

Wambo Coal Mine and Rail Spur

*Environmental Noise Monitoring
August 2017*

*Prepared for
Wambo Coal Pty Limited*

Global 
Acoustics

Noise and Vibration Analysis and Solutions

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global Acoustics were engaged by Wambo Coal (WC) to conduct a noise survey around the Wambo Coal Mine (WCM), and the Wambo Coal Rail Spur (WCRS).

A noise survey around both the WCM and the WCRS is required monthly as a condition of their current development consents (relevant extracts from both are provided in the following report sections).

Environmental noise monitoring described in this report was undertaken initially during the night of 28/29 August with follow up monitoring conducted on 7/8 September 2017. Attended noise monitoring was conducted at a total of four locations for WCM and the WCRS (see Figure 1).

The survey purpose is to quantify and describe the existing acoustic environment around the WCM and WCRS and compare results with relevant development consent conditions or modelled EIS noise levels.

Attended monitoring was conducted during the night period in accordance with the EPA 'Industrial Noise Policy' (INP) guidelines and Australian Standard AS 1055 'Acoustics, Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise'. The duration of each measurement was 15 minutes.

Operational Noise Assessment

Noise levels from WCM complied with the $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ and $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ development consent criteria at all monitoring locations with the exception of N16 (Muller) during the August 2017 survey.

During the measurement at N16 on 28 August (start time 22:41) an engine continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise, equipment scrape, squeal and whine, rear dump truck transmission noise and quackers were also noted. These sources generated a site only L_{Aeq} of 41 dB. Equipment whine generated the site only $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ of 51 dB. As WCM only levels were greater than the L_{Aeq} and $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ criteria, WCM's CHPP Control Room was contacted in accordance with the exceedance procedure. Contact was eventually made with the appropriate OCE who indicated that he understood operations to be within compliance based on real time monitoring results. A re-measure was then conducted within 75 minutes of the initial measurement.

During the re-measure on 28 August at 23:58, an engine continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise, equipment scrape, squeal and whine, rear dump truck transmission noise and reverse alarms were also noted. These sources generated a site only L_{Aeq} of 38 dB. Equipment whine generated the site only $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ of 48 dB. Results during the re-measure were in compliance with WCM's criteria at this location. As part of the exceedance procedure, follow up monitoring was undertaken at this location.

During follow-up monitoring at N16 on 7 September, a continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise was also noted. These sources generated the site only L_{Aeq} of 25 dB. Track noise generated the site only $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ of 34 dB. Levels remained in compliance during the follow-up measurement and no further action was required.

Low Frequency Assessment

Noise results were assessed for low frequency content using Broner, INP and dING methods. Low frequency modification factors were not required to be applied to measured WCM levels during the August survey.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Global Acoustics were engaged by Wambo Coal (WC) to conduct a noise survey around the Wambo Coal Mine (WCM), and the Wambo Coal Rail Spur (WCRS). The mine and spur operate under separate development consents and have been monitored separately. Reporting, however, has been combined in this document.

Wambo Coal operates both open cut and underground mining operations from their mine at Warkworth, NSW. The open cut operations include use of heavy mobile equipment in open cut pits, on haul roads and on waste rock emplacements. The underground operations have surface facilities. Both operations utilise a coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) including conveyors, bins and other material-handling infrastructure.

The WCRS is located between Mt Thorley and Warkworth Village, NSW (as shown in Figure 1) and includes the following components:

- a product coal stockpile and reclaim area, product coal conveyor, train loadout bin, rail loop and a rail spur from the Wambo Coal Mine to Mount Thorley;
- rail transport of product coal to the market, an intermittent activity that can take place at any time; and
- a locomotive refuelling facility.

A noise survey around both the WCM and the WCRS is required monthly as detailed in the Noise Management Plan (NMP).

Environmental noise monitoring described in this report was undertaken initially during the night of 28/29 August with follow up monitoring conducted on 7/8 September 2017.

The survey purpose is to quantify and describe the existing acoustic environment around WCM and WCRS and compare results with relevant limits.

1.2 Monitoring Locations and Frequency

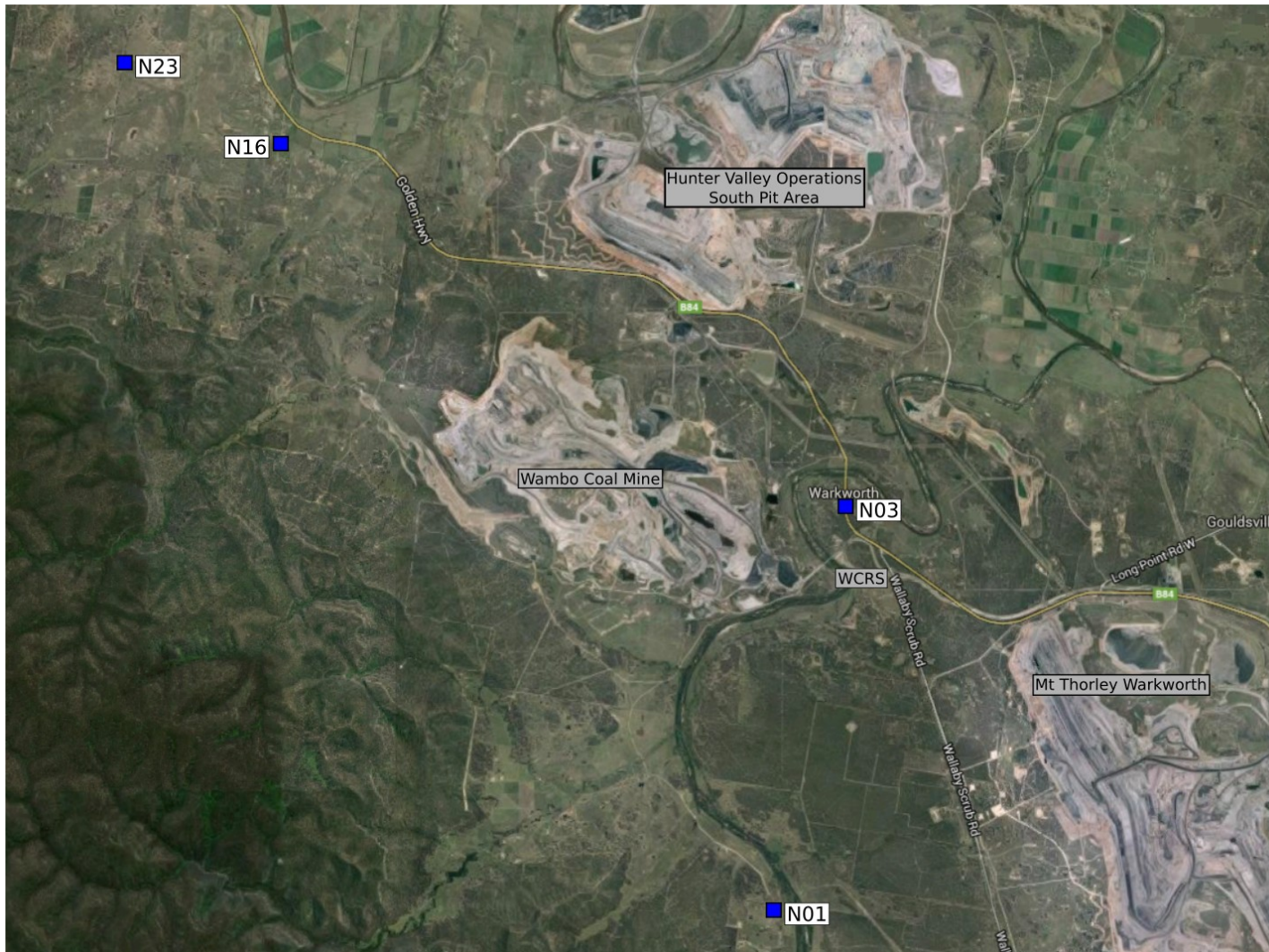
Attended noise monitoring was conducted at a total of four attended locations for WCM and the WCRS. Table 1.1 outlines the monitor type and frequency for the noise monitoring locations shown in Figure 1.

Table 1.1: WAMBO COAL MONITORING LOCATIONS AND FREQUENCY¹

Site Reference	Site Location ²	Monitor Type	Consent Requirements	Frequency
N01	<i>Lambkin Residence</i>	Attended	Mine Development Consent	Monthly
N03	<i>Kelly Residence</i>	Real-time & Attended	Mine and Rail Spur Development Consents	Continuous & Monthly
N16	<i>Muller Residence</i>	Real-time & Attended	Mine Development Consent	Continuous & Monthly
N20	Thelander Residence	Real-time	Mine Development Consent	Continuous
N21	Wambo South Residence	Real-time	Mine Development Consent	Continuous
N23	<i>Redmanvale Road</i>	Attended	Mine Development Consent	Monthly

Notes:

1. Sourced from the Wambo Coal Noise Monitoring Plan – EMP008, February 2014; and
2. Monthly attended monitoring locations are shown in italics.



Source: Google Maps

Figure 1: WCM Attended Noise Monitoring Locations

1.3 Terminology & Abbreviations

Some definitions of terms and abbreviations, which may be used in this report, are provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: TERMINOLOGY & ABBREVIATIONS

Descriptor	Definition
L _A	The A-weighted root mean squared (RMS) noise level at any instant
L _{Amax}	The maximum A-weighted noise level over a time period or for an event
L _{A1}	The noise level which is exceeded for 1 per cent of the time
L _{A10}	The noise level which is exceeded for 10 percent of the time, which is approximately the average of the maximum noise levels
L _{A50}	The noise level which is exceeded for 50 per cent of the time
L _{A90}	The level exceeded for 90 percent of the time, which is approximately the average of the minimum noise levels. The L _{A90} level is often referred to as the “background” noise level and is commonly used to determine noise criteria for assessment purposes
L _{Amin}	The minimum A-weighted noise level over a time period or for an event
L _{Aeq}	The average noise energy during a measurement period
dB(A)	Noise level measurement units are decibels (dB). The “A” weighting scale is used to describe human response to noise
SPL	Sound pressure level (SPL), fluctuations in pressure measured as 10 times a logarithmic scale, the reference pressure being 20 micropascals
SEL	Sound exposure level (SEL), the A-weighted noise energy during a measurement period normalised to one second
Hertz (Hz)	Cycles per second, the frequency of fluctuations in pressure, sound is usually a combination of many frequencies together
VTG	Vertical temperature gradient in degrees Celsius per 100 metres altitude. Estimated from wind speed and sigma theta data
SC	Stability Class. Estimated from wind speed and sigma theta data
Day	This is the period 7:00am to 6:00pm
Evening	This is the period 6:00pm to 10:00pm
Night	This is the period 10:00pm to 7:00am

2 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA

2.1 Project Approval

WCM was granted consent (DA 305-7-2003) in February 2004, which enables the extension of current open cut and underground mining operations. The latest modification to this consent was approved in October 2016. The relevant sections of this modification are reproduced in Appendix A.

2.2 Environment Protection Licence

Environment protection licence (EPL) number 529 applies to the site with the noise section of the current version reproduced in Appendix A.

2.3 Noise Monitoring Program

The *Wambo Coal Environmental Management System, Noise Management Plan* (EMP008, February 2014) was prepared in accordance with Schedule 4 of the consent. The Noise Management Plan (NMP) indicates that monitoring will be conducted for WCM activities, and the noise levels to be used for assessment. Monitoring for noise from mining activities is undertaken at the properties numbered N01, N03, N16 and N23.

2.4 Project Approval Criteria and Weather Conditions

Criteria detailed in Table 2.1 have been selected as the most appropriate for each monitoring location and are based on the project approval associated with WCM.

It should be noted that properties N01 and N03 are subject to acquisition upon request, as detailed in Schedule 4, Condition 1 of DA 305-7-2003. As such, there are no operational noise goals that apply directly to these properties.

Table 2.1: WCM SPECIFIC CRITERIA

Location	Day L _{Aeq,15minute} dB	Evening and Night L _{Aeq,15minute} dB	Night L _{A1,1minute} dB
N01 ¹	NA	NA	NA
N03 ¹	NA	NA	NA
N16 ²	35	40	50
N23 ²	35	38	50

Notes:

1. N01 and N03 are acquisition upon request and criteria are NA 'not applicable'; and
2. Criteria from modified development consent DA 305-7-2003.

In accordance with the consent noise generated by the Wambo Mining Complex is to be measured in accordance with the relevant requirements, and exemptions (including certain meteorological conditions of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy.

It has been assumed that in accordance with this requirement, noise limits apply under all conditions except during:

- rain;
- wind speeds (at 10m above ground) greater than 3 m/s; and/or
- atmospheric stability class G.

2.5 EPL Criteria and Weather Conditions

Criteria detailed in Table 2.2 have been selected as the most appropriate for each monitoring location and are based on the EPL associated with WCM.

Table 2.2: WCM SPECIFIC CRITERIA

Location	Day L _{Aeq,15minute} dB	Evening and Night L _{Aeq,15minute} dB	Night L _{A1,1minute} dB
N01 ¹	NA	NA	NA
N03 ¹	NA	NA	NA
N16 ²	35	40	50
N23 ²	35	38	50

Notes:

1. N01 and N03 are acquisition upon request and criteria are NA 'not applicable'; and
2. Criteria from EPL 529.

In accordance with Condition L4.5 of the EPL, noise limits identified in Table 2.2 apply under all meteorological conditions except for:

- wind speeds of up to 3m/s at 10 metres above the ground level; or
- temperature inversion conditions of up to 3°C/100m and wind speeds of up to 2m/s at 10 metres above the ground.

2.6 Wambo Coal Rail Spur Development Consent

The WCRS consists of two Development Applications (DA's):

- The Wambo Rail Loop (DA 177-8-2004), modified in February 2012 to include a rail refuelling facility; and
- The Wambo Rail Line (DA 235/97).

The *Wambo Coal Environmental Management System, Noise Management Plan* (EMP008, February 2014) was prepared in accordance with Schedule 4. The NMP indicates that monitoring will be conducted for WCRS activities, and the noise levels to be used for assessment. The relevant section of the consent is reproduced in Appendix A.

Monitoring for noise from rail activities has previously been undertaken at properties numbered N01, N24 and N25 for rail pass-by noise. Locations N24 and N25 have been removed from the monitoring program following long-term demonstrated compliance. Monitoring is still undertaken at N01 as part of the mine consent, however, monitoring of the rail activities is no longer required. As detailed in the NMP, monitoring at these locations will recommence following any complaints or change in rolling stock.

It should be noted that properties at N01 are subject to acquisition upon request, as detailed in Schedule 4, Condition 1 of DA 305-7-2003. As such, there are no operational noise targets that apply directly to this property.

Quarterly monitoring of the rail loading facility is no longer undertaken at N03, due to a demonstrated history of compliance. Should anything change with the procedure for refuelling or a resident complaint be received, further monitoring will be undertaken to determine changes to received noise levels.

2.7 Modifying Factors

Noise monitoring and reporting is carried out generally in accordance with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) 'Industrial Noise Policy' (INP). Chapter 4 of the INP deals specifically with modifying factors that may apply to industrial noise. The most common modifying factors are addressed in detail below.

2.7.1 Tonality, Intermittent and Impulsive Noise

As defined in the INP:

Tonal noise contains a prominent frequency and is characterised by a definite pitch.

Impulsive noise has high peaks of short duration or a sequence of such peaks.

Intermittent noise is characterised by the level suddenly dropping to the background noise levels several times during a measurement, with a noticeable change in noise level of at least 5 dB. Intermittent noise applies to night-time only.

There were no intermittent noise sources from WCM during the survey. In addition, there is no equipment on site that is likely to generate tonal or impulsive noise as defined in the INP.

2.7.2 Low Frequency Noise

INP Method

As defined in the Industrial Noise Policy:

Low frequency noise contains major components within the low frequency range (20 Hz to 250 Hz) of the frequency spectrum.

As detailed in Chapter 4 of the INP, low frequency noise should be assessed by measuring the site only C-weighted and site only A-weighted level over the same time period. The correction/penalty of 5 dB is applied *if the difference between the two levels is 15 dB or more.*

Broner Method

Low frequency noise can also be assessed against criteria specified in the paper “A Simple Method for Low Frequency Noise Emission Assessment” (Broner JLFNV vol29-1 pp1-14 2010). If the total predicted site only C-weighted noise level at a receptor exceeds the relevant criterion, a 5 dB penalty (modifying factor) is added to measured levels. This method is included to provide a comparison with the INP method.

dING Method

Whilst the INP is the current document for assessment of industrial noise impact in NSW, the EPA has recently published the Draft Industrial Noise Guideline (dING), which is currently under review after a period of public consultation. The dING contains an alternate method of assessing low frequency noise to the INP, which is:

Measure/assess C-weighted and A-weighted $L_{eq,T}$ levels over the same time period. The low frequency noise modifying factor correction is to be applied where the C-A level exceeds 15 dB and:

- *where any of the 1/3 octave noise levels in Table C2 are exceeded by **up to** 5 dB and cannot be mitigated, a 2 dBA positive adjustment to measured A weighted levels applies for the evening/night period; and*
- *where any of the 1/3 octave noise levels in Table C2 are exceeded by **more than** 5 dB and cannot be mitigated, a 5 dBA positive adjustment to measured A weighted levels applies for the evening/night period and a 2 dBA positive adjustment applies for the daytime period.*

Table C2 of the dING is reproduced below:

Table C2: One-third octave low frequency noise thresholds

Hz/dB(Z)	One-third octave $L_{Zeq,15minute}$ threshold level												
f,Hz	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40	50	63	80	100	125	160
dB(Z)	92	89	86	77	69	61	54	50	50	48	48	46	44

Note: dB(z) = decibel (Z-weighted); f,Hz = frequency in Hertz; Hz/dB(Z) = hertz per decibel (Z-weighted). For the assessment of low frequency noise, care should be taken to select a wind screen that has wind-induced noise characteristics at least 10 dB below the threshold values in Table C2 for wind speeds up to 5 metres per second. It is likely that high performance larger diameter wind screens (nominally 175 mm) will be required to achieve this performance (Hessler et.al. 2008). In any case, the performance of the wind screen and wind speeds at which data will be excluded needs to be stated.

Low frequency noise shall be assessed under the meteorological conditions under which noise limits would apply.

Measurements should be made between 1.2 and 1.5 metres above ground level unless otherwise approved through a planning instrument (consent/approval) or Environment Protection Licence and at locations nominated in the development consent or license.

2.7.3 Low Frequency Assessment Methods

Low frequency assessment methods are summarised in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: LOW FREQUENCY ASSESSMENT METHODS AND MODIFYING FACTOR TRIGGERS

Assessment Method	Calculation Method
Broner, 2010	Site only L_{Ceq}
INP	Site only L_{Ceq} minus site only L_{Aeq}
dING	1. Site only L_{Ceq} minus site only L_{Aeq} 2. One third octave low frequency noise threshold

Triggers and penalties associated with each method are outlined in Section 2.7.2.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

All noise monitoring was conducted at the nearest residences in accordance with the EPA INP guidelines, Australian Standard AS 1055 'Acoustics, Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise' and the WCM NMP.

A measurement of $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ corresponds to the highest noise level generated for 0.6 second during one minute. In practical terms this is the highest noise level emitted from the Wambo Coal noise source during the entire measurement period (i.e. the highest level of the worst minute during the 15-minute measurement).

As indicated in the consent conditions, the $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ measurement should be undertaken at 1 metre from the dwelling façade and the $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ measurement within 30 metres of the dwelling. However, the direct measurement of noise at 1 metre from the façade is not practical during monitoring for this project. In most cases, this is due to barking dogs or issues with obtaining access. In all cases, measurements for this survey were undertaken at a suitable, representative location.

3.2 Attended Noise Monitoring

Attended noise monitoring was conducted at all locations during the night period. The duration of all measurements was 15 minutes.

Attended monitoring is preferred to the use of noise loggers when determining compliance with prescribed limits as it allows the most accurate determination of the contribution, if any, to measured noise levels by the source of interest, in this case WCM.

If the exact contribution of the source of interest cannot be established, due to masking by other noise sources in a similar frequency range, but site noise levels are observed to be well below (more than 5 dB lower than) any relevant criterion, a maximum estimate of the potential contribution of the site might be made based on other measured site-only noise levels, for example, L_{A10} , L_{A50} or L_{A90} . This is generally expressed as a 'less than' quantity, such as <20 dB or <30 dB.

The terms 'Inaudible' (IA) or 'Not Measurable' (NM) may also be used in this report. When site noise is noted as IA, no site noise was audible at the monitoring location. When site noise is noted as NM, this means some noise was audible but could not be quantified. If site noise was NM due to masking but estimated to be significant in relation to a relevant criterion, we would employ methods as per the Industrial Noise Policy (e.g. measure closer and back calculate) to determine a value for reporting.

All sites noted as NM in this report are due to one or more of the following reasons:

- site noise levels were extremely low and unlikely, in many cases, to be even noticed;
- site noise levels were masked by another relatively loud noise source that is characteristic of the environment (e.g. breeze in foliage or continuous road traffic noise) that cannot be eliminated by moving closer; and/or
- it was not feasible or reasonable to employ INP methods such as move closer and back calculate. Cases may include, but are not limited to, rough terrain preventing closer measurement, addition/removal of significant source to receiver shielding caused by moving closer, and meteorological conditions where back calculation may not be accurate.

3.3 Meteorological Data

Meteorological data was obtained from the Wambo meteorological station. Atmospheric parameters include wind speed, wind direction, rainfall and sigma theta. This data allowed correlation of atmospheric parameters and measured noise levels. Meteorological data was available in 5 minute intervals.

When meteorological data is provided in less than 15-minute intervals, an analysis must be conducted to determine the meteorological conditions present for the majority of the measurement period and whether those conditions relate to noise criteria being applicable. In order to accurately compare 5-minute meteorological data to 15-minute noise level measurement periods, a rolling 15-minute meteorological interval was produced by converting each 5-minute meteorological interval into an average of the preceding three 5-minute intervals. The rolling 15-minute meteorological interval which most closely matched the 15-minute noise level measurement period was then adopted as the predominant meteorological conditions for that measurement period.

Where rolling averages could not be used (such as for VTG and stability class), the predominant condition, corresponding with the majority of 5-minute meteorological intervals, was adopted.

3.4 Attended Noise Monitoring Equipment

Equipment used to measure environmental noise levels are listed in Table 3.1. Calibration certificates are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3.1: ATTENDED NOISE MONITORING EQUIPMENT

Model	Serial Number	Calibration Due Date
Rion NA-28 sound level analyser	30131882	14/03/2019
Rion NA-28 sound level analyser	00701424	05/06/2019
Pulsar 106 acoustic calibrator	74813	05/06/2019
Pulsar 105 acoustic calibrator	78226	14/03/2019

4 RESULTS

4.1 Plant Locations

During monitoring undertaken on 28/29 August 2017 between 22:00 and 00:30, equipment in operation was as follows:

- EX11 RP/01/WWAO - chopping in from floor through former dam;
- EX13 MP-23-WMAO - topside loading uncovering Wambo A coal;
- EX14 MP-26-WWAO - conventional loading; and
- EX18 ME-03-WMAO - topside loading ramp uncovering coal.

4.2 Attended Noise Monitoring

Noise levels measured at each location during attended 15 minute surveys are provided in Table 4.1; discussion as to the noise sources responsible for these measured levels is provided in Chapter 5 of this report.

Table 4.1: MEASURED NOISE LEVELS – AUGUST 2017

Location	Start Date and Time	L _{Amax} dB	L _{A1} dB	L _{A10} dB	L _{A50} dB	L _{Aeq} dB	L _{A90} dB	L _{Amin} dB	L _{Ceq} dB
N01	29/08/2017 00:04	40	31	29	27	27	26	24	51
N03	28/08/2017 23:17	54	49	47	45	45	43	41	63
N16	28/08/2017 22:41	51	47	43	40	41	38	35	54
N16 ²	28/08/2017 23:58	48	45	41	38	39	36	34	54
N16 ³	07/09/2017 22:00	59	56	50	28	44	23	21	48
N23	28/08/2017 22:04	50	37	33	30	31	27	24	48

Notes:

1. Levels in this table are not necessarily the result of activity at WCM or WCRS;
2. Re-measure; and
3. Follow-up monitoring.

4.3 Project Approval and Weather Conditions

Noise levels generated by activity at WCM are shown in Table 4.2 and Table 4.3, where comparison of measured $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ and $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ levels for WCM is made with relevant noise criteria. Criteria are then applied if weather conditions are in accordance with the mines approval. Modifying factors are considered in Section 4.5.

Table 4.2: $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ GENERATED BY WCM AGAINST PROJECT APPROVAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – AUGUST 2017

Location	Start Date and Time	Wind Speed m/s	VTG °C/100m ¹	Stability Class	Criterion $L_{Aeq,15\text{min}}$ dB _{2,3}	Criterion Applies? _{3,4,5}	WCM $L_{Aeq,15\text{min}}$ dB _{6,7,8}	Exceedance ^{7,9}
N01 ³	29/08/2017 00:04	0.1	-1.0	D	NA	NA	IA	NA
N03 ³	28/08/2017 23:17	0.2	4.1	G	NA	NA	43	NA
N16	28/08/2017 22:41	0.8	-1.0	D	40	Yes	41	1
N16 ¹⁰	28/08/2017 23:58	0.4	4.1	G	40	No	38	NA
N16 ¹¹	07/09/2017 22:00	0.6	3.0	F	40	Yes	25	Nil
N23	28/08/2017 22:04	0.0	4.1	G	38	No	30	NA

Notes:

1. Vertical temperature gradient (VTG) calculated using sigma theta values according to INP procedures;
2. Project approval criterion;
3. Monitoring location is within Zone of Affection, criterion not applicable (NA);
4. The noise emission limits identified in the above table do not apply during rain and/or wind speeds (at 10m above ground) greater than 3 m/s and/or atmospheric stability class G;
5. Criterion may or may not apply due to rounding of meteorological data values;
6. Estimated or measured $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ attributed to WCM;
7. Bold and red text indicate an exceedance of relevant criterion;
8. NM denotes WCM audible but not measurable, IA denotes inaudible;
9. NA in exceedance column means atmospheric conditions outside conditions specified in project approval and so criterion is not applicable, or, there is no applicable criterion;
10. Re-measure; and
11. Follow-up monitoring.

Table 4.3: $L_{A1,1minute}$ GENERATED BY WCM AGAINST PROJECT APPROVAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – AUGUST 2017

Location	Start Date and Time	Wind Speed m/s	VTG °C/100m ¹	Stability Class	Criterion $L_{A1,1min}$ dB ²	Criterion Applies? ^{3,4}	WCM $L_{A1,1min}$ dB ^{5,6,7}	Exceedance ⁸
N01 ⁹	29/08/2017 00:04	0.1	-1.0	D	NA	NA	IA	NA
N03 ⁹	28/08/2017 23:17	0.2	4.1	G	NA	NA	53	NA
N16	28/08/2017 22:41	0.8	-1.0	D	50	Yes	51	1
N16 ¹⁰	28/08/2017 23:58	0.4	4.1	G	50	No	48	NA
N16 ¹¹	07/09/2017 22:00	0.6	3.0	F	50	Yes	34	Nil
N23	28/08/2017 22:04	0.0	4.1	G	50	No	37	NA

Notes:

1. Vertical temperature gradient (VTG) calculated using sigma theta values according to INP procedures;
2. Project approval criterion;
3. The noise emission limits identified in the above table do not apply during rain and/or wind speeds (at 10m above ground) greater than 3 m/s and/or atmospheric stability class G;
4. Criterion may or may not apply due to rounding of meteorological data values;
5. Bold and red text indicate an exceedance of relevant criterion;
6. Estimated or measured $L_{A1,1minute}$ attributed to WCM;
7. NM denotes WCM audible but not measurable, IA denotes inaudible;
8. NA in exceedance column means atmospheric conditions outside conditions specified in project approval and so criterion is not applicable, or, there is no applicable criterion;
9. Monitoring location is within Zone of Affection, criterion not applicable (NA);
10. Re-measure; and
11. Follow-up monitoring.

4.4 EPL and Weather Conditions

Noise levels generated by activity at WCM are shown in Table 4.4 and Table 4.5, where comparison of measured $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ and $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ levels for WCM is made with relevant noise criteria. Criteria are then applied if weather conditions are in accordance with the mines EPL. Modifying factors are considered in Section 4.5.

Table 4.4: $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ GENERATED BY WCM AGAINST EPL ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – AUGUST 2017

Location	Start Date and Time	Wind Speed m/s	VTG °C/100m ¹	Criterion $L_{Aeq,15\text{min}}$ dB ²	Criterion Applies? ^{3,4}	WCM $L_{Aeq,15\text{min}}$ dB ^{5,6,7}	Exceedance ^{7,8}
N01 ⁹	29/08/2017 00:04	0.1	-1.0	NA	NA	IA	NA
N03 ⁹	28/08/2017 23:17	0.2	4.1	NA	NA	43	NA
N16	28/08/2017 22:41	0.8	-1.0	40	Yes	41	1
N16 ¹⁰	28/08/2017 23:58	0.4	4.1	40	No	38	NA
N16 ¹¹	07/09/2017 22:00	0.6	3.0	40	No	25	NA
N23	28/08/2017 22:04	0.0	4.1	38	No	30	NA

Notes:

1. Vertical temperature gradient (VTG) calculated using sigma theta values according to INP procedures;
2. EPL criterion;
3. Noise emission limits identified in the above table apply under meteorological conditions of wind speeds of up to 3 m/s at 10 metres above ground level, or temperature inversion conditions of up to 3°C/100m, and wind speeds of up to 2 m/s at 10 metres above ground level;
4. Criterion may or may not apply due to rounding of meteorological data values;
5. Estimated or measured $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ attributed to WCM;
6. NM denotes WCM audible but not measurable, IA denotes inaudible;
7. Bold and red text indicate an exceedance of relevant criterion;
8. NA in exceedance column means atmospheric conditions outside conditions specified in EPL and so criterion is not applicable, or, there is no applicable criterion;
9. Monitoring location is within Zone of Affection, criterion not applicable (NA);
10. Re-measure; and
11. Follow-up monitoring.

Table 4.5: LA1,1minute GENERATED BY WCM AGAINST EPL ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – AUGUST 2017

Location	Start Date and Time	Wind Speed m/s	VTG °C/100m ¹	Criterion LA1,1min dB ²	Criterion Applies? ^{3,4}	WCM LA1,1min dB ^{5,6,7}	Exceedance ^{7,8}
N01 ⁹	29/08/2017 00:04	0.1	-1.0	NA	NA	IA	NA
N03 ⁹	28/08/2017 23:17	0.2	4.1	NA	NA	53	NA
N16	28/08/2017 22:41	0.8	-1.0	50	Yes	51	1
N16 ¹⁰	28/08/2017 23:58	0.4	4.1	50	No	48	NA
N16 ¹¹	07/09/2017 22:00	0.6	3.0	50	No	34	NA
N23	28/08/2017 22:04	0.0	4.1	50	No	37	NA

Notes:

1. Vertical temperature gradient (VTG) calculated using sigma theta values according to INP procedures;
2. EPL criterion;
3. The noise emission limits identified in the above table apply under meteorological conditions of wind speeds of up to 3 m/s at 10 metres above ground level; or temperature inversion conditions of up to 3°C/100m, and wind speeds of up to 2 m/s at 10 metres above ground level;
4. Criterion may or may not apply due to rounding of meteorological data values;
5. Estimated or measured LA1,1minute attributed to WCM;
6. NM denotes WCM audible but not measurable, IA denotes inaudible;
7. Bold and red text indicate an exceedance of relevant criterion;
8. NA in exceedance column means atmospheric conditions outside conditions specified in EPL and so criterion is not applicable, or, there is no applicable criterion;
9. Monitoring location is within Zone of Affection, criterion not applicable (NA);
10. Re-measure; and
11. Follow-up monitoring.

4.5 Low Frequency Assessment

Low frequency results for each monitoring location are presented in Table 4.6. Where the results in Table 4.6 are greater than the Broner, INP or dING low frequency modifying factor trigger due to activities at WCM, a modifying factor correction is applied to the measured noise level (if applicable).

Applicability of the low frequency penalty is determined by a number of factors including whether or not WCM was the only low frequency source, was measurable (not “inaudible”, “not measurable” or less than a maximum cut-off value of 30 dB), was within 5 dB of the relevant criterion and where meteorological conditions resulted in criteria applying (in accordance with the project approval).

Results in Table 4.6 show that low frequency modification factors were not required to be applied to measured WCM levels during the survey.

Table 4.6: LOW FREQUENCY NOISE MODIFYING FACTOR ASSESSMENT – AUGUST 2017

Location	Start Date and Time	INP		Broner		dING		Comments
		Result ¹ L _{Ceq} – L _{Aeq} dB	Penalty dB	Result ² L _{Ceq} dB	Penalty dB	Result ³ Max exceedance of ref spectrum dB	Penalty dB	
N01	29/08/2017 00:04	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	WCM inaudible
N03	28/08/2017 23:17	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	WCM continuum, dumping and track noise
N16	28/08/2017 22:41	12	Nil	52	Nil	0	Nil	WCM engine continuum, track noise, equipment scrape, squeal and whine, rear dump truck transmission noise and quackers
N16 ⁶	28/08/2017 23:58	14	Nil	53	Nil	0	Nil	WCM engine continuum, track noise, equipment scrape, squeal and whine, rear dump truck transmission noise and reverse alarms. Engine continuum from another mine
N16 ⁷	07/09/2017 22:00	NM	Nil	NM	Nil	NM	Nil	WCM continuum, road traffic noise, aircraft, dogs, cows
N23	28/08/2017 22:04	14	Nil	45	Nil	0	Nil	WCM engine continuum and track noise, road traffic noise

- Notes:
1. Low frequency modifying factor trigger is $L_{Ceq} - L_{Aeq} \geq 15$ dB as per the INP;
 2. Night L_{Ceq} modifying factor trigger is $L_{Ceq} \geq 60$ dB as per Broner (2010);
 3. Low frequency modifying factor trigger is comparison of measured spectrum against a reference spectrum as per the dING;
 4. Bold results and penalties in red are where the relevant modifying factor trigger was exceeded; and
 5. Where it is not possible to determine the site only result due to the presence of other low frequency noise sources occurring during the measurement, this is noted as NM (not measurable) and no further assessment has been undertaken. Where there is no L_{Aeq} criterion for a monitoring location (due to the location being within the Zone of Affection), low frequency results are noted as NA (not applicable);
 6. Re-measure; and
 7. Follow-up monitoring.

4.6 Atmospheric Conditions

Atmospheric condition data measured at each location are shown in Table 4.7. Data is routinely recorded on a site-by-site basis to show conditions during the monitoring period. Monitoring is not undertaken during periods of rain or hail.

Table 4.7: MEASURED ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS – AUGUST 2017

Location	Start Date and Time	Temperature degrees	Wind Speed m/s ¹	Wind Direction MN ^{1,2}	Cloud Cover eighths
N01	29/08/2017 00:04	1	0.0	-	0
N03	28/08/2017 23:17	4	0.0	-	1
N16	28/08/2017 22:41	6	0.0	-	2
N16 ³	28/08/2017 23:58	5	0.0	-	0
N16 ⁴	07/09/2017 22:00	16	0.0	-	0
N23	28/08/2017 22:04	7	0.6	270	2

Notes:

1. Wind speed and direction measured at 1.8 metres; and
2. '-' indicates calm conditions;
3. Re-measure; and
4. Follow-up monitoring.

Data obtained concurrently by the meteorological station and used for compliance assessment is provided in Appendix C.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Noted Noise Sources

Table 4.1 presents data gathered during attended monitoring. These noise levels are the result of many sounds reaching the sound level meter microphone during monitoring. Received levels from various noise sources were noted during attended monitoring and particular attention was paid to the contribution of WCM, if any, to measured levels. At each receptor location, the $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ and $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ (night-time only) for the WCM (in the absence of any other noise) was, where possible, measured directly, or, determined by frequency analysis. These levels are summarised in Table 4.2 and Table 4.3. Time variations of noise sources in each measurement, their temporal characteristics, are taken into account via statistical descriptors.

From these observations summaries have been derived for each location. The following chapter sections provide these summaries. Statistical 1/3 octave band analysis of environmental noise was undertaken, and Figure 3 to Figure 8 display the frequency ranges for various noise sources at each location for L_{A1} , L_{A10} , L_{A90} , and L_{Aeq} . These figures also provide, graphically, statistical information for these noise levels.

An example is provided as Figure 2 where it can be seen that frogs and insects are generating noise at frequencies above 1000 Hz; mining noise is at frequencies less than 1000 Hz (this is typical). Adding levels at frequencies that relate to mining only allows separate statistical results to be calculated. This analysis cannot always be performed if there are significant levels of other noise at the same frequencies as mining; this can be dogs, cows, or, most commonly, road traffic.

It should be noted that the method of summing statistical values up to a cut-off frequency can overstate the L_{A1} result by a small margin but is entirely accurate for L_{Aeq} .

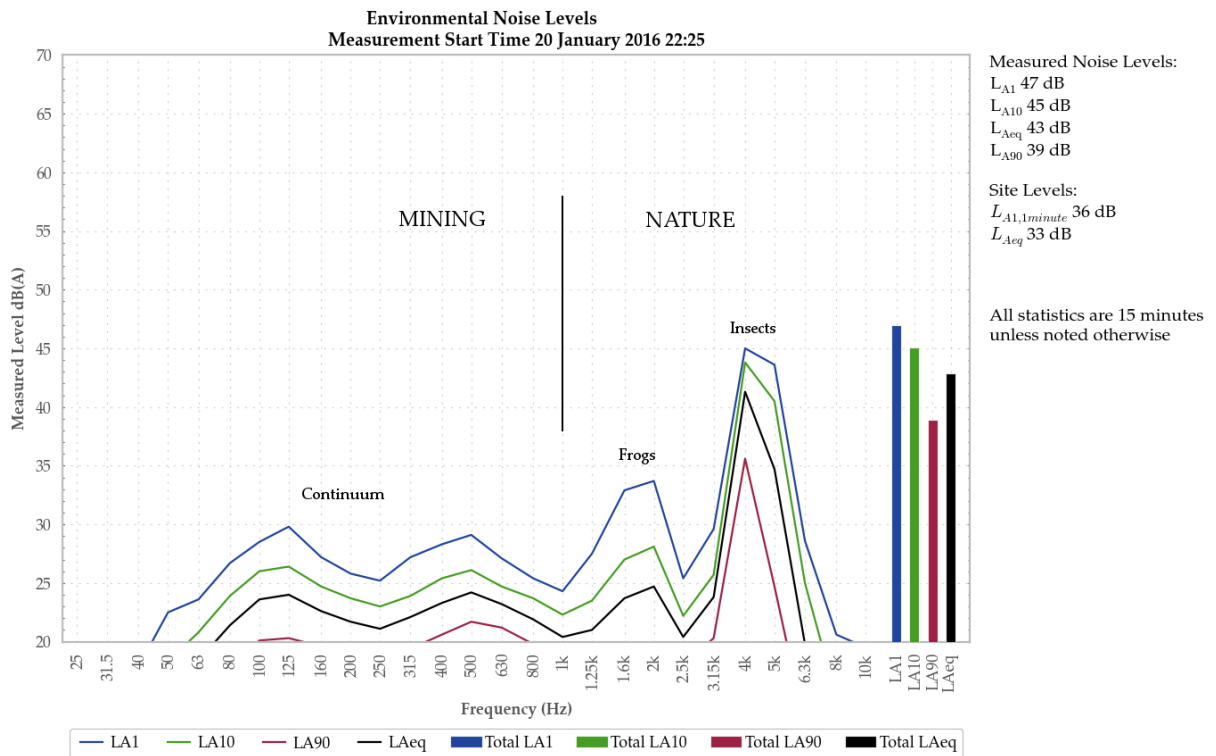


Figure 2: Sample graph (see Section 5.1 for explanatory note)

5.1.1 N01 – 29 August 2017

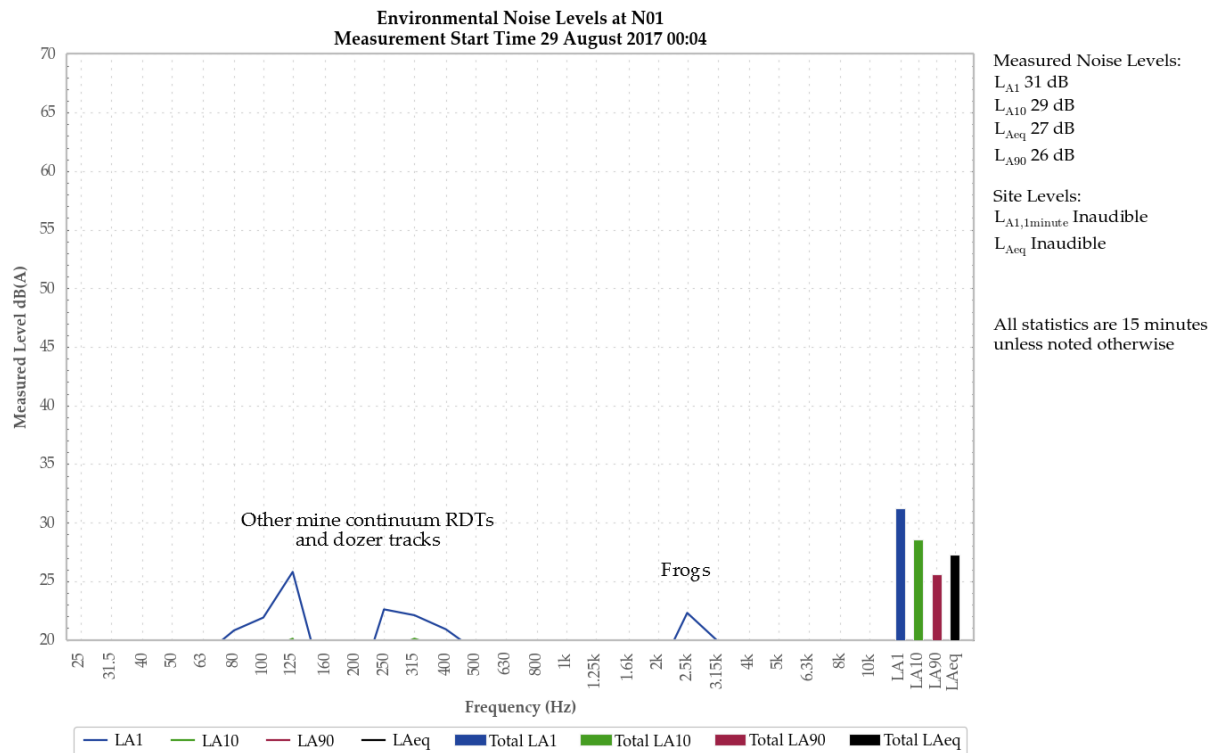


Figure 3: Environmental Noise Levels, N01 - Lambkin

WCM was inaudible.

A mining continuum, rear dump trucks and dozer tracks from another mine primarily generated all measured levels. Frogs contributed to the measured LA1.

Birds were also noted.

5.1.2 N03 – 28 August 2017

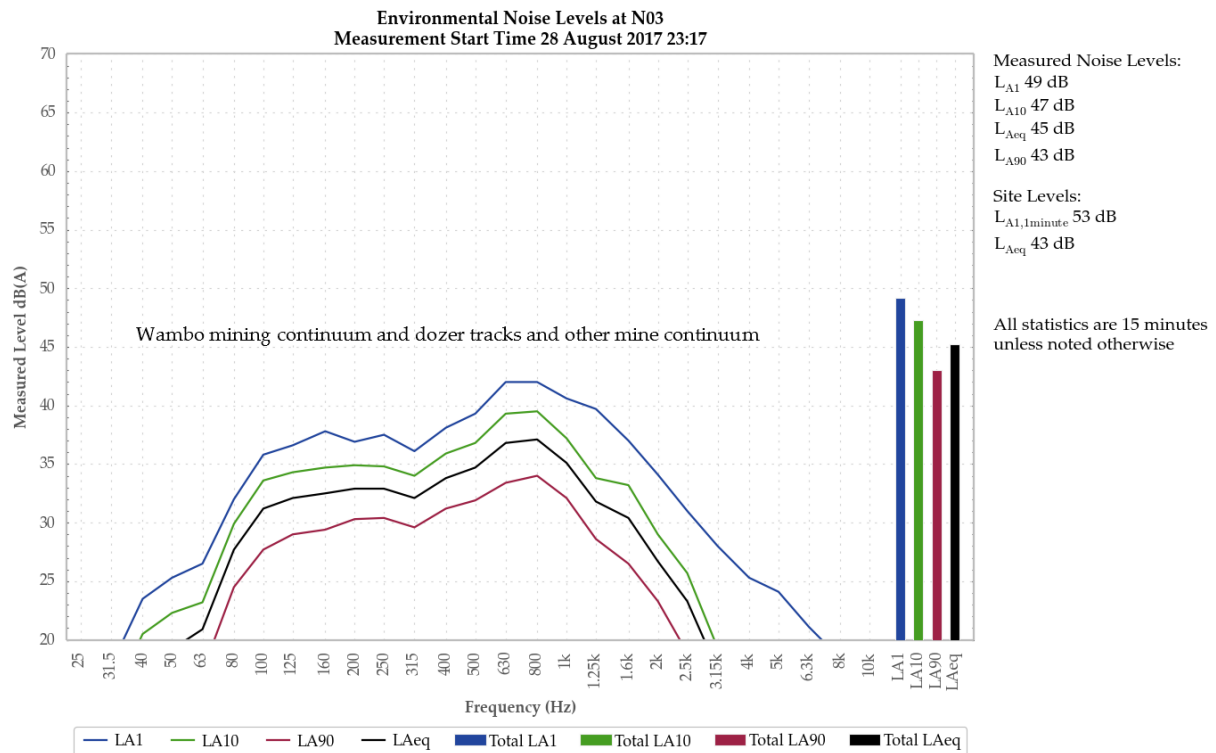


Figure 4: Environmental Noise Levels, N03 - Kelly

A continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Dumping noise and dozer tracks were also noted. These sources generated the site only LAeq of 43 dB. Dumping noise generated the LA1,1minute of 53 dB.

WCM noise sources primarily generated all measured levels. A continuum from another mine contributed to measured levels.

Road traffic noise was also noted.

5.1.3 N16 – 28 August 2017

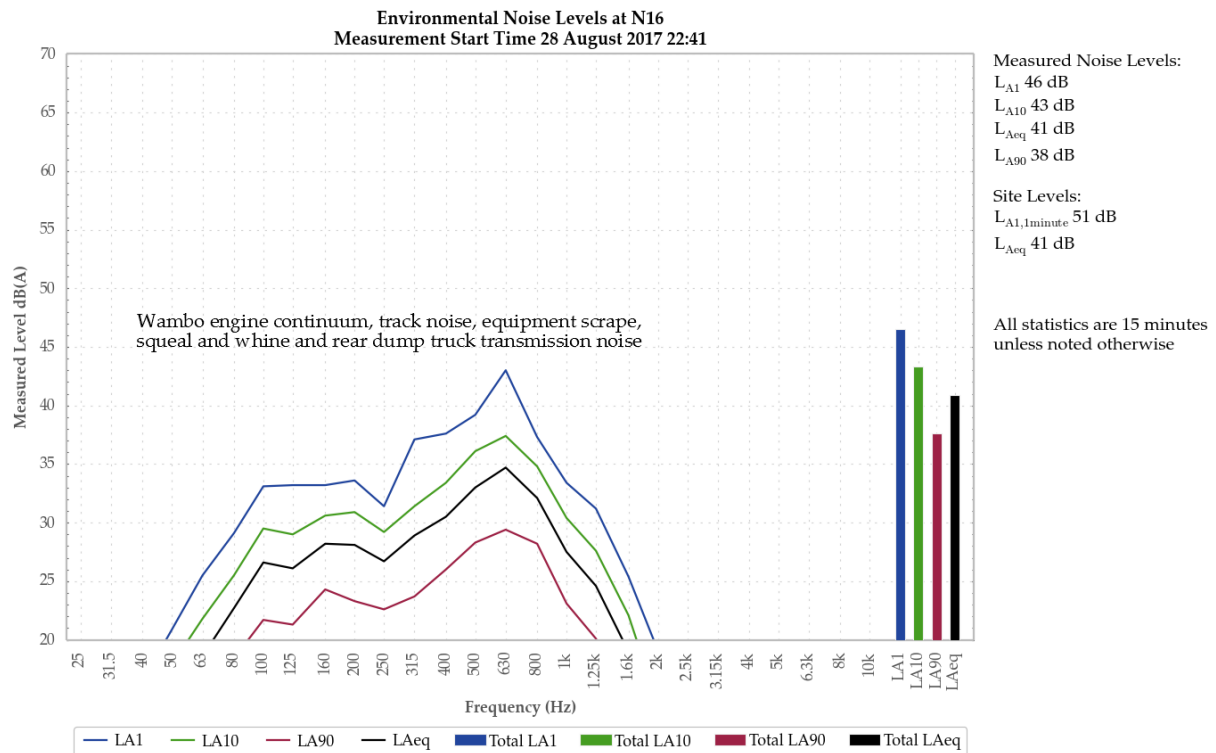


Figure 5: Environmental Noise Levels, N16 - Muller

An engine continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise, equipment scrape, squeal and whine, rear dump truck transmission noise and quackers were also noted. These sources generated a site only LAeq of 41 dB. Equipment whine generated the site only LA1,1minute of 51 dB.

Activities at WCM generated all measured levels.

An impact noise from another mine, dogs and birds were also noted.

As WCM only levels were greater than the LAeq and LA1,1minute criteria, WCM's CHPP Control Room was contacted in accordance with the exceedance procedure. Contact was eventually made with the appropriate OCE who indicated that he understood operations to be within compliance based on real time monitoring results. A re-measure was then conducted within 75 minutes of the initial measurement.

5.1.4 N16 – 28 August 2017, Re-measure

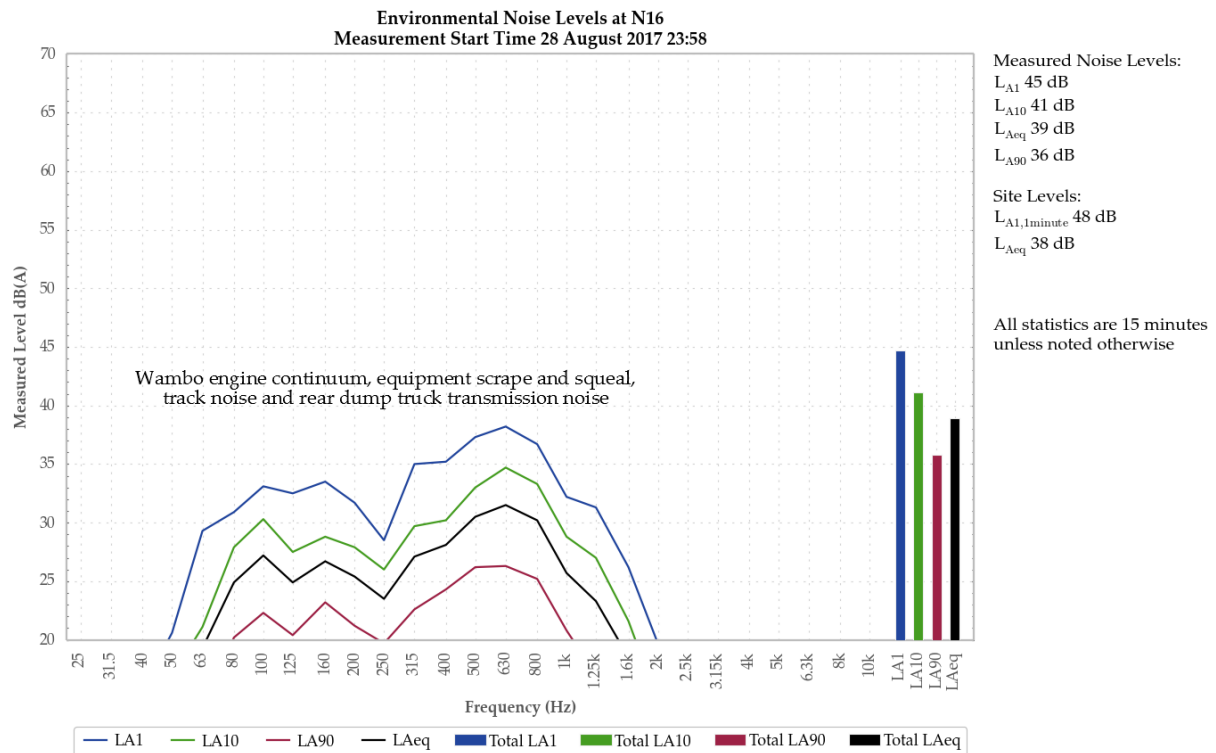


Figure 6: Environmental Noise Levels, N16 - Muller

An engine continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise, equipment scrape, squeal and whine, rear dump truck transmission noise and reverse alarms were also noted. These sources generated a site only LAeq of 38 dB. Equipment whine generated the site only LA1,1minute of 48 dB.

Activities at WCM primarily generated measured levels. An engine continuum from another mine contributed to measured levels.

Low-level track noise was also noted briefly from the other mine. Road traffic tyre noise was noted briefly.

Results during the re-measure were in compliance with WCM's criteria at this location. As part of the exceedance procedure, follow up monitoring was undertaken at this location.

5.1.5 N16 – 7 September 2017 – Follow-up

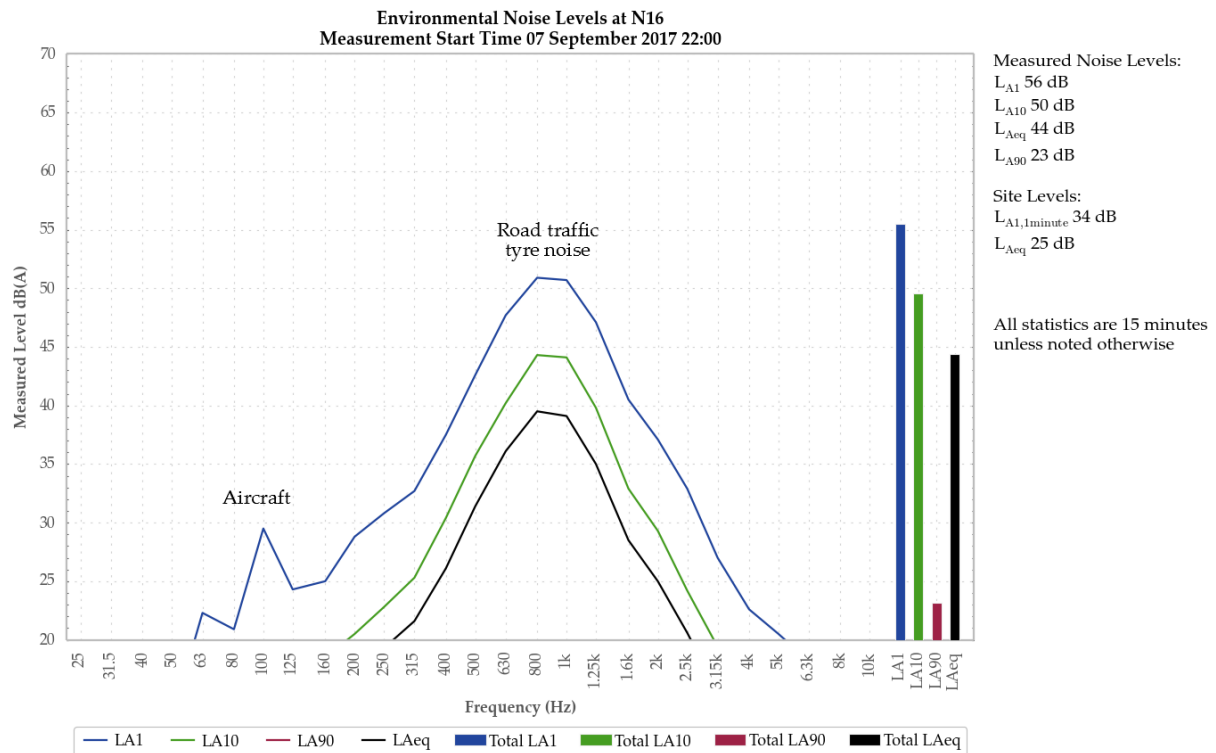


Figure 7: Environmental Noise Levels, N16 - Muller

A continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise was also noted. These sources generated the site only LAeq of 25 dB. Track noise generated the site only LA1,1minute of 34 dB.

Road traffic tyre noise generated the measured LA1, LA10 and LAeq. The continuum from WCM generated the measured LA90.

Livestock, dogs, and an aircraft were also noted.

5.1.6 N23 – 28 August 2017

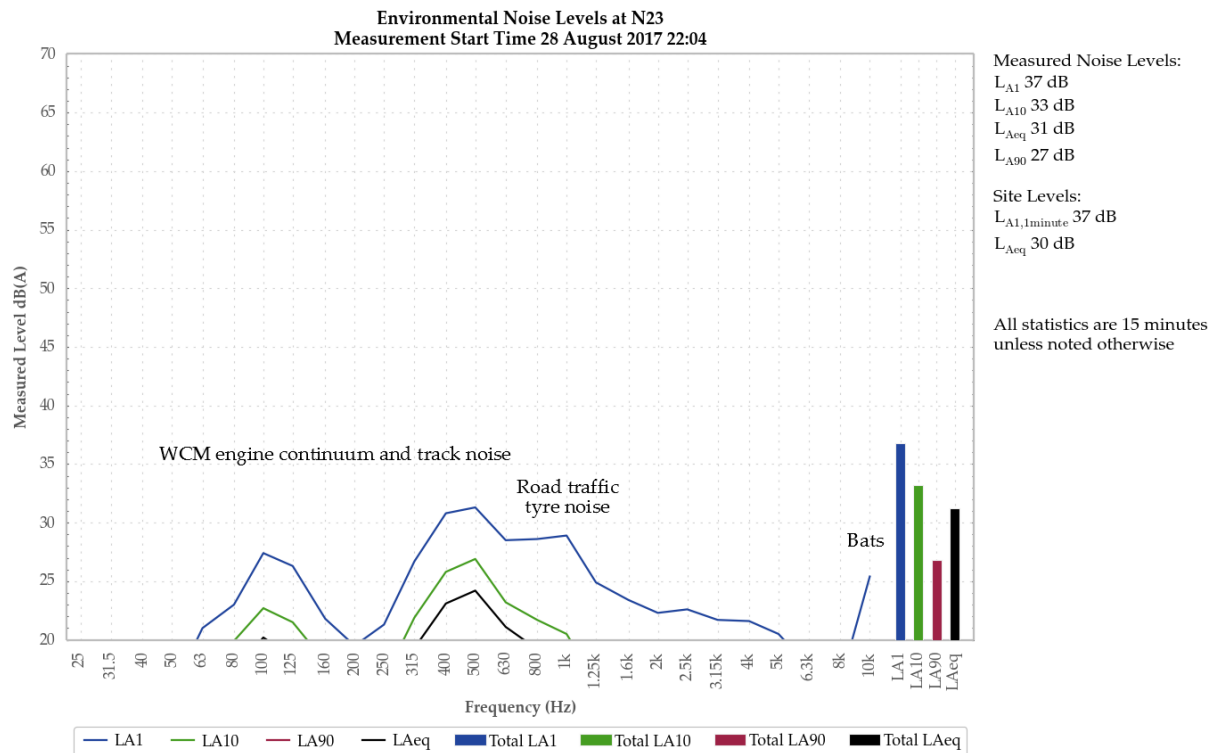


Figure 8: Environmental Noise Levels, N23 - Carter

An engine continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Rear dump trucks and track noise were also noted. These sources generated a site only LAeq of 30 dB. A surge in the engine continuum generated the site only LA1,1minute of 37 dB.

Activities at WCM primarily generated measured levels. Road traffic tyre noise contributed to the measured LA1, LA10 and LAeq.

A low-level continuum from another mine, horses, bats, dogs, and cows were also noted.

6 SUMMARY

Environmental noise monitoring described in this report was undertaken initially during the night of 28/29 August with follow up monitoring conducted on 7/8 September 2017.

6.1 Operational Noise Assessment

Noise levels from WCM complied with the $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ and $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ development consent criteria at all monitoring locations with the exception of N16 (Muller) during the August 2017 survey.

During the measurement at N16 on 28 August (start time 22:41) an engine continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise, equipment scrape, squeal and whine, rear dump truck transmission noise and quackers were also noted. These sources generated a site only L_{Aeq} of 41 dB. Equipment whine generated the site only $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ of 51 dB. As WCM only levels were greater than the L_{Aeq} and $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ criteria, WCM's CHPP Control Room was contacted in accordance with the exceedance procedure. Contact was eventually made with the appropriate OCE who indicated that he understood operations to be within compliance based on real time monitoring results. A re-measure was then conducted within 75 minutes of the initial measurement.

During the re-measure on 28 August at 23:58, an engine continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise, equipment scrape, squeal and whine, rear dump truck transmission noise and reverse alarms were also noted. These sources generated a site only L_{Aeq} of 38 dB. Equipment whine generated the site only $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ of 48 dB. Results during the re-measure were in compliance with WCM's criteria at this location. As part of the exceedance procedure, follow up monitoring was undertaken at this location.

During follow-up monitoring at N16 on 7 September, a continuum from WCM was audible throughout the measurement. Track noise was also noted. These sources generated the site only L_{Aeq} of 25 dB. Track noise generated the site only $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ of 34 dB. Levels remained in compliance during the follow-up measurement and no further action was required.

6.2 Low Frequency Assessment

Noise results were assessed for low frequency content using Broner, INP and dING methods. Low frequency modification factors were not required to be applied to measured WCM levels during the August survey.

Global Acoustics Pty Ltd

APPENDIX

A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT AND EPL

A.1 WAMBO COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT CONSENT

A.1.1 Relevant Wambo Coal Mine Development Consent Conditions

The relevant sections of the October 2016 modified conditions are reproduced below:

SCHEDULE 4 SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

ACQUISITION UPON REQUEST

1. Upon receiving a written request for acquisition from the landowner of the land listed in Table 1, the Applicant **must** acquire the land in accordance with the procedures in conditions 9-11 of schedule 5:

Table 1: Land subject to acquisition upon request

2 – Lambkin	23A & B - Kannar
13C - Skinner	31A,B,C & D - Fisher
19A & B – Kelly	51 – Hawkes
22 – Henderson	56 - Haynes

Note: For more information on the numbering and identification of properties used in this consent, see Attachment 1 of the EIS for the Wambo Development Project. Lands titled 23A & B – Kannar, 31A,B,C & D – Fisher, 51 – Hawkes and 56 – Haynes have been acquired and are now mine-owned.

¹NOISE

Noise Impact Assessment Criteria

6. The Applicant **must** ensure that the noise generated by the Wambo Mining Complex does not exceed the noise impact assessment criteria presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Noise impact assessment criteria dB(A)

Day <i>L_{Aeq}(15 minute)</i>	Evening/Night <i>L_{Aeq}(15 minute)</i>	Night <i>L_{A1}(1 minute)</i>	Land Number
35	41	50	94 – Curlewis
			3 – Birrell

¹ Incorporates EPA GTAs

Day L_{Aeq}(15 minute)	Evening/Night L_{Aeq}(15 minute)	Night L_{A1}(1 minute)	Land Number
35	40	50	4B – Circosta
			15B - McGowen/Caslick
			16 – Cooper
			23C – Kannar
			25 – Fenwick
			28A & B – Garland
			33 -Thelander/O'Neill
			39 – Northcote
			40 – Muller
			254A – Algie
35	39	50	5 – Strachan
			6 - Merrick
			7 - Maizey
			37 - Lawry
35	38	50	48 - Ponder
			1 - Brosi
			17 - Carter
			18 - Denney
			38 - Williams
			49 - Oliver
			63 - Abrocuff
35	37	50	75 - Barnes
			91 - Bailey
			27 - Birralee
			43 - Carmody
35	36	50	137 - Woodruff
			163 - Rodger/Williams
			246 - Bailey
			13B - Skinner
35	35	50	178 - Smith
			188 - Fuller
			262A, B & C - Moses
35	35	50	All other residential or sensitive receptors, excluding the receptors listed in condition 1 above

Notes:

- Noise generated by the Wambo Mining Complex is to be measured in accordance with the relevant requirements, and exemptions (including certain meteorological conditions), of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy

Land Acquisition Criteria

7. If the noise generated by the **Wambo Mining Complex** exceeds the criteria in Table 10, the Applicant **must**, upon receiving a written request for acquisition from the landowner, acquire the land in accordance with the procedures in conditions 9-11 of schedule 5.

Table 10: Land acquisition criteria dB(A)

Day/Evening/Night <i>L_{Aeq}(15 minute)</i>	Property
43	94 - Curlewis 23C – Kannar 254A - Algie
40	All other residential or sensitive receptor, excluding the receptors listed in condition 1 above

Note: Noise generated by the **Wambo Mining Complex** is to be measured in accordance with the notes presented below Table 9 above. **Property 23C – Kannar has been acquired and is now mine-owned.**

Operating Conditions

8. The Applicant **must**:
- implement best management practice to minimise the operational, low frequency and traffic noise of the Wambo Mining Complex;
 - operate a comprehensive noise management system for the Wambo Mining Complex that uses a combination of predictive meteorological forecasting and real-time noise monitoring data to guide the day to day planning of mining operations and the implementation of both proactive and reactive noise mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the relevant conditions of this consent;
 - maintain the effectiveness of noise suppression equipment (if fitted) on plant at all times and ensure defective plant is not used operationally until fully repaired;
 - ensure that noise attenuated plant (if used) is deployed preferentially in locations relevant to sensitive receivers;
 - minimise the noise impacts of the Wambo Mining Complex during meteorological conditions when the noise limits in this consent do not apply;
 - co-ordinate the noise management for the Wambo Mining Complex with the noise management at nearby mines (including HVO South, HVO North and Mt Thorley Warkworth mines) to minimise the cumulative noise impacts of these mines and the Wambo Mining Complex, to the satisfaction of the **Secretary**.

Noise Management Plan

9. The Applicant **must** prepare a Noise Management Plan for the Wambo Mining Complex to the satisfaction of the **Secretary**. This plan must:
- (a) be prepared in consultation with the EPA, and submitted to the **Secretary** for approval by the end of June 2013;
 - (b) describe the measures that would be implemented to ensure:
 - best management practice is being employed;
 - the noise impacts of the Wambo Mining Complex are minimised during meteorological conditions when the noise limits in this consent do not apply; and
 - compliance with the relevant conditions of this consent;
 - (c) describe the proposed noise management system in detail;
 - (d) include a monitoring program that:
 - uses a combination of real-time and supplementary attended monitoring measures to evaluate the performance of the Wambo Mining Complex;
 - adequately supports the proactive and reactive noise management system for the Wambo Mining Complex;
 - includes a protocol for determining exceedances of the relevant conditions in this consent;
 - evaluates and reports on the effectiveness of the noise management system for the Wambo Mining Complex;
 - provides for the annual validation of the noise model for the Wambo Mining Complex; and
 - (e) include a protocol that has been prepared in consultation with the owners of nearby mines (including HVO South, HVO North and Mount Thorley Warkworth mines) to minimise the cumulative noise impacts of these mines and the Wambo Mining Complex.

The Applicant must implement the approved management plan as approved from time to time by the Secretary.

A.2 WAMBO RAIL SPUR DEVELOPMENT CONSENT

The relevant sections of the February 2012 modified conditions for the rail spur are reproduced below:

SCHEDULE 4 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

ACQUISITION UPON REQUEST

1. Upon receiving a written request for acquisition from the landowner of the land listed in Table 1, the Applicant shall acquire the land in accordance with the procedures in conditions 1-3 of schedule 5.

Table 1: Land subject to acquisition upon request

19 - L Kelly	55 - E & C Burley
--------------	-------------------

Note: For more information on the numbering and identification of properties used in this consent, see Attachment 1A and Attachment 1B of the SEE for the Alterations to the Wambo Development Project – Rail and Train Loading Infrastructure.

2. While the land listed in Table 1 is privately owned, the Applicant shall implement all practicable measures to ensure that the impacts of the development comply with the predictions in the SEE, and the relevant conditions in this consent, at any residence on this land, to the satisfaction of the Director-General.

NOISE

Noise Impact Assessment Criteria

3. The Applicant shall ensure that noise generated by the development, combined with noise generated by any development in the Wambo Mining Complex, does not exceed the noise criteria provided in Table 2, unless higher noise criteria are specified in the consent for the Wambo Coal Mine (DA 305-7-2003).

Table 2: Noise impact assessment criteria dB(A)

Day <i>L_{Aeq}(15 minute)</i>	Evening/Night <i>L_{Aeq}(15 minute)</i>	Night <i>L_{A1}(1 minute)</i>	Land Number
35	35	50	All private residential or sensitive receptors, excluding the receptors listed in Table 1

Notes:

- Noise generated by the project is to be measured in accordance with the relevant requirements, and exemptions (including certain meteorological conditions), of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy.
- For this condition to apply, the exceedance of the criteria must be systemic.

Construction Hours

4. The Applicant shall ensure that all construction work is carried out from 7 am to 6 pm Monday to Saturday (inclusive) and 8 am to 6 pm Sundays and Public Holidays.

Operating Hours

5. The Applicant shall:
 - (a) take all practicable measures to minimise train movements at the development on Friday evening (6 pm-9 pm) and Sunday morning (9 am-12 am);
 - (b) report on the implementation and effectiveness of these measures, to the satisfaction of the Director-General.

Rail Noise

6. The Applicant shall seek to ensure that its rail spur is only accessed by locomotives that are approved to operate on the NSW rail network in accordance with noise limits L6.1 to L6.4 in RailCorp's EPL (No. 12208) and ARTC's EPL (No. 3142) or a Pollution Control Approval issued under the former *Pollution Control Act 1970*.

Noise Monitoring

7. The Applicant shall monitor the noise generated by the development, and noise generated by the Wambo Mine, in general accordance with the Noise Management Plan for the Wambo Mining Complex and the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy*.
- 7A. By 31 May 2012, the Applicant shall review and update the Noise Management Plan for the Wambo Mining Complex, including a noise monitoring protocol for evaluating compliance with the criteria in condition 3 above.
- 7B. During the first 12 months of operation of the Rail Refuelling Facility, the Applicant must conduct attended noise monitoring at the nearest private receptor during refuelling events, no less often than every three months.

A.3 WAMBO RAIL LINE DEVELOPMENT CONSENT

The relevant sections of the 1998 conditions for the rail line are reproduced below:

Operational Noise

8. The Applicant shall ensure noise emissions from the operations of the railway line when measured at any residence along the railway line corridor shall not exceed the following EPA criteria:
 - (a) planning level of $L_{Aeq, 24hr}$ 55dBA; and
 - (b) maximum passby level of L_{Amax} 85dBA

The noise criteria levels shall be measured under prevailing weather conditions in accordance with EPA requirements and to be consistent with EPA's requirements as applied to the New South Wales coal industry, or otherwise agreed to by the EPA.

9. Prior to the commencement of operations, the Applicant shall prepare in consultation with the EPA and Singleton Shire Council an Operational Noise Management Plan. The Operational Noise Management Plan shall demonstrate that all practical design and noise mitigation methods have been undertaken to achieve the noise levels specified in Condition 8.

A.4 WAMBO ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION LICENCE NUMBER 529

The relevant sections of the EPL are reproduced below:

L4 Noise limits

L4.1 Noise generated at the premises must not exceed the noise limits presented in the table below. The noise limits in the table below represent the noise contribution from the premises.

Noise Limits dB(A)

Receiver Land Number	Day LAeq(15 minute)	Evening LAeq(15 minute)	Night LAeq(15 minute)	Night LA1(1 minute)
94 - Curlewis	35	41	41	50
3 - Birrell 4B - Circosta 15 - McGowen/ Caslick 16 - Cooper 25 - Fenwick 28 - Garland 33 - Thelander/ O'Neill 39 - Northcote 40 - Muller 254 - Algie	35	40	40	50
5 - Strachan 6 - Merrick 7 - Maizey 37 - Lawry 48 - Ponder	35	39	39	50
1 - Brosi 17 - Carter 18 - Denney 30 - Williams 49 - Oliver 63 - Abrocuff 75 - Barnes 91 - Bailey	35	38	38	50
27 - Birralea 43 - Carmody 137 - Woodruff 163 - Rodger/ Williams 246 - Bailey	35	37	37	50
13B - Skinner 178 - Smith 188 - Fuller 262 - Moses	35	36	36	50
All other residential or sensitive receptors excluding the receptors listed above and also excluding those listed in Table 1 of Schedule 4 of the Wambo Coal Mine Development Consent (DA 305-7-2003).	35	35	35	50

- L4.2 For the purpose of Condition L4.1:
- a) Day is defined as the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday and 8am to 6pm Sundays and Public Holidays,
 - b) Evening is defined as the period from 6pm to 10pm
 - c) Night is defined as the period from 10pm to 7am Monday to Saturday and 10pm to 8am Sundays and Public Holidays
 - d) The Receiver Land Owner locations are as detailed in the Environmental Impact Statement titled "Wambo Development Project", Volumes 1-5 dated July 2003 and prepared by Resource Strategies Pty Ltd.
- L4.3 Noise from the premises is to be measured at the most affected point or within the residential boundary or at the most affected point within 30m of the dwelling (rural situations) where the dwelling is more than 30m from the boundary to determine compliance with the LAeq(15 minute) noise limits in condition L4.1.
- Where it can be demonstrated that direct measurement of noise from the premises is impractical, the EPA may accept alternative means of determining compliance. See Chapter 11 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy.
- The modification factors presented in Section 4 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy shall also be applied to the measured noise levels where applicable.
- L4.4 Noise from the premises is to be measured at 1m from the dwelling façade to determine compliance with the LA1(1minute) noise limit in condition L4.1.
- L4.5 The noise emission limits identified in condition L4.1 apply under meteorological conditions of:
- a) Wind speeds of up to 3m/s at 10 metres above the ground level; or
 - b) Temperature inversion conditions of up to 30C/100m and wind speeds of up to 2m/s at 10 metres above the ground.

APPENDIX

B CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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Ph: +61 2 9484 0800 A.B.N. 65 160 399 119
www.acousticresearch.com.au

**Sound Level Meter
IEC 61672-3.2013**

Calibration Certificate

Calibration Number C17126

Client Details Global Acoustics Pty Ltd
12/16 Huntingdale Drive
Thornton NSW 2322

Equipment Tested/ Model Number : Rion NA-28
Instrument Serial Number : 30131882
Microphone Serial Number : 04739
Pre-amplifier Serial Number : 11942

Pre-Test Atmospheric Conditions
Ambient Temperature : 22.4°C
Relative Humidity : 55.6%
Barometric Pressure : 99.91kPa

Post-Test Atmospheric Conditions
Ambient Temperature : 22.6°C
Relative Humidity : 58.1%
Barometric Pressure : 99.85kPa

Calibration Technician : Vicky Jaiswal
Calibration Date : 14/03/2017

Secondary Check: Riley Cooper
Report Issue Date : 15/03/2017

Approved Signatory :

Ken Williams

Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result	Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result
12: Acoustical Sig. tests of a frequency weighting	Pass	17: Level linearity incl. the level range control	Pass
13: Electrical Sig. tests of frequency weightings	Pass	18: Toneburst response	Pass
14: Frequency and time weightings at 1 kHz	Pass	19: C Weighted Peak Sound Level	Pass
15: Long Term Stability	Pass	20: Overload Indication	Pass
16: Level linearity on the reference level range	Pass	21: High Level Stability	Pass

The sound level meter submitted for testing has successfully completed the class 1 periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2006, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed.

As public evidence was available, from an independent testing organisation responsible for approving the results of pattern evaluation test performed in accordance with IEC 61672-2:2003, to demonstrate that the model of sound level meter fully conformed to the requirements in IEC 61672-1:2002, the sound level meter submitted for testing conforms to the class 1 requirements of IEC 61672-1:2002.

Least Uncertainties of Measurement - Environmental Conditions			
Acoustic Tests		Temperature	±0.05°C
31.5 Hz to 8kHz	±0.16dB	Relative Humidity	±0.46%
12.5kHz	±0.2dB	Barometric Pressure	±0.017kPa
16kHz	±0.29dB		
Electrical Tests			
31.5 Hz to 20 kHz	±0.12dB		

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.



This calibration certificate is to be read in conjunction with the calibration test report.

Acoustic Research Labs Pty Ltd is NATA Accredited Laboratory Number 14172. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards.

NATA is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement for the mutual recognition of the equivalence of testing, medical testing, calibration and inspection reports.

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Sound Level Meter
IEC 61672-3:2013

Calibration Certificate

Calibration Number C17248

Client Details	Global Acoustics Pty Ltd 12/16 Huntigdale Drive Thornton NSW 2322
Equipment Tested/ Model Number :	Rion NA-28
Instrument Serial Number :	00701424
Microphone Serial Number :	01916
Pre-amplifier Serial Number :	01463
Pre-Test Atmospheric Conditions	Post-Test Atmospheric Conditions
Ambient Temperature : 24.3°C	Ambient Temperature : 24.4°C
Relative Humidity : 40%	Relative Humidity : 39.5%
Barometric Pressure : 100.05kPa	Barometric Pressure : 100kPa
Calibration Technician : Vicky Jaiswal	Secondary Check: Nick Williams
Calibration Date : 05/06/2017	Report Issue Date : 06/06/2017
Approved Signatory :	Ken Williams

Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result	Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result
12: Acoustical Sig. tests of a frequency weighting	Pass	17: Level linearity incl. the level range control	Pass
13: Electrical Sig. tests of frequency weightings	Pass	18: Toneburst response	Pass
14: Frequency and time weightings at 1 kHz	Pass	19: C Weighted Peak Sound Level	Pass
15: Long Term Stability	Pass	20: Overload Indication	Pass
16: Level linearity on the reference level range	Pass	21: High Level Stability	Pass

The sound level meter submitted for testing has successfully completed the class 1 periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2006, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed.

As public evidence was available, from an independent testing organisation responsible for approving the results of pattern evaluation test performed in accordance with IEC 61672-2:2003, to demonstrate that the model of sound level meter fully conformed to the requirements in IEC 61672-1:2002, the sound level meter submitted for testing conforms to the class 1 requirements of IEC 61672-1:2002.

Least Uncertainties of Measurement - Environmental Conditions			
Acoustic Tests		Temperature	±0.05°C
31.5 Hz to 8kHz	±0.16dB	Relative Humidity	±0.46%
12.5kHz	±0.2dB	Barometric Pressure	±0.017kPa
16kHz	±0.29dB		
Electrical Tests			
31.5 Hz to 20 kHz	±0.12dB		

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.



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Sound Calibrator
IEC 60942-2004

Calibration Certificate

Calibration Number C17249

Client Details Global Acoustics Pty Ltd
12/16 Huntingdale Drive
Thornton NSW 2322


Equipment Tested/ Model Number : Pulsar 106
Instrument Serial Number : 74813

Atmospheric Conditions

Ambient Temperature : 24.3°C
Relative Humidity : 38.9%
Barometric Pressure : 99.96kPa

Calibration Technician : Vicky Jaiswal
Calibration Date : 05/06/2017

Secondary Check: Nick Williams
Report Issue Date : 06/06/2017

Approved Signatory : 

Ken Williams

Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result	Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result
5.2.2: Generated Sound Pressure Level	Pass	5.3.2: Frequency Generated	Pass
5.2.3: Short Term Fluctuation	Pass	5.5: Total Distortion	Pass

	Nominal Level	Nominal Frequency	Measured Level	Measured Frequency
Measured Output	94.0	1000.0	93.8	1000.33

The sound calibrator has been shown to conform to the class 2 requirements for periodic testing, described in Annex B of IEC 60942:2004 for the sound pressure level(s) and frequency(ies) stated, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed.

Least Uncertainties of Measurement - Environmental Conditions			
Specific Tests		Environmental Conditions	
Generated SPL	±0.11dB	Temperature	±0.05°C
Short Term Fluct.	±0.02dB	Relative Humidity	±0.46%
Frequency	±0.01%	Barometric Pressure	±0.017kPa
Distortion	±0.5%		

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.



This calibration certificate is to be read in conjunction with the calibration test report.

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**Sound Calibrator
IEC 60942-2004**

Calibration Certificate

Calibration Number C17127

Client Details Global Acoustics Pty Ltd
12/16 Huntingdale Drive
Thornton NSW 2322

Equipment Tested/ Model Number : Pulsar 105
Instrument Serial Number : 78226

Atmospheric Conditions

Ambient Temperature : 22.3°C
Relative Humidity : 55.6%
Barometric Pressure : 99.9kPa

Calibration Technician : Vicky Jaiswal
Calibration Date : 14/03/2017
Secondary Check: Riley Cooper
Report Issue Date : 15/03/2017

Approved Signatory :  Ken Williams

Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result	Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result
5.2.2: Generated Sound Pressure Level	Pass	5.3.2: Frequency Generated	Pass
5.2.3: Short Term Fluctuation	Pass	5.5: Total Distortion	Pass

	Nominal Level	Nominal Frequency	Measured Level	Measured Frequency
Measured Output	94.0	1000.0	94.1	1000.32

The sound calibrator has been shown to conform to the class 1 requirements for periodic testing, described in Annex B of IEC 60942:2004 for the sound pressure level(s) and frequency(ies) stated, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed..

Least Uncertainties of Measurement -

Specific Tests		Environmental Conditions	
Generated SPL	±0.11dB	Temperature	±0.05°C
Short Term Fluct.	±0.02dB	Relative Humidity	±0.46%
Frequency	±0.01%	Barometric Pressure	±0.017kPa
Distortion	±0.5%		

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.

This calibration certificate is to be read in conjunction with the calibration test report.



Acoustic Research Labs Pty Ltd is NATA Accredited Laboratory Number 14172.
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The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards.

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APPENDIX

C METEOROLOGICAL DATA

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FROM WCM WEATHER STATION

End Date and Time	Wind Speed Average m/s	Wind Direction Average Degrees	Sigma Theta
28/08/2017 21:45	0.4	167	88.14
28/08/2017 21:50	1.1	205	5.97
28/08/2017 21:55	0.7	200	0.43
28/08/2017 22:00	0.4	200	0.00
28/08/2017 22:05	0.0	200	0.00
28/08/2017 22:10	0.0	-	0.22
28/08/2017 22:15	0.0	-	0.00
28/08/2017 22:20	0.0	-	0.05
28/08/2017 22:25	0.0	-	0.05
28/08/2017 22:30	0.0	-	14.06
28/08/2017 22:35	0.8	266	19.26
28/08/2017 22:40	0.8	271	6.77
28/08/2017 22:45	0.8	254	16.38
28/08/2017 22:50	1.0	232	6.14
28/08/2017 22:55	0.7	226	7.52
28/08/2017 23:00	0.5	220	3.70
28/08/2017 23:05	0.7	205	3.34
28/08/2017 23:10	0.1	202	0.02
28/08/2017 23:15	0.6	200	2.20
28/08/2017 23:20	0.5	197	0.36
28/08/2017 23:25	0.0	-	0.00
28/08/2017 23:30	0.0	-	0.00
28/08/2017 23:35	0.0	-	0.05
28/08/2017 23:40	0.0	198	0.27
28/08/2017 23:45	0.0	198	0.09
28/08/2017 23:50	0.0	-	0.10
28/08/2017 23:55	0.1	198	0.07
29/08/2017 00:00	0.6	198	0.09
29/08/2017 00:05	0.5	198	0.11
29/08/2017 00:10	0.0	-	0.00
29/08/2017 00:15	0.0	-	0.00
29/08/2017 00:20	0.2	237	21.88
29/08/2017 00:25	1.1	285	3.16

End Date and Time	Wind Speed Average m/s	Wind Direction Average Degrees	Sigma Theta
29/08/2017 00:30	0.6	286	3.95
07/09/2017 21:30	1.8	245	11.35
07/09/2017 21:35	1.4	249	16.95
07/09/2017 21:40	1.1	247	10.02
07/09/2017 21:45	0.5	234	15.09
07/09/2017 21:50	0.6	238	12.95
07/09/2017 21:55	0.5	236	24.09
07/09/2017 22:00	0.6	228	28.01
07/09/2017 22:05	0.6	203	12.97
07/09/2017 22:10	0.5	229	31.43
07/09/2017 22:15	0.6	229	39.26
07/09/2017 22:20	1.1	190	10.70
07/09/2017 22:25	0.9	198	1.15
07/09/2017 22:30	0.3	196	0.05

Notes - "NA" indicates data was not available.