



Victorian Planning Authority

Shenstone Park Impact Assessment

Woody Hill Addendum

September 2019

Executive summary

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) has been engaged by the City of Whittlesea (CoW) to prepare an air quality (including dust and odour), noise and vibration impact assessment report¹ for the Shenstone Park Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) and the associated investigation area to the south and east of the PSP boundary. The impact assessment considered the following:

1. Existing mudstone quarrying operations at the Barro Group Woody Hill Quarry, which is located within the Shenstone Park PSP boundary
2. Approved basalt quarry (Phillips Quarry) located immediately south of the PSP
3. Proposed Yarra Valley Water (YVW) Wollert sewerage treatment plant (STP) also located immediately south of the PSP

The objective of this commission is to conduct additional air, noise and vibration technical investigations for the possible expansion of the Woody Hill Quarry.

The following scenarios have been considered in this report:

1. Expansion to the south of the existing extraction area within the Work Authority 492 boundary
2. Expansion of the Work Authority boundary and subsequently the extraction boundary to the north of the existing Work Authority boundary
3. Expansion of the Work Authority boundary and subsequently the extraction boundary to the east of the existing Work Authority boundary (as identified on the Future Urban Structure plan)
4. Expansion 20 m below the ground surface

GHD understands that VPA is moving forward with the Shenstone Park PSP with a revised Future Urban Structure that has been updated based on State Government agency feedback including DJPR (Earth Resources). This revised Future Urban Structure plan incorporates an expended resource east of the existing Woody Hill Quarry, which will require an update to GHD's Shenstone Park Impact Assessment Report. A revision to the air quality and noise buffers is required to account for the additional expansion scenario based on the extent of employment land within the Northern Growth Corridor Plan.

The objective of this project is to conduct additional air, noise and vibration technical assessments for the possible expansion of the Woody Hill Quarry and their potential impact on the Shenstone Park PSP.

Default buffers

In the case of existing industries and uses, the EPA recommends separation distances that should be considered when preparing a planning scheme, planning scheme amendment or planning permit application.

A buffer (separation) distance is a planning instrument used to provide separation of sensitive land uses (i.e. residential, schools, hospitals and recreation reserves) from existing industrial premises with the potential for offsite emissions (odour or dust) that can cause disamenity in the event of an upset/malfunction. Note that the buffers are for upset² operational conditions only. Routine emissions must meet EPA SEPP (Air Quality Management) guidelines and have no impact offsite.

¹ GHD report #51460

² Upset conditions refer to unintended emissions, which do not occur under routine operations. Upsets may occur due to extreme weather conditions, mechanical breakdowns/malfunctions or operational failures.

GHD has assessed and mapped the recommended default buffer for the possible expansion scenarios for the Woody Hill Quarry. The north and east scenarios have been based on the Future Urban Structure plan working backwards from the extent of the industrial/business land i.e. maintaining the default buffers within the industrial/business and conservation land.

Site specific variation to default buffer

Two criteria that allow for site specific variations which would have significant impact in varying the default buffers are considered to be the size of the facility (de-rating a default buffer) and local meteorology (directional buffer). GHD considers that the relevant buffer for the active quarry area with blasting should be the default 500 m buffer irrespective of the throughput of the quarry.

However, GHD considers that the directional buffer would apply to the default 500 m buffer given that the default buffer accounts for possible transport of dust particles, which would be subject to meteorological influences. The local meteorology would only apply during daytime hours for the quarry as blasting, excavation and transport of material would only occur during the daytime.

DJPR's advice³ indicates that a 200 m radial buffer distance from the extraction boundary of the extraction area is sufficient to mitigate against safety issues from flyrock during blasting, with which GHD agrees. This buffer is to be radial, as the flyrock component will be independent of wind speed and direction, as the projectile speed of flyrock is much larger than the wind speed.

The local meteorological effects results in extending the default buffer to the north and east, requiring the extent of the possible extraction area to be reduced in order for the directional buffer to be contained within the extent of the industrial/business and conservation land as shown in the Future Urban Structure plan.

Quantitative dust impact assessment

Dust dispersion modelling was undertaken for dust impacts from the expansion scenarios using a number of conservative assumptions. The 60 µg/m³ criterion is well contained within the default and directional separation distances for the quarry. The 60 µg/m³ is also contained within the industrial/business and conservation land shown in the Future Urban Structure.

Noise and vibration impact assessment

It is expected that the daytime noise levels generated from the Woody Hill Quarry for the expansion scenarios will require a buffer of up to approximately 600 m from the northern and southern extraction areas at the Woody Hill Quarry boundary to meet the daytime criteria of 48 dB(A), prior to any noise mitigation measures being implemented.

The extent of the possible extraction area may need to be reduced in order for the 600 m noise buffer to be contained within the extent of the industrial/business and conservation land as shown in the Future Urban Structure plan, prior to any mitigation being implemented.

Modelling of the existing approved extraction area for the Woody Hill Quarry was also undertaken in the GHD report entitled '*City Of Whittlesea Council Impact Assessment Report for the Shenstone Park Precinct Structure Plan – December 2017*⁴'. In that report, a buffer of 900 m was recommended, which is 300 m greater than that assessed in this report, due to the elevated location of existing noise sources combined with the concrete batching plant.

³ Meeting with DJPR (Earth Resources) on 17 October 2017

⁴ GHD Report #51460

However, as the northern and southern extraction scenarios will be at a much lower elevation, this has enabled greater attenuation of the noise impact from each of these two scenarios, reducing the buffer size by one third down to 600 m.

Blast generated noise is very dependent on site specific constants and can vary significantly based on the blast methodology being used. Onsite measurements would be required prior to any future development to understand the air blast overpressure from each quarry's operation and what restrictions this would have on future development.

It is expected that any vibrational impact from blasting at the Woody Hill Quarry would require a distance of approximately 550 m from the extraction boundary to provide sufficient attenuation for a blast with a Maximum Instantaneous Charge (MIC) of approximately 100 kg.

The existing quarry will likely remain throughout the precinct development and the quarry asset owner will remain obligated to comply with the SEPP N-1 noise policy. Should further work be undertaken to assess the noise controls and operations in place at the quarry, it may be possible to reduce the extent of the noise buffer. Should mitigation measures at source and receiver be implemented then development may still be able to occur within the existing 900 m buffer and subsequently the 600 m buffer for the expansion scenarios, however if this mitigation is solely at the receiver then outside amenity may be compromised.

Should a control at source noise mitigation strategy not be possible or practicable at the quarry, it is common that the indoor amenity of sensitive receivers subject to operational noise be acoustically treated using a control at receiver strategy, via building acoustic treatment. However, the limitation of this strategy is that it would not preserve the outdoor amenity of the receiver unless a combination of controls such as noise controls at the source of transmission be implemented.

Mitigation Measures

Noise mitigation strategies can generally be divided into four different areas from the most to the least preferred (NSW INP, 2000):

1. *Land-use Controls* (separating the location of noise-producing activities from sensitive areas)
2. *Control at Source* (reduce the noise output of the source to provide protection surrounding environment)
3. *Control in Transmission* (reduce noise levels at the receiver but not necessarily the environment surrounding the source, e.g. noise barrier, etc.)
4. *Receiver Control* (localised acoustic treatment at sensitive receiver)

Recommended Buffers

From the assessment, the following is recommended (refer to Figure 18) to provide a visual display of the impact assessments undertaken as part of this report and in conjunction with the findings of the GHD report #5146):

- A revised expanded resource area east of the existing Woody Hill Quarry in accordance with the Future Urban Structure plan, and air and noise technical assessments.
- Location of the proposed Wollert STP and recommended 613 m odour directional buffer distance.
- 500 m dust directional buffers from the possible extraction area boundary (Woody Hill) and approved extraction area boundary (Phillips Quarry).
- Operational noise buffer for the Woody Hill Quarry of 600 m from the extraction area boundary prior to any operational noise mitigation being implemented. Should further work be undertaken to determine the noise controls and operations in place at the quarry, it may be possible to reduce the extent of the noise buffer.
- Operational noise buffer for the Phillips Quarry of 300 m from the approved extraction areas boundary prior to any operational noise mitigation being implemented.
- 100 m operational vibration buffer from the extraction area boundary.
- Blast generated flyrock buffer of 200 m from the extraction area boundary.
- Blast generated noise would require empirical measurements prior to any proposed development to assess the site specific conditions experienced during a blast event. Any proposed development would be limited by the requirement to achieve 115 dB (linear) at the proposed development location.
- Blast generated vibration buffer of 550 m for the Woody Hill and Phillips quarries from the extraction area boundaries for a MIC of approximately 100 kg to meet the 2 mm/s (PPV) long-term regulatory goal for human comfort.

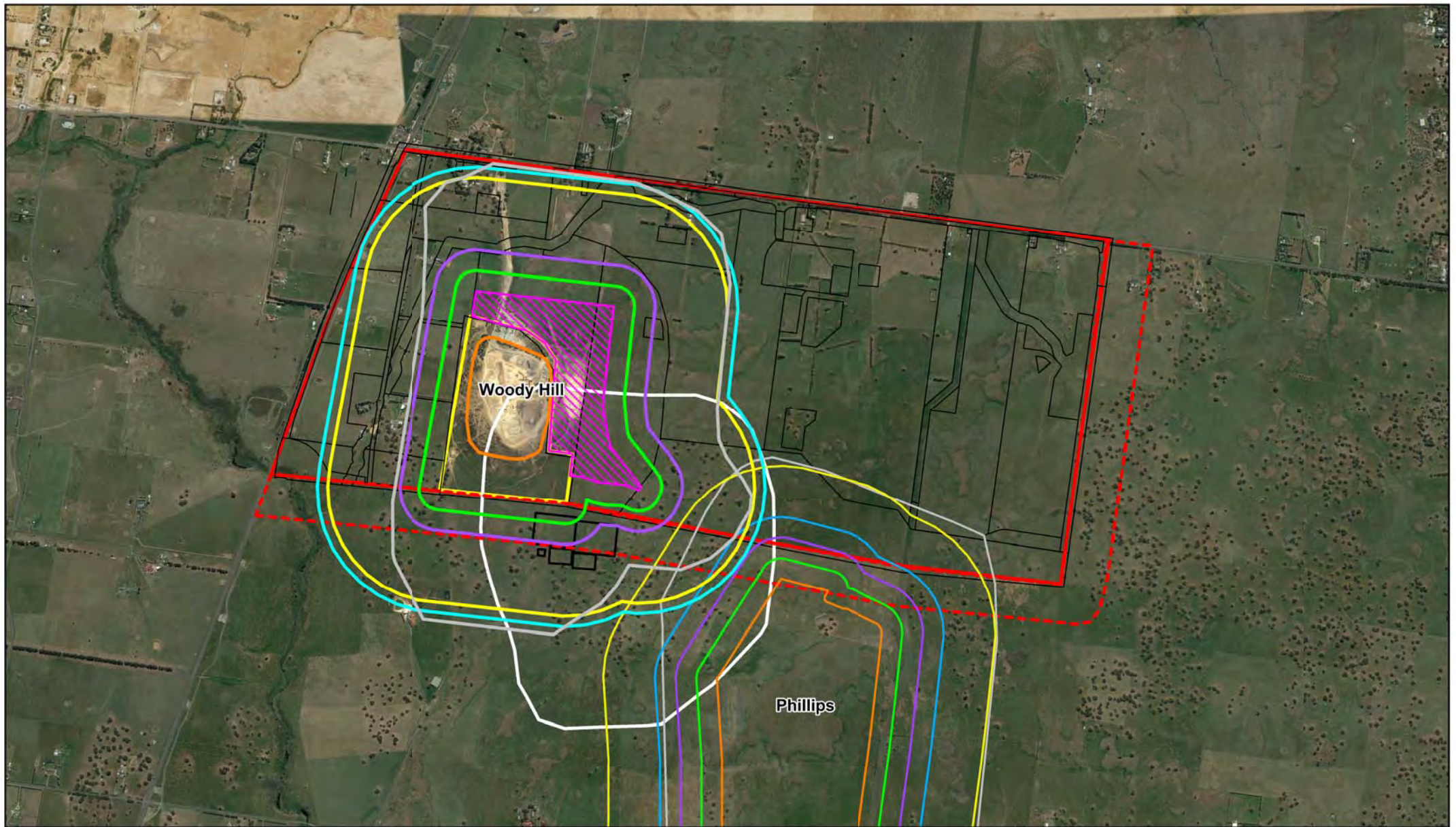
Figure 18 shows that the proposed STP is impacted by the possible expansions of the quarry (due to the existing WA boundary). The proposed layout of the STP may need to be revised in relation to the current constraints posed by the existing quarry WA boundary. The revised possible extraction area shown in Figure 18 is set back 200 m from the proposed STP to protect it against blast generated fly rock.

The intent of the buffers from the quarry would be to restrict additional sensitive land use intensification in these buffer areas (including land inside and outside of the PSP), due to the risks from, dust, operational noise and vibration, blast noise, blast vibration and blast generated flyrock.

The inclusion of buffer controls within the PSP have been provided as part of the Future Urban Structure plan to achieve separation of non-compatible uses and delineate land available for urban development.

The revised Future Urban Structure that has been updated, based on State Government agency feedback including DJPR (Earth Resources), incorporating an expanded resource east of the existing Woody Hill Quarry. This assessment will assist in understanding the air and noise impacts and subsequent buffers required to account for the additional expansion based on the extent of employment land within the Northern Growth Corridor Plan.

This report is subject to, and must be read in conjunction with, the limitations set out in section 1.3 and the assumptions and qualifications contained in section 1.4 and throughout the report.



0 250 500 750
metres (at A4)

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Grid: Map Grid Of Australia, Zone 55

LEGEND

 PSP Boundary	 Approved Extraction Boundary	 500 m Dust Directional Buffer	 613 m Odour Directional Buffer
 Additional Investigation Area	 Possible Extraction Boundary	 300 m Operational Noise Buffer	 Proposed STP
 Work Authority Boundary	 600 m Operational Noise Buffer	 200 m Blast Generated Fly Rock Buffer	
	 550 m Blast Generated Vibration Buffer	 100 m Operational Vibration Buffer	

City of Whittlesea Job Number 3135311
Shenstone Park PSP- Revision B
Impact Assessment Date 02/08/2019

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1. Introduction

1.1 Study objective

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) has been engaged by the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) to prepare an air quality (including dust and odour), noise and vibration impact assessment report for the Shenstone Park Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) and the associated investigation area to the south and east of the PSP boundary. The impact assessment considered the following:

1. Existing mudstone quarrying operations at the Barro Group Woody Hill Quarry, which is located within the Shenstone Park PSP boundary
2. Approved basalt quarry (Phillips Quarry) located immediately south of the PSP
3. Proposed Yarra Valley Water (YVW) Wollert sewerage treatment plant (STP) also located immediately south of the PSP

The findings of this assessment can be found in GHD Report #51460, which will be used to assess those areas that are or will be subject to impact from the different quarry operations and the STP, and to inform future land use planning associated with development of the PSP. The PSP planning process is designed to protect significant earth resources and state significant infrastructure, whilst enabling sustainable urban development as established in Plan Melbourne and the North Growth Corridor Plan.

1.2 Scope of this assessment

GHD understands that VPA is moving forward with the Shenstone Park PSP with a revised Future Urban Structure plan that has been updated based on State Government agency feedback including DJPR (Earth Resources). This revised Future Urban Structure plan incorporates an expended resource east of the existing Woody Hill Quarry which requires an update to GHD's Shenstone Park Impact Assessment Report. A revision to the air quality and noise buffers are required to account for the additional expansion scenario based on the extent of employment land within the Northern Growth Corridor Plan.

The objective of this project is to conduct additional air, noise and vibration technical assessments for the possible expansion of the Woody Hill Quarry and their potential impact on the Shenstone Park PSP.

This report should be read in conjunction with GHD Report #51460.

1.3 Scope of Limitations

This report has been prepared by GHD for the Victorian Planning Authority and City of Whittlesea and may only be used and relied on by the Victorian Planning Authority and City of Whittlesea. GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than the Victorian Planning Authority and City of Whittlesea arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in section 1.2 and throughout the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in section 1.4 and throughout this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

GHD has prepared this report on the basis of information provided by the Victorian Planning Authority, City of Whittlesea and project stakeholders, which GHD has not independently verified or checked. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the report which were caused by errors or omissions in that information. GHD disclaims liability for the identification of all relevant industries and any subsequent industries that may have been overlooked.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on information obtained from site inspection undertaken at or in connection with, specific areas. Site conditions at other parts of the site may be different from the site conditions found at the specific sample points.

Investigations undertaken in respect of this report are constrained by the particular site conditions, such as the location of buildings, existing surrounding industries, services and vegetation, etc. As a result, not all relevant site features and conditions may have been identified in this report.

Site conditions may change after the date of this report. GHD does not accept responsibility arising from, or in connection with, any change to the site conditions. GHD is also not responsible for updating this report if the site conditions change.

The assessment in this report was based on onsite inspections undertaken by GHD on 4 August 2017 and onsite monitoring between 25 August 2017 and 6 September 2017. It is the nature of environmental assessment that not all variations in environmental conditions as well as the existing Woody Hill Quarry operating conditions can be assessed, and not all uncertainty concerning the conditions of the ambient air and noise environment can be eliminated. In addition, it is not the intention of this assessment to cover every element of the air and noise environment but rather to conduct the assessment with consideration to the prescribed work scope. Professional judgement must be expected in the investigation and interpretation of observations.

DJPR (Earth Resources) was contacted during preparation of this assessment for specific information pertaining to the two quarries, however DJPR (Earth Resources) were not able to provide this information without the approval of the work authority holder and referred GHD to the Work Plan for Woody Hill.

Therefore, the assessment findings and recommendations, in the absence of information, are estimates only. Council/ VPA should endeavour to source the relevant information from the quarry operator/s and revise/update this assessment once the information becomes available.

1.4 Assumptions

Input relating to operational details for the quarries were sought from stakeholders, including a site visit. As no information was provided, GHD has made a number of assumptions for the impact assessments.

For the noise assessment GHD, has applied the daytime criteria when assessing the results based on the assumption that between 6 am to 7 am, no noise sources will be operating with works limited to staff arrival, pre-start meetings and planning for the day. It is also likely that any future quarry operational approval will be limited to a 7 am start.

2. Woody Hill Quarry expansions

Specific information regarding the possible expansions and existing operations of Woody Hill Quarry were not available nor provided by stakeholders at the time this report was prepared. However, a preliminary description is provided, based on:

1. The existing Work Plan for Woody Hill Quarry
2. Information supplied by the Victorian Planning Authority
3. The perimeter site visits conducted by GHD on 25 August 2017 and 6 September 2017, and from aerial photographs

DJPR (Earth Resources) was contacted during preparation of this assessment for specific information pertaining to the quarry, however DJPR (Earth Resources) were not able to provide this without the approval of the work authority holder and referred GHD to the Work Plan.

However, a revised Future Urban Structure plan provided by VPA (refer to Appendix A) was based on State Government agency feedback, including feedback from DJPR (Earth Resources). This revised Future Urban Structure plan incorporates an expended resource east of the existing Woody Hill Quarry. A revision to the air quality and noise impacts are required to account for the additional expansion scenario based on the extent of employment land within the Northern Growth Corridor Plan.

All relevant stakeholders were contacted during the preparation of this assessment to provide inputs pertaining to operations. Where there was no provision of information, GHD has made a number of assumptions for the impact assessments.

A copy of the Work Plan⁵ was provided to GHD. The Work Plan did not contain specific information pertaining to the quarries operations required for the air and noise assessments, requiring a number of assumptions to be made.

The existing quarrying operations include extraction of mudstone rock and is subject to Work Authority 492. A planning permit is not required for the site, as it is operating under an existing use right. The site consists of several quartz veins interspersing Silurian sediments, predominantly consisting of silt shales. Basalt underlies the shale and other sedimentary rocks. The estimated volume of material within the proposed extraction area was 2.7 million cubic meters in-situ back in 2003. Current extraction is 150,000 tonnes per year for low- grade crushed rocks and sub base type material primarily for road construction. This would give a working life of approximately 30 years from 2003.

The existing stone extraction area is smaller than the current Work Authority boundary, however from the information provided to GHD, the quarry may expand in the future. The following scenarios have been considered in this report:

1. Expansion to the south of the existing extraction area within the Work Authority 492 boundary
2. Expansion of the Work Authority boundary and subsequently the extraction boundary to the north of the existing Work Authority boundary
3. Expansion of the Work Authority boundary and subsequently the extraction boundary to the east of the existing Work Authority boundary (as identified on the Future Urban Structure plan)
4. Expansion 20 m below the ground surface

⁵ Bell Cochrane and Associates, Work Plan for mudstone extraction, Extractive Industries Work Authority 492 prepared for Mitchell Sand and Gravel Pty Ltd, 12 February 2003.

Figure 1 shows the investigation area and locations of the possible expansions of the quarry.

The north and east scenarios have been based on the Future Urban Structure plan (Appendix A) working backwards from the extent of the industrial/business land i.e. maintaining the default buffers within the industrial/business land and conservation area (refer to Figure 2 – green line is the boundary of the industry/conservation land).

An expansion of the quarry to the west was not assessed due to the quarry already being constrained by existing sensitive uses (with the closest resident located ~ 300 m from the current extraction boundary). GHD considers it unlikely that the quarry will be permitted to extend closer to these existing residents.

The existing extraction techniques are a combination of soft rock and conventional drill, and blast. The material is then ripped and pushed with a dozer and scraper. Drill and blasting⁶ is used for the harder material. It is expected that at the end of extraction, the entire hill will be removed leaving a flat topography.

Mobile plant used for extracting and processing rock comprises of dozers, excavators, off-road haul trucks, wheel loaders, mobile screening units and road registered tipping trucks. A grader is used at times during rehabilitation works and maintenance of the access road. A water cart is also used to control dust. Road registered tip trucks are used to transport material from the site.

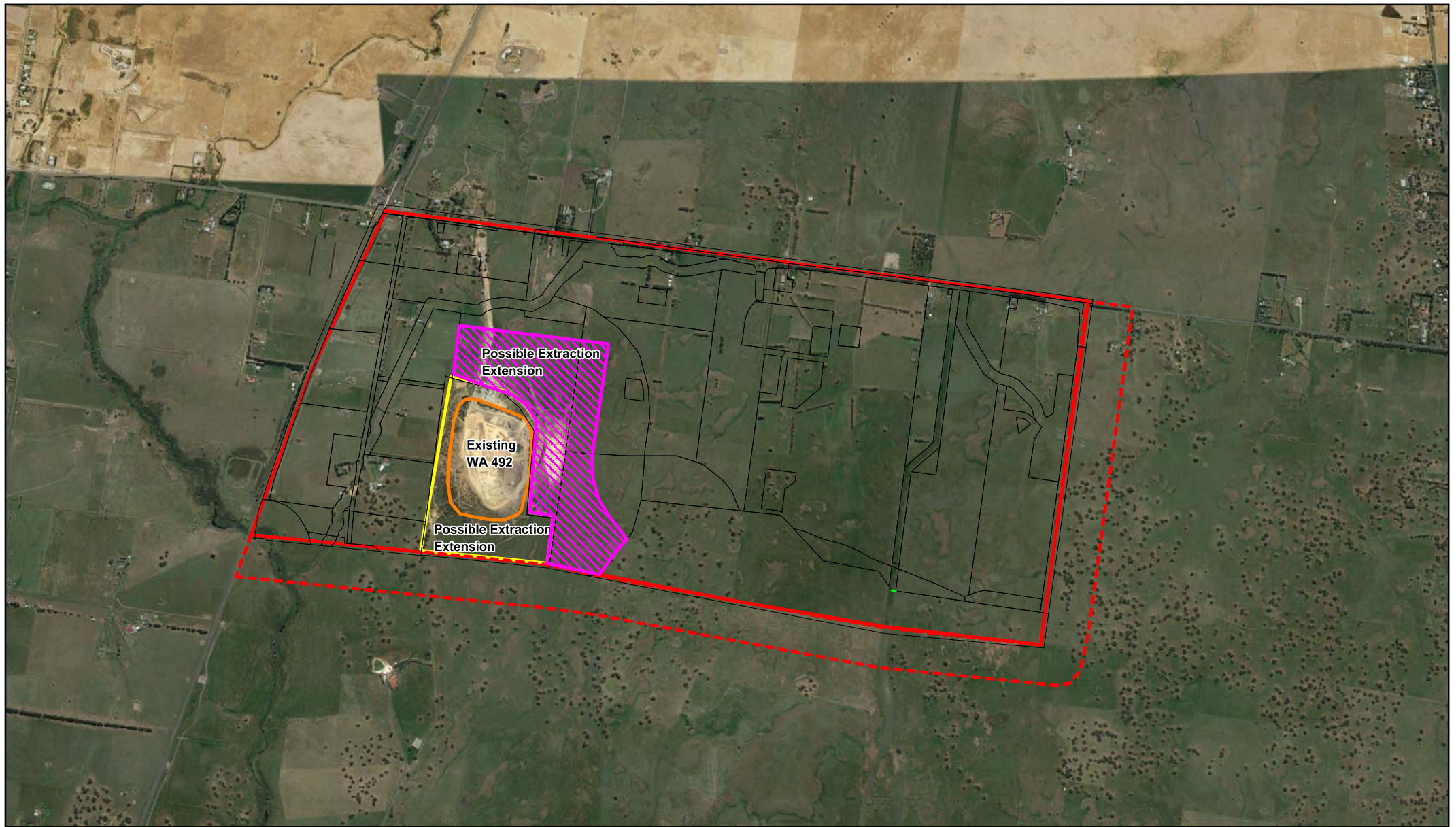
The Work Plan states that there is no fixed plant on site. The processing and crushing plant is portable/relocatable and brought to the site as required. The plant would consist of a primary and secondary crusher, and a series of control and product screens.

The process of extraction within WA 492 is assumed to be typical of a Stone Processing Plant as described in Chapter 11 of AP-42 (USEPA, 2004). It is assumed the operator proposes to supply only the coarser grades of aggregate, and neither a tertiary nor a fines crusher would be used for quarry operations. Instead, processed rock would pass through a screen to separate aggregate into the sizes.

The hours of operation are from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm Monday to Saturday.

An active quarry normally generates dust from blasting, rock breaking, loading, haul road traffic and wind erosion over the quarry site.

⁶ DJPR (Earth Resources) email dated 20 July 2017, confirming blasting does occur at WA 492.



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0 250 500 750
metres (at A4)

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Grid: Map Grid Of Australia, Zone 55



LEGEND

- PSP Boundary
- Additional Investigation Area
- Work Authority Boundary

- Approved Extraction Boundary
- Possible Extraction Extension



City of Whittlesea
Shenstone Park PSP-
Impact Assessment

Woody Hill
Possible Expansions

Job Number | 3135311
Revision | B
Date | 02/08/2019

Figure 1

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3. Existing environment

The existing environment including an overview of the local meteorology, background air quality and background noise monitoring are presented in the GHD Report #51460. Please refer to this report for the existing environment findings.

3.1 Default separation distances

The EPA Victoria (EPA) recommended separation distance guidelines that apply to existing industries near the subject site are the relevant current guidelines to inform planning for land uses within the PSP.

EPA has published⁷ recommended separation distances for selected industry categories (EPA Guidelines) that replace the earlier buffer guideline. Separation distances can be used to define zones of land offsite from the industry premises, which are constrained from development for sensitive land uses.

GHD has applied the EPA separation distances to the possible expansions of the Woody Hill Quarry for the purposes of defining the appropriate required separation distances.

3.1.1 Active quarry with blasting

From the EPA guideline, an active quarry with blasting has a recommended buffer of 500 m, while an active quarry without blasting would have a separation distance of 250 m. Though not specified in the guideline, the 250 m increase in separation distance for blasting and auxiliary activities, has been interpreted to account for dust particles associated with the blast being transported further distances and is not related to flyrock, refer to section 4.1⁸.

Note that the buffer as per Method 1 in the EPA guideline requires it to be drawn from the envelope of potential sources. GHD has taken this envelope to be the envelope of the possible extraction boundaries rather than the Work Authority boundary.

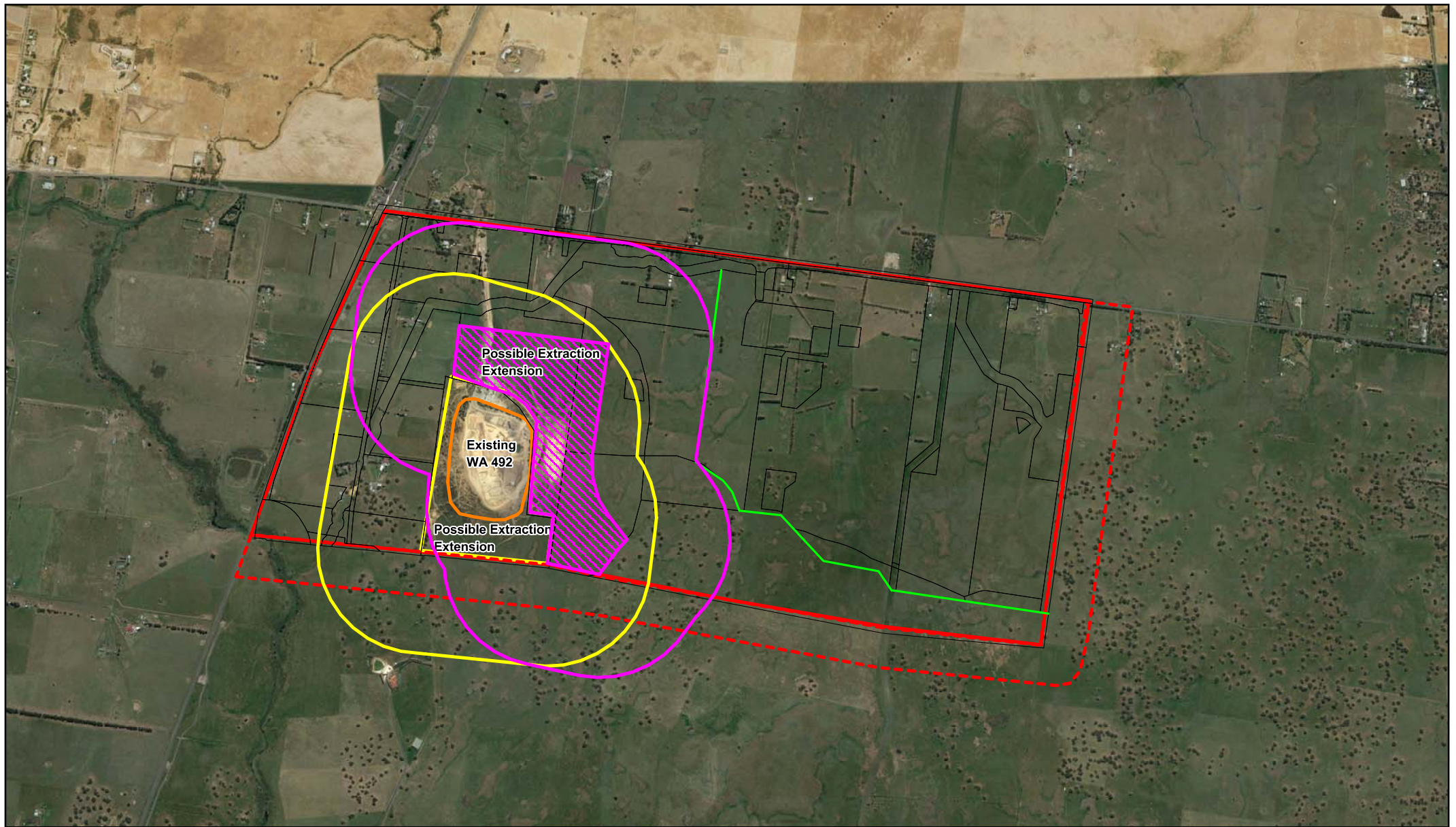
Further information on blast related impacts from quarry operations are discussed in sections 8, 9, and 10 in this report.

Figure 2 shows the 500 m buffer applied to additional scenarios namely: (i) possible extraction boundary extension to the south of existing Work Authority boundary, and (ii) possible extraction boundary extension to the north and east of the existing Work Authority boundary.

Figure 2 shows that the default 500 m buffer for the possible expansion to the north and east is contained within the industrial/business and conservation land shown in the Future Urban Structure plan provided by VPA (refer to Appendix A).

⁷ EPAV 2013 "Recommended separation distances for industrial residual air emissions" Pubn. 1518, March 2013.

⁸ EPA email advice dated 02/11/2017 from Paul Torre - Senior Applied Scientist - Air & Odour / Principal Expert – Air.



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0 250 500 750
metres (at A4)

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Grid: Map Grid Of Australia, Zone 55



LEGEND

 PSP Boundary
 Additional Investigation Area

 Work Authority Boundary

 Approved Extraction Boundary
 Possible Extraction Extension
 Industry/conservation area boundary

 Default 500 m Buffer - proposed expansion (north and east)

 Default 500 m Buffer - Existing WA (includes southern expansion)



City of Whittlesea
Shenstone Park PSP-
Impact Assessment

Woody Hill
Quarry buffers
Possible Expansions

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Figure 2

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4. Buffer assessment

This section applies the generic separation distances for quarries as specified in EPA Publication 1518. The separation distances are based on EPA experience, as to the range at which complaints are received in the event of an upset, the separation distance would decrease to a minimum. The generic separation distance does not take account of the specific operations of the quarry. These are addressed for dust, noise and vibration blasting impacts in sections 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 respectively.

Note these latter assessments are to quantify the impact of routine quarry operations, whereas the buffer assessment gives the required separation under upset/malfunction conditions in order to minimise impact at sensitive land uses. The criteria to be met for routine emissions are more stringent than that provided by a separation distance because the likelihood of exposure to an upset/malfunction is very much lower than routine emissions.

While the quantitative assessments are specific to the Woody Hill Quarry operation, the results can't be translated to a process-specific separation distance without also characterising: (i) the factor of increase of the emission above routine levels during the upset, (ii) the likely duration of the upset, and (iii) the upset event 'return interval'.

4.1 Site specific variation to default buffer

Two criteria that allow for site specific variations which would have a significant impact on varying the default buffers, are considered to be the size of facility (de-rating a default buffer) and the local meteorology (directional buffer). GHD considers that the relevant buffer for the possible expansion to the quarry area with blasting should be the default 500 m buffer irrespective of the throughput of the quarry.

However, GHD considers that the directional buffer would apply to the default 500 m buffer given that the default buffer accounts for possible transport of dust particles, which would be subject to meteorological influences. The local meteorology would only apply during daytime hours for the quarry, as blasting would only occur during the daytime.

DJPR (Earth Resources) advice⁹ indicates that a 200 m radial buffer distance from the boundary of the extraction area, is sufficient to mitigate against safety issues from flyrock during blasting, with which GHD agrees. This buffer would be radial, as the flyrock component will be independent of wind speed and direction, as the projectile speed of flyrock is much larger than the influence of wind speed.

The daytime directional buffer that provides the same enclosed area as a 500 m radius circle (i.e. 785,398 m²) is presented in Table 1. Table 1 shows the extent of the directional contour is greater than the all-direction mean of 500 m towards the south, extending to 640 m. Similarly, the extent of the contour to the west is significantly less than 500 m, reduced to 219 m (west southwest). The contour shows the departure from the fixed 500 m radius that would be required if an equal exposure to disamenity was to be given in the event of an upset/malfunction at the quarry when blasting occurs during the day.

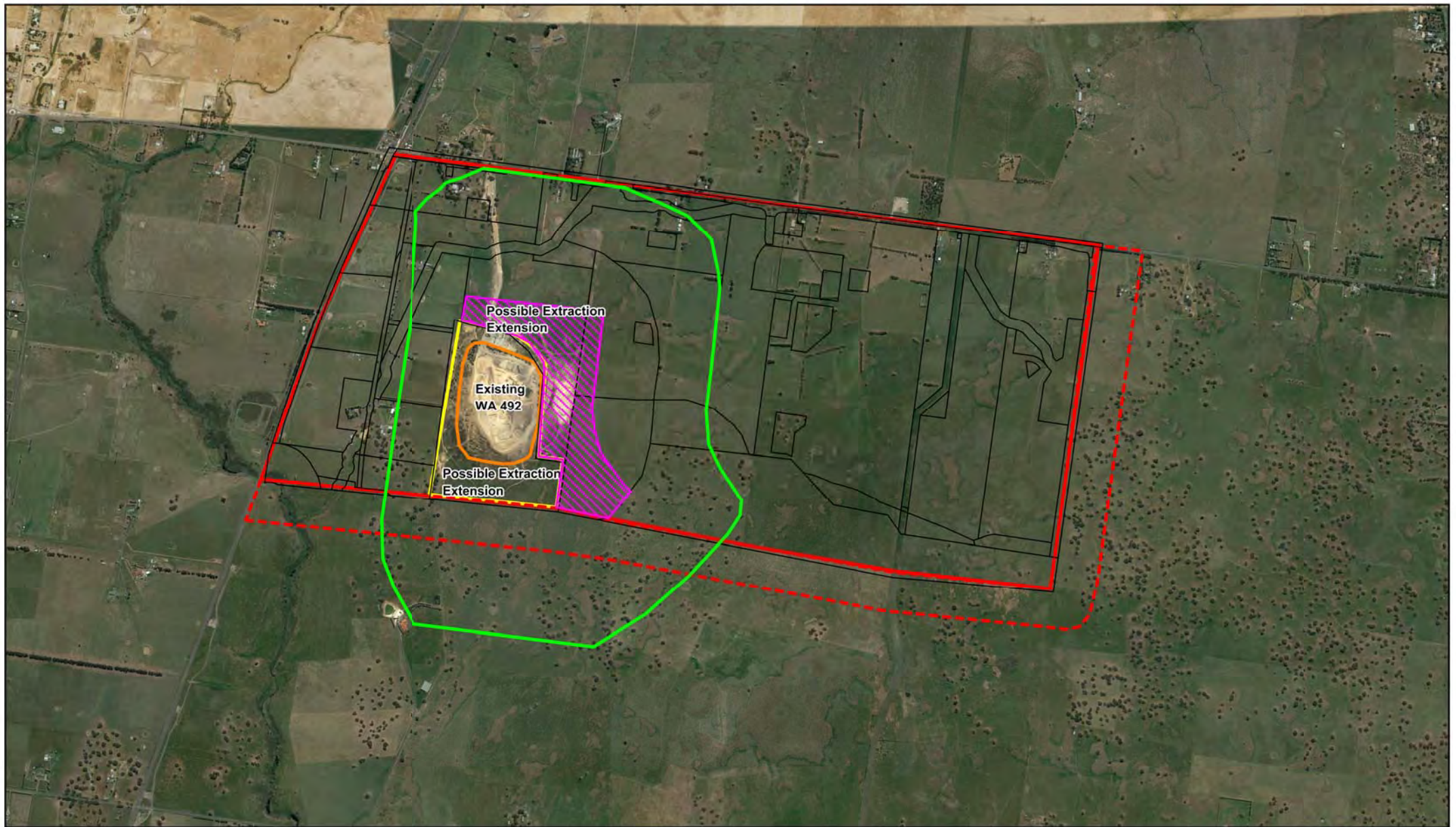
⁹ Meeting with DJPR (Earth Resources) on 17 October 2017

Table 1 Directional variation in 500 m default buffer in response to local meteorology – Melbourne Airport (daytime hours)

Direction Sector	Degrees	Range (m)	% of mean range	Direction Sector	Degrees	Range (m)	% of mean range
N	0	612	122	S	180	640	128
	15	625	125		195	524	105
	30	625	125		210	407	81
NE	45	625	125	SW	225	293	59
	60	625	125		240	245	49
	75	600	120		255	219	44
E	90	555	111	W	270	231	46
	105	522	104		285	242	48
	120	487	97		300	327	65
SE	135	475	95	NW	315	479	96
	150	490	98		330	565	113
	165	546	109		345	608	122

Directional buffer constraints

Given the local meteorological effects is to extend the default buffer to the north and east as shown above, the extent of the possible extraction area will need to be reduced in order for the dust directional buffer to be contained within the extent of the industrial/business land shown in the Future Urban Structure plan. GHD has therefore applied the dust directional buffer to a reduced expansion area in Figure 3. Note that the dust directional buffer has been applied to both the existing WA boundary including the possible southern expansion and the revised proposed expansion area to the north and east.



1:25,000
0 250 500 750
metres (at A4)
Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Grid: Map Grid Of Australia, Zone 55



LEGEND

- PSP Boundary
- Additional Investigation Area
- Work Authority Boundary

- Approved Extraction Boundary
- Possible Extraction Extension
- Dust Directional 500 m Buffer



City of Whittlesea
Shenstone Park PSP-
Impact Assessment

Job Number | 3135311
Revision | B
Date | 02/08/2019

Woody Hill
Directional buffer
Possible Expansions

Figure 3

G:\3135311\GIS\Maps\Working

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8/180 Lonsdale St Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia T 61 3 8687 8000 F 61 3 8687 8111 E melmai@ghd.com.au W www.ghd.com.au

5. Dust impact assessment

5.1 Regulatory requirements

The Environment Protection Act 1970 (EP Act) is the primary legislative document that governs the protection of the environment in Victoria. Pursuant to the EP Act, the air quality environment is protected by the following policies:

- State environment protection policy (Ambient Air Quality), February 1999 (SEPP (AAQ))
- State environment protection policy (Ambient Air Management), December 2001 (SEPP (AQM))

In addition to the SEPP (AQM), the Protocol for Environmental Management: Mining and Extractive Industries (PEM 2007) was developed to set out the requirements for emissions to air from mining and extractive operations.

5.2 Victorian dust criteria

The SEPP-AQM provides dust concentration design criteria for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and total suspended particulate (TSP). The PM₁₀ criterion of 80 µg/m³, one-hour average, 99.9th percentile is considered the most stringent. TSP has a criterion of 330 µg/m³ for a three-minute average and 99.9th percentile.

Air-shed air quality goals relating to dust are also specified in SEPP – Ambient Air Quality (AAQ). The current 24-hour average for PM₁₀ is 50 µg/m³. There are also advisory reporting standards for PM_{2.5}, which are 25 µg/m³ (24-hours average) and 8 µg/m³ as a one-year average.

The relevant dust criteria for non-point sources of dust are specified in the Mining and Extractive Industries Protocol for Environmental Management (PEM) are:

- PM₁₀ at 60 µg/m³, 24 hour average
- PM_{2.5} at 36 µg/m³, 24 hour average
- Nuisance deposited dust, 4 g/m²/month (including background)

Basalt contains approximately 45-55% silica content, however due to the physiochemical properties of basalt, the silica is bound in a manner in which minimises the opportunity for creation of cleaved silica, so that there is not expected to be offsite exposure to respirable crystalline silica (RCS) from the quarry operations. A series of occupational surveys (i.e. onsite exposure) conducted in the 1990s at Boral quarries by Kilpatrick and Associates gave a direct measure of the likely percentage crystalline silica in PM_{2.5} dust emissions from their basalt quarry sites. The surveys were conducted to gauge the potential exposure of quarry workers in different activities. The percentage of RCS in the PM_{2.5} samples taken from the breathing zone of the workers was found to be approximately ~1%.

Given PM₁₀ is the lead indicator (i.e. critical constraint) for quarry impacts, GHD has conducted dispersion modelling for this constituent only.

5.2.1 Scenarios

GHD has had to make a number of assumptions regarding the operations of the Woody Hill Quarry based on similar quarry operations.

Three scenarios for Woody Hill Quarry were assessed:

- Scenario 1: Woody Hill proposed expansion to the south/east (southern and eastern extents combined)
- Scenario 2: Woody Hill proposed expansion to the north/east (northern and eastern extents combined)
- Scenario 3: Woody Hill expansion 20 m below the ground surface

5.2.2 Emissions inventory

Emissions rates for the fine fraction (PM₁₀) of dust emissions were developed from a number of published references, including:

- National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) Emissions Estimation Technique Manual for Mining and Processing of Non-Metallic Minerals, Version 2.0
- USEPA AP-42 Chapter 11.19.2 – Crushed Stone Processing and Pulverized Mineral Processing, version 8/04
- Air Pollution Engineering Manual (Buonicore & Davis, 1992)

Where emission factor data was not available in the NPI, then GHD sourced emission factors from AP42 and Buonicore & Davis.

Process emission rates are expressed as kg per tonne processed for static sources such as crushing, screening, conveyor transfer, dumping and loading. For mobile sources such as haul trucks, emission rates are expressed as kg per vehicle kilometre travelled (VKT), and for dozers emissions are expressed as kg per hour of operation.

These references account for various levels of dust control. Where water spray bars are installed at crushers, screens or conveyor transfer points, a reduction factor of between 70% and 90% can be applied to the uncontrolled emissions rate (Davis, 1992). Given GHD was not provided any specific operational detail, we have assumed dust controls at the crushers, screens or conveyor points are absent.

A list of source emission rate data for PM₁₀ is provided in Appendix B.

The mean PM₁₀ emissions rates for all identified process and erosion sources relevant to the maximum operational scenario (assumed to be 200 tph based on similar quarries) are summarised into the relevant process categories in Table 3. The mean PM₁₀ emission rates have been presented as the published upper limit maximum emission factors without controls applied.

5.2.3 Excavation of rock

The quarry Work Plan states that mudstone is extracted from the quarry by the ripping of soft rock, and for isolated hard pockets, by more conventional drill and blasting. The material would be ripped and pushed with a dozer and scraper and then loaded onto haul trucks by excavators. It has been assumed that water spraying is undertaken to reduce the dust emissions from these sources. Extracted rock is transported to the crushing and screening plant described below. The operation of each mobile plant generates dust, as does the transportation of the rock along haul roads. Emission rates from these sources were obtained from the NPI (Environment Australia, 2000) and are listed in Appendix B.

Wheel generated dust from trucks entering and leaving the site and haul trucks moving between the pits and the crushing plant, overburden stockpiles and bunding areas have been included in the model. Line volume sources have been used to model the estimated truck routes onsite. The estimated distance travelled has been based on the extraction rate, size of haul trucks and average number of trucks entering and leaving the site.

A grader has also been included to maintain the haul roads.

It has also been assumed that water is applied to unpaved roads, resulting in dust control equivalent to Level 1 watering as defined in the NPI Emission EET for Mining (>1 litres/m²/hr).

The following mobile equipment has been assumed:

- Hyundai 770-7A wheel loaders (bucket size 5 m³) x 5
- Hitachi EX800 excavator (bucket size 5.5 m³) x 2
- Mine haul truck (Volvo A40) dump truck (30 m³ capacity) x 1
- Quad dogs with 35 tonne payload x 1.5/hr
- Grader x 1

Blasting can also create airborne dust and has been included in the dispersion modelling for PM₁₀. GHD has assumed blasting occurs once per month at 12 pm.

5.2.4 Processing of rock

The site currently uses mobile equipment for all crushing and screening. A primary crusher (jaw) accepts all extracted stone and removes scalps. Stone is then gradually sized and screened out through the primary crusher, secondary crusher and screen deck to different aggregate sizes and fines.

Within the rock processing, sources of dust are:

- From the screens (including fine screens)
- Conveyor transfer points
- Operating crushers (jaw and impact)
- Loading to the crushers
- Loading of the stockpiles
- Loading aggregate from stockpiles for transport offsite

Inputs described in Table 2 were combined to define the overall emission rate for crushing in Table 3.

Table 2 Crushing throughputs assumed for modelling

Dust Source	Max throughput (tph)
Primary Crusher	200
Secondary Crusher	160

Processing of stone assumed the following equipment:

- Primary Crusher
- Secondary Crusher
- Screening
- Fines Screening

5.2.5 Other dust sources

Wind generated dust is also produced from stockpiles and barren land. The amount of dust generated is dependent on wind speed, moisture content and erodability.

For modelling of exposed (non- vegetated) areas, wind generated dust was assessed using the standard emission factor from NPI of 0.2 kg/ha/hr.

Each transfer point of rock would also be a source of emissions. This occurs when rock is transferred from excavators to dump trucks, from trucks to mobile plant, and when it is loaded and unloaded from haul trucks. Five transfer points were used in the modelling to represent these interactions between various fixed and mobile plant. Whilst this number may vary depending on operations, as shown in Table 3, it provides a comparatively low percentage of overall dust emissions, at just 0.1 g/s per transfer point.

Dry depletion has not been accounted for in the model. Previous assessments conducted by GHD (refer to the New Chiltern Quarry Air Quality Assessment, GHD, 2009) have shown that accounting for dry depletion when assessing PM₁₀ for a rock quarry marginally reduces the impacts from the quarry dust plume. By not including dry depletion, the level of conservatism in the model increases.

Table 3 Summary of dust emission rates for proposed maximum operation scenario (at 200 tph)

Activity		Typical Operating Hours	Mean Emission Rate during operation, without controls (g/s)	% of Total Emissions
Rock Winning	Dumping	6 am – 6 pm	0.24	66%
	Excavator	6 am – 6 pm	2.33	
	Loading	6 am – 6 pm	0.09	
	Blasting ¹	Once per month for 1 hr	0.86	
	Haul Roads	6 am – 6 pm	0.26	
	Grader	6 am – 6 pm	0.06	
Plant	Primary Crushing	6 am – 6 pm	0.07	34%
	Secondary Crushing	6 am – 6 pm	0.05	
	Screening	6 am – 6 pm	0.24	
	Fines Screening	6 am – 6 pm	1.60	
Transfer Points (x 5)		6 am – 6 pm	0.01	0.1%
Wind Erosion (product stockpile area and haul roads) ¹		24 hours	0.2	3%
TOTAL			5.81 g/s	
Notes				
¹ Based on an open area of 36,000 m ² .				

5.2.6 PM_{2.5}

The emission rates of PM₁₀ from the sources modelled can be factored to give the PM_{2.5} (respirable fraction of fine dust) emission rates by reference to a background document cited in the USEPA AP-42 Chapter 11.19.2 – *Crushed Stone Processing and Pulverised Mineral Processing*. In this, dust emission rates are given as a function of particle size, in micron, for the controlled operations of screening, tertiary crushing, fines crushing and conveyor transfer points.

The corresponding PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ emission rate ratios were 0.13, 0.25, 0.125 and 0.33 respectively. Proportioning these ratios to the calculated PM₁₀ emission rates for each category of operation (as given in Table 3) gives a site mean PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ emission ratio of 0.18. This ratio could be used to proportion the PM₁₀ modelling results so that predicted PM_{2.5} levels could be presented.

However, given PM₁₀ is the most critical constituent for quarry assessments, only PM₁₀ impacts have been presented for the scenarios.

5.2.7 Respirable crystalline silica (RCS)

There is a minimal amount silica in mudstone and as previously stated, the physiochemical properties of basalt result in minimal opportunity for the creation of cleaved silica, therefore minimal offsite exposure to RCS from the quarry operations. Previous assessments by GHD for rock/stone quarries have analysed the mean percentage of RCS as around 1% of PM_{2.5} (refer to Leongatha South Quarry Air Quality assessment, GHD, 2010).

5.2.8 Model set up

The EPA Victoria approved dispersion model AERMOD was used to predict offsite dust levels of PM₁₀ associated with the above scenarios. Contour plots of predicted peak levels of PM₁₀ resulting from the quarry emissions including background PM₁₀ levels were assessed by applying a representative 70th percentile background concentration and adding that value to the quarry 'signal' contours.

The AERMOD simulations were run with model settings outlined in Table 4. The model was set up using emissions from Table 3. This represents the maximum expected throughput of 200 tph operating at all hours within the production times of 6 am to 6 pm. Actual operations would be at significantly lower average throughputs, with expected maximum daily throughputs of around 500 tonnes, which equates to an average hourly throughput of around 50 tph. As such, predicted maximum concentrations are highly conservative and are based on the coincidence of worst-case dispersion conditions coinciding with maximum quarry operations. Sources are listed in Table 3 with their locations as shown in Figure 4. These locations provide an indicative estimate of source locations, however the actual locations will vary around the site but are not expected to alter the patterns of dispersion significantly. The set back of the modelled sources from the boundary have been based on the current setback distance of approximately 60 m based on the existing approved extraction boundary and Works Authority boundary. The processing plant has also been placed along the eastern boundary for scenario 2 to be conservative.

Table 4 AERMOD settings

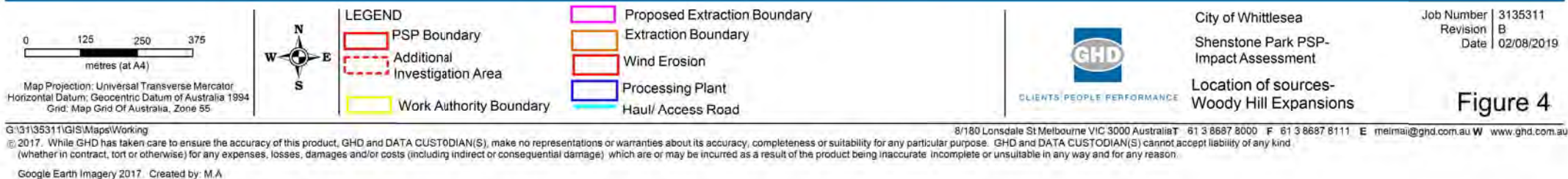
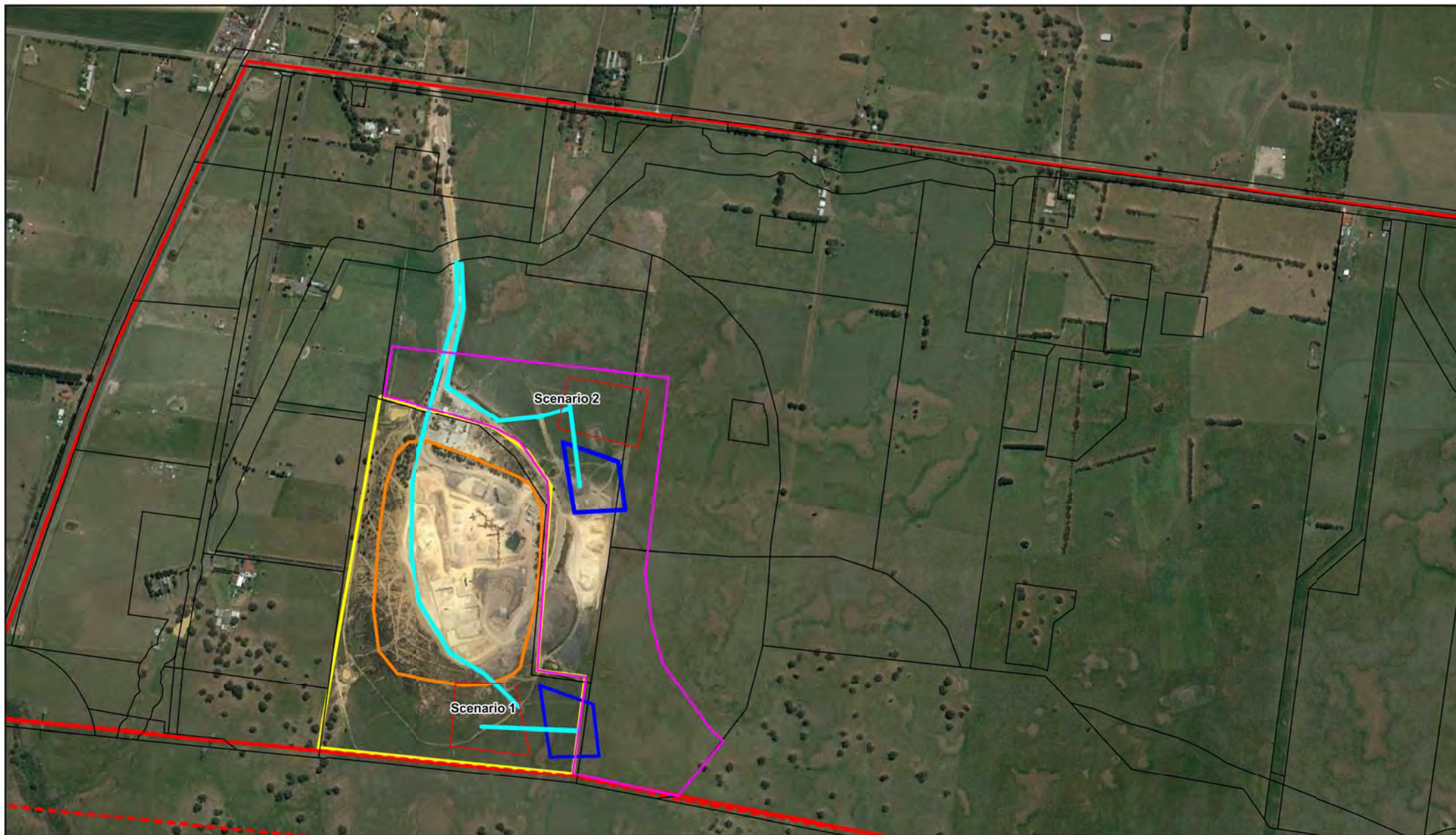
Parameter
Five 12 month meteorological datasets for the site for the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 were used from Melbourne Airport
A 5 km x 5 km square receptor grid, centred over the each of the seven sites, using a grid resolution of 50 metres
An averaging period of 24 hours
Given that the topography of the broader region surrounding the site is relatively flat and the model domain of interest is confined to the near-field (e.g. site boundary and nearest receptors), the effects of terrain on dispersion were considered negligible and therefore not included in this assessment.
Rural dispersion coefficients
Low wind adjustment factor, LOWWIND3, applied, as per latest USEPA guidance
A surface roughness height of 0.1 metres was used, flat rural area

Sources were defined in AERMOD according to the specifications outlined in Table 5. All volume sources were placed within the appropriate stage boundaries and were entered as variable emissions sources dependent on the hour of day, whereby emissions were only applied between the hours of 6 am and 6 pm. The unsealed roads consisting of haul roads and the access road were entered as line volume sources according to USEPA regulatory standards.

Table 5 AERMOD source characteristics

Source of Emissions	Source Type	Source Properties			
Excavator, Dumping, Grader, Loading, Transfer Points	Volume	2 m release height	4 m side length	1 m Initial lateral dispersion	1 m initial vertical dispersion
Primary Crusher, Secondary Crusher	Volume	3 m release height	20 m side length	5 m initial lateral dispersion	1.5 m initial vertical dispersion
Screening and Fines Screening	Volume	1 m release height	2 m side length	0.5 m initial lateral dispersion	0.5 m initial vertical dispersion
Haul Roads	Line Volume	Separated 2W configuration*	3 m vehicle width	4 m vehicle height	Factor of 1.7*
Blasting	Volume	2 m release height	4 m side length	1 m Initial lateral dispersion	7 m initial vertical dispersion
Wind Erosion	Area	Ground level release			
Notes					
* US EPA regulatory standard configuration					

Further details about the model configuration are given in the AERMOD input text file shown in Appendix C.



5.2.9 Dispersion modelling results

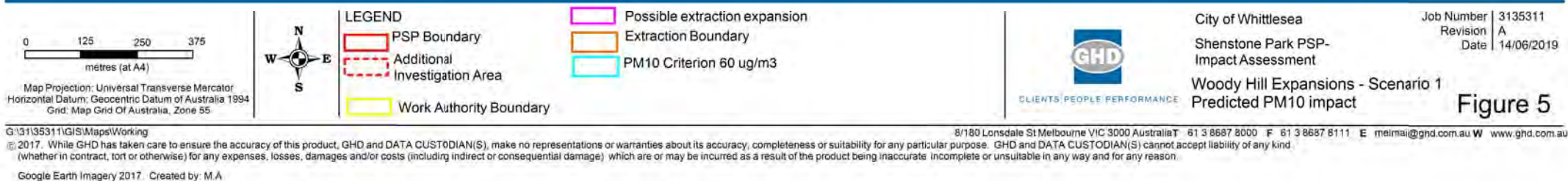
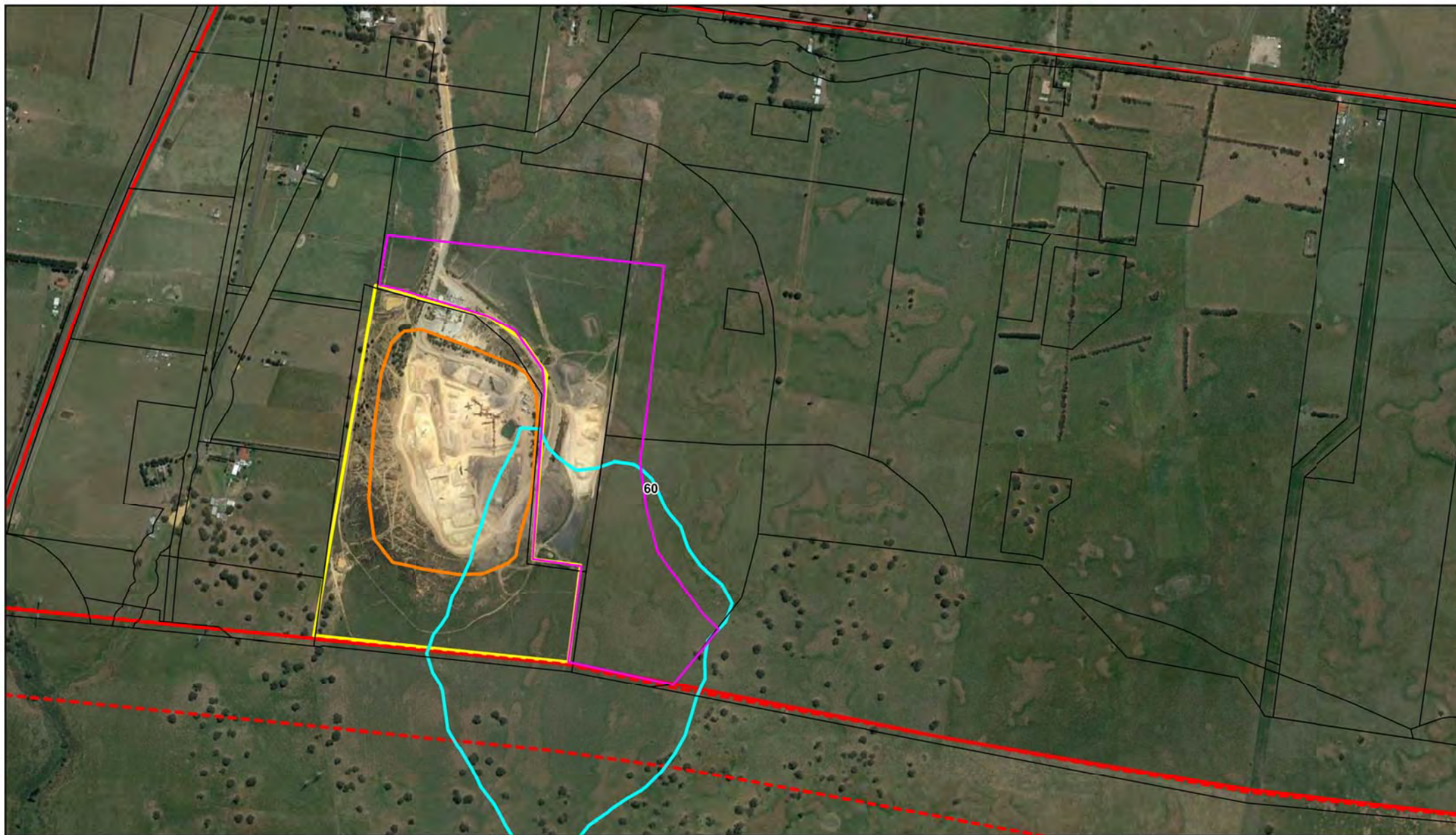
Assuming equivalent operations and the same peak 200 tph in the final stages of the quarry life, and with the finished quarry areas rehabilitated, it could be reasonably expected that the quarry would produce similar dust emissions over its operational lifetime.

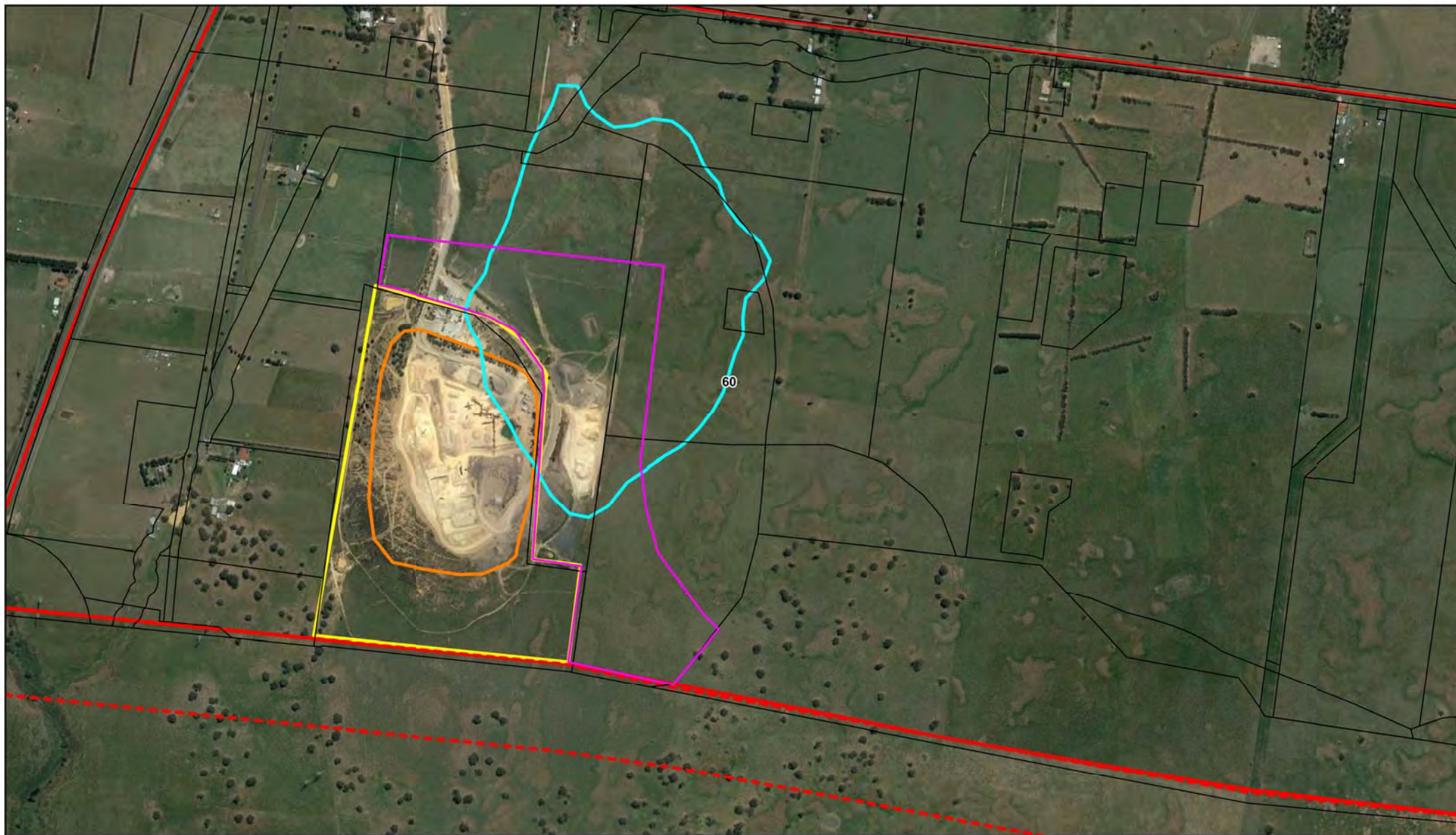
As such, to simulate the predicted maximum concentrations of PM₁₀ for possible expansions of the quarry, the source array for existing operations has been translated to the southeast and northeast boundaries of the possible extraction area, so as to demonstrate the likely extent of dust impacts at later stages of the quarry life. Note that operations can/will change over this period and that the resultant patterns of offsite impact are indicative only.

Figure 5 shows the predicted theoretical maximum 24-hour concentration of PM₁₀ for Scenario 1 (expansion to the south/east) based on a throughput of 200 tph and assuming a conservative background 70thile level of 14.8 µg/m³. The criterion for PM₁₀ (60 µg/m³) extends approximately 260 m to the east onto the PSP area. Even with locating all dust sources to the southeast of the quarry, the PM₁₀ 24 hour criterion is met at all existing sensitive receptors. The 60 µg/m³ criterion is also well contained within the default and dust directional separation distances for the quarry. The 60 µg/m³ is also contained within the industrial/business and conservation land shown in the Future Urban Structure plan.

Figure 6 shows the predicted theoretical maximum 24-hour concentration of PM₁₀ for Scenario 2 (expansion to the north/east) based on a throughput of 200 tph and assuming a conservative background 70thile level of 14.8 µg/m³. The criterion for PM₁₀ (60 µg/m³) extends approximately 280 m to the east and 440 m north into PSP area. With the locating of all dust sources to the northeast of the quarry, the PM₁₀ 24 hour criterion is met at all existing sensitive receptors. Again, the 60 µg/m³ criterion is well contained within the default and dust directional separation distances for the quarry. The 60 µg/m³ is also contained within the industrial/business land shown in the Future Urban Structure plan.

Scenario 3 for an expansion of 20 m below the ground surface would have very similar impacts to Scenario 1 (the current existing operations of the Woody Hill Quarry) presented in the earlier GHD Report #51460, albeit a slight 5% reduction for pit emission retention. Refer to the existing operational impact assessment presented in the earlier GHD Report #51460.





5.2.10 Potential for further dust emission reductions and mitigation

A number of conservative assumptions have been used in the prediction of maximum dust impacts from the quarry. These include:

- Assuming full quarry operations every day of the year, instead of Monday to Saturday
- Using a maximum assumed throughput of 200 tph for peak quarry operations, when the average throughput is more likely to be around 50 tph
- Not accounting for dry depletion, whereby larger particle sizes within the PM₁₀ range would settle faster and result in marginally lower concentrations of PM₁₀

In addition to this, modelling of PM₁₀ has assumed that no controls have been placed on sources of dust emissions at the quarry to estimate the maximum dust impacts, with the exception of haul road watering. It is likely that the operator of the Woody Hill Quarry would implement dust management practices for product handling and storage in accordance with BPEM (Best Practice Environmental Management) measures to mitigate dust onsite. This includes water sprays and a water cart in and around the plant and stockpile areas. According to the NPI, this would result in further reductions of 50% for loading and unloading stockpiles, wind erosion from stockpiles and hauling, and up to 70% reductions for unloading operations.

6. Noise impact assessment (non-blasting)

The operation of the Woody Hill Quarry would have the potential to generate environmental noise impacts at the Shenstone Park PSP site.

The purpose of this noise assessment is to assess the likelihood of impact from the possible expansions.

6.1 Legislation, policy and guidelines

The Victorian Government provides guidance on operational noise levels for industry in Victoria, with one mandatory policy for metropolitan areas and one guideline for regional areas as follows:

- *State environment protection policy – Control of Noise from Commerce, Industry and Trade No. N-1* (SEPP N-1) (Victorian Government, 1989) for metropolitan areas throughout Victoria
- *Noise from Industry in Regional Victoria (NIRV): Recommended Maximum Noise Levels From Commerce, Industry and Trade Premises in Regional Victoria* (EPA publication 1411) (EPA Victoria, 2011)

The SEPP N-1 policy is applicable for industry located in a Major Urban Area (MUA), with the potential to impact nearby sensitive receivers. A 'Major Urban Area' is defined as:

- *The part of Melbourne that is within the SEPP N-1 boundary (refer to Figure 7), or*
- *The part of Melbourne that extends beyond the SEPP N-1 boundary, but is within the Planning Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) (refer to Figure 7)*

The areas outside the MUA boundaries are managed under the NIRV guideline. The NIRV guideline is applicable for industry located in a *Rural Area*, with the potential to create noise impacts at nearby sensitive receiver locations. A 'Rural Area' is defined as:

- *Land that is not within a 'Major Urban Area', including land in cities or towns with a population below 7,000 and rural locations outside 'Major Urban Areas.'*

In addition, NIRV makes provision for land located outside the SEPP N-1 boundary that has a population greater than 7,000 to be assessed against the SEPP N-1 methodology.

For this assessment, the PSP site and the assessed quarry are both located within the Urban Growth and SEPP N-1 boundaries (refer to Figure 7).

Hence, the surrounding industrial noise has been assessed in accordance with the SEPP N-1 policy.

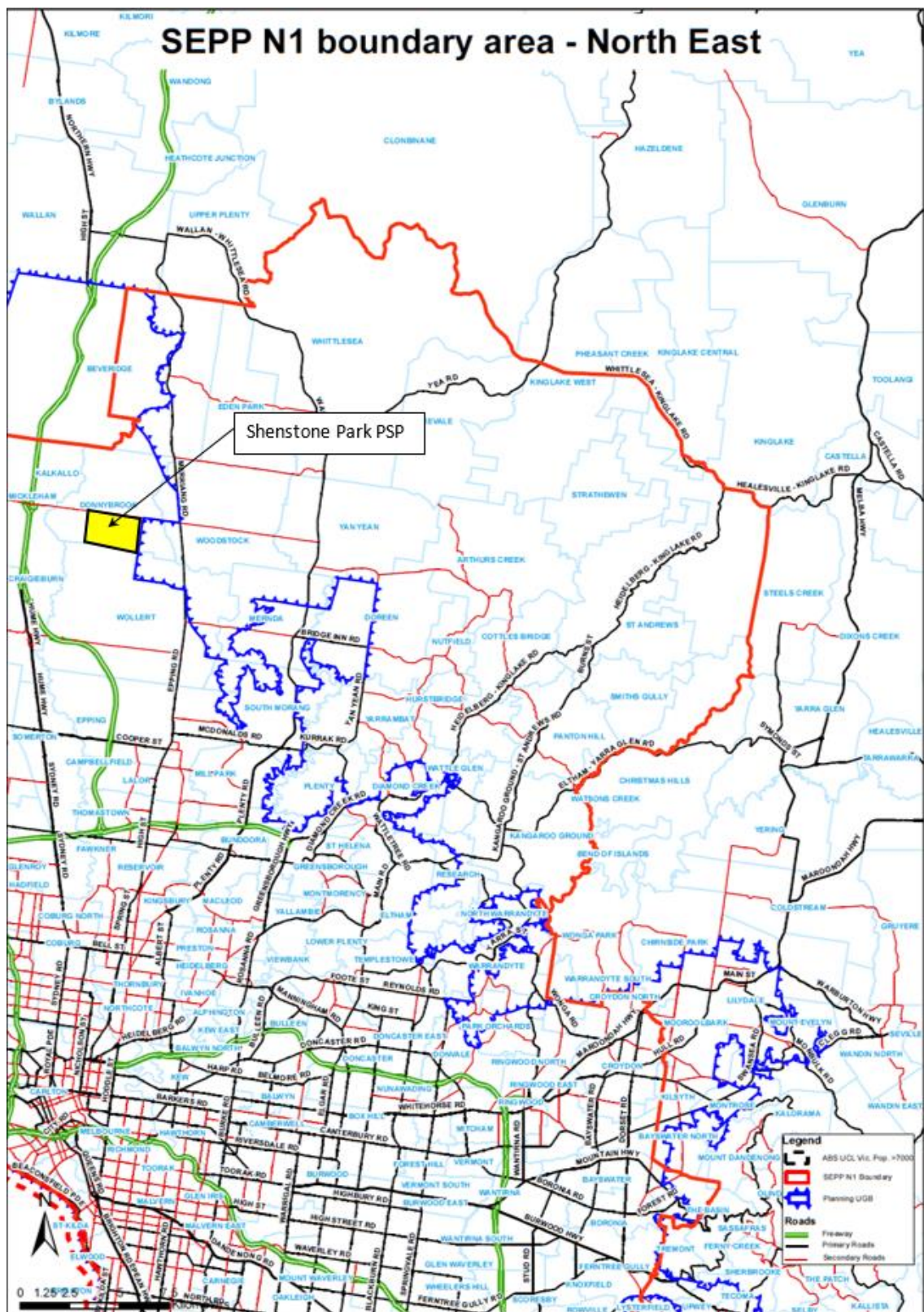


Figure 7 Areas covered by SEPP N-1 and planning UGB (EPA Victoria, 2013)

6.1.1 SEPP N-1

Noise from industry within Melbourne's Planning UGB must comply with SEPP N-1. SEPP N-1 provides limits on noise impacts on residential and other noise-sensitive uses and should be applied when siting or designing new or expanded industry or plant, and when government authorities are assessing applications for new and expanding industry.

SEPP N-1 sets the maximum noise limit allowed in a noise sensitive area emanating from commercial/industrial premises depending on the time of day, evening, or night, land use zoning and existing background noise levels.

The first step in assessing the noise limit is to calculate the prescribed upper noise limit (Zoning Level or Zoning Limit) for the particular land use according to Schedule B2 of the SEPP N-1. Once the zoning level has been developed, the background level is assessed as to whether they are neutral (i.e. not significantly higher or lower than the zoning level) or otherwise. If the background level is neutral, the noise limit adopted is the zoning level. If the background level is significantly lower or higher than the zoning level, then the noise limit is reduced or increased accordingly.

Section 6.1.2 details the derivation of SEPP N-1 noise limits applicable for the project site.

6.1.2 Determination of SEPP N-1 zoning levels

Schedule B2 of the SEPP N-1 outlines how zoning levels for a day period, evening period and night period must be determined using the following equations:

Day period: zoning level = 18 × Influencing Factor + 50

Evening period: zoning level = 17 × Influencing Factor + 44

Night period: zoning level = 17 × Influencing Factor + 39

Where, the Influencing Factor (IF) is calculated using the following formula:

$$IF = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(area\ type\ 3 + \frac{1}{2}(area\ type\ 2))}{(total\ area\ of\ circle)}_{140m\ circle} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(area\ type\ 3 + \frac{1}{2}(area\ type\ 2))}{(total\ area\ of\ circle)}_{400m\ circle}$$

The two concentric circles of diameter 140 m and 400 m must be drawn or reproduced to scale on a relevant map, centered on the measurement point in the noise sensitive area. The area of all the SEPP N-1 Type 2 and 3 zones and reservations must be measured for each of the two circles from the same map. Following the above procedures and the land use zonings, the calculated zoning levels are then derived as detailed in Table 6 for this project.

Table 6 Calculated SEPP N-1 zoning levels at the Shenstone Park PSP

Nearby sensitive receiver location	Period	Influencing factor	SEPP N-1 zoning levels dB(A)
Shenstone Park PSP site	Day	0.00	50
	Evening		44
	Night		39

6.1.3 Derived SEPP N-1 noise limits

Using the Zoning Levels in Table 6 and the measured background noise levels (refer to GHD Report #51460), the SEPP N-1 noise limits applicable for the project site can be derived in accordance with Schedule B1 and B3 of the SEPP N-1. The applicable noise limits are presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Derived SEPP N-1 industrial noise criteria for the Shenstone Park PSP

Sensitive receivers location	Period	Influencing factor	SEPP N-1 zoning levels dB(A)	Measured background noise levels dB(A) _{L₉₀}	Background classification	SEPP N-1 noise limits dB(A) _{L_{eq}(30mins)}
Shenstone Park PSP	Day	0.00	50	36	Low background	48
	Evening		44	29	Low background	40
	Night		39	28	Low background	37

Note that due to the wide variety of background noise monitoring results, the lowest background noise levels for each of the periods have been adopted.

6.1.4 Operational hours

The Woody Hill Quarry hours of operation are from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm Monday to Saturday.

The Woody Hill Quarry will be required to meet the night-time period criteria between 6.00 am and 7.00 am as the EPA defined night-time period is from 10:00 pm to 7:00 am Monday to Friday. The daytime period is 7:00 am to 6:00 pm, Monday to Friday, and Saturday 7:00 am to 1:00 pm. The evening time criteria applies after 1:00 pm on Saturday to 6:00 pm.

The night time limits are considered the most stringent criteria to be met at the identified sensitive receivers. Generally, if the night-time criteria can be met by the Woody Hill Quarry then the day and evening measurements are also likely to be met from this type of operation.

For this assessment GHD, has applied the daytime criteria when assessing the results based on the assumption that between 6 am to 7 am, no noise sources will be operating with works limited to staff arrival, pre-start meetings and planning for the day. It is also likely that any future quarry operational approval will be limited to a 7 am start.

6.2 Industrial noise assessment methodology

Noise modelling was undertaken using the noise modelling software package Computer Aided Noise Abatement (CadnaA) (Ver. 2018 MR 1 (BMP Set)) to predict the effects of airborne industrial noise from the possible expansions and produce noise impact contours for the adjacent PSP site.

CadnaA is a computer program for the calculation, assessment and prognosis of noise propagation. CadnaA calculates environmental noise propagation according to a number of different algorithms. In this assessment ISO 9613-2, "Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors" was utilised (ISO, 1996). Propagation calculations using ISO 9613-2 takes into account sound intensity losses due to hemispherical spreading, atmospheric absorption and ground absorption.

The ISO 9613-2 algorithm also takes into account the presence of a well-developed moderate ground based temperature inversion, such as that which commonly occurs on clear, calm nights or during 'downwind' conditions, which are favourable to sound propagation.

The noise assessment has been modelled based on available data at the time this report was prepared.

In the absence of quarry specific data, onsite plant and equipment with the potential to be a major noise source, fixed equipment locations, mobile equipment routes, quantity of equipment, and nature of the industrial operation, were based on information illustrated in the publicly available aerial imagery at the time of this report, as well as GHD site boundary inspections.

The following general settings were used in the model:

- Ground absorption was taken into account in the calculations. A general ground absorption coefficient of 0.7 was used throughout the model to represent the surrounding ground type comprising of predominantly vegetative grassland areas.
- All sensitive receptors were modelled at 1.5 m height above ground, in accordance with AS 1055: Acoustics – *Description and measurement of environmental noise*.
- Site topography and three-dimensional terrain with 1 m contour resolution have been used in the model.

6.3 Assessment scenarios

The noise assessment was undertaken for the following modelling scenarios:

- **Scenario 1:** Woody Hill expansion to the south/east
- **Scenario 2:** Woody Hill expansion to the north/east

Note that Woody Hill expansion 20 m below the ground surface scenario (refer to section 5.2.1) will not be assessed for noise impact due to the absence of quarry specific topographical design information available at the time this report was prepared. Moreover, it is anticipated that the two assessed scenarios would produce a higher noise impact than the below ground surface quarrying for day-to-day operations. However, depending on the method of winning rock, a greater number of blast events may be required, as GHD understands the lower rock formation consists largely of bluestone (basalt), a hard igneous rock formation.

6.4 General modelling assumptions

The following general assumptions have been made in undertaking the noise modelling assessment in this report:

- Existing ground topographical contour conditions will be used for assessing all modelling scenarios, due to the absence of quarry site-specific topographical contour data
- The existing orientation of all stationary equipment for the existing Woody Hill Quarry has been applied to the south/east and north/east modelled scenarios

6.5 Equipment modelled

Table 8 details the primary noise generating equipment assumed to be used within the quarry sites and the corresponding sound power levels used in the noise model. Equipment noise data was obtained from the following sources:

- Australian Standard AS 2436:2010 (reconfirmed 2016) – Guide to noise and vibration control on construction, demolition and maintenance sites
- BSI British Standards BS 5228.1:2009 – Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1: Noise (BS 5228.1, 2009)
- Engineering Noise Control (ENC) software
- GHD internal database and past project experience

Table 8 Modelled equipment sound power levels SWL (10⁻¹² Watt)

Plant item	Quantity of equipment used within the model	Source height (m)	L _w dB(A) per unit	Octave centre frequency (Hz)/dB(linear)									Data source
				31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	
Fixed equipment													
Primary crusher	1	6	113	107	115	114	111	107	108	106	101	96	Albury Waste Management Centre
Secondary crusher	1	6	113	107	115	114	111	107	108	106	101	96	Albury Waste Management Centre
Open conveyor	As per the aerial imagery	Assumed as per the aerial imagery	83/m	93	80	81	81	83	77	72	63	55	Clermont Coal Project
Screener	2	2	108	110	110	107	104	103	103	101	97	96	Kitsault Mine Project
Stacker/reclaimer	1	6	108	98	98	103	100	97	94	92	89	81	Kitsault Mine Project
Concrete batching plant	1	10	113	107	106	103	111	111	107	106	98	98	GHD Database
Mobile power crusher and screener	1	3	103	100	101	103	102	101	97	95	92	86	Hi-Quality Bulla Quarry Project – CR019
Mobile equipment													
Loader	5	2.5	114	108	105	108	111	112	108	105	103	94	Bengalla Development Project - Loader L1800
Haul truck	Refer to modelling assumptions	4	117	120	123	121	117	114	111	109	104	97	Ensham Central Project - CAT 773/777
Grader	1	2.5	110	110	111	113	113	106	99	102	99	91	Moranbah South Project CAT 14H or equivalent
Excavator	2	2.5	107	110	113	106	105	105	101	99	96	91	BS5228-1:2009 – Appendix C.2 Ref no 14
Truck and Dog	Refer to modelling assumptions	3	104	110	114	108	104	101	99	96	92	85	Hi-Quality Bulla Quarry Project
Water cart truck	1	2.5	87	84	92	81	77	80	84	80	74	69	Albury Waste Management Centre
Concrete Mixer Truck	Refer to modelling assumptions	2.5	87	84	92	81	77	80	84	80	74	69	Albury Waste Management Centre

6.6 Model assumptions

A number of conservative assumptions have been used in the prediction of operational noise impacts from the quarry. These include:

- Assuming full quarry operations Monday to Saturday from 6 am to 6 pm
- Assume continuous operation with 1.5 truck movements per hour on haul roads
- Conveyors were all modelled uncovered
- The existing concrete batching plant was modelled in continuous operation
- The concrete batching plant has also been modelled in its existing location, which is assumed to be unchanged during the life of the quarry

In addition to this, modelling of noise has assumed that no controls have been placed on noise emissions at the quarry. Reversing beepers have not been modelled.

The source locations for Scenarios 1 and 2 have been applied as shown in Figure 4. The set back of the modelled sources from the boundary have been based on the current setback distance of approximately 60 m based on the existing approved extraction boundary and Works Authority boundary. The processing plant has also been placed along the eastern boundary for scenario 2 to be conservative.

6.6.1 Assessment

Scenario 1, when compared to the daytime criteria of 48 dB(A), shows predicted exceedances beyond the site's proposed WA 492 boundary of approximately 600 metres.

Scenario 2, when compared to the daytime criteria of 48 dB(A), shows predicted exceedances beyond the site's proposed WA 492 boundary of approximately 600 metres.

The resulting day time 48 dB(A) noise contours are shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

Modelling of the existing approved extraction area for the Woody Hill Quarry was also undertaken in the GHD report entitled '*City Of Whittlesea Council Impact Assessment Report for the Shenstone Park Precinct Structure Plan – December 2017*¹⁰'. In that report a buffer of 900 m was recommended, which is 300 m greater than that assessed in this report due to the elevated location of existing noise sources and the combined concrete batching plant. However, as the northern and southern extraction scenarios mentioned above will be at a much lower elevation, this has enabled greater attenuation of the noise impact from each of these two scenarios reducing the buffer size by one third down to 600 m. It is noted that the buffer would prohibit sensitive uses prior to mitigation being implemented, however commercial and industrial uses would be acceptable within the buffer.

Comparing the two buffers (900 m for existing quarry⁹ and 600 m for expansion scenarios) there is only a small difference in overall extent (due to the constraints held by the industrial line delineated in the FUS overlay) of the two buffers to the east with the 600 m buffer for the expansion scenarios confined within the 900 m existing buffer by approximately 100 m.

It is recommended a 600 m buffer around the extraction area for the future possible expansions of the Woody Hill Quarry be prescribed prior to any noise mitigation being implemented. Should further work be undertaken to assess the noise controls and operations in place at the quarry, it may be possible to reduce the extent of the noise buffer.

¹⁰ GHD Report #51460

GHD has plotted the 600 m buffer in Figure 10. Note that the buffer has been applied to both the existing WA boundary including the possible southern expansion and the revised proposed expansion area to the north and east.

From the figure it can be seen that the buffer extends within the proposed residential land by approximately 50 m. Should mitigation measures at source and receiver be implemented (see section 6.7) then development may still be able to occur within the existing 900 m buffer and subsequently the 600 m buffer for the expansion scenarios, however if this mitigation is solely at the receiver then outside amenity may be compromised.

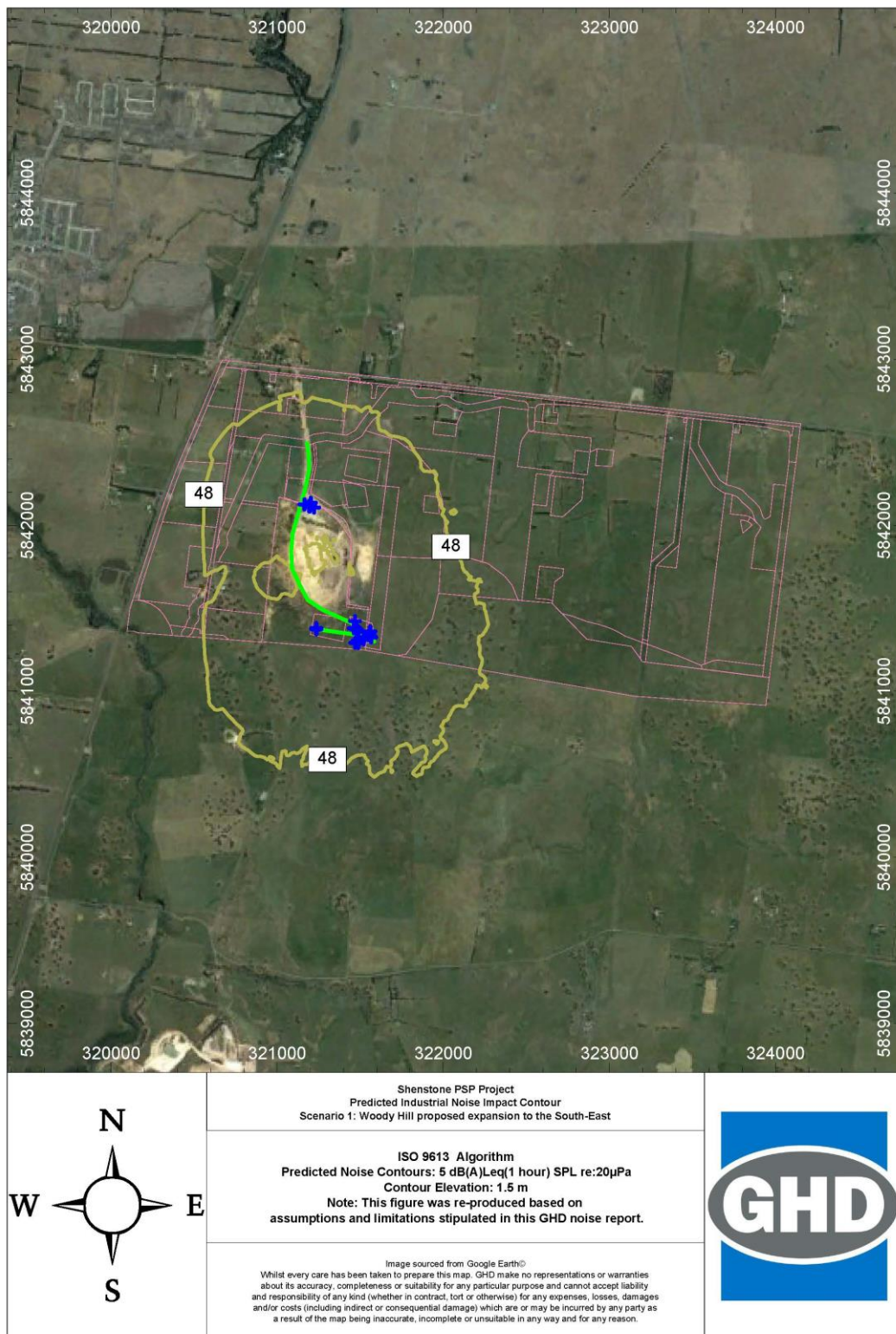


Figure 8 Scenario 1: Woody Hill proposed expansion to the south

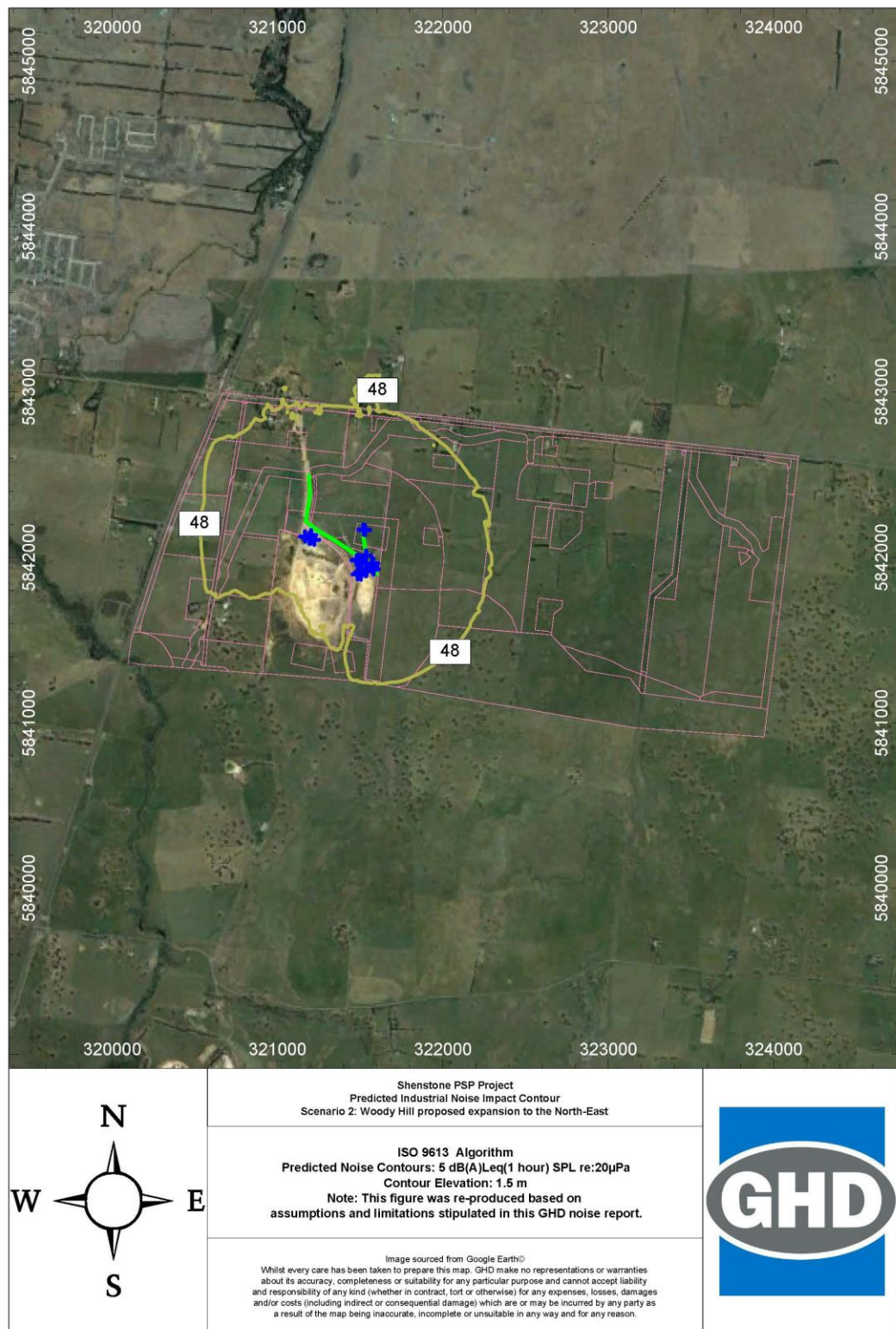
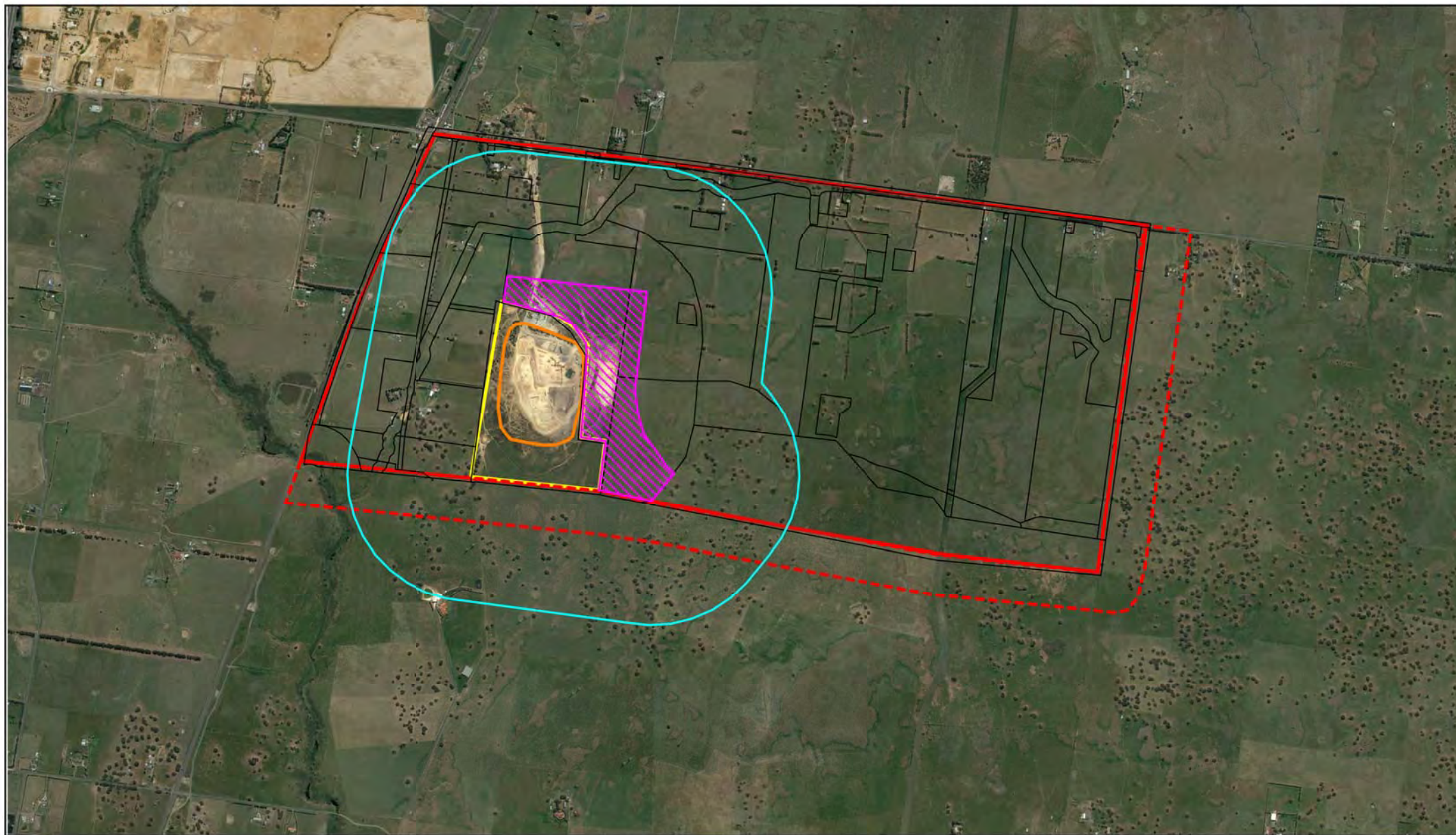


Figure 9 Scenario 2: Woody Hill proposed expansion to the north



0 250 500 750
metres (at A4)

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Grid: Map Grid Of Australia, Zone 55



LEGEND

 PSP Boundary
 Additional Investigation Area
 Work Authority Boundary

 Approved Extraction Boundary
 Possible Extraction Boundary
 Noise 600 m buffer



City of Whittlesea
 Shenstone Park PSP-
 Impact Assessment
 600 m Noise buffer

Job Number 3135311
 Revision B
 Date 02/08/2019

Figure 10

G:\3135311\GIS\Maps\Working

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8/180 Lonsdale St Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia T 61 3 8687 8000 F 61 3 8687 8111 E melmai@ghd.com.au W www.ghd.com.au

6.7 Noise mitigation strategies

Noise mitigation strategies can generally be divided into four different areas from the most to the least preferred (NSW INP, 2000):

1. *Land-use Controls* (separating the location of noise-producing activities from sensitive areas)
2. *Control at Source* (reduce the noise output of the source to provide protection surrounding environment)
3. *Control in Transmission* (reduce noise level at the receiver but not necessarily the environment surrounding the source, e.g. noise barrier, etc.)
4. *Receiver Control* (localised acoustic treatment at sensitive receiver)

Discussion with the asset owner may need to be undertaken to provide effective, agreed noise mitigation measures for the quarry, as necessary.

Should a control at source, noise mitigation strategy not be possible or practicable, it is not uncommon that the indoor amenity of sensitive receivers subject to quarry operational noise be acoustically treated using a control at receiver strategy, via building acoustic treatments. However, the limitation of this strategy is that it would not preserve the outdoor amenity of the receiver unless a combination of controls aimed at reducing noise during transmission also be implemented.

Development may still be able to occur within the 600 m buffer following appropriate mitigation either at the quarry or via building acoustic treatments at the sensitive receiver location. Without mitigation at the source, ambient levels would remain the same and so some consideration of this would be required during planning as to what type of use was appropriate within the 600 m buffer. The mitigation strategies provided below are in-principle mitigation measures only, and each new sensitive use coming into the area would need to review and design for their site-specific requirements.

6.7.1 Land-use controls

There are several strategies involved in using the land-use control measures:

- **Setbacks strategy** (e.g. open space design adjacent to noisy industries, busy roads and/or railway corridors to provide noise reduction through setback distances to residential uses).
- **Setback distances** between the noise source and the noise sensitive receiver could be one form of treatment in reducing the noise exposure level at the proposed PSP. A setback strategy would also be effective in mitigating ground-borne vibration impacts from the nearby Donnybrook Road, quarry blasting activities, or other vibration sources.
- **Building locations and height controls** for example, taller buildings could be located adjacent to primary noise sources to provide a noise shielding effect to residential uses or the overall PSP.
- **Expansion of cycle and pedestrian facilities**, to discourage the use of motor vehicles and encourage the use of bicycles, scooters or walking, which would result in less noise emission within the area.
- **Impose acoustic control planning conditions on new developments**, this could be in the form of a council's planning permit condition, specifying acoustic treatment on noise sensitive developments.

6.7.2 Control at source

There are several strategies involved in using the control at source measure:

- Fit and maintain appropriate mufflers on earth-moving and other vehicles on the site.
- Enclose noisy equipment.
- Provide noise attenuation screens/shields such as buildings, earthen bunds directly adjacent noise sources, where appropriate traffic management to reduce the need for multiple heavy vehicle deliveries to one location.
- Acoustic treatment to specific noise sources from specific nearby industry.
- Promoting the use of low pavement surfaces on new roads or the resurfacing of existing roads. The type of road surface has a significant effect on the level of noise generated by the tyre/road interface.

6.7.3 Control in transmission

The noise reduction strategy used to control noise in transmission usually involves the installation of noise barriers. Noise barriers may include an existing feature, such as:

- An elevated road or a natural slope (e.g. earth mound)
- A purpose designed feature such as a solid boundary fence
- A purpose designed feature of the building, such as a partially enclosed carport
- A purpose designed building, which acts as a barrier block

In general, the noise barrier should provide sufficient screening to avoid direct line of sight between the shielded noise sources and the protected sensitive receivers. Noise barriers would not be effective in reducing noise impacts if the line of sight from the noise source to the residence is not reduced. Hence, it may not be practical to install a noise barrier for elevated receivers.

6.7.4 Receiver control

There are several strategies involved in using the receiver control measure:

- Building orientation layout. This involves configuring the development's floor plan to have sleeping areas/habitable areas facing away from the noise sources.
- Minimise lightweight external wall construction facing the dominating noise sources.
- Thicker glazing construction for the window façade.
- Minimise window size and maximise masonry external wall construction.
- Minimise the use of openable window construction.
- Configure any discharge/intake duct grill layout (above ceiling level) facing away from the noise sources.
- Balustrade/balcony design/configuration to avoid direct line of sight from the balcony to the noise sources (this shall be confirmed following the design of the development and landscape layout).
- Installation of foam rubber pad along the required building foundation plate, where necessary, depending the magnitude of the potential exposed vibration across the building structures.

7. Vibration impact assessment (non-blasting)

The operation of the Woody Hill Quarry would have the potential to generate vibration impacts within the Shenstone Park PSP site.

The purpose of this vibration assessment is to assess the likelihood of impact from possible expansions of the Woody Hill Quarry.

7.1 Legislation, policy and guidelines

7.1.1 Human comfort

In the absence of any local guidelines, human comfort vibration criteria have been set with consideration to the NSW EPA *Environmental Noise Management – Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline (AVTG)* (NSW EPA, February 2006). British Standard 6472:2008, *Guide to Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration in Buildings Part 1: Vibration Sources Other than Blasting* (BS 6472, 2008), which is recognised by the NSW EPA AVTG as the preferred standard for assessing 'human comfort'.

BS 6472:2008 is commonly recognised throughout Australia as the preferred standard for assessing human comfort criteria for residential receptors. Table 9 includes the acceptable values of vibration dose for residential receptors during daytime and night-time periods.

These values represent the best judgement available at the time the standard was published and may be used for both vertical and horizontal vibration, providing that they are correctly weighted.

Table 9 Vibration dose value (VDV) ranges and probabilities for adverse comment to intermittent vibration (m/s^{1.75})

Location	Low probability of adverse comment ^[a]	Adverse comment possible	Adverse comment probable ^[b]
Residential buildings 16 hour day (7.00 am to 11.00 pm)	0.2 to 0.4	0.4 to 0.8	0.8 to 1.6
Residential buildings 8 hour night (11.00 pm to 7.00 am)	0.1 to 0.2	0.2 to 0.4	0.4 to 0.8

Notes:

^a Below these ranges adverse comment is not expected.

^b Above these ranges adverse comment is very likely.

BS 6472 outlines vibration limits, which would cause minimal adverse reactions from the occupant. The assessment of response to vibration in BS 6472 is based on VDV, for construction related vibration (similar to quarry operations), it is considered more appropriate to provide guidance in terms of peak particle velocity (PPV) in millimetres per second, since this parameter is likely to be more routinely measured due to concerns over potential building damage.

BS 5228-2:2009 *Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration on Construction and Open Sites – Part 2: Vibration* (BS 5228.2, 2009) recommends that the guidance values presented in Table 10 are appropriate for construction type works, as it is easier to assess the intermittent vibration criteria against peak value rather than a dose value. BS 5228.2 also recognises that higher vibration levels are tolerable for short-term projects, as undue restriction on vibration levels can substantially prolong projects and result in greater annoyance.

Many of the types of equipment used at the Woody Hill Quarry are the same or similar to those commonly used in construction such as excavators, bull dozers, dump trucks and graders, and therefore BS 5528.2:2009 is considered to be relevant for this report.

Humans are capable of detecting vibration at levels that are well below those with the potential risk of causing damage to a building. The degree of perception for humans is suggested by the vibration level categories given in BS 5228-2:2009, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Guidance on the effects of vibration levels (BS 5228.2)

Approximate vibration level	Typical degree of perception
0.14 mm/s	Vibration might be just perceptible in the most sensitive situations for most vibration frequencies associated with construction. At lower frequencies, people are less sensitive to vibration.
0.3 mm/s	Vibration might be just perceptible in residential environments.
1.0 mm/s	It is likely that vibration of this level in residential environments will cause complaint, but can be tolerated if prior warning and explanation has been given to residents.
10 mm/s	Vibration is likely to be intolerable for any more than a very brief exposure to this level.

Based on Table 10, the human response to vibration could be summarised as:

- A vibration level in the range between 0.14 mm/s to 0.3 mm/s would generate a low probability of adverse comment or complaint
- A vibration level in the range between 0.3 mm/s to 1 mm/s would generate the possibility of adverse comment or complaint
- A vibration level greater than 1 mm/s would likely cause adverse comment or complaint

The vibration limits in Table 10 have been adopted for human comfort in this assessment.

7.1.2 Structural damage

Currently, there is no Australian Standard that sets the criteria for the assessment of building or other structural damage caused by vibration. Australian Standard 2436:2010 – *Guide to Noise and Vibration Control on Construction, Demolition and Maintenance Sites*; does refer to the control of vibration in Section 4.8.1. The supplied information in AS 2436 is general in nature and refers to other standards and guidelines if a more detailed assessment is required, i.e. quantification of vibration exposure. British Standard BS 7385.2:1993 – *Evaluation and Measurement for Vibration in Buildings: Part 2 – Guide to Damage Levels from Ground Borne Vibration* and British Standard BS 5228.2:2009 – *Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites: Part 2 Vibration*; are referenced in AS 2436 as being able to supply detailed vibration quantification.

Additional to the detailed British Standards, the German Standard *DIN 4150-3: 1999 Structural Vibration – Part 3: Effects of Vibration on Structures* (German Standards, 1999) provides more stringent vibration criteria as opposed to BS 7385.2:1993 for above ground structures, but less stringent criteria for below ground structures when compared to BS 5228.2:2009. Therefore, a combination of the German and British Standards is recommended, in the absence of specific criteria being supplied by the asset owner, as shown in Table 11.

Table 1 of Section 5 of DIN 4150.3:1999 presents guideline values for the maximum absolute value of the velocity “*at the foundation and in the plane of the highest floor of various types of building. Experience has shown that if these values are complied with, damage that reduces the serviceability of the building will not occur. If damage nevertheless occurs, it is to be assumed that other causes are responsible.*”

Measured values exceeding those listed in Table 11 “... does not necessarily lead to damage; should they be significantly exceeded, however further investigations are necessary.”

Table 11 Guidance values for short-term vibration on structures

Line	Type of structure	Guideline values for velocity $v_i(t)^{[a]}$ (mm/s)		
		1 Hz to 10 Hz	10 Hz to 50 Hz	50 Hz to 100 Hz ^[b]
At grade structures (DIN 4150.3:1999)				
1	Buildings used for commercial purposes, industrial buildings, and buildings of similar design.	20	20 to 40	40 to 50
2	Dwellings and buildings of similar design and/or occupancy	5	5 to 15	15 to 20
3	Structures that, because of their particular sensitivity to vibration, cannot be classified under lines 1 and 2 and are of great intrinsic value (e.g. listed buildings under preservation order)	3	3 to 8	8 to 10
Underground structures (BS 5228.2:2009)				
Competent structure such as steel or concrete pipeline		30		
Dilapidated brickwork		15		

^a The term $V_i(t)$ refers to vibration levels in any of the x, y or z axis, and is often referred to as V_i for short.

^b Where frequencies are above 100 Hz the values given in this column may be used as minimum values.

The vibration criteria presented in German Standard DIN 4150.3:1999 exceeds the human comfort criteria presented in Table 10. Therefore, for facilities that people occupy, the human comfort criteria should override the structural damage criteria for the assessment of any vibration.

7.2 Vibration assessment

Many of the types of equipment used in the quarry are similar in nature to those used in construction activities such as loaders, trucks and excavators and some of the equipment used has the potential to generate vibration.

Energy from the types of equipment used in the quarry is transmitted into the ground and transformed into vibrations, which attenuate with distance. The magnitude and attenuation of ground vibration is dependent on:

- The efficiency of the energy transfer mechanism of the equipment (i.e. impulsive, reciprocating, rolling or rotating equipment)
- The frequency characteristics of the vibrations produced
- The impact medium stiffness (where vibrations are passing through)
- The type of wave (surface or body)
- The ground type and topography (i.e. transmissivity and trough isolation effects)

Due to the above factors, there is an inherent variability in ground vibration predictions without site-specific measurement data. In lieu of Woody Hill Quarry based information, the NSW RTA *Environmental Noise Management Manual (ENMM) 2001* (RTA NSW, 2001) provides typical construction equipment ground vibration levels at 10 m.

The ENMM states that: “in obtaining an initial indication of likely vibration levels, it can be assumed that the vibration level is inversely proportional to distance. Note, however, that field data show a wide variation in distance attenuation, with the distance relationship generally varying between $d^{0.8}$ and $d^{1.6}$ rather than being fixed at d^{-1} .”, where d =distance.

The rate of vibration attenuation can be calculated from the following regression analysis formula:

$$V = kd^{-n}$$

Where:

V = PPV (peak particle velocity)

d = Distance

n = attenuation exponent. The value of n generally lies between 0.8 and 1.6 with a relatively common value of 1.5^[11].

k = Velocity (PPV) at $d=1$ unit of distance

The predicted ground vibrations at various distances are shown in Table 12 for typical equipment used at quarries and in construction of haul roads and movement of earthen materials.

Given the distances involved between site works and the nearest receivers, vibrations affecting human comfort and building integrity are not expected to be an issue.

Table 12 Predicted construction equipment vibration levels (mm/s PPV)

Plant item ^[12]	Human perception preferred criteria (mm/s PPV) (<i>maximum criteria</i>)		Predicted ground vibration (mm/s PPV)				
	Day	Night	10 m	50 m	100 m	200 m	500 m
15 t roller	0.28 (0.56)	0.2 (0.4)	7.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	<0.1
Dozer	0.28 (0.56)	0.2 (0.4)	3.3	0.3	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
7 t compactor	0.28 (0.56)	0.2 (0.4)	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	<0.1
Excavator ^[13]	0.28 (0.56)	0.2 (0.4)	3.6	0.3	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Grader ^[14]	0.28 (0.56)	0.2 (0.4)	2.0	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1

7.3 Summary

It is expected that any vibrational impact from equipment such as graders or excavators onsite within the Woody Hill Quarry would be not be perceptible by a human beyond a distance of approximately 100 m from the extraction boundary.

Given the distances involved between site works and the most likely future location of receivers, vibrations affecting human comfort and building integrity are not expected to be an issue beyond 100 m from a potential northern or southern quarry operation.

Hence, it is recommended a 100 m operational (non-blast) vibration buffer around the extraction area for the Woody Hill Quarry be prescribed. This buffer, like the fly rock buffer (section 8) would preclude any buildings being established within the buffer.

¹¹ Construction Vibrations: State of the Art (Wiss, 1981).

¹² NSW RTA Environment noise management manual.

¹³ The predicted ground vibration values were based on data stipulated in Cenek.P.D, et al. *Ground vibration from road construction* (May 2012) Research paper.

¹⁴ Tynan, A.E. Ground Vibrations. Damaging effects to Buildings. Australian Road Research Board 1973.

8. Blast generated fly rock

Fly rock and fly (other debris) occur when the explosive energy from the gas expansion in a blast event is vented violently into the atmosphere, and forces rocks and debris to be thrown outward from the blast location.

The major cause of fly rock is due to incorrectly drilled and stemmed charges or natural weakness in rocks causing premature gas venting. However, there are a number of contributing factors as outlined in AS 2187.2:2006 *Explosives – storage and use of explosives*, as follows:

- Weak rock structure
- Insufficient front row blast hole burdens
- Stemming depth
- Initiation sequence
- Blast hole diameter
- Blast pattern shape, or
- Stemming material

Generally, through carefully implemented control measures, most fly rock can be contained within the active pit area to approximately 50 m in front of the face. Industry practice is to allow at least a factor of four times this distance as a safety factor.

DJPR's advice¹⁵ indicates that a 200 m radial buffer distance from the boundary of the extraction area is sufficient to mitigate against safety issues from fly rock during blasting.

This 200 m buffer is to be radial in shape as the fly rock component will be independent of wind speed and direction due to the projectile speed of fly rock, negating any meteorological influence. This buffer would prohibit any form of building being established within the buffer.

¹⁵ Meeting with DJPR (Earth Resources) on 17 October 2017

9. Blast generated noise

The quarrying operations at the Woody Hill Quarry would have the potential to generate environmental blast noise impacts onto the Shenstone Park PSP site. This section discusses the potential impacts for each of the possible expansion scenarios.

Air blast is the pressure wave (sound) produced by a blast event being transmitted through the air causing a pressure change at the human ear. The sources of air blast include:

- A small air pressure pulse generated by the ground vibration
- A direct air pressure pulse from rock movement
- A direct air pressure pulse from blast gas venting

An air blast can be heard when the frequencies are within the normal human hearing range of between 20 Hz and 20 kHz and can travel large distances during temperature inversions causing sound waves to reflect back to ground long distances from the source.

Air blast frequencies below the natural human hearing range (low frequency) are often noticed by residents as pressure waves that cause rattling of windows and sliding doors.

Air blast is normally heard after the ground vibration, as the waves travelling in the ground move faster than those through the air. Air blast is known to cause more complaints than vibration.

9.1 Legislation, policy and guidelines

9.1.1 Blast overpressure

Guidance on potential blast overpressure (noise) is provided from the Australian and New Zealand Environment Council (ANZEC) *Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration (1990)*. This guideline recommends noise and vibration limits for human comfort for residential dwellings as shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Recommended ANZEC 1990 blasting limits for residential dwellings (human comfort)

Parameter	Vibration Criteria
Maximum level	115 dB(lin) peak
Allowances	The level of 115 dB may be exceeded on up to 5% of the total number of blasts over a period of 12 months, but never over 120 dB(lin) peak.

Table J5.4(A) of AS 2187.2 – 2006 provides a slight variation on the ANZEC guideline to differentiate between operations lasting less than 12 months and longer term operations, as well as providing guidance on criteria for occupied non-sensitive sites, such as factories and commercial premises, refer to Table 14.

Table 14 Air blast limits for human comfort chosen by some regulatory authorities (Table J5.4(A) of AS 2187.2 – 2006)

Category	Type of blasting operations	Peak sound pressure level (dBL)
Human Comfort Limits		
Sensitive Site*	Operations lasting longer than 12 months or more than 20 blasts	115 dBL for 95% blasts per year. 120 dBL maximum unless agreement is reached with occupier that a higher limit may apply.
Sensitive Site*	Operations lasting for less than 12 months or less than 20 blasts	120 dBL for 95% blasts. 125 dBL maximum unless agreement is reached with occupier that a higher limit may apply.
Occupied non-sensitive sites, such as factories and commercial premises.	All blasting	125 dBL maximum unless agreement is reached with occupier that a higher limit may apply. For sites containing equipment sensitive to vibration, the vibration should be kept below manufacturer's specifications or levels that can be shown to adversely affect the equipment operation.

*A sensitive site is defined under AS 2187.2 as including houses and low rise residential buildings, hospitals, theatres, schools, etc., occupied by people.

Table J5.4(B) of AS 2187.2 – 2006 provides recommended air blast limits for structural damage control, refer to Table 15.

Table 15 Air blast limits for damage control (Table J5.4(B) of AS 2187.2 – 2006)

Category	Type of blasting operations	Peak sound pressure level (dBL)
Damage Control Limits		
Structures that include masonry, plaster and plasterboard in their construction and also unoccupied structures of reinforced concrete or steel construction.	All blasting	133 dBL maximum unless agreement is reached with owner that a higher limit may apply.
Service structure such as pipelines power lines and cables located above the ground.	All blasting	Limit to be determined by structural design methodology

9.2 Blast generated noise assessment

Ground blast overpressure was estimated using the distance relationship calculation outlined in AS 2187.2 – 2006.

$$P = K_a \left(\frac{R}{Q^{1/3}} \right)^a$$

Where

P = pressure in kilopascals

R = distance from charge, in metres

Q = explosive charge mass, in kg

K_a = Site constant

a = Site exponent

The standard recommends a site constant of $K_a=10$ to 100 and site exponent of $a=-1.45$. Air blast is proportional to the cube root of the charge mass. A variety of factors are important in reducing the noise level (blast overpressure) from the blast event such as the blast design parameters such as charge size, stemming height, delay timing and site specific site constants.

A preliminary assessment of air blast overpressure impacts was considered using the three site constants of $K_a=10$, $K_a=50$, and $K_a=100$ and site exponent of $a=-1.45$. Blast distances are taken as distance from charge, however for the purpose of this report assume as being taken at the extraction limit boundary, as this would likely be the worst-case scenario.

As the blast size Maximum Instantaneous Charge (MIC) is unknown at this stage, the equation above was used to identify possible MIC values based on the receiver distance and air blast criteria at sensitive receivers.

Further analysis was undertaken to compare the airblast overpressure in relation to the MIC quantum using the same formula, however taken from the standpoint of charge selection. Three charge quantum's of $Q=10$, $Q=50$, and $Q=100$ and a site exponent of $a=-1.45$ were assessed for a range of K_a values.

Air blast overpressure predictions are presented in Figure 11 through Figure 16.

The variation in buffer distance demonstrated by the range of K_a and MIC values indicates that the residential development is feasible providing the blasts are implemented appropriately at the quarry. It is recommended that site constants be confirmed using small test blasts to refine the predictions. Historical blast monitoring results may also be useful in providing additional information.

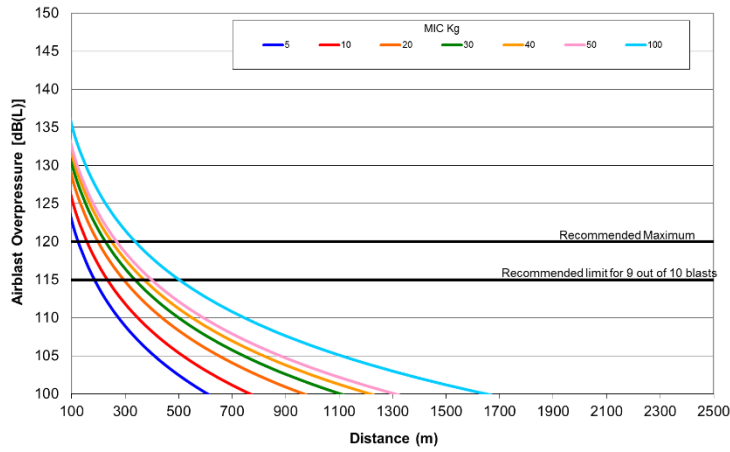


Figure 11 Airblast overpressure at distance over various maximum instantaneous charge (MIC) quantum in kilograms (where, $K_s=10$, and $a=-1.45$)

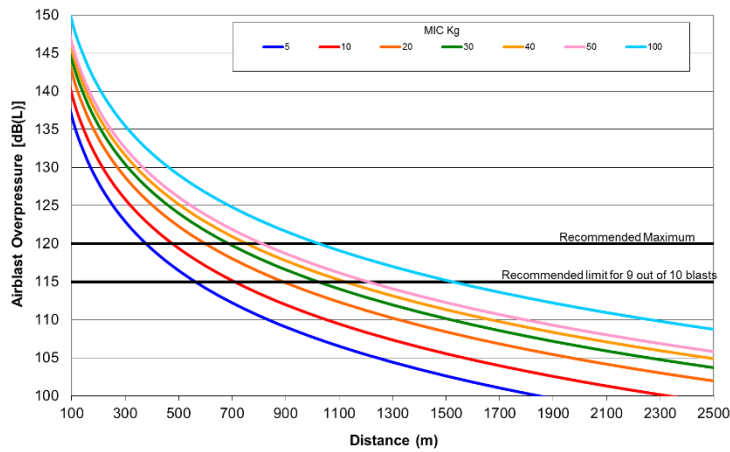


Figure 12 Airblast overpressure at distance over various maximum instantaneous charge (MIC) quantum in kilograms (where, $K_s=50$, and $a=-1.45$)

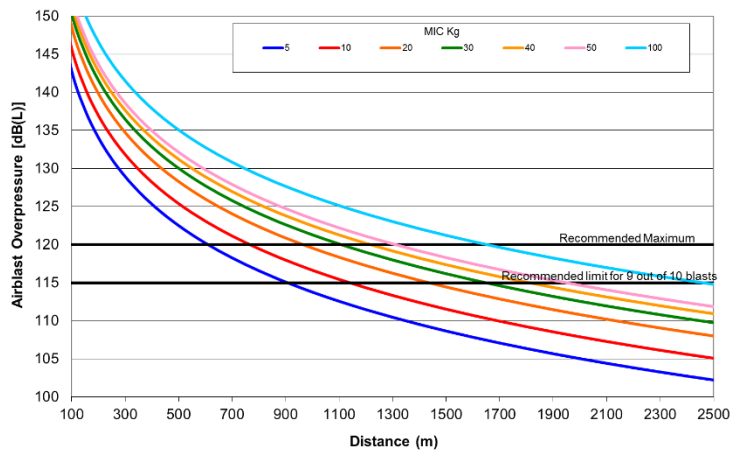


Figure 13 Airblast overpressure at distance over various maximum instantaneous charge (MIC) quantum in kilograms (where, $K_s=100$, and $a=-1.45$)

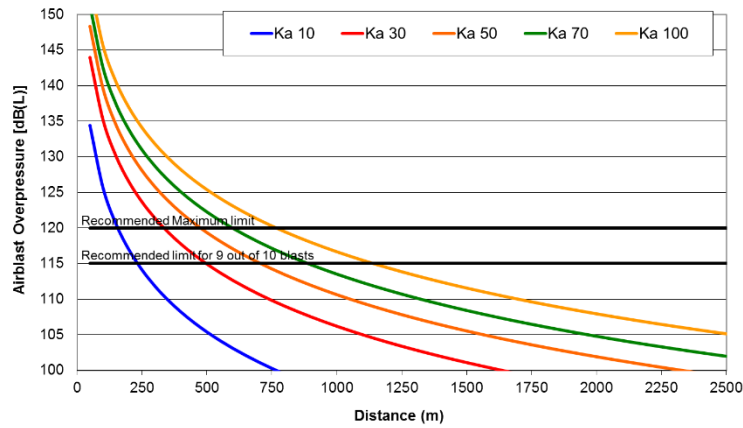


Figure 14 Airblast overpressure at distance over various site constants (K_a) (where, $Q=10$, and $a=-1.45$)

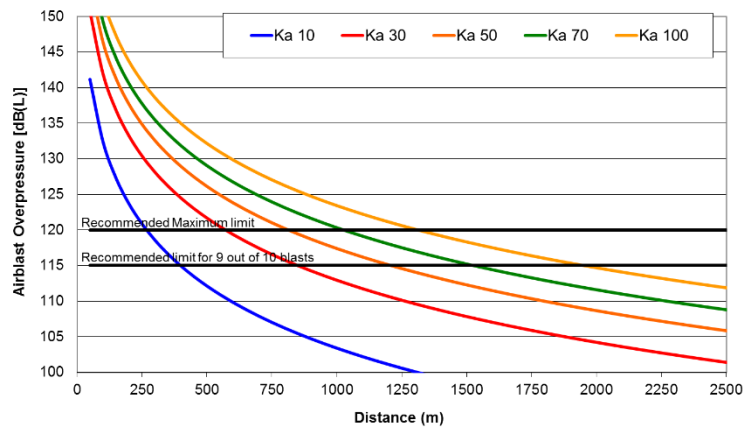


Figure 15 Airblast overpressure at distance over various site constants (K_a) (where, $Q=50$, and $a=-1.45$)

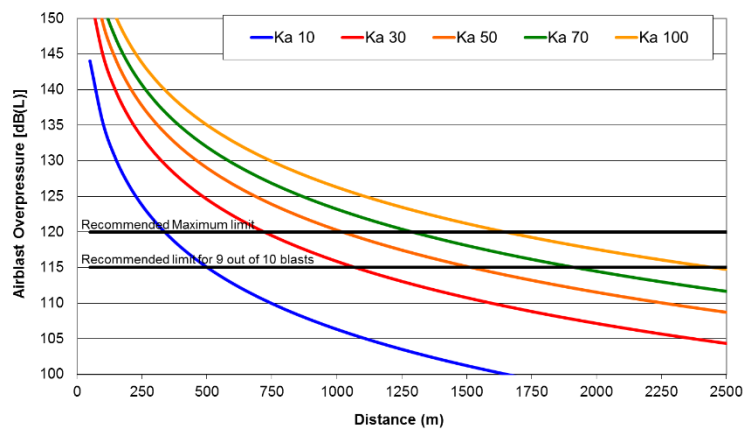


Figure 16 Airblast overpressure at distance over various site constants (K_a) (where, $Q=100$, and $a=-1.45$)

9.3 Summary

The predictions summarised in Figure 11 through Figure 16 show the high sensitivity of blast overpressure to the various blast design parameters and site constants. The variation in buffer distance demonstrated by the range of K_a and MIC values indicate that the residential development is feasible providing the blasts are implemented appropriately at the quarry. It is recommended that site constants be confirmed using small test blasts to refine the predictions. Historical blast monitoring results may also be useful in providing additional information.

Air blast is a short-lived impact of approximately one second per blast, however even when prepared for the sound, people at sensitive receiver locations are often still startled when it occurs, therefore warnings from the quarry as to an impending blast, such as a warning siren or similar, will be important for notifying the local community.

Over a 12-month period, where blasting occurs one time per month, the total air blast overpressure time would amount to approximately 12 seconds per year.

10. Blast generated vibration

The operation of the Woody Hill Quarry would have the potential to generate environmental blast vibration impacts onto the Shenstone Park PSP. This section discusses the potential impacts from this type of impact for the possible expansion scenarios.

10.1 Legislation, policy and guidelines

10.1.1 Blast vibration

Guidance on potential blast overpressure (noise) is provided from the Australian and New Zealand Environment Council (ANZEC) *Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration (1990)*. This guideline recommends noise and vibration limits for human comfort for residential dwellings as shown in Table 16.

Table 16 Recommended ANZEC 1990 blasting limits for residential dwellings (human comfort)

Parameter	Vibration Criteria
Maximum level	5 mm/s PPV.
Allowances	The level of 5 mm/s may be exceeded on up to 5% of the total number of blasts over a period of 12 months, but never over 10 mm/s.
Long term	It is recommended that a level of 2 mm/s (PPV) be considered as the long-term regulatory goal.

AS 2187.2 – 2006 *Explosives – Storage and use, Part 2: Use of explosives* references to British Standard, BS 7385-2 – 1993 *Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings. Guide to damage levels from groundborne vibration* for guidance values to limit cosmetic and minor building structural damage. These limits are shown in Table 17.

Table 17 Transient vibration guide values for cosmetic damage (BS 7385-2)

Line	Type of building	PPV in frequency of predominant pulse	
		4 Hz to 15 Hz	15 Hz and above
1	Reinforced or framed structures. Industry and heavy commercial buildings.	50 mm/s at 4 Hz and above	
2	Unreinforced or light framed structure. Residential or light commercial type buildings.	15 mm/s at 4 Hz increasing to 20 mm/s at 15 Hz	20 mm/s at 15 Hz increasing to 50 mm/s at 40 Hz and above

Requirements for building vibration may not be sufficient to cover high-rise buildings, buildings with long span floors, specialist structures including hospitals or those with sensitive equipment. These cases require special consideration, which may include measurement on the structure itself with particular attention given to suspended floors. Further consideration will also be required in relation to underground services including pipes and cables. For heritage structures, this assessment has adopted the DIN 4150-3: 1999 criteria found in Table 11 of this report as 'line 3' structures.

10.1.2 Buried pipework

GHD understands a 35 m wide Gas and Fuel Commission easement exists to the east of the Phillips Quarry. Based on the City of Whittlesea Planning Permit 704901 issued for the quarry, a 300 mm high-pressure gas main is buried within the easement boundary.

DIN 4150-3:1999 – *Structural Vibration Part 3: Effects of vibration on structures* provides guidance on the effect of short-term vibration on buried pipework such as may occur through blasting. Table 18 includes the acceptable values of vibration from DIN 4150-3:1999 in mm/s for short-term vibration on buried pipework. The values provided are based on measurements to be taken on the pipe surface.

The guideline values provided in Table 18 can be reduced by 50% without further analysis when assessing the impact of long-term vibrational impacts on the pipework.

Table 18 Guideline values for short-term vibration on buried pipework

Line	Pipe material	Guideline values for velocity measured on the pipe, v_i , in mm/s
1	Steel (including welded pipes)	100
2	Clay, concrete, reinforced concrete, pre-stressed concrete, metal with or without flange)	80
3	Masonry, plastic	50

10.2 Blast vibration assessment

Blasting may be required during the quarrying process. Depending on the actual ground conditions encountered, there is the potential that if development is too close to the quarry, vibrations for sensitive receivers may exceed the blasting vibration limits.

Ground vibration was estimated using the distance relationship calculation outlined in AS 2187.2 – 2006.

$$V = K_g \left(\frac{R}{Q^{1/2}} \right)^{-B}$$

Where

V = ground vibration as a vector peak particle velocity in mm/s

R = distance between charge and point of measurement, in metres

Q = maximum instantaneous charge (effective charge mass delay), in kg

K_g = Site constant related to rock properties

B = Site exponent

The standard recommends a site constant of $K_g=1140$ and site exponent of $B=1.6$ for average conditions when blasting is to be carried out in free face conditions, however the resulting vibration predictions are a median value with 50% probability of exceedance and actual vibration levels may vary from 40 percent to 400 percent of the predictions.

For a preliminary assessment scenario for vibration impacts, blasting was considered to occur at the extraction limit boundary. As blast size Maximum Instantaneous Charge (MIC) is unknown at this stage, the equation was used to identify possible MIC values based on the receiver distance and vibration criteria levels. Ground vibration predictions are presented in Table 19, where pink outline values above the long-term regulatory goal of 2 mm/s.

Further assessment comes from Table J7.3.1 of AS 2187.2:2006 which outlines the 2 m/s, 5 m/s, and 10 mm/s criteria outline in the ANZEC guideline as well as a 25 mm/s criteria for occupied non-sensitive sites, such as factories and commercial premises, refer to Table 20.

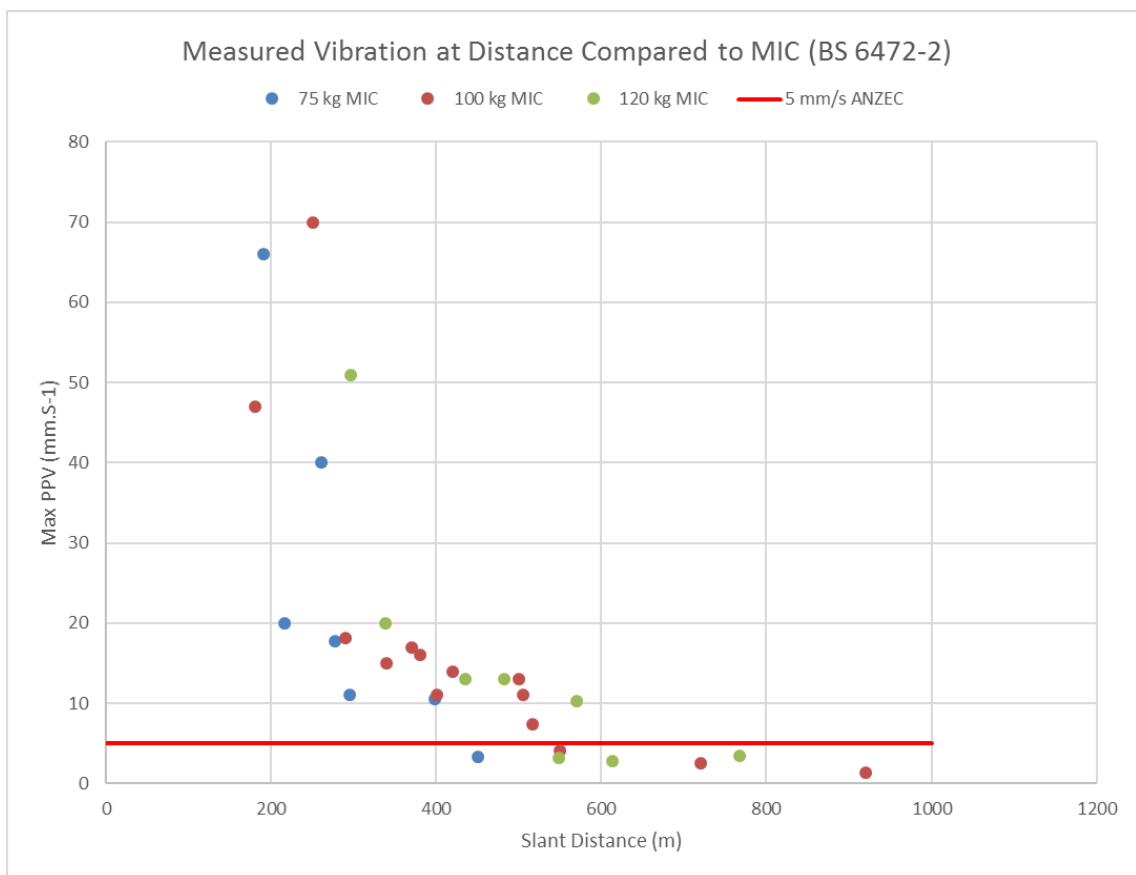
British Standard BS 6472-2 provides in Table B.1 data from measurements of blast vibrations at three maximum instantaneous charge levels of 75 kg, 100 kg, and 120 kg. The produced charts shows compliance with the ANZEC short-term guideline generally occurs around a distance of 550 m.

Table 19 Predicted blast ground vibration PPV, mm/s (AS 2187.2:2006)

Distance to nearest blast location (m)	Predicted Blast Ground Vibration PPV (mm/s)									
	site constant K(ground) = 1140									
	MIC (kg)									
	0.5	1.0	2.0	5.0	10	20	30	40	50	100
50	1.25	2.18	3.80	7.90	13.76	23.95	33.13	41.71	49.86	86.81
100	0.41	0.72	1.25	2.61	4.54	7.90	10.93	13.76	16.45	28.64
150	0.22	0.38	0.65	1.36	2.37	4.13	5.71	7.19	8.60	14.97
200	0.14	0.24	0.41	0.86	1.50	2.61	3.61	4.54	5.43	9.45
250	0.10	0.17	0.29	0.60	1.05	1.82	2.52	3.18	3.80	6.61
300	0.07	0.12	0.22	0.45	0.78	1.36	1.88	2.37	2.84	4.94
350	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.35	0.61	1.06	1.47	1.85	2.22	3.86
400	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.28	0.49	0.86	1.19	1.50	1.79	3.12
450	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.23	0.41	0.71	0.99	1.24	1.48	2.58
500	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.83	1.05	1.25	2.18
550	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.17	0.30	0.52	0.71	0.90	1.08	1.87
600	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.26	0.45	0.62	0.78	0.94	1.63
650	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.23	0.40	0.55	0.69	0.82	1.43
700	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.20	0.35	0.49	0.61	0.73	1.27
750	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.31	0.44	0.55	0.65	1.14
800	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.28	0.39	0.49	0.59	1.03
850	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.26	0.36	0.45	0.54	0.93
900	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.23	0.32	0.41	0.49	0.85
950	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.45	0.78
1000	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.20	0.27	0.35	0.41	0.72
1050	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.18	0.25	0.32	0.38	0.67
1100	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.62

Table 20 Free face vibration at distance compared to MEC (AS 2187.2:2006)

Vibration (VPPV) mm/s	Estimated maximum effective charge per delay, kg													
	Distance, m													
	1	5	10	20	30	50	80	100	150	200	300	500	800	1000
2	-	0.010	0.035	0.145	0.3	0.9	2.3	3.6	8	14	32	90	230	360
5	0.001	0.030	0.110	0.450	1.0	2.8	7.2	11.3	25	45	100	280	720	1,130
10	0.003	0.070	0.270	1.050	2.4	6.7	17.2	26.9	60	105	240	670	1,720	2,700
25	0.008	0.210	0.840	3.400	7.6	21.0	54.0	84.2	190	340	760	2,100	5,400	8,400

**Figure 17 Measured vibration at distance compared to MIC (BS 6472-2)**

10.3 Summary

It is expected that any vibrational impact from blasting at the Woody Hill Quarry would require a distance of approximately 550 m from the extraction boundary to provide sufficient attenuation for a blast with MIC of approximately 100 kg to meet the 2 mm/s (PPV) long-term regulatory goal. This buffer would preclude sensitive uses from being established within the buffer.

11. Future land use planning considerations

11.1 Key findings and development constraints

This report has highlighted that potential amenity impacts from the possible expansions of the Woody Hill Quarry and the encroachment of incompatible land uses, must be managed through the development of the PSP and planning controls for the precinct. Protecting significant assets whilst enabling sustainable development to occur is important, as incompatible land uses may adversely affect the operations and viability of the quarry into the future and in turn affect the amenity and health of the community.

The approach proposed to manage the impacts has been to agree on the extent of the proposed industrial/business land shown in the Future Urban Structure plan provided by VPA (refer to Appendix A). This has allowed GHD to work backwards from the extent of the industrial/business land to establish how much the Woody Hill Quarry could expand into the future while maintaining the buffers (minimising the risk of amenity impacts) from the quarry activities. This approach is consistent with that outlined in EPA Publication 1518 Section 10.2 which outlines interface land uses which are to be located within separation distances between industrial land uses and sensitive land uses.

Dust

Three possible expansion scenarios were assessed for the Woody Hill Quarry (expansion north, east and south). From the EPA guideline, an active quarry with blasting has a recommended buffer of 500 m. Though not specified in the guideline, the 250 m difference in separation distance applying to blasting activities at 500 m and auxiliary activities appears to account for possible transport of dust particles.

The default 500 m buffer has been used as the starting point to define the extraction boundary for the expansion scenario. The default buffer was shown to be contained within proposed industrial/business and conservation land shown in the Future Urban Structure plan.

The EPA also allow for a site-specific variation to the default buffer distance for a given industry and identifies six criteria to consider in Table 4 of the guideline. It is likely that some of the factors listed in that table could vary the default buffer, if specific operational details about the industry are known.

Two criteria that allow for site specific variations which would have a significant impact in varying the default buffers are considered to be size of the facility (de-rating a default buffer) and local meteorology (directional buffer).

GHD considers that the relevant buffer for the active quarry area with blasting should be the default 500 m buffer irrespective of the throughput of the quarry.

However, GHD considers that the directional buffer would apply to the default 500 m buffer given that the default buffer accounts for possible transport of dust particles, which would be subject to meteorological influences. The local meteorology would only apply during daytime hours for the quarries as blasting would only occur during the daytime.

DJPR's advice¹⁶ indicates that a 200 m radial buffer distance from the extraction boundary of the extraction area is sufficient to mitigate against safety issues from flyrock during blasting, with which GHD agrees. This buffer is to be radial as the flyrock component will be independent of wind speed and direction, as the projectile speed of flyrock is much higher than the wind speed.

¹⁶ Meeting with DJPR (Earth Resources) on 17 October 2017

The dust directional buffer assessment shows that the default buffer can be retracted and extended in the directions of good and poor dispersion. An extension of the default buffer occurs to the east and northeast, while a retraction is seen to the west due to anticipated meteorology conditions.

Given the local meteorological effects, the extent of the possible extraction area was reduced in order for the dust directional buffer to be contained within the extent of the industrial/business and conservation land shown in the Future Urban Structure plan.

Dust dispersion modelling was also undertaken for dust impacts from the north/east and south/east extraction scenarios. The PM₁₀ 24 hour criterion was predicted to be met at all existing sensitive receptors, and was predicted to be well contained within the default and dust directional separation distances for the quarry. The 60 µg/m³ is also contained within the industrial/business and conservation land shown in the Future Urban Structure plan. For an expansion of 20 m below the ground surface, the impacts would be similar in nature to Scenario 1 presented in the earlier GHD Report #51460, albeit a slight 5% reduction for pit emission retention.

Noise and vibration

It is expected that the daytime noise levels generated from the two expansion scenarios for the Woody Hill Quarry will require a buffer of approximately 600 m from the extraction area to meet the daytime criteria of 48 dB(A), prior to any noise mitigation measures being implemented.

Modelling of the existing approved extraction area for the Woody Hill Quarry was also undertaken in the GHD report entitled '*City Of Whittlesea Council Impact Assessment Report for the Shenstone Park Precinct Structure Plan – December 2017*¹⁷'. In that report a buffer of 900 m was recommended, which is 300 m greater than that assessed in this report due to the elevated location of existing noise sources combined with the concrete batching plant. However, as the northern and southern extraction scenarios will be at a much lower elevation, this has enabled greater attenuation of the noise impact from each of these two scenarios reducing the buffer size by one third down to 600 m. It is noted that the buffer would prohibit sensitive uses prior to mitigation being implemented, however commercial and industrial uses would be acceptable within the buffer.

Comparing the two buffers (900 m for existing quarry¹⁶ and 600 m for expansion scenarios) there is only a small difference in overall extent (due to the constraints held by the industrial line delineated in the FUS overlay) of the two buffers to the east with the 600 m buffer for the expansion scenarios confined within the 900 m existing buffer by approximately 100 m.

Generally, through carefully implemented control measures, most flyrock can be contained within the active pit area to approximately 50 m in front of the face. Industry practice is to allow at least a factor of four times this distance as a safety factor, this indicates that a 200 m radial buffer distance from the extraction boundary is sufficient to mitigate against safety issues.

Blast generated noise is very dependent on site specific constants and can vary significantly based on the blast methodology being used. Onsite measurements would be required prior to any future development to understand the air blast overpressure from each quarry's operation and what restrictions this would have on future development.

It is expected that any vibrational impact from blasting at the Woody Hill Quarry would require a distance of approximately 550 m from the extraction boundary to provide sufficient attenuation for a blast with a MIC of approximately 100 kg.

¹⁷ GHD Report #51460

The existing quarry will likely remain throughout the precinct development and the quarry asset owner will remain obligated to comply with the SEPP N-1 noise policy. It is recommended a 600 m buffer around the extraction area for the future possible expansions of the Woody Hill Quarry be prescribed prior to any noise mitigation being implemented.

The 600 m noise buffer extends within the proposed residential land by approximately 50 m. Should further work be undertaken to assess the noise controls and operations in place at the quarry, it may be possible to reduce the extent of the noise buffer. Should mitigation measures at source and receiver be implemented then development may still be able to occur within the existing 900 m buffer and subsequently the 600 m buffer for the expansion scenarios, however if this mitigation is solely at the receiver then outside amenity may be compromised.

Should a control at source noise mitigation strategy not be possible or practicable at the quarry, it is common that the indoor amenity of sensitive receivers subject to operational noise be acoustically treated using a control at receiver strategy, via building acoustic treatment. However, the limitation of this strategy is that it would not preserve the outdoor amenity of the receiver unless a combination of controls such as noise controls at the source of transmission be implemented.

Noise mitigation strategies have been identified into four different areas from the most to the least preferred (NSW INP, 2000):

- *Land-use Controls* (separating the location of noise-producing activities from sensitive areas)
- *Control at Source* (reduce the noise output of the source to provide protection surrounding environment)
- *Control in Transmission* (reduce noise level at the receiver but not necessarily the environment surrounding the source, e.g. noise barrier, etc.)
- *Receiver Control* (localised acoustic treatment at sensitive receiver)

11.2 Recommended buffers

Figure 18 provides a visual display of the impact assessments undertaken as part of this report.

Figure 18 shows the following information in conjunction with assessment results from GHD Report #5146:

- A revised expanded resource area east of the existing Woody Hill Quarry in accordance with the Future Urban Structure plan, and air and noise technical assessments.
- Location of the proposed Wollert STP and recommended 613 m odour directional buffer distance.
- 500 m dust directional buffers from the possible extraction area boundary (Woody Hill) and approved extraction area boundary (Phillips Quarry).
- Operational noise buffer for the Woody Hill Quarry of 600 m from the extraction area boundary prior to any operational noise mitigation being implemented. Should further work be undertaken to determine the noise controls and operations in place at the quarry, it may be possible to reduce the extent of the noise buffer.
- Operational noise buffer for the Phillips Quarry of 300 m from the approved extraction areas boundary prior to any operational noise mitigation being implemented.
- 100 m operational vibration buffer from the extraction area boundary.
- Blast generated flyrock buffer of 200 m from the extraction area boundary.

- Blast generated noise would require empirical measurements prior to any proposed development to assess the site specific conditions experienced during a blast event. Any proposed development would be limited by the requirement to achieve 115 dB (linear) at the proposed development location.
- Blast generated vibration buffer of 550 m for the Woody Hill and Phillips quarries from the extraction area boundaries for a MIC of approximately 100 kg to meet the 2 mm/s (PPV) long-term regulatory goal for human comfort.

The intent of the buffers from the quarry would be to restrict additional sensitive land use intensification in these buffer areas (including land inside and outside of the PSP), due to the risks from, dust, operational noise and vibration, blast noise, blast vibration and blast generated flyrock.

It is noted that the Phillips Quarry buffers are based on the WA that has since expired. If a WA application was submitted for works anywhere within the Special Use Zone 4 (SUZ4) area in that land parcel, the 500 m dust directional buffer, 550 m blast generated vibration buffer, 300 m operational noise buffer, 200 m blast generated fly rock buffer and 100 operational vibration buffer would be appropriate to mitigate against quarry operations for any proposed sensitive uses in the Shenstone Park PSP.

Figure 18 shows that the proposed STP is impacted by the possible expansions of the quarry (due to the existing WA boundary) with the 100 m operational vibration buffer and the 200 m blast generated fly rock buffer extending to encompass portions of the STP in addition to the 900 m operational noise buffer, 550 m blast generated vibration buffer and 500 m dust directional buffer as outlined in GHD Report #5146.

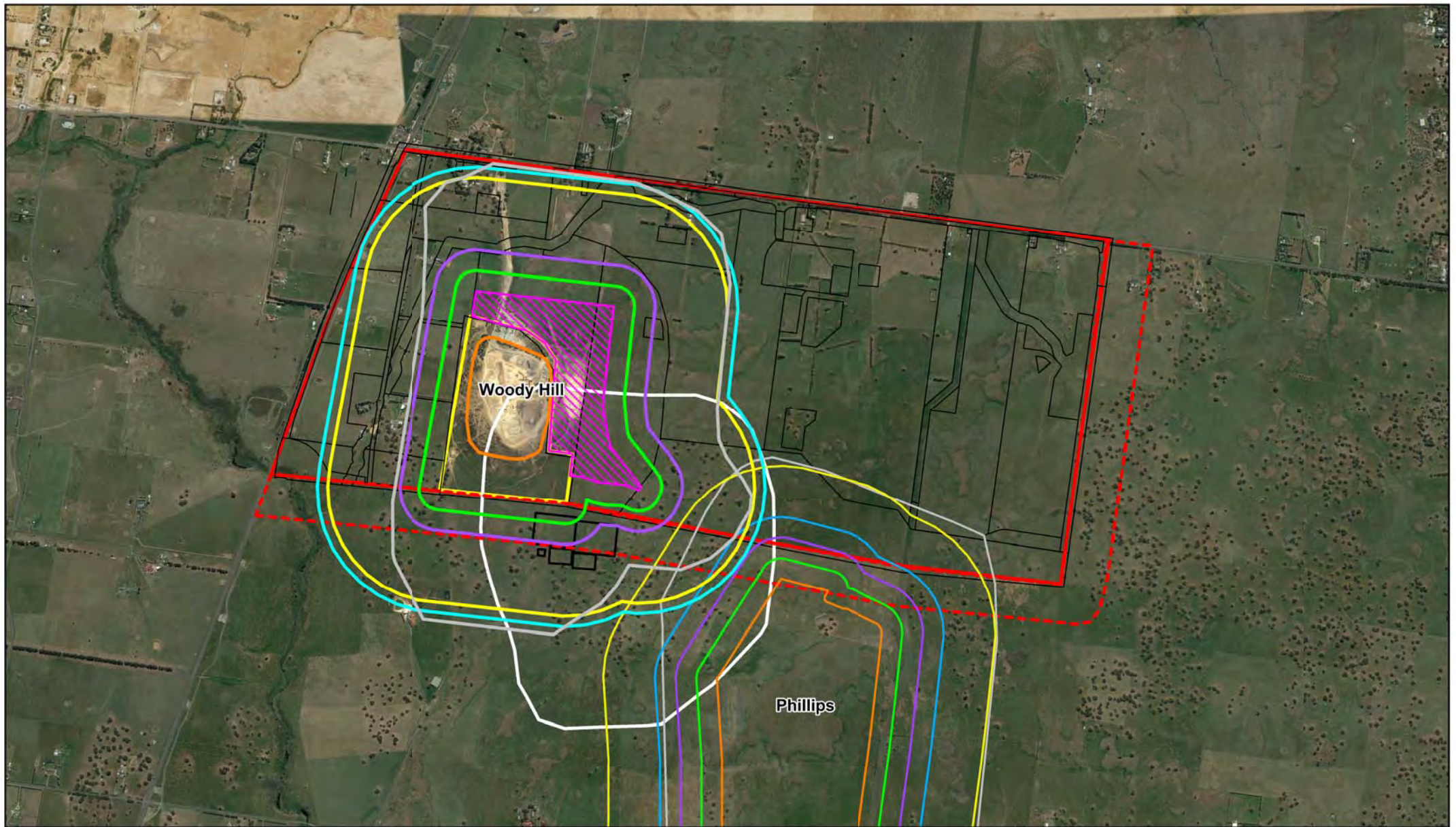
The revised possible extraction area shown in Figure 18 is set back 200 m from the proposed STP to protect it against blast generated fly rock.

EPA Publication 1518 section 10.3 discusses inter-industry separation distances and highlights an example of incompatible inter-industry uses (i.e. food manufacturing located close to storage of wastes or a quarry) there is no advice provided with regards to the situation of a STP within a quarry separation distance. The guideline notes the following *'planning authorities need to ensure that their strategic land use plans, policies and controls are appropriately framed for managing incompatible inter-industry uses. Designation of sub-precincts that are dedicated to particular types of industrial activities, within a larger industrial precinct, is an effective means of preventing and managing incompatible industries'*.

The proposed layout of the STP may need to be revised in relation to the current constraints posed by the existing quarry WA boundary.

The inclusion of buffer controls within the PSP have been provided as part of the Future Urban Structure plan to achieve separation of non-compatible uses and delineate land available for urban development.

The revised Future Urban Structure that has been updated, based on State Government agency feedback including DJPR (Earth Resources) incorporating an expanded resource east of the existing Woody Hill Quarry. This assessment will assist in understanding the air and noise impacts and subsequent buffers required to account for the additional expansion based on the extent of industrial/employment land within the Northern Growth Corridor Plan.



0 250 500 750
metres (at A4)

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Grid: Map Grid Of Australia, Zone 55

LEGEND

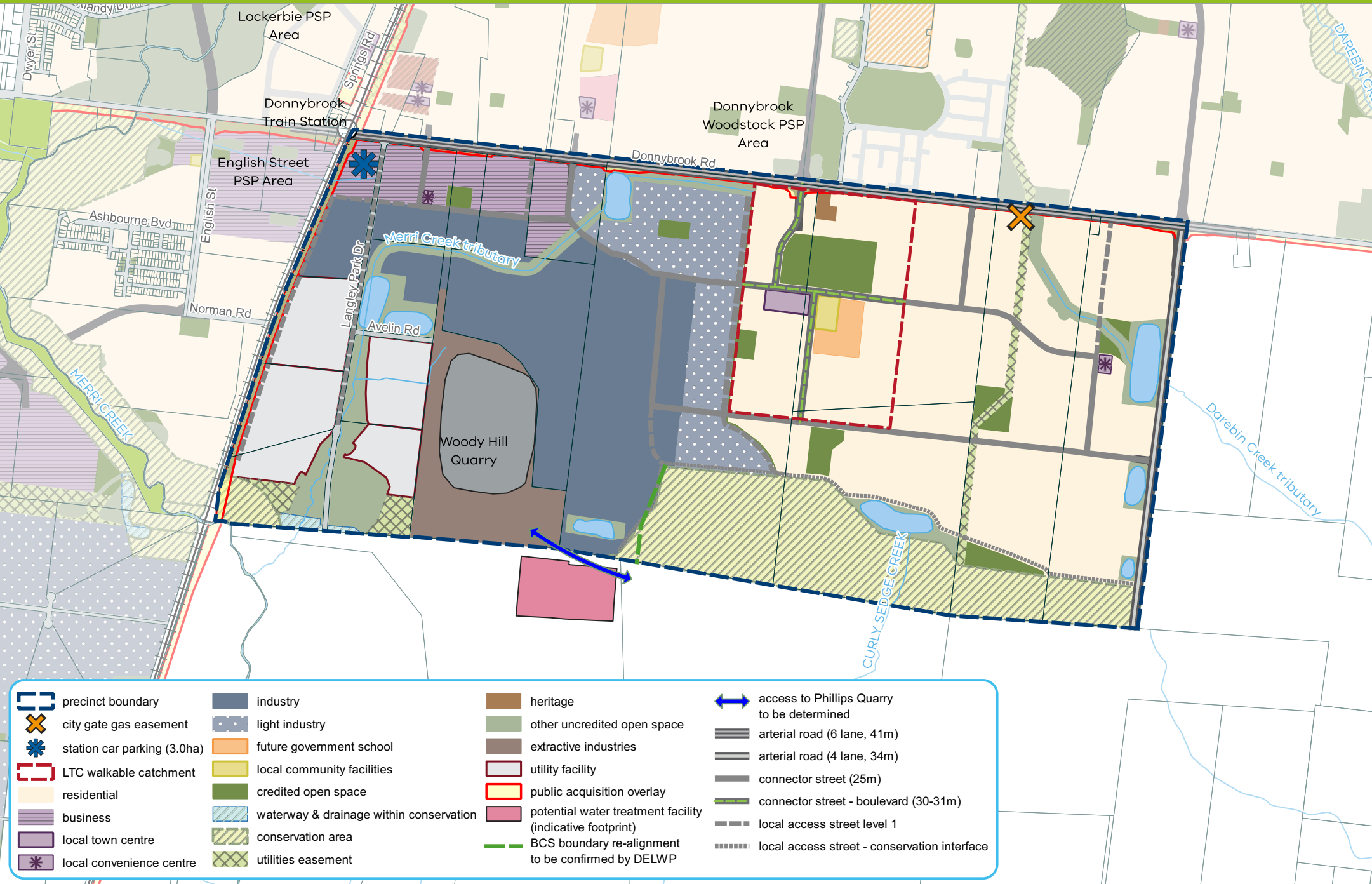
 PSP Boundary	 Approved Extraction Boundary	 500 m Dust Directional Buffer	 613 m Odour Directional Buffer
 Additional Investigation Area	 Possible Extraction Boundary	 300 m Operational Noise Buffer	 Proposed STP
 Work Authority Boundary	 600 m Operational Noise Buffer	 200 m Blast Generated Fly Rock Buffer	
	 550 m Blast Generated Vibration Buffer	 100 m Operational Vibration Buffer	

City of Whittlesea Job Number 3135311
Revision B
Shenstone Park PSP- Impact Assessment Date 02/08/2019

Possible Buffer Areas Figure 18

Appendices

Appendix A – Future Urban Structure



Appendix B – Dust emission factors

Emission factors used for the assessment of PM₁₀;

Activity	Source	Emission Factor	Reference
Winning	Excavator	0.012 kg/t	NPI 2012
	Dump Truck	0.0043 kg/t	NPI 2012
	Grader	0.085 kg/VKT	NPI 2012
	Loading	0.0017 kg/t	NPI 2012
	Wheel Generated Dust	1.25 kg/VKT	NPI 2012
Processing	Conveyor Transfer	0.00015 kg/t	NPI 2012
	Primary Crusher	0.0012 kg/t	AP-42
	Secondary Crusher	0.0012 kg/t	AP-42
	Screening	0.0043 kg/t	AP-42
	Fines Screening	0.036 kg/t	AP-42
Other	Blasting	3.0780 kg/blast	NPI 2012
	Misc. Transfer Points	0.00015 kg/t	NPI 2012
	Wind Blown	0.2 kg/ha/h	NPI 2012
Notes			
* Emission factor for PM ₁₀ primary and secondary crushing from AP42 (tertiary crusher).			

Appendix C – AERMOD INPUT file

woody_hill.ADI

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** Lakes Environmental Software Inc.
** Date: 20/09/2017
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*****
**
**
*****
** AERMOD Control Pathway
*****
**
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TITLETWO PM10 Woody Hill
MODELOPT CONC FLAT BETA LOWWIND3
AVERTIME 24
POLLUTID PM_10
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ERRORFIL woody_hill.err
CO FINISHED
**
*****
** AERMOD Source Pathway
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**
**
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** Source ID - Type - X Coord. - Y Coord. **
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** DESCRSRC Excavator1
** LOCATION EXC2 VOLUME 321297.000 5841846.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC Excavator
** LOCATION EXC3 VOLUME 321314.000 5841818.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC Excavator
** LOCATION EXC4 VOLUME 321222.000 5841913.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC Excavator1
** LOCATION EXC5 VOLUME 321165.000 5841803.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC Excavator1
** LOCATION EXC6 VOLUME 321279.000 5841649.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC Excavator
** LOCATION EXC7 VOLUME 321231.000 5841605.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC Excavator
** LOCATION DUMP VOLUME 321275.000 5841957.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC DUMP TRUCK
** LOCATION LOAD VOLUME 321334.000 5841941.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC LOADING
** LOCATION TP1 VOLUME 321335.000 5841777.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC TRANSFER POINT
** LOCATION TP2 VOLUME 321334.000 5841817.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC TRANSFER POINT
** LOCATION TP3 VOLUME 321333.000 5841858.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC TRANSFER POINT
** LOCATION TP4 VOLUME 321306.000 5841861.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC TRANSFER POINT
** LOCATION TP5 VOLUME 321305.000 5841883.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC TRANSFER POINT
** LOCATION GRADE VOLUME 321221.000 5841806.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC GRADER
** LOCATION PRIMC VOLUME 321319.000 5841840.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC PRIMARY CRUSHER
** LOCATION SECC VOLUME 321319.000 5841862.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC secondary CRUSHER
** LOCATION SCREEN VOLUME 321296.000 5841887.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC screening
** LOCATION FINES VOLUME 321276.000 5841885.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC fines screening
** LOCATION BLAST VOLUME 321248.000 5841700.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC blasting
**
-----
** Line Source Represented by Separated Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = STCK1
** DESCRSRC
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 10.00
** Configuration = Separated
** Emission Rate = 0.26
** Vertical Dimension = 6.80
** SZINIT = 3.16
** Nodes = 4

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** 321220.000, 5841568.000, 0.00, 2.00, 9.09
** 321173.000, 5841973.000, 0.00, 2.00, 9.09
** 321318.000, 5841944.000, 0.00, 2.00, 9.09
** 321291.000, 5841828.000, 0.00, 2.00, 9.09
**
LOCATION L0000001 VOLUME 321219.424 5841572.967 0.0
LOCATION L0000002 VOLUME 321217.170 5841592.386 0.0
LOCATION L0000003 VOLUME 321214.916 5841611.805 0.0
LOCATION L0000004 VOLUME 321212.663 5841631.225 0.0
LOCATION L0000005 VOLUME 321210.409 5841650.644 0.0
LOCATION L0000006 VOLUME 321208.156 5841670.064 0.0
LOCATION L0000007 VOLUME 321205.902 5841689.483 0.0
LOCATION L0000008 VOLUME 321203.648 5841708.902 0.0
LOCATION L0000009 VOLUME 321201.395 5841728.322 0.0
LOCATION L0000010 VOLUME 321199.141 5841747.741 0.0
LOCATION L0000011 VOLUME 321196.888 5841767.161 0.0
LOCATION L0000012 VOLUME 321194.634 5841786.580 0.0
LOCATION L0000013 VOLUME 321192.380 5841805.999 0.0
LOCATION L0000014 VOLUME 321190.127 5841825.419 0.0
LOCATION L0000015 VOLUME 321187.873 5841844.838 0.0
LOCATION L0000016 VOLUME 321185.619 5841864.258 0.0
LOCATION L0000017 VOLUME 321183.366 5841883.677 0.0
LOCATION L0000018 VOLUME 321181.112 5841903.096 0.0
LOCATION L0000019 VOLUME 321178.859 5841922.516 0.0
LOCATION L0000020 VOLUME 321176.605 5841941.935 0.0
LOCATION L0000021 VOLUME 321174.351 5841961.354 0.0
LOCATION L0000022 VOLUME 321180.674 5841971.465 0.0
LOCATION L0000023 VOLUME 321199.844 5841967.631 0.0
LOCATION L0000024 VOLUME 321219.014 5841963.797 0.0
LOCATION L0000025 VOLUME 321238.184 5841959.963 0.0
LOCATION L0000026 VOLUME 321257.354 5841956.129 0.0
LOCATION L0000027 VOLUME 321276.524 5841952.295 0.0
LOCATION L0000028 VOLUME 321295.695 5841948.461 0.0
LOCATION L0000029 VOLUME 321314.865 5841944.627 0.0
LOCATION L0000030 VOLUME 321314.293 5841928.074 0.0
LOCATION L0000031 VOLUME 321309.861 5841909.033 0.0
LOCATION L0000032 VOLUME 321305.429 5841889.992 0.0
LOCATION L0000033 VOLUME 321300.997 5841870.951 0.0
LOCATION L0000034 VOLUME 321296.565 5841851.911 0.0
LOCATION L0000035 VOLUME 321292.133 5841832.870 0.0
** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = STCK1
LOCATION WIND AREAPOLY 321210.000 5841993.000 0.0
** DESCRSRC wind erosion
**
** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = ROAD2
** DESCRSRC
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 10.00
** Configuration = Adjacent
** Emission Rate = 0.26
** Vertical Dimension = 6.80
** SZINIT = 3.16
** Nodes = 4
** 321280.000, 5841861.000, 0.00, 2.00, 4.65
** 321387.000, 5841940.000, 0.00, 2.00, 4.65
** 321148.000, 5842040.000, 0.00, 2.00, 4.65
** 321218.000, 5842494.000, 0.00, 2.00, 4.65
**
LOCATION L0000036 VOLUME 321284.022 5841863.970 0.0
LOCATION L0000037 VOLUME 321292.067 5841869.910 0.0
LOCATION L0000038 VOLUME 321300.112 5841875.849 0.0
LOCATION L0000039 VOLUME 321308.157 5841881.789 0.0
LOCATION L0000040 VOLUME 321316.202 5841887.729 0.0
LOCATION L0000041 VOLUME 321324.247 5841893.668 0.0
LOCATION L0000042 VOLUME 321332.292 5841899.608 0.0
LOCATION L0000043 VOLUME 321340.337 5841905.548 0.0
LOCATION L0000044 VOLUME 321348.382 5841911.487 0.0
LOCATION L0000045 VOLUME 321356.426 5841917.427 0.0
LOCATION L0000046 VOLUME 321364.471 5841923.367 0.0
LOCATION L0000047 VOLUME 321372.516 5841929.306 0.0
LOCATION L0000048 VOLUME 321380.561 5841935.246 0.0
LOCATION L0000049 VOLUME 321385.158 5841940.771 0.0
LOCATION L0000050 VOLUME 321375.933 5841944.630 0.0
LOCATION L0000051 VOLUME 321366.708 5841948.490 0.0
LOCATION L0000052 VOLUME 321357.483 5841952.350 0.0
LOCATION L0000053 VOLUME 321348.258 5841956.210 0.0
LOCATION L0000054 VOLUME 321339.033 5841960.070 0.0
LOCATION L0000055 VOLUME 321329.808 5841963.930 0.0
LOCATION L0000056 VOLUME 321320.583 5841967.789 0.0
LOCATION L0000057 VOLUME 321311.358 5841971.649 0.0
LOCATION L0000058 VOLUME 321302.133 5841975.509 0.0
LOCATION L0000059 VOLUME 321292.908 5841979.369 0.0
LOCATION L0000060 VOLUME 321283.683 5841983.229 0.0
LOCATION L0000061 VOLUME 321274.458 5841987.089 0.0
LOCATION L0000062 VOLUME 321265.233 5841990.949 0.0

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LOCATI ON	L0000063	VOLUME	321256.008	5841994.808	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000064	VOLUME	321246.783	5841998.668	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000065	VOLUME	321237.558	5842002.528	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000066	VOLUME	321228.333	5842006.388	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000067	VOLUME	321219.108	5842010.248	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000068	VOLUME	321209.883	5842014.108	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000069	VOLUME	321200.657	5842017.968	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000070	VOLUME	321191.432	5842021.827	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000071	VOLUME	321182.207	5842025.687	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000072	VOLUME	321172.982	5842029.547	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000073	VOLUME	321163.757	5842033.407	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000074	VOLUME	321154.532	5842037.267	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000075	VOLUME	321148.445	5842042.885	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000076	VOLUME	321149.969	5842052.768	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000077	VOLUME	321151.493	5842062.651	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000078	VOLUME	321153.016	5842072.535	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000079	VOLUME	321154.540	5842082.418	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000080	VOLUME	321156.064	5842092.301	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000081	VOLUME	321157.588	5842102.184	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000082	VOLUME	321159.112	5842112.067	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000083	VOLUME	321160.636	5842121.951	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000084	VOLUME	321162.159	5842131.834	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000085	VOLUME	321163.683	5842141.717	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000086	VOLUME	321165.207	5842151.600	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000087	VOLUME	321166.731	5842161.483	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000088	VOLUME	321168.255	5842171.367	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000089	VOLUME	321169.779	5842181.250	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000090	VOLUME	321171.302	5842191.133	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000091	VOLUME	321172.826	5842201.016	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000092	VOLUME	321174.350	5842210.900	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000093	VOLUME	321175.874	5842220.783	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000094	VOLUME	321177.398	5842230.666	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000095	VOLUME	321178.922	5842240.549	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000096	VOLUME	321180.446	5842250.432	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000097	VOLUME	321181.969	5842260.316	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000098	VOLUME	321183.493	5842270.199	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000099	VOLUME	321185.017	5842280.082	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000100	VOLUME	321186.541	5842289.965	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000101	VOLUME	321188.065	5842299.848	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000102	VOLUME	321189.589	5842309.732	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000103	VOLUME	321191.112	5842319.615	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000104	VOLUME	321192.636	5842329.498	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000105	VOLUME	321194.160	5842339.381	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000106	VOLUME	321195.684	5842349.265	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000107	VOLUME	321197.208	5842359.148	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000108	VOLUME	321198.732	5842369.031	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000109	VOLUME	321200.255	5842378.914	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000110	VOLUME	321201.779	5842388.797	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000111	VOLUME	321203.303	5842398.681	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000112	VOLUME	321204.827	5842408.564	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000113	VOLUME	321206.351	5842418.447	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000114	VOLUME	321207.875	5842428.330	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000115	VOLUME	321209.399	5842438.213	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000116	VOLUME	321210.922	5842448.097	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000117	VOLUME	321212.446	5842457.980	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000118	VOLUME	321213.970	5842467.863	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000119	VOLUME	321215.494	5842477.746	0.0
LOCATI ON	L0000120	VOLUME	321217.018	5842487.630	0.0
** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = ROAD2					
BACKGRND ANNUAL 14.8					
BACKUNIT UG/M3					
** Source Parameters **					
SRCPARAM	EXC1	0.33	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	EXC2	0.33	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	EXC3	0.33	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	EXC4	0.33	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	EXC5	0.33	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	EXC6	0.33	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	EXC7	0.33	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	DUMP	0.24	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	LOAD	0.09	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	TP1	0.01	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	TP2	0.01	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	TP3	0.01	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	TP4	0.01	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	TP5	0.01	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	GRADE	0.06	2.000	1.000	1.000
SRCPARAM	PRIMC	0.07	3.000	5.000	1.500
SRCPARAM	SECC	0.05	3.000	5.000	1.500
SRCPARAM	SCREEN	0.24	1.000	0.500	0.500
SRCPARAM	FINES	1.6	1.000	0.500	0.500
SRCPARAM	BLAST	0.86	2.000	7.000	1.000
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = STCK1					
SRCPARAM	L0000001	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000002	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000003	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16

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SRCPARAM	L0000004	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000005	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000006	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000007	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000008	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000009	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000010	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000011	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000012	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000013	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000014	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000015	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000016	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000017	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000018	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000019	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000020	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000021	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000022	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000023	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000024	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000025	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000026	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000027	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000028	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000029	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000030	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000031	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000032	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000033	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000034	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000035	0.0074285714	2.00	9.09	3.16

SRCPARAM	WIND	5.6E-06	1.000	8	
AREAVERT	WIND	321210.000	5841993.000	321376.000	5841947.000
AREAVERT	WIND	321363.000	5841906.000	321301.000	5841908.000
AREAVERT	WIND	321306.000	5841781.000	321138.000	5841737.000
AREAVERT	WIND	321125.000	5841904.000	321194.000	5841916.000

LINE	VOLUME	Source	ID	=	ROAD2
SRCPARAM	L0000036	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000037	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000038	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000039	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000040	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000041	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000042	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000043	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000044	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000045	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000046	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000047	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000048	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000049	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000050	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000051	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000052	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000053	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000054	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000055	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000056	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM	L0000057	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65	3.16
SRCPARAM					

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SRCPARAM	L0000083	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000084	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000085	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000086	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000087	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000088	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000089	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000090	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000091	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000092	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000093	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000094	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000095	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000096	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000097	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000098	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000099	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000100	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000101	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000102	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000103	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000104	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000105	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000106	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000107	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000108	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000109	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000110	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000111	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000112	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000113	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000114	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000115	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000116	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000117	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000118	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000119	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65
SRCPARAM	L0000120	0.0030588235	2.00	4.65

**

** Variable Emissions Type: "By Hour-of-Day (HROFDY)"

** Variable Emission Scenario: "Scenario 2"

EMI SFACT	DUMP	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	DUMP	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	DUMP	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	DUMP	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC1	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC1	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC1	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC1	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC2	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC2	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC2	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC2	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC3	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC3	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC3	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC3	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC4	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC4	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC4	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC4	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC5	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC5	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC5	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC5	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC6	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC6	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC6	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC6	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC7	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC7	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	EXC7	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	EXC7	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	FINES	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	FINES	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	FINES	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	FINES	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	GRADE	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	GRADE	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	GRADE	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	GRADE	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	LOAD	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	LOAD	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMI SFACT	LOAD	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
EMI SFACT	LOAD	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

woody_hill.ADI

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

woody_hill.ADI

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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** Variable Emission Scenario: "Scenario 3"
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month: January, day of week: Monday

[illegible]


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                                woody_hill.ADI
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000043 L0000044 L0000045 L0000046 L0000047 L0000048
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000049 L0000050 L0000051 L0000052 L0000053 L0000054
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000055 L0000056 L0000057 L0000058 L0000059 L0000060
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000061 L0000062 L0000063 L0000064 L0000065 L0000066
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000067 L0000068 L0000069 L0000070 L0000071 L0000072
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000073 L0000074 L0000075 L0000076 L0000077 L0000078
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000079 L0000080 L0000081 L0000082 L0000083 L0000084
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000085 L0000086 L0000087 L0000088 L0000089 L0000090
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000091 L0000092 L0000093 L0000094 L0000095 L0000096
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000097 L0000098 L0000099 L0000100 L0000101 L0000102
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000103 L0000104 L0000105 L0000106 L0000107 L0000108
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000109 L0000110 L0000111 L0000112 L0000113 L0000114
SRCGROUP SRCGP2 L0000115 L0000116 L0000117 L0000118 L0000119 L0000120
SRCGROUP SRCGP3 WIND
SRCGROUP SRCGP4 PRIMC SCREEN SECC FINES
SRCGROUP ALL BACKGROUND
SO FINI SHED
**
*****
** AERMOD Receptor Pathway
*****
**
**
RE STARTING
GRIDCART UCART1 STA
                        XYINC 318950.00 91 50.00 5839500.00 91 50.00
GRIDCART UCART1 END
RE FINI SHED
**
*****
** AERMOD Meteorology Pathway
*****
**
**
ME STARTING
SURFFILE "..\..\..\Meteorology\Melbourne Airport\SITE outputs\3135311.SFC"
PROFFILE "..\..\..\Meteorology\Melbourne Airport\SITE outputs\3135311.PFL"
SURFDATA 0 2012
UAIRDATA 11111111 2012
SITEDATA 11111111 2012
PROFBASE 10.0 METERS
ME FINI SHED
**
*****
** AERMOD Output Pathway
*****
**
**
OU STARTING
RECTABLE ALLAVE 1ST 3RD 5TH
RECTABLE 24 1ST 3RD 5TH
** Auto-Generated Plotfiles
PLOTFILE 24 ALL 1ST woody_hill.AD\24H1GALL.PLT 31
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP1 1ST woody_hill.AD\24H1G001.PLT 32
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP2 1ST woody_hill.AD\24H1G002.PLT 33
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP3 1ST woody_hill.AD\24H1G003.PLT 34
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP4 1ST woody_hill.AD\24H1G004.PLT 35
PLOTFILE 24 ALL 3RD woody_hill.AD\24H3GALL.PLT 36
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP1 3RD woody_hill.AD\24H3G001.PLT 37
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP2 3RD woody_hill.AD\24H3G002.PLT 38
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP3 3RD woody_hill.AD\24H3G003.PLT 39
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP4 3RD woody_hill.AD\24H3G004.PLT 40
PLOTFILE 24 ALL 5TH woody_hill.AD\24H5GALL.PLT 41
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP1 5TH woody_hill.AD\24H5G001.PLT 42
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP2 5TH woody_hill.AD\24H5G002.PLT 43
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP3 5TH woody_hill.AD\24H5G003.PLT 44
PLOTFILE 24 SRCGP4 5TH woody_hill.AD\24H5G004.PLT 45
SUMMFILE woody_hill.sum
OU FINI SHED
**
*****
** Project Parameters
*****
** PROJCTN CoordinateSystemUTM
** DESCPTN UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator
** DATUM World Geodetic System 1984
** DTMRGN Global Definition
** UNITS m
** ZONE -55
** ZONEINX 0
**

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GHD

180 Lonsdale Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

T: (03) 8687 8000 F: (03) 8687 8111 E: melmail@ghd.com

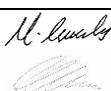

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Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for Issue		
		Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
Draft A						19/01/18
0	M Asimakis C McVie J Mooney	T Pollock S Ritchie A McKenzie		D Kovacs		30/04/18
1	M Asimakis C McVie	M Asimakis C McVie		D Kovacs		21/06/19
2	M Asimakis C McVie	M Asimakis C McVie		D Kovacs		4/07/19
3	M Asimakis C McVie	M Asimakis C McVie		D Kovacs		5/08/19
4	M Asimakis C McVie	M Asimakis C McVie		D Kovacs		03/09/19

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