

Noise Assessment

Proposed Modification to Operating Hours

McDonald's Operation

1-21 Cranebrook Road

Cranebrook, NSW.



Document Information

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McDonald's Operation

1-21 Cranebrook Road

Cranebrook, NSW

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1 Introduction

Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd (MAC) has been commissioned by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) to prepare a Noise Assessment (NA) to quantify emissions from the proposed 24 hour operation of the existing McDonald's Operation (the 'operation') located at 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW.

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Noise Policy for Industry (NPI) 2017;
- Australian Standard AS 1055:2018 - Acoustics - Description and measurement of environmental noise - General Procedures; and
- International Standard ISO 9613:1993 - Acoustics - Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors.

A glossary of terms, definitions and abbreviations used in this report is provided in **Appendix A**.

1.1 Proposal

The NA has quantified potential operational noise emissions pertaining to customer vehicles using the drive-thru and car park, the customer ordering displays (CODs) and mechanical plant to surrounding residential receivers during the night assessment period.

To quantify the noise emissions from the operation, attended noise monitoring was undertaken during the 12 month, 24-hour operation trial period at the nearest residential receivers to the operation. Where required the NA recommends reasonable and feasible noise controls for the operation.

Truck movements associated with consumable / stock deliveries and waste collection are not anticipated to change as a result of this application.

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2 Project Description

2.1 General

The operation is located at 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW. This locality comprises primarily commercial and residential land uses. It is noted that commercial receivers are not anticipated to be affected as a result of the operation as they will be unoccupied during the night assessment period. **Figure 1** provides a locality plan showing the position of surrounding noise sensitive receivers in relation to the operation site.

2.2 Proposed Activities

There are several key activities associated with the operation that have the potential to generate acoustic impacts on nearby receivers. **Table 1** provides a summary of operation noise sources and the assessment period in which they propose to occur.

Table 1 Noise Generating Activities		
Activity/Source	Period ¹	Operational
Customer light vehicles (customers)	Night	✓
Drive-Thru and COD Operations	Night	✓
Mechanical Plant	Night	✓

Note 1: Day - the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday or 8am to 6pm on Sundays and public holidays; Evening - the period from 6pm to 10pm; Night - the remaining periods



FIGURE 1
LOCALITY PLAN
 REF: MAC211353



KEY	
	LOGGER LOCATION
	ATTENDED MONITORING LOCATION
	SITE LOCATION



3 Noise Policy and Guidelines

3.1 Noise Policy for Industry

The EPA released the Noise Policy for Industry (NPI) in October 2017 which provides a process for establishing noise criteria for consents and licenses enabling the EPA to regulate noise emissions from scheduled premises under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

The objectives of the NPI are to:

- provide noise criteria that is used to assess the change in both short term and long term noise levels;
- provide a clear and consistent framework for assessing environmental noise impacts from industrial premises and industrial development proposals;
- promote the use of best-practice noise mitigation measures that are feasible and reasonable where potential impacts have been identified; and
- support a process to guide the determination of achievable noise limits for planning approvals and/or licences, considering the matters that must be considered under the relevant legislation (such as the economic and social benefits and impacts of industrial development).

The policy sets out a process for industrial noise management involving the following key steps:

1. Determine the Project Noise Trigger Levels (PNTLs) (ie criteria) for a development. These are the levels (criteria), above which noise management measures are required to be considered. They are derived by considering two factors: shorter-term intrusiveness due to changes in the noise environment; and maintaining the noise amenity of an area.
2. Predict or measure the noise levels produced by the development with regard to the presence of annoying noise characteristics and meteorological effects such as temperature inversions and wind.
3. Compare the predicted or measured noise level with the PNTL, assessing impacts and the need for noise mitigation and management measures.
4. Consider residual noise impacts - that is, where noise levels exceed the PNTLs after the application of feasible and reasonable noise mitigation measures. This may involve balancing economic, social and environmental costs and benefits from the proposed development against the noise impacts, including consultation with the affected community where impacts are expected to be significant.

5. Set statutory compliance levels that reflect the best achievable and agreed noise limits for the development.
6. Monitor and report environmental noise levels from the development.

3.1.1 Project Noise Trigger Levels (PNTL)

The policy sets out the procedure to determine the PNTLs relevant to an industrial development. The PNTL is the lower (ie, the more stringent) of the **Project Intrusiveness Noise Level (PINL)** and **Project Amenity Noise Level (PANL)** determined in accordance with Section 2.3 and Section 2.4 of the NPI.

3.1.2 Project Intrusiveness Noise Level (PINL)

The PINL ($L_{Aeq}(15min)$) is the RBL + 5dB and seeks to limit the degree of change a new noise source introduces to an existing environment. Hence, when assessing intrusiveness, background noise levels need to be measured.

Background noise levels need to be determined before intrusive noise can be assessed. The NPI states that background noise levels to be measured are those that are present at the time of the noise assessment and without the subject development operating. For the assessment of modifications to existing premises, the noise from the existing premises should be excluded from background noise measurements. It is noted that the exception is where the premises has been operating for a significant period of time and is considered a normal part of the acoustic environment; it may be included in the background noise assessment under the following circumstances:

- the development must have been operating for a period in excess of 10 years in the assessment period/s being considered and is considered a normal part of the acoustic environment; and,
- the development must be operating in accordance with noise limits and requirements imposed in a consent or licence and/or be applying best practice.

Where a project intrusiveness noise level has been derived in this way, the derived level applies for a period of 10 years to avoid continuous incremental increases in intrusiveness noise levels. This approach is consistent with the purpose of the intrusiveness noise level to limit significant change in the acoustic environment. The purpose of the project amenity noise level is to moderate against background noise creep.

3.1.3 Project Amenity Noise Level (PANL)

The PANL is relevant to a specific land use or locality. To limit continuing increases in intrusiveness levels, the ambient noise level within an area from all combined industrial sources should remain below the recommended amenity noise levels specified in Table 2.2 (of the NPI). The NPI defines two categories of amenity noise levels:

- **Amenity Noise Levels (ANL)** – are determined considering all current and future industrial noise within a receiver area; and
- **Project Amenity Noise Level (PANL)** – is the recommended level for a receiver area, specifically focusing the project being assessed.

Additionally, Section 2.4 of the NPI states: “*to ensure that industrial noise levels (existing plus new) remain within the recommended amenity noise levels for an area, a project amenity noise level applies for each new source of industrial noise as follows*”:

PANL for new industrial developments = recommended **ANL** minus 5dBA.

The following exceptions apply when deriving the PANL:

- areas with high traffic noise levels;
- proposed developments in major industrial clusters;
- existing industrial noise and cumulative industrial noise effects; and
- greenfield sites.

The NPI states with respect to high traffic noise areas:

The level of transport noise, road traffic noise in particular, may be high enough to make noise from an industrial source effectively inaudible, even though the LAeq noise level from that industrial noise source may exceed the project amenity noise level. In such cases the project amenity noise level may be derived from the LAeq, period(traffic) minus 15 dB(A).

Where relevant this assessment has considered influences of traffic with respect to amenity noise levels (ie areas where existing traffic noise levels are 10dB greater than the recommended amenity noise level).

The recommended amenity noise levels as per Table 2.2 of the NPI are reproduced in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Amenity Criteria

Receiver Type	Noise Amenity Area	Time of day	Recommended amenity noise level dB LAeq(period)
Residential	Rural	Day	50
		Evening	45
		Night	40
	Suburban	Day	55
		Evening	45
		Night	40
	Urban	Day	60
		Evening	50
		Night	45
Hotels, motels, caretakers' quarters, holiday accommodation, permanent resident caravan parks.	See column 4	See column 4	5dB above the recommended amenity noise level for a residence for the relevant noise amenity area and time of day
School Classroom	All	Noisiest 1-hour period when in use	35 (internal) 45 (external)
Hospital ward			
- internal	All	Noisiest 1-hour	35
- external	All	Noisiest 1-hour	50
Place of worship			
- internal	All	When in use	40
Passive Recreation	All	When in use	50
Active Recreation	All	When in use	55
Commercial premises	All	When in use	65
Industrial	All	When in use	70

Notes: The recommended amenity noise levels refer only to noise from industrial noise sources. However, they refer to noise from all such sources at the receiver location, and not only noise due to a specific project under consideration. The levels represent outdoor levels except where otherwise stated.

Types of receivers are defined as rural residential; suburban residential; urban residential; industrial interface; commercial; industrial – see Table 2.3 and Section 2.7 of the NPI.

Note: Day - the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday or 8am to 6pm on Sundays and public holidays; Evening - the period from 6pm to 10pm; Night - the remaining periods.

3.1.4 Maximum Noise Level Assessment

The potential for sleep disturbance from maximum noise level events from a project during the night-time period needs to be considered. The NPI considers sleep disturbance to be both awakenings and disturbance to sleep stages.

Where night-time noise levels from a development/premises at a residential location exceed the following criteria, a detailed maximum noise level event assessment should be undertaken:

- $L_{Aeq}(15min)$ 40dB or the prevailing RBL plus 5dBA, whichever is the greater, and/or
- L_{Amax} 52dB or the prevailing RBL plus 15dBA, whichever is the greater.

A detailed assessment should cover the maximum noise level, the extent to which the maximum noise level exceeds the rating background noise level, and the number of times this happens during the night-time period.

Other factors that may be important in assessing the impacts on sleep disturbance include:

- how often the events would occur;
- the distribution of likely events across the night-time period and the existing ambient maximum events in the absence of the development;
- whether there are times of day when there is a clear change in the noise environment (such as during early morning shoulder periods); and
- current understanding of effects of maximum noise level events at night.

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4 Noise Criteria

4.1 Background Noise Environment

4.1.1 Unattended Noise Monitoring

To quantify the existing background noise environment of the area, unattended noise monitoring was conducted at an offsite location, adjacent to 728-738 The Northern Road, Llandilo, NSW (L1). The selected monitoring location is shown in **Figure 1**, is considered representative of surrounding receivers as per Fact Sheet B1.1 of the NPI and is located away from the site to ensure the operation does not influence the ambient noise levels.

The unattended noise survey was conducted in general accordance with the procedures described in Australian Standard AS 1055:2018, "Acoustics - Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise".

The measurements were carried out using a Svantek 957 noise analyser from Thursday 28 May 2021 to Wednesday 9 June 2021. Observations on-site identified the surrounding locality was typical of a suburban environment, with passing traffic noise audible in the area. Calibration of all instrumentation was checked prior to and following measurements. Drift in calibration did not exceed ± 0.5 dBA. All equipment carried appropriate and current NATA (or manufacturer) calibration certificates.

Data affected by adverse meteorological conditions have been excluded from the results in accordance with methodologies provided in Fact Sheet A4 of the NPI. Residential receptors situated in surrounding area have been classified under the EPA's suburban amenity category. This criterion is used in conjunction with the intrusiveness criteria to determine the limiting criteria. A summary of measured background noise levels and derived intrusive criteria are summarised in **Table 3** and plotted in graph format along with wind speed and rainfall for the monitoring period in **Appendix B**. Calibration certificates of the sound level meters used for this project are available on request.

Table 3 Background Noise Monitoring Summary

Location	Measured background noise level, dB RBL			Measured, dB LAeq		
	Day	Evening	Night	Day	Evening	Night
	7am to 6pm	6pm to 10pm	10pm to 7am	7am to 6pm	6pm to 10pm	10pm to 7am
L1	48	42	30	67	63	61

Note: Excludes periods of wind or rain affected data. Meteorological data obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology station Penrith Lakes AWS 33.7°S 150.67°E 25m AMSL.

Note 1: Day - the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday or 8am to 6pm on Sundays and public holidays; Evening - the period from 6pm to 10pm; Night - the remaining periods.

4.2 Operational Noise Criteria

4.2.1 Project Intrusiveness Noise Levels

The Project Intrusiveness Noise Levels (PINLs) for the project are presented in **Table 4** and have been determined based on the RBL +5dBA and applies to residential receivers only.

Table 4 Intrusiveness Noise Levels

Receiver Type	Period ¹	Measured RBL dB LA90	PINL dB LAeq(15min)
Residential	Night	30	35

Note: As per Section 2.1 of the NPI, Intrusiveness Noise Levels only apply to residences.

Note 1: Day - the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday or 8am to 6pm on Sundays and public holidays; Evening - the period from 6pm to 10pm; Night - the remaining periods.

4.2.2 Project Amenity Noise Levels

The Project Amenity Noise Levels (PANLs) for residential receivers potentially affected by the project are presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5 Amenity Noise Levels and Project Amenity Noise Levels

Receiver Type	Noise Amenity Area	Assessment Period ¹	Recommended ANL dB LAeq(period) ²	PANL dB LAeq(period) ³	PANL LAeq(15min) ⁴
Residential	Suburban	Night	40	46	49

Note 1: Day - the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday or 8am to 6pm on Sundays and public holidays; Evening - the period from 6pm to 10pm; Night - the remaining periods.

Note 2: Recommended amenity noise levels as per Table 2.2 of the NPI.

Note 3: LAeq,period (traffic) as per section 2.4.1 of the NPI (i.e. existing LAeq traffic -15dB).

Note 4: Includes a +3dB adjustment to the amenity period level to convert to a 15-minute assessment period as per Section 2.2 of the NPI.

4.2.3 Project Noise Trigger Levels

The Project Noise Trigger Levels (PNTLs) are the lower of either the PINL or the PANL. **Table 6** presents the derivation of the PNTLs in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the NPI.

Table 6 Project Noise Trigger Levels

Receiver Type	Period ¹	PINL dB LAeq(15min)	PANL dB LAeq(15min)	PNTL dB LAeq(15min)
Residential	Night	35	49	35

Note 1: Day - the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday or 8am to 6pm on Sundays and public holidays; Evening - the period from 6pm to 10pm; Night - the remaining periods.

4.3 Maximum Noise Assessment Trigger Levels

The maximum noise trigger levels shown in **Table 7** are based on night time RBLs and trigger levels as per Section 2.5 of the NPI. The trigger levels will be applied to transient noise events that have the potential to cause sleep disturbance.

Table 7 Maximum Noise Assessment Trigger Levels			
Residential Receivers			
LAeq(15min)		L_{Amax}	
40dB LAeq(15min) or RBL + 5dB		52dB L _{Amax} or RBL + 15dB	
Trigger	40	Trigger	52
RBL 30+5dB	35	RBL 30+15dB	45
Highest	40	Highest	52

Note: Monday to Saturday; Night 10pm to 7am. On Sundays and Public Holidays; Night 10pm to 8pm.

Note: As per Section 2.5 of the NPI, the highest of the two criteria are adopted as the trigger level.

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5 Attended Noise Monitoring Measurements

To quantify the noise emissions from the operation, attended noise monitoring was undertaken during the 12 month, 24 hour operation trial period at the nearest residential receivers to the operation.

Attended measurements were undertaken at three (3) locations surrounding the operation, with each location representative of adjacent surrounding receivers. The attended noise monitoring locations are shown in **Figure 1**.

Attended noise surveys were conducted in general accordance with the procedures described in Australian Standard AS 1055:2018, "Acoustics - Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise". Measurements were carried out using Svantek Type 1, 971 noise analysers on Tuesday 8 June 2021 and Wednesday 9 June 2021. The acoustic instrumentation used carries current NATA calibration and complies with AS IEC 61672.1-2019-Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Specifications. Calibration of all instrumentation was checked prior to and following measurements. Drift in calibration did not exceed $\pm 0.5\text{dBA}$.

Noise measurements were of 15-minutes in duration and where possible, throughout each survey the operator quantified the contribution of each significant noise source. Two measurements were conducted at each monitoring location during the night time operational period.

Extraneous noise sources were excluded from the analysis to calculate the $L_{Aeq}(15\text{min})$ operation noise contribution for comparison against the relevant criteria. The results of the attended noise monitoring are presented in **Table 8** along with the applicable noise criteria. Where the operation is inaudible, the contribution is estimated to be at least 10dBA below the ambient noise level.

Table 8 Operator-Attended Noise Monitoring Results

Location	Date / Time (hrs)	Descriptor (dBA re 20 µPa)			Meteorology	Description and SPL, dBA
		L _{Amax}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}		
ATT1	09/06/2021 00:18	88	65	33	WD: N WS: 0.1m/s Rain: Nil	Passing Traffic 40-88
						Insects 30-37
						Dogs 36-48
						Operation Drive-Thru 30-35 (30secs)
		Metric	dB L _{Aeq}		dB L _{Amax}	
		Operation Contribution	<30		35	
		Criteria	35		52	
		Compliant	✓		✓	
ATT1	09/06/2021 01:21	82	59	36	WD: N WS: 0.1m/s Rain: Nil	Passing Traffic 40-82
						Insects 30-33
						Service Station Fans 30-35
						Operation Drive-Thru 33-36 (30 secs)
		Metric	dB L _{Aeq}		dB L _{Amax}	
		Operation Contribution	<30		36	
		Criteria	35		52	
		Compliant	✓		✓	
ATT2	08/06/2021 23:35	77	57	36	WD: N WS: 0.1m/s Rain: Nil	Passing Traffic 33-77
						Insects 29-33
						Service Station Fans 29-34
						Operation Inaudible
		Metric	dB L _{Aeq}		dB L _{Amax}	
		Operation Contribution	<30		<35	
		Criteria	35		52	
		Compliant	✓		✓	
ATT2	09/06/2021 00:38	79	56	34	WD: N WS: 0.1m/s Rain: Nil	Passing Traffic 34-79
						Insects 30-36
						Service Station Fans 33-36
						Operation Drive-Thru 34-49 (10 Secs)
		Metric	dB L _{Aeq}		dB L _{Amax}	
		Operation Contribution	<30		49	
		Criteria	35		52	
		Compliant	✓		✓	

Table 8 Operator-Attended Noise Monitoring Results

Location	Date / Time (hrs)	Descriptor (dBA re 20 µPa)			Meteorology	Description and SPL, dBA
		L _{Amax}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}		
ATT3	08/06/2021 23:57	55	42	36	WD: N WS: 0.1m/s Rain: Nil	Passing Traffic 30-50
						Insects 31-44
						Dogs 31-34
						Service Station Vehicles 33-55
						Operation Inaudible
Metric		dB L _{Aeq}			dB L _{Amax}	
Operation Contribution		<30			<35	
Criteria		35			52	
Compliant		✓			✓	
ATT3	09/06/2021 00:59	54	39	34	WD: N WS: 0.1m/s Rain: Nil	Passing Traffic 33-54
						Insects 36-41
						Service Station 26-30
						Operation Inaudible
Metric		dB L _{Aeq}			dB L _{Amax}	
Operation Contribution		<30			<35	
Criteria		35			52	
Compliant		✓			✓	

5.1 Discussion of Attended Monitoring Results

The results of the attended noise monitoring should be considered worst case as they are closer to the operation than the surrounding noise sensitive receiver and do not take into account any intervening boundary fences.

5.1.1 Location ATT1

The results of monitoring conducted at location ATT1 demonstrates that the noise emissions associated with the operation are briefly audible at this location. The audible operation sources were the brief instances where vehicles accessed the operation drive-thru. The dominant audible noise sources at this monitoring location were passing traffic and intermittent insect noise. The results of the attended monitoring show the operation complied with the applicable noise criteria during the night period.

5.1.2 Location ATT2

The results at monitoring location ATT2 demonstrates that the noise emissions associated with the operation were generally inaudible at this location with only one brief 10 second period where the operation was audible. The audible operation sources were again the brief instance of cars in the drive-thru. The dominant noise sources included passing traffic, insects and the service station fans. The results of the attended monitoring show the operation complied with the applicable noise criteria during the night period.

5.1.3 Location ATT3

The results at monitoring location ATT3 demonstrates that the noise emissions associated with the operation are inaudible at this location with traffic, insects and cars in the service station audible. The results of the attended monitoring show the operation complied with the applicable noise criteria during the night period.

6 Conclusion

Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd (MAC) has completed a Noise Assessment to quantify emissions from the proposed 24hour operation of the existing McDonald's Operation (the 'operation') located at 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW.

To quantify the noise emissions from the operation, attended noise monitoring was undertaken during the 12 month, 24-hour operation trial period at the nearest residential receivers to the operation. The results of the attended noise monitoring demonstrate that emissions from the operation satisfy the relevant PNTLs and Maximum Noise Assessment Trigger Levels at all assessed receivers for the during the night period.

Based on the findings of the Noise Assessment, it is recommended Council approve the permanent extension of trading hours taking into consideration the results of the attended noise monitoring at the operation.

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Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

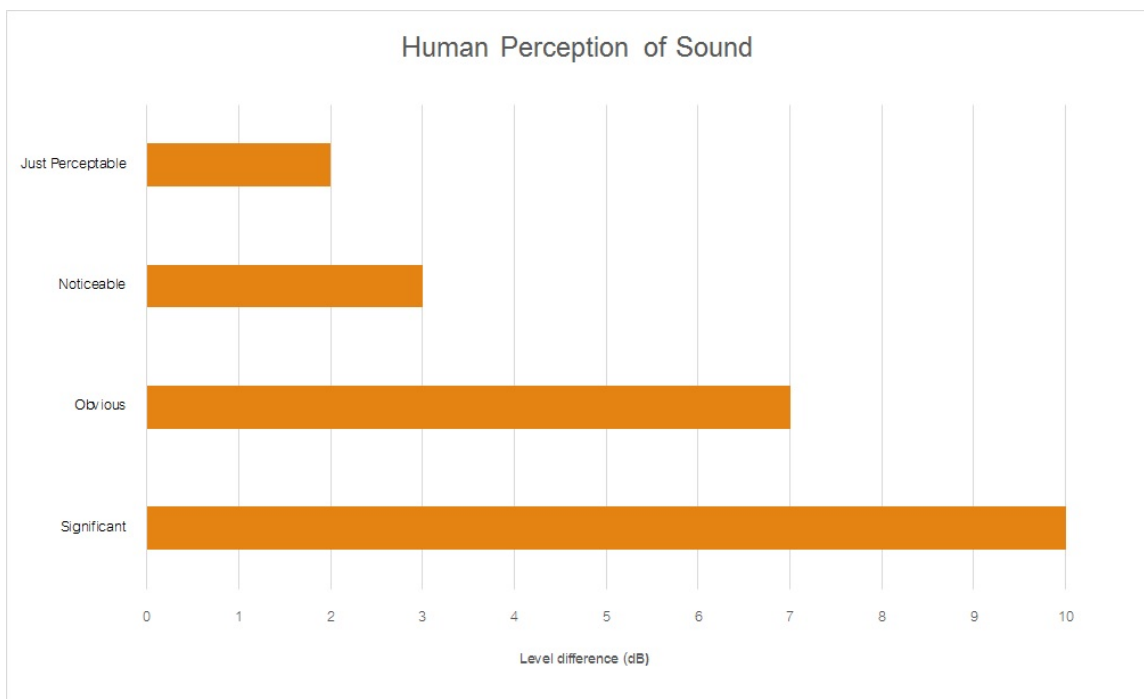
A number of technical terms have been used in this report and are explained in **Table A1**.

Table A1 Glossary of Terms	
Term	Description
1/3 Octave	Single octave bands divided into three parts
Octave	A division of the frequency range into bands, the upper frequency limit of each band being twice the lower frequency limit.
ABL	Assessment Background Level (ABL) is defined in the NPI as a single figure background level for each assessment period (day, evening and night). It is the tenth percentile of the measured LA90 statistical noise levels.
Ambient Noise	The noise associated with a given environment. Typically a composite of sounds from many sources located both near and far where no particular sound is dominant.
Extraneous Noise	Noise resulting from activities that are not typical of the area. Atypical activities include sources such as construction and holiday period traffic.
A Weighting	A standard weighting of the audible frequencies designed to reflect the response of the human ear to noise.
dBA	Noise is measured in units called decibels (dB). There are several scales for describing noise, the most common being the 'A-weighted' scale. This attempts to closely approximate the frequency response of the human ear.
dB(Z), dB(L)	Decibels Linear or decibels Z-weighted.
Hertz (Hz)	The measure of frequency of sound wave oscillations per second - 1 oscillation per second equals 1 hertz.
LA10	A noise level which is exceeded 10 % of the time. It is approximately equivalent to the average of maximum noise levels.
LA90	Commonly referred to as the background noise, this is the level exceeded 90 % of the time.
LAeq	The summation of noise over a selected period of time. It is the energy average noise from a source, and is the equivalent continuous sound pressure level over a given period.
LAmx	The maximum root mean squared (rms) sound pressure level received at the microphone during a measuring interval.
RBL	The Rating Background Level (RBL) is an overall single figure background level representing each assessment period over the whole monitoring period. The RBL is used to determine the intrusiveness criteria for noise assessment purposes and is the median of the ABL's.
Sound power level (LW)	This is a measure of the total power radiated by a source. The sound power of a source is a fundamental location of the source and is independent of the surrounding environment. Or a measure of the energy emitted from a source as sound and is given by : $= 10 \cdot \log_{10} (W/W_0)$ Where: W is the sound power in watts and W ₀ is the sound reference power at 10-12 watts.

Table A2 provides a list of common noise sources and their typical sound level.

Table A2 Common Noise Sources and Their Typical Sound Pressure Levels (SPL), dBA	
Source	Typical Sound Level
Threshold of pain	140
Jet engine	130
Hydraulic hammer	120
Chainsaw	110
Industrial workshop	100
Lawn-mower (operator position)	90
Heavy traffic (footpath)	80
Elevated speech	70
Typical conversation	60
Ambient suburban environment	40
Ambient rural environment	30
Bedroom (night with windows closed)	20
Threshold of hearing	0

Figure A1 – Human Perception of Sound



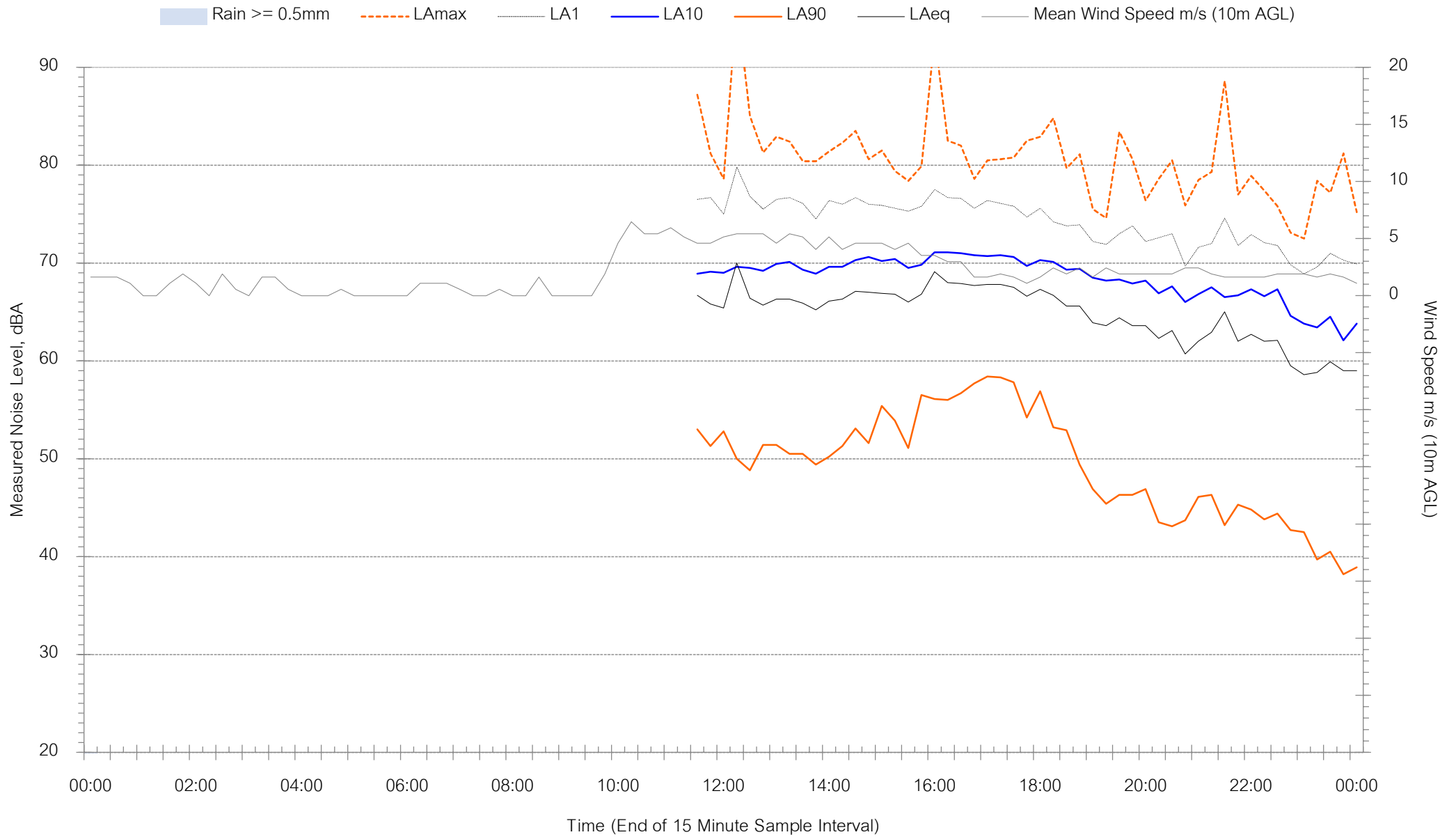
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Appendix B – Noise Monitoring Charts



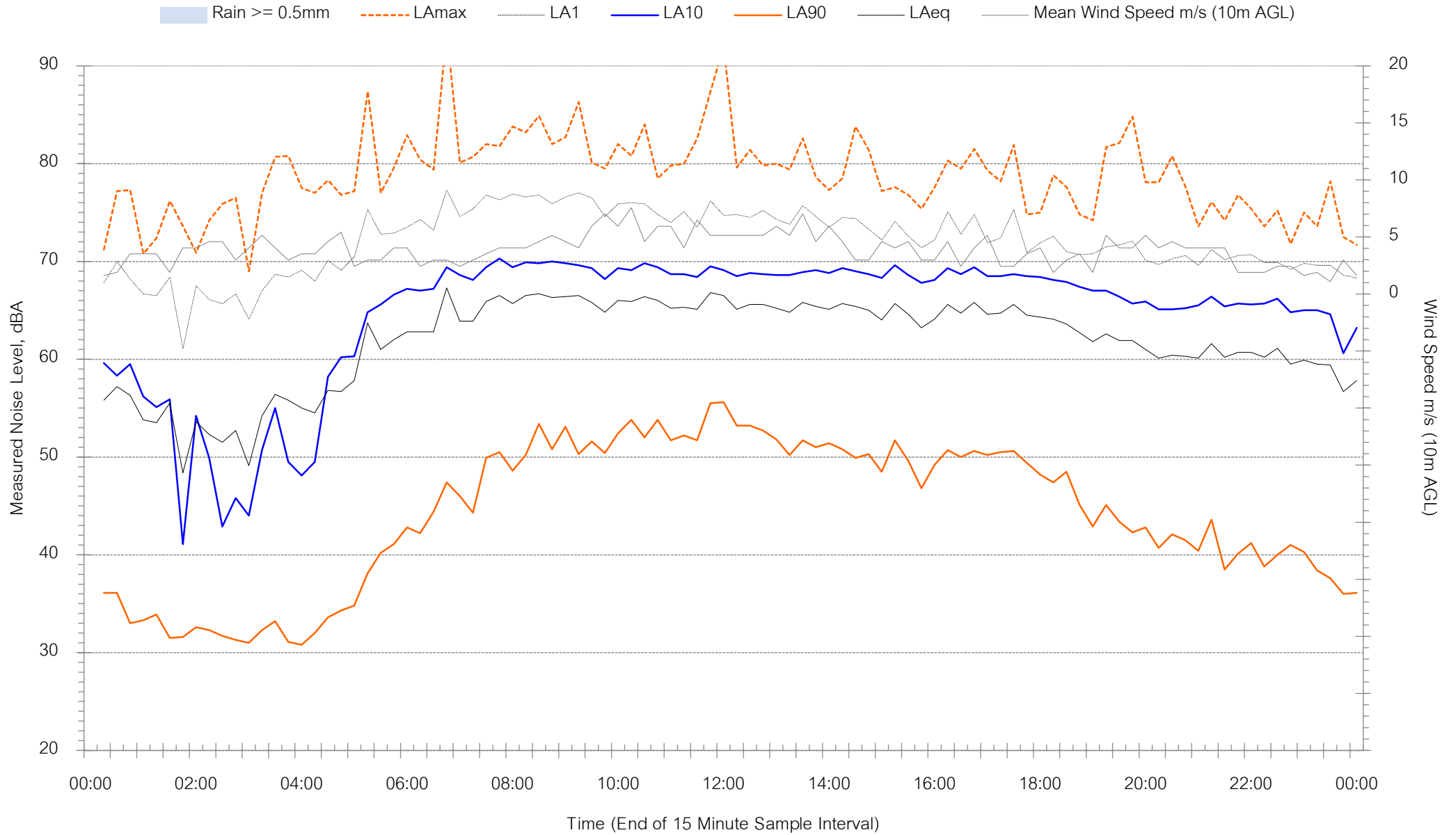
Background Noise Levels

Cranebrook McDonalds - Friday 28 May 2021



Background Noise Levels

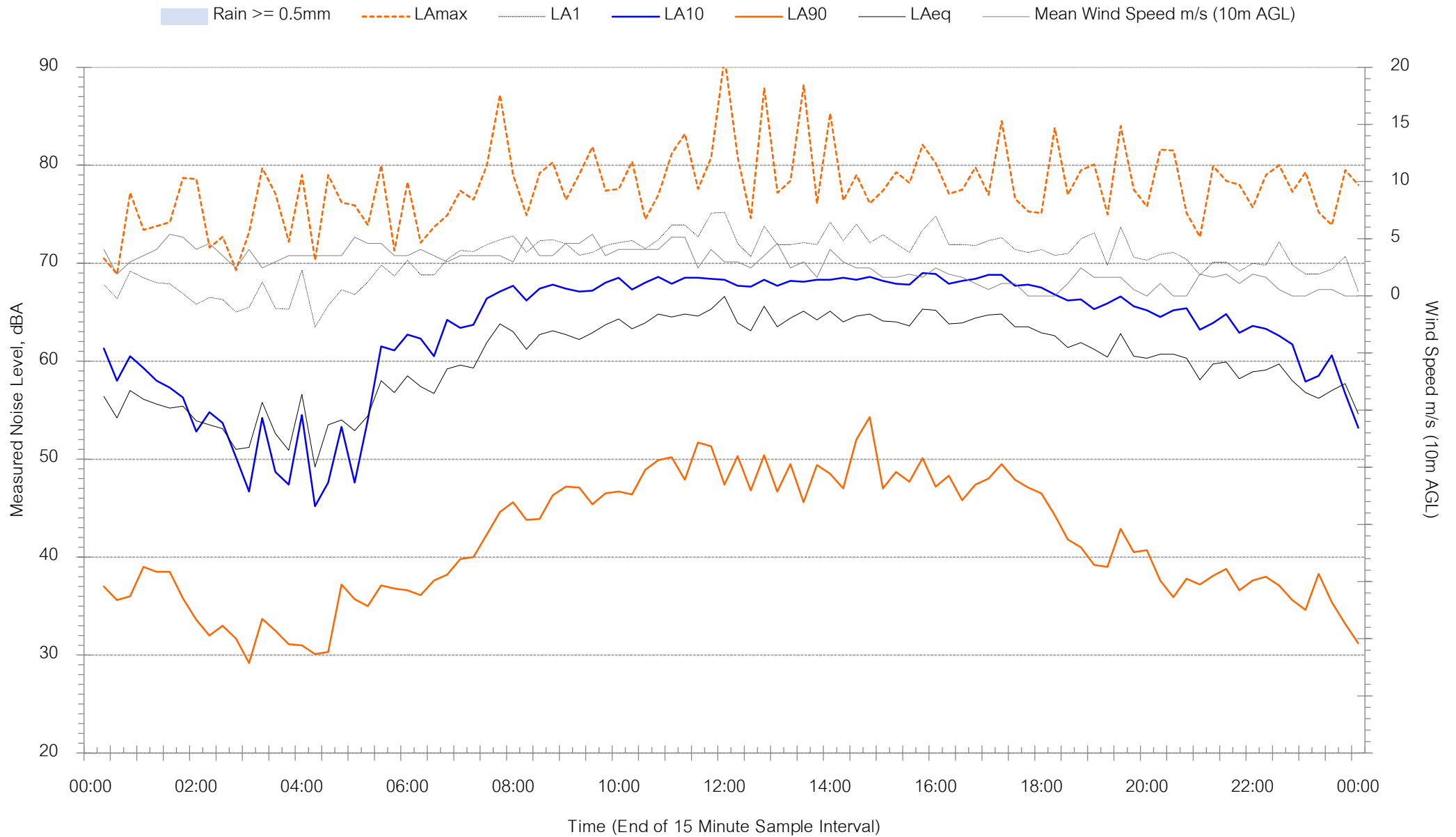
Cranebrook McDonalds - Saturday 29 May 2021





Background Noise Levels

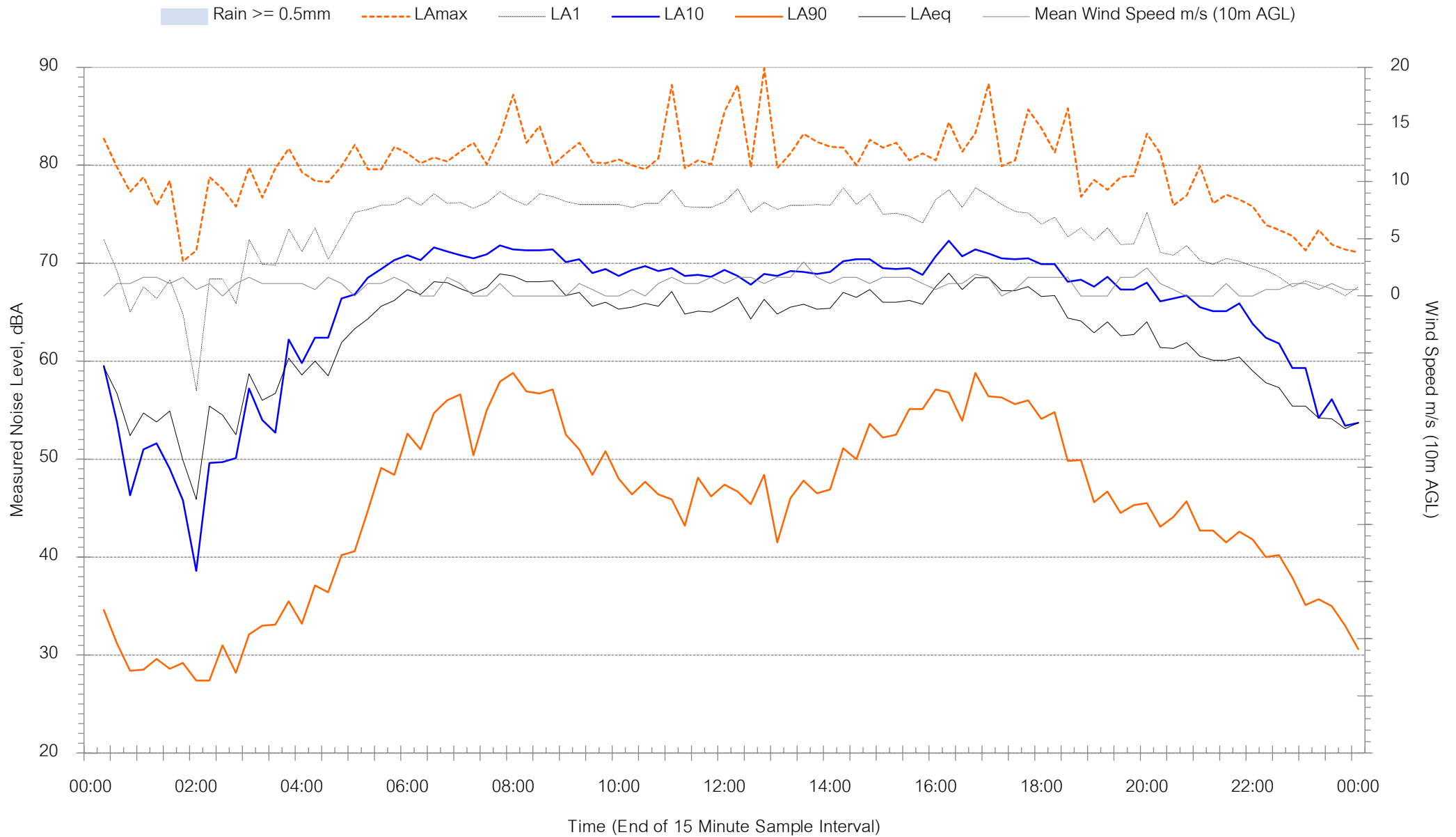
Cranebrook McDonalds - Sunday 30 May 2021





Background Noise Levels

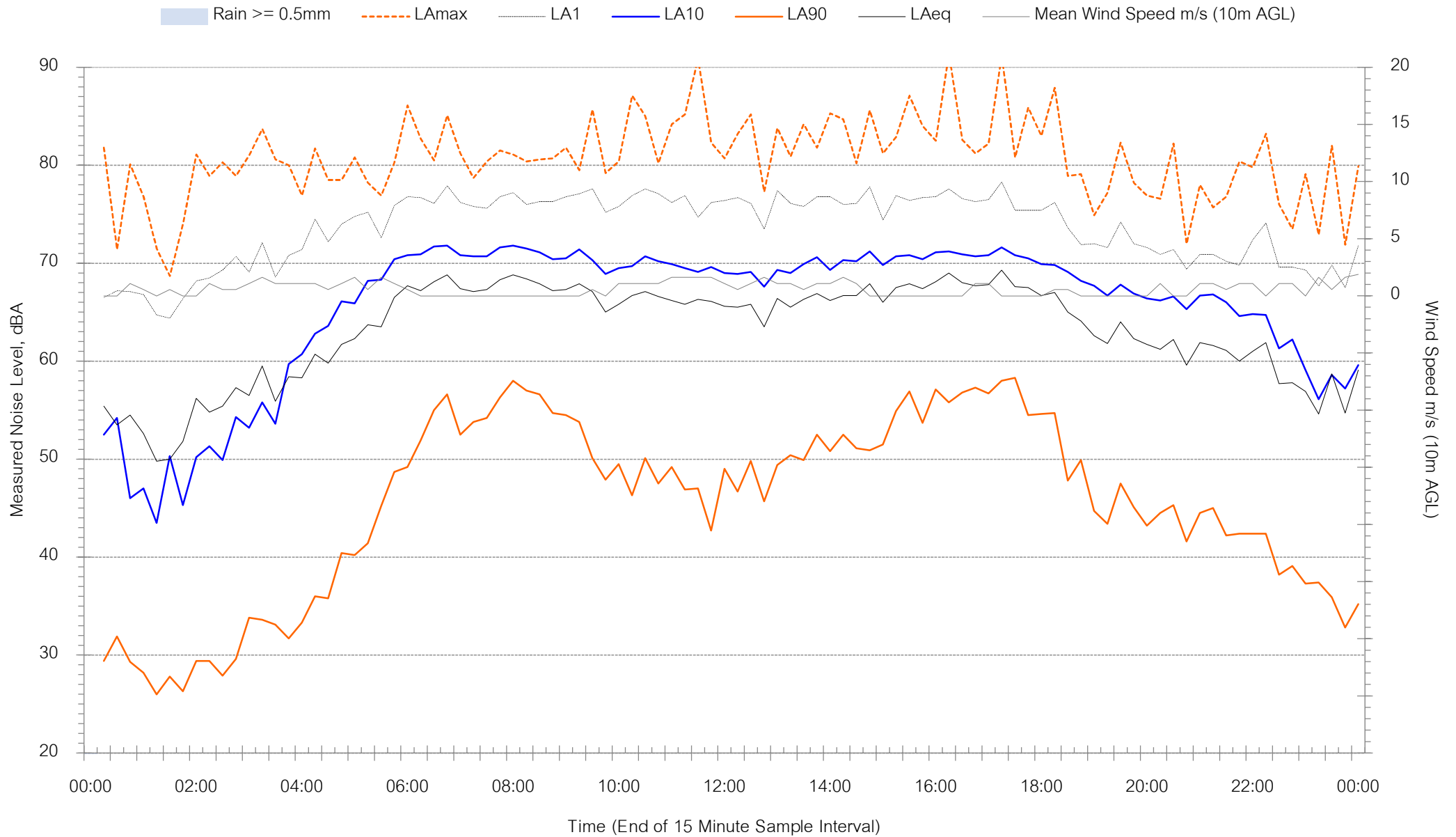
Cranebrook McDonalds - Monday 31 May 2021





Background Noise Levels

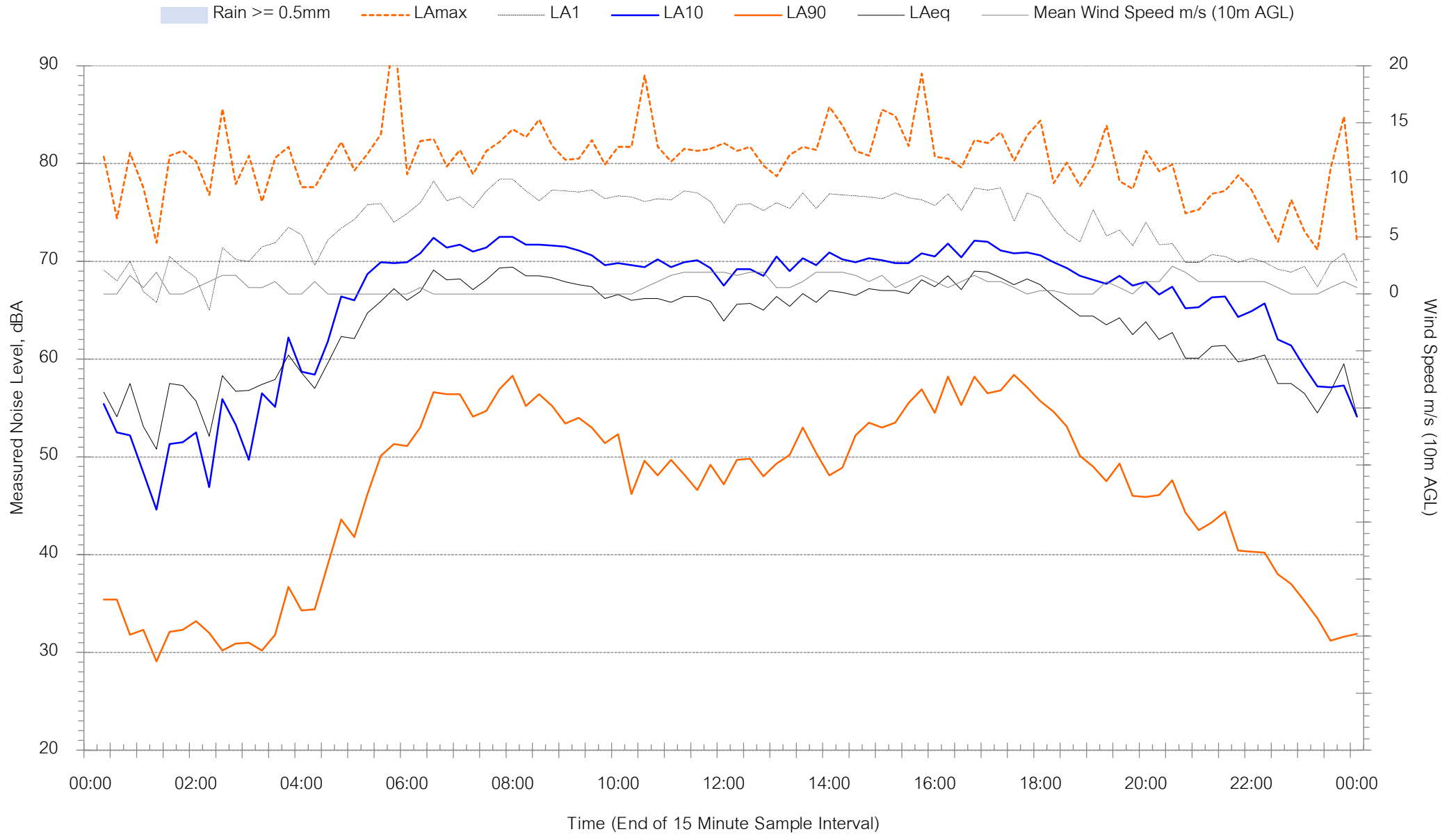
Cranebrook McDonalds - Tuesday 1 June 2021





Background Noise Levels

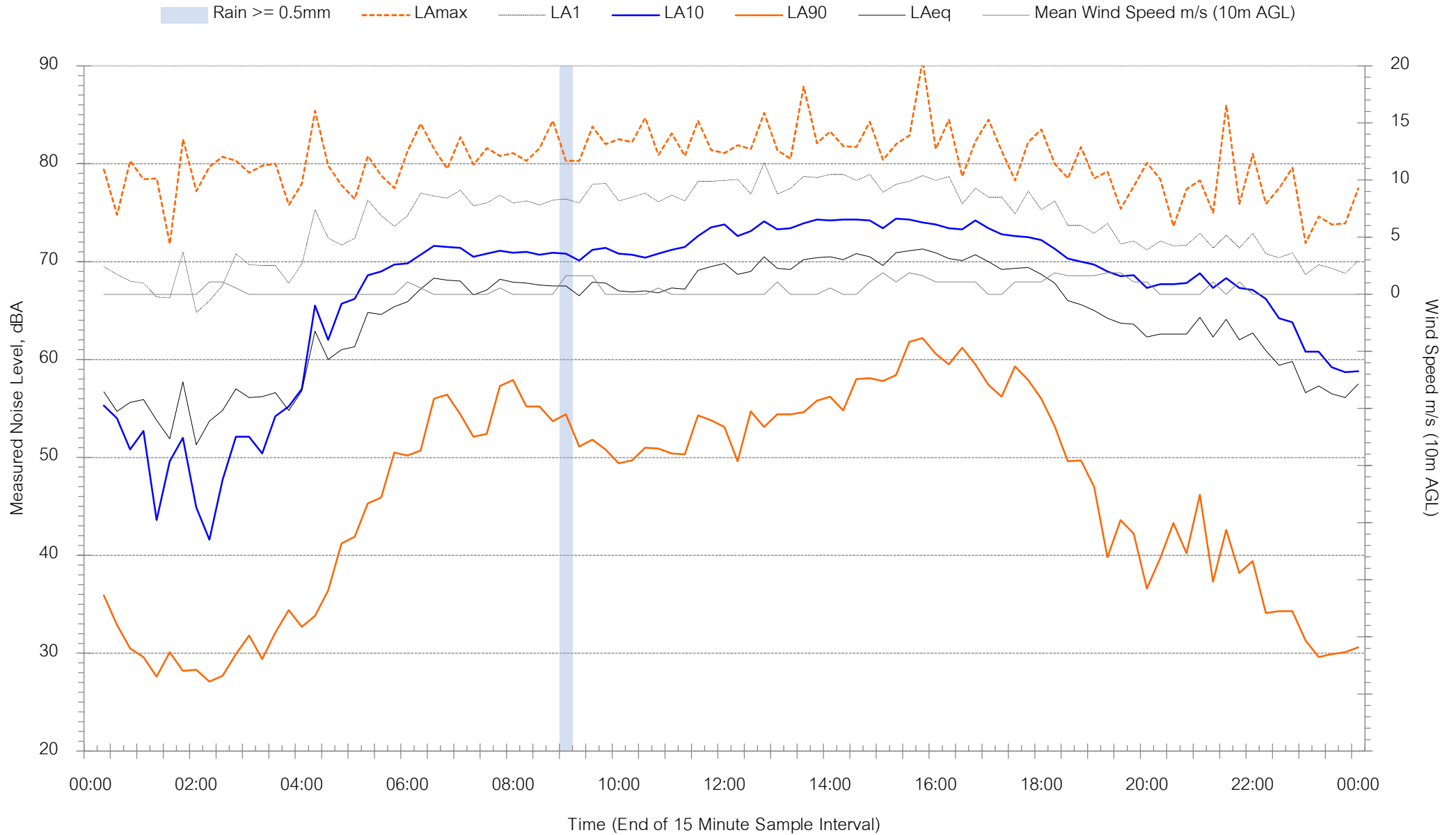
Cranebrook McDonalds - Wednesday 2 June 2021





Background Noise Levels

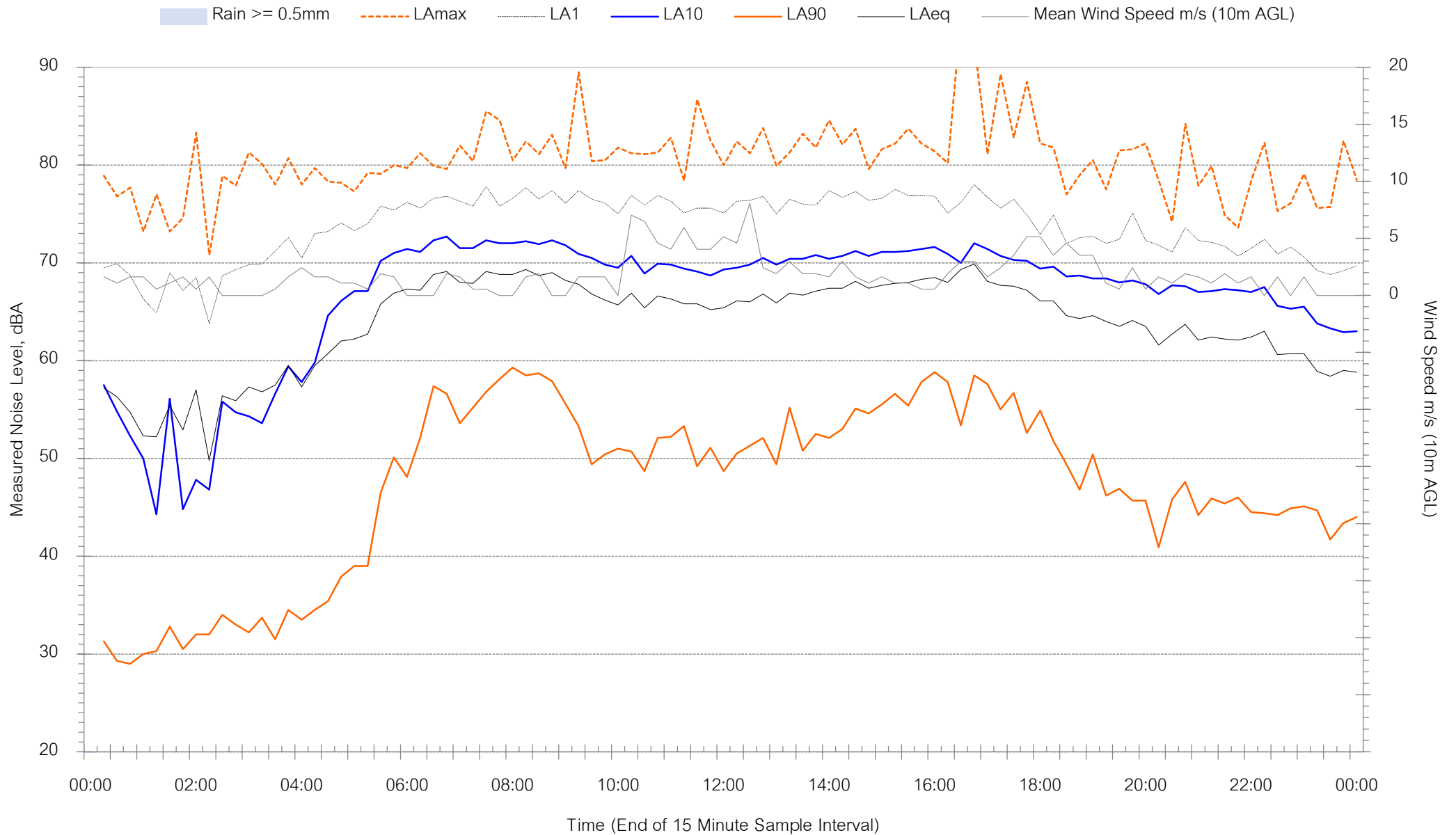
Cranebrook McDonalds - Thursday 3 June 2021





Background Noise Levels

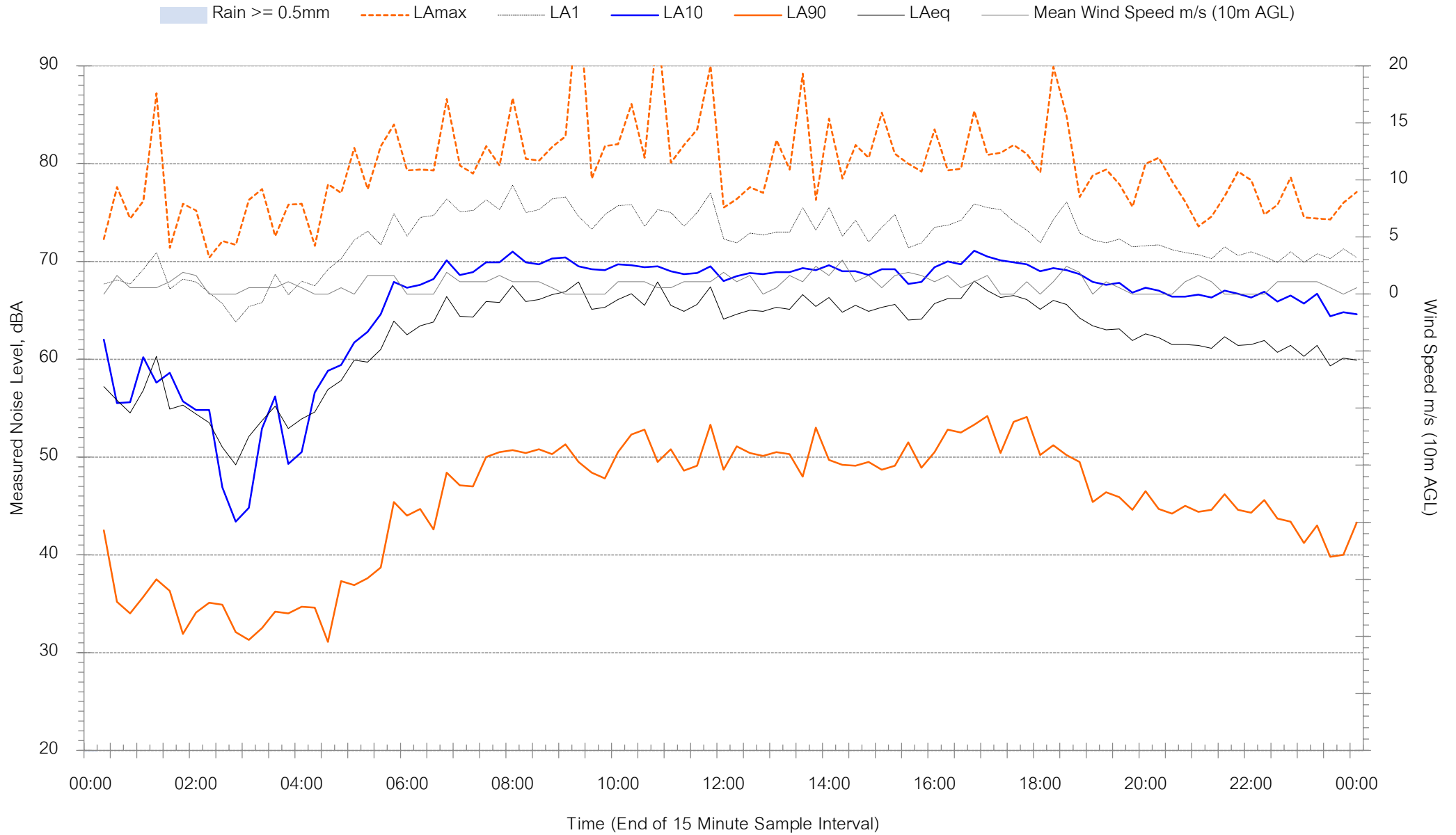
Cranebrook McDonalds - Friday 4 June 2021





Background Noise Levels

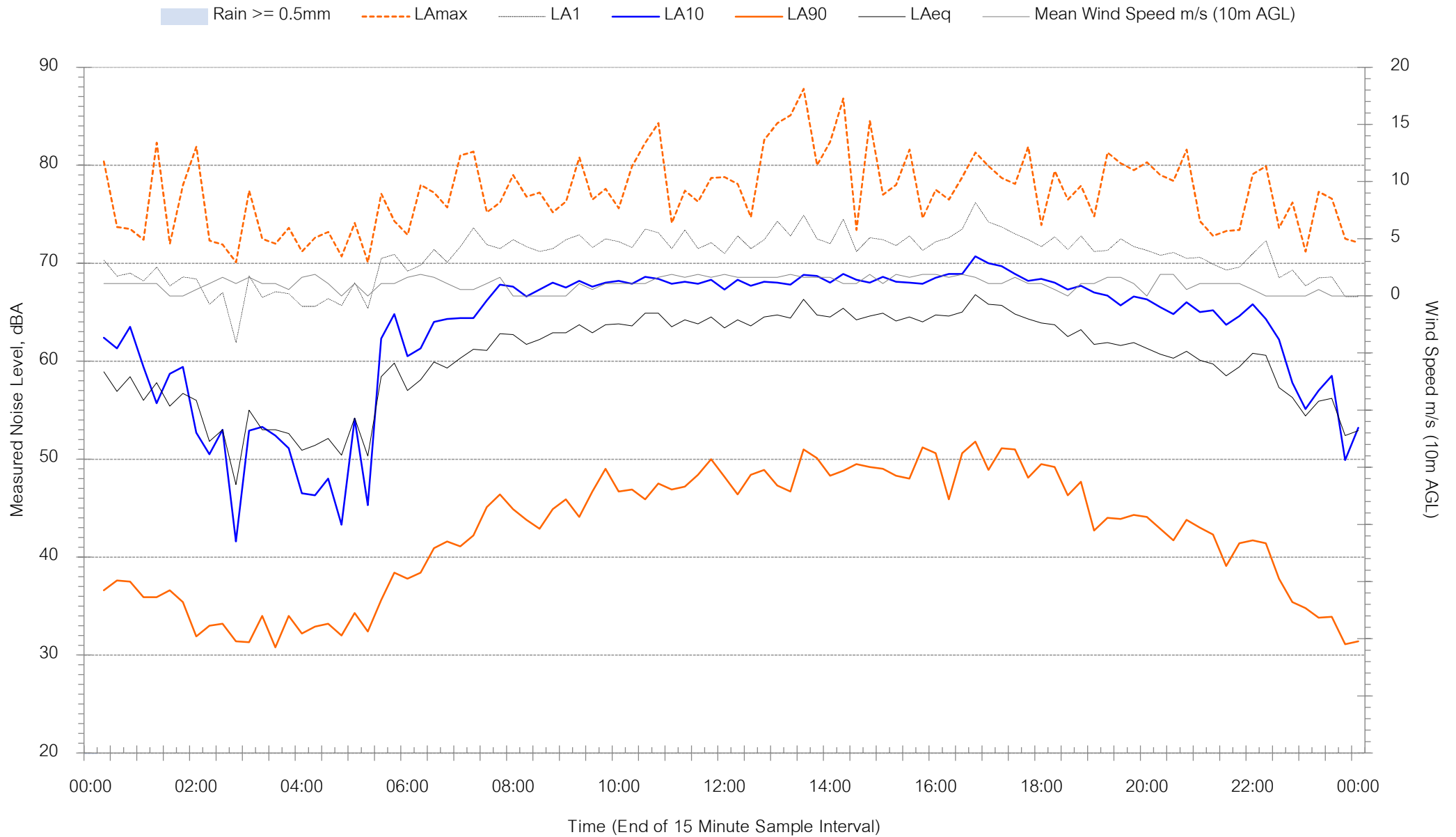
Cranebrook McDonalds - Saturday 5 June 2021





Background Noise Levels

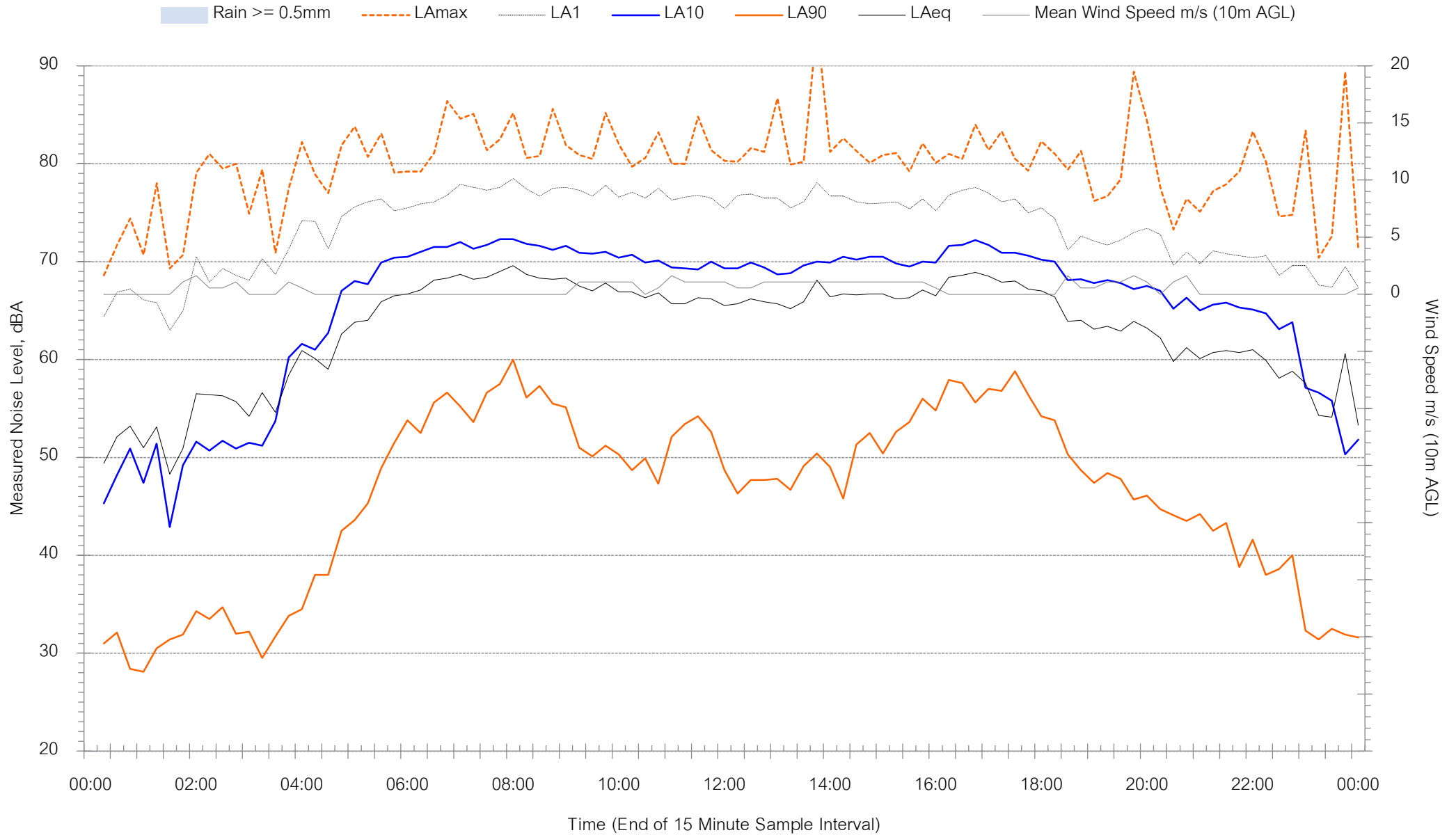
Cranebrook McDonalds - Sunday 6 June 2021





Background Noise Levels

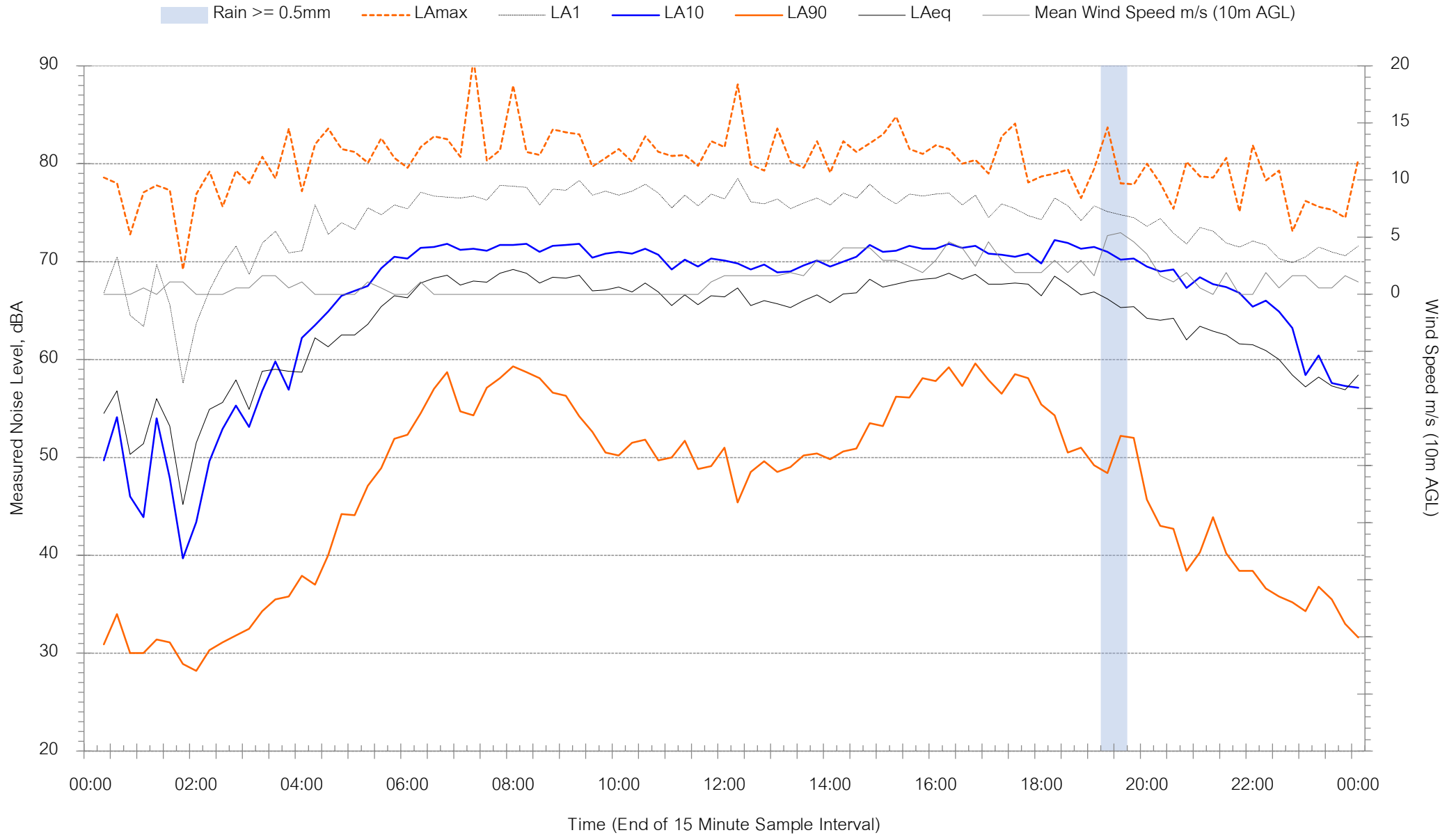
Cranebrook McDonalds - Monday 7 June 2021





Background Noise Levels

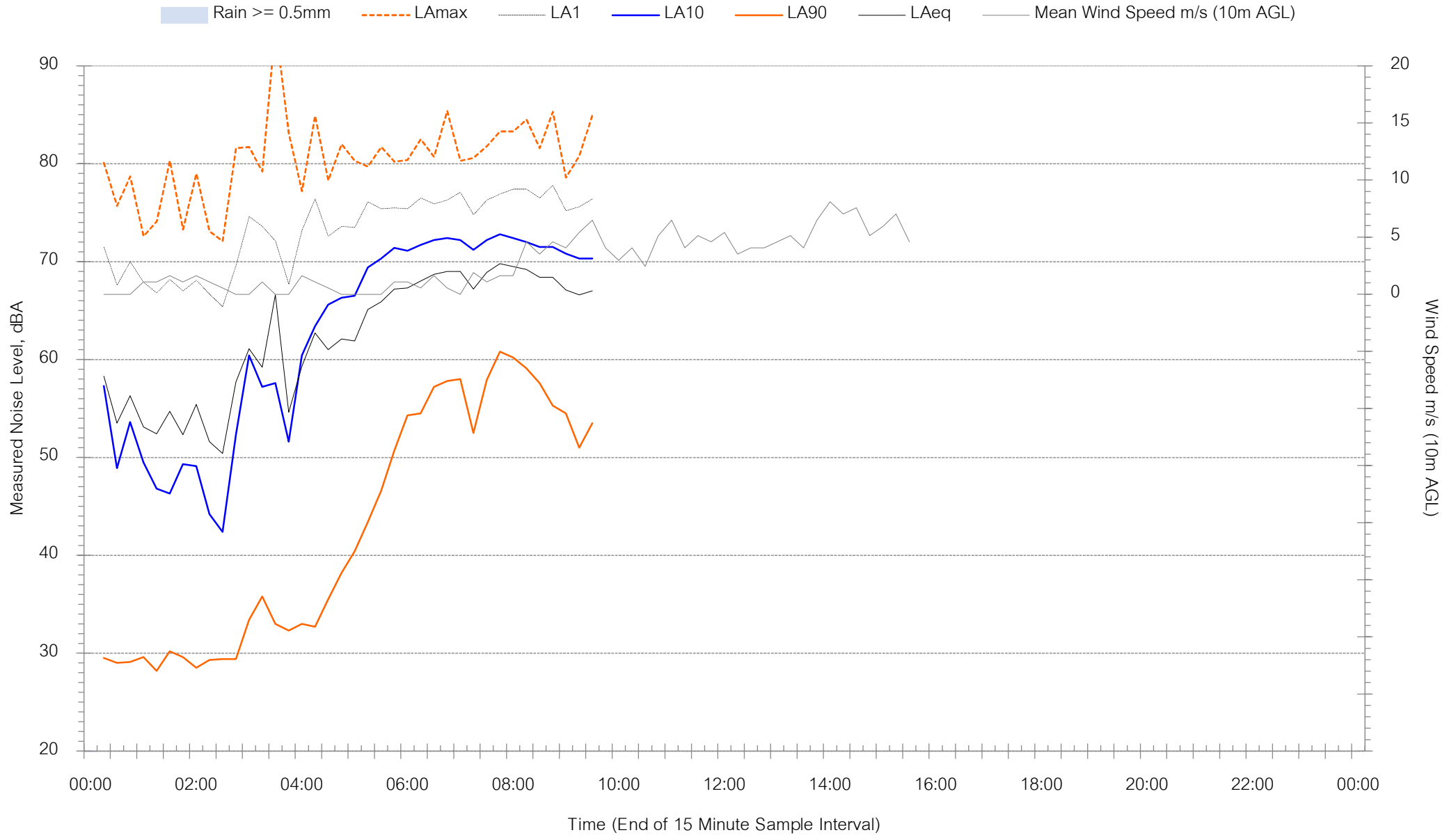
Cranebrook McDonalds - Tuesday 8 June 2021





Background Noise Levels

Cranebrook McDonalds - Wednesday 9 June 2021



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