

STRATFORD MINING COMPLEX

**Monthly Compliance Noise Monitoring
July 2019**

Prepared for:

Stratford Coal Pty Ltd
PO Box 168
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BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Stratford Coal Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Reference	Date	Prepared	Checked	Authorised
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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	5
2	SMC NOISE CRITERIA	1
2.1	Project Approval Schedule 3 Environmental Performance Conditions	1
2.2	EPL Noise Limits – SMC Operations	3
2.3	Noise Limits at the Nominated Attended Noise Monitoring Locations.....	3
2.4	Assessment of Low-frequency Emissions	3
3	OPERATIONAL NOISE MONITORING METHODOLOGY	4
3.1	General Requirements.....	4
3.2	Operator-attended Noise Monitoring Locations	5
4	RESULTS.....	7
4.1	Operator-attended Noise Monitoring - SMC Operational Activity.....	7
4.1.1	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results – ‘Atkins’	8
4.1.2	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Clarke’	10
4.1.3	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Hall’	11
4.1.4	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Lowrey’	12
4.1.5	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Pryce-Jones’	14
4.1.6	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results – ‘Van der Drift’	15
5	PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	17
5.1	Operations	17
5.2	Sleep Disturbance	18
6	CONCLUSION	18

DOCUMENT REFERENCES

TABLES

Table 1	Noise Limits for the Nominated Noise Monitoring Locations.....	3
Table 2	SMC Operational Noise Monitoring Locations.....	5
Table 3	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Atkins’	8
Table 4	Atkins Night – NPfl Low Frequency Analysis	9
Table 5	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Clarke’	10
Table 6	Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Hall’	11
Table 7	Attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Lowrey’	12
Table 8	Lowrey Evening and Night – Low Frequency Analysis	13
Table 9	Attended Noise Survey Results – ‘Pryce Jones’.....	14
Table 10	Attended Noise Survey Results – ‘Van der Drift’.....	15
Table 11	Van der Drift Night – NPfl Low Frequency Analysis	16

CONTENTS

Table 12	Performance Assessment – Operations	17
Table 13	Performance Assessment – Sleep Disturbance	18

FIGURES

Figure 1	Stratford Mining Complex Attended Noise Monitoring Locations	6
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APPENDICES

Appendix A	Acoustic Terminology
Appendix B	Operator Attended Noise Survey Charts

1 Introduction

Stratford Coal Pty Limited (DCPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Yancoal Australia Limited (Yancoal), has commissioned SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) to conduct monthly noise monitoring for the Stratford Mining Complex (SMC) operations guided by the requirements of the *Stratford Mining Complex (Stratford Extension Project) Noise Management Plan* (NMP), Document No. NMP-R03-A, dated 17 June 2019. This report presents the results and findings from the operator-attended noise surveys conducted between Monday 29 July 2019 and Tuesday 30 July 2019.

It is understood that the SMC collectively comprises the Stratford Coal Mine (SCM), the Bowens Road North Open Cut (BRNOC) and the associated coal processing and handling facilities. Run-of-mine (ROM) coal from the Duralie Coal Mine (DCM) is transported by rail to the SMC, where it is processed along with ROM coal from the SCM and BRNOC. SMC coal is then loaded and railed on the North Coast Railway to the port of Newcastle.

The objectives of the noise monitoring programme for this operating period were as follows:

- Conduct three rounds of external operator-attended noise measurements at the six nominated locations, representative of receivers in the area surrounding the SMC. The six nominated external operator-attended noise measurement locations are:
 - Atkins – Off Wenhams Cox Road, Stratford
 - Clarke – Off Wenhams Cox Road, Stratford
 - Hall – Upper Avon Road
 - Lowrey – Off Crowthers Road, Stratford
 - Pryce Jones – The Bucketts Way, Craven
 - Van der Drift – Wood Street. Stratford

Noise monitoring will occur for a day, evening and night period. The day, evening and night periods being those defined in the NSW *Industrial Noise Policy* (EPA 2000).

- The operator will quantify and characterise the maximum (L_{Amax}) and the intrusive (L_{Aeq} and L_{Ceq}) noise level contributions from SMC operations over a 15 minute measurement period. In addition, the operator will quantify and characterise the overall levels of ambient noise (i.e. L_{Amax} , $LA1$, $LA10$, $LA50$, $LA90$, and L_{Aeq}) over the 15 minute measurement interval.
- Assess the noise emissions of SMC and determine compliance with respect to the limits contained in the NMP.

In addition to monthly noise monitoring at the nominated residential receivers, the NMP requires quarterly noise monitoring of rail activity and verification monitoring of the Real Time Noise Monitor (RTNM) network.

The following report uses specialist acoustic terminology. An explanation of common terms is provided in **Appendix A**.

2 SMC Noise Criteria

The figures presented in this Section are extracts from the *Stratford Extension Project (SSD-4966)* Development Consent dated 29 May 2015.

2.1 Project Approval Schedule 3 Environmental Performance Conditions

ACQUISITION UPON REQUEST

1. Upon receiving a written request for acquisition from an owner of the land listed in Table 1, the Applicant shall acquire the land in accordance with the procedures in conditions 5-6 of Schedule 4.

Table 1: Land subject to acquisition upon request

Property ID	
40/51/Cr1 – L. Blanch	42 – D. Blanch
Cr7 – Pryce-Jones	Cr 2 – Boorer

Note: To interpret the location referred to in Table 1 see the applicable figure in Appendix 5.

However, the obligation to acquire a property does not apply if the Applicant has a negotiated agreement with the owner/s of the relevant land that sets aside acquisition under the terms of this consent, and the Applicant has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.

ADDITIONAL MITIGATION UPON REQUEST

2. Upon receiving a written request from the owner of any residence on the land listed in Tables 1 and 2, the Applicant shall implement additional noise mitigation measures (such as double glazing, insulation, and/or air conditioning) at the residence in consultation with the owner. These measures must be reasonable and feasible and directed towards reducing the noise impacts of the development on the residence.

If within 3 months of receiving this request from the owner, the Applicant and the owner cannot agree on the measures to be implemented, or there is a dispute about the implementation of these measures, then either party may refer the matter to the Secretary for resolution.

Table 2: Land subject to additional noise mitigation upon request

Property ID	Property ID
31(1) – Isaac	60 – Healy / Greenwood
44 – Cross / Jane	36 – Wallace
37 – Worth	29 – Ward
15(3) – Falla	

Note: To interpret the locations referred to in Table 2 see the applicable figure in Appendix 5.

However, the obligation to implement noise mitigation measures does not apply if the Applicant has a negotiated agreement with the owner/s of the relevant residence or land that sets aside noise mitigation measures under the terms of this consent, and the Applicant has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.

NOISE

Hours of Operation

3. The Applicant shall comply with the operating hours in Table 3.

Table 3: Operating hours

Activity	Operating Hours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open cut mining operations in the Bowens Road North and Roseville West Extension pits Recovery and transport of CHPP rejects for re-processing Construction of the noise mitigation bunds on the western side of the Avon North, Roseville West Extension and Stratford East pits 	7 am to 6 pm, 7 days per week
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open cut mining operations in the Avon North and Stratford East pits Coal processing, loading and dispatch of product coal trains 	24 hours a day, 7 days per week
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance activities 	week

Noise Criteria

4. The Applicant shall ensure that the noise generated by the development does not exceed the criteria in Table 4 at any residence on privately-owned land.

Table 4: Noise criteria dB(A)

Land	Day $L_{Aeq}(15 \text{ min})$	Evening $L_{Aeq}(15 \text{ min})$	Night $L_{Aeq}(15 \text{ min})$	Night $L_{A1}(1 \text{ min})$
40/51/Cr1 – L. Blanch	43	43	43	50
Cr7 – Pryce-Jones	43	43	43	49
42 – D. Blanch	42	42	42	50
Cr 2 – Boorer	41	41	41	49
31(1) – Isaac	40	40	40	48
36 – Wallace	39	39	39	47
44 – Cross / Jane				
60 – Healy / Greenwood	39	39	39	45
37 – Worth	38	38	38	46
29 – Ward	38	38	37	45
23 – Bagnall	37	37	37	45
31(2) – Isaac				
296 – Watson				
297 – Bosma				
298 – Yates	36	36	36	45
15(3) – Falla	39	35	35	45
15(2) – Falla	36	35	35	45
Stratford Village	37	36	35	45
All other privately-owned residences	35	35	35	45

- To interpret the locations referred to in Table 4 see the applicable figure(s) in Appendix 5.
- Stratford village is shown on the figure(s) in Appendix 5.

Noise generated by the development is to be measured in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy*. Appendix 6 sets out the meteorological conditions under which these criteria apply and the requirements for evaluating compliance with these criteria.

However, these criteria do not apply if the Applicant has a negotiated agreement with the owner/s of the relevant residence or land to generate higher noise levels, and the Applicant has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.

1. The noise criteria in Table 4 in Schedule 3 are to apply to a receiver under all meteorological conditions except under:
 - (a) wind speeds greater than 3 m/s at 10 m above ground level; or
 - (b) temperature inversion conditions between 1.5°C and 3°C/100 m and wind speed greater than 2 m/s at 10 m above ground level; or
 - (c) temperature inversion conditions greater than 3°C/100 m.

2.2 EPL Noise Limits – SMC Operations

The noise limits specified in EPL 5161 are consistent with the noise criteria specified in SSD-4966.

2.3 Noise Limits at the Nominated Attended Noise Monitoring Locations

The site specific noise limits for the six nominated attended noise monitoring locations are summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Noise Limits for the Nominated Noise Monitoring Locations

Locality	Intrusiveness Criteria LAeq(15minute)			Night LA1(1minute) Criterion
	Day	Evening	Night	Night
Atkins ¹	35	35	35	45
Clarke ^{1,2}	37	37	37	45
Hall	35	35	35	45
Lowrey	35	35	35	45
Pryce Jones ³	43	43	43	49
Van der Drift	37	36	35	45

Note 1: Owned by Stratford Coal Pty Ltd

Note 2: Criteria adopted from Bagnall as a guide only and are not definitive at this location.

Note 3: Land subject to acquisition upon request.

2.4 Assessment of Low-frequency Emissions

To address the low-frequency noise assessment issues raised in the 2014 Independent Environmental Audit, as outlined in the VIPAC letter (29N-15-0009-TNT-472681-0, dated 26 February 2015), the following analysis of the operator-attended monitoring data was proposed:

...a full L_{Ceq} minus L_{Aeq} spectrum low frequency analysis will be conducted on all noise compliance measurements where the mine noise contribution is deemed to be the dominant noise source. This will be conducted in accordance with the guidance set out in the INP in accordance with the requirements of Development Consent 23-98/99 Schedule 3 Condition 7(a) and Development Consent 39-02-01 Schedule 2 Condition 6.4C(a)(i).

The low-frequency analysis proposed above shall also serve to meet the *Compliance Monitoring* requirement of Section 5(d) of Appendix 6 *Noise Compliance Assessment* of the Stratford Extension Project Development Consent (SSD-4966, dated 29 May 2015), that states:

...the use of an appropriate modifying factor for low frequency noise to be applied during compliance testing at any individual residence if low frequency noise is present (in accordance with the INP) and before comparison with the specified noise levels in the consent.

Low frequency noise is assessed under the *NSW Noise Policy for Industry* (NPfI) methodology following its introduction in 2017, and replaces the INP methodology. A full L_{Ceq} minus L_{Aeq} and, if required, low frequency 1/3 octave analysis of SMC noise contributions was conducted at the following locations:

- Lowrey - Evening and Night
- Van der Drift – Night
- Lowrey – Night
- Atkins - Night

At all other locations weather conditions were either outside of the consented conditions, SMC was not audible and/or significantly below the relevant noise criteria and is therefore not addressed further. The results of the operator attended noise measurements presented in **Section 4**.

3 Operational Noise Monitoring Methodology

3.1 General Requirements

All acoustic instrumentation employed throughout the monitoring programme has been designed to comply with the requirements of AS IEC 61672.1 – 2004 *Electroacoustics—Sound level meters – Specifications*, AS IEC 61672.2-2004, AS IEC 61672.3-2004 and carried current NATA or manufacturer calibration certificates. Instrument calibration was checked before and after each measurement survey, with the variation in calibrated levels not exceeding ± 0.5 dBA.

All operator-attended noise measurements were conducted using a one-third octave integrating Brüel & Kjær Type 2270 (s/n 2679354) together with a Svantek SV30A acoustical calibrator (s/n 39482).

3.2 Operator-attended Noise Monitoring Locations

Noise monitoring was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the NMP.

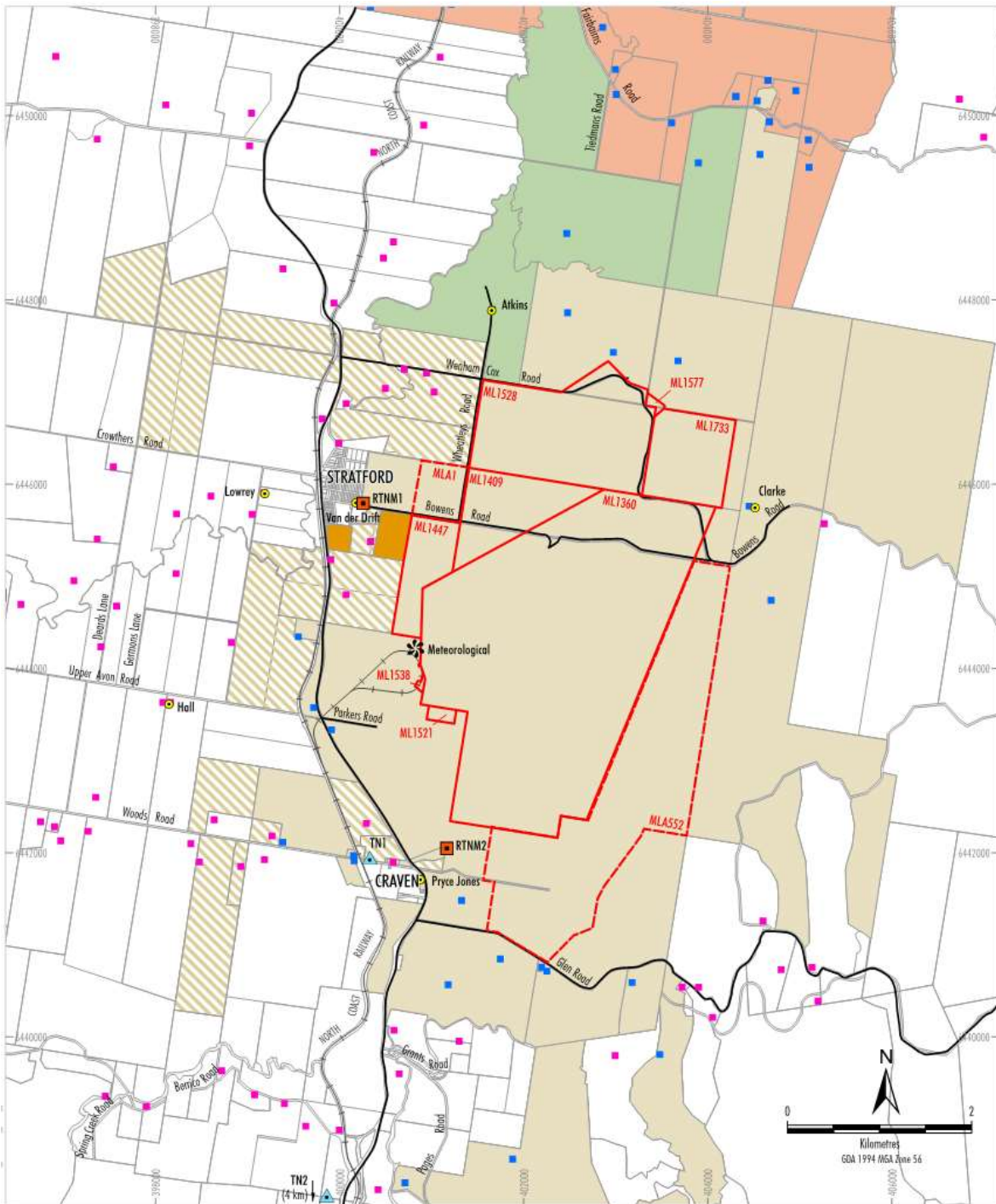
Operator-attended noise measurements were conducted during the day, evening and night-time period for a minimum of 15 minutes per period at each of the six nominated residential noise monitoring locations. The details of the operator-attended SMC operational noise monitoring locations are contained within **Table 2** and shown generally in **Figure 1**. During the operator-attended noise measurements, the character and relative contribution of ambient noise sources and SMC contributions were determined by observations on site.

Table 2 SMC Operational Noise Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Location	Receiver Type	Resident / Owner	Monitoring Location - MGA Zone 56	
			Easting (m)	Northing (m)
Atkins	Residence	Atkins	401544	6447134
Clarke	Residence	Clarke	404406	6445783
Hall	Residence	Hall	398269	6443709
Lowrey	Residence	Lowrey	399193	6445879
Pryce Jones	Residence	Pryce Jones	400807	6441846
Van der Drift	Residence	Van der Drift	400171	6445775

The objective of the SMC operational operator-attended noise monitoring was to measure the maximum (L_{Amax}) and the $L_{Aeq(15minute)}$ noise level contributions at the nearest potentially affected receptors to determine the noise contribution of mining activities associated with SMC operations over a 15 minute measurement period. During the measurement, the operator also quantifies and characterises the overall levels of ambient noise in the area (i.e. L_{Amax} , LA_1 , LA_{10} , LA_{90} , and L_{Aeq}) over the 15 minute measurement interval.

Figure 1 Stratford Mining Complex Attended Noise Monitoring Locations



- LEGEND**
- Mining Lease Boundary
 - Yancoal Owned Land
 - GRL Owned Land or Under Option
 - AGL Owned Land
 - Private Landholders - Yancoal Agreement
 - Crown Land
 - Privately Owned Dwelling
 - Resource Company Owned Dwelling
 - ✱ Meteorological Station
 - Compliance Attended Site
 - ▲ Train Noise Site
 - Real-time Noise Monitoring


STRATFORD COAL
Part of the Mineral Assets Group

STRATFORD EXTENSION PROJECT
Noise Monitoring Sites

Source: NMP

4 Results

4.1 Operator-attended Noise Monitoring - SMC Operational Activity

Operator-attended noise measurements were conducted during a day, evening and night period between Monday 29 July 2019 and Tuesday 30 July 2019. Results of the operator-attended noise surveys at residential locations are provided in **Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.6**

A summary of the results for the attended noise monitoring are displayed graphically in **Appendix B** showing L_{Amax} , L_{Aeq} , and $L_{Aeq(<1.25kHz)}$ in 1-second intervals throughout the monitoring survey.

Ambient noise levels presented include all noise sources such as transport (roads, rail and aircraft), fauna (insects, frogs, birds, and bats), farm animals (cows, bulls), the natural environment (wind, wind in trees), domestic noises, other industrial operations as well as SMC noise emissions.

Weather data during the monitoring period has been obtained from the weather station located on the SMC site.

The tables provide the following information:

- Date and start time, operator and equipment details.
- Monitoring location.
- Wind velocity (m/s) and temperature (°C) at the measurement location.
- Typical maximum (L_{Amax}) and contributed $L_{Aeq(15minute)}$ noise levels.

4.1.1 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results – ‘Atkins’

Results of the operator-attended noise surveys at ‘Atkins’ are provided in **Table 3**. Monitoring location ‘Atkins’ represents residential receptors located to the north of the site.

Table 3 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - ‘Atkins’

Atkins	Date/Start Time/ Weather	Primary Noise Descriptor dBA (15 minute)						Description of Noise Emissions and Typical Maximum Noise Levels (dBA)
		L _{Amax}	L _{A1}	L _{A10}	L _{A90}	L _{Aeq}	L _{Aeq} (≤1.25kHz)	
Day	29/07/2019 17:34 16°C 1 m/s SSW	65	52	42	34	41	40	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Haul trucks 28-33 Pit operations 24-28 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 29 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Farm machinery 35-68 Birdsong Traffic 32-39 Train 30-33
Evening	29/07/2019 21:06 11°C 0.5 m/s E	48	45	36	22	27	26	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Pit operations 24-27 Dozer track slap 27 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 26 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Cattle 42-48
Night	29/07/2019 23:44 12°C 2 m/s SSW 8/8 CC	50	44	41	33	38	38	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Haul trucks 27-41 Pit operations 33-35 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 35 dBA L_{Amax} contribution 41 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Traffic 26 Cattle 44-50

SMC operations were audible during the all operator-attended surveys at this location. SMC operations generated an L_{Aeq}(15minute) noise contribution of 29 dBA, 26 dBA and 35 dBA during the day, evening and night-time respectively. During the night time period haul trucks generated L_{Amax} noise levels of 41 dBA at the monitoring location.

It was noted during the night-time measurement that SMC noise contributions were dominant and that L_{Ceq} was more than 15 dB above the L_{Aeq} and therefore triggers a more detailed assessment of low frequency noise. **Table 4** details the 1/3 octave SMC contribution assessed against the NPfI low frequency threshold.

Table 4 Atkins Night – NPfl Low Frequency Analysis

Frequency (Hz)	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40	50	63	80	100	125	160
LZeq(15minute) threshold Level dBZ	92	89	86	77	69	61	54	50	50	48	48	46	44
SMC LZeq(15minute) noise level	48	55	56	40	41	39	39	48	43	39	41	41	38
Exceedance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Based on the comparison in **Table 4** SMC noise did not exceed the NPfl threshold level in the any 1/3 octave band. As such no positive adjustment to the measured noise level is to be applied.

4.1.2 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - 'Clarke'

Results of the operator-attended noise surveys at 'Clarke' are provided in **Table 5**. Monitoring location 'Clarke' represents residential receptors located to the east of the site, and is a SMC owned property. The monitoring results at Clarke are used to determine SMC contributions at the 'Bagnall' residence located further to the east.

Table 5 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - 'Clarke'

Clarke	Date/Start Time/ Weather	Primary Noise Descriptor dBA (15 minute)						Description of Noise Emissions and Typical Maximum Noise Levels (dBA)
		L _{Amax}	L _{A1}	L _{A10}	L _{A90}	L _{Aeq}	L _{Aeq} (≤1.25kHz)	
Day	30/07/2019 08:12 11°C 2.5 m/s SSW	57	50	45	39	43	42	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Pit operations 40-44 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 41 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Birds 37-57 Wind 33-36
Evening	29/07/2019 21:33 11°C 1 m/s SW	56	49	41	42	45	44	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Pit operations 39-50 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 45 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Livestock 35-56
Night	30/07/2019 00:11 11°C 2 m/s SSW 7/8 CC	54	50	46	39	43	43	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Pit operations 40-44 Dozer track slaps 46-54 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 43 dBA L_{Amax} contribution 54 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> -

SMC operations generated an L_{Aeq}(15minute) noise contribution of 41 dBA, 45 dBA and 43 dBA during the day, evening and night-time, respectively. During the night time period the operation of the pit generated L_{Amax} noise levels of up to 54 dBA at the monitoring location.

Noise levels were predicted to the Bagnall residence using an ENM model. The noise model was calibrated using the operator attended noise monitoring results and weather conditions at the Clarke noise monitoring location. L_{Aeq}(15minute) noise levels are predicted to be 28 dBA, 23 dBA and 31 dBA, during the day, evening and night time, respectively. The night time L_{Amax} noise level is predicted to be 42 dBA.

It was noted during all measurement periods that the L_{Ceq} was less than 15 dB above the L_{Aeq} and therefore no further low frequency assessment was required.

4.1.3 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - 'Hall'

Results of the operator-attended noise surveys at 'Hall' are provided in **Table 6**. Monitoring location 'Hall' represents residential receptors located to the southwest of the site.

Table 6 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - 'Hall'

Hall	Date/Start Time/ Weather	Primary Noise Descriptor dBA (15 minute)						Description of Noise Emissions and Typical Maximum Noise Levels (dBA)
		L _{Amax}	L _{A1}	L _{A10}	L _{A90}	L _{Aeq}	L _{Aeq} (≤1.25kHz)	
Day	29/07/2019 16:42 19°C 1.7 m/s S	75	55	46	30	47	45	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Not Measureable <i>Other noise events:</i> Aeroplane 44-46 Dogs barking 38-44 Birds 52 Road traffic 32-35 Car pass-by 75
Evening	29/07/2019 19:48 11°C 0.5 m/s NE	52	38	33	26	31	30	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Barely Audible L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 29 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Distant road traffic 33 Dogs barking 52 Frogs / insects 27-29
Night	29/07/2019 22:25 11°C 2.5 m/s SSW 7/8 CC	53	40	34	26	32	31	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible CHPP operations 26-29 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 27 dBA L_{Amax} contribution 29 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Road traffic 29-35 Dog barking 53

SMC operations were not measureable during the day, barely audible during the evening and audible during the night-time operator attended noise surveys at this location. SMC operations generated an L_{Aeq}(15minute) noise contribution of 29 dBA during the evening and 27 dBA during the night-time survey periods. During the night time period, SMC operations contributed L_{Amax} noise levels of 29 dBA at the monitoring location.

4.1.4 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - 'Lowrey'

Results of the operator-attended noise surveys at 'Lowrey' are provided in **Table 7**. Monitoring location 'Lowrey' represents residential receptors located to the west of the site and west of Bucketts Way.

Table 7 Attended Noise Survey Results - 'Lowrey'

Lowrey	Date/Start Time/ Weather	Primary Noise Descriptor dBA (15 minute)						Description of Noise Emissions and Typical Maximum Noise Levels (dBA)
		L _{Amax}	L _{A1}	L _{A10}	L _{A90}	L _{Aeq}	L _{Aeq} (≤1.25kHz)	
Day	29/07/2019 15:57 20°C 1.8 m/s SSW	60	49	41	33	39	38	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Intermittent dozer operations 36-38 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 30 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Road traffic 34-42 Cattle 41-60 Birds 47-51
Evening	29/07/2019 20:37 11°C 0.5 m/s SSW	56	49	44	31	40	40	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Pit operations 30-32 Dozer track slap 40-42 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 34 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Road traffic 24-50
Night	29/07/2019 23:14 12°C 2 m/s SW 8/8 CC	51	43	37	30	35	34	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Pit operations 30-33 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 32 dBA L_{Amax} contribution 37 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Frogs 27 Road traffic 42-45 Cough 51

SMC operations were audible during the day and night-time periods and inaudible during the evening period at this location. SMC operations generated an L_{Aeq}(15minute) noise contribution of 30 dBA during the day and 27 dBA during the night-time survey periods. During the night time period, SMC operations contributed L_{Amax} noise levels of 33 dBA at the monitoring location.

It was noted during the evening and night-time measurements that SMC noise contributions were dominant and that L_{Ceq} was more than 15 dB above the L_{Aeq} and therefore triggers a more detailed assessment of low frequency noise.

Table 8 Lowrey Evening and Night – Low Frequency Analysis

Frequency (Hz)	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40	50	63	80	100	125	160
LZeq(15minute) threshold Level dBZ	92	89	86	77	69	61	54	50	50	48	48	46	44
Evening													
SMC LZeq(15minute) noise level	46	56	61	46	48	45	41	40	39	42	44	34	32
Exceedance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Night													
SMC LZeq(15minute) noise level	55	58	61	46	44	42	40	41	38	35	39	39	36
Exceedance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Based on the comparison in **Table 8** SMC noise did not exceed the NPfI threshold level in the any 1/3 octave band. As such no positive adjustment to the measured noise level is to be applied.

4.1.5 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results - 'Pryce-Jones'

Results of the operator-attended noise surveys at 'Pryce Jones' are provided in **Table 9**. Monitoring location 'Pryce Jones' represents residential receptors located in Craven to the south of the site.

Table 9 Attended Noise Survey Results – 'Pryce Jones'

Pryce-Jones	Date/Start Time/ Weather	Primary Noise Descriptor dBA (15 minute)						Description of Noise Emissions and Typical Maximum Noise Levels (dBA)
		L _{Amax}	L _{A1}	L _{A10}	L _{A90}	L _{Aeq}	L _{Aeq} (≤1.25kHz)	
Day	29/07/2019 16:25 20°C 2 m/s SSW	74	69	62	34	57	56	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Inaudible <i>Other noise events:</i> Road traffic 56-74 Dogs barking 47-53 Birds 46
Evening	29/07/2019 19:25 12°C 1 m/s WSW	73	65	53	32	52	52	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Site operations 29-32 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 31 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Road traffic 40-73 Dogs barking 36-40 Frogs 26-29
Night	29/07/2019 22:03 11°C 1 m/s S 8/8 CC	72	62	46	29	49	47	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Barely Audible L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution <20 dBA L_{Amax} contribution <20 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Road traffic 40-76 Wind in trees 32-37

SMC operations were inaudible during the day, audible during the evening and barely audible throughout the night-time period surveys at this location. The SMC generated L_{Aeq}(15minute) noise contributions of 31 dBA during the evening and <20 dBA during the night. During the night-time period SMC operations generated L_{Amax} noise levels of <20 dBA.

4.1.6 Operator-attended Noise Survey Results – ‘Van der Drift’

Results of the operator-attended noise surveys at ‘Van der Drift’ are provided in **Table 10**.

Table 10 Attended Noise Survey Results – ‘Van der Drift’

Van der Drift	Date/Start Time/ Weather	Primary Noise Descriptor dBA (15 minute)						Description of Noise Emissions and Typical Maximum Noise Levels (dBA)
		L _{Amax}	L _{A1}	L _{A10}	L _{A90}	L _{Aeq}	L _{Aeq} (≤1.25kHz)	
Day	29/07/2019 17:11 17°C 1.1 m/s S	59	51	45	36	42	41	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Barely Audible Pit operations 27-29 L_{Aeq}(15minute) Contribution 28 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Road traffic 40-43 Birds 39-59 Dog barking 42
Evening	29/07/2019 20:12 11°C 1 m/s WSW	75	52	45	36	47	47	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Pit operations 34-36 Dozer track slaps 33-36 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 36 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Local traffic 75 Road traffic 37-45
Night	29/07/2019 22:48 11°C 2.5 m/s SSW 7/8 CC	50	44	38	33	36	36	<i>Site related noise events:</i> SMC: Audible Dozer track slaps 33-38 Pit operations 33-35 L_{Aeq}(15minute) contribution 34 dBA L_{Amax} contribution 38 dBA <i>Other noise events:</i> Road traffic 38-50

SMC operations were barely audible during the day but audible during the evening and night-time operator attended noise surveys at this location. SMC operations generated L_{Aeq}(15minute) noise levels of 28 dBA, 36 dBA and 34 dBA during the day, evening and night-time periods respectively. L_{Amax} noise levels of 38 dBA from haul trucks were measured during the night-time survey.

It was noted during the night-time measurement that SMC noise contributions were dominant and that L_{Ceq} was more than 15 dB above the L_{Aeq} and therefore triggers a more detailed assessment of low frequency noise. **Table 11** details the 1/3 octave SMC contribution assessed against the NPfI low frequency threshold.

Table 11 Van der Drift Night – NPfi Low Frequency Analysis

Frequency (Hz)	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40	50	63	80	100	125	160
LZeq(15minute) threshold Level dBZ	92	89	86	77	69	61	54	50	50	48	48	46	44
SMC LZeq(15minute) noise level	46	61	61	40	44	40	40	42	44	42	44	40	37
Exceedance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Based on the comparison in **Table 11** SMC noise did not exceed the NPfi threshold level in the any 1/3 octave band. As such no positive adjustment to the measured noise level is to be applied

5 Performance Assessment

5.1 Operations

Results of the operator-attended noise measurements compared with the relevant noise criteria contained in the SMC Development Consent are given in **Table 12**.

Table 12 Performance Assessment – Operations

	Estimated SMC LAeq(15minute) Noise Level dBA ¹			Noise Criteria LAeq(15minute) dBA			Compliance		
	Day	Eve	Night	Day	Eve	Night	Day	Eve	Night
Atkins	29	26	35	35	35	35	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clarke ³	41	45	43	37	37	37	N/A ⁵	N/A ⁵	N/A ⁵
Bagnall ⁴	29	33	31	37	37	37	Yes	N/A	N/A
Hall	N/M ²	29	27	35	35	35	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lowrey	30	34	32	35	35	35	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pryce Jones	i/A	31	<20	43	43	43	Yes	Yes	Yes
Van der Drift	28	36	34	37	36	35	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note 1: N/M = Not Measureable.

Note 2: I/A = Inaudible.

Note 3: Owned by Stratford Coal Pty Ltd. Criteria adopted from Bagnall.

Note 4: Modelled result.

Note 5: Criteria adopted as a guide only.

Results presented in **Table 12** indicate that SMC operations during the operator-attended noise monitoring at all privately owned locations under applicable weather conditions were compliant with the relevant Development Consent conditions. Noise levels at Clarke were above the adopted noise criteria, however the Clarke property is owned by Stratford Coal Pty Ltd.

5.2 Sleep Disturbance

Results of the night period sleep disturbance measurements compared with the relevant noise criteria contained in the Development Consent are given in **Table 13**.

Table 13 Performance Assessment – Sleep Disturbance

Location	SMC LA1(1minute) Contribution	Noise Criteria LA1(1minute)	Compliance
Atkins	41	45	Yes
Clarke ²	54	45	N/A ^{4,5}
Bagnall ³	42	45	N/A ⁵
Hall	29	45	Yes
Lowrey	37	45	Yes
Pryce Jones	<20	49	Yes
Van der Drift	38	45	Yes

Note 1: I/A = Inaudible.

Note 2: Owned by Stratford Coal Pty Ltd. Criteria adopted from Bagnall.

Note 3: Modelled result.

Note 4: Criteria adopted as a guide only.

Note 5: Criteria not applicable due to weather conditions outside meteorological conditions detailed in SSD-4966.

Table 13 indicate that SMC operations during the night-time operator-attended noise monitoring at all privately owned locations under applicable weather conditions were compliant with the relevant Development Consent conditions.

6 Conclusion

SLR was engaged by Stratford Coal Pty Limited to conduct monthly noise monitoring for the Stratford Mining Complex (SMC) operations guided by the requirements of the *Stratford Mining Complex Noise Management Plan (NMP)*, Document No. NMP-R03-A, dated 17 June 2019.

Operator-attended noise monitoring was conducted at six residential receiver locations between Monday 29 July 2019 and Tuesday 30 July 2019 in order to determine the noise performance of the SMC operations against the Development Consent conditions.

Based on the measured SMC noise contribution, compliance with the relevant operational noise criteria was achieved at all noise monitoring locations during the day, evening and night monitoring periods

Based on the measured SMC noise contribution, compliance with the relevant sleep disturbance noise criteria was achieved at all privately owned noise monitoring locations during the night-time noise monitoring period under applicable weather conditions.

APPENDIX A

Acoustic Terminology

1. Sound Level or Noise Level

The terms ‘sound’ and ‘noise’ are almost interchangeable, except that ‘noise’ often refers to unwanted sound.

Sound (or noise) consists of minute fluctuations in atmospheric pressure. The human ear responds to changes in sound pressure over a very wide range with the loudest sound pressure to which the human ear can respond being ten million times greater than the softest. The decibel (abbreviated as dB) scale reduces this ratio to a more manageable size by the use of logarithms.

The symbols SPL, L or LP are commonly used to represent Sound Pressure Level. The symbol LA represents A-weighted Sound Pressure Level. The standard reference unit for Sound Pressure Levels expressed in decibels is 2×10^{-5} Pa.

2. ‘A’ Weighted Sound Pressure Level

The overall level of a sound is usually expressed in terms of dBA, which is measured using a sound level meter with an ‘A-weighting’ filter. This is an electronic filter having a frequency response corresponding approximately to that of human hearing.

People’s hearing is most sensitive to sounds at mid frequencies (500 Hz to 4,000 Hz), and less sensitive at lower and higher frequencies. Different sources having the same dBA level generally sound about equally loud.

A change of 1 dB or 2 dB in the level of a sound is difficult for most people to detect, whilst a 3 dB to 5 dB change corresponds to a small but noticeable change in loudness. A 10 dB change corresponds to an approximate doubling or halving in loudness. The table below lists examples of typical noise levels.

Sound Pressure Level (dBA)	Typical Source	Subjective Evaluation
130	Threshold of pain	Intolerable
120	Heavy rock concert	Extremely noisy
110	Grinding on steel	
100	Loud car horn at 3 m	Very noisy
90	Construction site with pneumatic hammering	
80	Kerbside of busy street	Loud
70	Loud radio or television	
60	Department store	Moderate to quiet
50	General Office	
40	Inside private office	Quiet to very quiet
30	Inside bedroom	
20	Recording studio	

Other weightings (eg B, C and D) are less commonly used than A-weighting. Sound Levels measured without any weighting are referred to as ‘linear’, and the units are expressed as dB(lin) or dB.

3. Sound Power Level

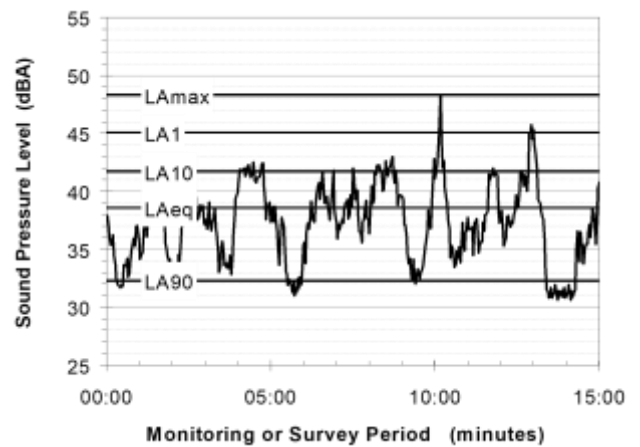
The Sound Power of a source is the rate at which it emits acoustic energy. As with Sound Pressure Levels, Sound Power Levels are expressed in decibel units (dB or dBA), but may be identified by the symbols SWL or LW, or by the reference unit 10^{-12} W.

The relationship between Sound Power and Sound Pressure is similar to the effect of an electric radiator, which is characterised by a power rating but has an effect on the surrounding environment that can be measured in terms of a different parameter, temperature.

4. Statistical Noise Levels

Sounds that vary in level over time, such as road traffic noise and most community noise, are commonly described in terms of the statistical exceedance levels LAN, where LAN is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for N% of a given measurement period. For example, the LA1 is the noise level exceeded for 1% of the time, LA10 the noise exceeded for 10% of the time, and so on.

The following figure presents a hypothetical 15 minute noise survey, illustrating various common statistical indices of interest.



Of particular relevance, are:

- LA1 The noise level exceeded for 1% of the 15 minute interval.
- LA10 The noise level exceeded for 10% of the 15 minute interval. This is commonly referred to as the average maximum noise level.
- LA90 The noise level exceeded for 90% of the sample period. This noise level is described as the average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration), or simply the background level.
- LAeq The A-weighted equivalent noise level (basically, the average noise level). It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustical energy as the corresponding time-varying sound.

5. Frequency Analysis

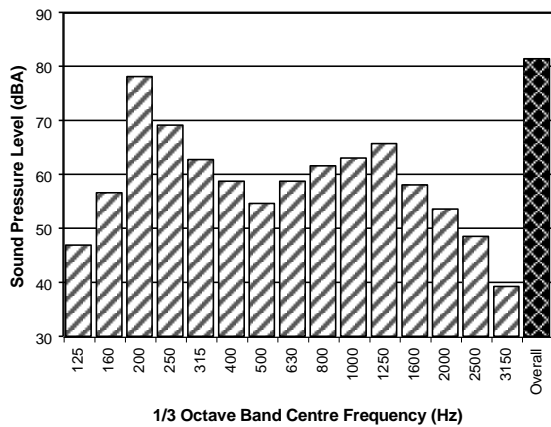
Frequency analysis is the process used to examine the tones (or frequency components) which make up the overall noise or vibration signal.

The units for frequency are Hertz (Hz), which represent the number of cycles per second.

Frequency analysis can be in:

- Octave bands (where the centre frequency and width of each band is double the previous band)
- 1/3 octave bands (three bands in each octave band)
- Narrow band (where the spectrum is divided into 400 or more bands of equal width)

The following figure shows a 1/3 octave band frequency analysis where the noise is dominated by the 200 Hz band. Note that the indicated level of each individual band is less than the overall level, which is the logarithmic sum of the bands.



6. Annoying Noise (Special Audible Characteristics)

A louder noise will generally be more annoying to nearby receivers than a quieter one. However, noise is often also found to be more annoying and result in larger impacts where the following characteristics are apparent:

- **Tonality** - tonal noise contains one or more prominent tones (ie differences in distinct frequency components between adjoining octave or 1/3 octave bands), and is normally regarded as more annoying than 'broad band' noise.
- **Impulsiveness** - an impulsive noise is characterised by one or more short sharp peaks in the time domain, such as occurs during hammering.
- **Intermittency** - intermittent noise varies in level with the change in level being clearly audible. An example would include mechanical plant cycling on and off.
- **Low Frequency Noise** - low frequency noise contains significant energy in the lower frequency bands, which are typically taken to be in the 10 to 160 Hz region.

APPENDIX B

Operator Attended Noise Survey Charts

Figure B1 – Day Period – ‘Atkins’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

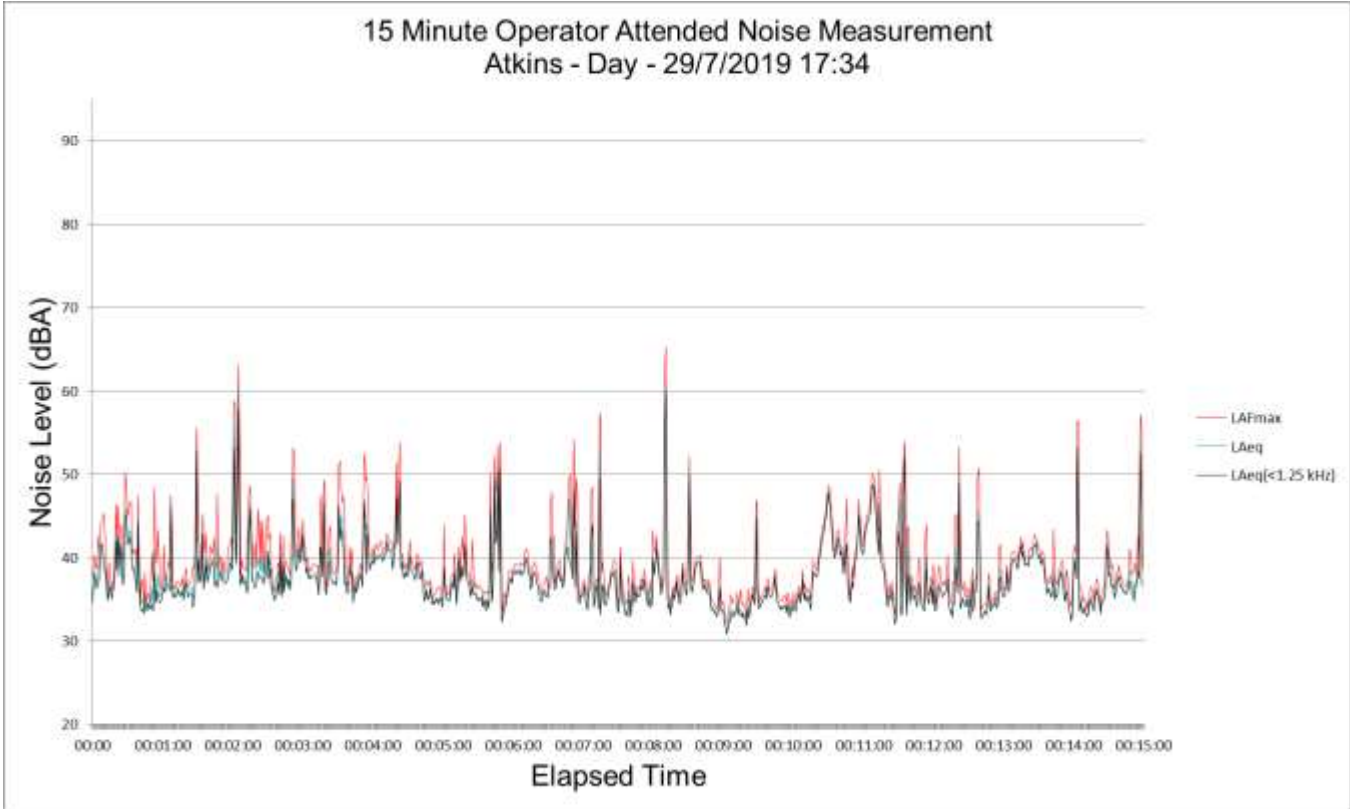


Figure B2 – Evening Period – ‘Atkins’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

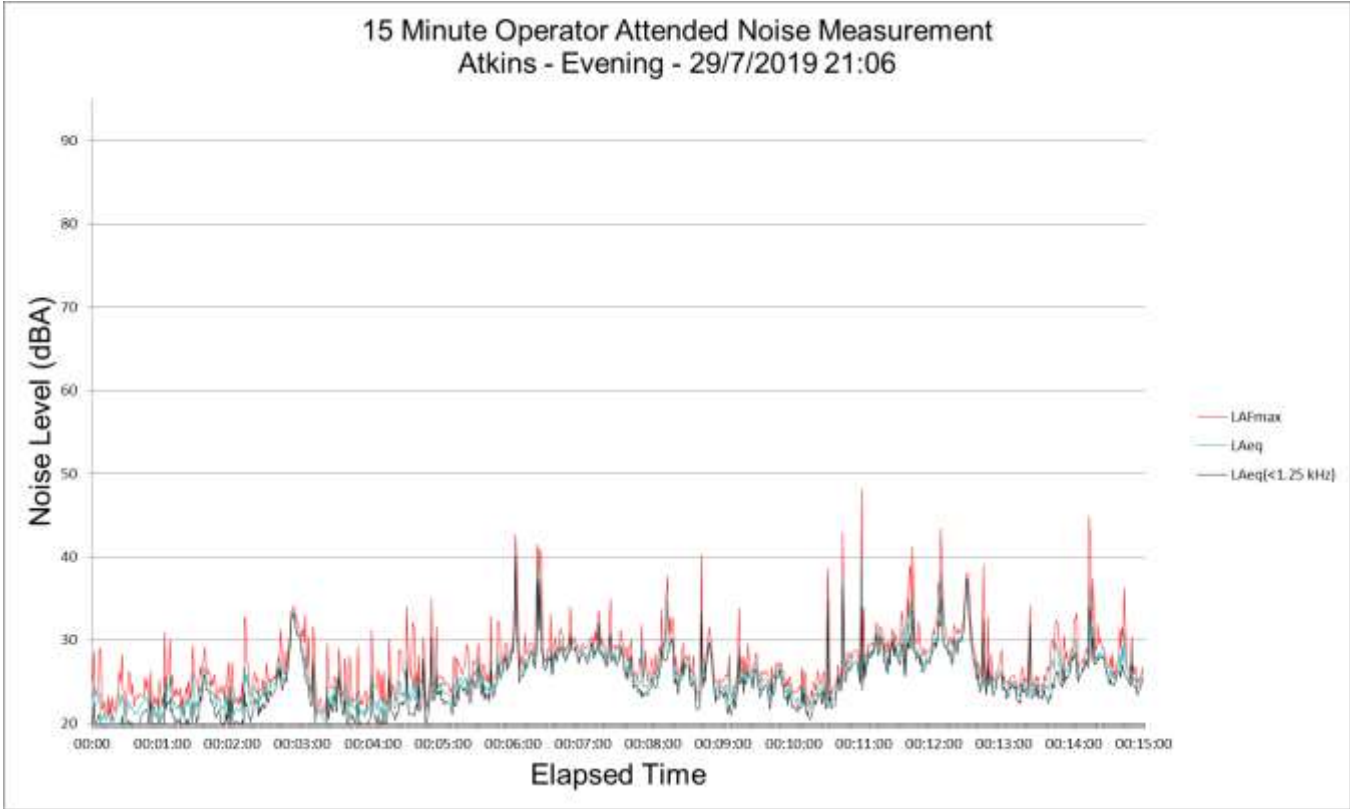


Figure B3 – Night Period – ‘Atkins’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

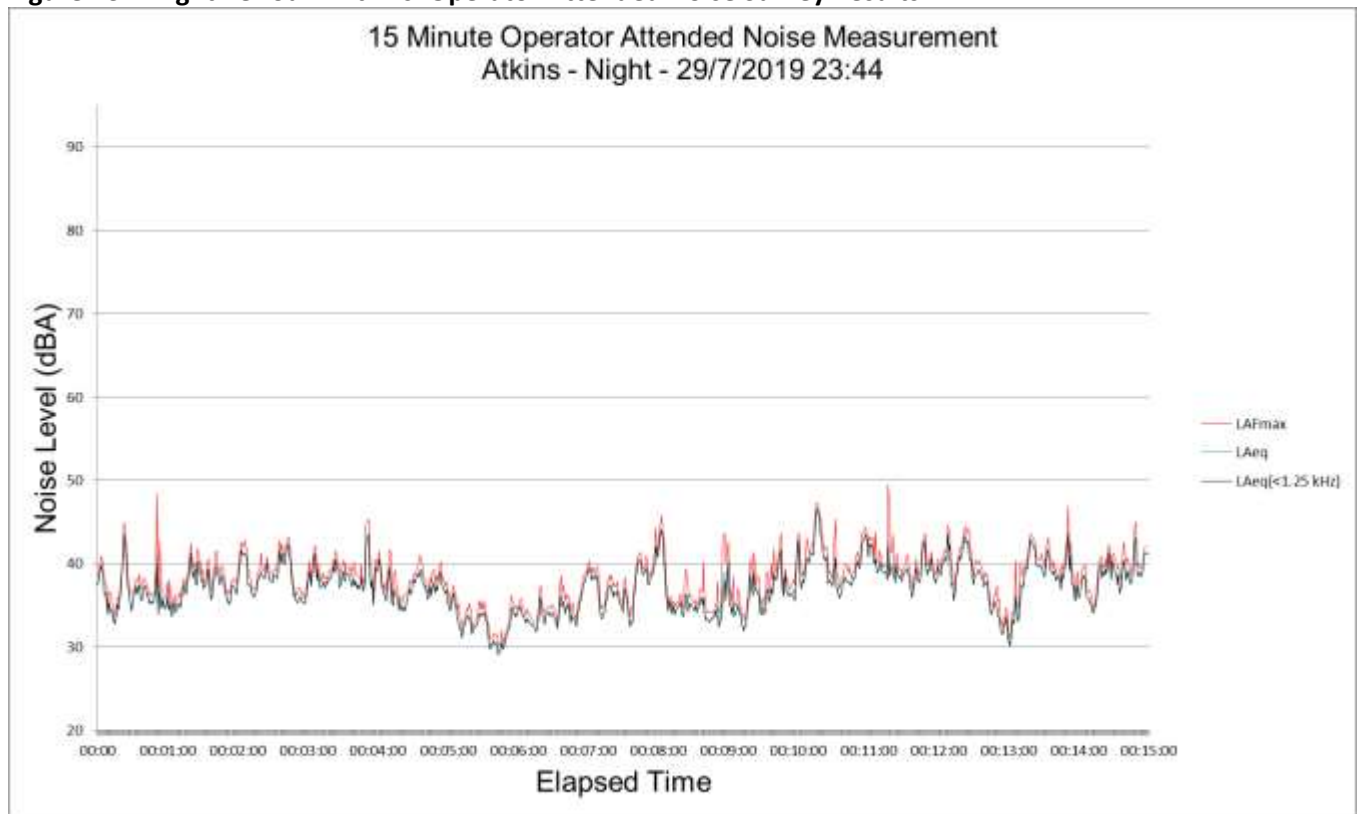


Figure B4 – Day Period – ‘Clarke’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

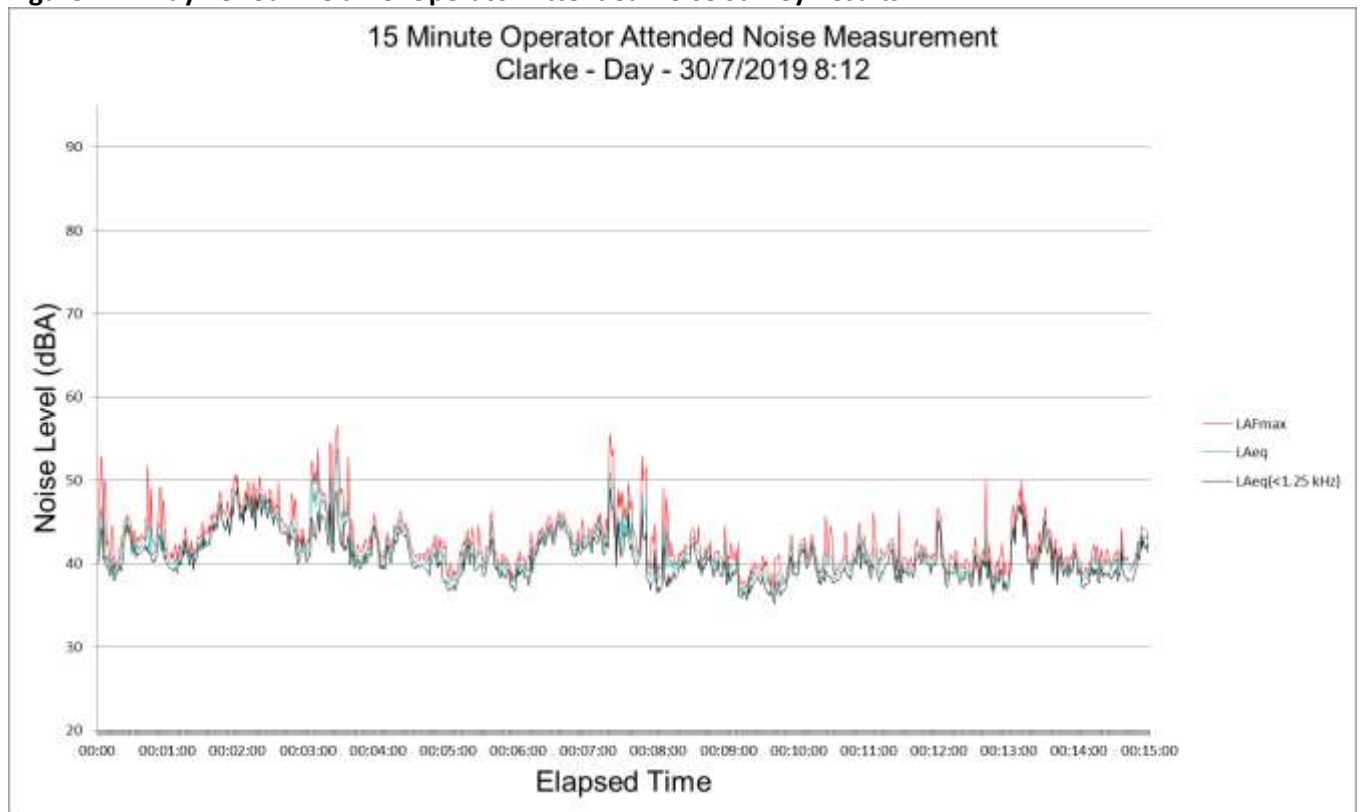


Figure B5 – Evening Period – ‘Clarke’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

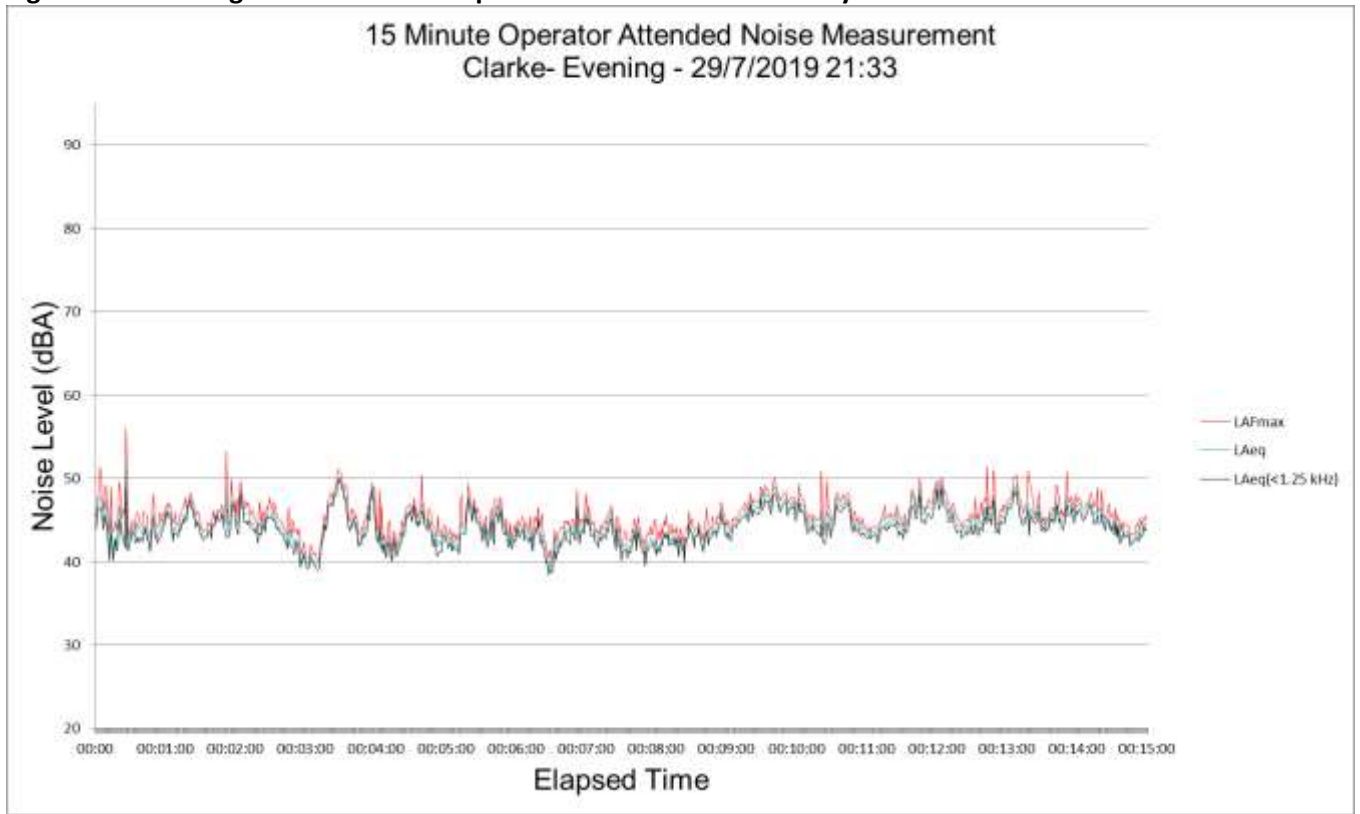


Figure B6 – Night Period – ‘Clarke’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

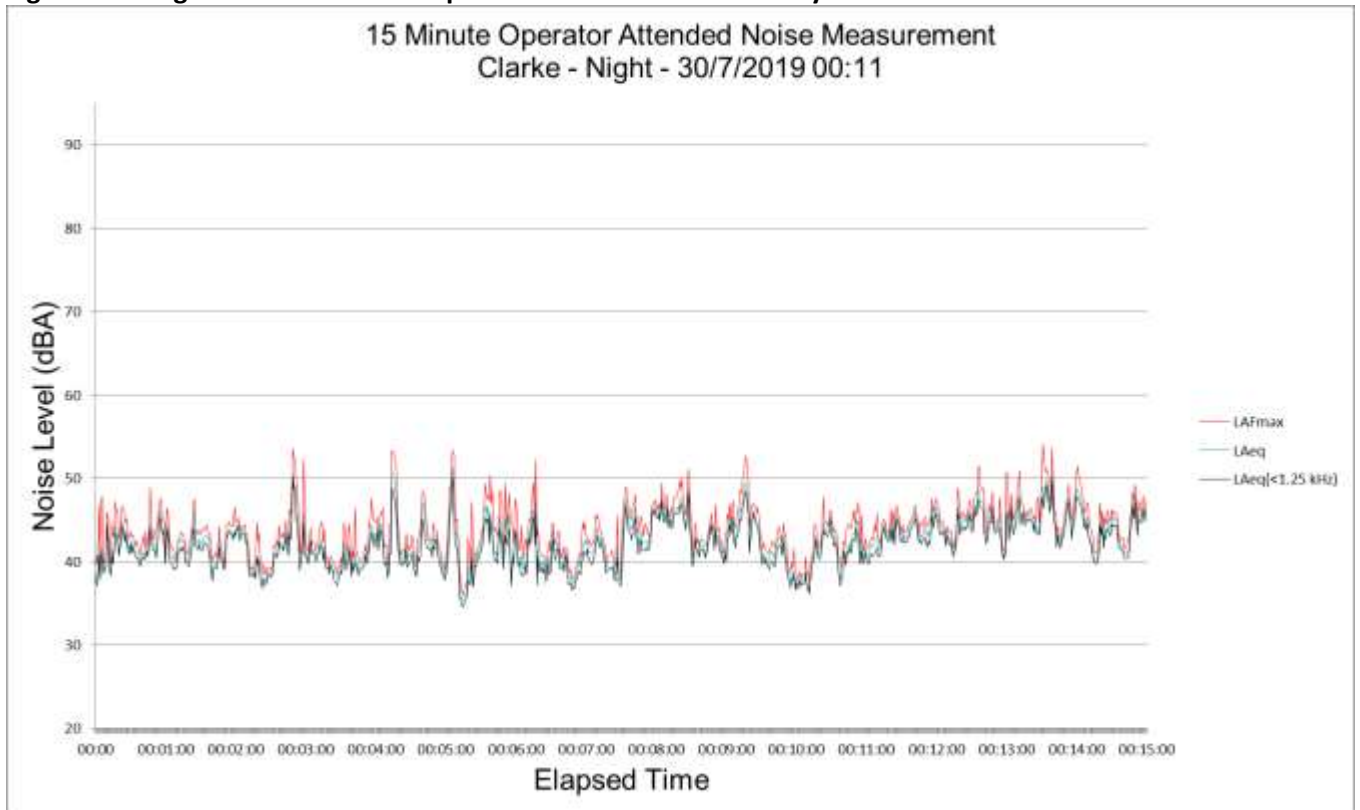


Figure B7 – Day Period – ‘Hall’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

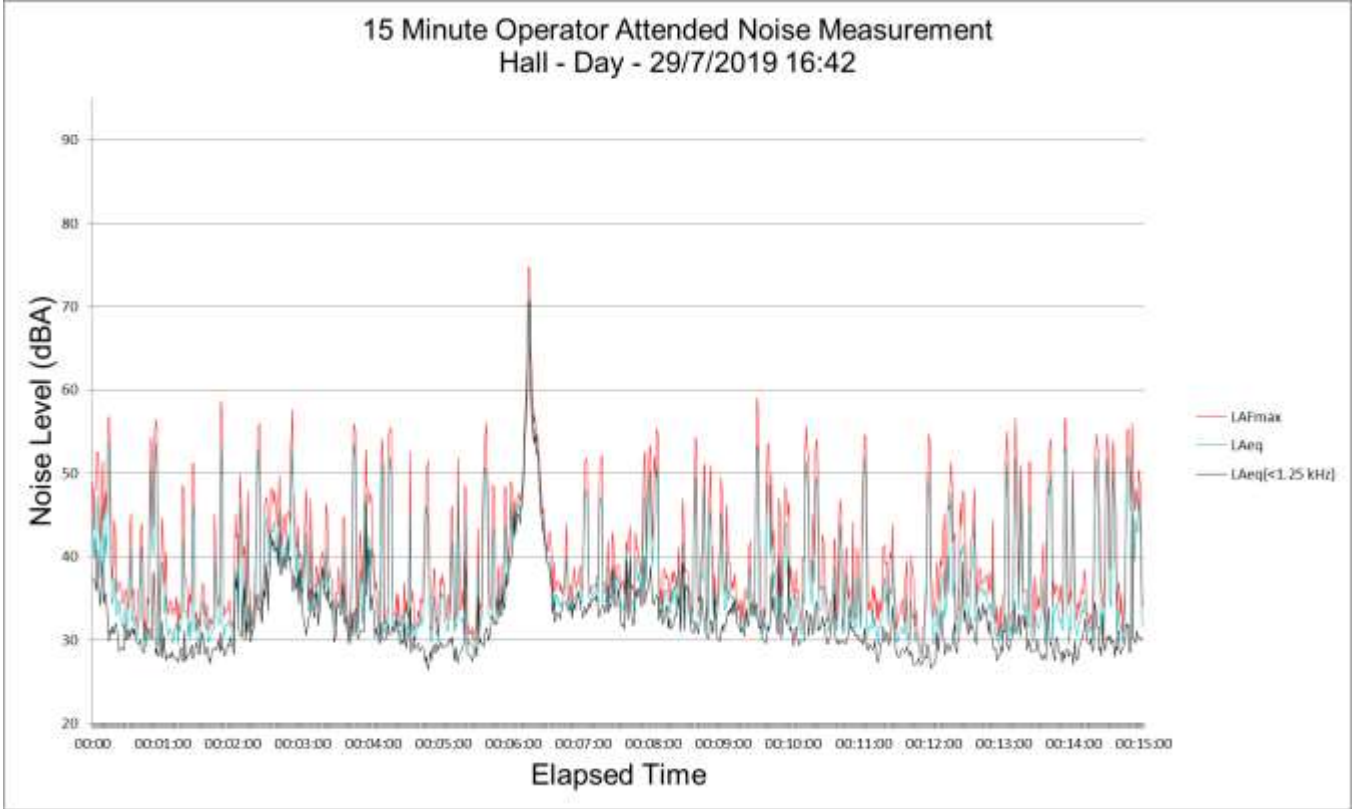


Figure B8 – Evening Period – ‘Hall’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

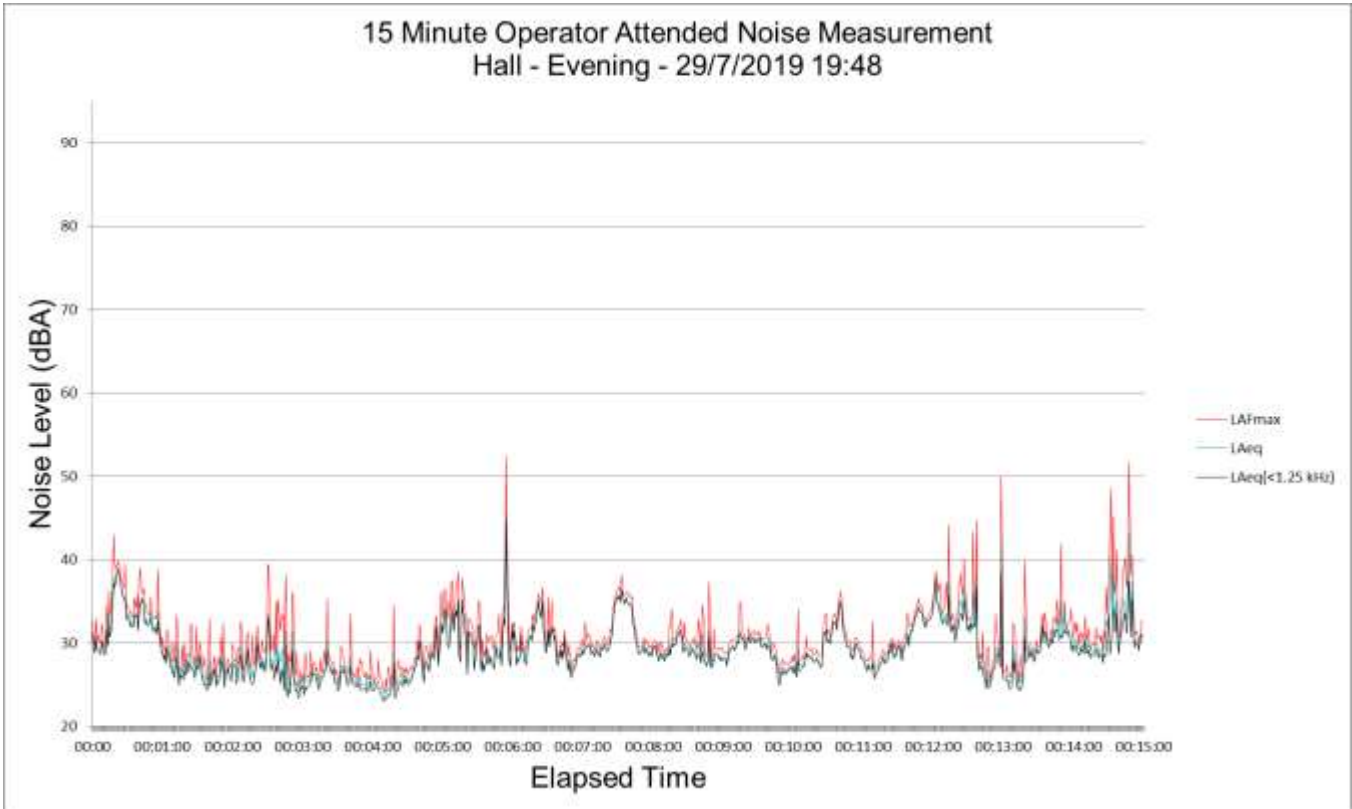


Figure B9 – Night Period – ‘Hall’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

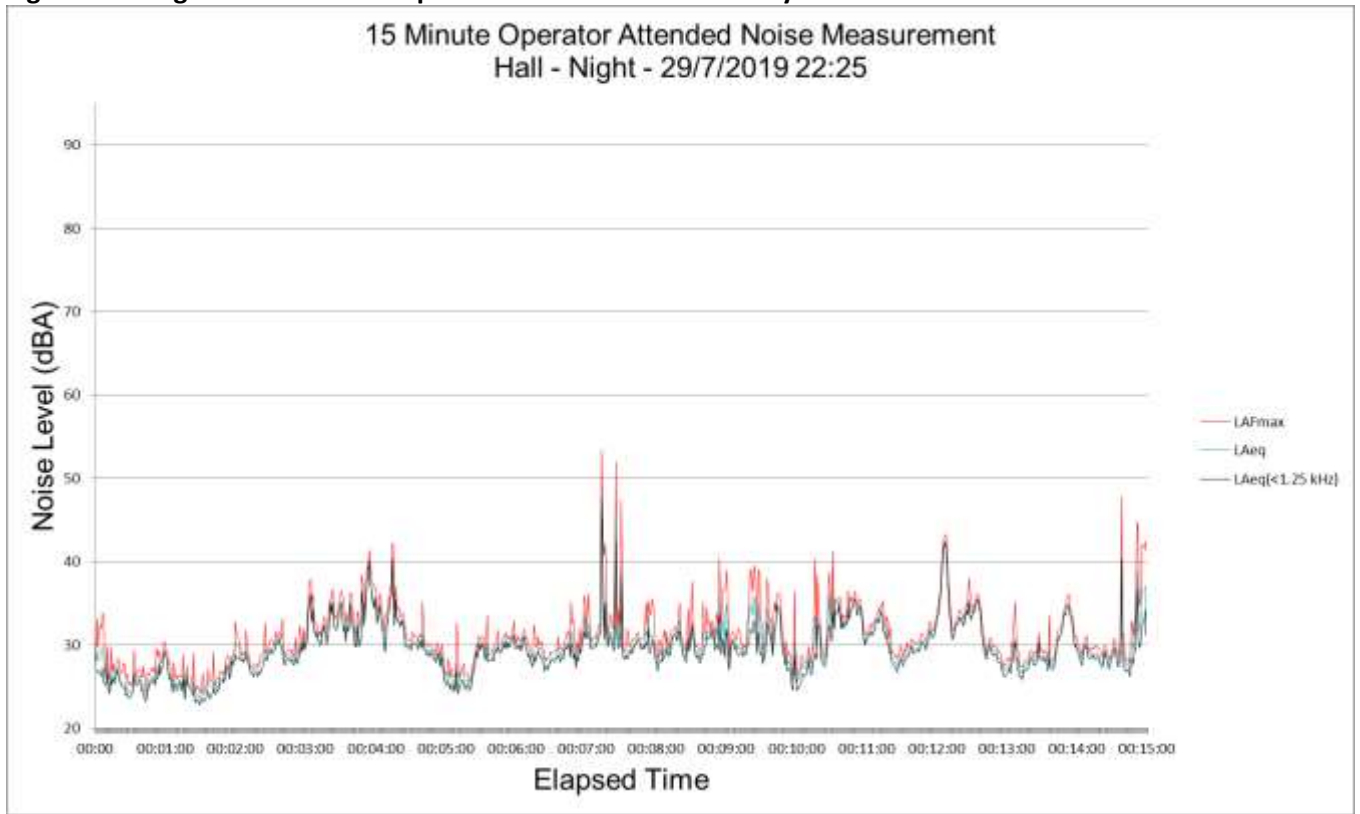


Figure B10 – Day Period – ‘Lowrey’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

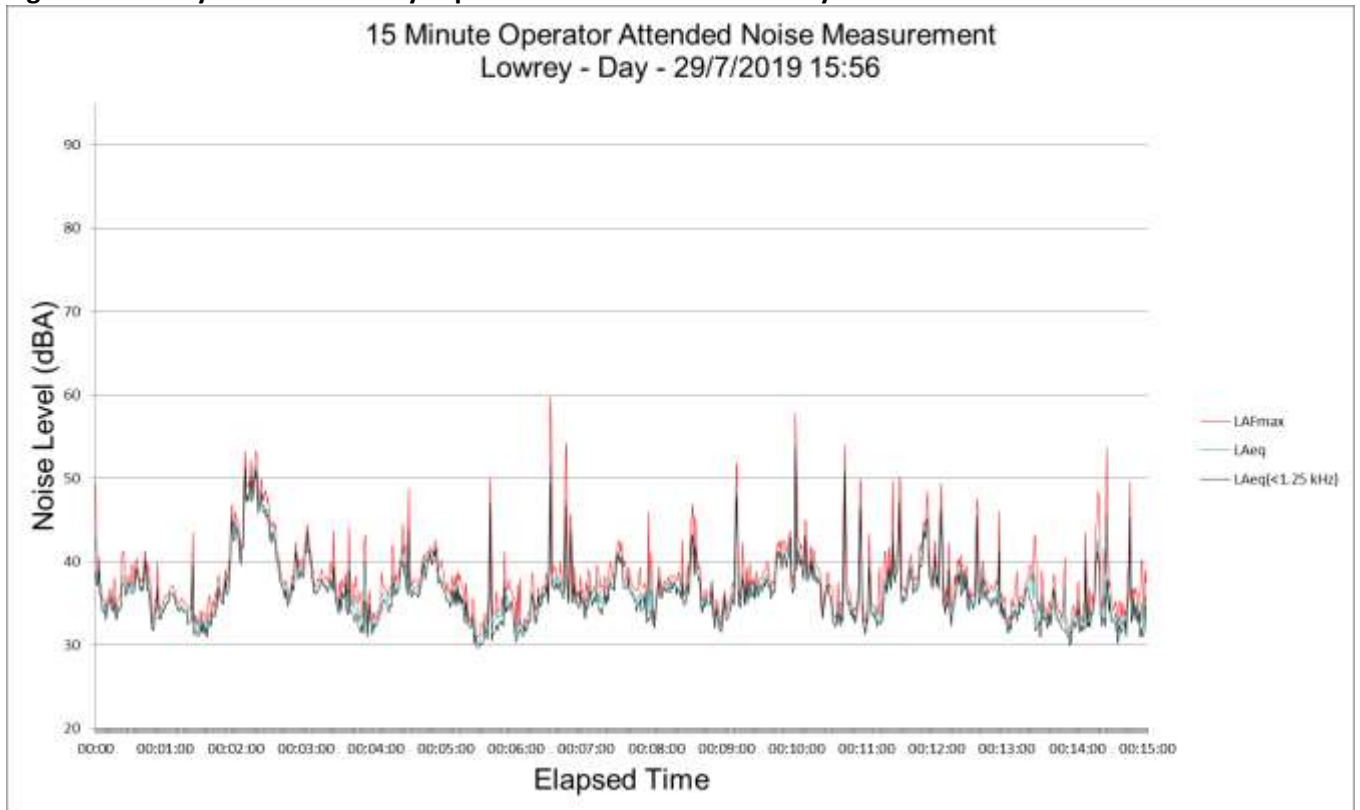


Figure B11 – Evening Period – ‘Lowrey’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

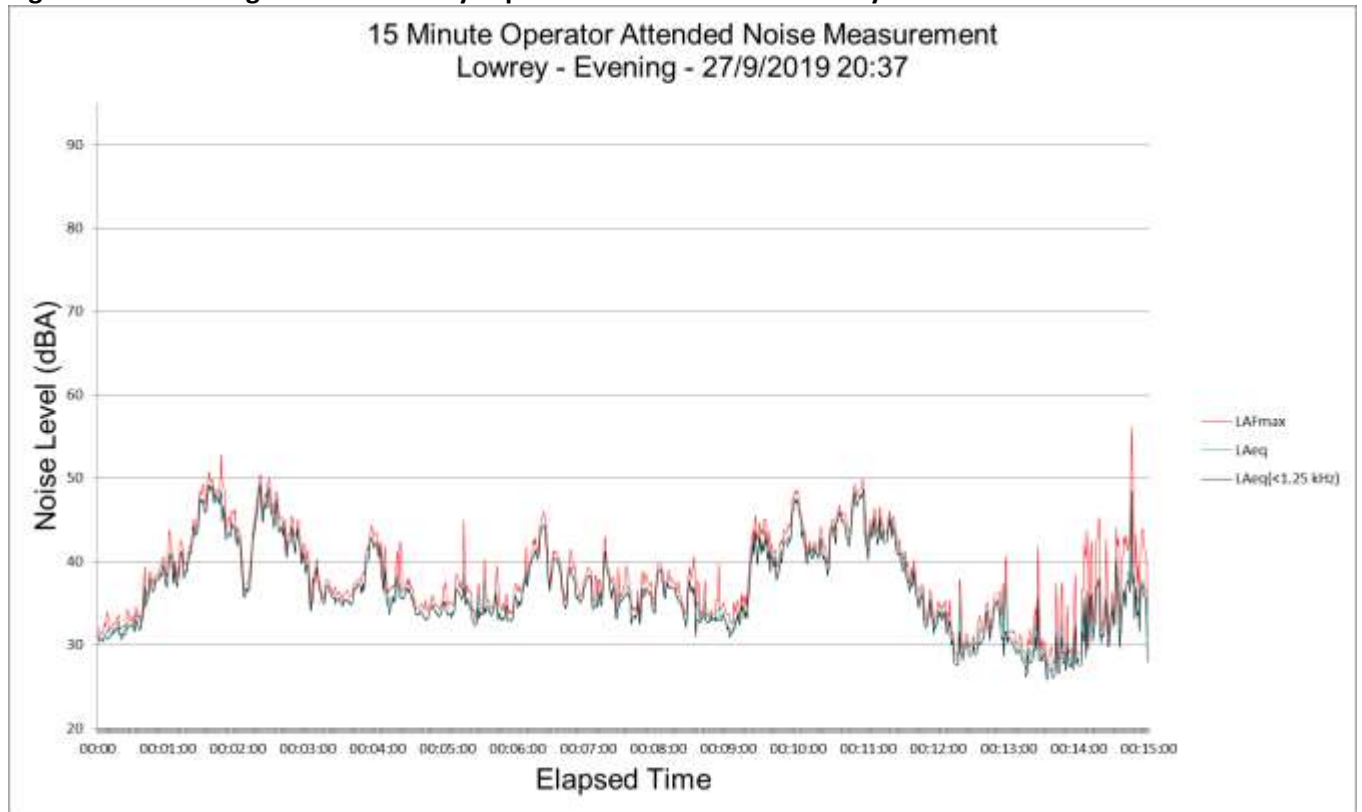


Figure B12 – Night Period – ‘Lowrey’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

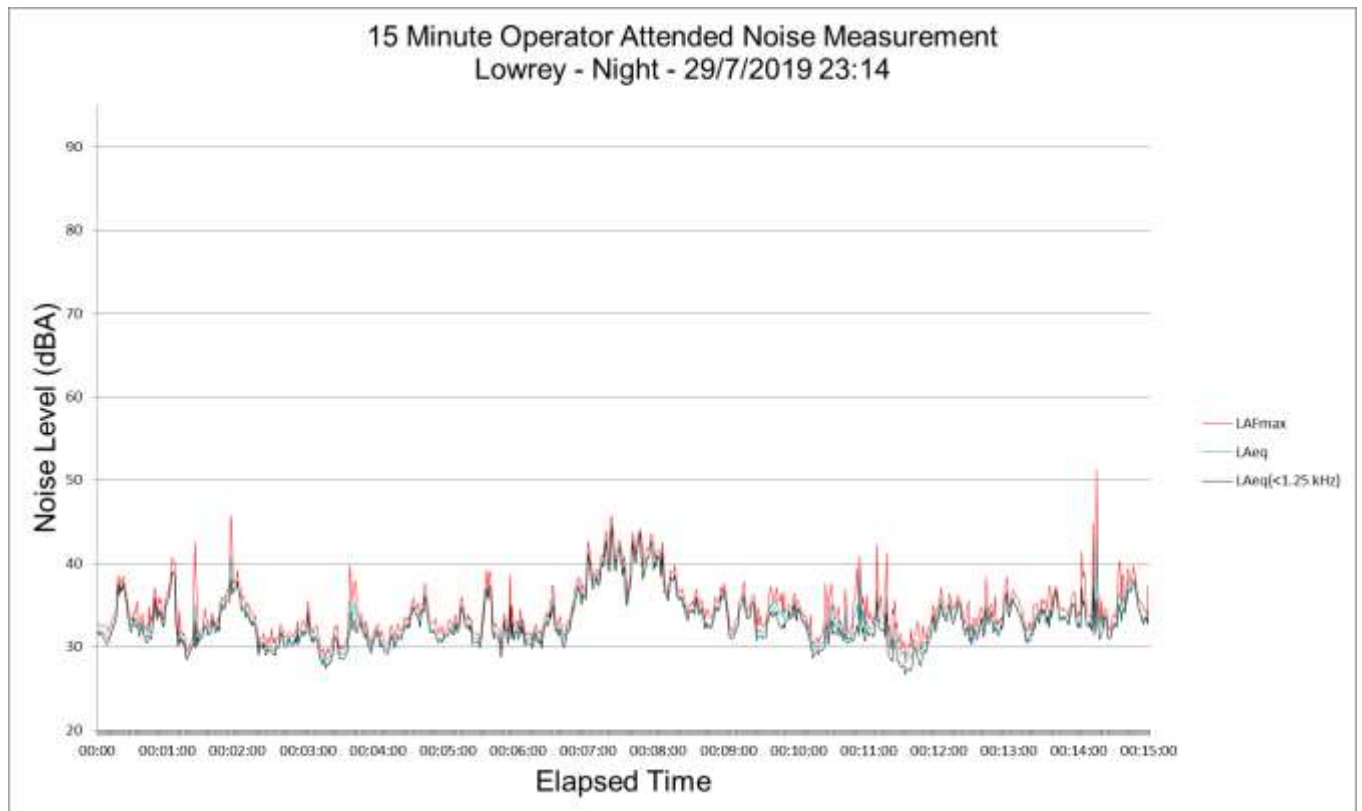


Figure B13 – Day Period – ‘Pryce Jones’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

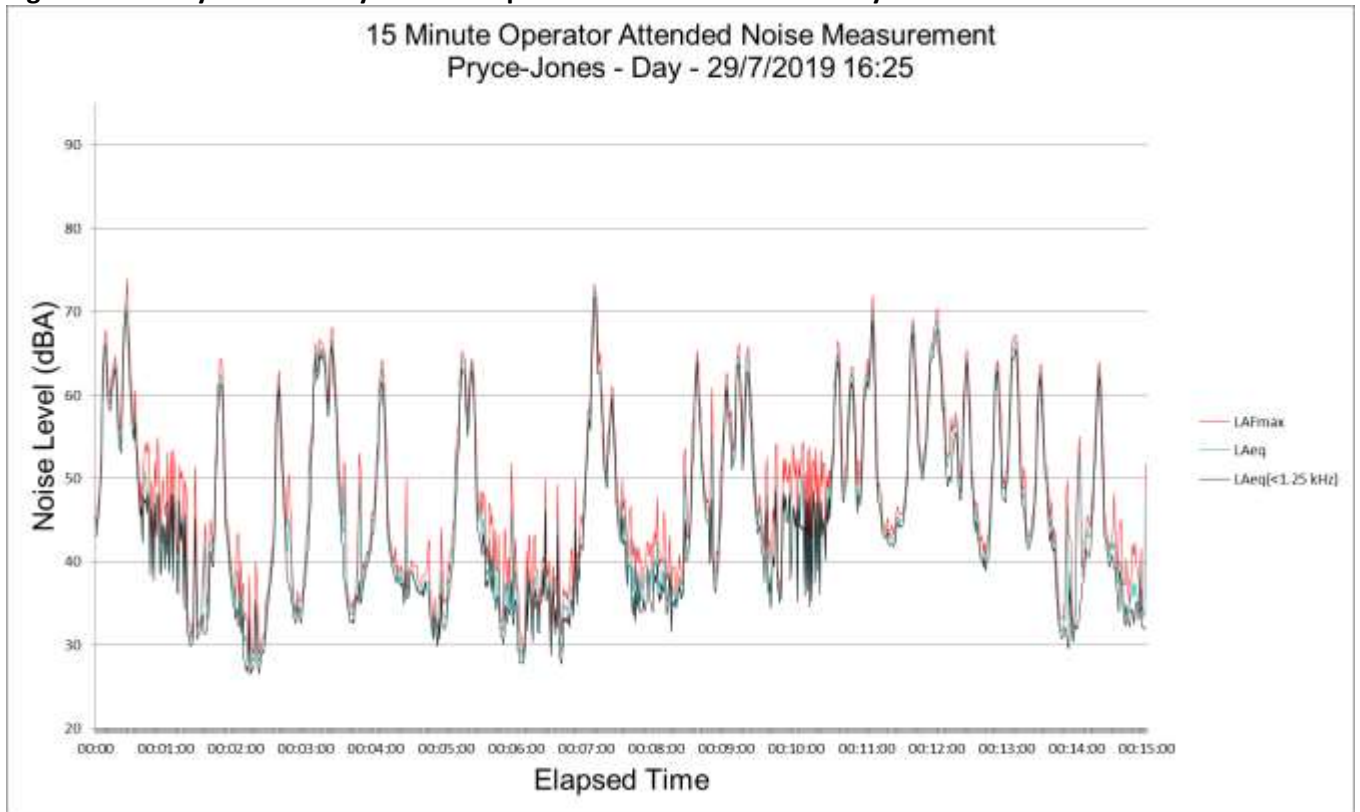


Figure B14 – Evening Period – ‘Pryce Jones’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

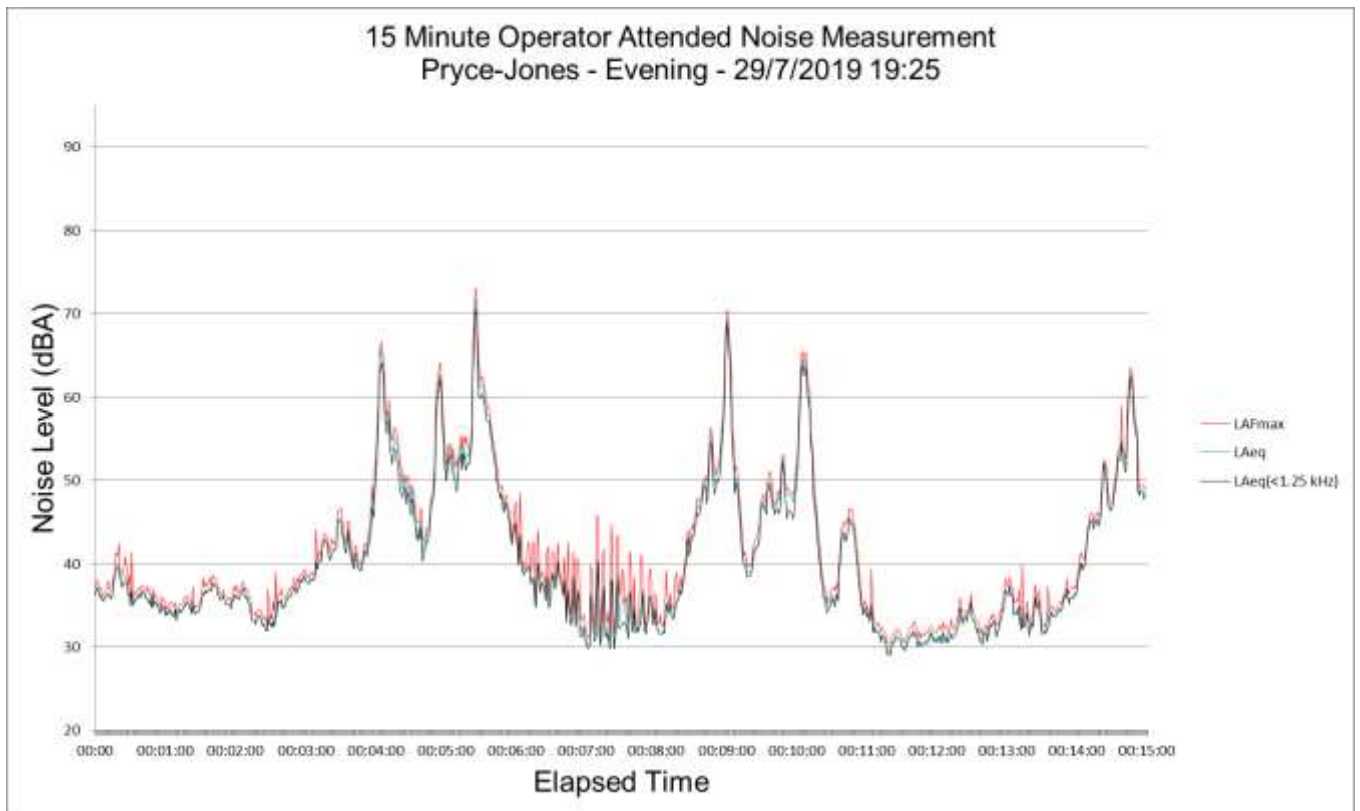


Figure B15 – Night Period – ‘Pryce Jones’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

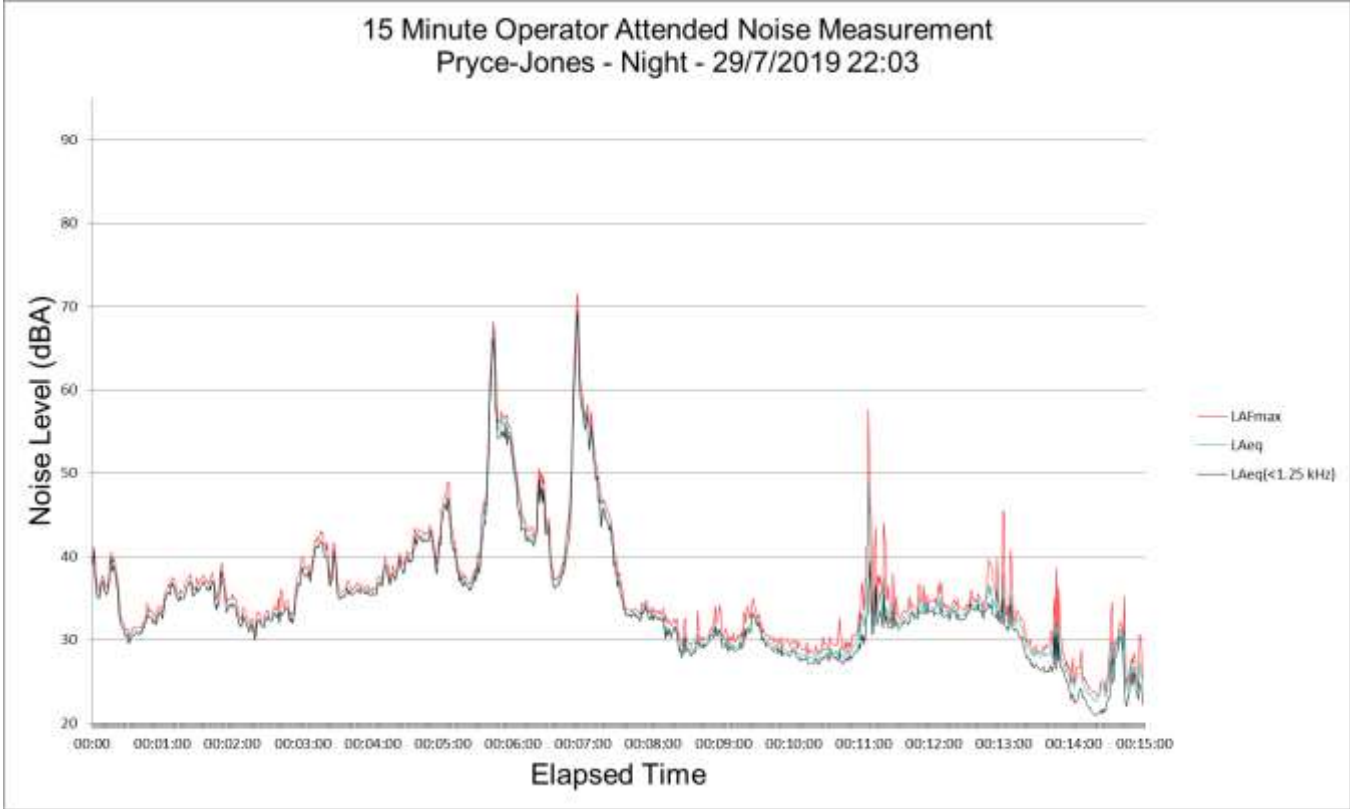


Figure B16 – Day Period – ‘Van der Drift’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

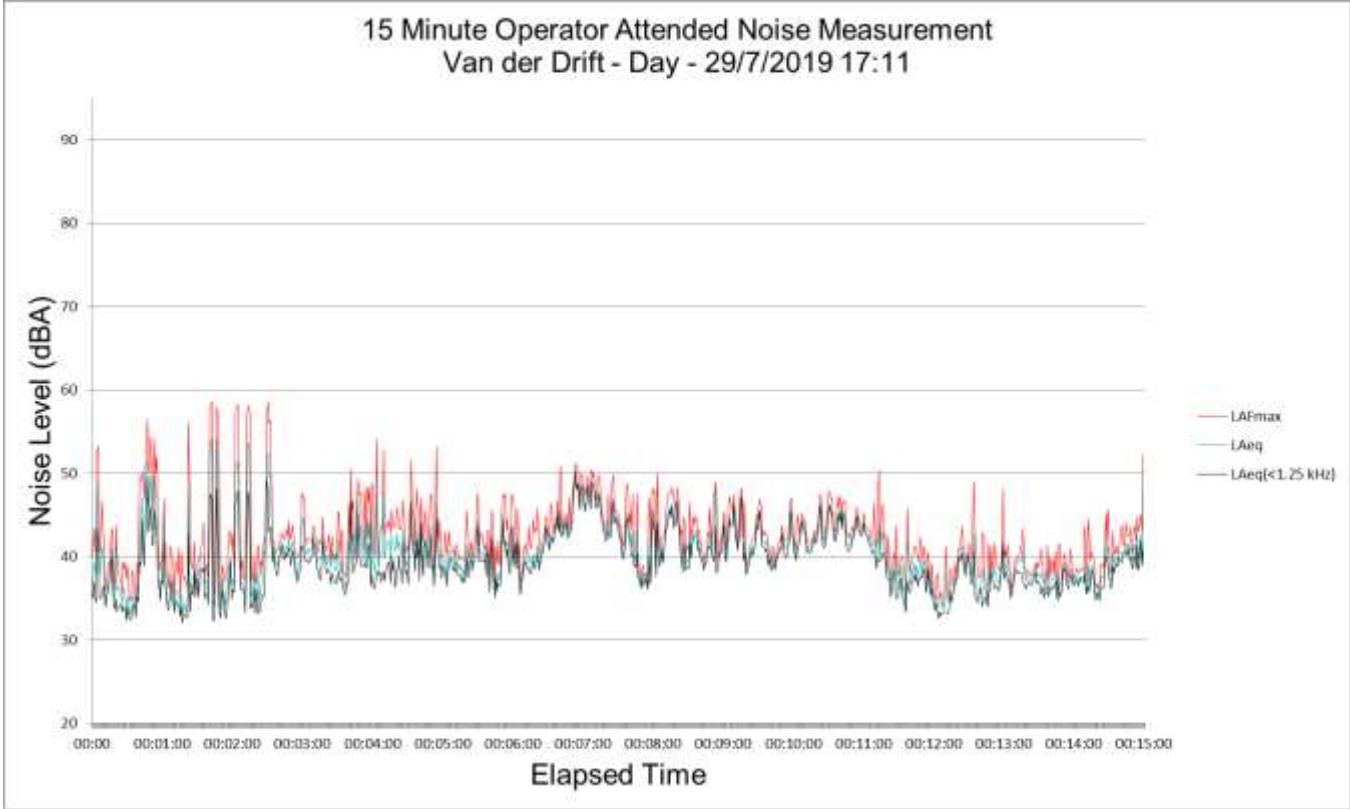


Figure B17 – Evening Period – ‘Van der Drift’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results

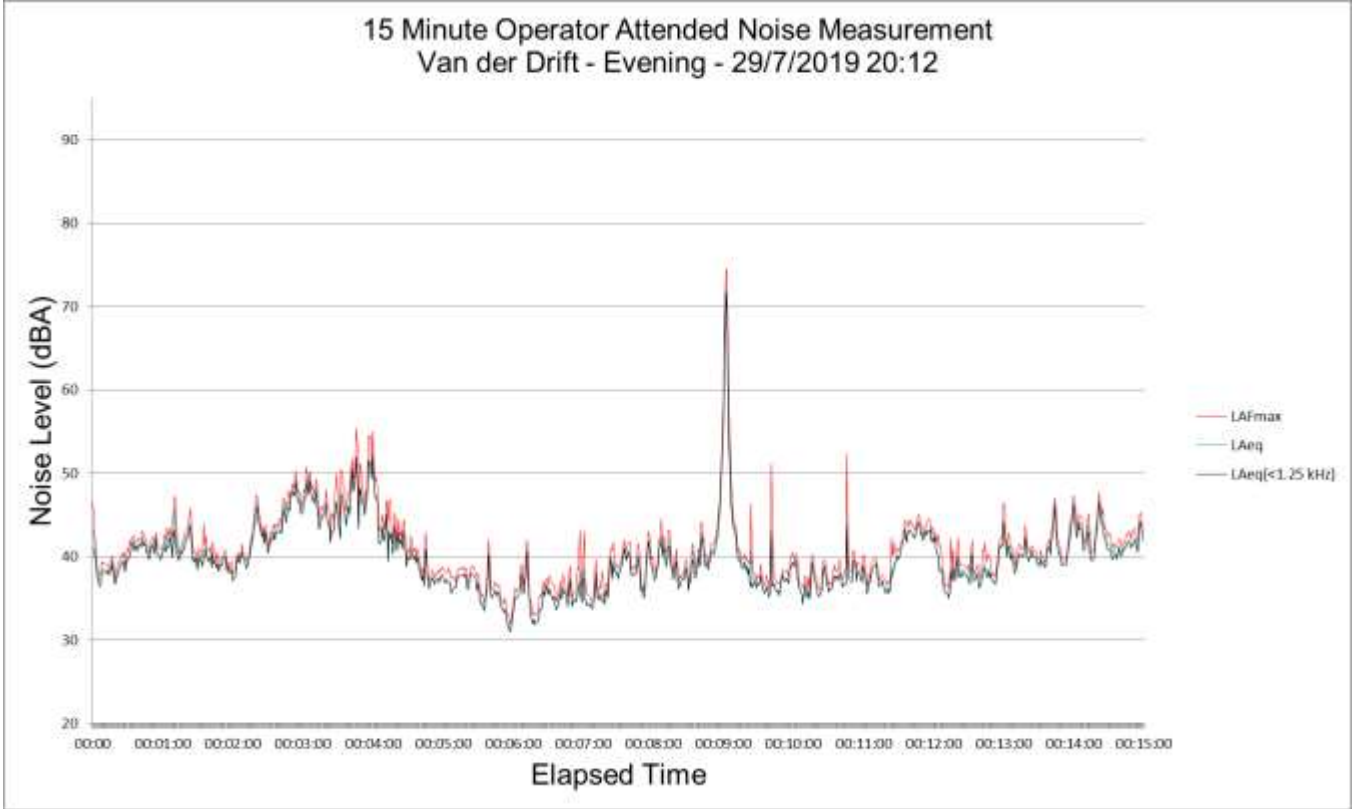
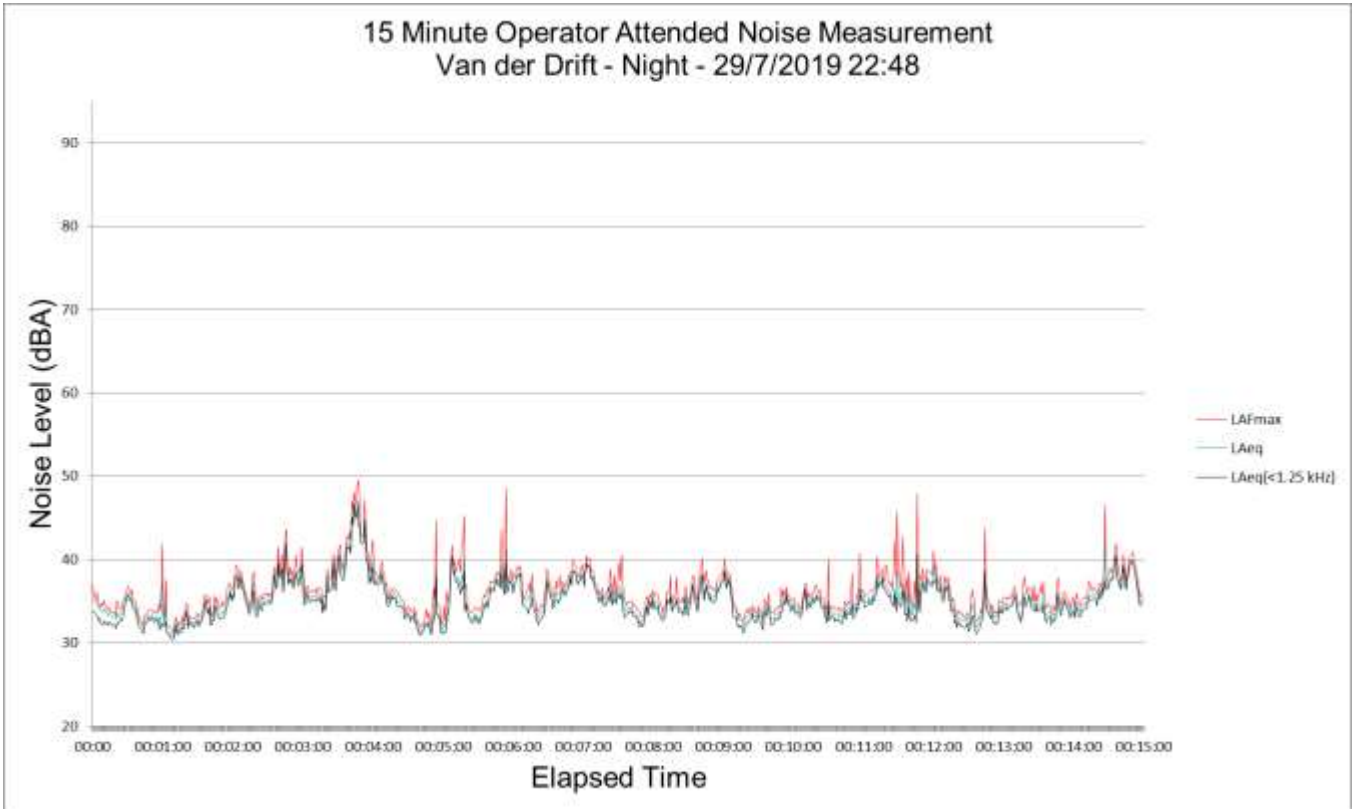


Figure B18 – Night Period – ‘Van der Drift’ Operator Attended Noise Survey Results



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