

**TARALGA WIND FARM** 

**New South Wales** 

# **Environmental Noise Compliance**

S2570C61 November 2015



### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Noise compliance testing has been conducted at the Taralga Wind Farm for the purpose of determining compliance with the Conditions of Consent and the Environment Protection Licence (EPL).

Continuous post-construction noise logging was conducted in accordance with the *Taralga Noise Management Plan* and *SA Environmental Noise Guidelines: Wind Farms (2003)* at six residences (H01, H05, H07, H12, H41 and H77) between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August and the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September, 2015.

The noise logging demonstrated compliance with the relevant operational noise criteria at each of the residences at all wind speeds. However, H01 and H77 did not experience downwind conditions as often as the long term average. Therefore noise logging at these two locations is currently being repeated in months when a higher percentage of downwind conditions is expected.

The presence of excessive tonality was measured for each of the three turbine types located at the wind farm using the methodology in *ISO 1996.2: 2007 Acoustics — Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise — Determination of environmental noise levels* which is equivalent to the method of Section 4 of *NSW Industrial Noise Policy* (EPA,2001)), and in accordance with the procedures described in Section 3.1 of this report. There was no tonality detected for any of the turbine types.

A low frequency noise assessment was conducted in accordance with the Conditions of Consent for dwelling H41. It was determined that there is no low frequency noise present at H41 and therefore no further action is required.

The post-construction noise measurements confirm that the Taralga Wind Farm complies with the Conditions of Consent, and with the Environment Protection Licence. An addendum to this report will be produced once the repeated measurements at H01 and H077 are complete.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Sonus has been engaged by Taralga Wind Farm Nominees to conduct noise compliance testing of the Taralga Wind Farm, New South Wales.

The purpose of the testing was to determine compliance with the Taralga Wind Farm Conditions of Consent and the Environment Protection Licence (EPL). Continuous noise monitoring at five non-associated receptors and one associated receptor has been conducted in accordance with the Taralga Wind Farm Noise Management Plan which was written in consultation with the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and approved by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE).

Receptor locations selected for noise compliance monitoring are in accordance with the Conditions of Consent.

# This report addresses:

- the operational noise levels from the Taralga Wind Farm at the closest noise sensitive receptors;
- an assessment of tonality; and,
- an assessment of low frequency noise.



### 2 OPERATIONAL NOISE LEVELS

# 2.1 Criteria

The Taralga Wind Farm: Consolidated Conditions of Consent (Modification 8) related to noise are detailed in Appendix E. They include:

- 41. The Applicant must design, operate and maintain the development to ensure that for each non-associated residence, while they continue to be not associated with the development, the equivalent noise level  $L_{Aeq}$  from the development at each of these receiver locations does not exceed:
  - (a) 35 dB(A); or
  - (b) the pre-existing background noise level  $L_{Aeq}^{(10 \text{ minute})}$  at each receiver location (as determined under condition 41), respectively, by more than 5 dB(A), whichever is the greater, for each integer wind speed (at 10m height) during operation of the development measured in accordance with the SA Guidelines.

Although Condition 41 states that the background noise level is to be measured with the  $L_{Aeq}$  descriptor, this report uses the  $L_{A90}$  descriptor which is the descriptor used by the Environment Protection Licence and the South Australian Environmental Noise Guidelines: Wind Farms (2003), which was the assessment guideline used in the approval. It is noted that if the  $L_{Aeq}$  were used, compliance would be more easy to achieve.

51. Within six months of operation, the Applicant must engage an independent acoustic consultant(s), who is to receive the prior approval of the Secretary, and to undertake a program of noise monitoring to test the noise emission performance of the development at the locations identified in condition 42 at times without notice to the Applicant (but only where the consent of the landowner has been provided to undertake the program).

The program must include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- (a) noise monitoring and assessment generally in accordance with procedures outlined in the SA Guidelines;
- (b) assessment of the noise performance of the development against the noise limits specified in conditions 42 and where relevant, condition 43;



- (c) details of any complaints received during monitoring and assessment in relation to noise generated by the proposal; and
- (d) recommendations and a timetable for implementation for any Reasonable and Feasible additional measures necessary to ensure compliance with the relevant noise-related conditions of this consent.

Condition 51(b) refers to the measurement of noise from the substation (Condition 43) "where relevant". No assessment of noise from the substation has been conducted as the closest non-associated dwelling is approximately 2.8km from the substation. At this distance, the noise from the substation would be inaudible and therefore the assessment is not relevant.

The Environment Protection Licence (EPL) includes:

- L3.1 Noise generated from the premises must not exceed, at the nearest non-involved residential receivers:
  - (a) 35 dB(A); or
  - (b) the existing background noise level (LA90 (10-minute)), correlated to the integer wind speed at 10 metres above ground level at the wind farm site, by more than 5 dB(A), whichever is greater, for each integer wind speed (measured at 10 metres above ground level) from cut-in to rated power of the wind turbine generator when determined in accordance with the methodology provided in the Environmental Noise Guidelines: Wind Farms (South Australia EPA, 2003).

# 2.1.1 Pre-construction Noise Measurements

Prior to construction of the Taralga Wind Farm, background noise monitoring was conducted in April 2009 and December 2013 and was summarised in Sonus reports S2570C18 and S2570C34.



The background noise monitoring was conducted at the locations detailed in Table 2.1 below:

**Table 2.1: Noise Monitoring Receptors** 

Receptor		MGA94	Zone 55
Receptor	Involved	Easting [m]	Northing [m]
H01	No	764543	6191718
H05	No	761679	6188622
H07	No	765680	6189114
H12	Yes	763878	6184103
H41	No	767347	6187574
H77 (The Farm)	No	762285	6191175

Figure 2-1 below shows the locations of the dwellings relative to the turbine layout and wind masts.

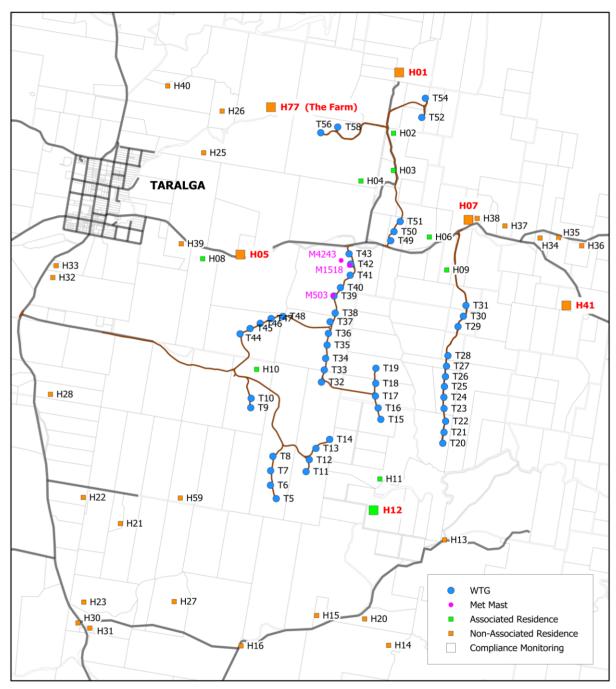


Figure 2-1: Location of Relevant Dwellings

During the pre-construction noise monitoring period, the average wind speed and direction was measured in 10 minute intervals at two meteorological masts located at the Taralga wind farm site. The first, named AUStrgM1518, was used for H01, H05, H07, H12 and H77 while the second named AUStrgM503 was used for H41. The logged noise levels were



correlated with wind speeds at the height of 10m above ground (AGL) before a least squares regression analysis of the data was conducted. The correlations were then used to determine the resultant noise criteria at each measurement location (receptor) in accordance with the *Environmental Noise Guidelines: Wind Farms* (South Australia EPA 2003) (SA Guidelines).

Based on the pre-construction noise logging, the Conditions of Consent and the Licence Conditions, the operational noise criteria are as tabulated below in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Operational Noise Criteria for the Taralga Wind Farm** 

Receptor		GL								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
H01	35	35	35	36	38	41	44	47	50	53
H05	40	41	41	42	44	45	47	49	51	54
H07	35	35	37	40	44	47	51	54	57	59
H12	41	40	40	40	41	43	44	46	48	50
H41	35	35	35	36	38	40	42	43	44	45
H77	35	36	37	39	41	44	46	49	51	53

It should be noted that while H12 is associated and therefore does not need to achieve an objective criterion, it is treated as a non-associated residence so that compliance may be demonstrated with non-associated criteria at that location. In this way it can be determined that other non-associated residences in close proximity to H12 will also comply.



### 2.2 Assessment

# 2.2.1 Post-construction Noise Measurements

To determine compliance with the operational noise criteria, post-construction continuous noise monitoring was conducted in accordance with the SA Guidelines at six receptors in to the vicinity of the Taralga Wind Farm, between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August and the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September, 2015.

Post-construction noise monitoring was conducted at H01, H05, H07, H12, H41 and H77.

# 2.2.1.1 Monitoring Equipment

The noise loggers used at the nominated receptors were Rion NL-52 (Type 1) sound level meters, which have a noise floor of less than 20 dB(A). The sound level meters were calibrated at the beginning and end of the measurement period with a Rion NC-74 Calibrator. Each of the microphones was positioned approximately 1.5 m above ground level and fitted with either Rion WS-15 weatherproof double windshields or ACO Pacific WS7 windshields of approximately 175mm diameter.

Table 2.3 below provides information on the noise measurement instrumentation for the logging conducted at each of the receptors, and the calibration certificates are provided in Appendix A.



**Table 2.3: Measurement Instrumentation for Noise Logging at Receptors** 

Receptor	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date
	Sound level meter	Rion	NL – 52	320654	14/08/2014
H01	Microphone	Rion	UC – 59	3403	14/08/2014
	Preamplifier	Rion	NH – 25	10662	14/08/2014
	Sound level meter	Rion	NL – 52	320651	14/08/2014
H05	Microphone	Rion	UC - 59	3400	14/08/2014
	Preamplifier	Rion	NH – 25	10659	14/08/2014
	Sound level meter	Rion	NL – 52	320656	11/08/2014
H07	Microphone	Rion	UC – 59	3405	11/08/2014
	Preamplifier	Rion	NH – 25	10664	11/08/2014
	Sound level meter	Rion	NL – 52	320646	14/08/2014
H12	Microphone	Rion	UC – 59	3395	14/08/2014
	Preamplifier	Rion	NH – 25	10654	14/08/2014
	Sound level meter	Rion	NL – 52	320648	31/05/2014
H41	Microphone	Rion	UC – 59	3397	31/05/2014
	Preamplifier	Rion	NH – 25	10656	31/05/2014
	Sound level meter	Rion	NL – 52	320653	15/08/2014
H77	Microphone	Rion	UC – 59	3402	15/08/2014
	Preamplifier	Rion	NH – 25	10661	15/08/2014
All	Calibrator	Rion	NC – 74	35094478	14/07/2015



Two local weather loggers were also deployed, which measured rainfall and wind speed at the approximate height of the microphone. The rainfall and wind speed data were collected to determine the periods when weather directly on the microphone may have influenced the measured levels. The local weather loggers were placed at H01 and H77, and operated throughout the noise logging period.

Photographs of the noise loggers and weather loggers at the nominated receptors are provided in Appendix B with the pre-construction image on the left and the post-construction image on the right.

### 2.2.1.2 Collected Data

The noise level ( $L_{A90}$ ) was measured in 10 minute intervals, at each nominated monitoring location over the monitoring period between the  $3^{rd}$  of August and the  $23^{rd}$  of September, 2015, in accordance with the SA Guidelines.

During the noise monitoring period for which post-construction data was collected, the average wind speed and direction was measured in 10 minute intervals at Meteorological Mast M4243 as this was the closest post construction meteorological mast to the preconstruction masts AUStrgM1518 and AUStrgM503 and a similar wind resource is predicted at this location.

# 2.2.1.3 Data Analysis

Prior to a correlation and regression analysis, the following data were removed:

- data points corresponding to any periods of measured rainfall (including the 60 minute periods before and after the recorded period) and/or measured wind speed exceeding 5 m/s at the microphone height for more than 90% of the measurement period; and,
- data points corresponding to wind speeds outside the wind speeds corresponding to cut-in and rated power of the wind turbine generator.



Table 2.4 below summarises the number of data points collected at each monitoring location and the number of data points considered for analysis following data removal.

Table 2.4: Number of Total Measurement Points Collected and Included in Analysis

Noise Monitoring	Number of Data Points						
Location	Collected	Included					
H01	7348	4686					
H05	7346	4726					
H07	5162	3150					
H12	7336	4716					
H41	7307	4681					
H77	7344	4722					

The percentage of downwind points collected has been compared to the long term average and is summarised in table 2.5 below:

Table 2.5: Comparison of Long Term Average and Collected Downwind Percentage

Noise Monitoring Location	Long Term Average % Downwind	% Downwind Collected
H01	21	15
H05	14	16
H07	45	57
H12	45	62
H41	45	61
H77	25	14

From table 2.5 it can be concluded that during the monitoring period, H01 and H77 did not experience downwind conditions as often as the long term average. This was as a result of the noise monitoring being conducted in August and September, when less easterly winds



are experienced. Therefore noise logging at these two locations is currently being repeated in months when a higher percentage of downwind conditions is expected. An addendum to this report will be produced once this data has been collected.

# 2.2.1.4 Correlations at Receptors

The noise data for each monitoring location was correlated with the wind speed measured at Meteorological Mast M4243. A least squares regression analysis of the data was undertaken to determine the line of best fit for the correlations, in accordance with the SA Guidelines. The data and the regression curves are shown in Appendix C. Based on the regression analysis, the measured noise level (L<sub>A90,10minute</sub>) referenced to the wind speed at 10m above ground are provided in Table 2.6 below.

The contribution of noise from the wind turbines has been estimated by subtracting the preconstruction background noise level from the post-construction measured noise level where the background level is lower than the measured level. This level is labelled "Turbines" in Table 2.6. From Table 2.6 it can be seen that the operational noise from the Taralga Wind Farm complies with the operational noise criterion for all wind speeds.

Table 2.6: Measured Operational Noise Levels based on Regression Curves

Operational Noise Level L <sub>90,10 minute</sub> (dB(A)) for Wind Speed (r								ed (m/s	s) at 10	Om AG	L													
or		3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10	
Receptor	Measured	Criterion	Turbines	Measured	Criterion	Turbines	Measured	Criterion	Turbines	Measured	Measured Criterion Turbines		Measured	Criterion	Turbines									
H01	29	35	<25	30	35	<25	31	35	27	34	36	31	37	38	34	39	41	37	42	44	39	43	47	37
H05	31	40	<25	31	41	<25	32	41	<25	34	42	<25	37	44	<25	40	45	<25	43	47	38	46	49	42
H07	32	35	31	32	35	30	33	37	29	36	40	28	39	44	25	42	47	<25	46	51	<25	49	54	<25
H12	32	41	<25	34	40	<25	36	40	30	38	40	34	39	41	36	40	43	37	41	44	37	42	46	35
H41	28	35	<25	30	35	26	33	35	29	34	36	32	36	38	33	38	40	34	39	42	34	39	43	33
H77	29	35	<25	29	36	<25	31	37	<25	33	39	<25	37	41	26	40	43	35	43	46	39	45	48	41

# 3 TONALITY

### 3.1 Criteria

The conditions of consent include:

45. The presence of excessive tonality shall be measured using the methodology in ISO 1996.2: 2007 Acoustics — Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise – Determination of environmental noise levels, and in accordance with the procedures described in Attachment 6 of this consent.

# Attachment 6 Excerpt:

The presence of excessive tonality (a special noise characteristic) is consistent with that described in ISO 1996.2: 2007 Acoustics — Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise – Determination of environmental noise levels and is defined as when the level of one-third octave band measured in the equivalent noise level  $L_{eq(10minute)}$  exceeds the level of the adjacent bands on both sides by:

- 5dB or more if the centre frequency of the band containing the tone is in the range 500Hz to 10,000Hz;
- 8dB or more if the centre frequency of the band containing the tone is in the range 160 to 400Hz; and/or
- 5dB or more if the centre frequency of the band containing the tone is in the range 25Hz to 125Hz.

If tonality is found to be a repeated characteristic of the wind turbine noise, 5 dB(A) should be added to measured noise levels from the wind farm. If tonality is only identified for certain wind directions and speeds, the penalty is only applicable under these conditions. The tonal characteristic penalty applies only if the tone from the wind turbine is audible at the relevant receiver. Absence of tone in noise emissions measured at an intermediate location is sufficient proof that the tone at the receiver is not associated with the wind farm's operation. The assessment for tonality should only be made for frequencies of concern from 25 Hz to 10 KHz and for sound pressure levels above the threshold of hearing (as defined in ISO 389.7: 2005 Acoustics - Reference zero for the calibration of audiometric equipment - Part 7: Reference threshold of hearing under free-field and diffuse-field listening conditions).



The Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) includes:

L3.4 To determine compliance with Condition L3.1, 5dB(A) must be added to measured noise levels where tonality is present. The presence of tonality must be determined using a methodology based on the modifying factor for tonality presented in Section 4 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (EPA, 2001).

It is noted that although the Conditions of Consent refer to the method in ISO1996.2 and the Licence refers to the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (EPA, 2001), both methods are essentially the same.

### 3.2 Assessment

The Taralga wind farm includes three models of Vestas turbines; the Vestas V90 2MW, Vestas V90 3MW and Vestas V100 1.8MW. Therefore, the presence of tonality was measured for each of the turbine types using the methodology in *the NSW Industrial Noise Policy*, and in accordance with the procedures described above.

A one third octave band tonality analysis was conducted for each wind turbines based on data collected for near field testing. The tonality assessment was conducted on each 1 minute interval used in the apparent sound power level analysis. The results of the tonality assessment for all one minute intervals determined that there were no tones associated with the turbines. Figures 2, 3 and 4 below provide examples of the one third octave band data for the wind speed closest to each integer wind speed.

The graphs indicate that none of the tested wind turbines exhibit a tonal character of noise when tested in accordance with the NSW Industrial Noise Policy or ISO1996.2:2007.

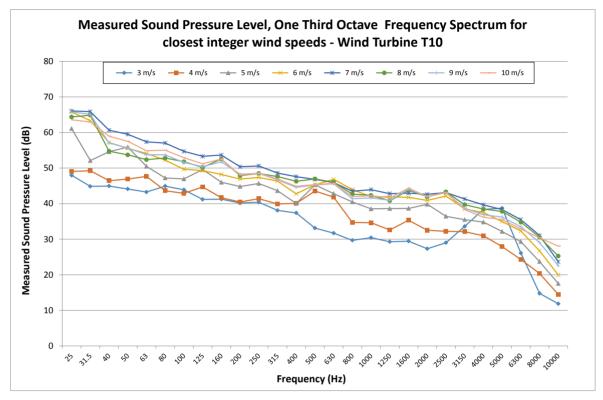


Figure 3-1: 1/3 Octave band sound pressure level for Vestas V90 2MW

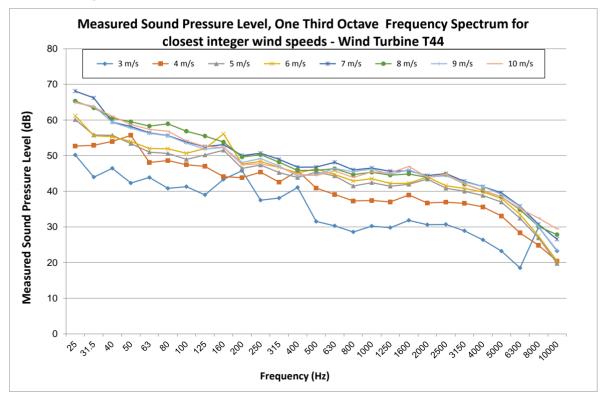


Figure 3-2: 1/3 Octave band sound pressure level for Vestas V100 2MW



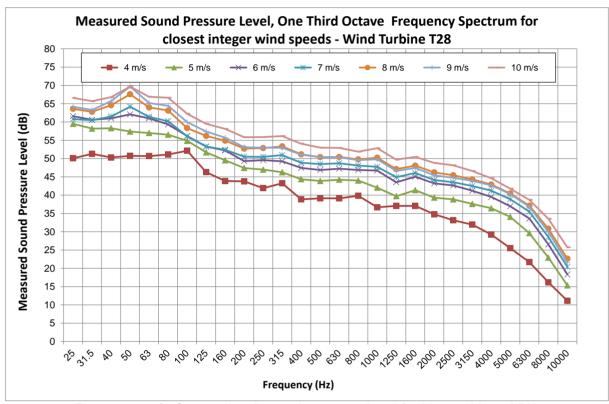


Figure 3-3: 1/3 Octave band sound pressure level for Vestas V90 3MW



### 4 LOW FREQUENCY NOISE

### 4.1 Criteria

The conditions of consent include:

48A. Low frequency noise shall be managed in accordance with the procedures described in Attachment 6 of this consent (Section 4.1 of this report).

### Attachment 6 includes:

The presence of excessive low frequency noise (a special noise characteristic) [i.e. noise from the wind farm that is repeatedly greater than 65 dB(C) during the day time or 60 dB(C)) during the night time at any relevant receiver] will incur a 5 dB(A) penalty, to be added to the measured noise level for the wind farm, unless a detailed internal low frequency noise assessment demonstrates compliance with the proposed criteria for the assessment of low frequency noise disturbance (UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA, 2005)) for a steady state noise source.

# Notes:

- For the purposes of these conditions, a special noise characteristic is defined as a repeated characteristic if it occurs for more than 10% of an assessment period. This equates to being identified for more than 54 minutes during the 9 hour night from 10pm 7am, or for more than 90 minutes during the 15 hour day from 7am 10pm. This definition refers to verified wind farm noise only.
- The maximum penalty to be added to the measured noise level from the wind farm for any special noise characteristic individually or cumulatively is 5 dB(A).
- Notwithstanding conditions F7 and F8 of this project approval, the noise limits specified under these conditions do not apply to any residence where a noise agreement is in place between the Applicant and the owner(s) of those residences in relation to noise impacts and/or noise limits. For this condition to take effect, the noise agreements shall satisfy the relevant requirements of Guidelines for Community Noise (WHO, 1999).



### 4.2 Assessment

To determine the level of low frequency noise present at nearby receptors, a low frequency noise analysis was conducted at H41. This analysis was conducted for both pre-construction and post-construction data in order to confirm that the level of low frequency noise present at the wind farm had not significantly increased. Table 5.1 below shows the percentage of low frequency noise present at H41 for the pre-construction data while Table 5.2 shows the same for the post-construction data. As seen in tables 5.1 and 5.2, the level of low frequency noise present at H41 is less than 10% for both pre-construction and post-construction and therefore in accordance with the Conditions of Consent any further analysis is unnecessary. However, this also demonstrates that the level of low frequency noise present at H41 has not increased. Graphical representation of these data sets can be found in Appendix D.

**Table 4.1: Low Frequency Noise at H41 Pre-construction** 

	Total Points	Low Frequency Noise Points	Percentage (%)
ALL	3317	75	2.3
Day	2017	26	1.3
Night	1300	49	3.8

Table 4.2: Low Frequency Noise at H41 Post-construction

	<b>Total Points</b>	Low Frequency Noise Points	Percentage (%)
ALL	4676	63	1.4
Day	2877	16	0.6
Night	1799	47	2.6



### **APPENDIX A: CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES**



Acoustic Research Level 7 Building 2 423 Pennant Hills Rd Pennant Hills NSW AUSTRALIA 2120 Ph: +61 2 9484 0800 A.B.N. 65 160 399 119 Labs Pty Ltd www.acousticresearch.com.au

> Sound Calibrator IEC 60942-2004

Calibration Certificate

Calibration Number C15335

Sonus Pty Ltd (Sonus Acoustics) Client Details

17 Ruthven Ave Adelaide SA 5000

Equipment Tested/ Model Number : Instrument Serial Number: 35094478

Atmospheric Conditions

Ambient Temperature: 24.6°C Relative Humidity: 32.1% Barometric Pressure: 98.93kPa

Calvin Calibration Technician:

Secondary Check: Kate Alchin Simpfendorfer Report Issue Date: 15/07/2015 Calibration Date: 14/07/2015

Approved Signatory:

Ken Williams

Clause and Characteristic Tested Clause and Characteristic Tested Result Result 5.3.2: Frequency Generated Pass 5.2.2: Generated Sound Pressre Level 5.2.3: Short Term Fluctuation Pass 5.5: Total Distortion Pass

The sound calibrator has been shown to conform to the class 1 requirements for periodic testing, described in Asinex B of IEC 60942:2004 for the sound pressure level(s) and frequency(ses) stated, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed.

Least Uncertainties of Measurement

Specific Tests Generated SPL Short Term Fluct. Frequency Distortion

±0.09dB +0.0248 10.07% +0.26%

Environmental Conditions Temperature Relative Humidity

+0.1kPa

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.



This calibration certificate is to be read in conjunction with the calibration test report.

Acoustic Research Eals Pty Ltd is NATA Accredited Laboratory Number 14172. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/Variousl standards.

PAGE LOFT

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# **NATacoustic**

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# Certificate of Calibration **Sound Level Meter**

Calibration Date 14/08/2014

Job No RB283

Client Name SONUS PTY LTD

Client Address 17 RUTHVEN AVE ADELAIDE 5000

# Test Item

Instrument Make RION	Model	NL-52	Serial No 320651
Microphone Make RION	Model	UC-59	Serial No 3400
Preamplifier Make RION	Model	NH-25	Serial No 10659
Ext'n Cable Make Nil	Model	N/A	Serial No N/A
Accessed to AM			

SLM Type	1
Filters Class	N/A

Temp deg C	25.4
RH %	33.4
Bar Pressure hPa	1028

en Standard AS1259.1 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 1: Non-integrating" en Standard AS1259.2 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 2: Integrating-averaging"

This certificate is issued on the basis that the instrument complies with the manufacturer's specification. See "Sound Level Meter Verification - Summary of Tests" page for an itemised list of results for each test.

Uncertainty:
Unless otherwise stated, the uncertainty of measurement is +/-0.14db. The uncertainty is stated at a confidence level of 95% using a k factor of 2.



NATA Accredited Labo Number 14966

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# **NATacoustic**

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# Certificate of Calibration Sound Level Meter

Job No RB283 Operator SD Calibration Date 15/08/2014 Client Name SONUS PTY LTD

Client Address 17 RUTHVEN AVE ADELAIDE 5000

### Test Item

Instrument Make RION	Model	NL-52	Serial No 320653
Microphone Make RION	Model	UC-59	Serial No 3402
Preamplifier Make RION	Model	NH-25	Serial No 10661
Ext'n Cable Make Nil	Model	NA	Serial No N/A
Accessories Nil			

SLM Type	1
Filters Class	1

Temp deg C	24.8
RH %	33.3
Bar Pressure hPa	1026

ralian Standard AS1259.1 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 1: Non-integrating" ralian Standard AS1259.2 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 2: Integrating-everaging"

# Applicable Work Instruction: RWI-08 SLM Verification.doc

Traceability:
The tests, calibrations or measurements covered by this document have been performed in accordance with NATA requirements which include the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 and are traceable to Australian national standards of measurement. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This certificate is issued on the basis that the instrument complies with the manufacturer's specification. See "Sound Level Meter Verification - Summary of Tests" page for an itemised list of results for each test.

Uncertainty:
Unless otherwise stated, the uncertainty of measurement is +/-0.14dB. The uncertainty is stated at a confidence level of 95% using a k factor of 2.



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thorized Signatory:

Date: 15 Aug 2014

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# **NATacoustic**

Level 1, 418A Elizabeth Street., Surry Hills NSW 2010 AUSTRALIA Ph: (02) 8218 0570 email: service@natacoustic.com.au website: www.natacou A division of Renzo Tonin & Associates (NSW) Pty Ltd ABN 29 117 462 861

# Certificate of Calibration Sound Level Meter

Calibration Date 14/08/2014 Job No RB283 Operator SD Client Name SONUS PTY LTD

Client Address 17 RUTHVEN AVE ADELAIDE 5000

### Test Item

Instrument Make RION	Model	NL-52	Serial No 320654
Microphone Make RION	Model	UC-59	Serial No 3403
Preamplifier Make RION	Model	NH-25	Serial No 10662
Ext'n Cable Make Nil	Model	N/A	Serial No N/A
Assessed NII			

SLM Type	1
Filters Class	N/A

Temp deg C	25.4
RH %	32.4
Bar Pressure hPa	1028

tralian Standard AS1259.1 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 1: Non-integrating" tralian Standard AS1259.2 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 2: Integrating-averaging"

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Authorized Signatory:

Print Name: Renzo Tonin

Date: 14 Aug 2014

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# Certificate of Calibration Sound Level Meter

Job No RB283 Calibration Date 11/08/2014 Operator SD

Client Name SONUS PTY LTD Client Address 17 RUTHVEN AVE ADELAIDE 5000

	·		
Instrument Make RION	Model NL-52	Serial No 320656	
Microphone Make RION	Model UC-59	Serial No 3405	
Preamplifier Make RION	Model NH-25	Serial No 10664	
Ext'n Cable Make Nil	Model N/A	Serial No N/A	
Accessories Nil			

Test Item

SLM Type	1
Filters Class	N/A

Temp deg C	25.3
RH %	27.3
Bar Pressure hPa	1021

in Standard AS1259.1 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 1: Non-integrating" in Standard AS1259.2 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 2: Integrating-even

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Uncertainty: Unless otherwise stated, the uncertainty of measurement is +/-0.14dB. The uncertainty is stated at a confidence level of 95% using a k factor of 2.



Authorized Signatory:

Date: 14 Aug 2014

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# **NATacoustic**

Level 1, 418A Elizabeth Street, Surry Hills NSW 2010 AUSTRALIA Ph: (02) 8218 0570 email: service@natacoustic.com.au website: www.natacoustic.com A division of Renzo Tonin & Associates (NSW) Pty Ltd ABN 29 117 462 861

# Certificate of Calibration **Sound Level Meter**

Job No RB283 Calibration Date 14/08/2014 Operator SD

Client Name SONUS PTY LTD

Client Address 17 RUTHVEN AVE ADELAIDE 5000

### Test Item

Instrument Make RION	Model	NL-52	Serial No 320646
Microphone Make RION	Model	UC-59	Serial No 3395
Preamplifier Make RION	Model	NH-25	Serial No 10654
Ext'n Cable Make Nil	Model	NA	Serial No N/A
Accordance MI			

SLM Type	1
Filters Class	N/A

Temp deg C	25.6
RH %	33.2
Bar Pressure hPa	1028

ralian Standard AS1250.1 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 1: Non-integrating" ralian Standard AS1250.2 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 2: Integrating-averaging"

Applicable Work Instruction: RWI-08 SLM Verification.doc

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Uncertainty:
Unless otherwise stated, the uncertainty of measurement is +/-0.14dB. The uncertainty is stated at a confidence level of 95% using a k factor of 2.



thorized Signatory:

Date: 15 Aug 2014

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# **NATacoustic**

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# Certificate of Calibration Sound Level Meter

Calibration Date 31/05/2014 Job No RB275 Operator GGC

Client Name SONUS PTY LTD.

Client Address 17 RUTHVEN AVENUE ADELAIDE 5000

### Test Item

Instrument Make RION	Model NL-52	Serial No #00320648
Microphone Make RION	Model UC-59	Serial No #03397
Preamplifier Make RION	Model NH-25	Serial No #10656
Ext'n Cable Make Nil	Model N/A	Serial No N/A
Accessories Nil		

SLM Type	1
Filters Class	1

Temp deg C	25.0
RH %	43.0
Bar Pressure hPa	1013

atian Standard AS1259.1 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 1: Non-integrating" atian Standard AS1259.2 1990 "Sound Level Meters Part 2: Integrating-averaging"

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NATA Accredited Lab Number 14966



# APPENDIX B: NOISE LOGGER AND WEATHER LOGGER PHOTOGRAPHS

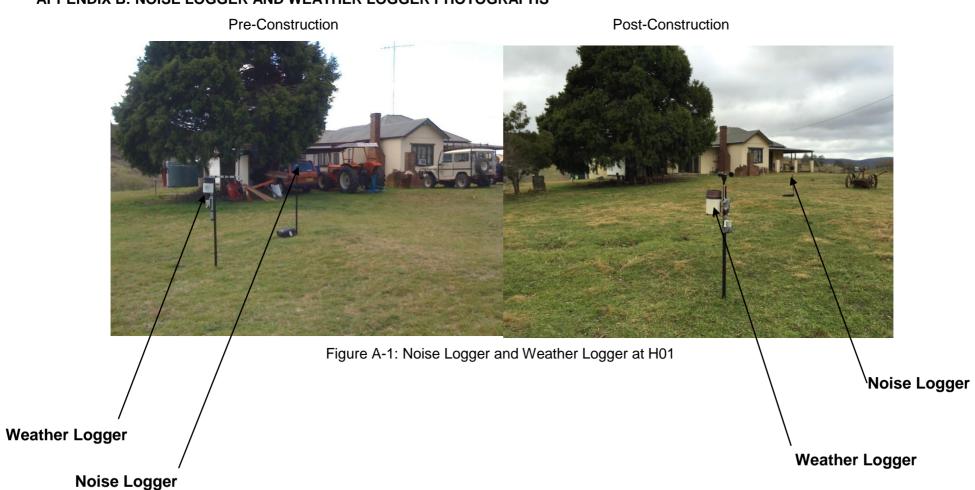






Figure A-2: Noise Logger at H05





Figure A-3: Noise Logger at H07





Figure A-4: Noise Logger at H12





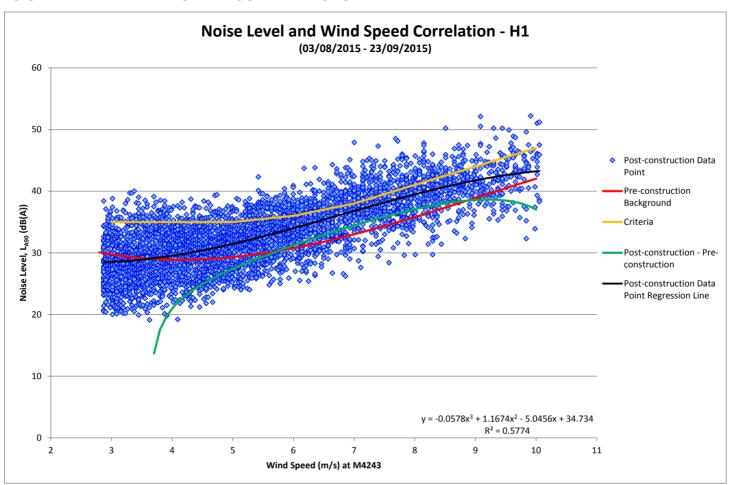
Figure A-5: Noise Logger at H41

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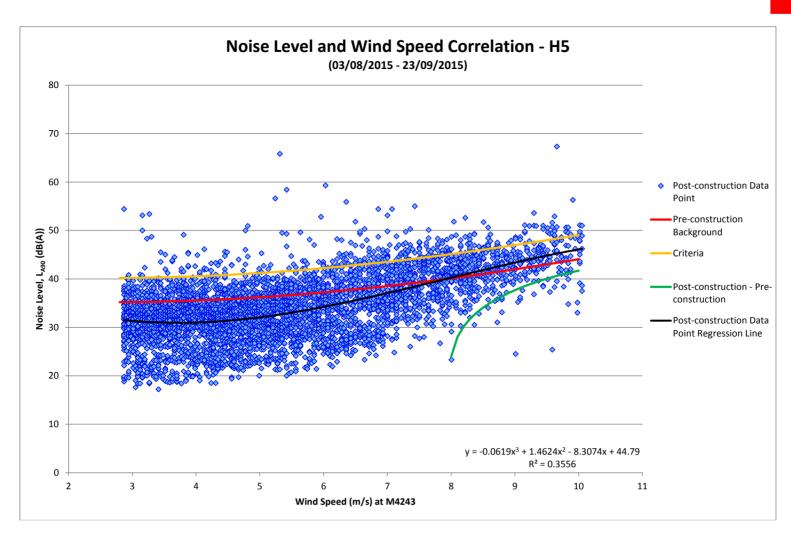
**Noise Logger** 

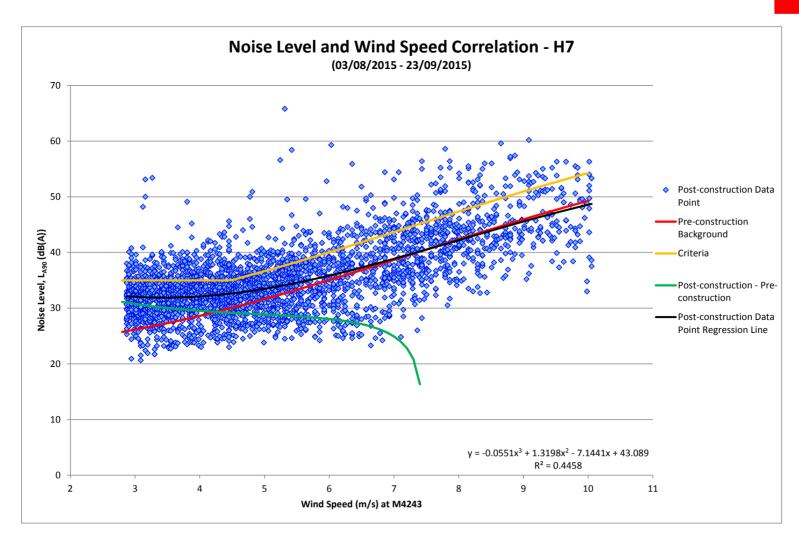
# Post-Construction Pre-Construction Figure A-6: Noise Logger and Weather Logger at H77 **Weather Logger Weather Logger** Noise Logger

# APPENDIX C: NOISE LEVEL AND WIND SPEED CORRELATIONS

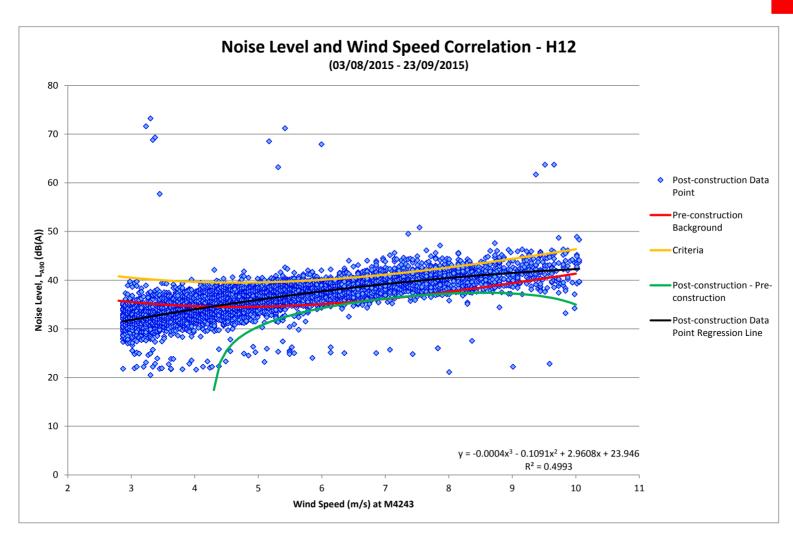


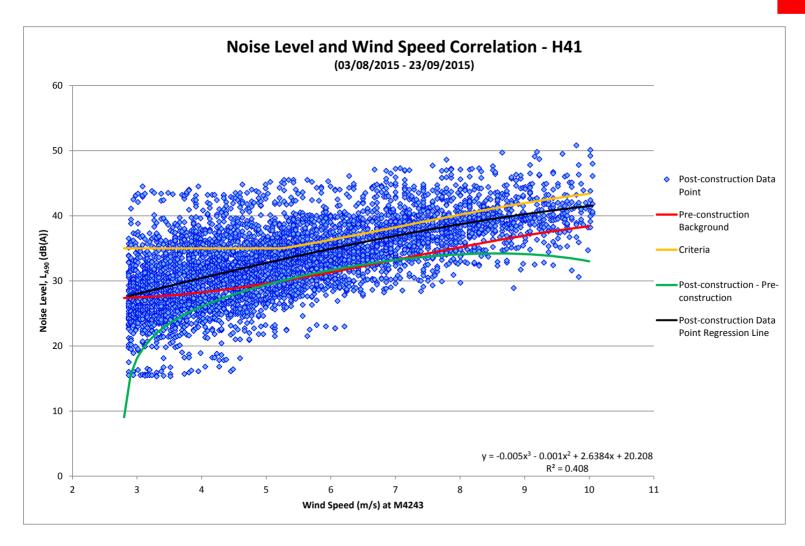


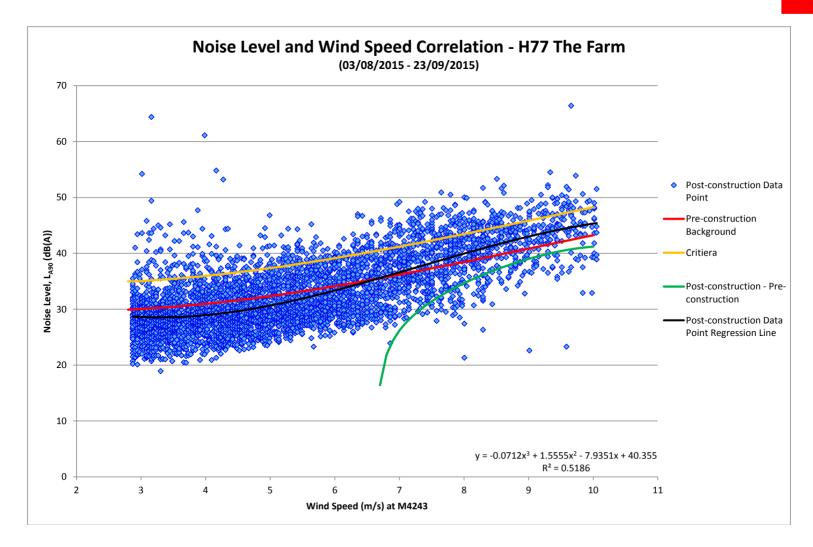




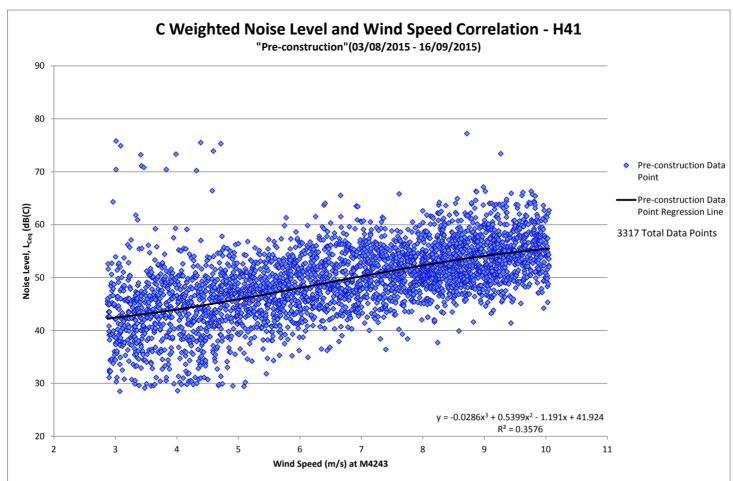


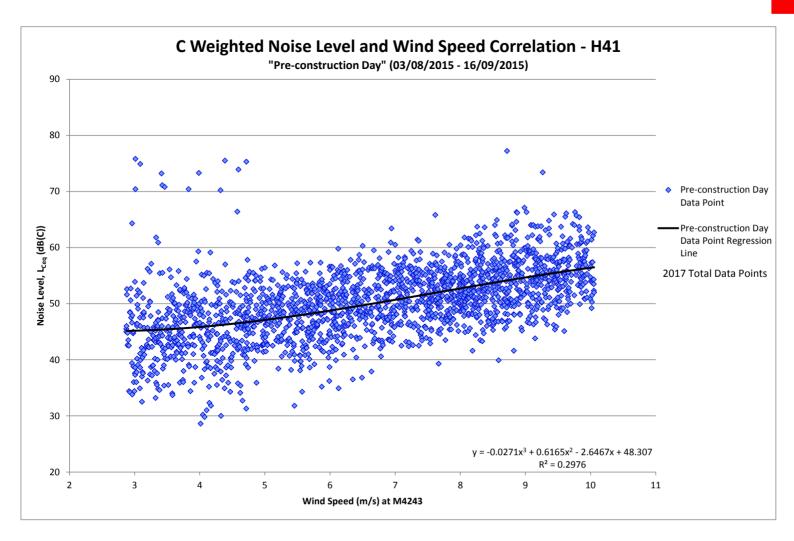


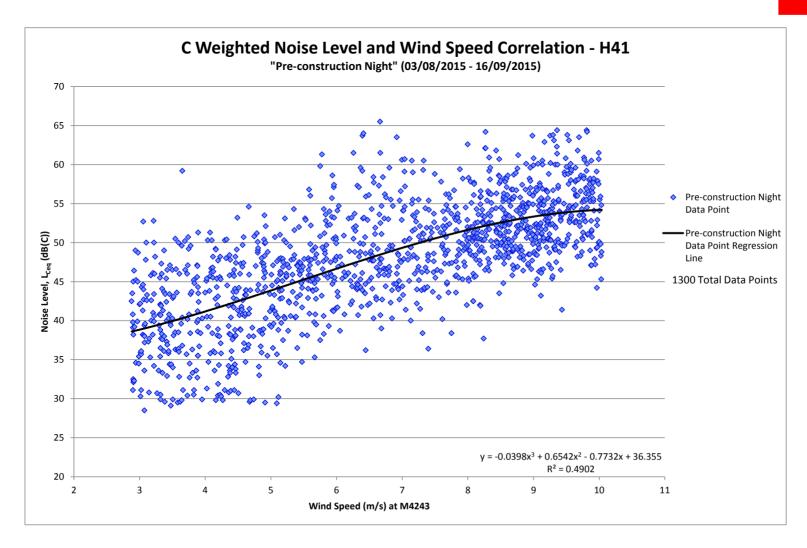


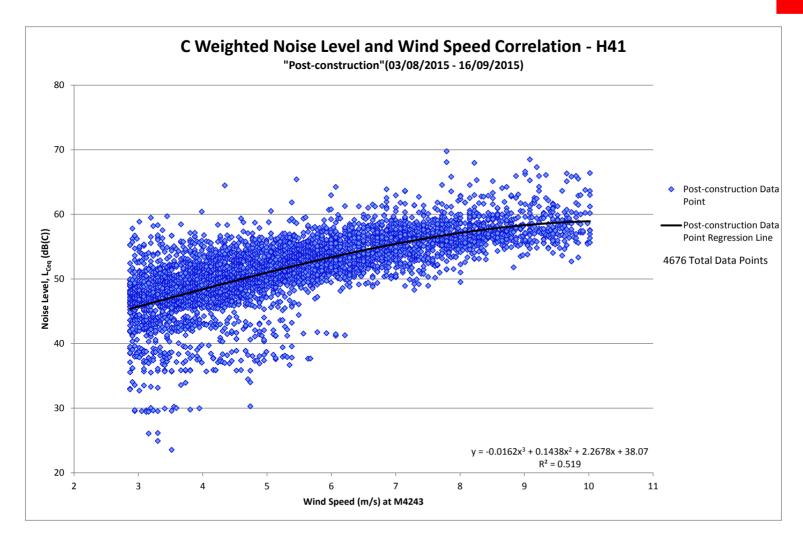


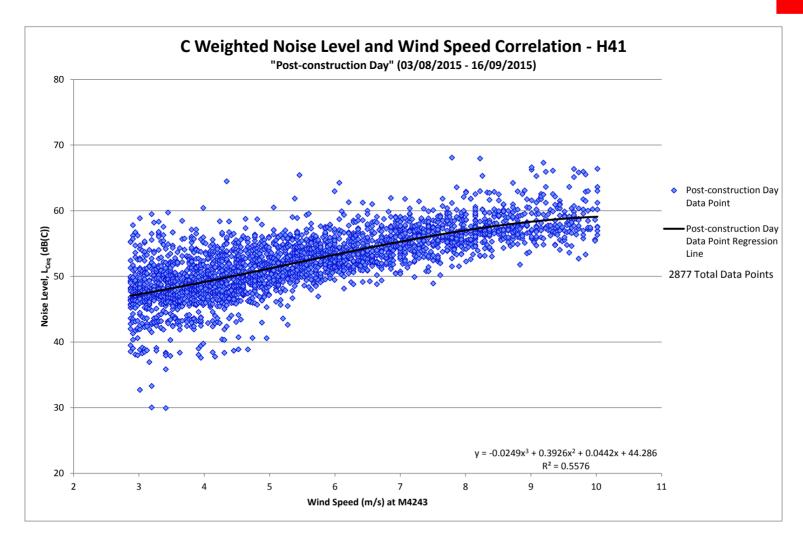
## APPENDIX D: LOW FREQUENCY NOISE LEVEL AND WIND SPEED CORRELATIONS

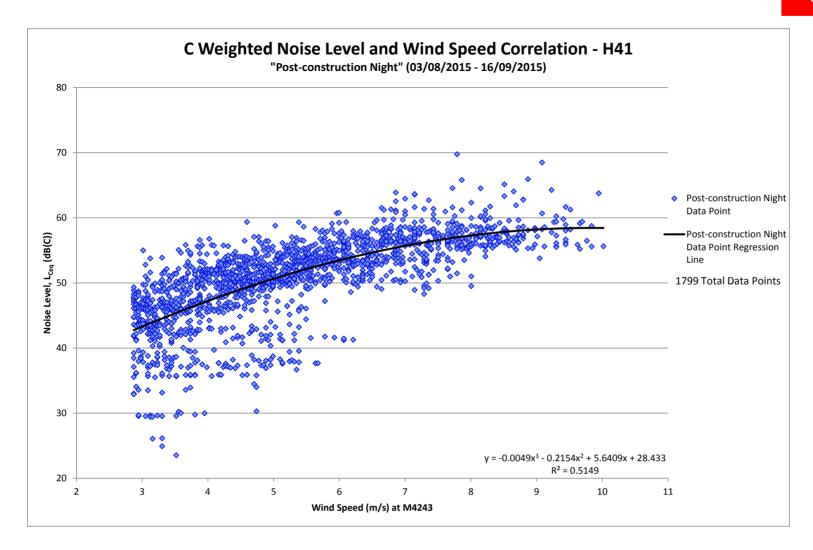














## APPENDIX E: TARALGA WIND FARM: CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

41. Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant must implement a monitoring program to determine the pre-existing background noise level ( $L_{Aeq}^{(10 \text{ minute})}$ ) at each relevant receiver location specified in condition 42. The monitoring program is to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the SA Guidelines.

A report prepared by a qualified acoustic consultant, who is to receive the prior approval of the Secretary, must be submitted to the Secretary and EPA and contain the results of the survey and analysis.

- 42. The Applicant must design, operate and maintain the development to ensure that for each non-associated residence, while they continue to be not associated with the development, the equivalent noise level  $L_{Aeq}^{(10 \text{ minute})}$  from the development at each of these receiver locations does not exceed:
  - a. 35 dB(A); or
  - b. the pre-existing background noise level L<sub>Aeq</sub><sup>(10 minute)</sup> at each receiver location (as determined under condition 41), respectively, by more than 5 dB(A), whichever is the greater, for each integer wind speed (at 10m height) during operation of the development measured in accordance with the SA Guidelines.
- 43. The Applicant shall ensure that the noise generated by the operation of the substation does not exceed 35 dB(A) L<sub>Aeq(15 minute)</sub> at any non-associated residence. Noise generated by the project is to be assessed in accordance with the relevant requirements of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (as may be updated from time-to-time), as modified by the provision in Attachment 6.
  - However, these criteria do not apply if the Applicant has an agreement with the owner/s of the relevant residence or land to generate higher noise levels, and has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.
- 45. Noise from the development is to be measured at the most affected point within the residential boundary or at the most affected point within 20 metres of the dwelling, where the dwelling is more than 20 metres from the boundary, to determine compliance with the noise level limits in conditions 42.
- 46. All noise measurements taken for the purposes of this development consent must be undertaken using microphones fitted with a special purpose wind shield such that noise



generated by wind on the wind shield is, to the extent practicable, at least 10 dB(A) below the noise being measured and which does not influence the noise level being measured.

- 47. The noise limits specified in conditions 42 do not apply to on-site residences H2, H3, H4, H6, H8, H9, H10, H11 and any additional residences whilst agreements are in place between the Applicant and the respective owners of the residences. For this condition to take effect for additional residences, the agreements must satisfy the requirements of Section 2.3 of the SA guidelines.
- 48. The presence of excessive tonality shall be measured using the methodology in ISO 1996.2: 2007 Acoustics Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise Determination of environmental noise levels, and in accordance with the procedures described in Attachment 6 of this consent (Section 3.1 of this report).
- 48A. Low frequency noise shall be managed in accordance with the procedures described in Attachment 6 of this consent (Section 4.1 of this report).
- 49. At the relevant receiver locations of H1, H5, H7, H12 and 'The Farm', while they continue to be not associated with the development, the Applicant must, at the owner's request, provide Reasonable and Feasible ameliorative measures such that the acoustic suppression of the facade would increase the noise mitigation of the facade of that dwelling by 5 dB(A), beyond that existing at the date of the owner's request, to a maximum facade suppression effect of 15 dB(A). Any such request from an owner must be made to the Applicant no later than two (2) years after commencement of operation.

If the Applicant and the landowner disagree on the ameliorative measures, then either party may refer the matter to the Secretary for resolution, in which case, the Applicant must carry out such ameliorative measures required by the Secretary.

52. Within six months of operation, the Applicant must engage an independent acoustic consultant(s), who is to receive the prior approval of the Secretary, and to undertake a program of noise monitoring to test the noise emission performance of the development at the locations identified in condition 42 at times without notice to the Applicant (but only where the consent of the landowner has been provided to undertake the program).

The program must include, but not necessarily be limited to:



- (e) noise monitoring and assessment generally in accordance with procedures outlined in the SA Guidelines:
- (f) assessment of the noise performance of the development against the noise limits specified in conditions 42 and where relevant, condition 43;
- (g) details of any complaints received during monitoring and assessment in relation to noise generated by the proposal; and
- (h) recommendations and a timetable for implementation for any Reasonable and Feasible additional measures necessary to ensure compliance with the relevant noise-related conditions of this consent.
- 52. Within 28 days of undertaking the noise compliance programs referred to under condition 51 of this consent, the Applicant shall provide the Secretary, each landowner on which the program was carried out and make publicly available a report prepared by the acoustic consultant(s) on the results of the program. If the noise monitoring report identifies any non-compliance with the noise limits specified under this consent, the Applicant shall detail what additional mitigation measures would be implemented to ensure compliance, clearly indicating who would implement these measures, when these measures would be implemented, and how the effectiveness of these measures would be measured and reported to the Secretary.

Additional mitigation measures shall include, in the first instance, all Reasonable and Feasible source control measures to reduce noise emissions from the development (such as sector management). Once all Reasonable and Feasible source controls are exhausted, mitigation measures may include offering building acoustic treatments and/ or noise screening to affected residents, but may only be used to address noise limit exceedances at the absolute discretion of the relevant landowner. The Applicant shall also demonstrate that the relevant landowner has been made fully aware of the noise levels and other implications of making any agreement

53. Following consideration of the outcomes of the noise compliance program referred to under condition 51 of this consent, the Secretary may require the Applicant to implement additional noise mitigation, monitoring or management measures to address noise associated with the development. The Secretary may require any or all of the measures proposed by the Applicant in the noise compliance report(s), or other measures considered appropriate by the Secretary to be implemented having regard to the SA Guidelines (2003). The Applicant shall implement the measures required by the Secretary within such period as the Secretary may specify.

53A. In the event of:



- (a) any complaint from any resident at a relevant receiver about noise of operating turbines being received which the Secretary considers, after investigation, to be a valid complaint, or
- (b) after any alteration to the noise operating strategy of the development, the noise compliance testing procedure in condition 51 is to be repeated for any relevant receiver.

The Environment Protection Licence (EPL) includes:

- L3.1 Noise generated from the premises must not exceed, at the nearest non-involved residential receivers:
  - (c) 35 dB(A); or
  - (d) the existing background noise level (LA90 (10-minute)), correlated to the integer wind speed at 10 metres above ground level at the wind farm site, by more than 5 dB(A), whichever is greater, for each integer wind speed (measured at 10 metres above ground level) from cut-in to rated power of the wind turbine generator when determined in accordance with the methodology provided in the Environmental Noise Guidelines: Wind Farms (South Australia EPA, 2003).
- L3.3 Notwithstanding Condition L3.1, the noise limit specified under that condition does not apply to any sensitive receiver where a noise agreement is in place between the licensee and the respective landowner(s) in relation to noise impacts and/or noise limits.
- L3.4 To determine compliance with Condition L3.1, 5dB(A) must be added to measured noise levels where tonality is present. The presence of tonality must be determined using a methodology based on the modifying factor for tonality presented in Section 4 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (EPA, 2001).
- L3.5 To determine compliance with Condition L3.1, noise from the premises must be measured at the most affected point within the residential boundary, or at the most affected point within 20 metres of the dwelling, where the dwelling is more than 20 metres from the boundary. Noise levels are determined in accordance with the methodology provided in the Environmental Noise Guidelines: Wind Farms (South Australia EPA, 2003).