



LAHA Procurement

Glebe Mid-rise Development
31 Cowper Street and 2A-2D Wentworth Park Road,
Glebe

Noise Impact Assessment

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1 Introduction

White Noise Acoustics has been engaged to undertake the Noise Impact Assessment of the proposed Glebe mid-rise development located at 31 Cowper Street and 2A-2D Wentworth Park Road Glebe.

The proposed project is expected to include the following:

1. Up to 3 basement levels.
2. An eight-story building to include residential dwellings including approximately 85 units.
3. A roof top communal garden.

This assessment includes the acoustic investigation into the potential for noise impacts from the operation of the completed project as well as potential noise impacts from existing noise sources within the vicinity of the site which predominantly includes traffic noise from surrounding roadways.

1.1 Development Description

The site is located to the southern side of Wentworth Park Road with Cowper Street to the east, Mitchell Lane E to the west and Wentworth Street to the south. The surrounding receivers to the site include existing residential dwellings.

The site location is detailed in Figure 1 below.

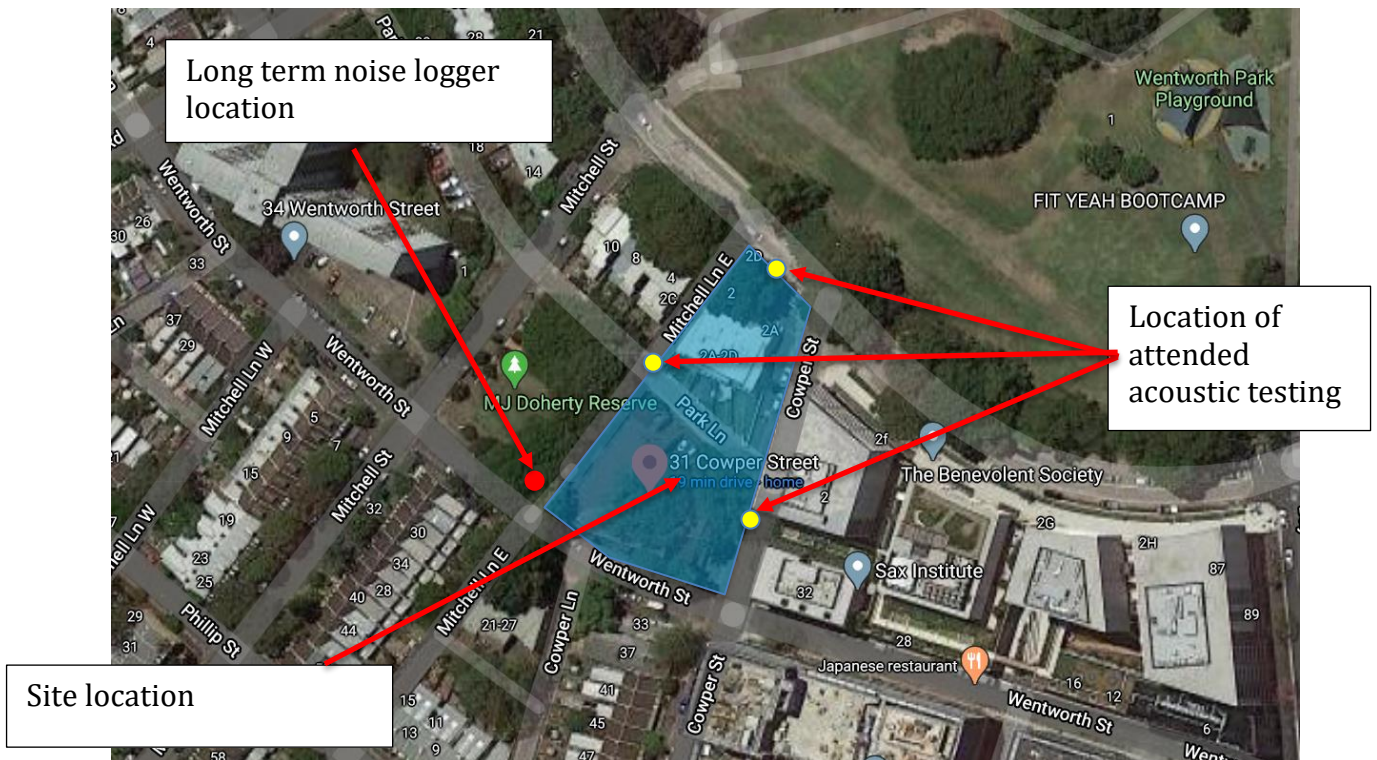


Figure 1 – Glebe Mid-rise Development Site Location

2 Proposed Development

The proposed project is located at 31 Cowper Street and 2A-2D Wentworth Park Road, and is located within the City of Sydney Council area. The proposed development will include the following:

1. Up to 3 basement levels.
2. An eight-story building to include residential dwellings including approximately 85 units.
3. A roof top communal garden.

The site is located on roadways which are not defined as a busy road carrying over 20,000 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) number as defined in Map 16 of the RTA's *Traffic Volume Maps for Noise Assessment for Buildings on Land Adjacent to Busy Roads*.

See the Figure below which includes the site location included on Map 16 as detailed above.

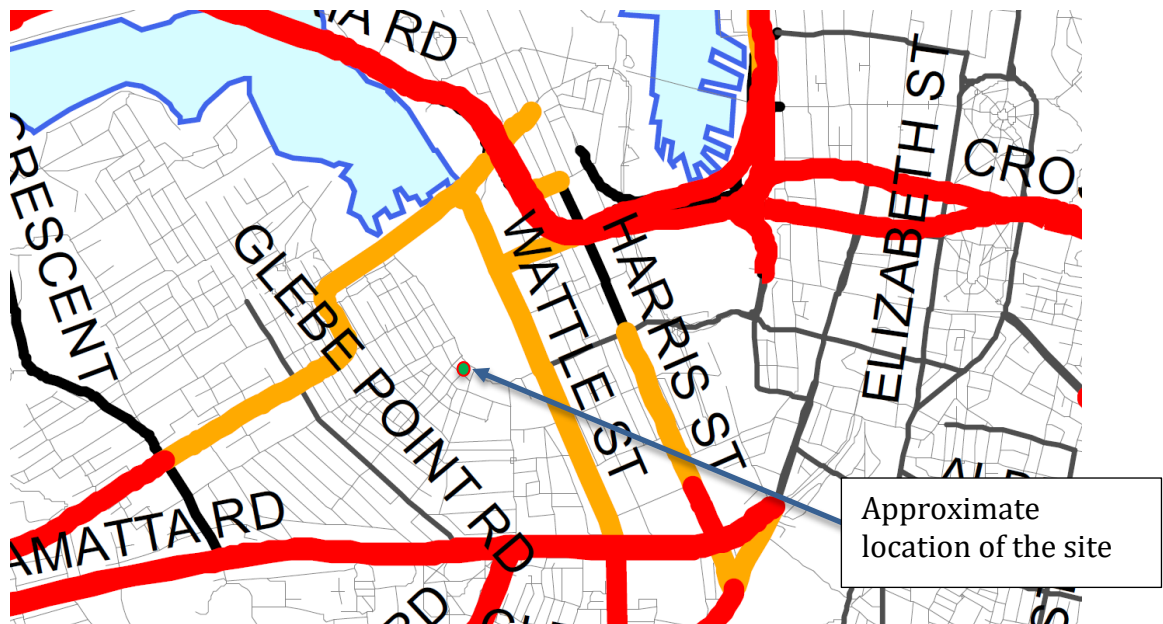


Figure 2 – Site Location of Map 16 of the RTA's *Traffic Volume Maps for Noise Assessment for Buildings on Land Adjacent to Busy Roads*

3 Existing Acoustic Environment

The site is located to the southern side of Wentworth Park Road in an areas which would be classified as a *Suburban* area using the EPA *Noise Policy for Industry* classification. The exiting noise levels at the site are predominantly as a result from traffic noise within the vicinity of the site. Existing receivers within the vicinity of the site include residential dwellings.

As part of this assessment an acoustic survey of the existing acoustic environment at the site was undertaken. The survey included attended noise level measurements at the site, during various times of the day on the 23rd March 2020 as well as long term unattended noise logging which was undertaken between the 18th and 26th March 2020. During the testing periods all periods of inclement weather periods have been excluded from the assessment.

Noise logging was undertaken using a Rion NL-42EX type noise monitor with serial number 00410151 and calibration with calibration number C19279. The noise logger was located on the ground level of the open area as detailed in Figure 1 above. The logger was located in a representative locations to obtain representative background noise levels including broadband and 1/1 octave noise levels. The logger was positioned such that it did not include façade corrects.

Attended noise level testing was conducted using a Bruel and Kjaer 2236C type meter. The meter was calibrated before and after testing and no significant drift was recorded.

3.1 Noise Survey Results

The attended and unattended noise locations represent locations such that suitable noise levels for the assessment of background noise levels ($L_{90(t)}$) as well as the impact from traffic movements ($Leq(t)$) can be assessed. The results of the acoustic survey are detailed in the tables below which have been used as the basis of this assessment.

Table 1 – Results of the Attended Noise Survey at the Site

Measurement Location	Time of Measurement	$L_{Aeq, 15min}$ dB(A)	$L_{A90, 15min}$ dB(A)	Comments
Attended noise measurement location, Wentworth Park Road	2.30pm to 2.45pm	59	52	Noise level at the site dominated by vehicle movements on surrounding roadways
Attended noise measurement location, Cowper Street	3.50pm to 4.05pm	56	50	
Attended noise measurement location, Mitchell Lane East	4.10pm to 4.25pm	54	48	

Table 2 – Results of the Noise Logging at the Site

Measurement Location	Time of Measurement	Maximum Repeatable L_{Aeq} (worst 1 hour) dB(A)	Representable Background noise Level (RBL) $L_{A90, 15min}$ dB(A)
Noise logger location, see figure 1 above	Day	68	51
	Evening	65	40
	Night	64	36

Note: Noise logging results based on the logging undertaken as part of this assessment including the noise logger location detailed in this section of the report

The measured background noise level spectrum includes the recorded noise levels at the site based on the minimum noise logging results. The noise logger located on the site included a logger set to record 1/1 octave noise levels. The representative spectrum background noise levels are detailed in the table below.

Table 3 – Representative Background Noise Spectrum

Measurement Location	Time of Measurement	Frequency (Hz)									dB(A)
		31.5	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Glebe Mid-rise site	Day	57	57	53	51	47	47	42	35	24	51
	Evening	46	45	42	40	39	35	30	24	21	40
	Night	41	41	39	36	34	31	27	21	19	36

Note: Noise logging results based on the logging undertaken as part of this assessment including the 1/1 octave noise results based on the noise logger location detailed in this section of the report.

4 Internal Noise Level Criteria

Internal noise levels within the future residential occupancies have been based on the relevant noise levels as detailed within the Australian Standard AS2107:2000 *Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors* and the City of Sydney Council requirements as detailed in *Sydney DCP 2012-December 2012 Section 4, Development Types*.

4.1 City of Sydney Council DCP

the City of Sydney Council requirements as detailed in *Sydney DCP 2012-December 2012 Section 4, Development Types*, includes the following requirements for internal noise levels from environmental noise sources within Section 4.2.11.1 *Acoustic privacy* of the DCP:

(7) The repeatable maximum LAeq (1 hour) for residential buildings and serviced apartments must not exceed the following levels:

(a) for closed windows and doors:

(i) 35dB for bedrooms (10pm-7am); and

(ii) 45dB for main living areas (24 hours).

(b) for open windows and doors:

(i) 45dB for bedrooms (10pm-7am); and

(ii) 55dB for main living areas (24 hours).

(8) Where natural ventilation of a room cannot be achieved, the repeatable maximum LAeq (1hour) level in a dwelling when doors and windows are shut and air conditioning is operating must not exceed:

(a) 38dB for bedrooms (10pm-7am); and

(b) 48dB for main living areas (24 hours).

(9) These levels are to include the combined measured level of noise from both external sources and the ventilation system operating normally.

4.2 Australian Standard AS2107:2016

The Australian Standard AS2107:2000 *Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors* includes recommended internal noise levels for residential dwellings in inner city areas which included the table below.

Table 4 - Recommended Design Sound Levels AS2107:2016 for Inner City Areas

Type of Occupancy/Activity	Design sound level maximum (L _{Aeq,t})
Apartment common areas (e.g. foyer, lift lobby)	45-50
Living areas	35-45
Sleeping areas (night time)	35-40
Working Areas	35-45
Toilets/Washrooms	45-55

4.3 Project Internal Noise Level Criteria

Based on the requirements of the standards detailed in the sections above the relevant internal noise level criteria is detailed in the table below.

Table 5 – Resulting Project Internal Noise Level Criteria

Type of Occupancy/Activity	Governing Standard	Design sound level maximum
Common areas (e.g. foyer, lift lobby)	AS2107:2016	50 L _{Aeq} 15 hour
Living areas	AS2107:2016	45 L _{Aeq} 24 hour
	City of Sydney Council	45 L _{Aeq} (worst 1 hour)
Sleeping areas (night time)	AS2107:2016	40 L _{Aeq} 9 hour ¹
	City of Sydney Council	35 L _{Aeq} (worst 1 hour) ¹
Toilets	AS2107:2016	55 L _{Aeq} 15 hour
<i>Note 1: The relevant time period for bedrooms include the period of 10pm to 7am</i>		

5 Environmental Noise Intrusion Assessment

This section of the report details the assessment of environmental noise intrusion into the proposed development and the recommended acoustic treatments to ensure the recommended internal noise levels detailed in the Sections above are achieved.

Internal noise levels within the future areas of the development will result from the noise intrusion into the building through the external façade including glass, masonry and other façade elements. Typically, the acoustic performance of building elements including the relatively light weight elements of the building façade, including glass and/or plasterboard constructions, will be the determining factors in the resulting internal noise levels.

Calculations of internal noise levels have been undertaken based on the measured traffic and environmental noise levels at the site and the characteristics of the building, including window openings, buildings constructions and the like.

5.1 External Glass Elements

The recommended acoustic constructions to the buildings external façade glass elements are detailed in the table below to ensure the recommended internal noise levels detailed above are achieved, with the façade building openings closed.

Table 6 – External Glass Acoustic Requirements

Façade Orientation	Room Type	Recommended Glass Construction	Minimum Façade Acoustic Performance ¹
All Orientations	Living Rooms	6.38mm laminated	Rw 30
	Bedrooms	10.38mm laminated	Rw 35
	Wet areas	6mm Float/toughened	Rw 28
All Orientations	Common area	6.38mm laminated	Rw 30

Note 1: *The acoustic performance of the external façade includes the installed glazing and frame including (but not limited to) the façade systems seals and frame. All external glazing systems are required to be installed using acoustic bulb seals.*

The recommended glass constructions detailed in the table above include those required to ensure the acoustic requirements of the project are achieved. Thicker glazing may be required to achieve other project requirements such as structural, thermal, safety or other requirements and is to be advised by others.

5.2 External Building Elements

The proposed external building elements including masonry or concrete external walls and roof are acoustically acceptable without additional acoustic treatment.

Any light weight external plasterboard walls should be constructed from a construction with a minimum acoustic performance of Rw 50.

5.3 External Roof

The required external roof and ceiling constructions for the project are required to include the following:

1. Concrete external roof construction – no additional treatments required;
OR
2. Metal deck roof construction – internal plasterboard to include:
 - i. Residential areas- 2x13mm standard plasterboard, with a 75mm thick 14kg/m³ insulation above the ceiling.

5.4 External Opening and Penetrations

All openings and penetrations are required to be acoustically treated such that the performance of the building construction is not compromised. This may require lining of duct work behind mechanical service openings/grills, treatments to ventilation opening and the like.

6 External Noise Emission Assessment

This section of the report details the relevant noise level criteria for noise emissions generated on the site once completed.

The relevant authority which provides the required noise level criteria for noise levels generated on the site includes the NSW Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI) and the City of Sydney Council DCP.

6.1 NSW Environmental Protection Authority, Noise Policy for Industry

The NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI), previously Industrial Noise Policy, details noise criteria for the control of noise generated from the operation of developments and the potential for impact on surrounding receivers.

The NPfI includes both intrusive and amenity criteria which are summarised below.

1. Intrusive noise level criteria, The NPfI states the following:

'The intrusiveness of an industrial noise source may generally be considered acceptable if the level of noise from the source (represented by the LAeq descriptor), measured over a 15minute period, does not exceed the background noise level by more than 5 dB when beyond a minimum threshold. This intrusiveness noise level seeks to limit the degree of change a new noise source introduces to an existing environment.'

2. Amenity noise level criteria, The NPfI states the following:

'To limit continuing increases in noise levels from application of the intrusiveness level alone, the ambient noise level within an area from all industrial noise sources combined should remain below the recommended amenity noise levels specified in Table 2.2 where feasible and reasonable. The recommended amenity noise levels will protect against noise impacts such as speech interference, community annoyance and some sleep disturbance.'

Project amenity noise level for industrial developments = recommended amenity noise level (Table 2.2) minus 5 dB(A)

Where the resultant project amenity noise level is 10 dB or more lower than the existing industrial noise level. In this case the project amenity noise levels can be set at 10 dB below existing industrial noise levels if it can be demonstrated that existing industrial noise levels are unlikely to reduce over time.

The LAeq is determined over a 15-minute period for the project intrusiveness noise level and over an assessment period (day, evening and night) for the project amenity noise level. This leads to the situation where, because of the different averaging periods, the same numerical value does not necessarily represent the same amount of noise heard by a person for different time periods. To standardise the time periods for the intrusiveness and amenity noise levels, this policy assumes that the LAeq,15min will be taken to be equal to the LAeq, period + 3 decibels (dB), unless robust evidence is provided for an alternative approach for the particular project being considered.

Project amenity noise level (ANL) is urban ANL (Table 2.1) minus 5 dB(A) plus 3 dB(A) to convert from a period level to a 15-minute level (dB = decibel; dB[A] = decibel [A-weighted]; RBL = rating background noise level).

Noise level used in the assessment of noise emission from the site have been based on the noise level survey conducted at the site and detailed in this section of the report.

Consequently, the resulting noise level criteria are summarised in the table below. The criteria are nominated for the purpose of determining the operational noise limits for the operation of the site including mechanical plant associated with the development which can potentially affect noise sensitive receivers and operational noise levels from the future tenancies. For each assessment period, the lower (i.e. the more stringent) of the amenity or intrusive criteria are adopted. The calculated *Project Amenity Noise Level* includes either the Recommended Amenity Noise Level minus 5 dB(A) plus 3 dB(A) (for a 15minum period) or the measured existing Leq noise level – 10 dB if this is greater as determined by the NPfl.

The resulting project noise emission criteria is detailed in the table below, including criteria highlighted in the **bold text**.

Table 7 – External Noise Level Criteria in Accordance with the NSW NPfl

Location	Time of Day	Recommended Amenity Noise Level L_{Aeq} , dB(A) ¹	Project Amenity Noise Level, L_{Aeq} , (15 min) ⁵ (dBA)	Measured L_{A90} , 15 min (RBL) ² (dBA)	Measured L_{Aeq} , period Noise Level (dBA)	Intrusive L_{Aeq} , 15 min Criterion for New Sources (dBA)
Urban residences	Day	52	56	51	66	56
	Evening	42	53	40	63	45
	Night ⁴	37	49	36	59	41
Commercial	When in use	65	65	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: Project Amenity Noise Levels corresponding to “Suburban” areas, recommended noise levels.
Note 2: L_{A90} Background Noise or Rating Background Level including façade corrections
Note 3: Project Noise Trigger Levels are shown in bold
Note 4: Noise from the operation of residential condensers are to be inaudible within a neighbouring residential premises during night time hours
Note 5: Project amenity noise levels based in the measured L_{Aeq} existing noise levels minus 10 dB

1. Project amenity noise level (ANL) is urban ANL (Table 2.1) minus 5 dB(A) plus 3 dB(A) to convert from a period level to a 15-minute level (dB = decibel; dB[A] = decibel [A-weighted]; RBL = rating background noise level).
2. The L_{Aeq} is determined over a 15-minute period for the project intrusiveness noise level and over an assessment period (day, evening and night) for the project amenity noise level. This leads to the situation where, because of the different averaging periods, the same numerical value does not necessarily represent the same amount of noise heard by a person for different time periods. To standardise the time periods for the intrusiveness and amenity noise levels, this policy assumes that the $L_{Aeq,15min}$ will be taken to be equal to the $L_{Aeq, period} + 3$ decibels (dB), unless robust evidence is provided for an alternative approach for the particular project being considered.

6.2 City of Sydney Council

The City of Sydney Council *General* noise emissions criteria includes the following:

(1) NOISE - GENERAL

- (a) The emission of noise associated with the use of the premises including the cumulative operation of any mechanical plant and equipment, and air conditioning shall comply with the following:
- (i) The $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ minute}}$ noise level emitted from the use must not exceed the project specific noise level for that receiver as determined in accordance with the *NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy*. Noise must be measured in accordance with the Industrial Noise Policy and relevant requirements of Australian Standard AS 1055-1997 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise.
 - (ii) Project specific noise levels shall be determined by establishing the existing environmental noise levels, in complete accordance with the assessment $L_{A90, 15 \text{ minute}}$ / rating $L_{A90, 15 \text{ minute}}$ process to be in accordance with the requirements for noise monitoring listed in the *NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy* and relevant requirements of Australian Standard AS1055-1997 Standard AS 1055-1997 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise.
 - (iii) Modifying factors in Table 4.1 of the *NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy* are applicable.
- (b) An $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ minute}}$ noise level emitted from the use must not exceed the $L_{A90, 15 \text{ minute}}$ noise level by more than 3dB in any Octave Band Centre Frequency (31.5 Hz to 8 kHz inclusive) when assessed inside any habitable room of any affected residence or noise sensitive commercial premises provided that;
- (i) Where the $L_{A90, 15 \text{ minute}}$ noise level is below the threshold of hearing, T_f at any Octave Band Centre Frequency as defined in Table 1 of International Standard ISO 226 : 2003- Normal Equal-Loudness-Level Contours then the value of T_f corresponding to that Octave Band Centre Frequency shall be used instead.
 - (ii) The $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ minute}}$ noise level and the $L_{A90, 15 \text{ minute}}$ noise level shall both be measured with all external doors and windows of the affected residence closed;
 - (iii) The relevant background noise level ($L_{A90, 15 \text{ minute}}$) is taken to mean the day, evening or night rating background noise level determined in complete accordance with the methodology outlined in the *NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy* and Australian Standard AS1055.1997 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise.
 - (iv) Background noise shall be established in the absence of all noise emitted from the use but with the ventilation equipment normally servicing the affected residence operating. Background noise measurements are to be representative of the environmental noise levels at the affected location.
 - (v) Modifying factors in Table 4.1 of the *NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy* are applicable. Internal Noise measurements are not to be corrected for duration.

6.2.1 City of Sydney Council Noise Emission Criteria

Based on the recorded background noise levels and the spectrum noise levels undertaken at the site the resulting noise emission criteria for the operation of the services on the site and impacting neighbouring residential receivers is detailed in the table below.

Table 8 – City of Sydney Council Noise Emission Criteria

Location	Time of Measurement	Frequency (Hz)									dB(A)
		31.5	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Residential Receivers	Day	60	60	56	54	50	50	45	38	27	54
	Evening	49	48	45	43	42	38	33	27	24	43
	Night	44	44	42	39	37	34	30	24	22	39

Note: Spectrum noise level criteria has been based on the measured night time spectrum background noise levels which has then been used as the bases of the criteria for day evening and night times levels and corrected to comply with the CoS DCP and based on the long term unattended noise logging conducted at the site.

6.3 Noise Impact Assessment

An assessment of noise generated on the site has been undertaken on this section of the report. The assessment of noise levels generated on the site are summaries below:

1. Mechanical Services Equipment –Detailed selections of the proposed mechanical plant and equipment to be used on the site are not available at this time. All future plant and equipment are to be acoustically treated to ensure the noise levels at all surrounding receivers comply with noise emission criteria detailed within this report. Experience with similar projects indicated that it is both possible and practical to treat all mechanical equipment such that the relevant noise levels are achieved. Examples of the possible acoustic treatments to mechanical equipment includes the following:
 - a. Basement Supply and Exhaust Fans – location of fans within the building and treated using internally lined ductwork or acoustic silencers.
 - b. General supply and exhaust fans – general exhaust and supply fans such as toilet, kitchen, lobby and other small mechanical fans can be acoustically treated using acoustic flex ducting or internal lined ducting.

Details of the selected mechanical equipment (including source noise levels) and the resulting acoustic treatments to ensure the relevant noise level criteria is achieved will be provided as part of the CC submission of the project. Possible acoustic treatments may include the following:

- a. Internal acoustic lining of ductwork.
- b. Acoustic silencers to fans.
- c. Vibration isolation to services equipment.
- d. Time control or Variable Speed Drives to equipment.
- e. Acoustic Screening.
- f. Other acoustic treatments specific to the selected plant and equipment once selected.

2. Roof top common area –

Potential noise generated from the proposed roof top common area will be mitigated using mitigations which include the following:

- a. No playing of amplified music on the external communal roof terrace.
- b. Access to the roof top terrace will be controlled using building management including no access to the roof top during the night time hours of 10pm to 7am.

7 Internal Building Elements

Internal building elements requirements of floors, partitions, ceiling and doors, have been developed will be undertaken to ensure compliance with Part F5 of the BCA. For floors and ceilings, sound insulation requirements are still to be defined from the National Construction Code including Part F5 of the BCA and project specified criteria which are detailed in the table below.

Table 9 – Project Internal Building Element Requirements

Construction Elements	Project Minimum Acoustic Performance	
	Laboratory performance requirements	Verification method*
Walls between sole occupancy units	$R_w + C_{tr}$ not < 50	$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$ not < 45
Walls between a bathroom, sanitary compartment, laundry or kitchen in one sole occupancy unit and a habitable room (other than a kitchen) in an adjoining unit	$R_w + C_{tr}$ not < 50 and Must have a minimum 20 mm cavity between two separate leaves¹	$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$ not < 45 “Expert Judgment” Comparison to the “Deemed to satisfy” Provisions
Walls between sole occupancy units and a plant room or lift shaft	R_w not < 50 and Must have a minimum 20 mm cavity between two separate leaves¹	$D_{nT,w}$ not < 45
Walls between sole occupancy units and a stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like, or parts of a different classification	R_w not < 50	$D_{nT,w}$ not < 45
Door assemblies located in a wall between a sole-occupancy unit and a stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like	R_w not < 30 ²	$D_{nT,w}$ not < 25
Floors between sole-occupancy units or between a sole-occupancy unit and a plant room, lift shaft, stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like, or parts of a different classification	$R_w + C_{tr}$ not < 50 $L_{n,w}$ not > 62	$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$ not < 45 $L'_{nT,w}$ not > 62
Floors of habitable areas of one sole occupancy located above other sole occupancy	$R_w + C_{tr}$ not < 50 IIC 50	$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$ not < 45 FIIC 48
Soil, waste, water supply and stormwater pipes and ductwork to habitable rooms	$R_w + C_{tr}$ not < 40	n/a
Soil, waste, water supply and stormwater pipes and ductwork to kitchens and other rooms	$R_w + C_{tr}$ not < 25	n/a
Intra-tenancy Walls	There is no statutory requirement for airborne isolation via intra-tenancy walls.	
Apartment entry doors	R_w 30	$R'w$ 25
<p><i>Note 1: A wall must be of “discontinuous construction” if it separates a sole occupancy unit from a plant room or lift shaft. Clause F5.3(c) defines “discontinuous construction” as a wall having a minimum 20 mm cavity between two separate leaves with no mechanical linkage except at the periphery.</i></p> <p><i>Note 2: Clause FP5.3(b) in the 2016 BCA states that the required insulation of a floor or wall must not be compromised by a door assembly.</i></p> <p><i>Note 3: Masonry walls must be laid with all joints filled solid, including those between the masonry and any adjoining construction</i></p>		

8 Conclusion

This report details the Noise Impact Assessment of the proposed Glebe mid-rise development located at 31 Cowper Street and 2A-2D Wentworth Park Road Glebe.

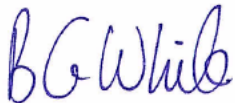
This report details the required acoustic constructions of the building's façade, including external windows, to ensure that the future internal noise levels comply with the relevant noise levels of the Australian Standard AS2107:2016, and the City of Sydney Council DCP. Providing the recommended constructions detailed in this report are included in the construction of the project the required internal noise levels will be achieved.

External noise emissions from the site have been assessed and detailed in accordance with the NSW Environmental Protection Authorities Noise Policy for Industry (previously the Industrial Noise Policy) and the City of Sydney Council noise emission criteria. The future design and treatment of all building services associated with the project can be acoustically treated to ensure all noise emissions from the site comply with the EPA NPfl and City of Sydney Council criteria. Details of the equipment and associated acoustic treatments will be provided as part of the CC submission of the project.

Minimum building performance requirements of internal building elements including minimum performance requirements of Part F5 of the BCA are detailed in this report.

For any additional information please do not hesitate to contact the person below.

Regards



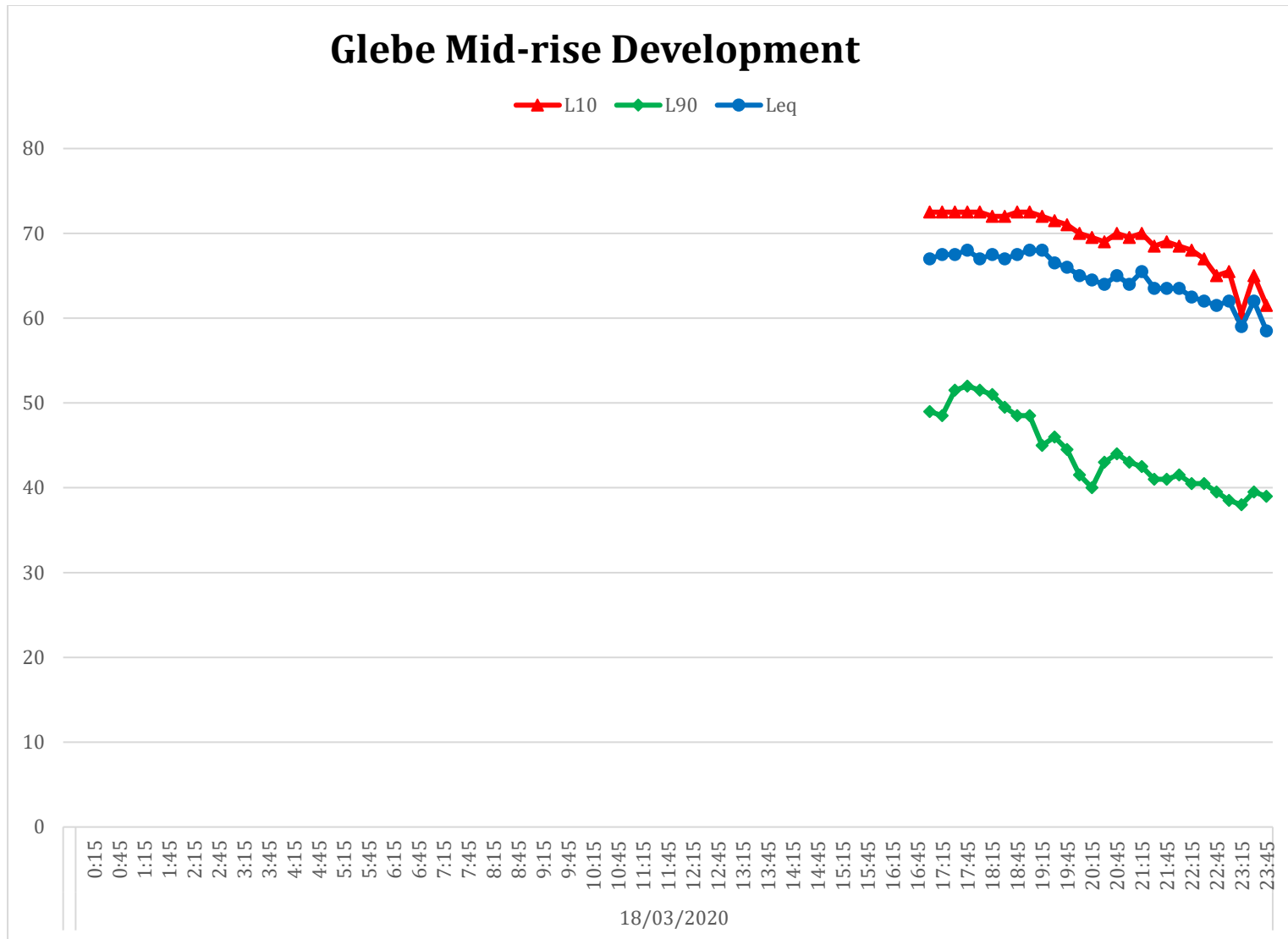
Ben White
Director
White Noise Acoustics

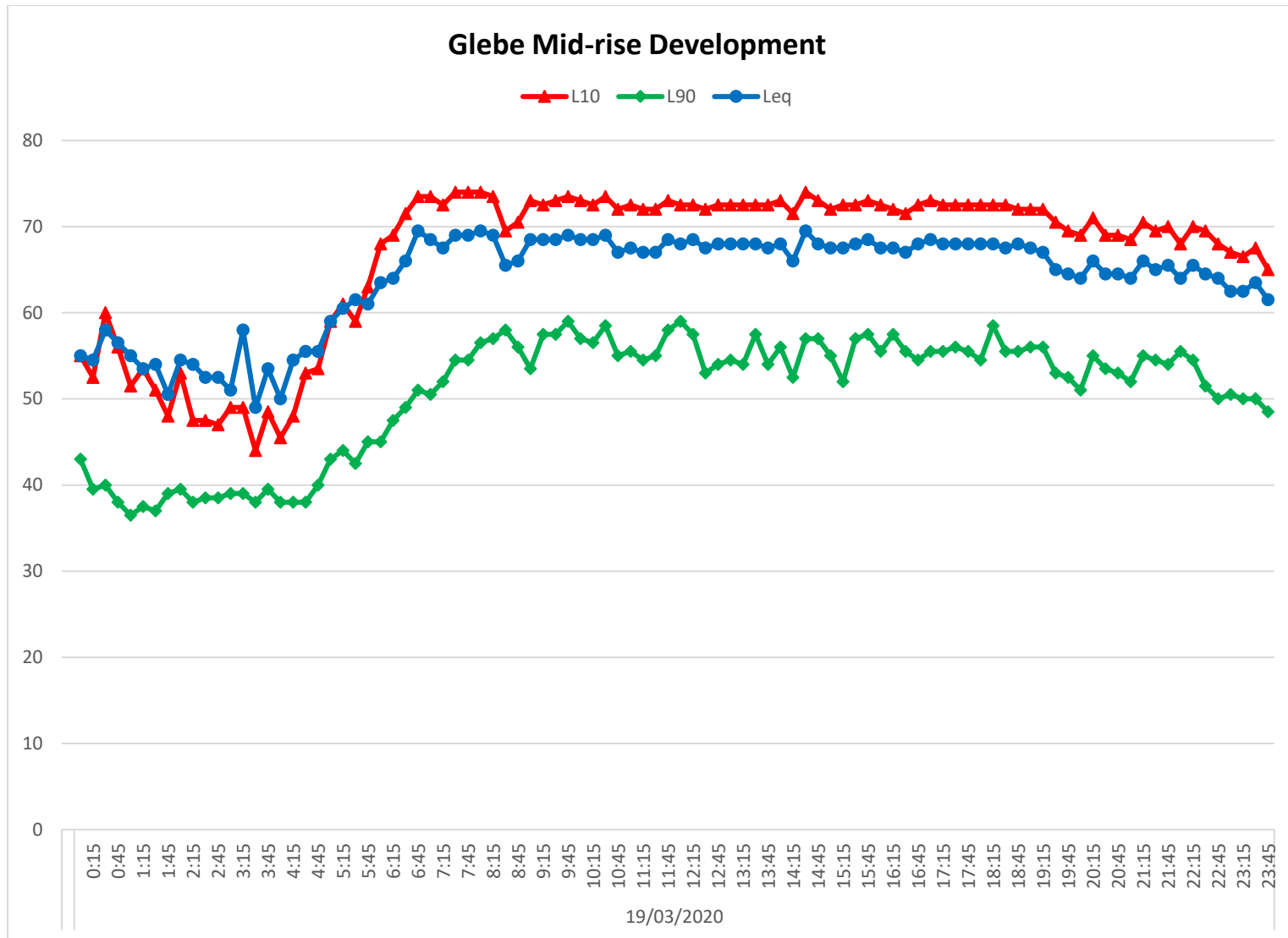
9 Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

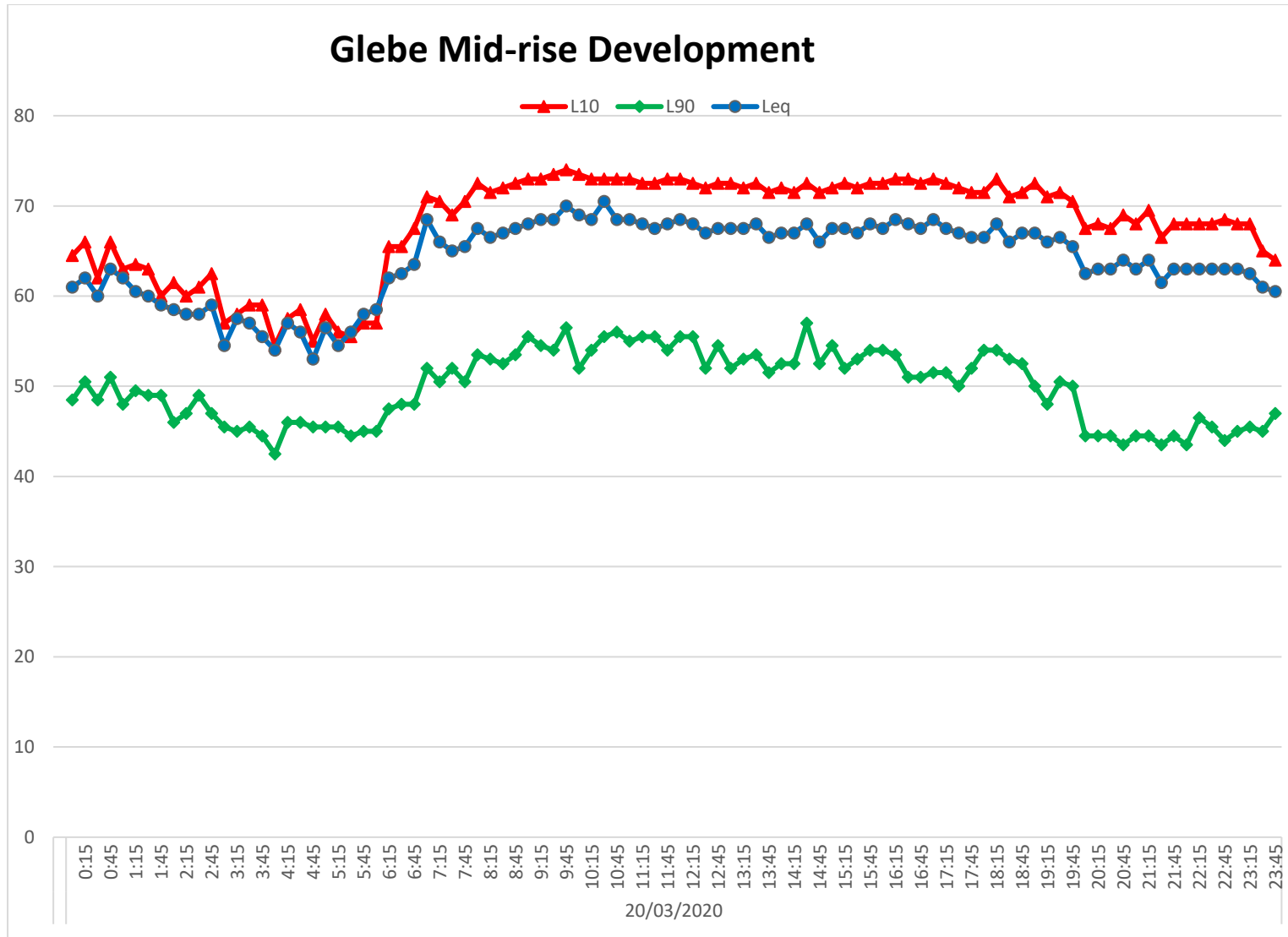
<i>Ambient Sound</i>	The totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from all sources near and far.
<i>Audible Range</i>	The limits of frequency which are audible or heard as sound. The normal ear in young adults detects sound having frequencies in the region 20 Hz to 20 kHz, although it is possible for some people to detect frequencies outside these limits.
<i>Character, acoustic</i>	The total of the qualities making up the individuality of the noise. The pitch or shape of a sound's frequency content (spectrum) dictate a sound's character.
<i>Decibel [dB]</i>	The level of noise is measured objectively using a Sound Level Meter. The following are examples of the decibel readings of every day sounds; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0dB the faintest sound we can hear 30dB a quiet library or in a quiet location in the country 45dB typical office space. Ambience in the city at night 60dB Martin Place at lunch time 70dB the sound of a car passing on the street 80dB loud music played at home 90dB the sound of a truck passing on the street 100dB the sound of a rock band 115dB limit of sound permitted in industry 120dB deafening
<i>dB(A)</i>	<i>A-weighted decibels</i> The ear is not as effective in hearing low frequency sounds as it is hearing high frequency sounds. That is, low frequency sounds of the same dB level are not heard as loud as high frequency sounds. The sound level meter replicates the human response of the ear by using an electronic filter which is called the "A" filter. A sound level measured with this filter switched on is denoted as dB(A). Practically all noise is measured using the A filter. The sound pressure level in dB(A) gives a close indication of the subjective loudness of the noise.
<i>Frequency</i>	Frequency is synonymous to <i>pitch</i> . Sounds have a pitch which is peculiar to the nature of the sound generator. For example, the sound of a tiny bell has a high pitch and the sound of a bass drum has a low pitch. Frequency or pitch can be measured on a scale in units of Hertz or Hz.
<i>Loudness</i>	A rise of 10 dB in sound level corresponds approximately to a doubling of subjective loudness. That is, a sound of 85 dB is twice as loud as a sound of 75 dB which is twice as loud as a sound of 65 dB and so on
<i>L_{Max}</i>	The maximum sound pressure level measured over a given period.
<i>L_{Min}</i>	The minimum sound pressure level measured over a given period.
<i>L₁</i>	The sound pressure level that is exceeded for 1% of the time for which the given sound is measured.
<i>L₁₀</i>	The sound pressure level that is exceeded for 10% of the time for which the given sound is measured.
<i>L₉₀</i>	The level of noise exceeded for 90% of the time. The bottom 10% of the sample is the L ₉₀ noise level expressed in units of dB(A).
<i>L_{eq}</i>	The "equivalent noise level" is the summation of noise events and integrated over a selected period of time.
<i>Background Sound Low</i>	The average of the lowest levels of the sound levels measured in an affected area in the absence of noise from occupants and from unwanted, external ambient noise sources. Usually taken to mean the L _{A90} value
<i>C_{tr}</i>	A frequency adaptation term applied in accordance with the procedures described in ISO 717.
<i>dB (A)</i>	'A' Weighted overall sound pressure level

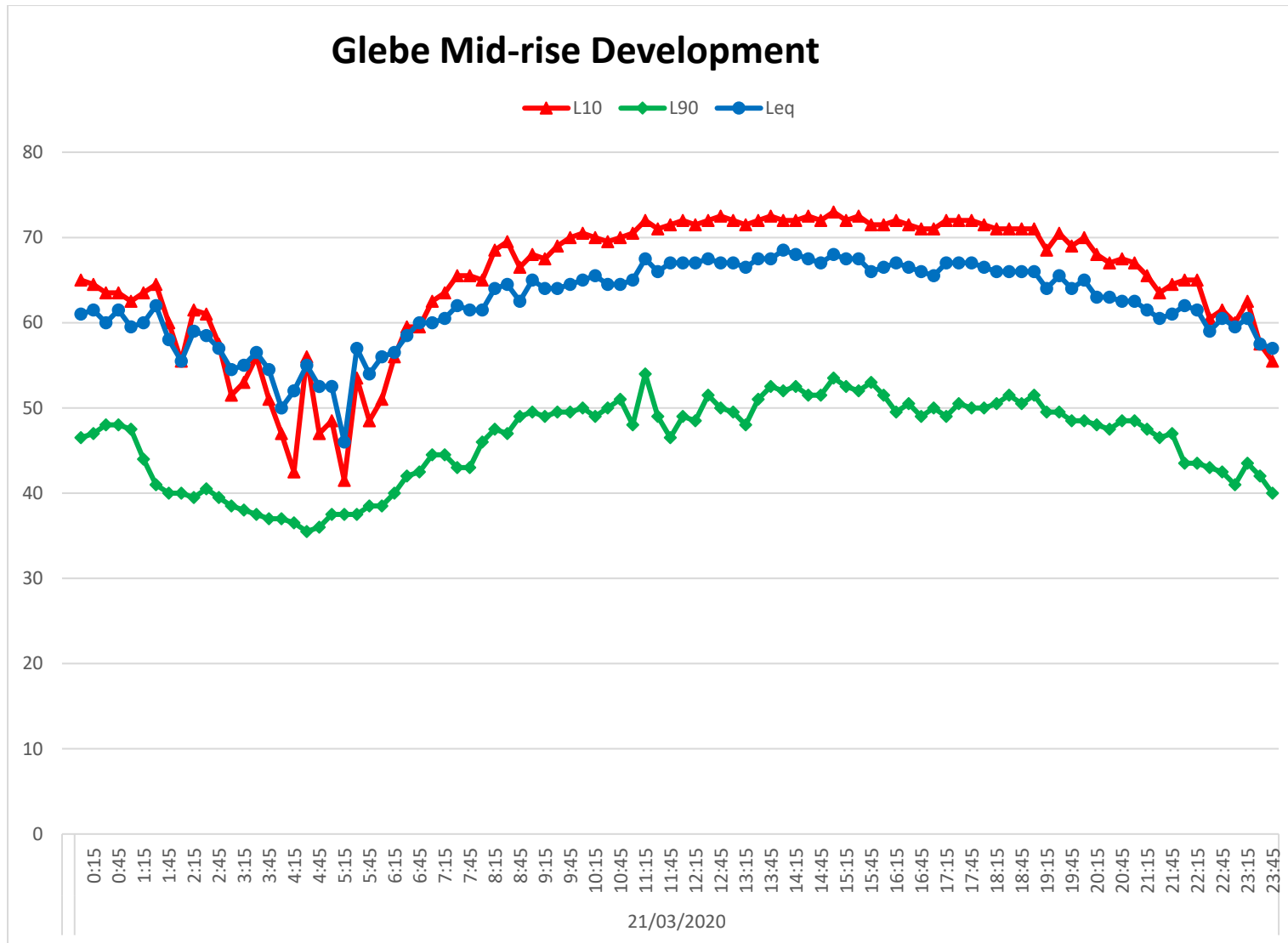
<i>Noise Reduction</i>	The difference in sound pressure level between any two areas. The term “noise reduction” does not specify any grade or performance quality unless accompanied by a specification of the units and conditions under which the units shall apply
<i>NR Noise Rating</i>	Single number evaluation of the background noise level. The NR level is normally around 5 to 6 dB below the “A” weighted noise level. The NR curve describes a spectrum of noise levels and is categorised by the level at 1000 Hz ie the NR 50 curve has a value of 50 dB at 1000 Hz. The NR rating is a tangential system where a noise spectrum is classified by the NR curve that just encompasses the entire noise spectrum consideration.
<i>R_w</i>	Weighted Sound Reduction Index - Laboratory test measurement procedure that provides a single number indication of the acoustic performance of a partition or single element. Calculation procedures for R _w are defined in ISO 140-2:1991 “Measurement of Sound Insulation in Buildings and of Building Elements Part 2: Determination, verification and application of precision data”.
<i>R’_w</i>	Field obtained Weighted Sound Reduction Index - this figure is generally up to 3-5 lower than the laboratory test determined level data due to flanked sound transmission and imperfect site construction.
<i>Sound Isolation</i>	A reference to the degree of acoustical separation between any two areas. Sound isolation may refer to sound transmission loss of a partition or to noise reduction from any unwanted noise source. The term “sound isolation” does not specify any grade or performance quality and requires the units to be specified for any contractual condition
<i>Sound Pressure Level, L_p dB</i>	A measurement obtained directly using a microphone and sound level meter. Sound pressure level varies with distance from a source and with changes to the measuring environment. Sound pressure level equals 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the rms sound pressure to the reference sound pressure of 20 micro Pascals.
<i>Sound Power Level, L_w dB</i>	Sound power level is a measure of the sound energy emitted by a source, does not change with distance, and cannot be directly measured. Sound power level of a machine may vary depending on the actual operating load and is calculated from sound pressure level measurements with appropriate corrections for distance and/or environmental conditions. Sound power levels is equal to 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the sound power of the source to the reference sound power of 1 picoWatt
<i>Speech Privacy</i>	A non-technical term but one of common usage. Speech privacy and speech intelligibility are opposites and a high level of speech privacy means a low level of speech intelligibility. It should be recognised that acceptable levels of speech privacy do not require that speech from an adjacent room is inaudible.
<i>Transmission Loss</i>	Equivalent to Sound Transmission Loss and to Sound Reduction Index in terminology used in countries other than Australia. A formal test rating of sound transmission properties of any construction, by usually a wall, floor, roof etc. The transmission loss of all materials varies with frequency and may be determined by either laboratory or field tests. Australian Standards apply to test methods for both situations.

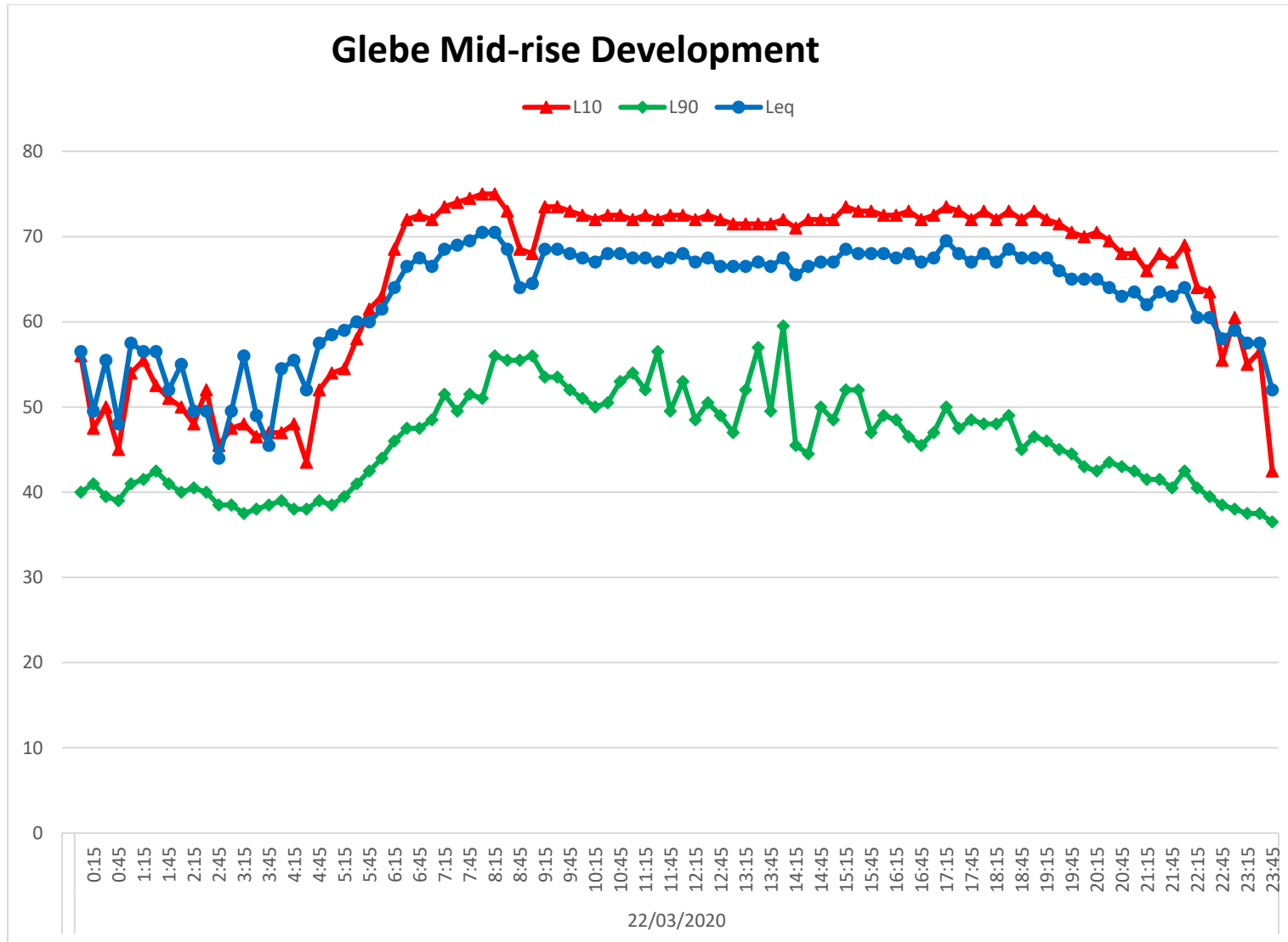
10 Appendix B – Noise Logging Results

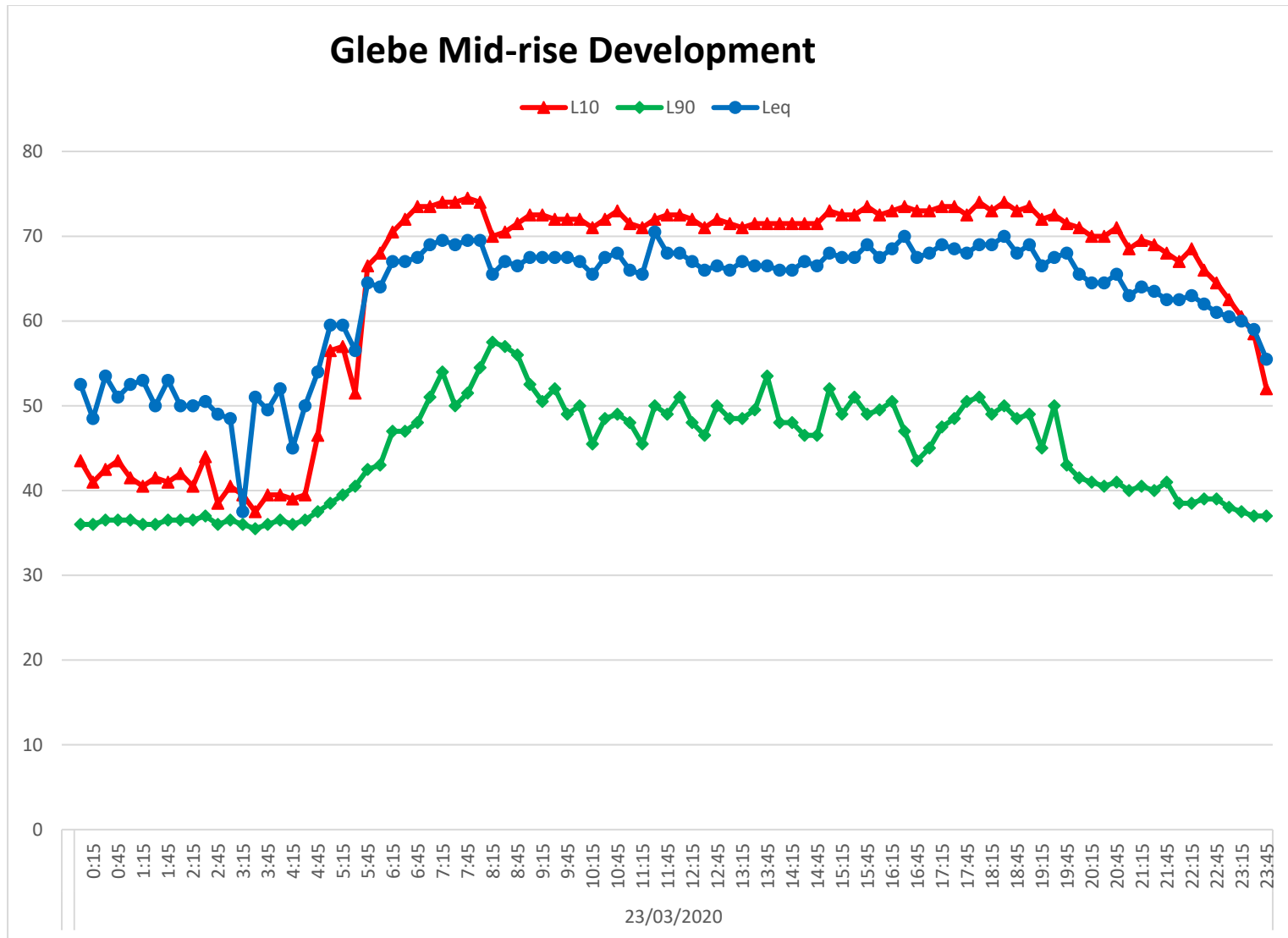


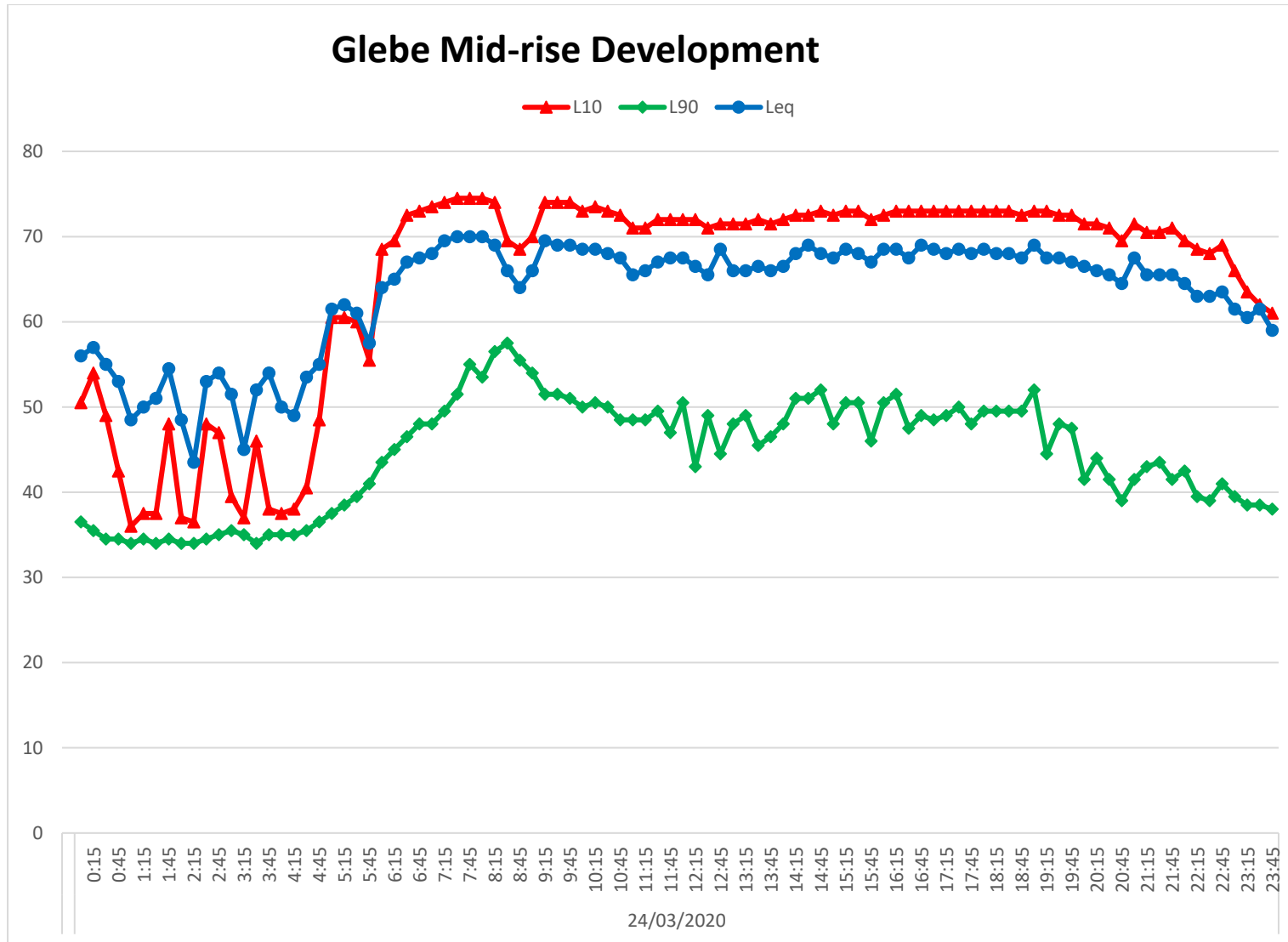


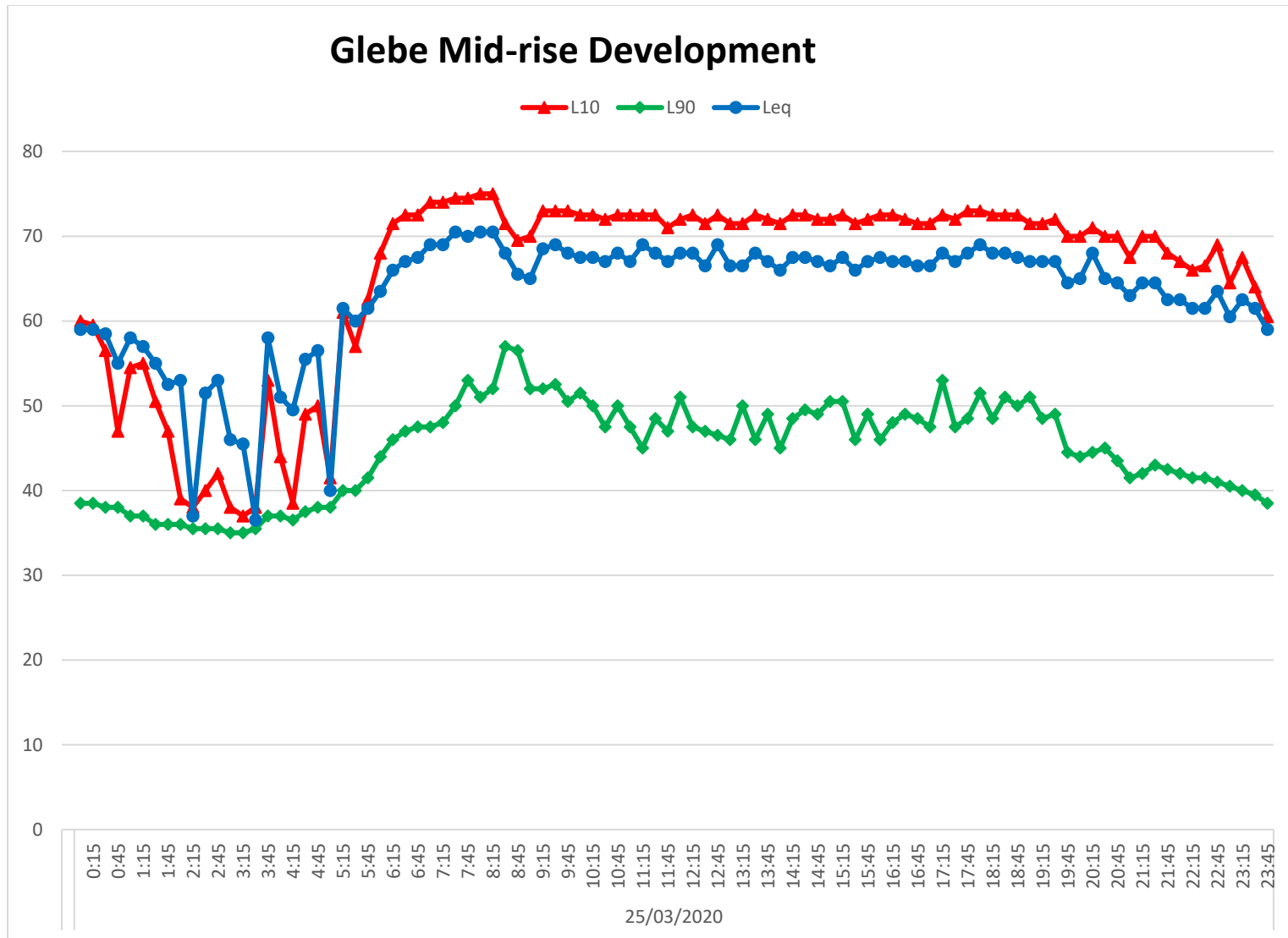


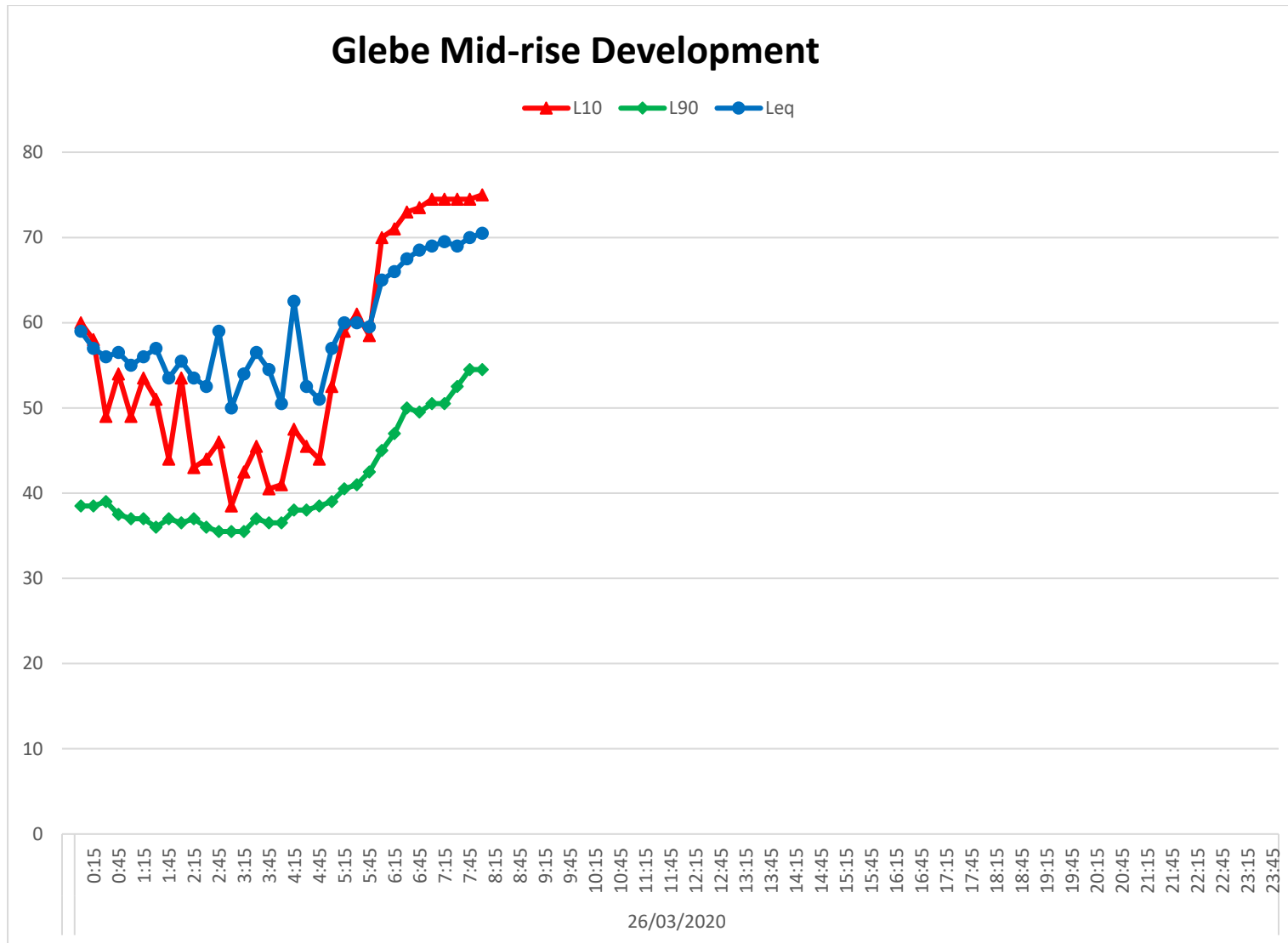




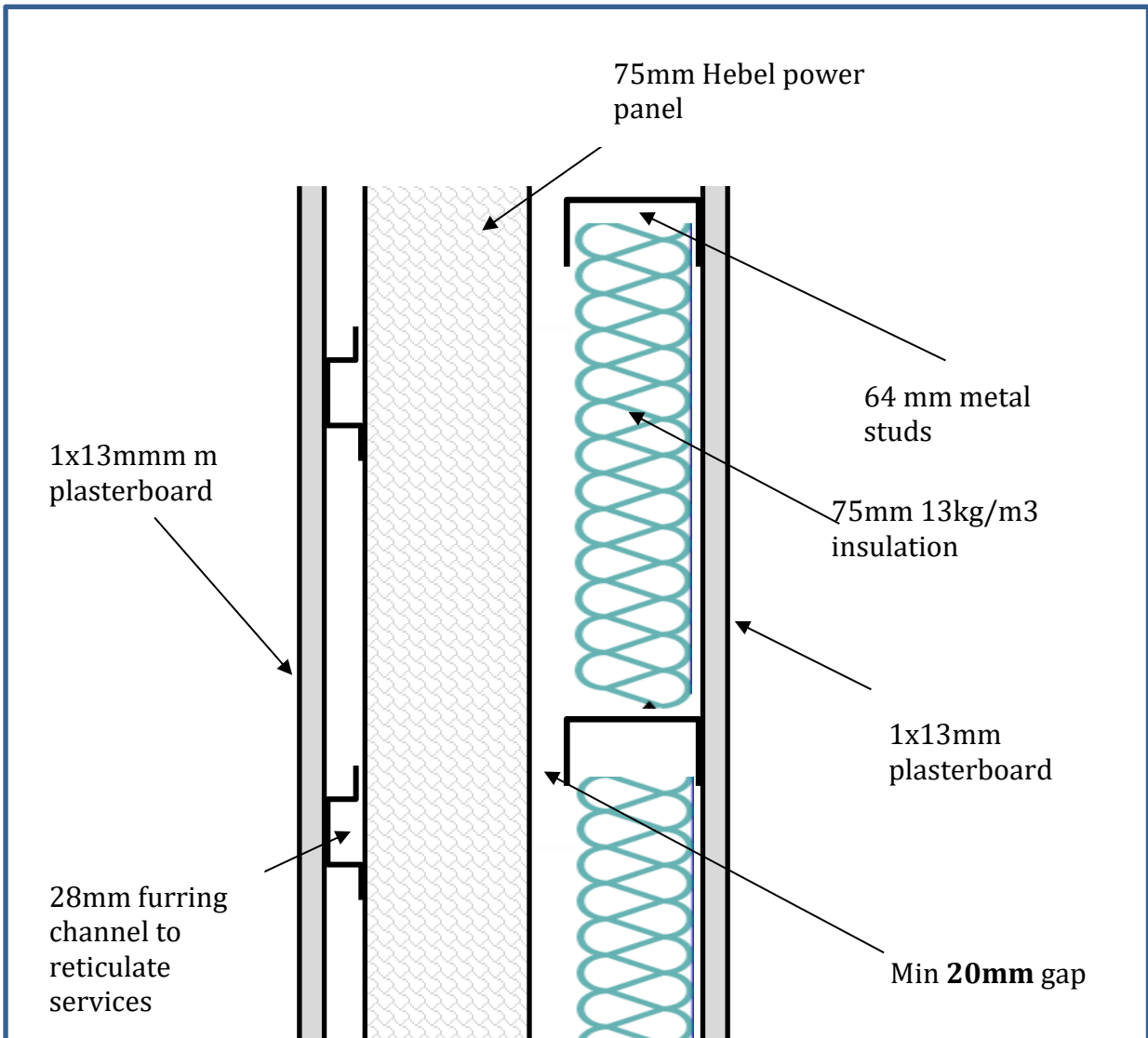








11 Appendix C – Typical Building Constructions



NOTE: All junctions between the plasterboard and the building structure to be sealed using a 10-20mm gap filled with a flexible acoustic sealant.
 All penetrations (including light switches, GPO's etc to be sealed with flexible acoustic/fire sealant, including fire boxed as required for fire engineering

Party Wall Construction
 Separating Units Rw + Ctr 50
 With Discontinuous
 Construction

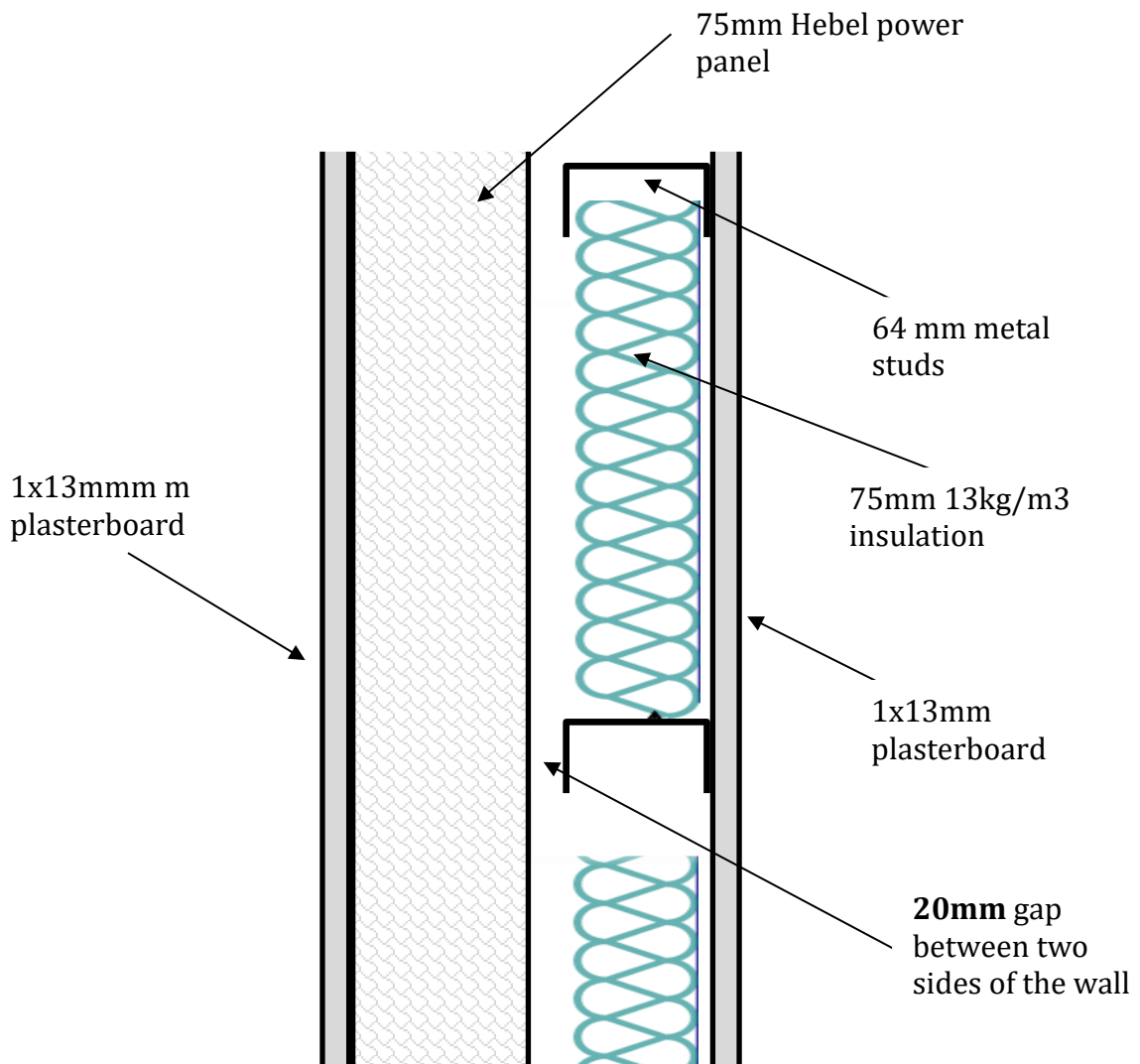


Date: March, 2020

Drawn: BW

Project:
2020055

Drawing Number
WNA001



NOTE: All junctions between the plasterboard, Hebel and the building structure to be sealed as required by the CSR specifications.
 All penetrations (including light switches, GPO's etc to be sealed with flexible acoustic/fire sealant, including fire boxed as required for fire engineering

Party Wall Construction
 Separating Units Rw + Ctr 50
 With Discontinuous
 Construction
 Option 2



Project:

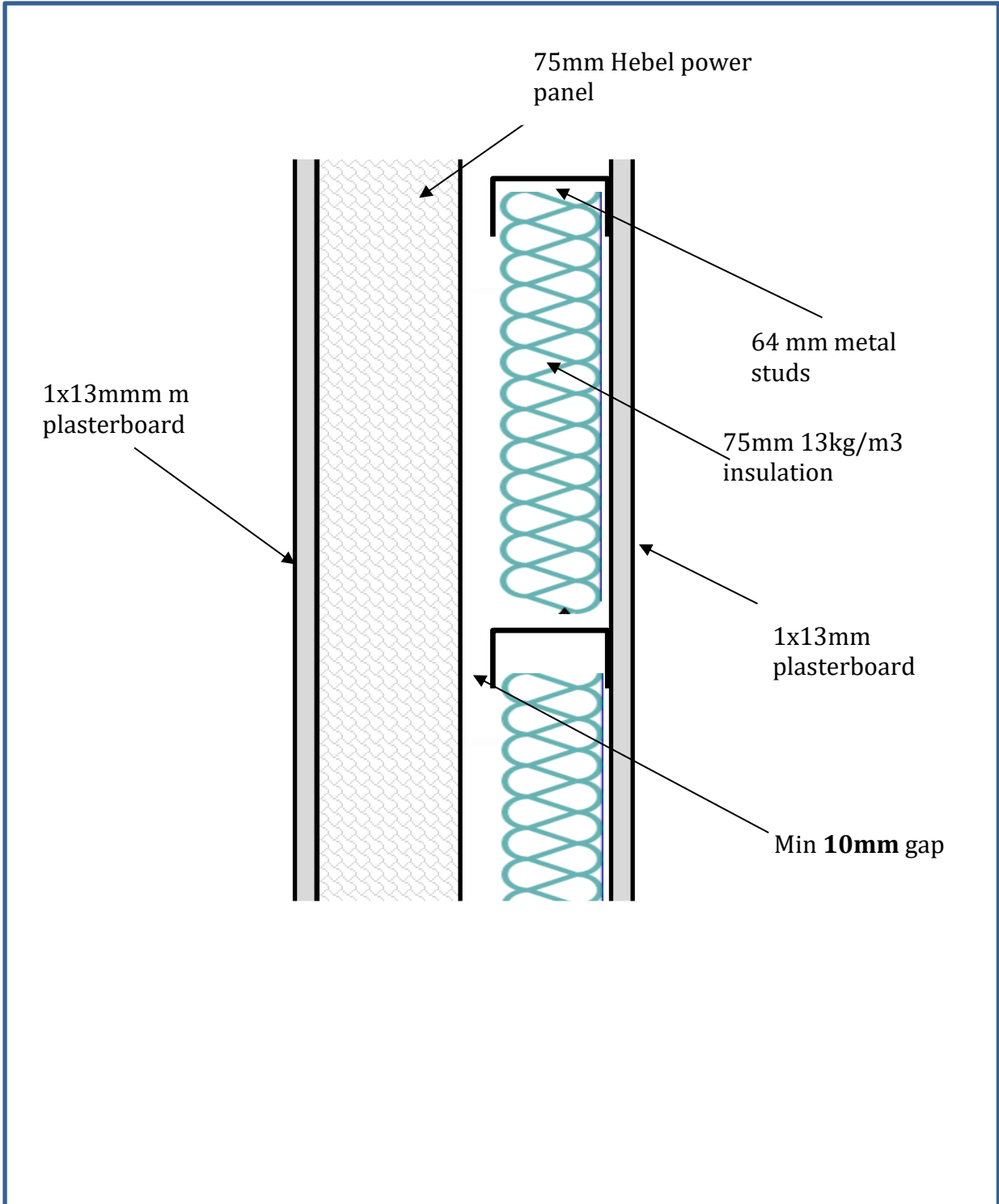
Drawing Number

Date: March, 2020

Drawn: BW

2020055

WNA002



Corridor Wall Construction
Rw 50

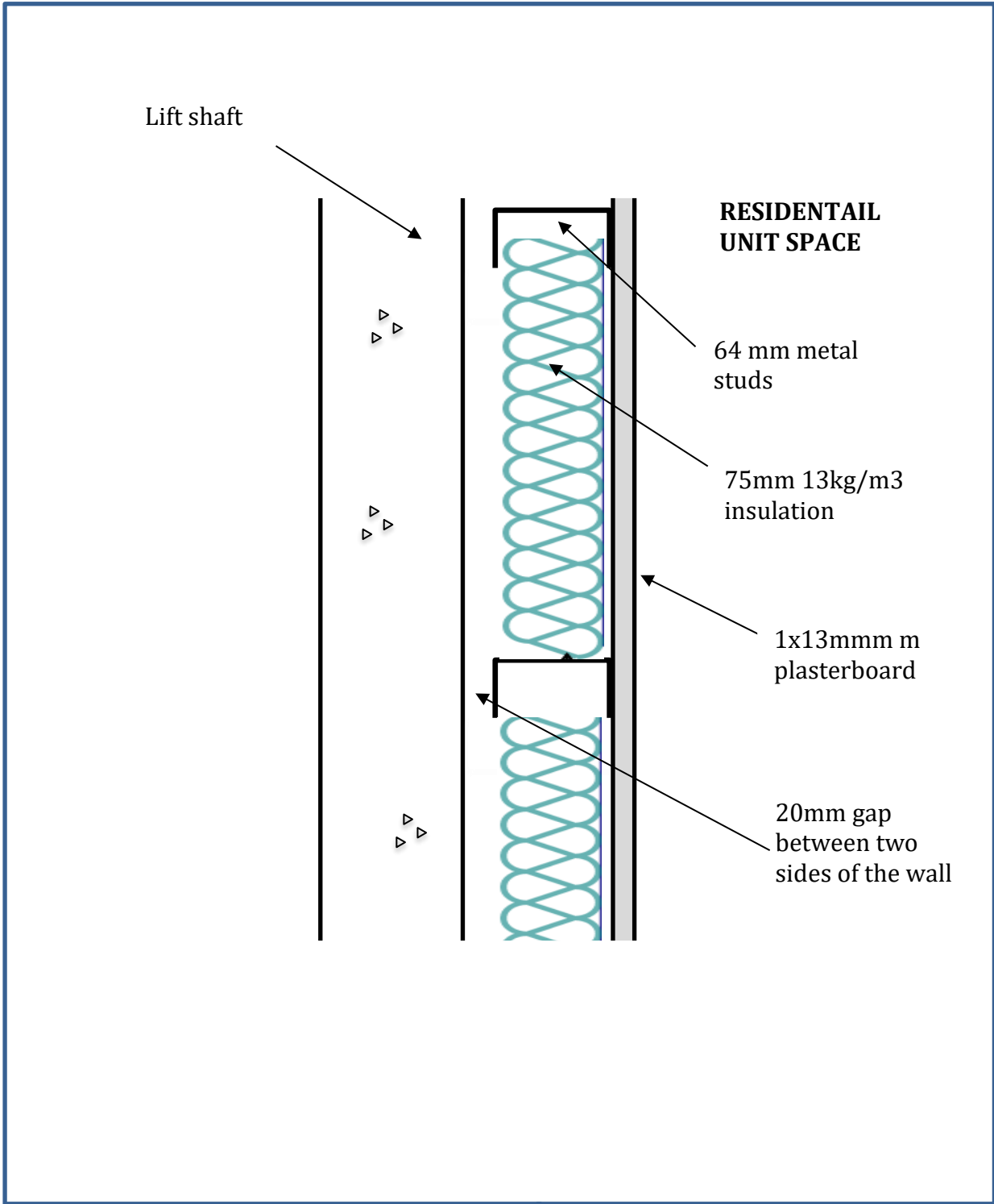


Date: March, 2020

Drawn: BW

Project:
2020055

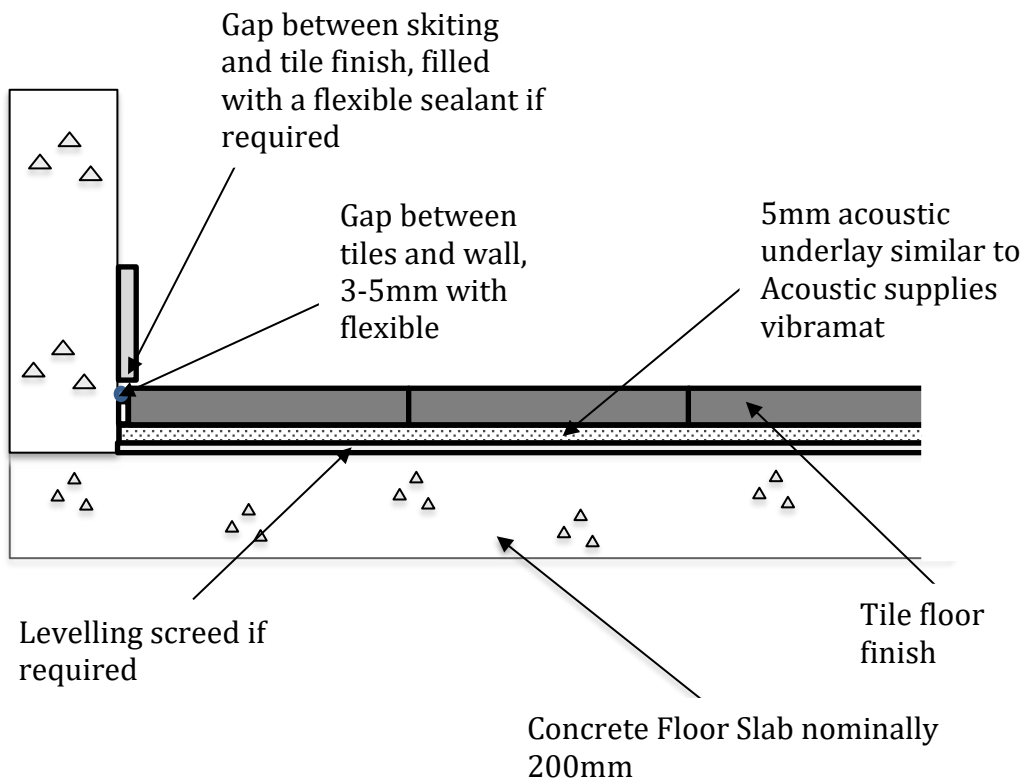
Drawing Number
WNA003



Lift Shaft Wall Construction
With Discontinuous
Construction



		Project:	Drawing Number
Date: March, 2020	Drawn: BW	2020055	WNA004

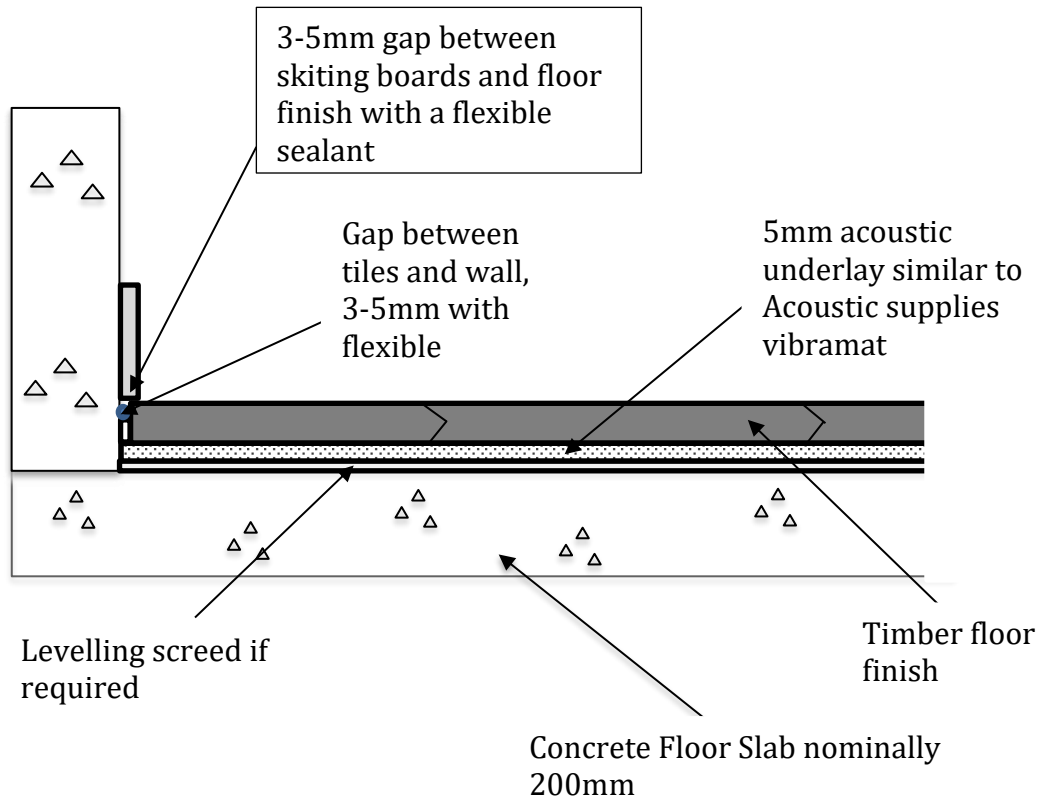


APARTMENT BELOW

Tiled Hard Floor Finished within Habitable areas Acoustic Treatment
 $Lntw + C1 < 62$ and $IIC 50$



		Project:	Drawing Number
Date: March, 2020	Drawn: BW	2020055	WNA005

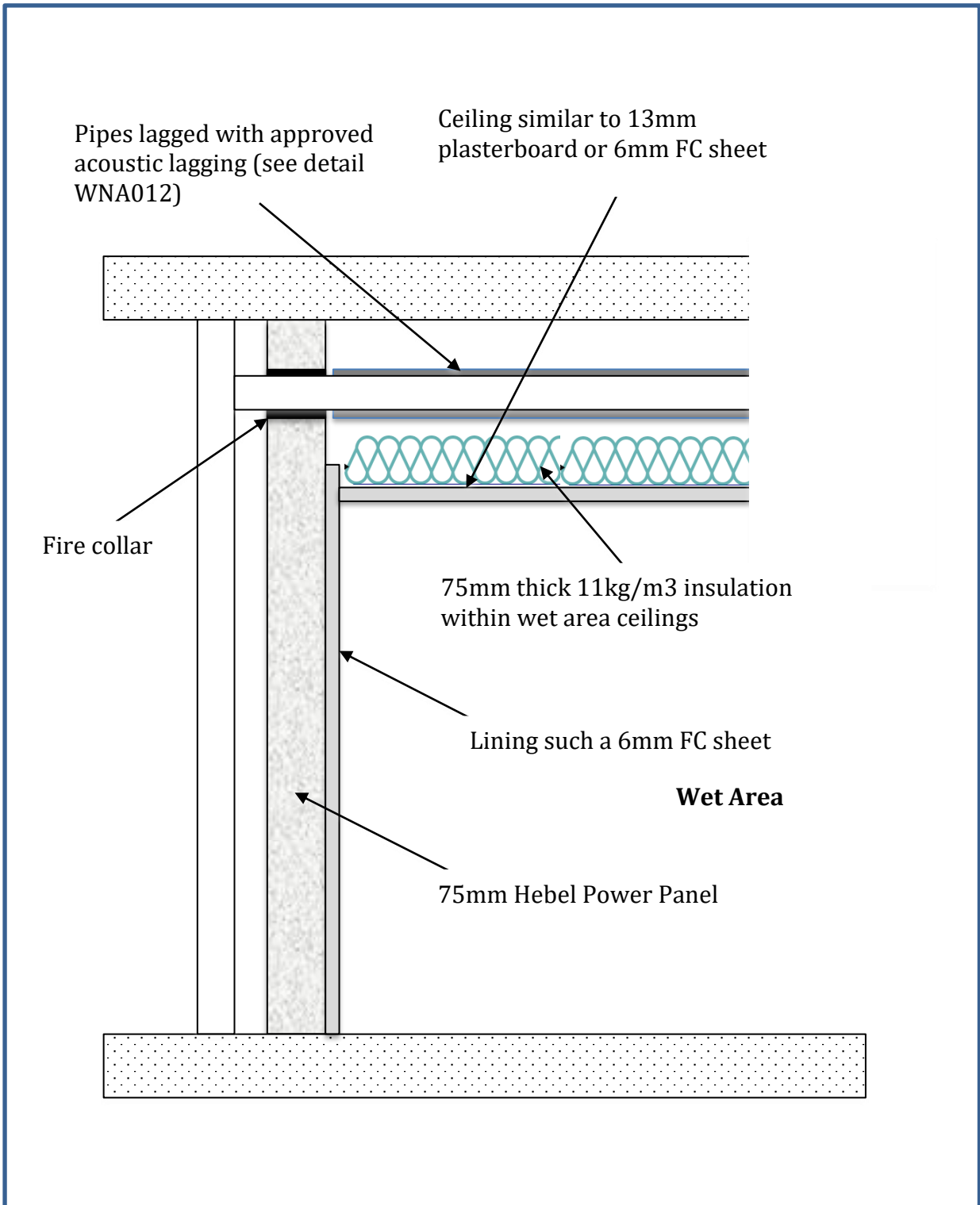


APARTMENT BELOW

Timber Hard Floor Finished within Habitable areas Acoustic Treatment
 $Lntw + C1 < 62$ and $IIC 50$




		Project:	Drawing Number
Date: March, 2020	Drawn: BW	2020055	WNA006



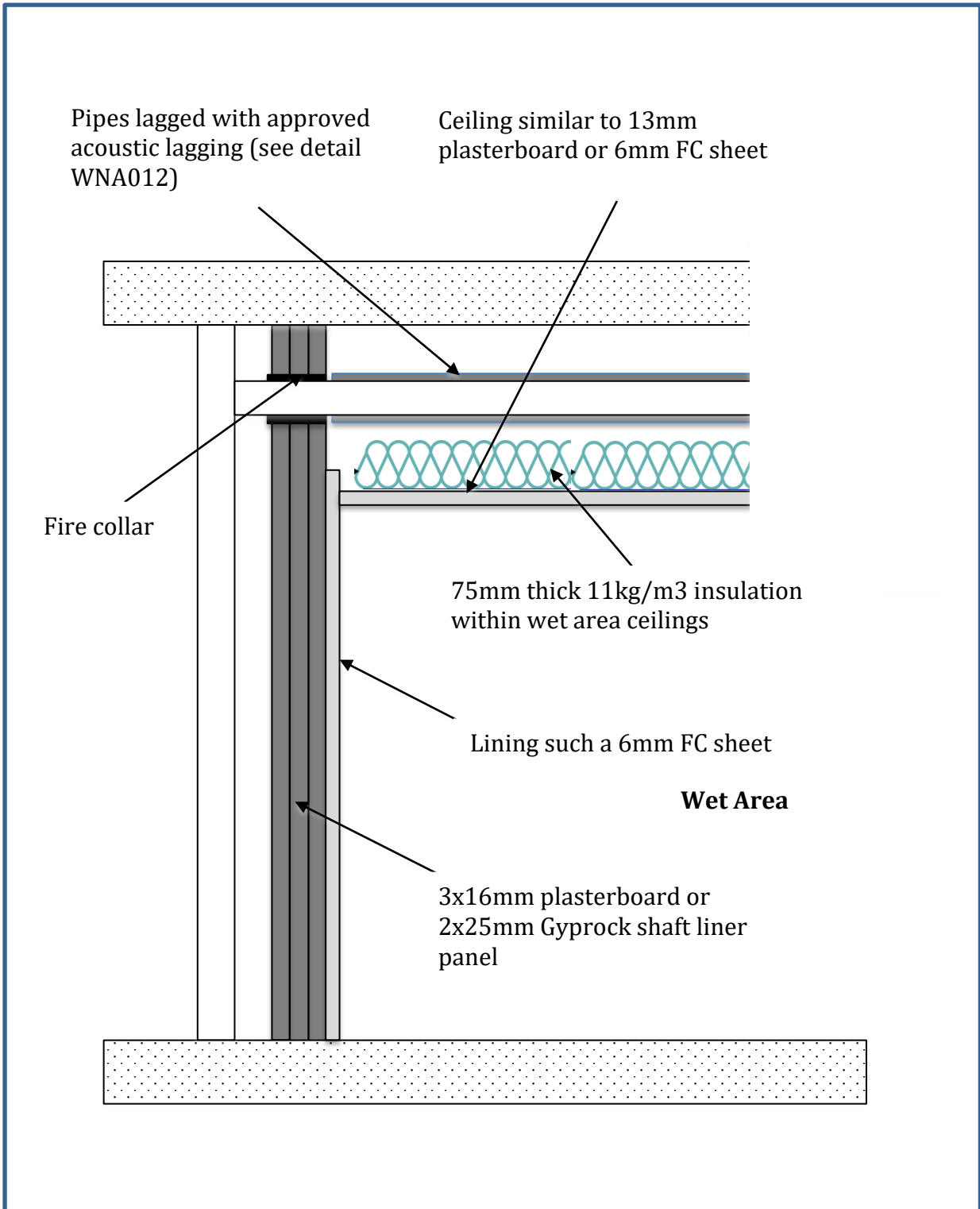
Riser Adjacent Wet Areas
 Rw +Ctr 25
 Option 1

Date: March, 2020

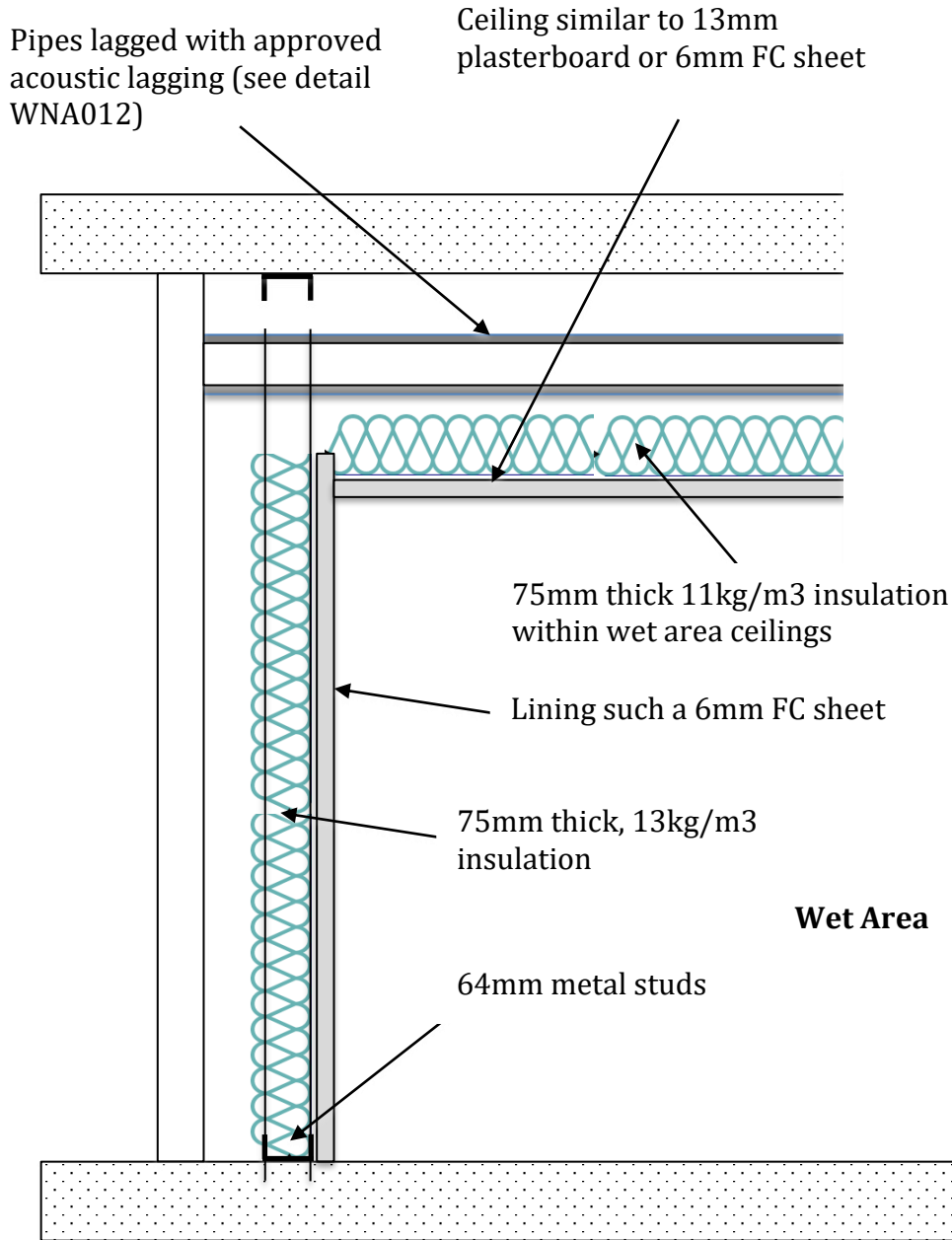
Drawn: BW

WHITE NOISE  ACOUSTICS

Project:	Drawing Number
2020055	WNA007



<p>Riser Adjacent Wet Areas Rw +Ctr 25 Option 2</p>			
		<p>Project:</p>	<p>Drawing</p>
<p>Date: March, 2020</p>	<p>Drawn: BW</p>	<p>2020055</p>	<p>WNA010</p>



Riser Adjacent Wet Areas
 Rw +Ctr 25
 Option 3



Project:

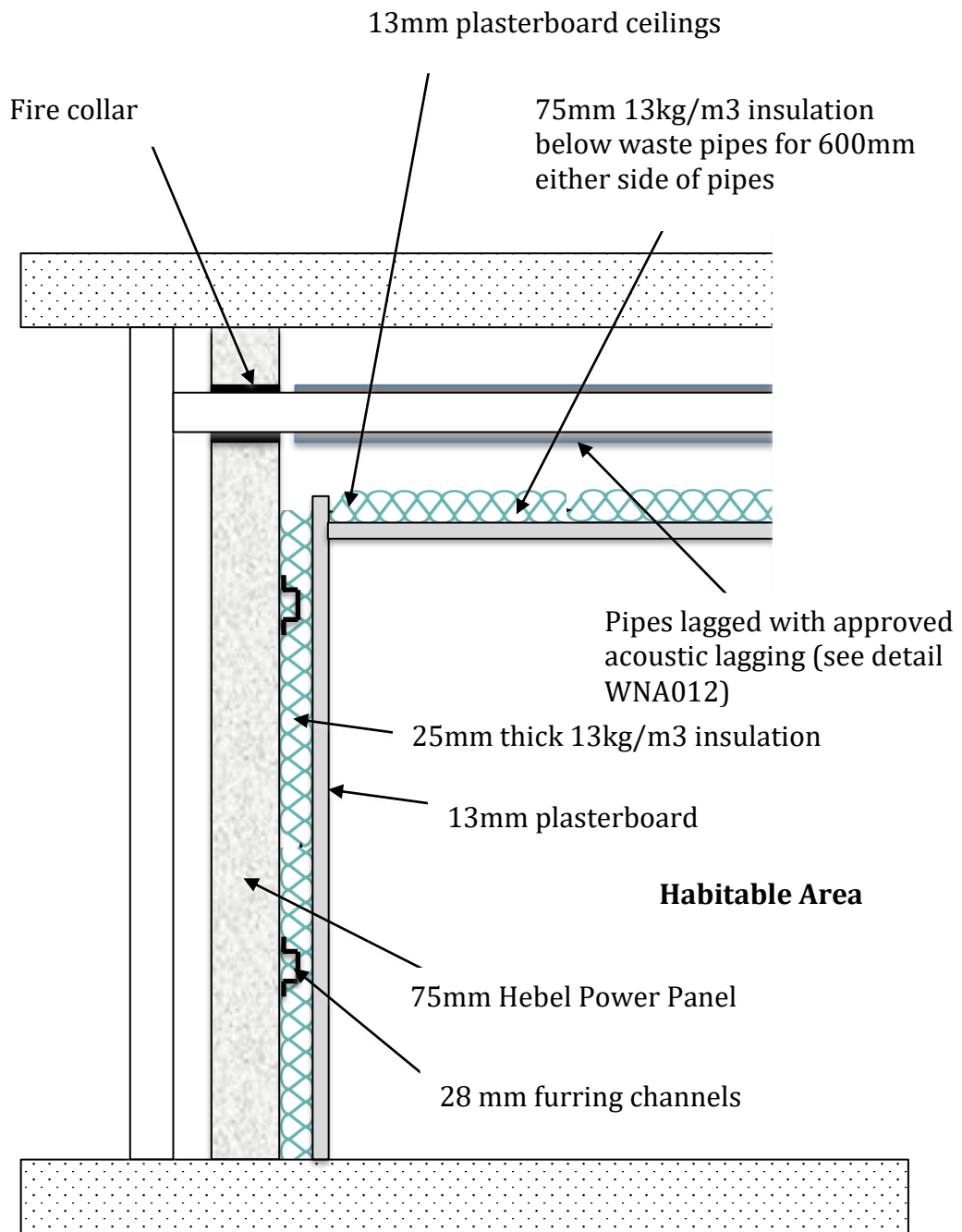
Drawing Number

Date: March, 2020

Drawn: BW

2020055

WNA009



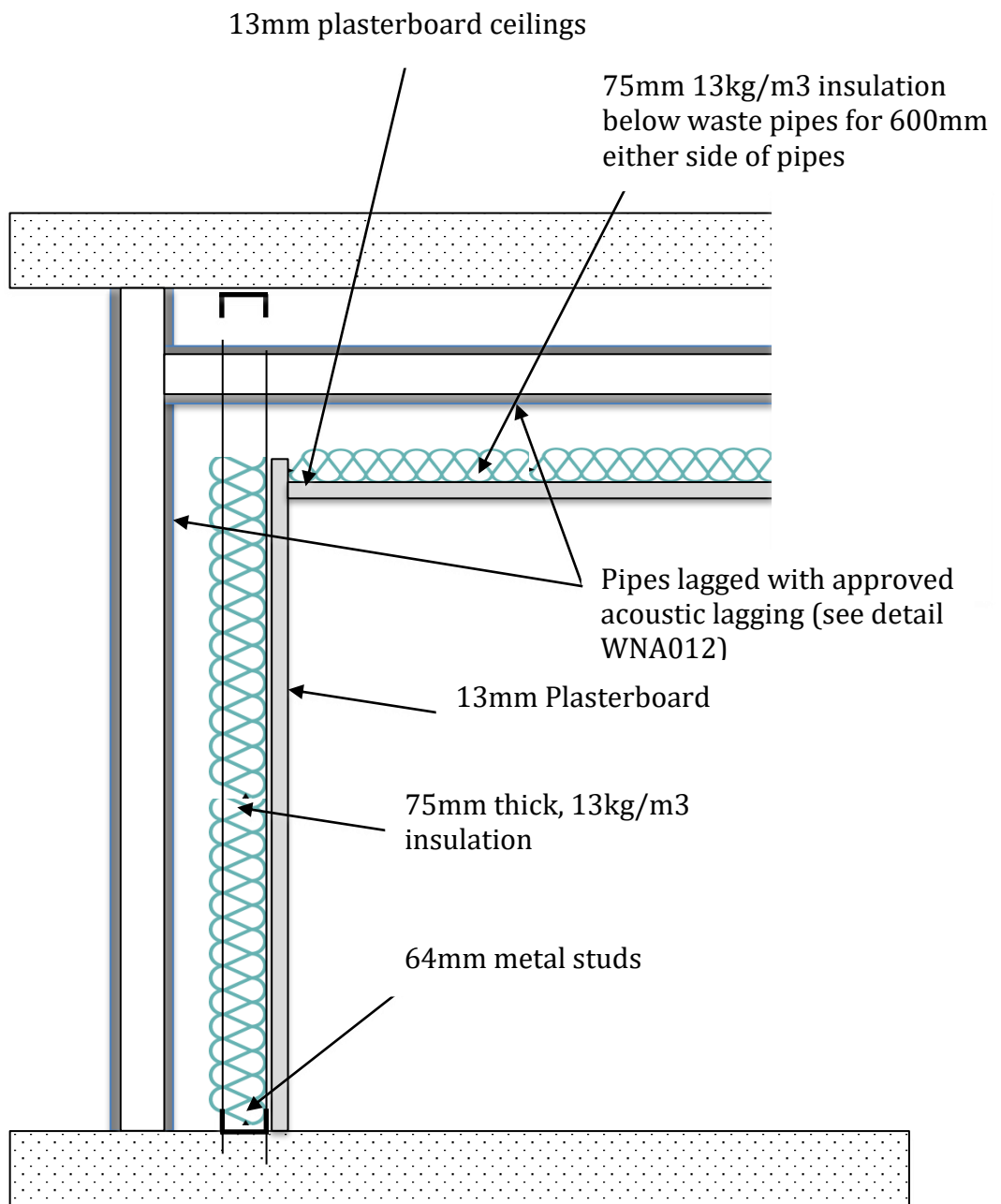
Riser Adjacent Habitable Areas
 Rw +Ctr 40
 Option 1



Project:	Drawing Number
2020055	WNA010

Date: March, 2020

Drawn: BW



Riser Adjacent Wet Areas
 Rw +Ctr 40
 Option 2



Project:

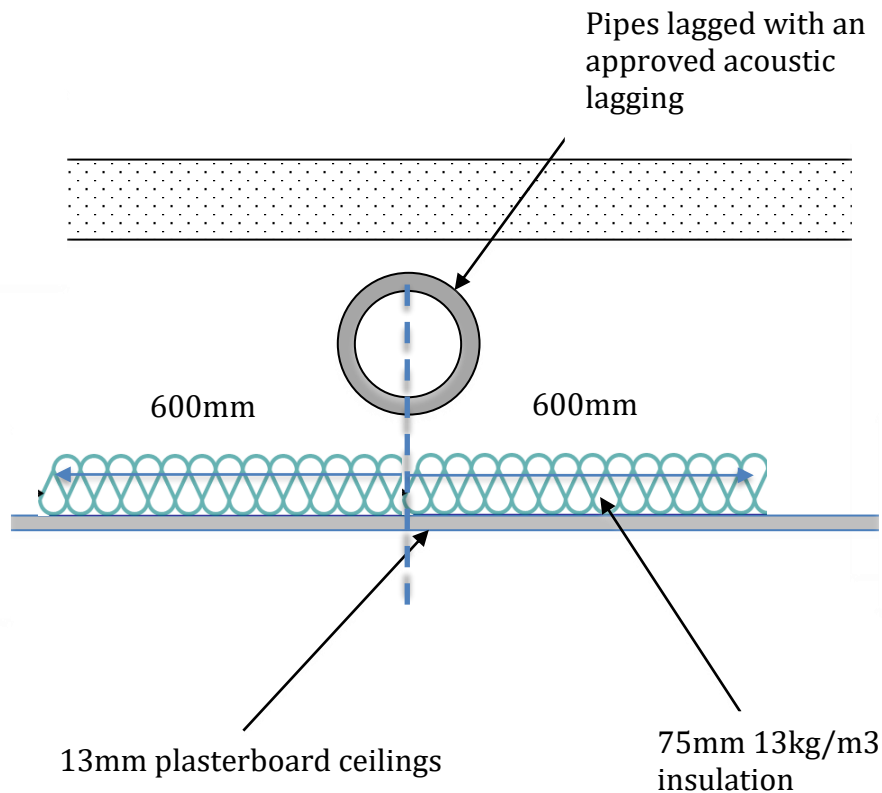
Drawing Number

Date: March, 2020

Drawn: BW

2020055

WNA011



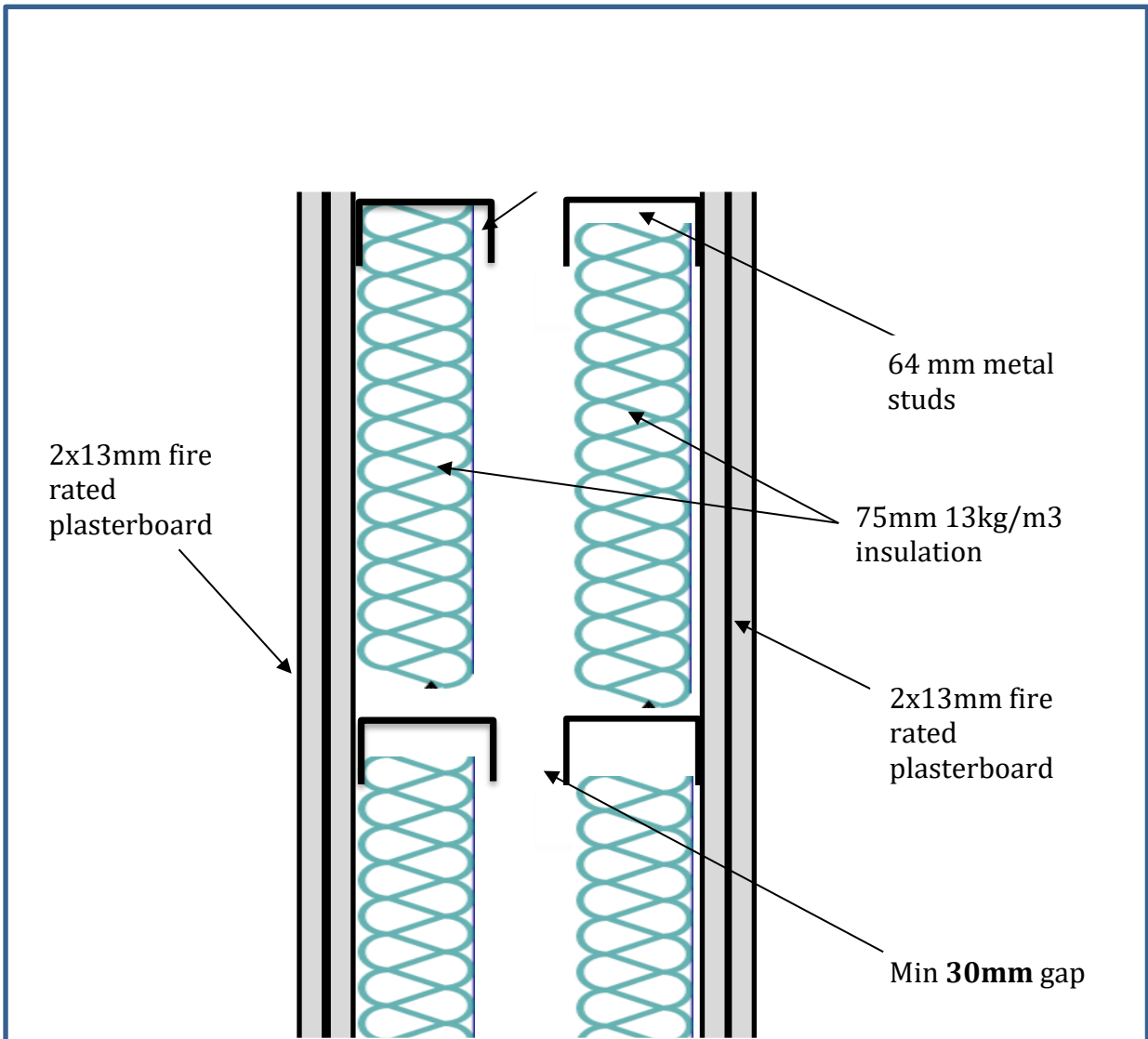
Acoustic Treatment of Waste Pipes within Habitable Area Ceilings
 Rw + Ctr 40



Project:	Drawing Number
2020055	WNA012

Date: March, 2020

Drawn: BW



NOTE: All junctions between the plasterboard and the building structure to be sealed using a 10-20mm gap filled with a flexible acoustic sealant.
 All penetrations (including light switches, GPO's etc to be sealed with flexible acoustic/fire sealant, including fire boxed as required for fire engineering

Party Wall Construction
 Separating Units Rw + Ctr 50
 With Discontinuous
 Construction



Date: March, 2020

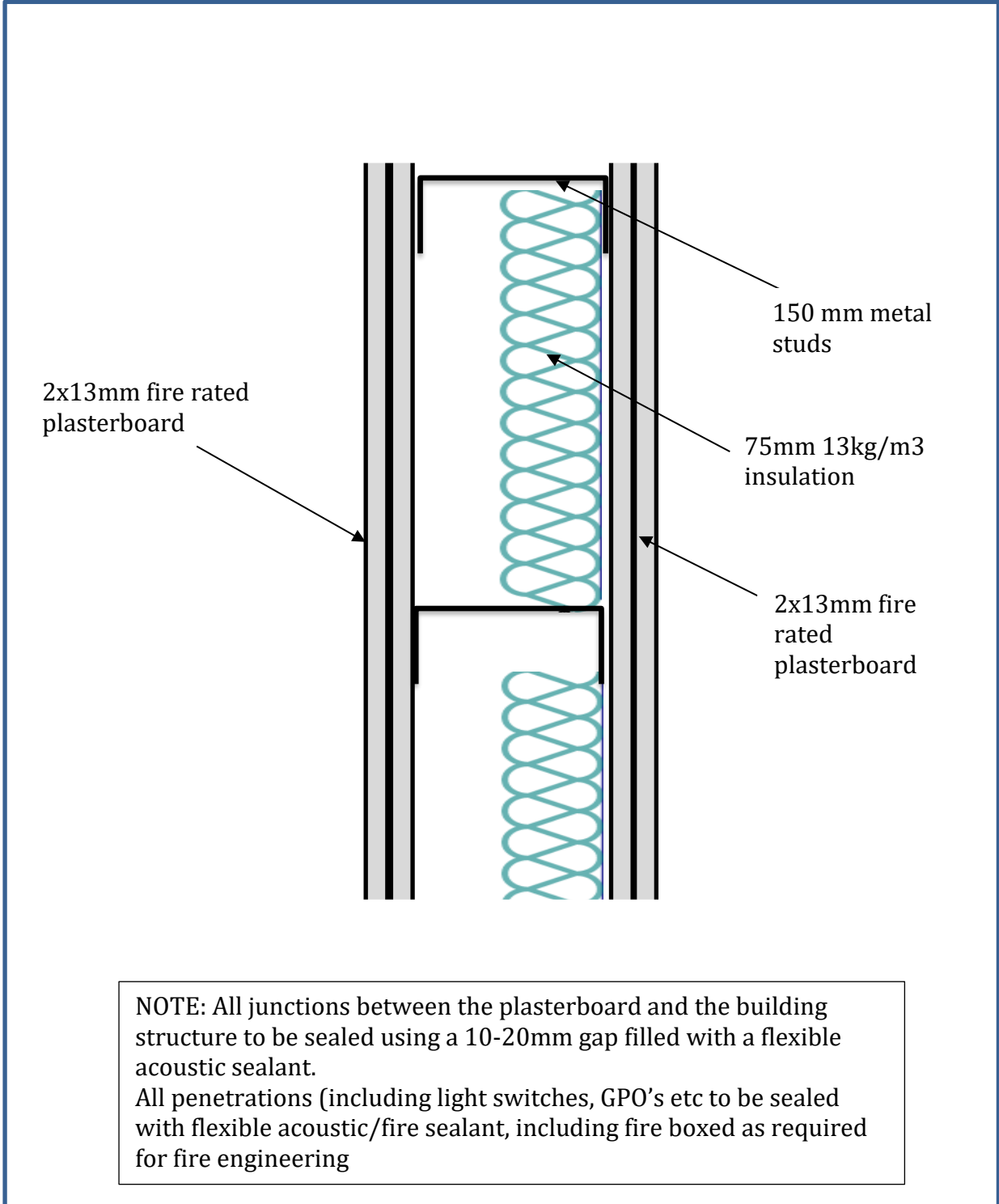
Drawn: BW


Project:

Drawing Number

2020055

WNA013



Corridor Wall Construction Separating Units Rw 50			
Date: March, 2020	Drawn: BW	2020055	WNA014