

## ENDORSEMENT CITY & SOUTHWEST ACOUSTIC ADVISOR

<b>Review of</b>	<b>Construction Noise and Vibration Impact Statement Addendum: Marrickville Concrete pours</b>	<b>Document reference:</b>	<b>SYDNEY METRO CITY &amp; SOUTHWEST-TSE WORKS</b> <b>Construction Noise and Vibration Impact Statement Addendum: Marrickville Concrete pours</b> <i>TH511-02 01.10.03 F01 MDS concrete pours (r2) – Marrickville Concrete pours</i> <i>Dated 21 April 2020</i>
<b>Prepared by:</b>	Larry Clark Alternate Acoustic Advisor		
<b>Date of issue:</b>	11 May 2020		

As approved Acoustic Advisor for the Sydney Metro City & Southwest project, I have reviewed revision 2 of the Construction Noise and Vibration Impact Statement (CNVIS) addendum for Marrickville Concrete pours, as required under A27 (d) of the project approval conditions.

The CNVIS addendum is for extending on-site concrete pours at the Marrickville worksite to the morning shoulder period (i.e. 5:30am to 7:00am) for approximately 5 months. These concrete pours are for retaining walls, base slab of trunk drainage, the dive portal, Transgrid and the dive extension.


I reviewed and commented on the CNVIS addendum. I understand that:

- Shoulder period NMLs were calculated based on Section 3.3 “Dealing with shoulder periods” of the INP (i.e. NML = shoulder period rating background level as the mid-point between RBL day and RBL night + 5). In addition, these shoulder period NMLs were confirmed considering the methodology described in Section A3 of the NPfl.
- A review of the long-term noise monitoring data for the area at approximately 5:30-6:00am has been carried out confirming very similar shoulder period NMLs to the ones calculated in accordance with the INP.
- Morning shoulder pours would typically be required Monday – Saturday.

In note that the methods used for assigning shoulder period RBLs do not differentiate between weekdays, and weekends and Public Holidays.

My review of noise monitoring in the EIS indicates that background noise levels during the Saturday and Sunday shoulder periods do not rise as much as, or later than, weekday shoulder period background levels. That is, Assessment Background Levels (ABLs) for weekend (and Public Holiday) shoulder periods would likely be lower than for working week days.

I am satisfied that the CNVIS is otherwise technically valid and that it includes appropriate noise and vibration mitigation and management. On this basis I endorse revision 2 of the CNVIS on the condition that concrete pours on Sundays and Public Holidays are excluded, unless further justification or mitigation measures are provided.



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21 April 2020

TH511-02 01.10.03 F01 MDS concrete pours (r2)

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## Sydney Metro Chatswood to Sydenham – TSE Works - Marrickville - Concrete pours

### 1 Introduction

This technical memorandum is an addendum to the reports *Construction Noise and Vibration Impact Statement: Marrickville Construction site (Marrickville CNVIS)*<sup>1</sup> and *Construction Noise and Vibration Impact Statement: Marrickville Site Demobilisation and Stabling Yard Preparation Works (Stabling Yard CNVIS)*<sup>2</sup>. This memorandum has been prepared on behalf of John Holland CPB Ghella Joint Venture (JHCPBG) in accordance with the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) [SMCSWTSE-JCG-TPW-EM-PLN-002012]<sup>3</sup> for the Design and Construction of the Tunnel and Station Excavation (TSE) Works of the Sydney Metro City & Southwest Project (the Project).

JHCPBG is proposing to extend on-site concrete pours at Marrickville worksite to the morning shoulder period (i.e. 5:30am to 7:00am) for approximately 5 months. These concrete pours are for retaining walls, base slab of trunk drainage, the dive portal, Transgrid and the dive extension.

This memorandum has been prepared to address the potential construction noise and vibration impacts from the proposed on-site concrete pours during the morning shoulder period.

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<sup>1</sup> Report TH511-02 01.10.03 D01 MDS CNVIS (r8), dated 27 July 2018 (Marrickville CNVIS)

<sup>2</sup> Report TH511-02 01.10.03 F04 MDS Stabling yard CNVIS (r3), dated 28 January 2020 (Stabling Yard CNVIS)

<sup>3</sup> Sydney Metro City & Southwest – TSE Works Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (SMCSTSE-JCG-TPW-EN-PLN-002012)

## 1.1 Justification for out of hours construction works

Under EPL20971 L4.2 works and activities may be carried out outside standard construction hours if *“the works and activities do not cause, when measured at the boundary of the most affected noise sensitive receiver:”*

- a) *LAeq(15 minute) noise levels greater than 5dB above the day, evening and night rating background level (RBL) as applicable; and*
- b) *LA1(1 minute) or LAm<sub>ax</sub> noise levels greater than 15dB above the night RBL for night works; and*
- c) *Continuous or impulsive vibration values greater than those for human exposure to vibration, set out for residences in Table 2.2 in “Environmental noise management – Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline” (Department of Environment and Conservation, February 2006); and*
- d) *Intermittent vibration value greater than those for human exposure to vibration, set out for residences in Table 2.4 in “Environmental noise management – Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline” (Department of Environment and Conservation, February 2006).”*

## 2 Construction noise assessment

### 2.1 Construction activities

The concrete pours would be undertaken within the blue shaded area, as shown in the Figure below (Figure 2.1) to comply with EPL condition L4.2.

Figure 2.1 – Out-Of-Hour (OOH) Concrete pour area

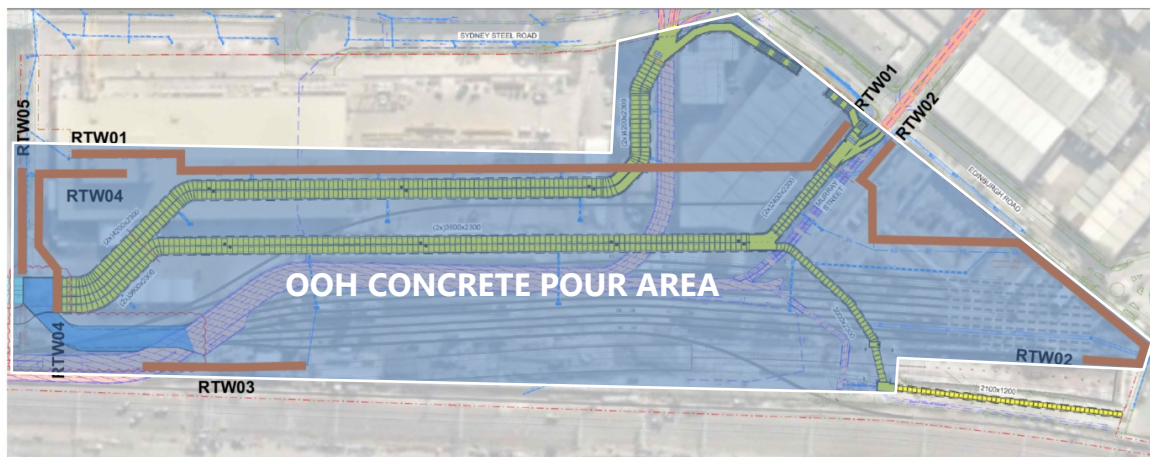


Table 2.1 presents the list of plant that are proposed to be used during the concrete pours and the associated sound power level.

**Table 2.1: Construction activities and associated sound power level**

Construction Work Area	Key plant and equipment	Morning shoulder 5:30am – 7:00am	Sound power level, dB(A)		Comments
			L <sub>Aeq</sub>	L <sub>A1</sub>	
See Figure 2.1	Concrete truck	4 p.h.	108	111	Shall only be conducted in the blue shaded area, as shown in Figure 2.1

Predicted noise levels associated with the concrete pour operations at the nearest noise sensitive receivers are presented in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Predicted noise levels at the closest noise sensitive receivers during morning shoulder period (5:30am to 7:00am)**

NCA	Address	Type of receiver	Construction noise levels, L <sub>Aeq,15min</sub> , dB(A)			Sleep disturbance, L <sub>A1,1min</sub> dB(A)	
			Predicted levels	ICNG NML	CoA E41	Predicted levels	Screening criteria
MDS_04	80 Unwins Bridge Rd, St Peters	Residential	51	55	55	54	65
MDS_04	76 Unwins Bridge Rd, St Peters	Residential	48	55	55	51	65
MDS_02	344-348 Edgeware Rd, Newtown	Residential	52	53	55	55	63
MDS_02	358-360 Edgeware Rd, Newtown	Residential	52	53	55	55	63
MDS_01	65 Edinburgh Rd, Marrickville	Residential	45	50	55	48	60

As can be noted from Table 2.2, the predicted noise levels associated with the concrete pour operations are not expected to be greater than the morning shoulder NMLs at the nearest noise sensitive receivers. In addition, noise levels are predicted to be below the internal NMLs in PPA condition E41 at all locations.

The predicted maximum noise levels L<sub>A1</sub> associated with these works are expected to be below the sleep disturbance screening level at the nearest residential receivers, as shown in Table 2.2.

## 2.2 Noise mitigation and management

In accordance with the *Marrickville CNVIS* and *Stabling Yard CNVIS*, the following noise mitigation and management measures are recommended to reduce potential noise impacts:

- Set up relevant traffic management measures to minimise the use of air brakes when leaving the site;
- Air brake silencers are to be correctly installed and fully operational for any heavy vehicles;
- Minimise unnecessary acceleration on site;
- Alternative reverse alarms, such as 'quackers' will be installed on all plant, where safe and practicable;
- Plan a reasonable concrete truck route to minimum use of the reversing alarm.

Other potential noise mitigation measures such as temporary screens around the work area or quieter noise plant have been considered but they were deemed not reasonable.

### 2.2.1 Noise monitoring

Attended noise monitoring will be undertaken to verify that the construction activities are consistent with the assessed noise modelling scenario and that noise levels resulting from construction works are not higher than the levels predicted in this memorandum. Attended monitoring on private property is subject to obtaining the property owner/occupier's consent (where required).

Attended noise monitoring will be undertaken in the NCAs most impacted by the works. The nominated monitoring locations are identified in Table 2.3, and have been selected as they present the best opportunity to validate the predicted noise levels.

**Table 2.3: Nominated verification monitoring locations**

NCA	Nominated receiver address
MDS_04	80 Unwins Bridge Rd, St Peters
MDS_02	358-360 Edgeware Rd, Newtown

Note: Monitoring on private property is subject to owner consent and where relevant, occupier consent. If property access is denied, monitoring will still be carried out outside property boundaries.

If verification monitoring shows that the external noise levels are consistently above the predicted levels, investigation should be undertaken to understand the cause of the exceedance.

### 2.2.2 Consultation with affected receivers (PPA Condition E33)

As outlined in Section 5.3.1 of the *Stabling Yard CNVIS* and Section 5.4.1 of the *Marrickville CNVIS*, consistent with requirements in PPA Conditions E33, JHCPBG has commenced and will continue to

consult with potentially affected stakeholders including business and residential receivers regarding specific mitigation measures applicable to the construction works at the Marrickville site.

## 2.3 Construction traffic noise

Potential construction traffic impacts on main access roads due to heavy vehicle movements was covered in Section 8 of the *Marrickville CNVIS*. A maximum of 16 heavy vehicle movements per hour (including spoil and segment trucks) at night was assessed in the *Marrickville CNVIS* and predicted to have minimal impact on the main roads used to access the site.

JHCPBG is not currently operating spoil or segment trucks at night and requires only 6 concrete trucks during the morning shoulder period (i.e. 5:30am to 7:00am) accessing the worksite via Murray Street or Sydney Street Road. Consistent with the construction traffic assessment in the *Marrickville CNVIS*, the proposed concrete truck movements are therefore expected to have negligible impact on the main roads used to access the site.

## 2.4 Construction vibration

No vibration intensive plant and equipment are proposed for these works, therefore the vibration impact is considered to be negligible and in compliance with EPL conditions L4.2(c) and L4.2(d).

# 3 Conclusion

This technical memorandum is an addendum to the report *Marrickville CNVIS* and *Stabling Yard CNVIS* to review the potential noise and vibration impacts for the on-site concrete pours during the morning shoulder period (i.e. 5:30am to 7am).

Noise and vibration levels are predicted to comply with the EPL20971 condition L4.2 and PPA Condition E41 at the nearest noise sensitive receivers.

Noise monitoring will be undertaken to verify compliance with the predicted noise levels and NMLs. The consultation and notification process in accordance with PPA Condition E33 will continue and from now on also include these additional works.

## Document control

Date	Revision history	Non-issued revision	Issued revision	Prepared	Instructed	Authorised
09.04.2020	First issue	-	0	R.Zhafranata	M. Tabacchi	M. Tabacchi
14.04.2020	CoA E41	-	1	R.Zhafranata	M. Tabacchi	M. Tabacchi
21.04.2020	Minor edits	-	2	R.Zhafranata	M. Tabacchi	M. Tabacchi

### Important Disclaimer:

The work presented in this document was carried out in accordance with the Renzo Tonin & Associates Quality Assurance System, which is based on Australian Standard / NZS ISO 9001.

This document is issued subject to review and authorisation by the Team Leader noted by the initials printed in the last column above. If no initials appear, this document shall be considered as preliminary or draft only and no reliance shall be placed upon it other than for information to be verified later.

This document is prepared for the particular requirements of our Client which are based on a specific brief with limitations as agreed to with the Client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by a third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party without prior consent provided by Renzo Tonin & Associates. The information herein should not be reproduced, presented or reviewed except in full. Prior to passing on to a third party, the Client is to fully inform the third party of the specific brief and limitations associated with the commission.

In preparing this report, we have relied upon, and presumed accurate, any information (or confirmation of the absence thereof) provided by the Client and/or from other sources. Except as otherwise stated in the report, we have not attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of any such information. If the information is subsequently determined to be false, inaccurate or incomplete then it is possible that our observations and conclusions as expressed in this report may change.

We have derived data in this report from information sourced from the Client (if any) and/or available in the public domain at the time or times outlined in this report. The passage of time, manifestation of latent conditions or impacts of future events may require further examination and re-evaluation of the data, findings, observations and conclusions expressed in this report.

We have prepared this report in accordance with the usual care and thoroughness of the consulting profession, for the sole purpose described above and by reference to applicable standards, guidelines, procedures and practices at the date of issue of this report. For the reasons outlined above, however, no other warranty or guarantee, whether expressed or implied, is made as to the data, observations and findings expressed in this report, to the extent permitted by law.

The information contained herein is for the purpose of acoustics only. No claims are made and no liability is accepted in respect of design and construction issues falling outside of the specialist field of acoustics engineering including and not limited to structural integrity, fire rating, architectural buildability and fit-for-purpose, waterproofing and the like. Supplementary professional advice should be sought in respect of these issues.

## APPENDIX A Glossary of terminology

The following is a brief description of the technical terms used to describe noise to assist in understanding the technical issues presented.

Adverse weather	Weather effects that enhance noise (that is, wind and temperature inversions) that occur at a site for a significant period of time (that is, wind occurring more than 30% of the time in any assessment period in any season and/or temperature inversions occurring more than 30% of the nights in winter).
Ambient noise	The all-encompassing noise associated within a given environment at a given time, usually composed of sound from all sources near and far.
Assessment period	The period in a day over which assessments are made.
Assessment point	A point at which noise measurements are taken or estimated. A point at which noise measurements are taken or estimated.
Background noise	Background noise is the term used to describe the underlying level of noise present in the ambient noise, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, when extraneous noise is removed. It is described as the average of the minimum noise levels measured on a sound level meter and is measured statistically as the A-weighted noise level exceeded for ninety percent of a sample period. This is represented as the L90 noise level (see below).
Decibel [dB]	The units that sound is measured in. The following are examples of the decibel readings of every day sounds: 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 CBD mall 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
dB(A)	A-weighted decibels. The A-weighting noise filter simulates the response of the human ear at relatively low levels, where the ear is not as effective in hearing low frequency sounds as it is in 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.
dB(C)	C-weighted decibels. The C-weighting noise filter simulates the response of the human ear at relatively high levels, where the human ear is nearly equally effective at hearing from mid-low frequency (63Hz) to mid-high frequency (4kHz), but is less effective outside these frequencies.
Frequency	Frequency is synonymous to pitch. 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.
Impulsive noise	Having a high peak of short duration or a sequence of such peaks. A sequence of impulses in rapid succession is termed repetitive impulsive noise.
Intermittent noise	The level suddenly drops to that of the background noise several times during the period of observation. The time during which the noise remains at levels different from that of the ambient is one second or more.
L <sub>Max</sub>	The maximum sound pressure level measured over a given period.
L <sub>Min</sub>	The minimum sound pressure level measured over a given period.



L <sub>1</sub>	The sound pressure level that is exceeded for 1% of the time for which the given sound is measured.
L <sub>10</sub>	The sound pressure level that is exceeded for 10% of the time for which the given sound is measured.
L <sub>90</sub>	The level of noise exceeded for 90% of the time. The bottom 10% of the sample is the L90 noise level expressed in units of dB(A).
L <sub>eq</sub>	The "equivalent noise level" is the summation of noise events and integrated over a selected period of time.
Reflection	Sound wave changed in direction of propagation due to a solid object obscuring its path.
SEL	Sound Exposure Level (SEL) is the constant sound level which, if maintained for a period of 1 second would have the same acoustic energy as the measured noise event. SEL noise measurements are useful as they can be converted to obtain Leq sound levels over any period of time and can be used for predicting noise at various locations.
Sound	A fluctuation of air pressure which is propagated as a wave through air.
Sound absorption	The ability of a material to absorb sound energy through its conversion into thermal energy.
Sound level meter	An instrument consisting of a microphone, amplifier and indicating device, having a declared performance and designed to measure sound pressure levels.
Sound pressure level	The level of noise, usually expressed in decibels, as measured by a standard sound level meter with a microphone.
Sound power level	Ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the sound power of the source to the reference sound power.
Tonal noise	Containing a prominent frequency and characterised by a definite pitch.