

5-A: DEMOLITION NOISE PREDICTION DATA

APPENDIX 5-A DEMOLITION NOISE PREDICTION DATA

Table 5-A-1 Indicative plant and usage details used for noise assessment

Equipment for Activity	Quantity	Daily % On-Time	dB L _{WA} (corrected for on-time and quantity)	Source of L _{WA}
Brokk demolition robot	2	75	113	C5.2
D-Rig excavator	3	65	111	C1.3
Tower crane	1	50	101	C4.48
Mini Excavators / Skid Steers	3	60	105	C4.67
Dust Boss / Suppression units	4	90	112	C4.91
Tippers (movement)	8	N/A	110	C11.16
Tippers (being loaded)			110	C1.10

5-B: PPG:N NOISE EXPOSURE HIERARCHY TABLE

APPENDIX 5-B PPG:N NOISE EXPOSURE HIERARCHY TABLE

Table 5-B-1 Noise exposure hierarchy table reproduced from the government guidance ‘planning practice guidance for noise’ (PPG:N)

Response	Examples of outcomes	Increasing effect level	Action
No Observed Effect Level			
Present and not intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
No Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. turning up volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a small actual or perceived change in the quality of life.	No Observed Adverse Effect	No specific measures required
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.	Significant Observed Adverse Effect	Avoid
Present and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory.	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent