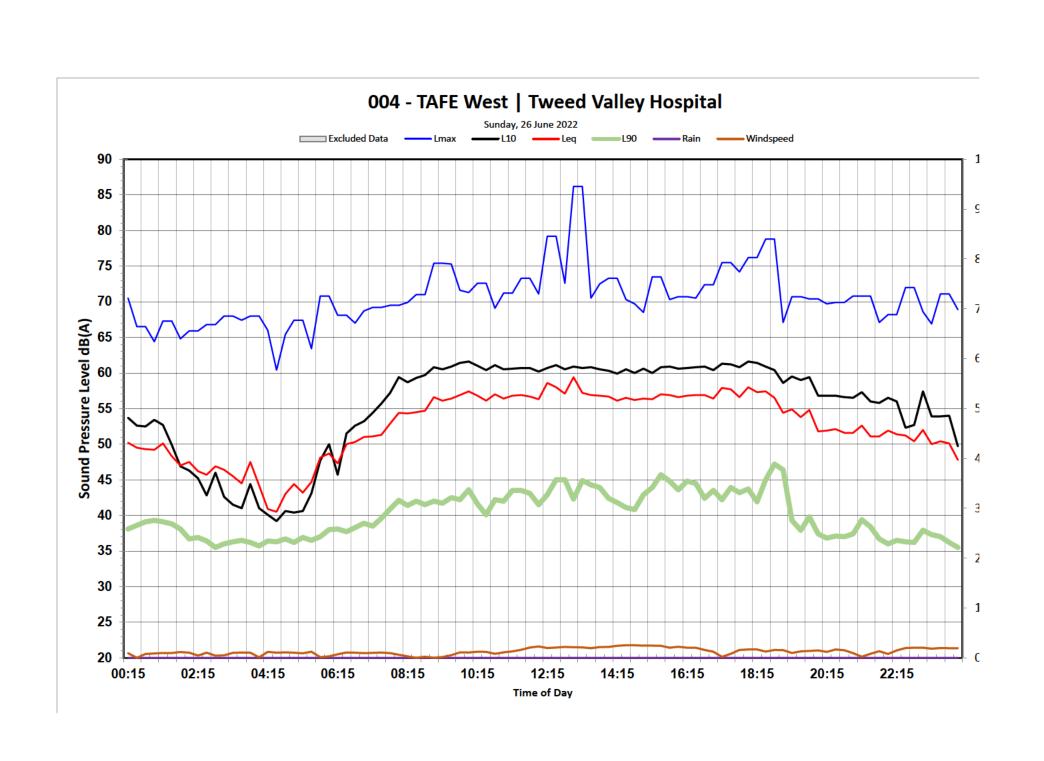


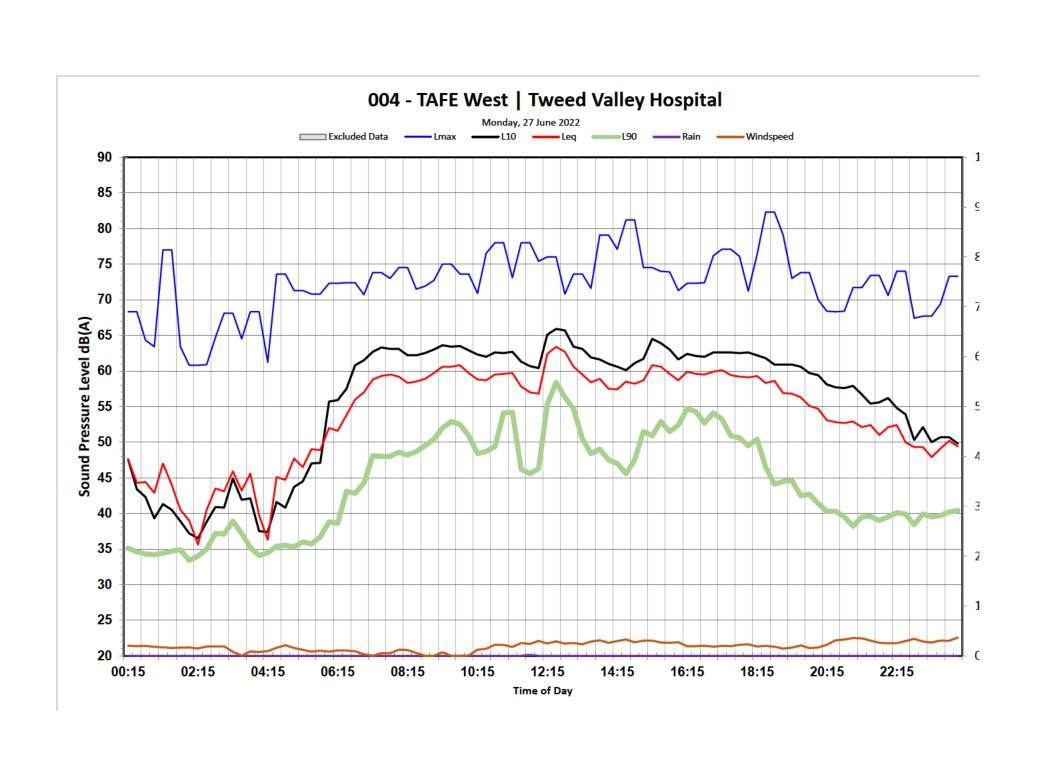


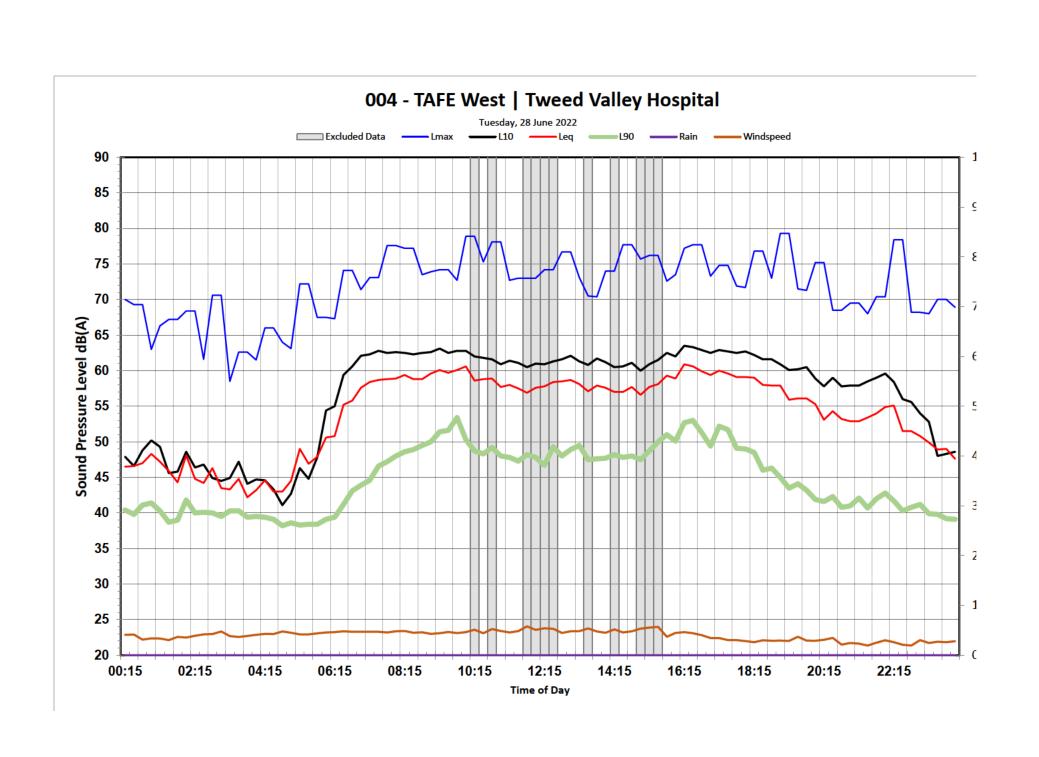


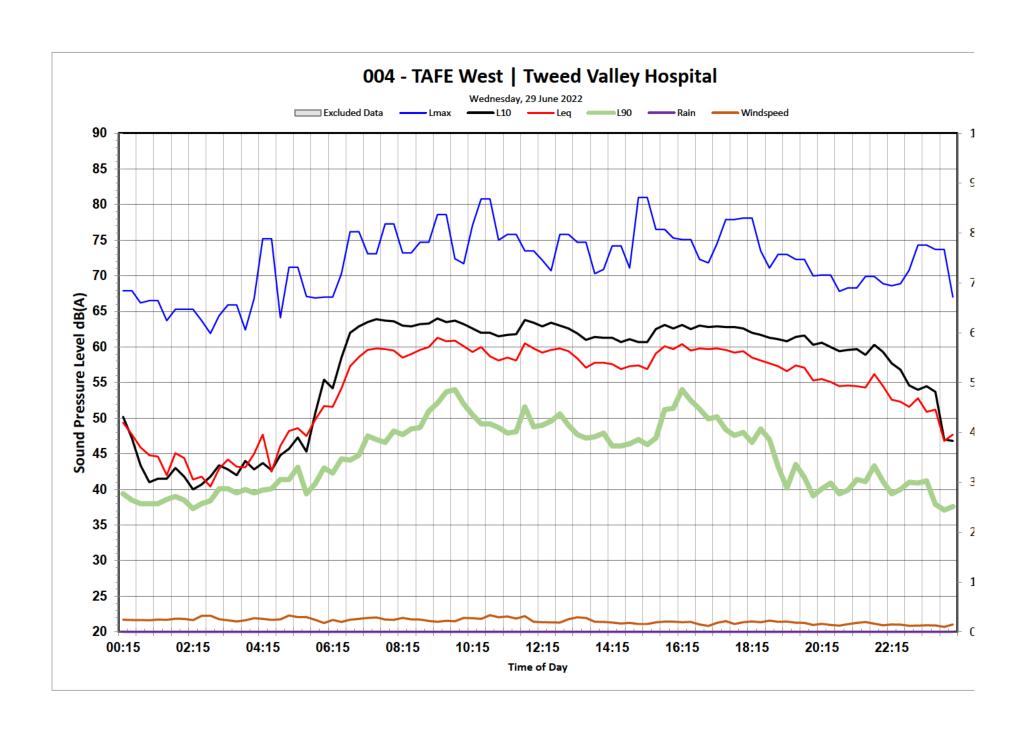


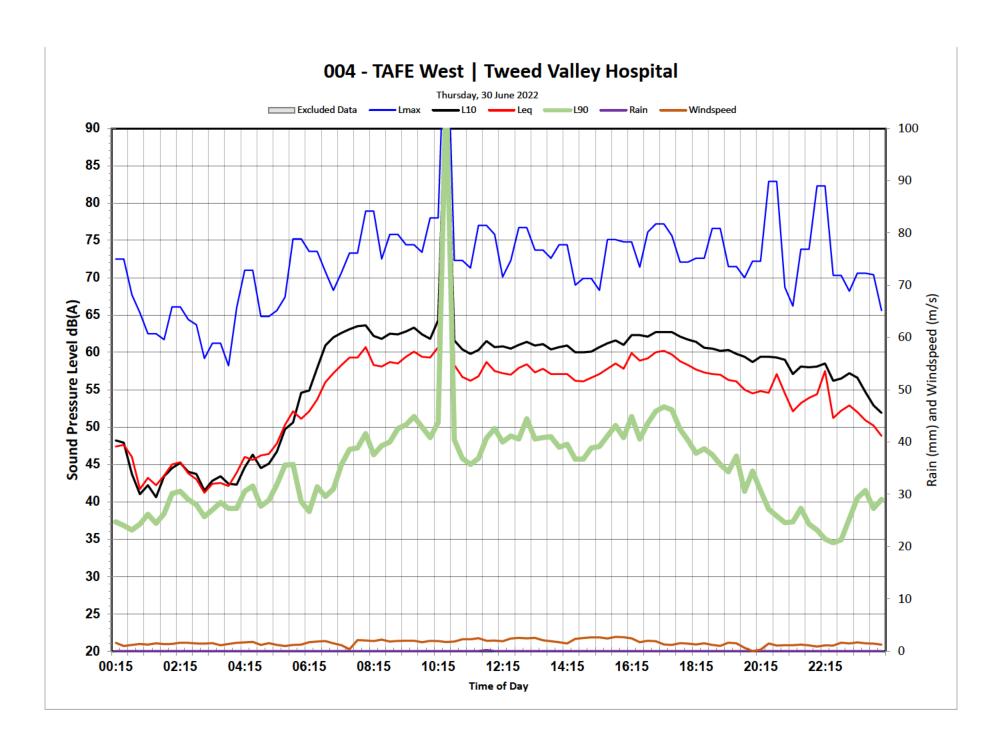


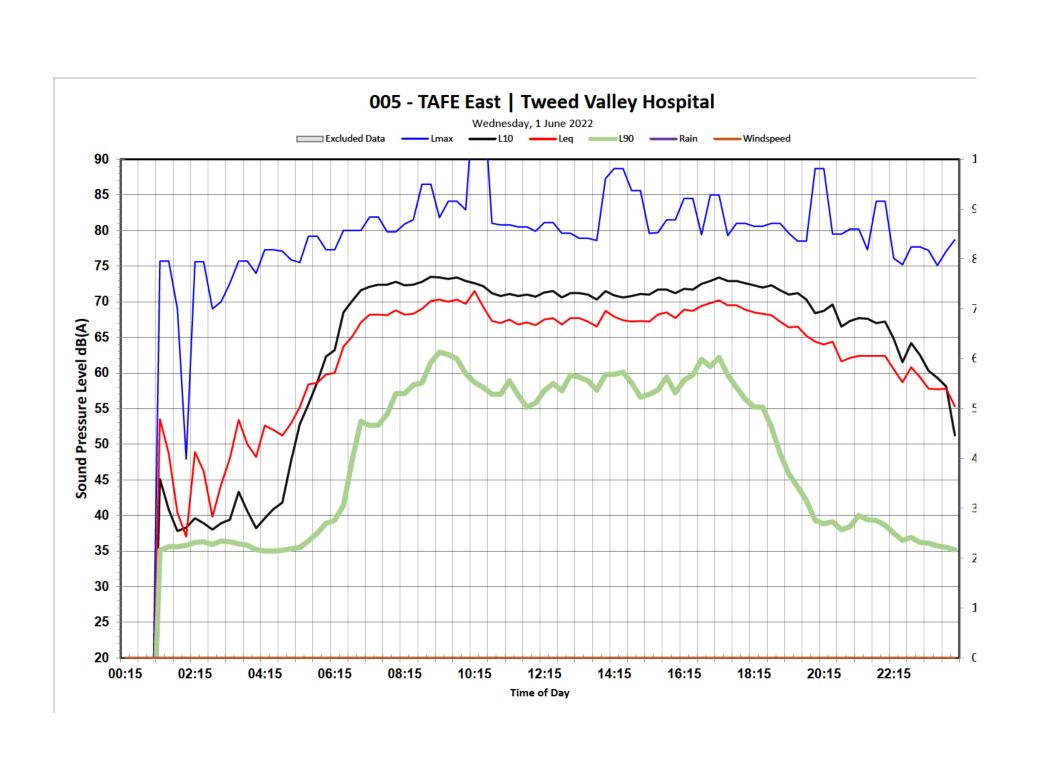


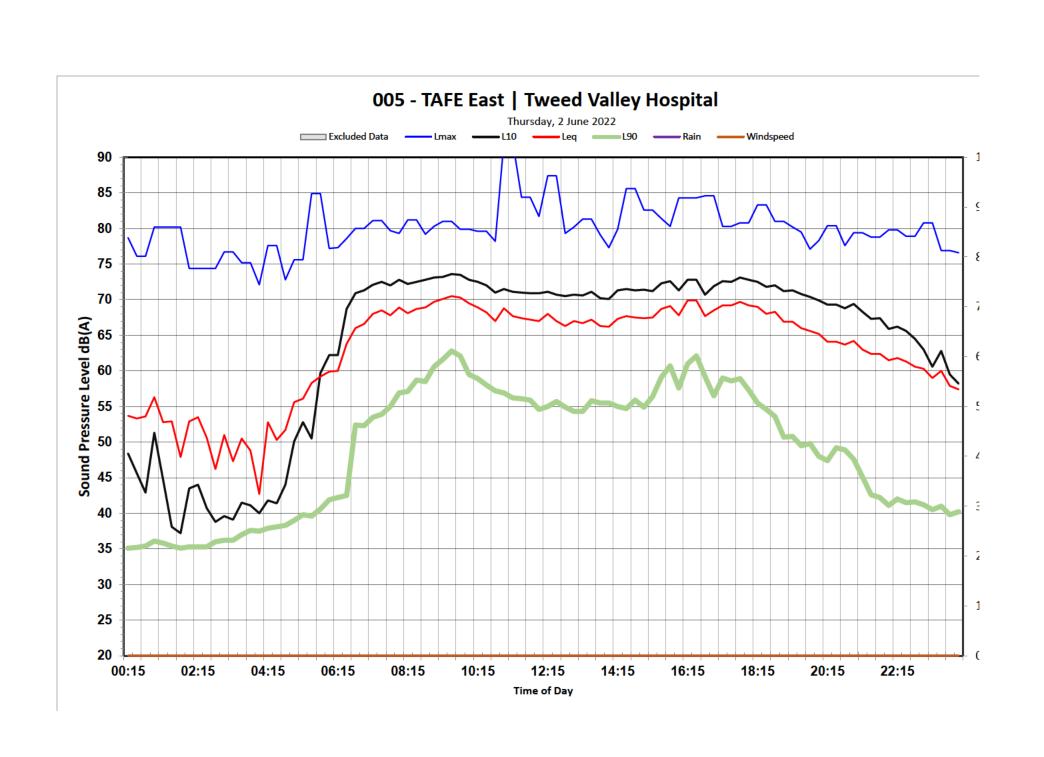


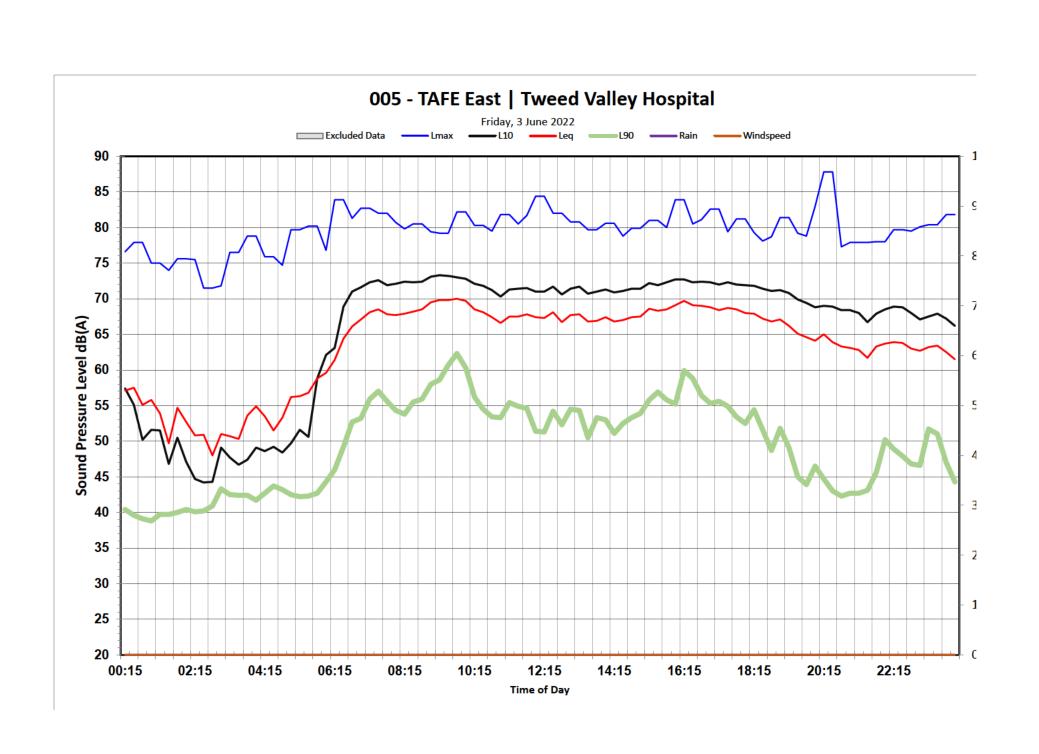


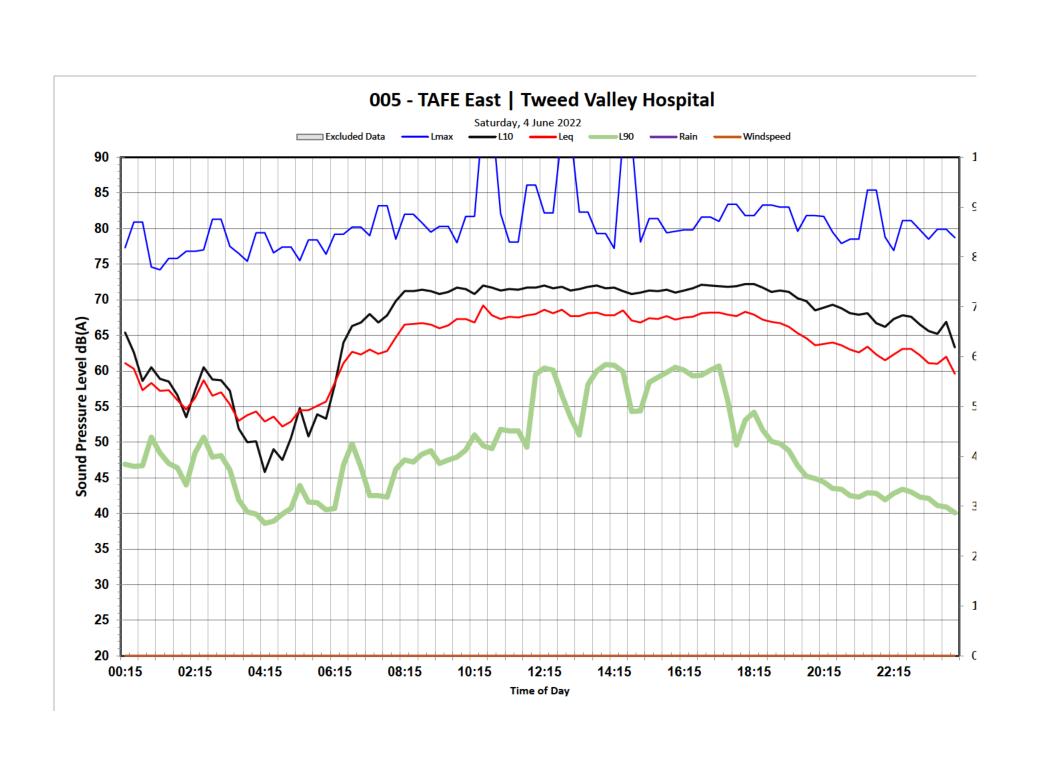


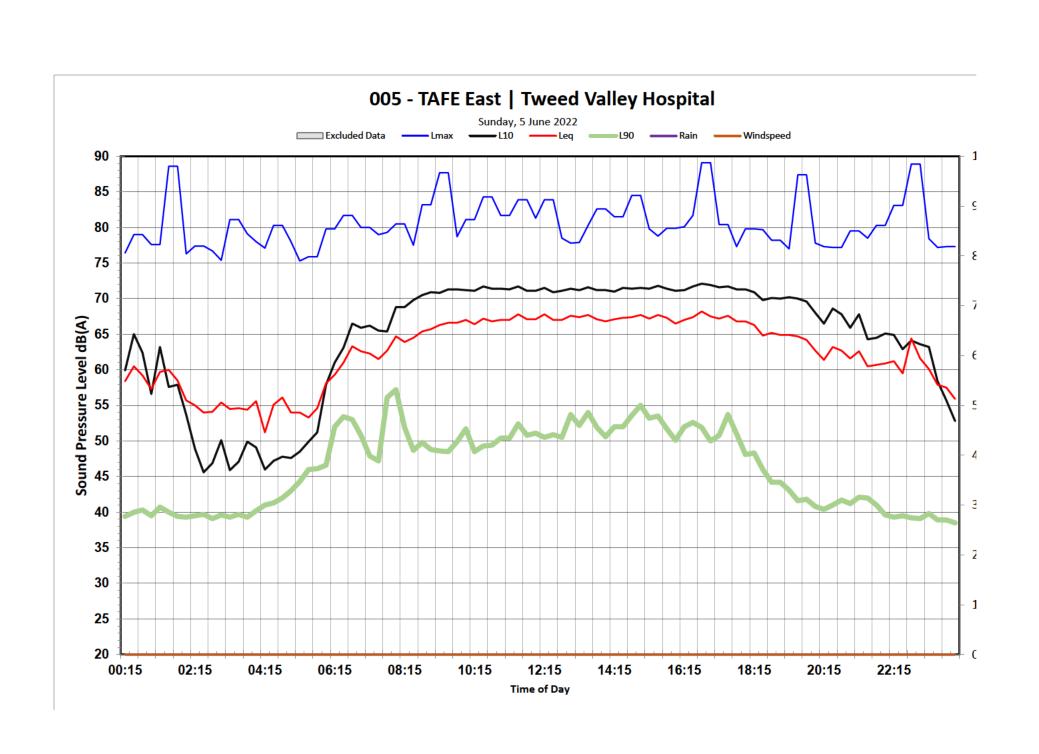


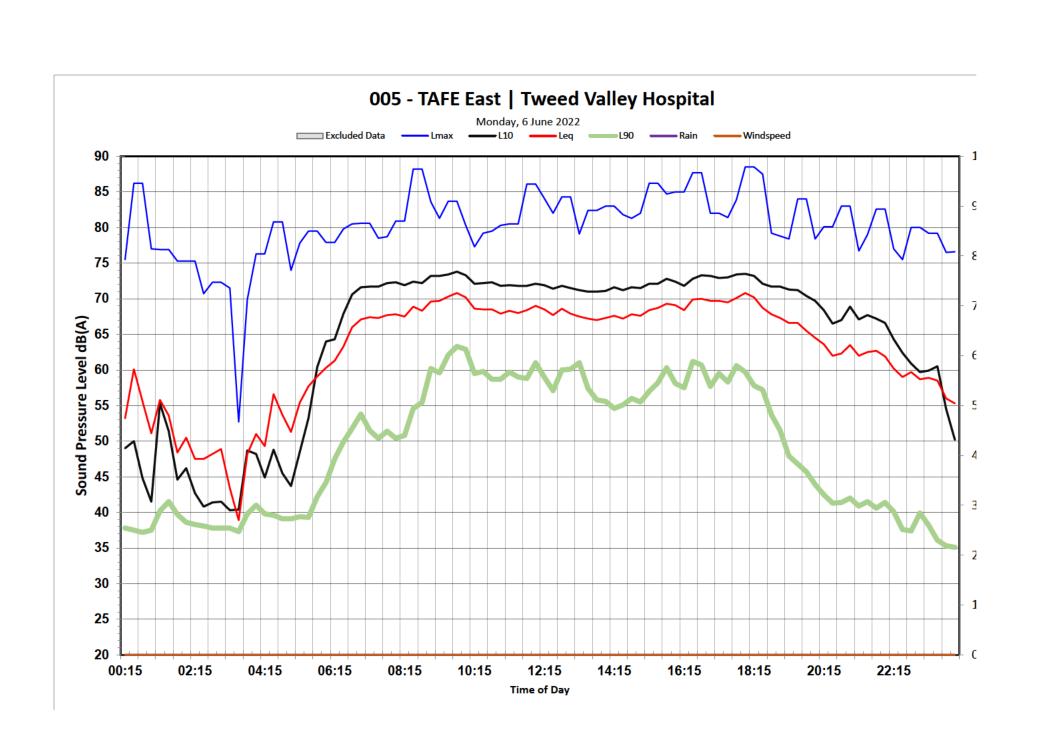


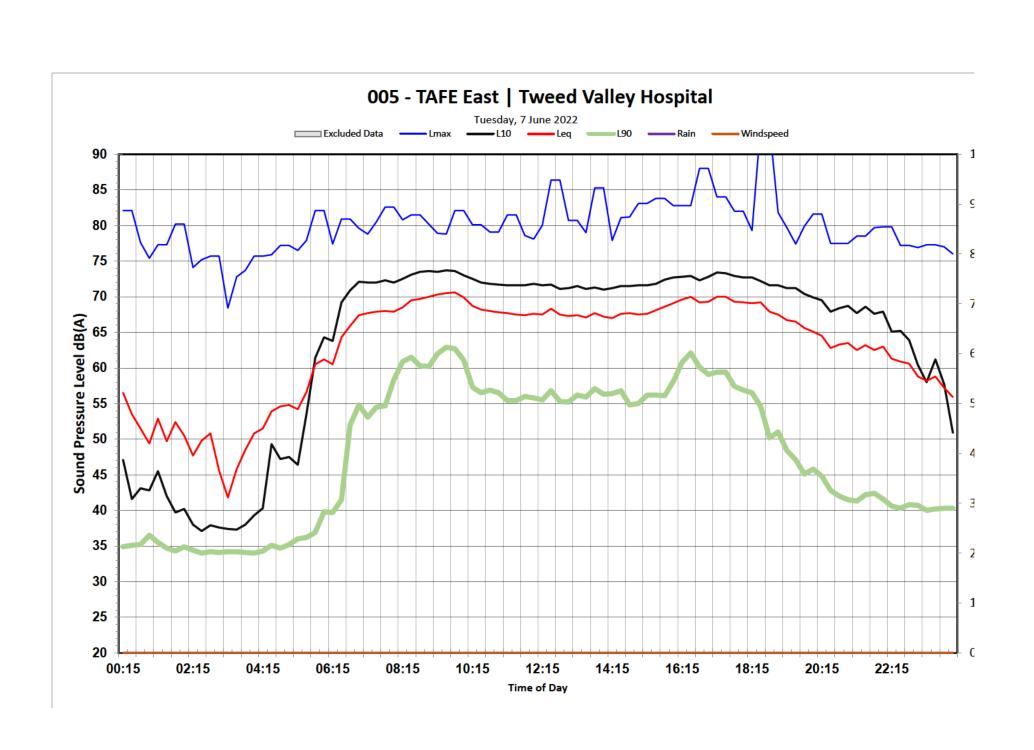


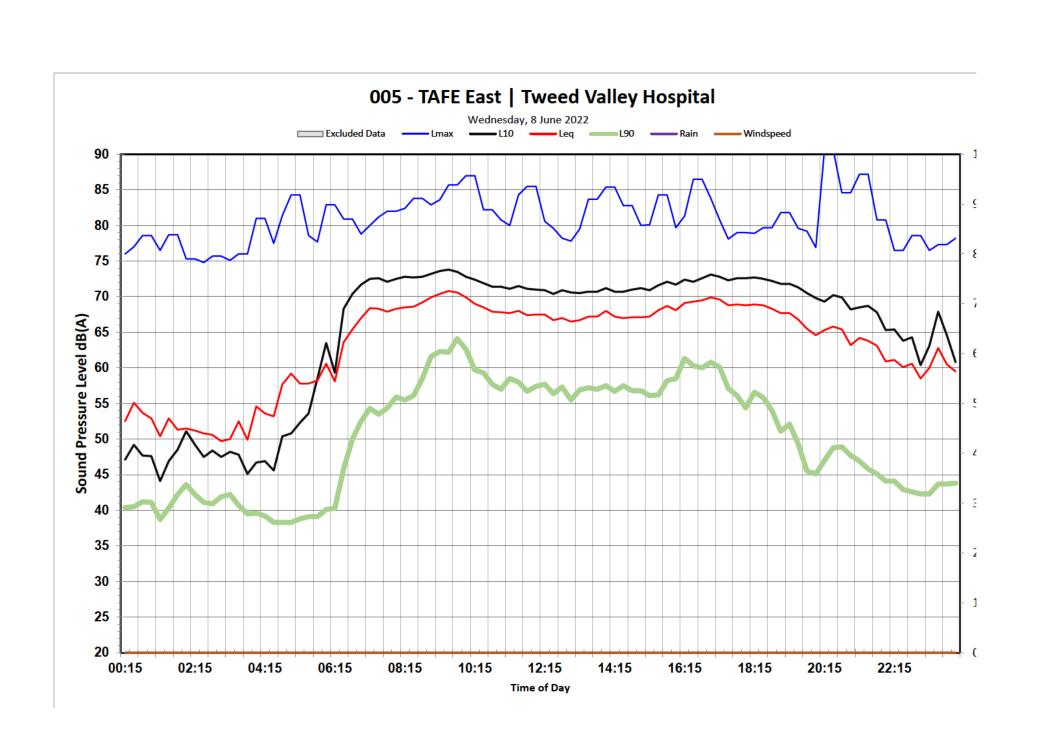


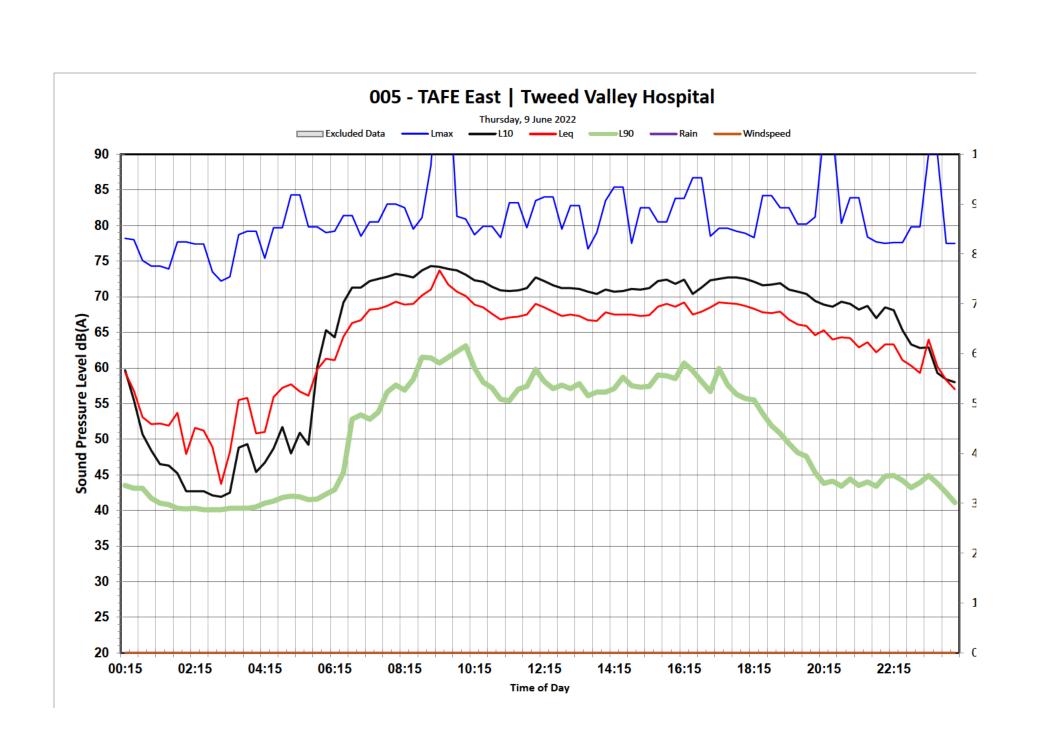


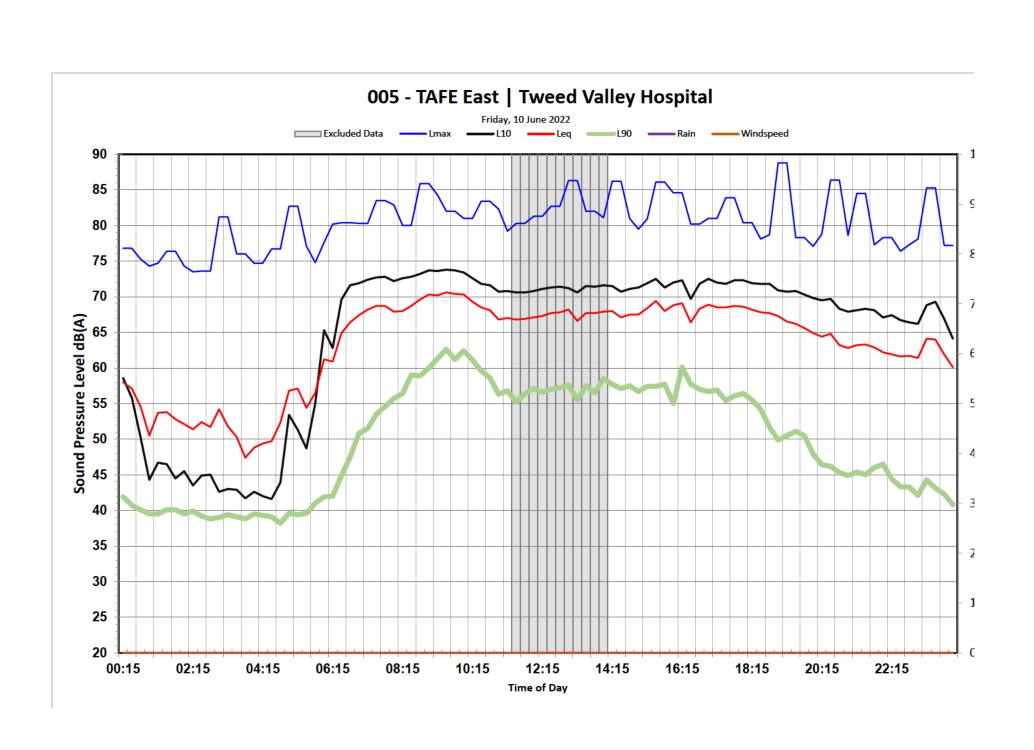


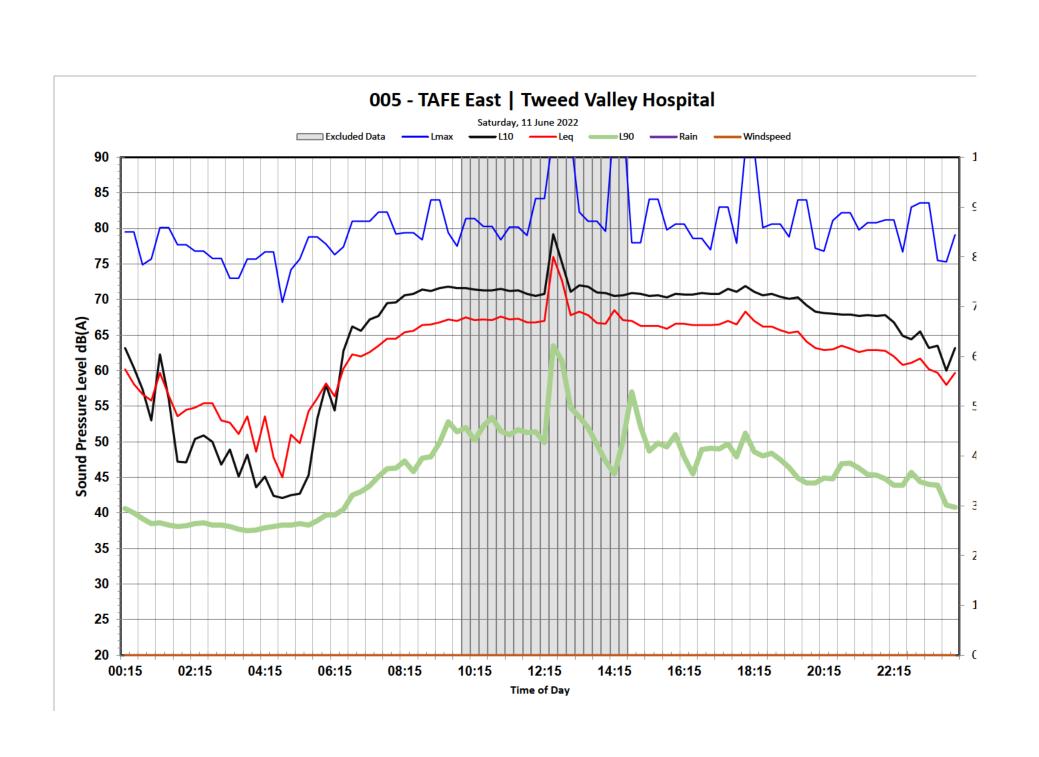


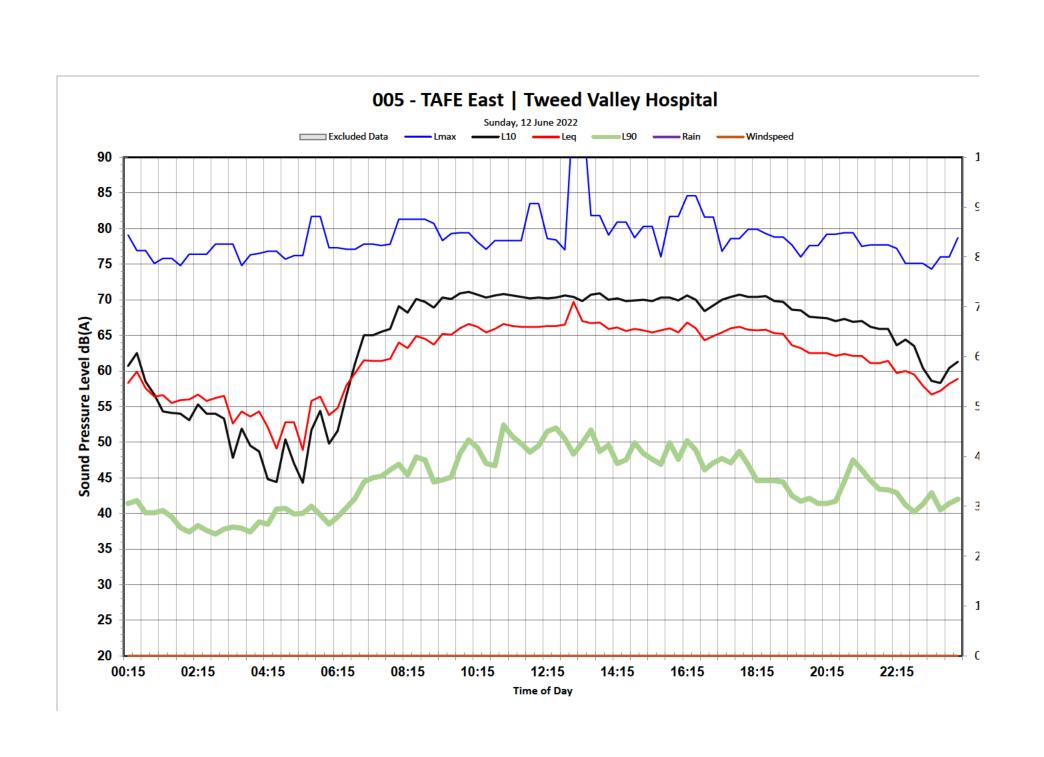


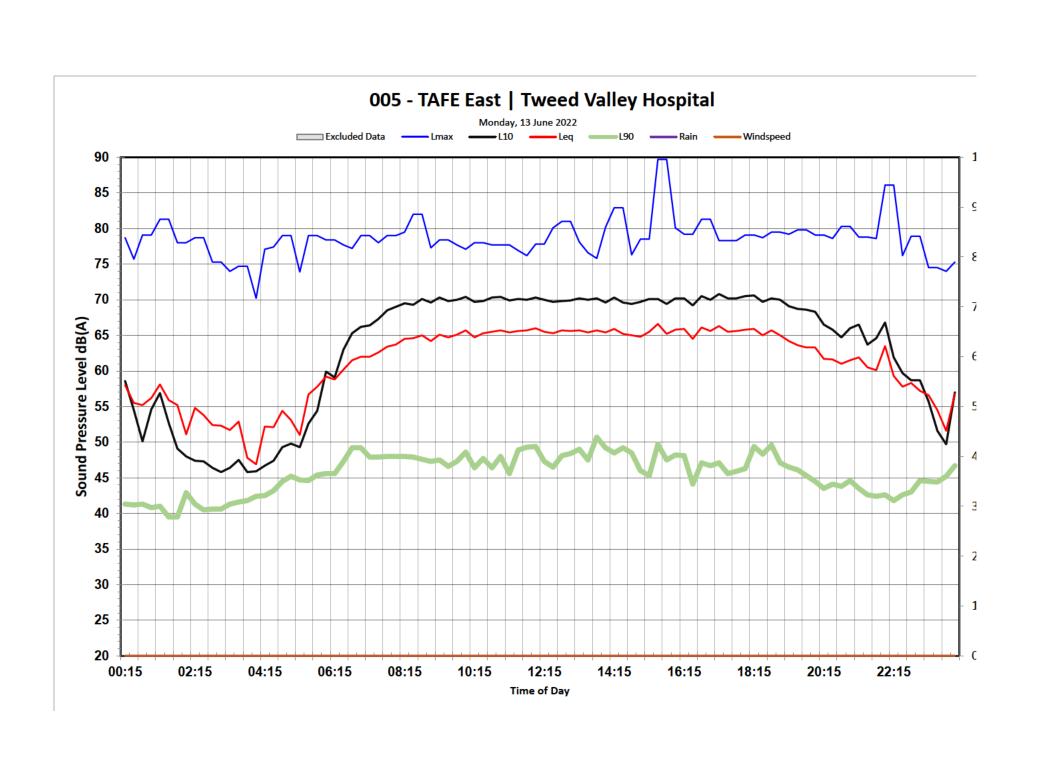


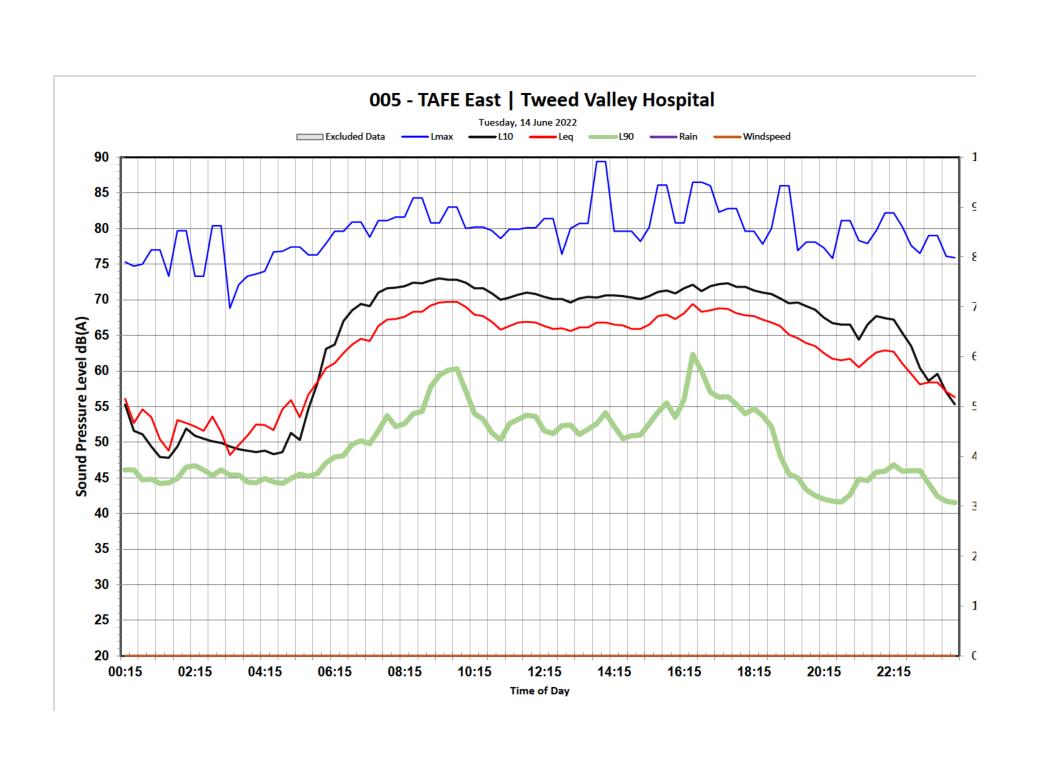


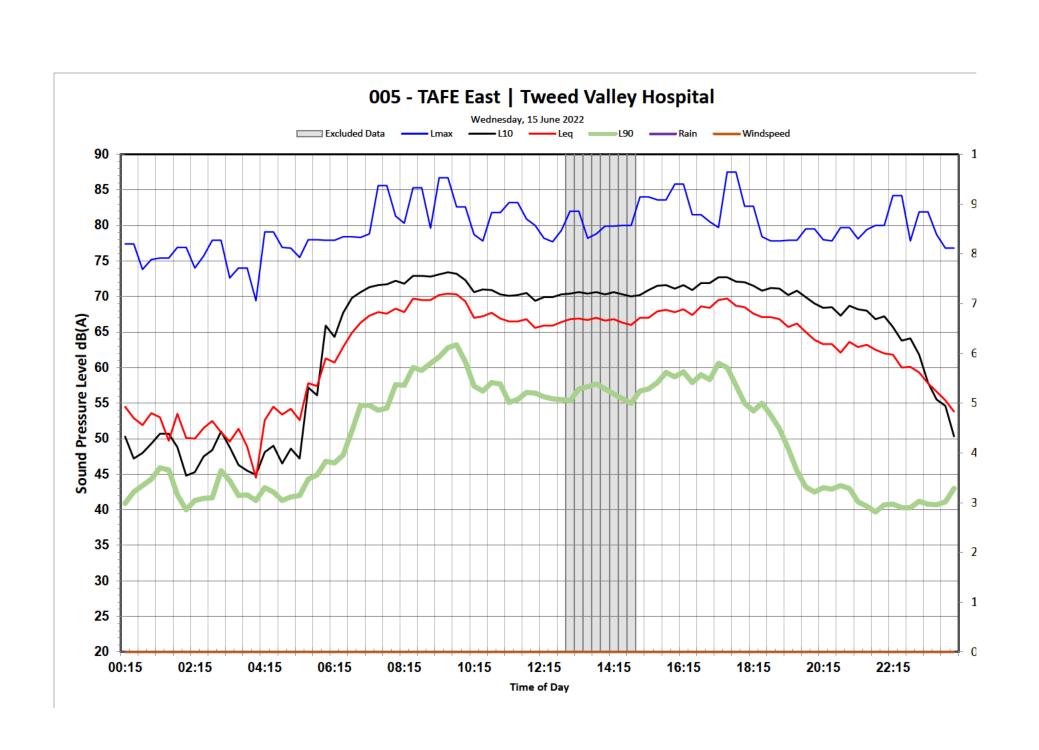


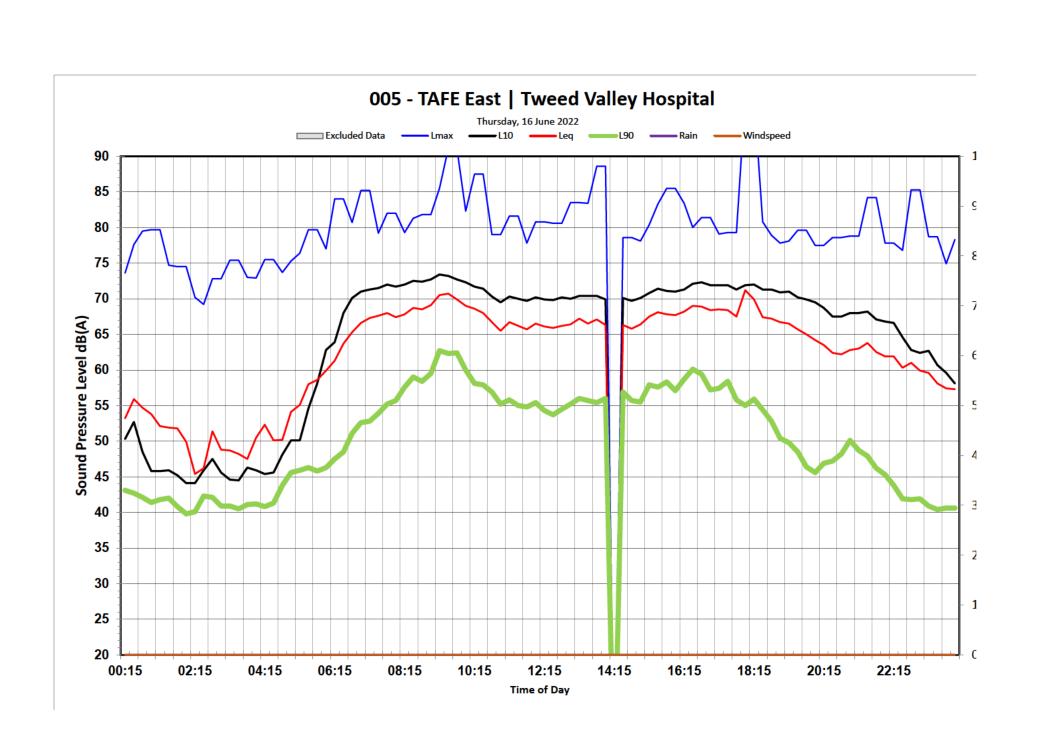


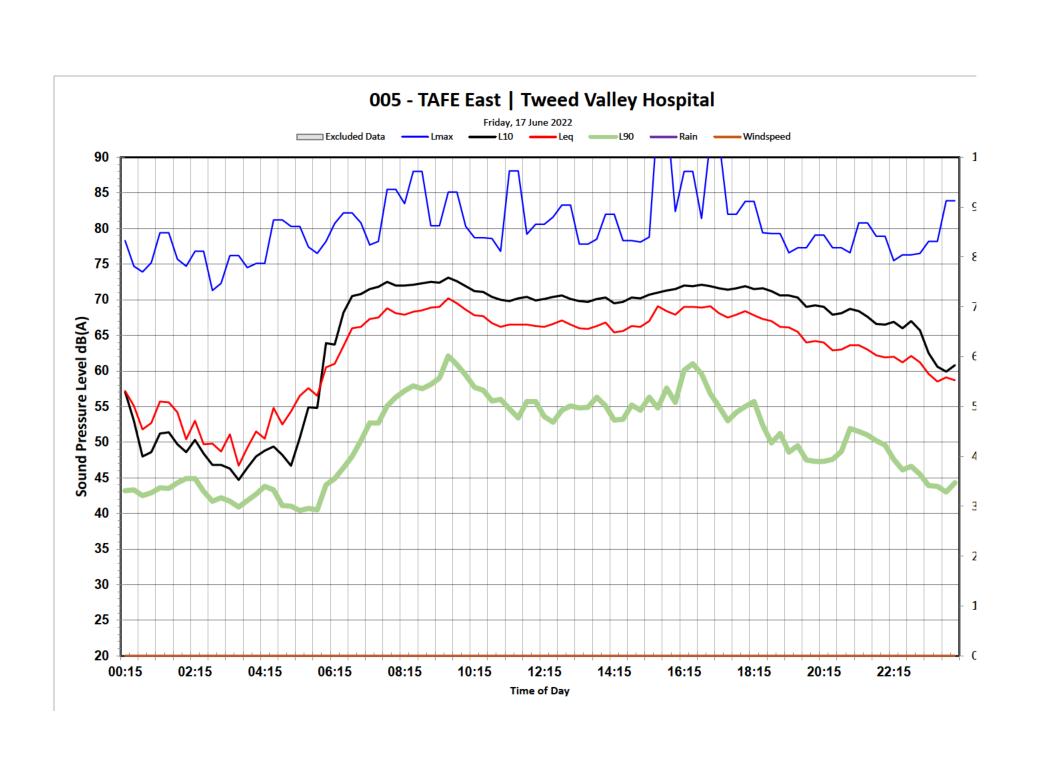


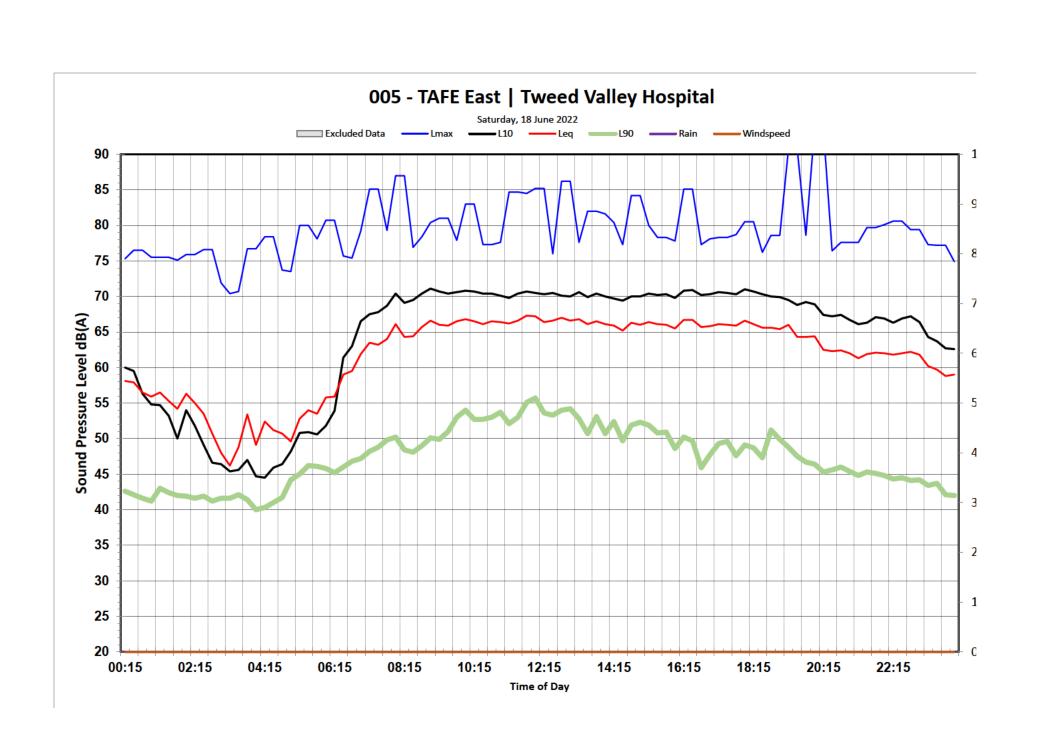


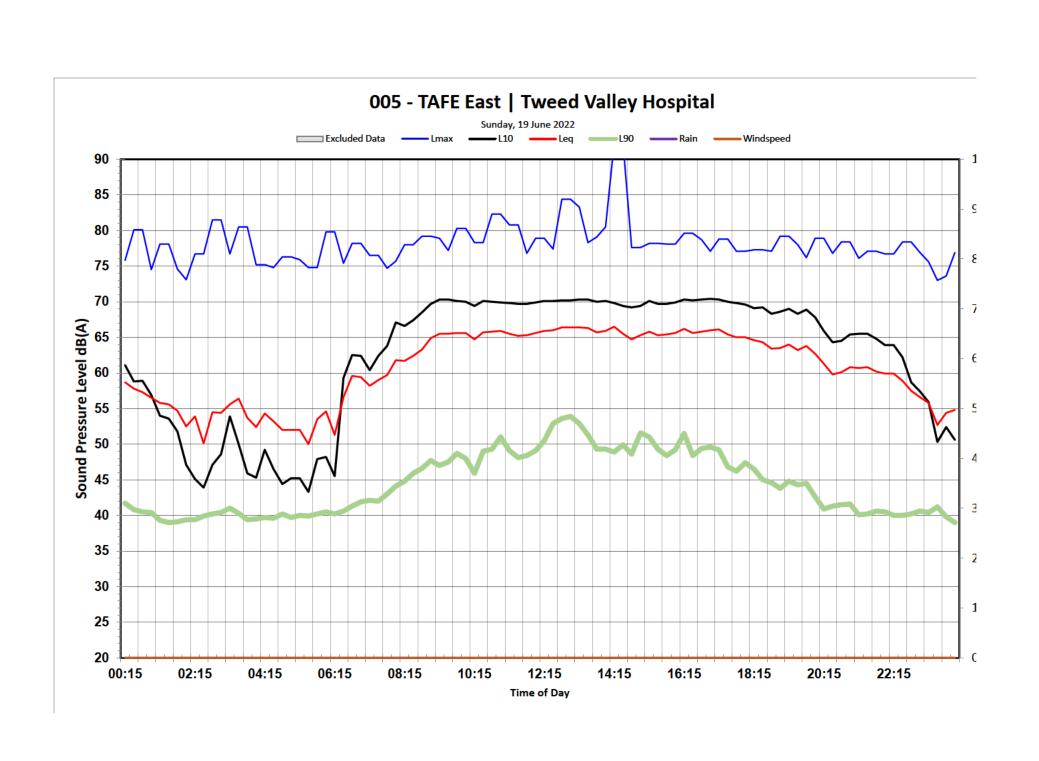


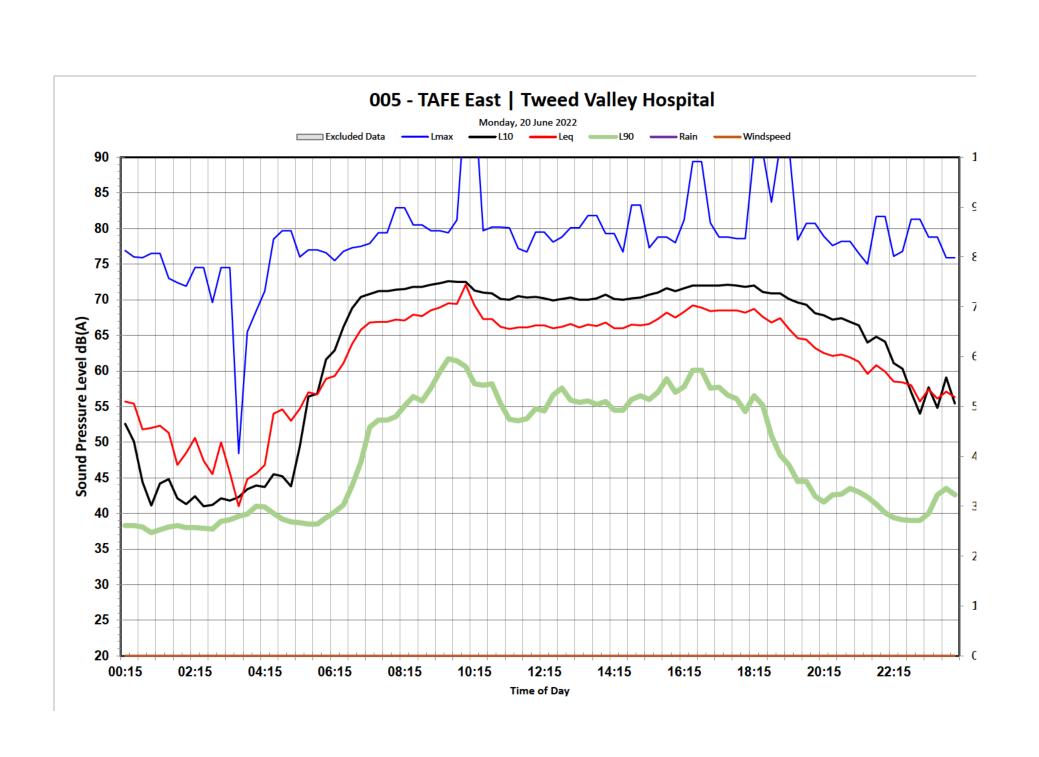


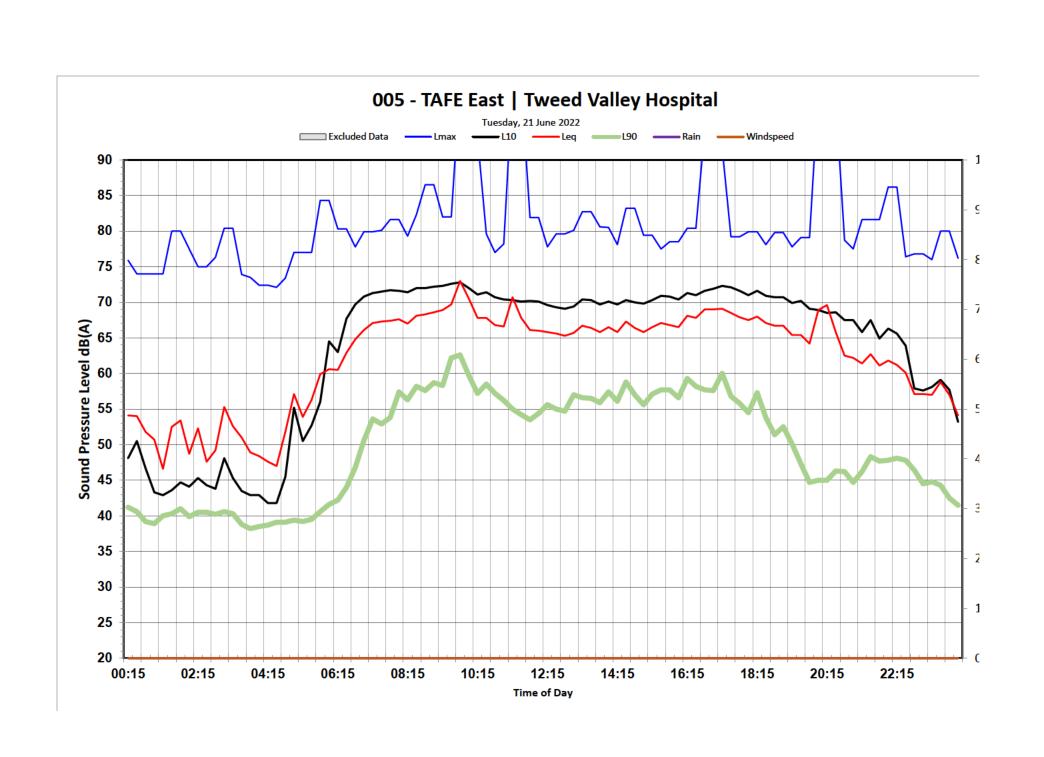


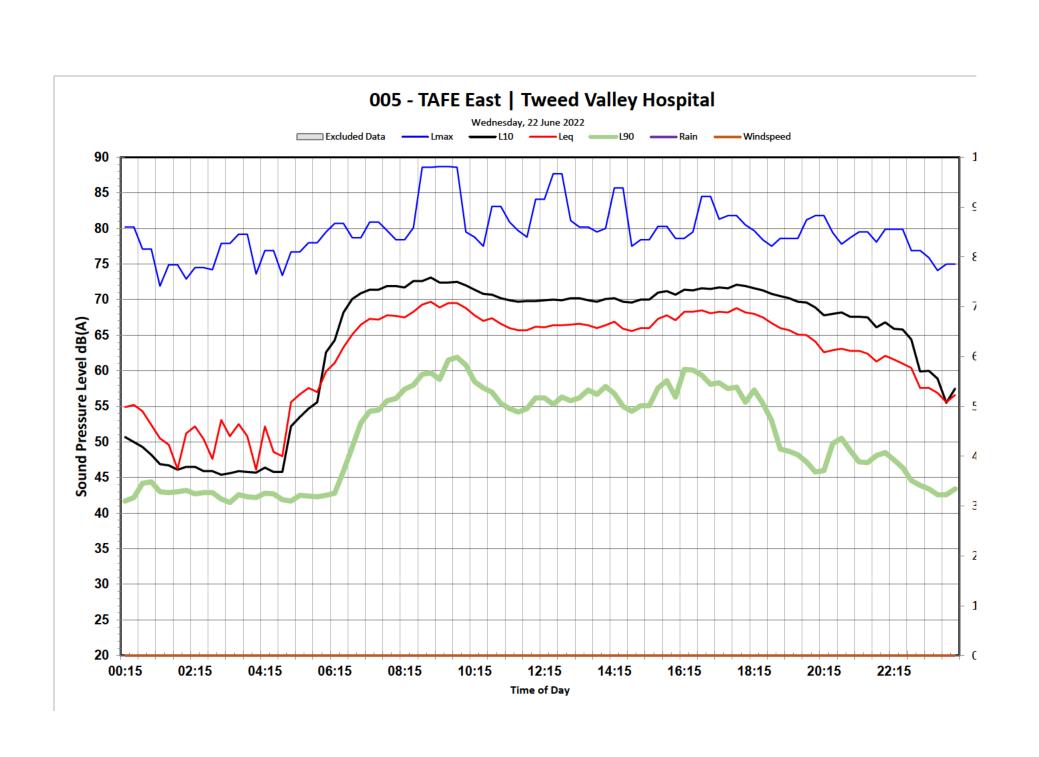


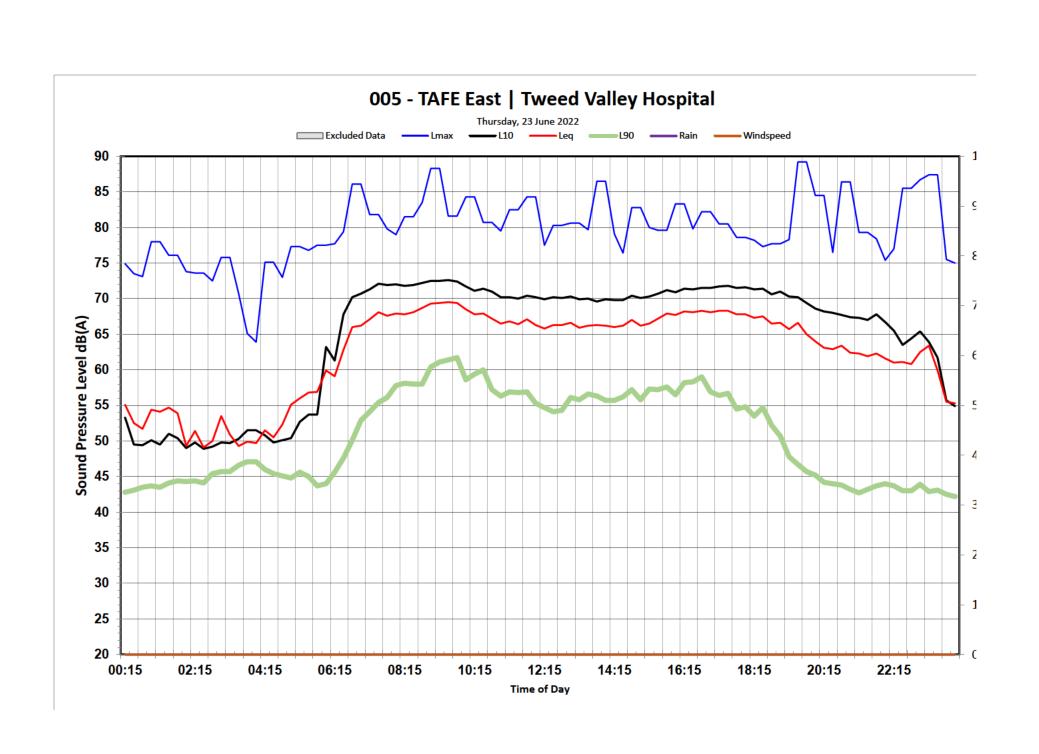


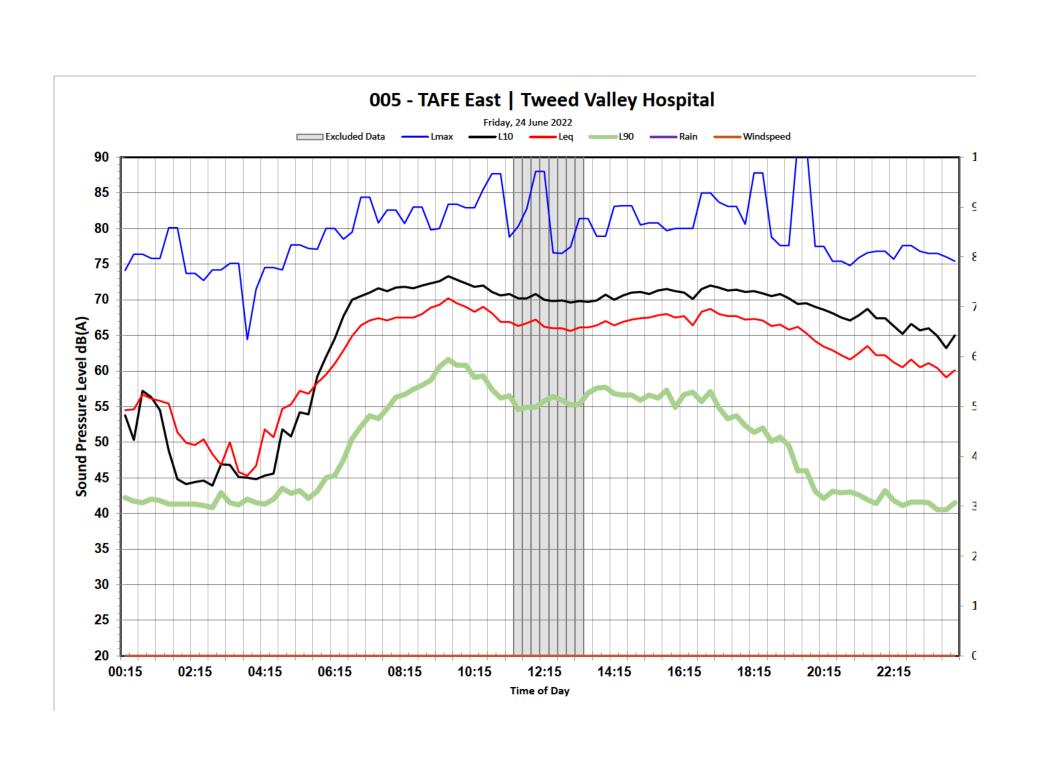


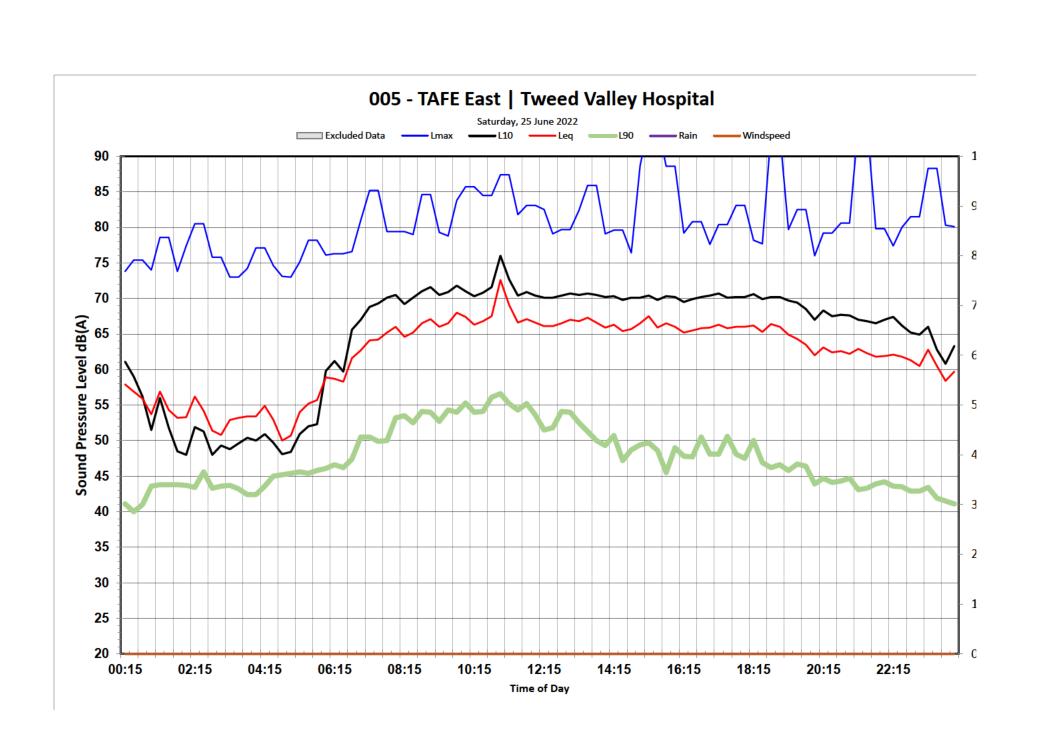


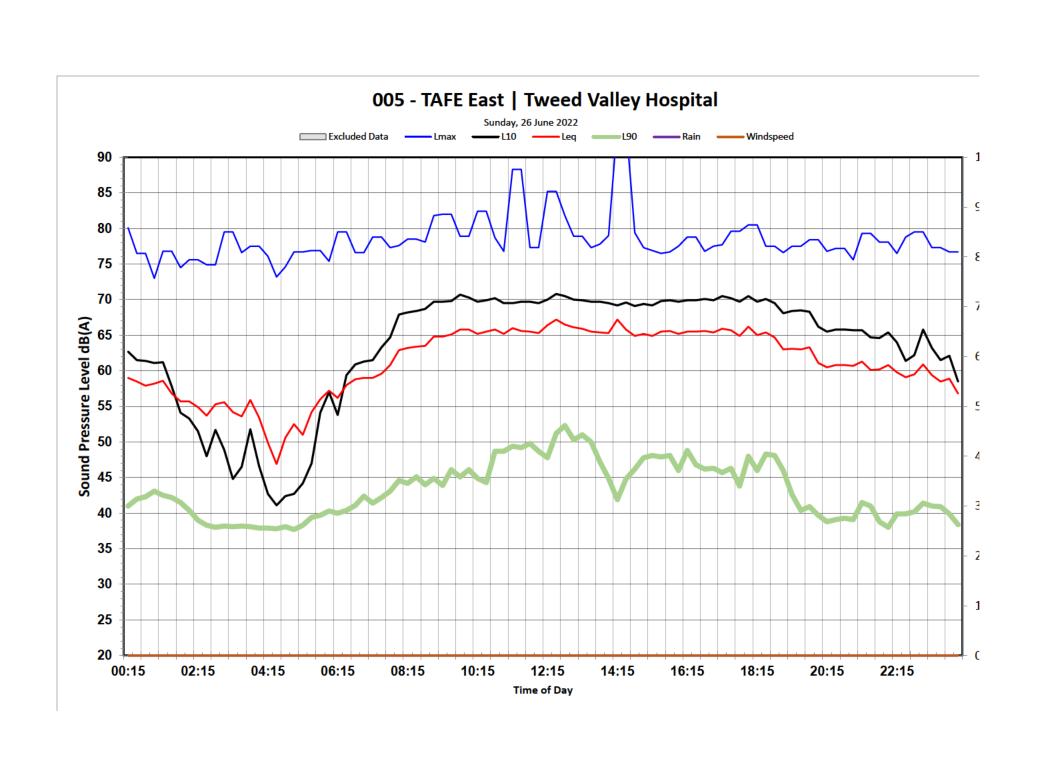


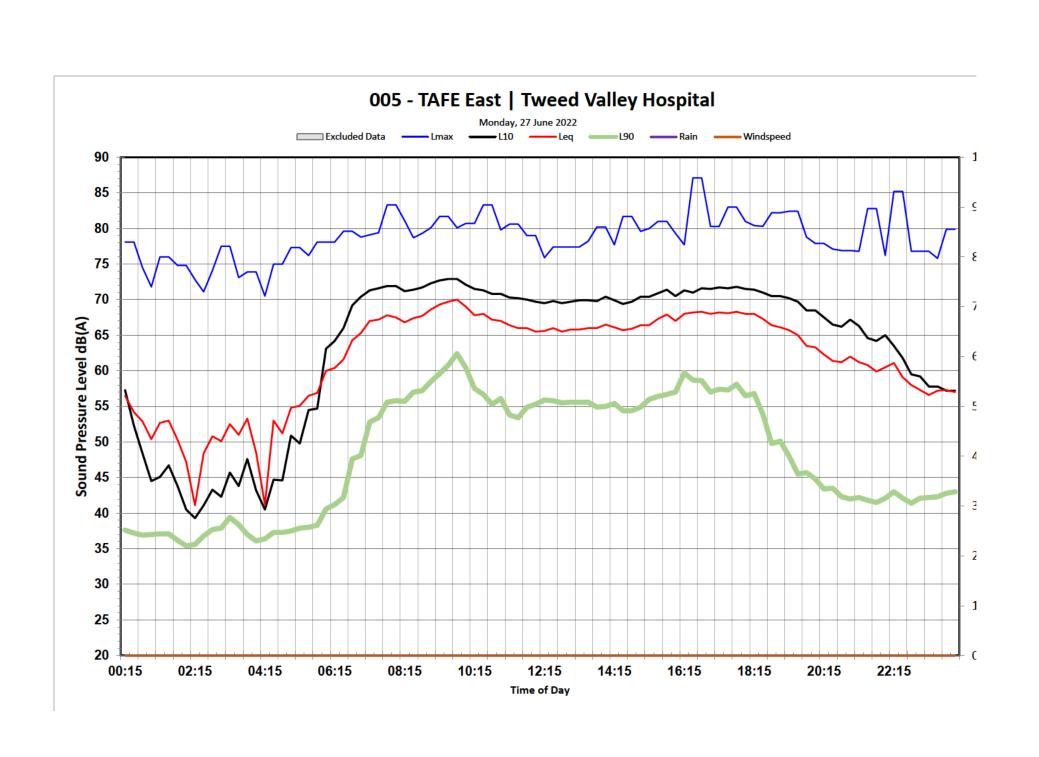


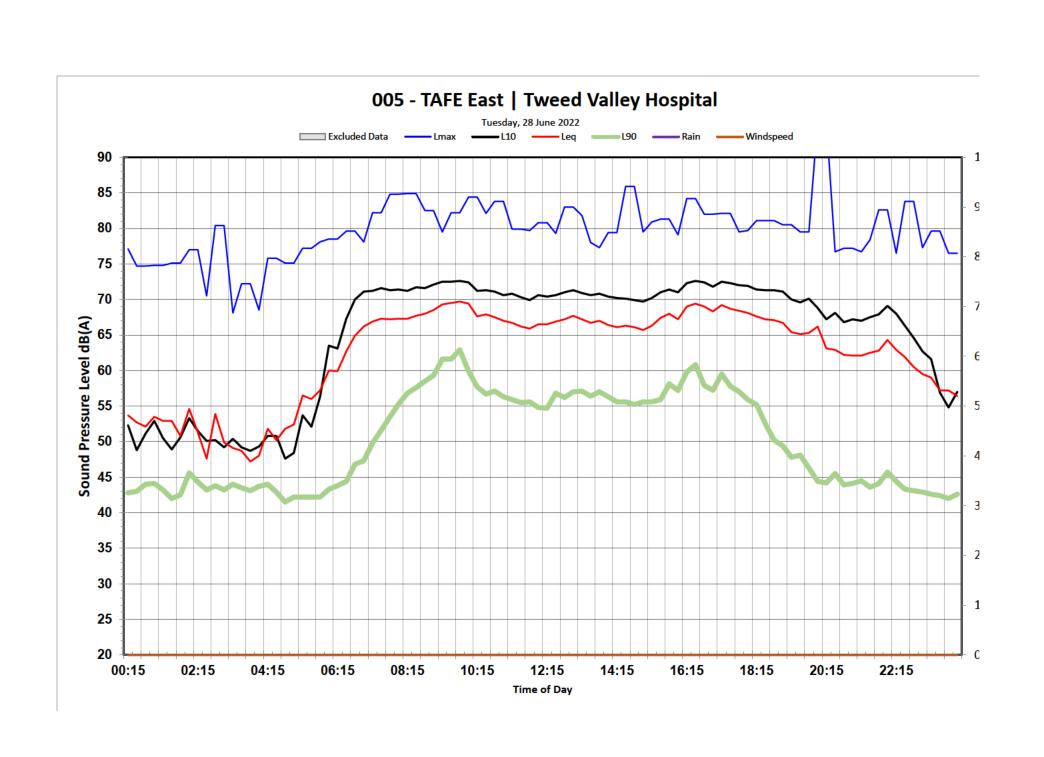


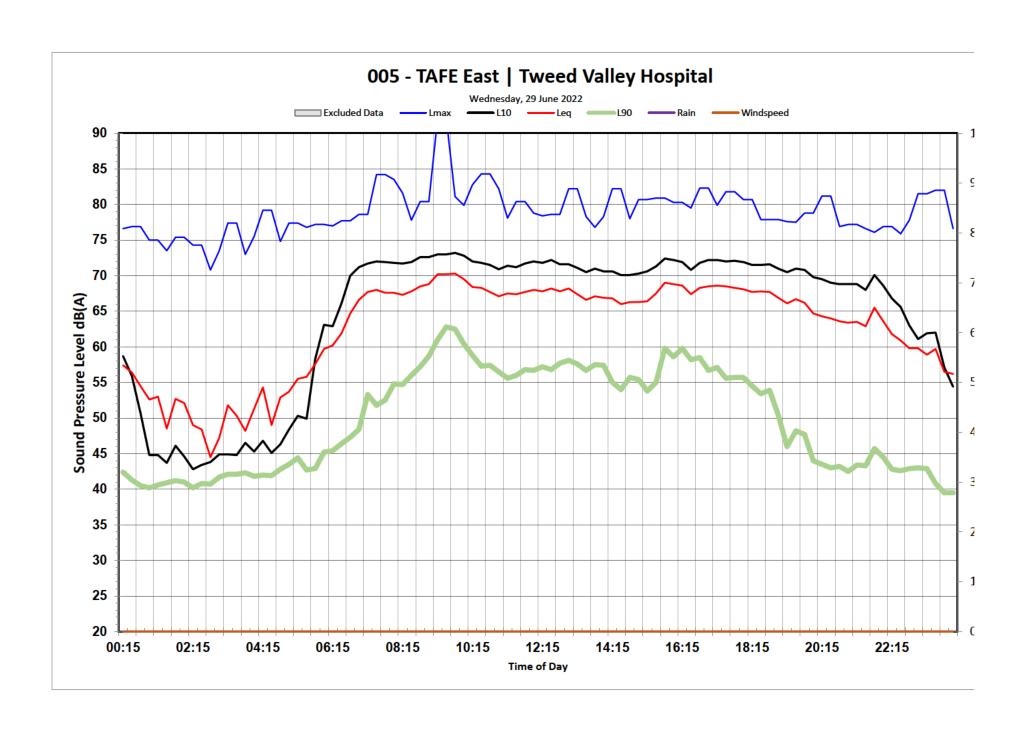


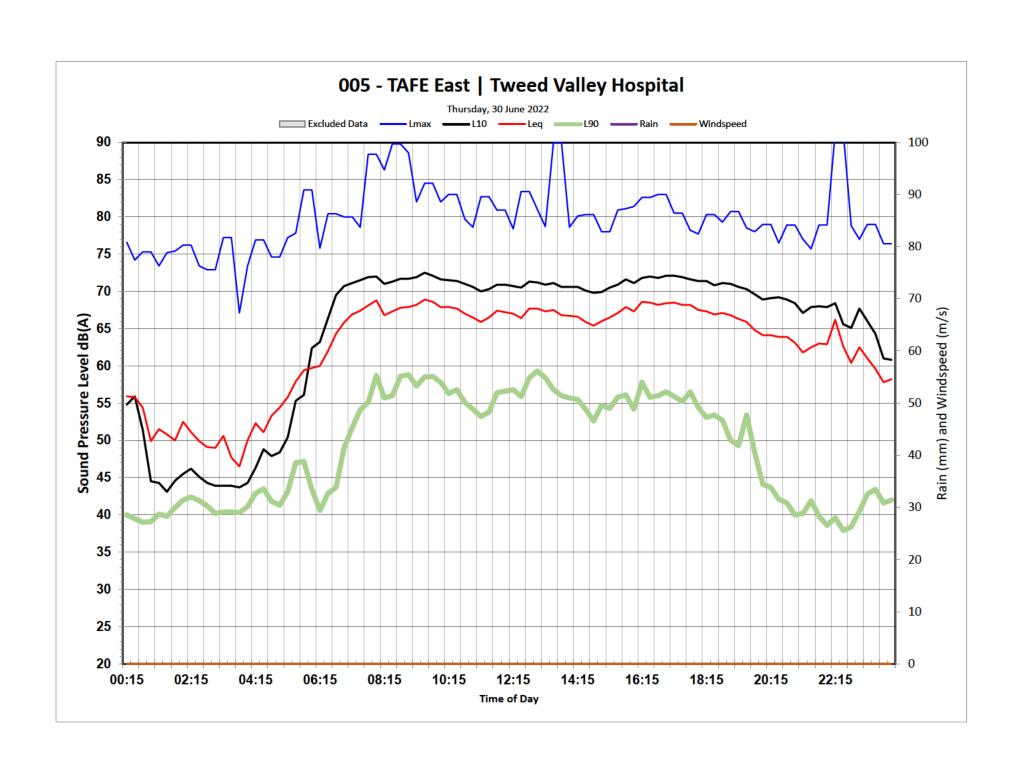


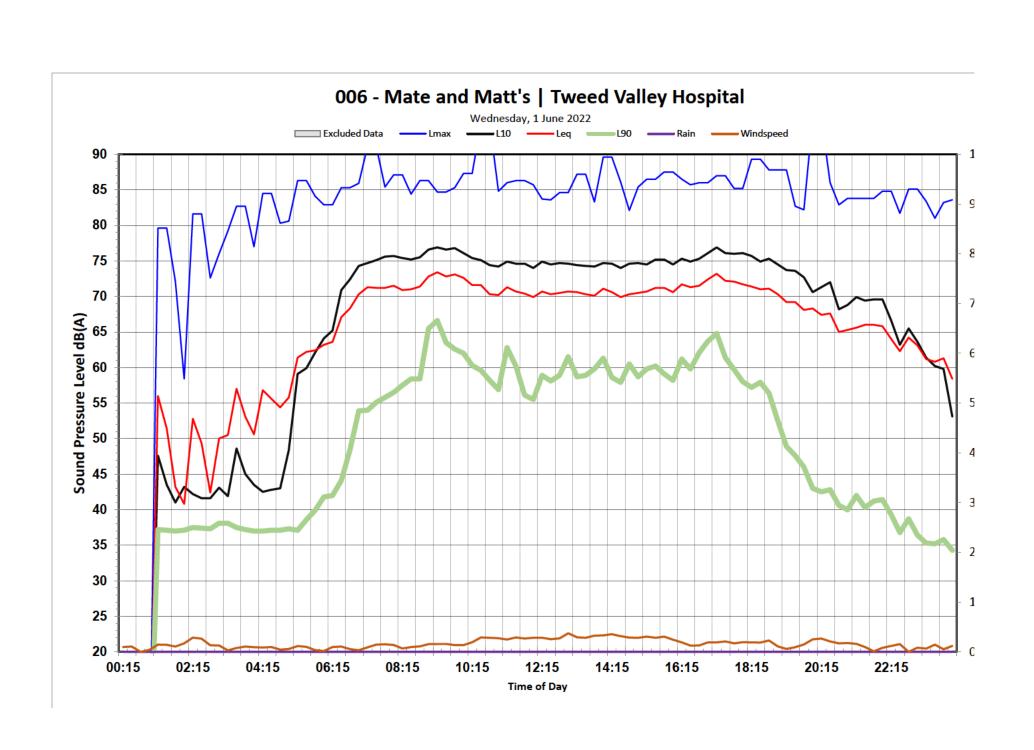


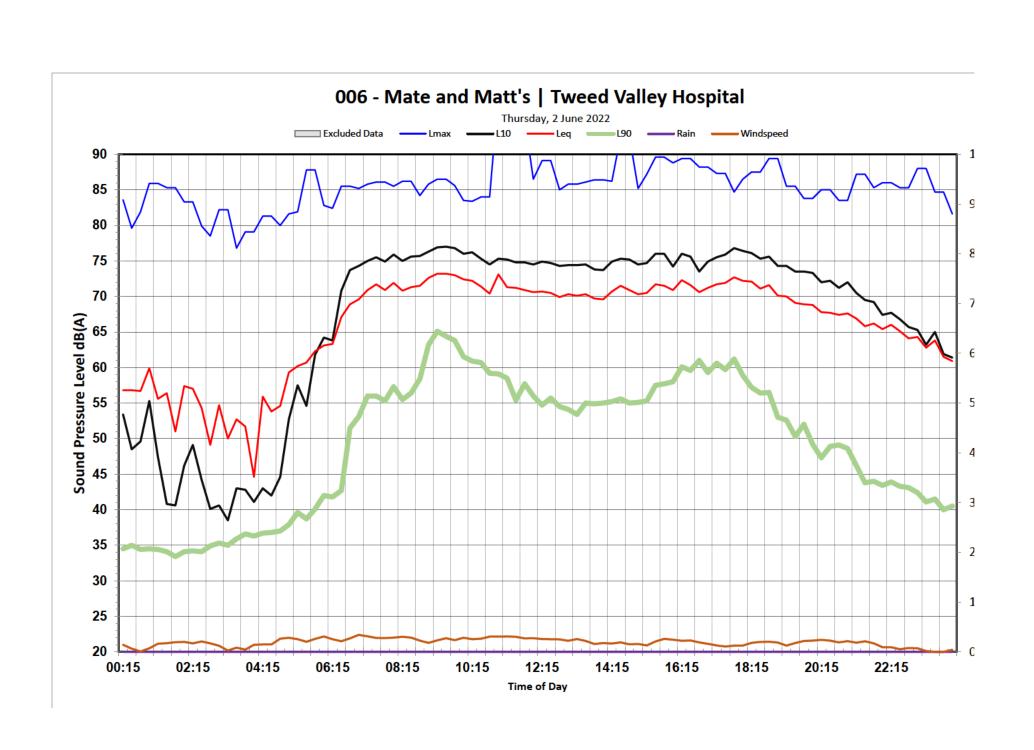


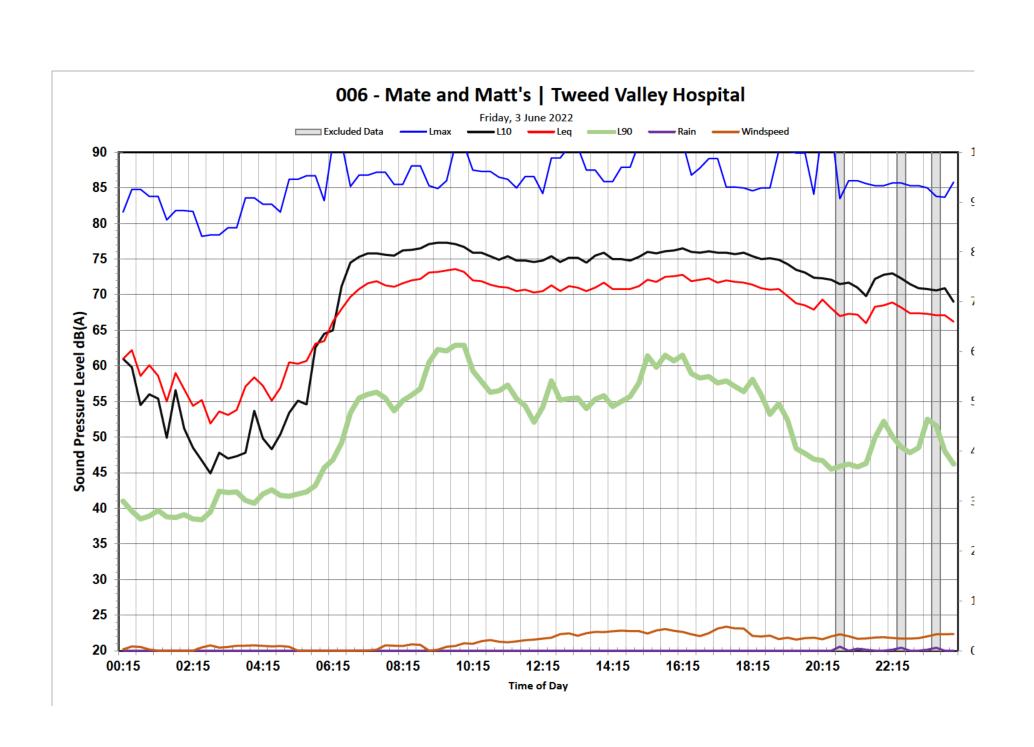


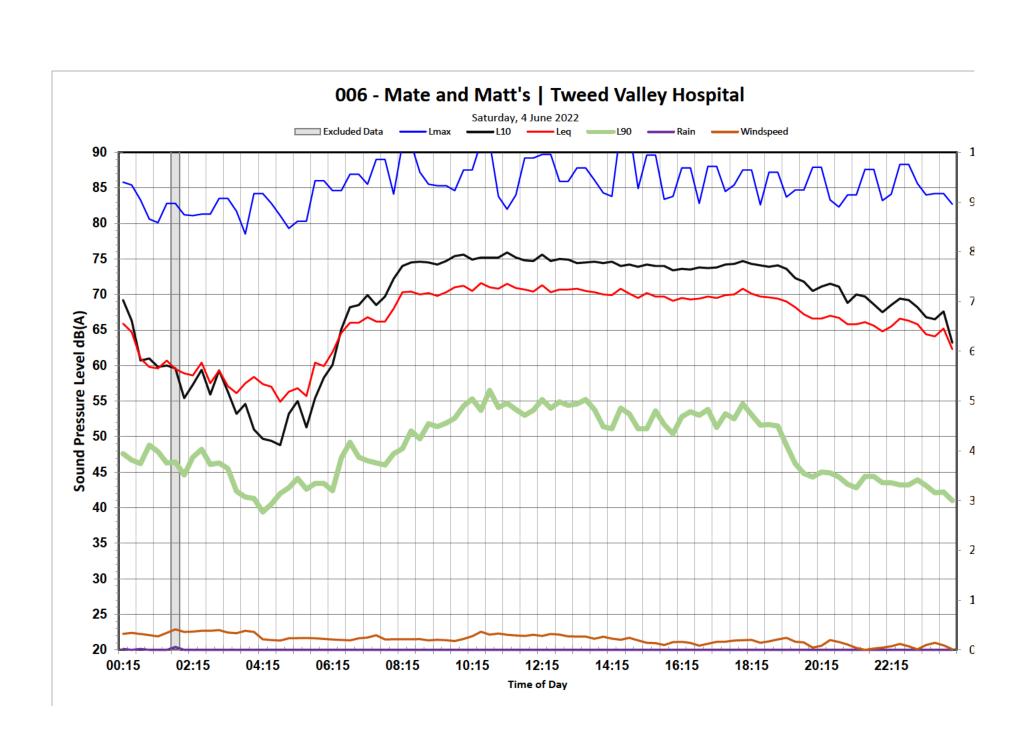


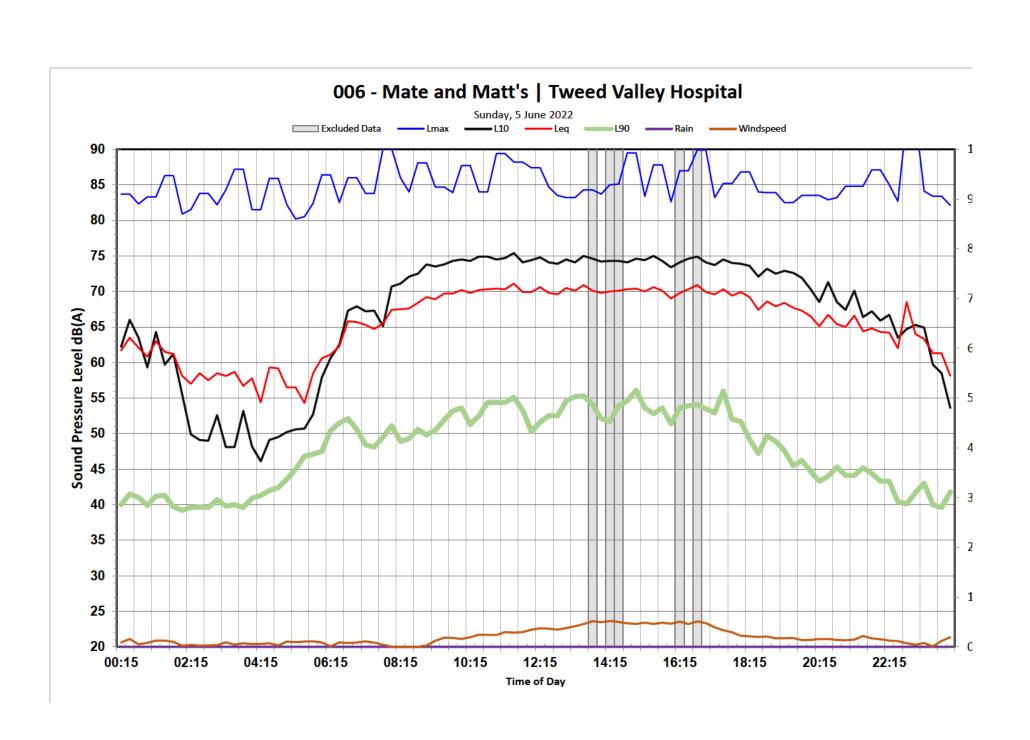


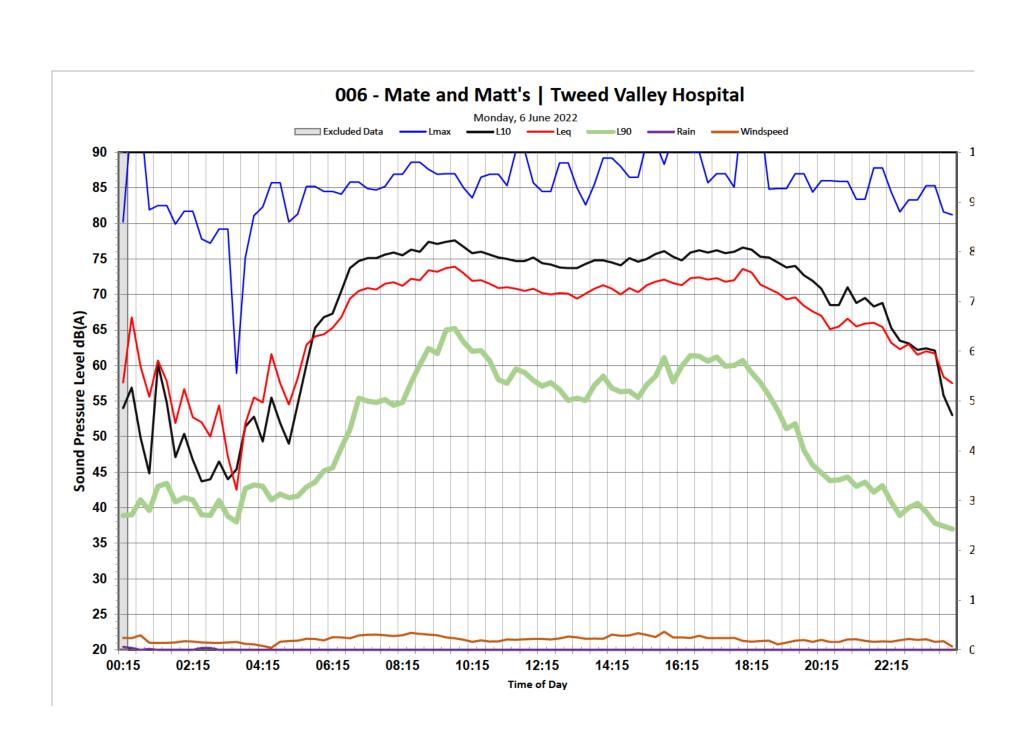


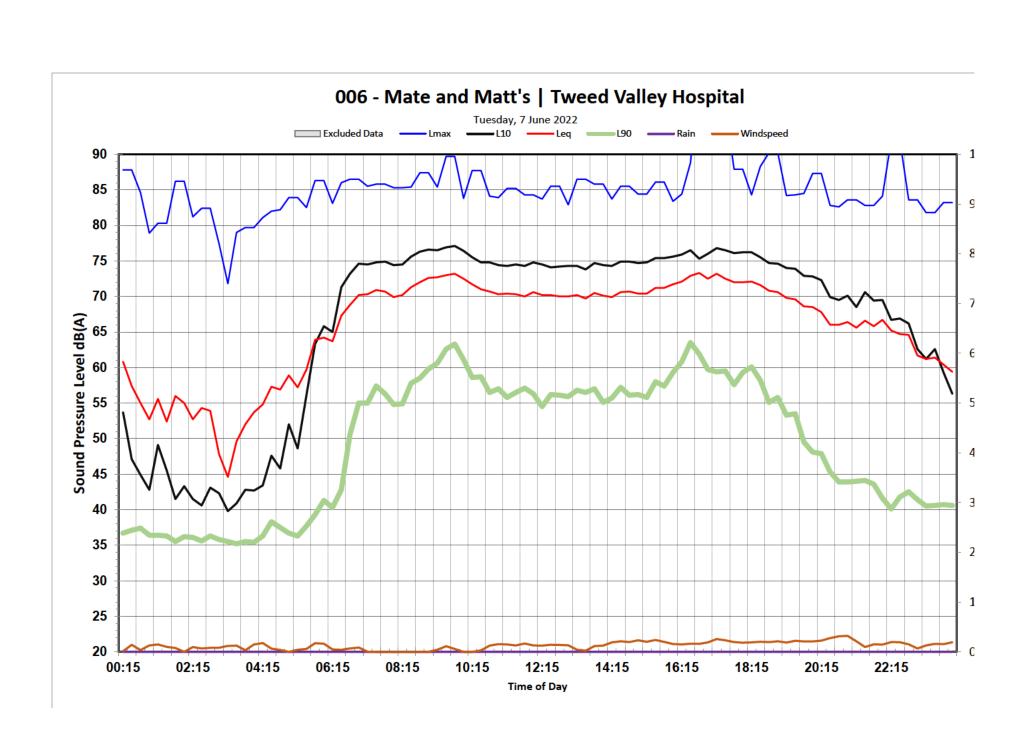


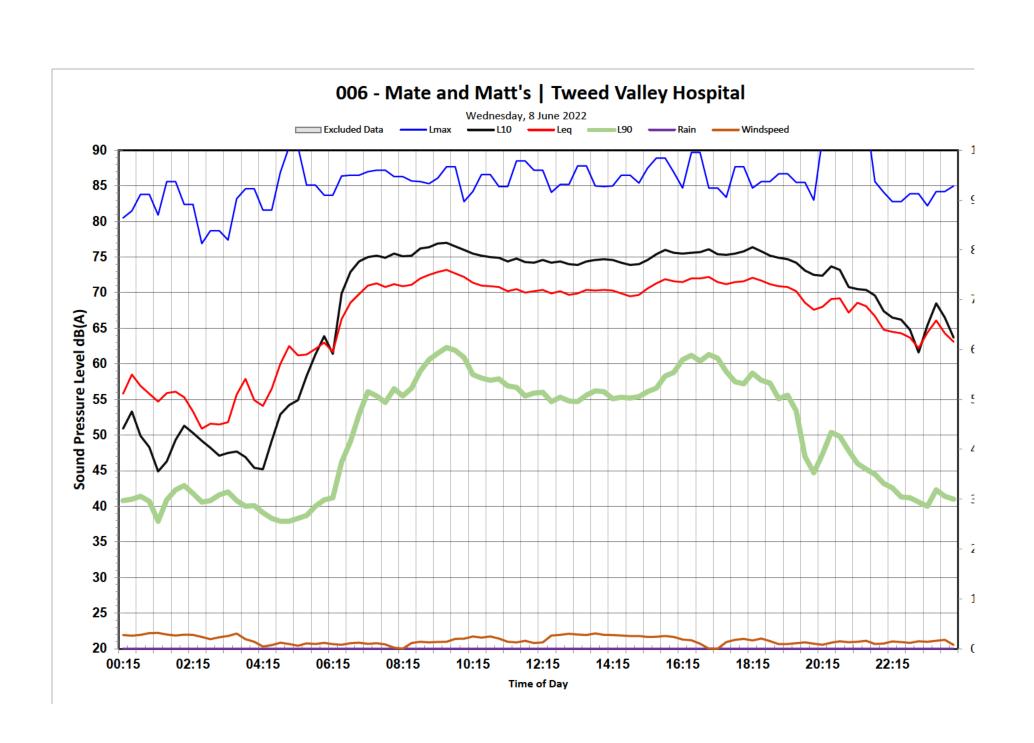


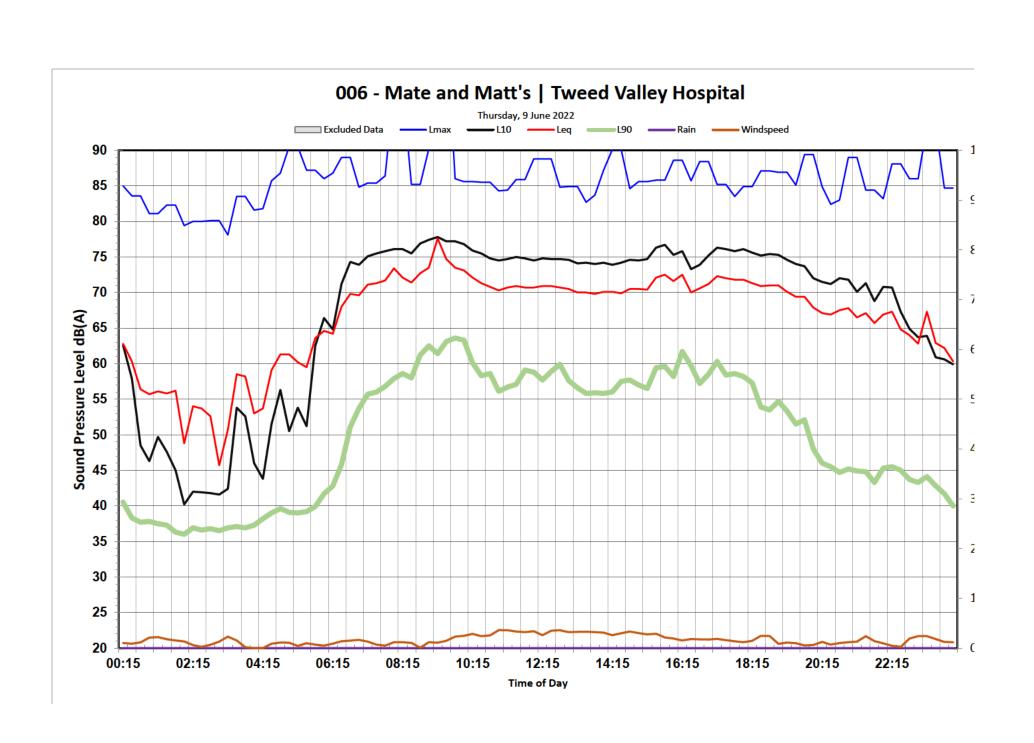


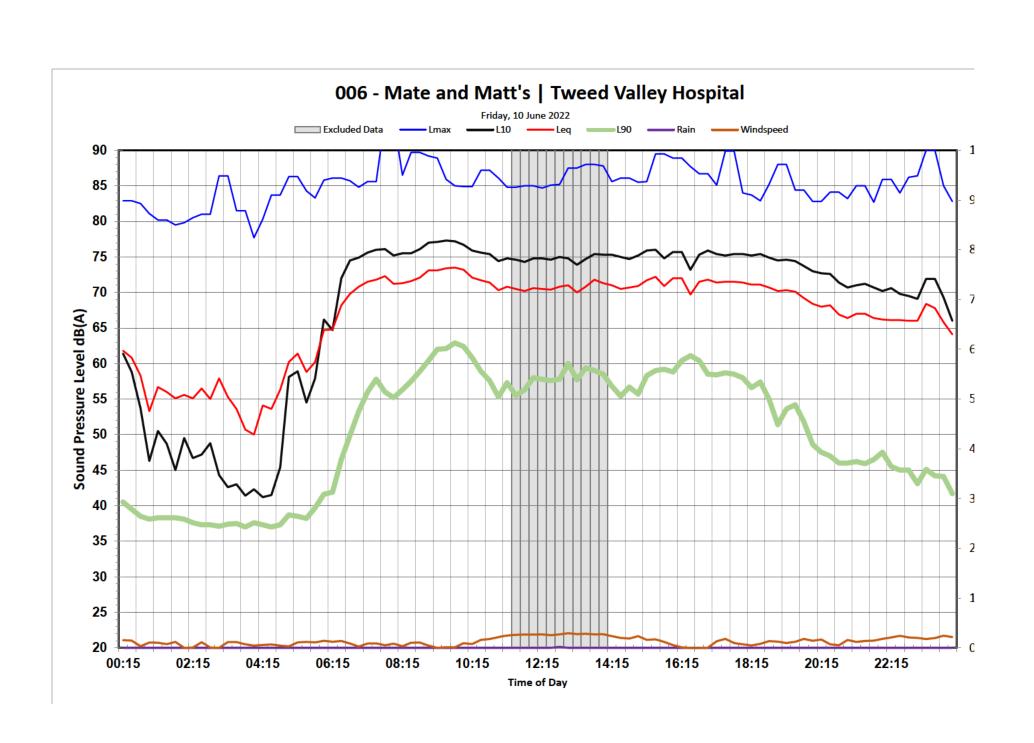


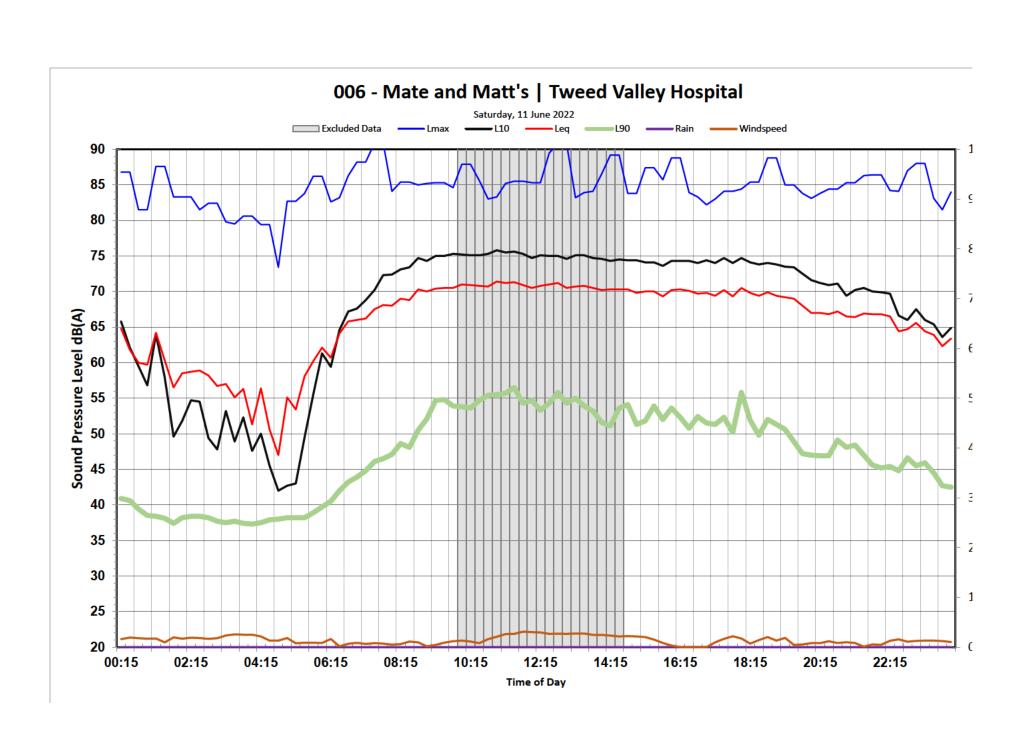


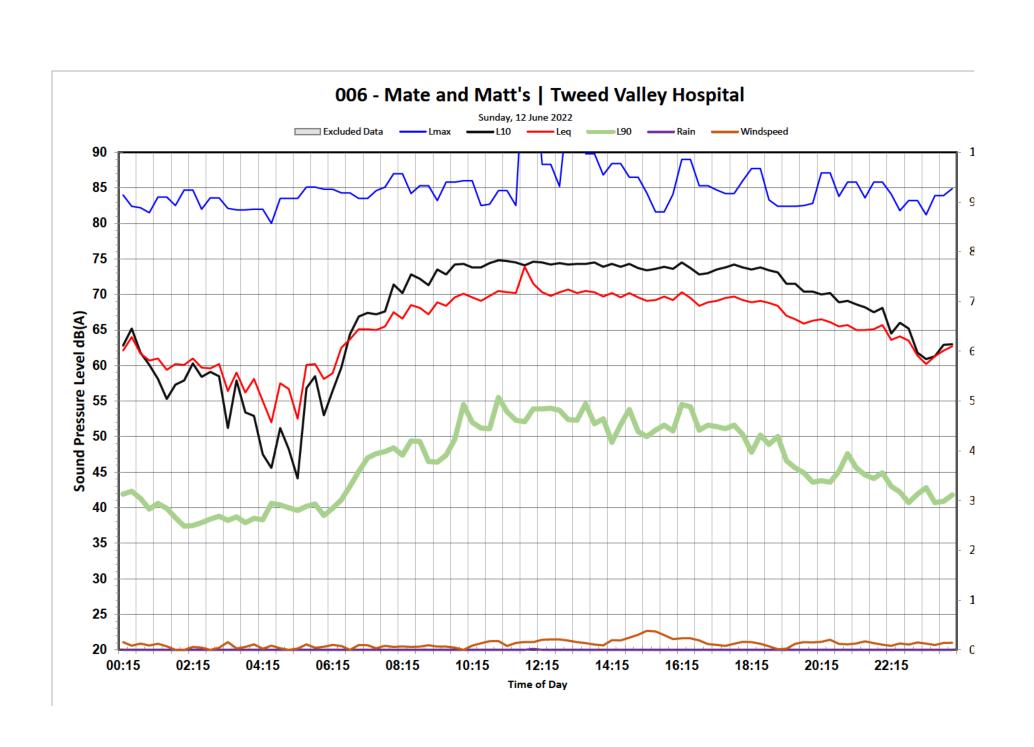


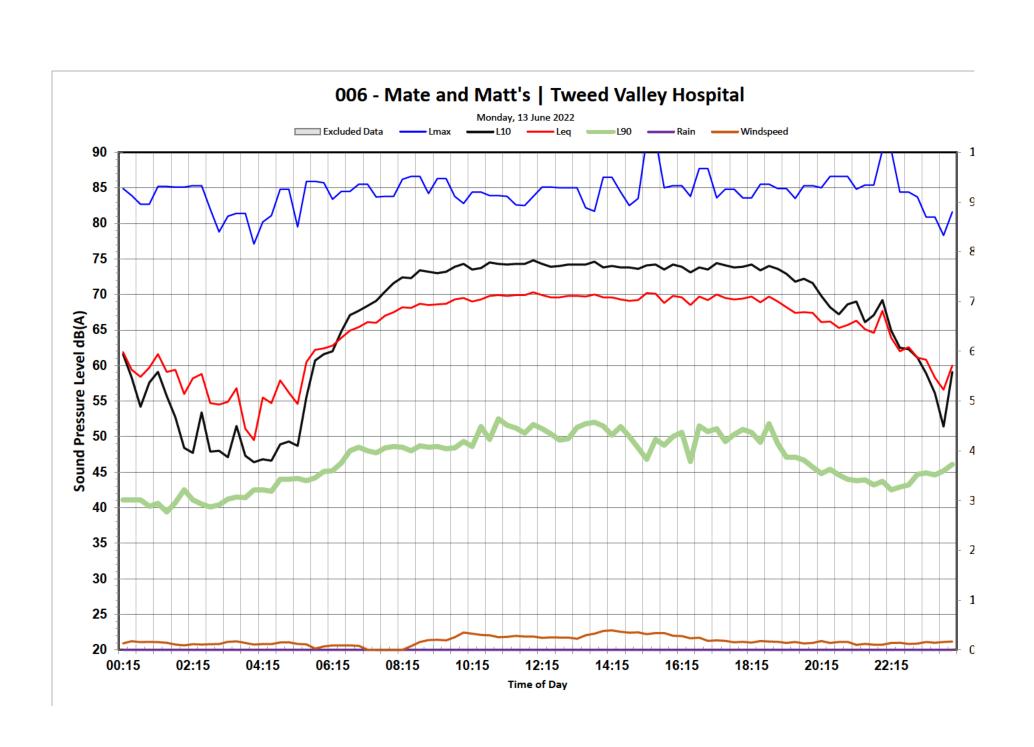


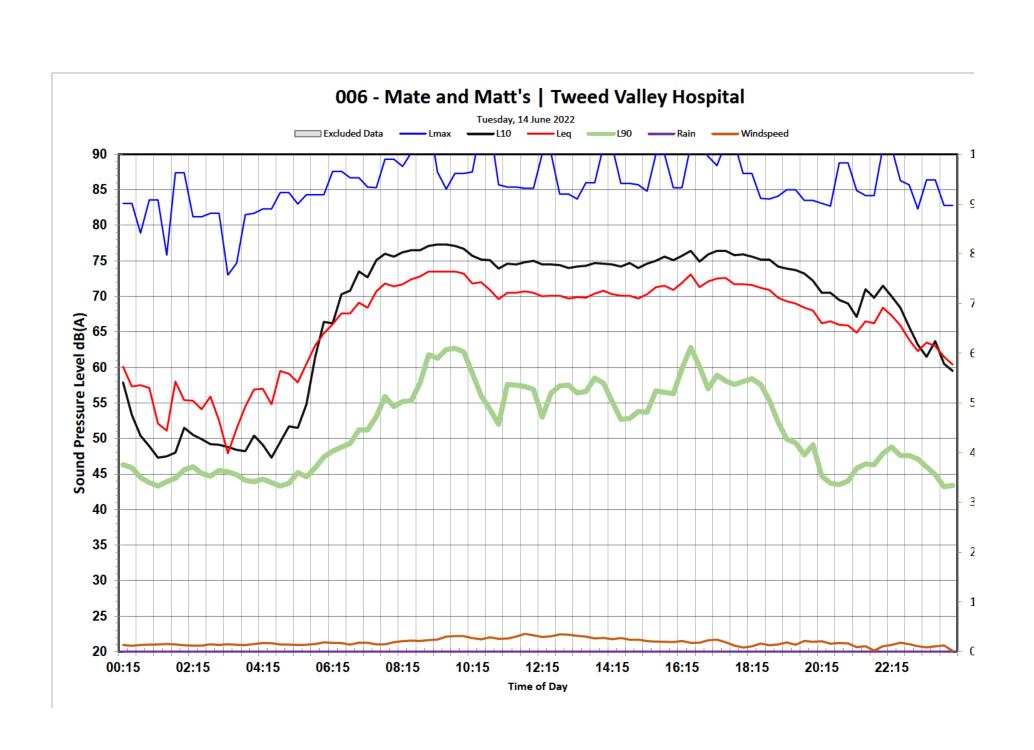


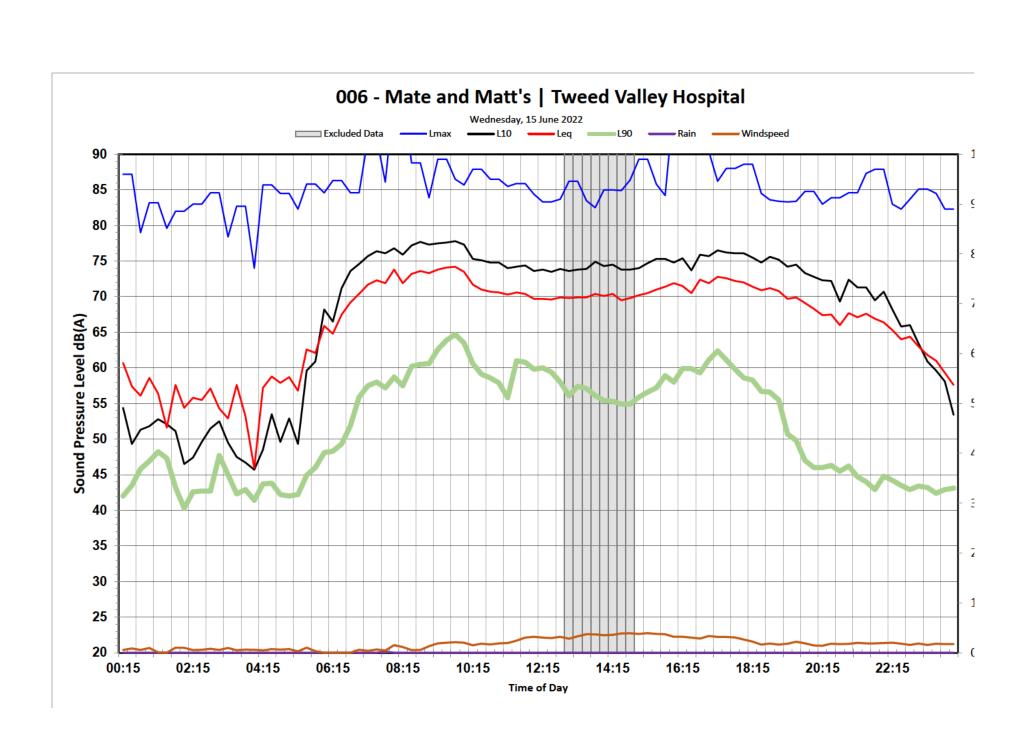


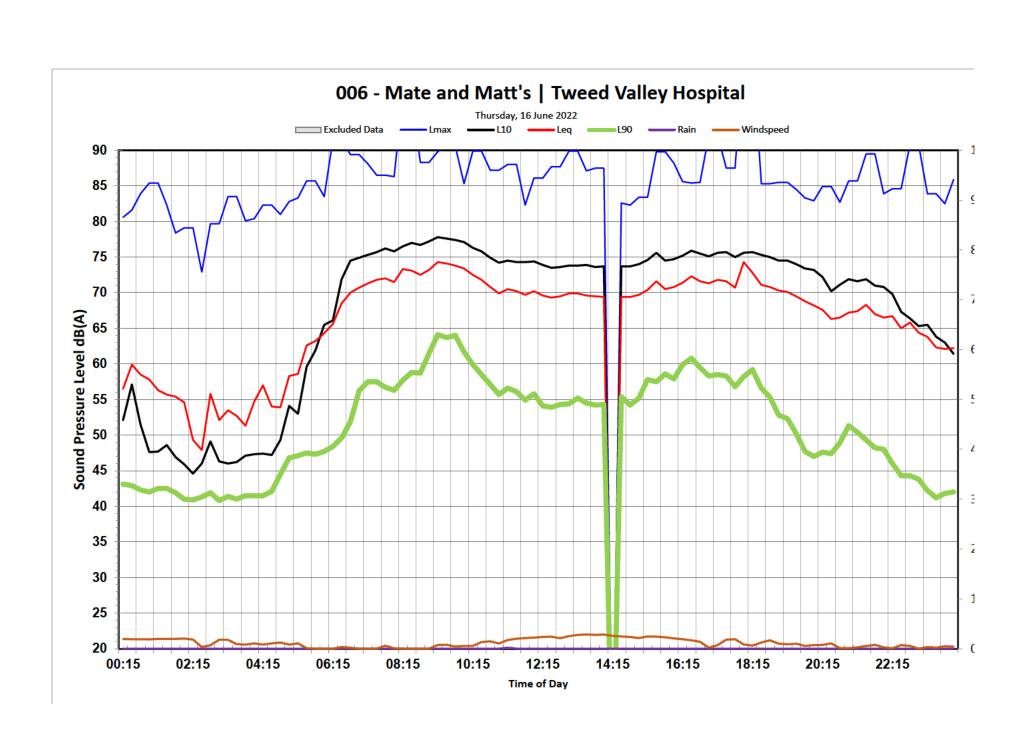


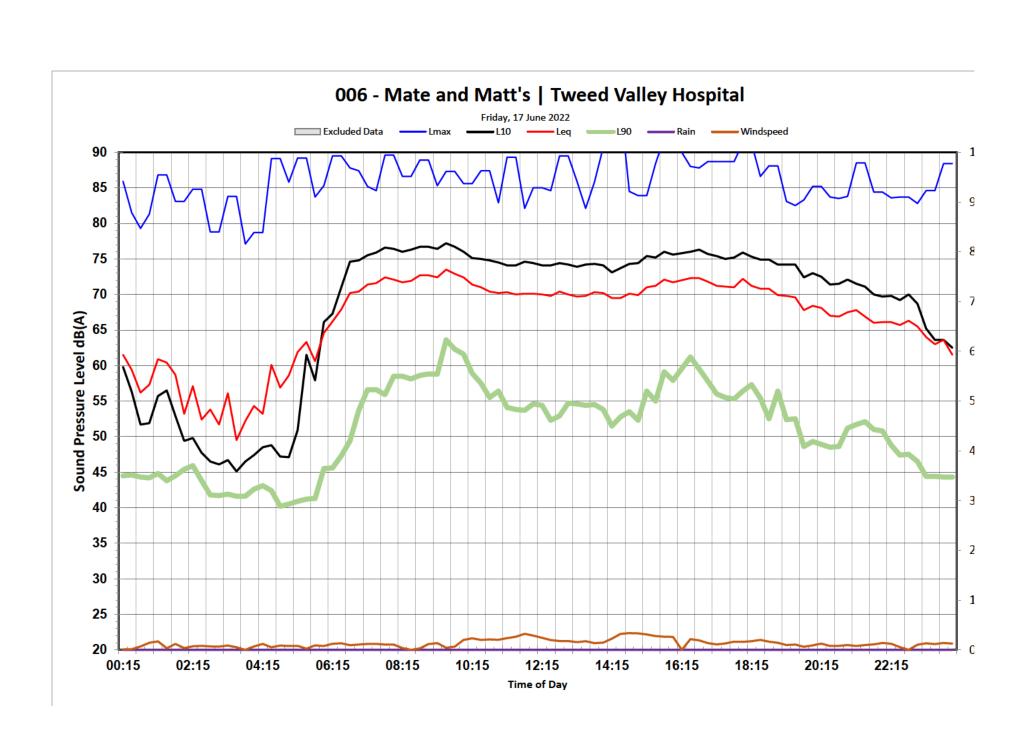


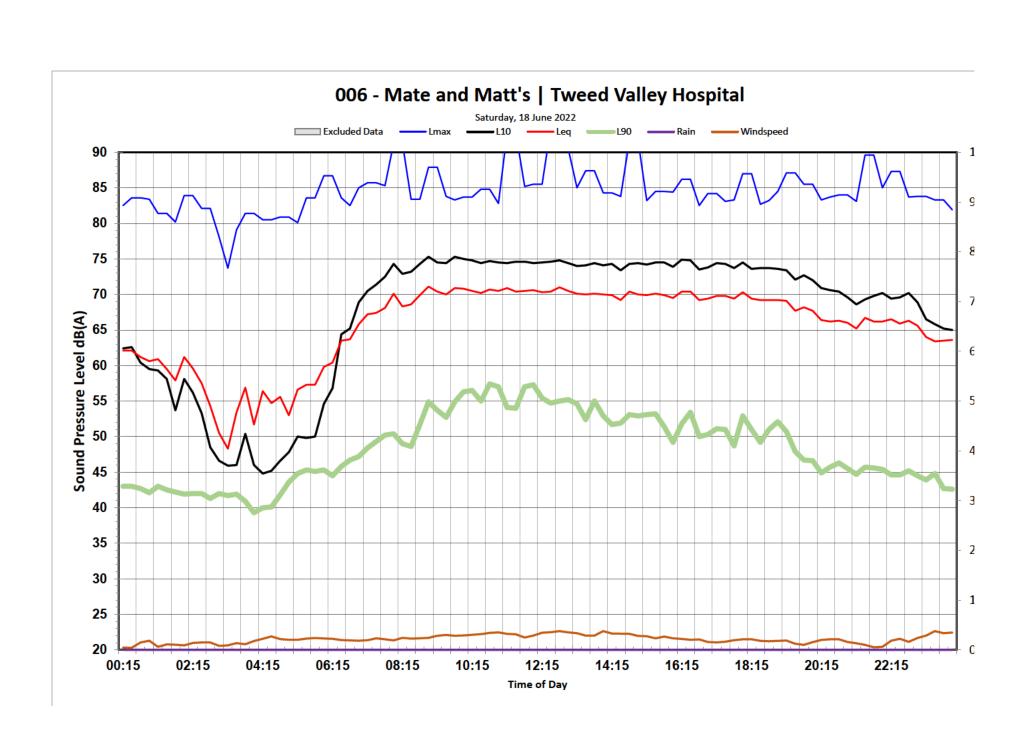


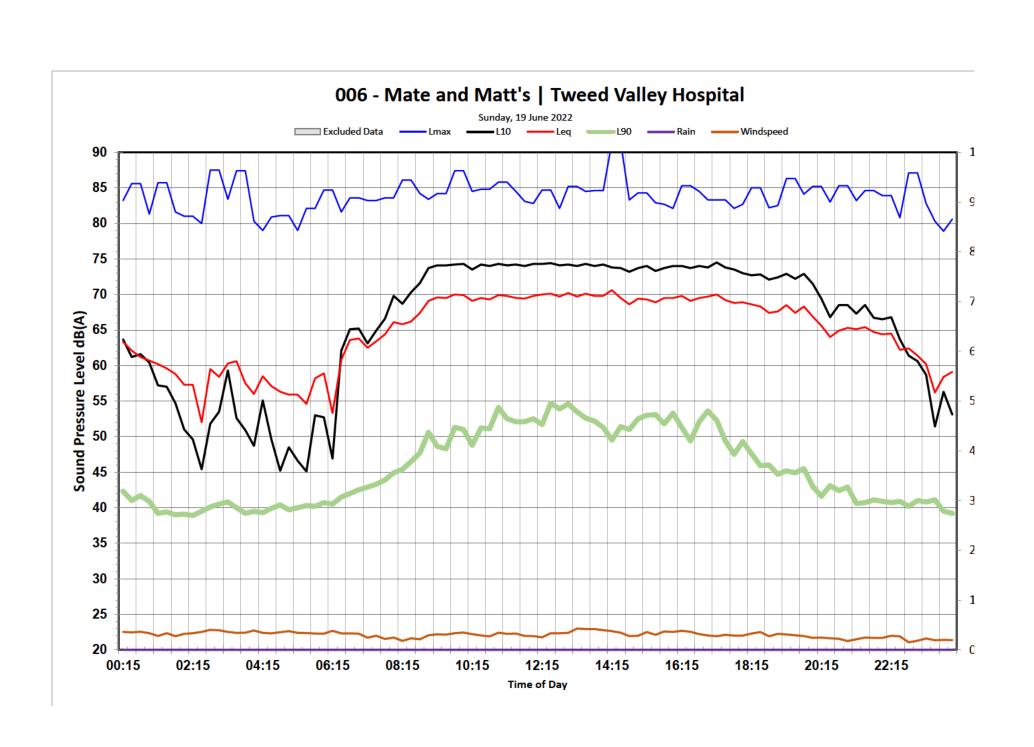


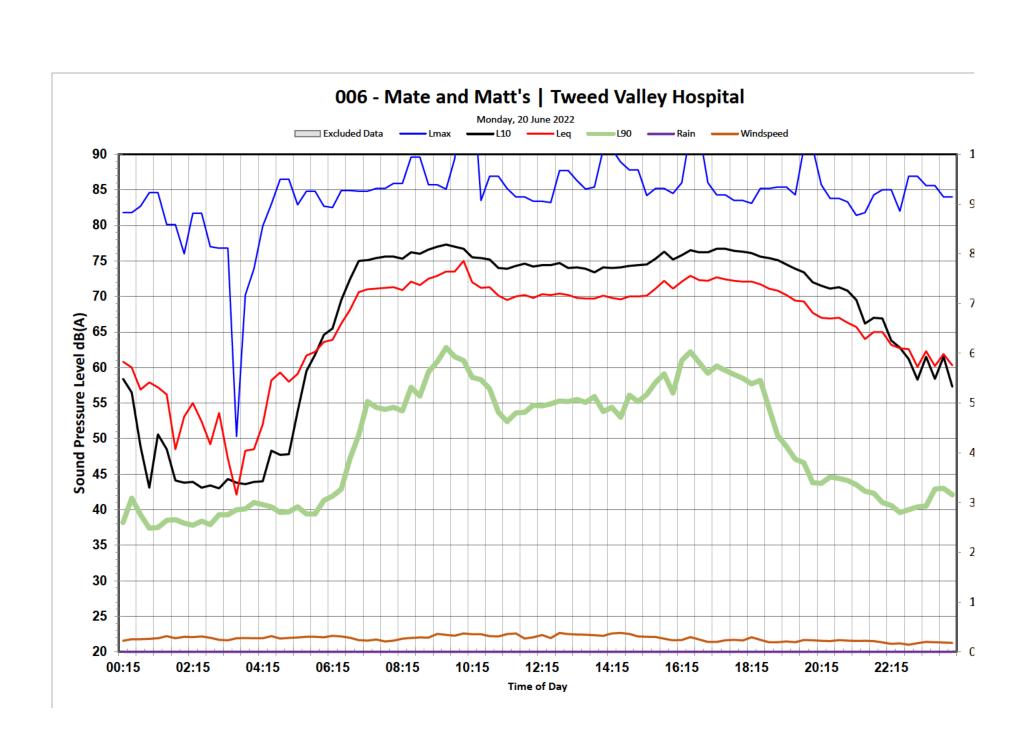


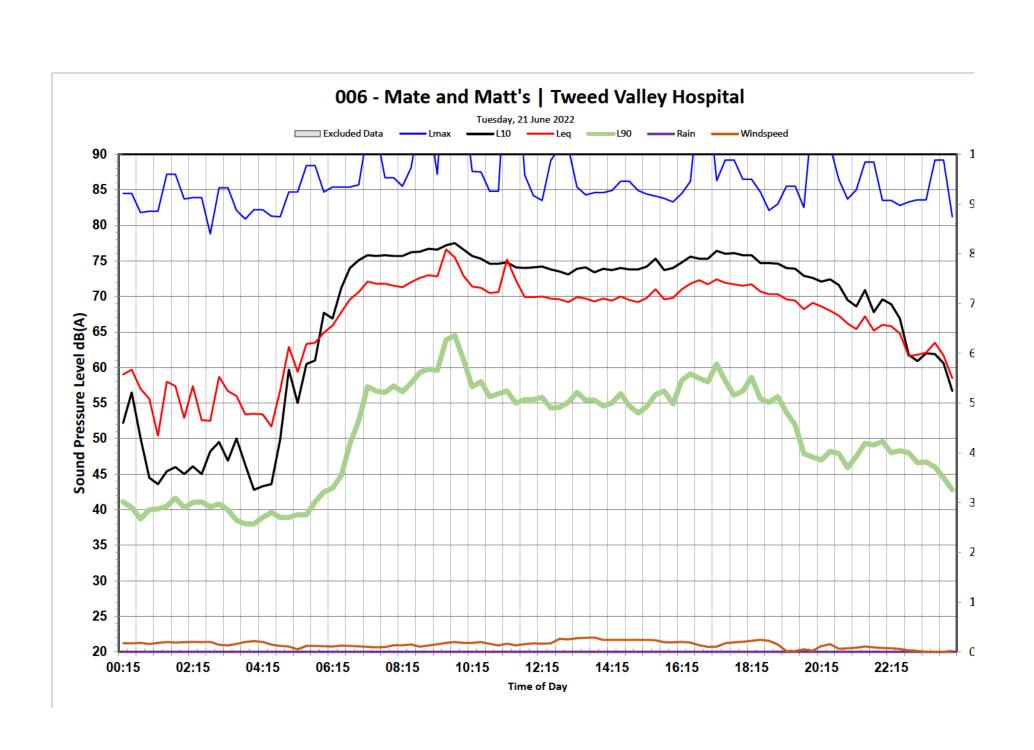


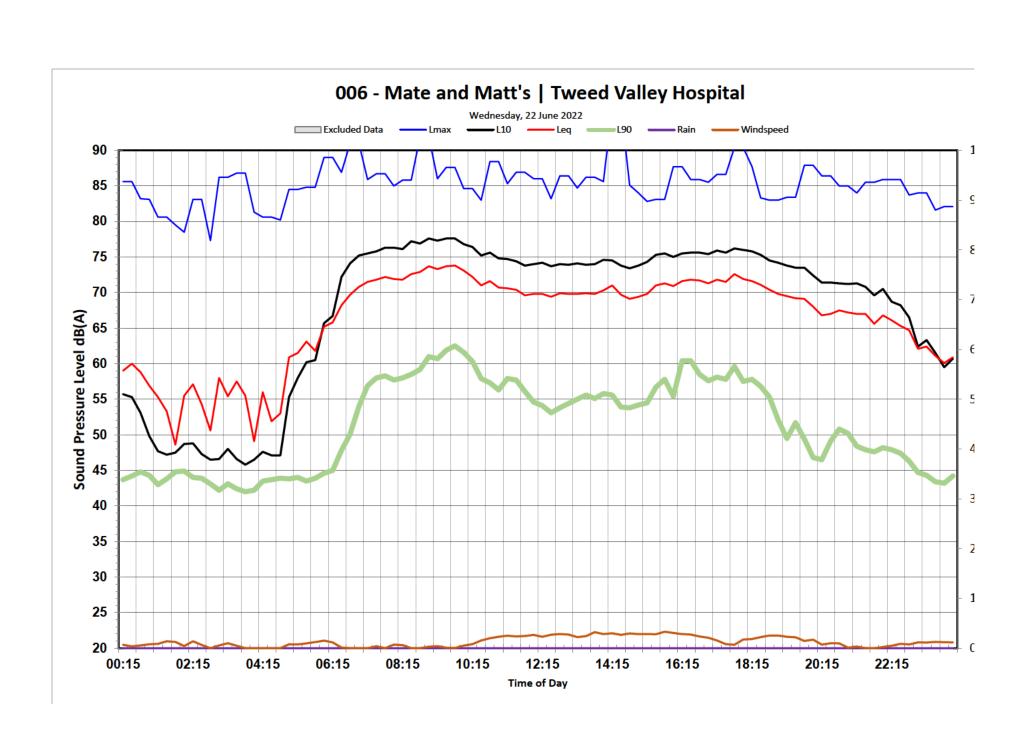


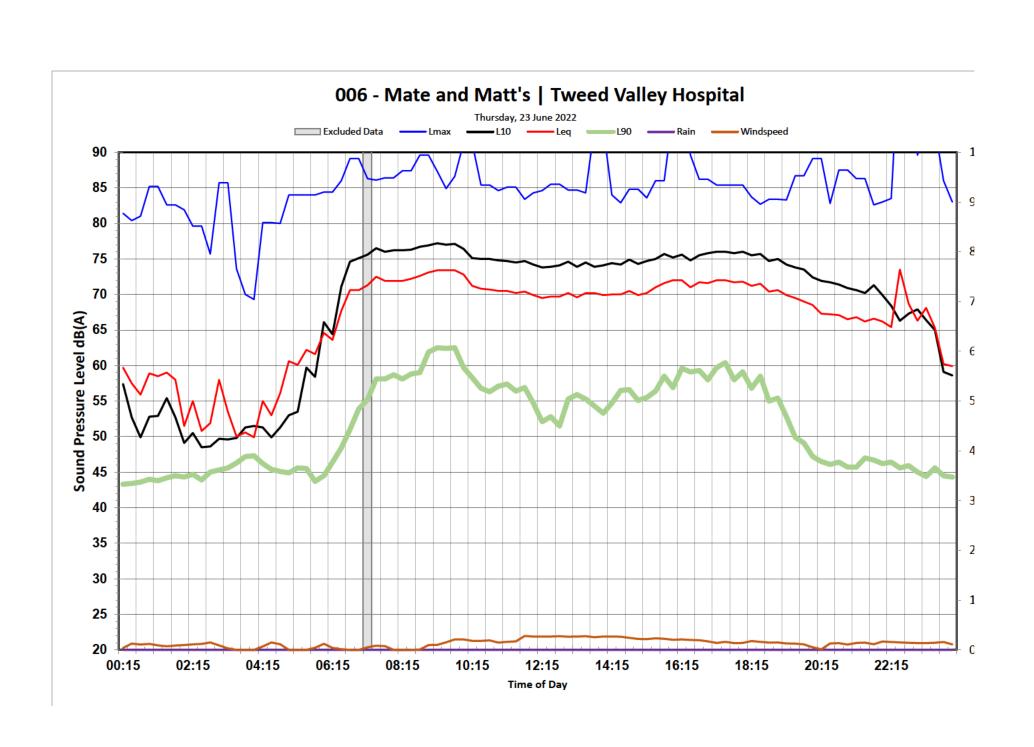


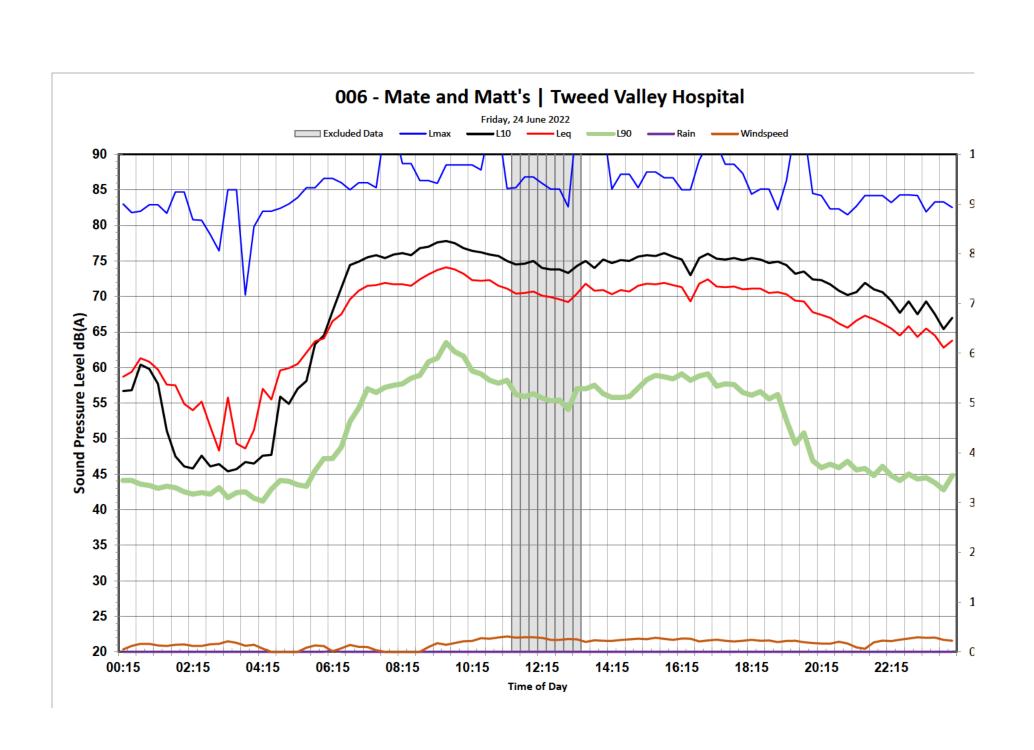


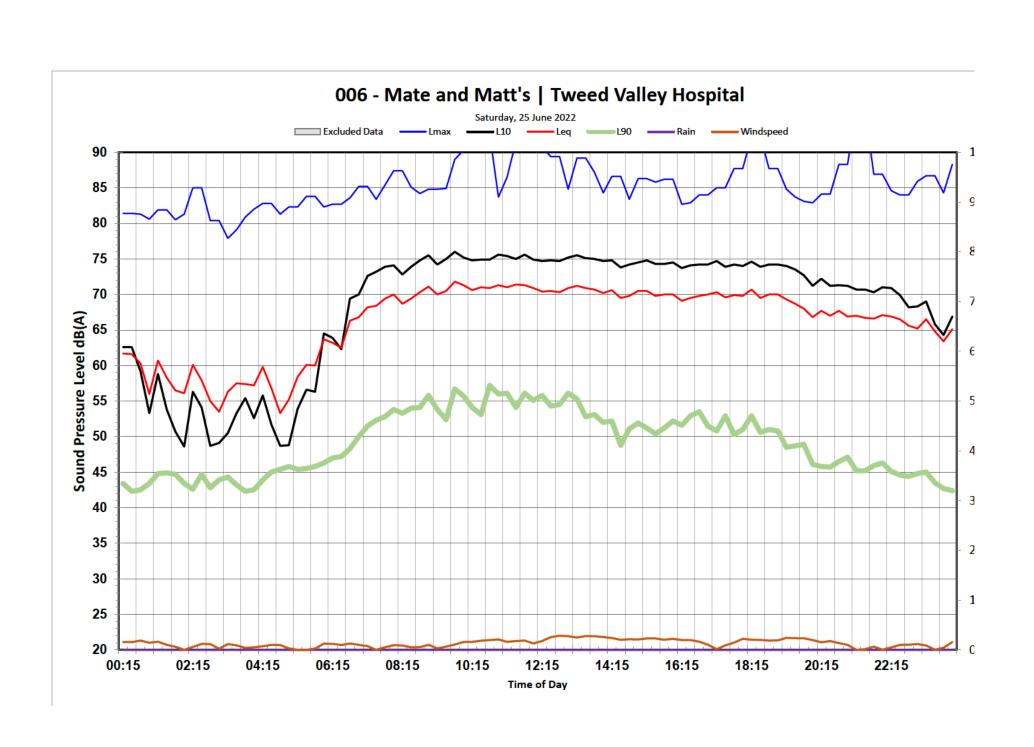


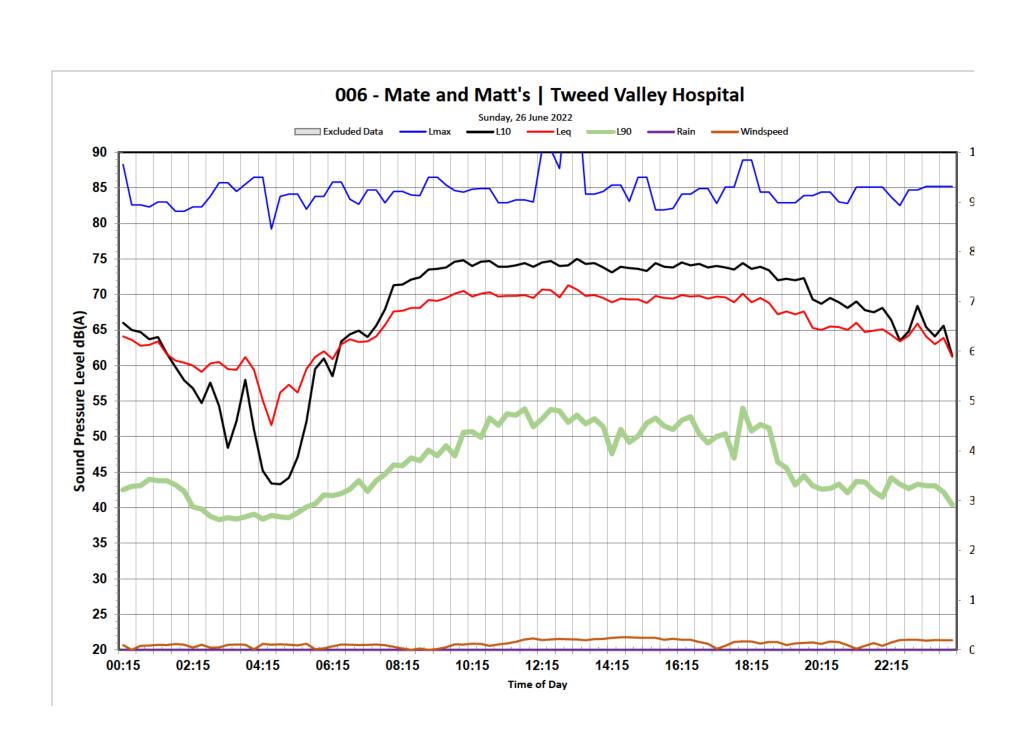


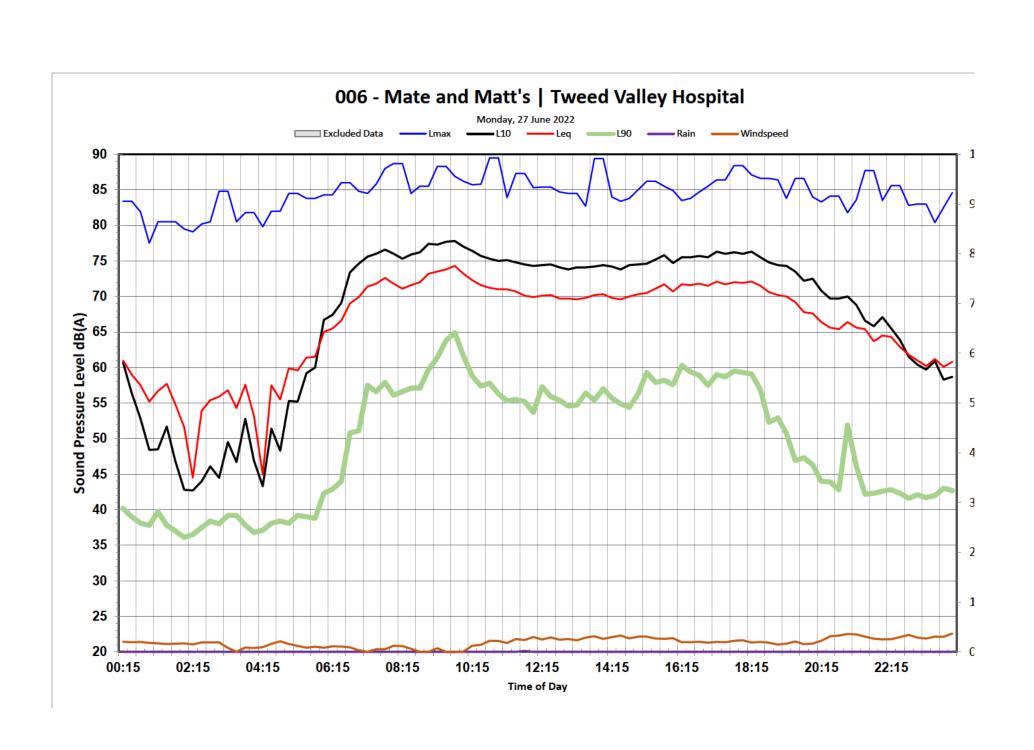


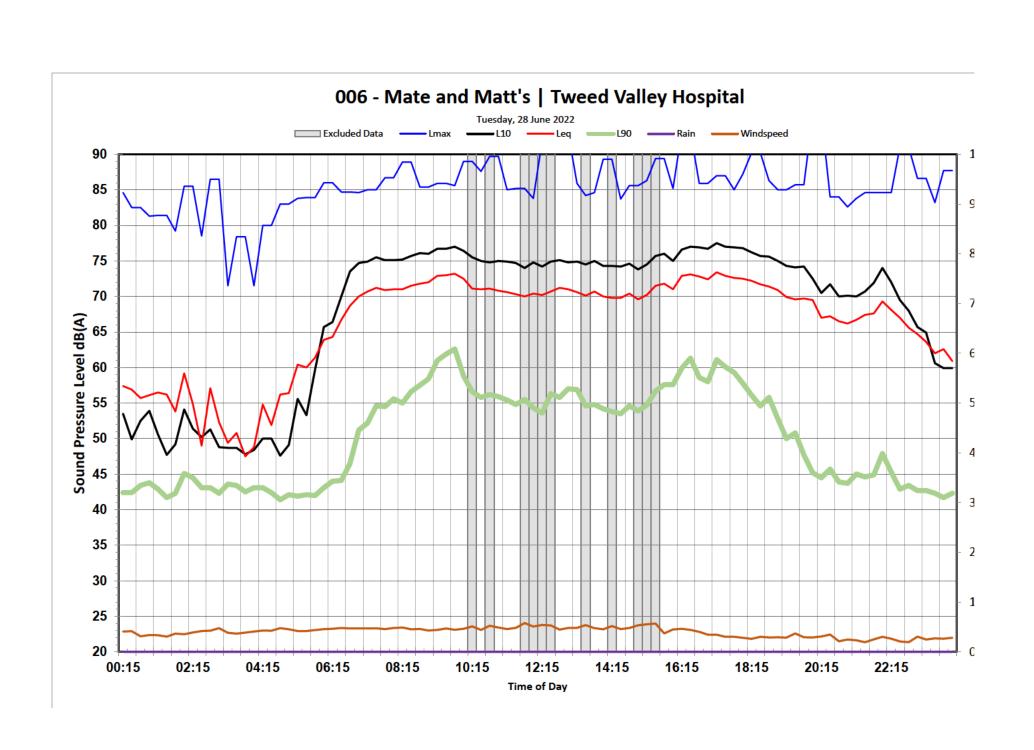




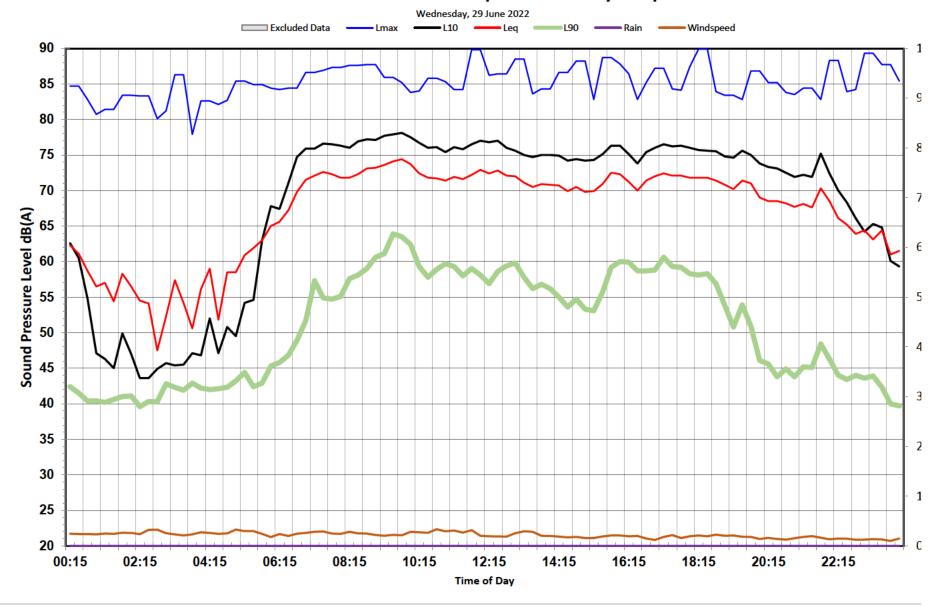


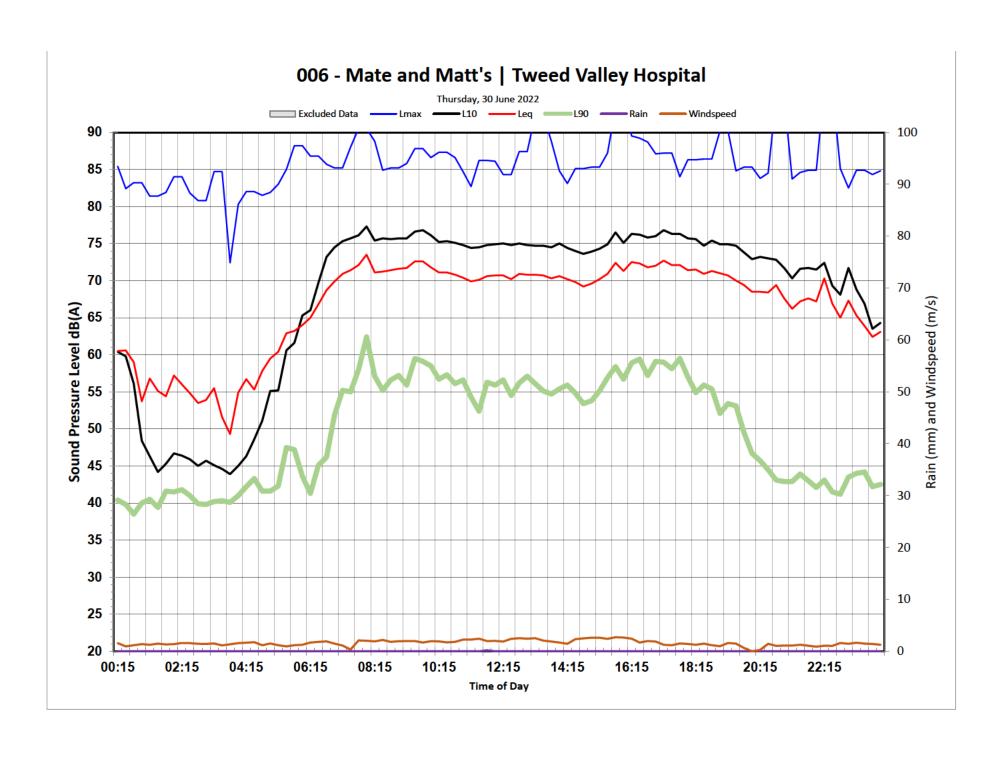






## 006 - Mate and Matt's | Tweed Valley Hospital









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