

# St Patricks Plains Wind Farm

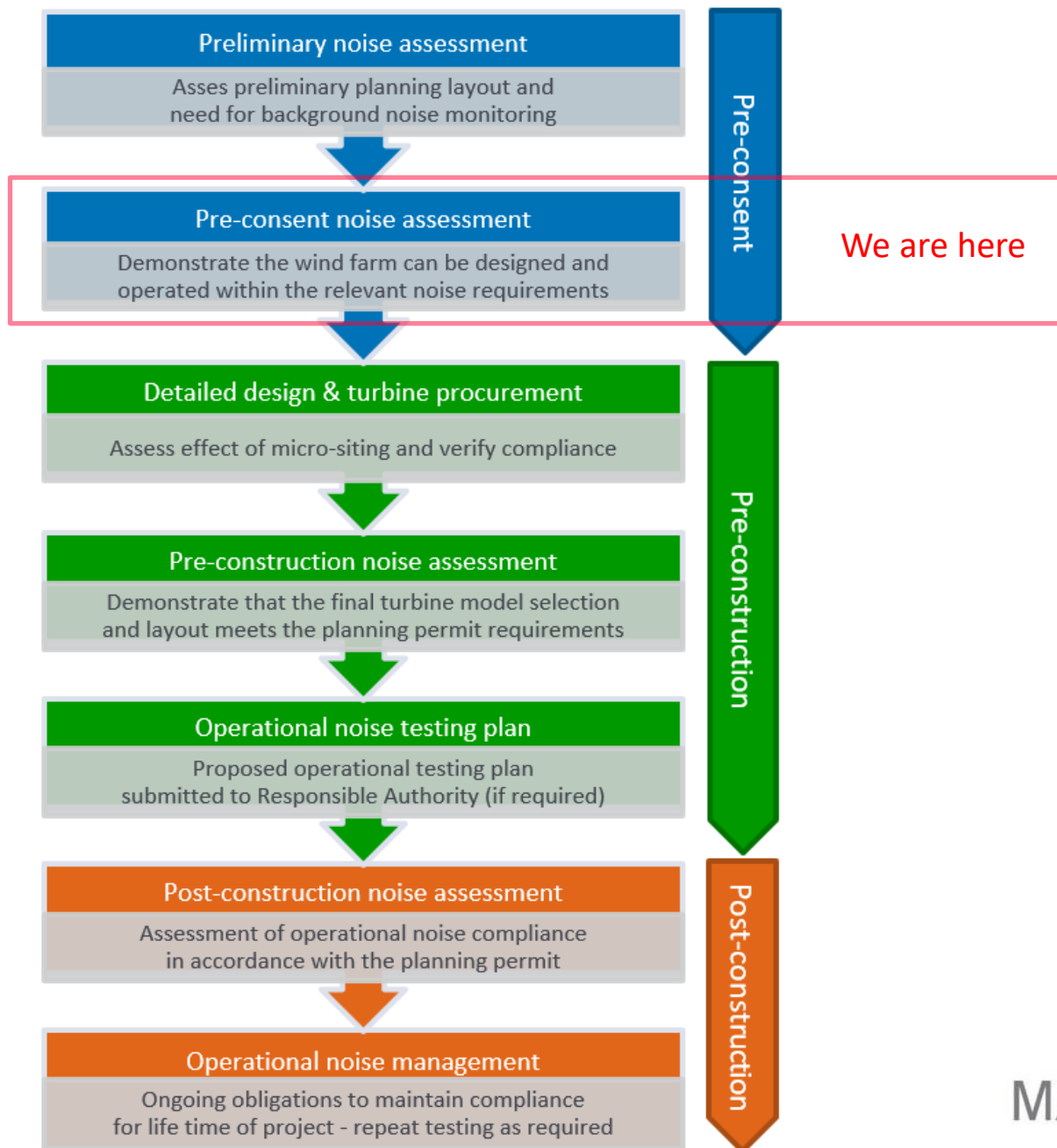
## Noise information session

Friday 18 February 2022 and Saturday 19 February 2022

Steppes Hall

MARSHALL DAY  
Acoustics





# Relevant guidelines

- Tasmanian EPA
  - *Project Specific Guidelines for Preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for Epuron Projects Pty Ltd St Patricks Plains Wind Farm* dated October 2019 (Project Specific Guidelines)
- Section 6.4 of the Project Specific Guidelines
  - Tasmanian *Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009* (EPP)
  - Tasmanian EPA *Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*, dated July 2008 (NMPM)
  - New Zealand Standard 6808:2010 *Acoustics – Wind farm noise* (NZS 6808)
- Construction noise and vibration
  - Tasmanian *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Noise) Regulations 2016* (EMPC)
  - NSW Roads and Maritime Service's publication *Construction Noise and Vibration Guideline* (NSW RMS Guideline)

# Assessment method

## Operational noise

- Assess background noise levels at selected receivers around the project
  - Preliminary predictions indicated only 1 monitoring location technically required
  - Background noise monitoring at 7 receivers between August and November 2020
- Assess the land zoning of the project site and surrounding areas
  - Area within the predicted 35 dB  $L_{A90}$  contour is identified as Rural Resource
  - Based on the land zoning, minimum noise limit of 40 dB  $L_{A90}$  is applicable
- Establish suitable noise criteria accounting for background noise levels and land zoning
  - Wind turbines: NZS 6808 noise limit of 40 dB  $L_{A90}$  or background noise + 5 dB, whichever is higher
  - Substation: EPP acoustic environment indicator level 45 dB  $L_{Aeq}$ , applicable outside bedrooms
- Predict noise levels from the proposed turbines and substation
  - Consideration of potential special audible characteristics penalties (only tonality pre-construction)
- Compare predicted noise levels with the applicable noise criteria

# Assessment method

## Construction noise and vibration

- Establish suitable construction noise and vibration criteria (as relevant)

### *Noise*

- EMPC defines prohibited hours for equipment and machinery used on construction sites

### *Vibration*

- NSW Roads and Maritime Service's publication *Construction Noise and Vibration Guideline*
- Sets out minimum working distances from sensitive receivers for typical items of vibration intensive plant

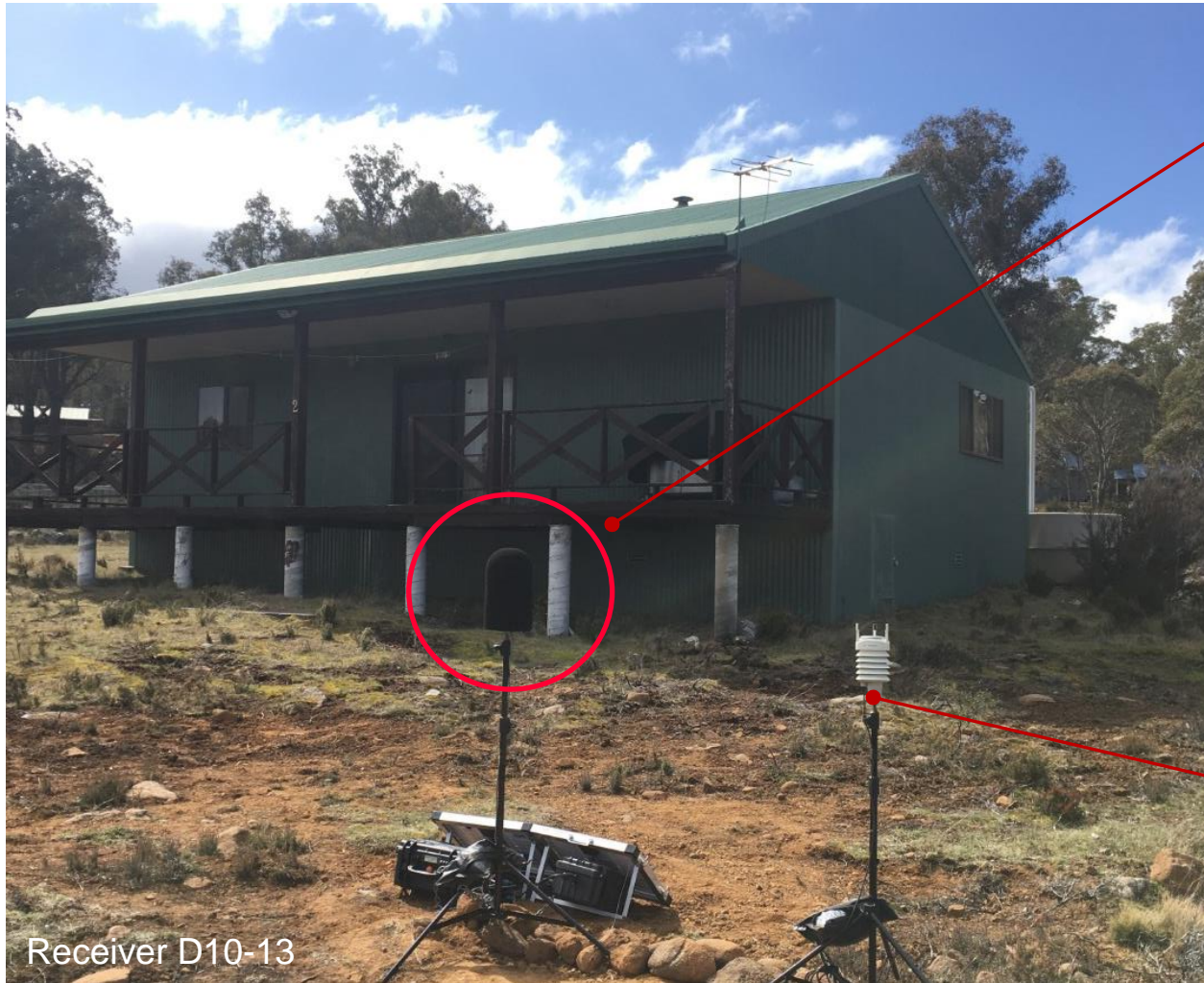
- Source empirical data for the noise produced by the proposed construction equipment

- Australian Standard 2436:2010 (AS 2436)
- British Standard 5228–1:2009+A1:2014 (BS 5228-1)
- Reference data by MDA.

- Predict construction noise levels in accordance with AS 2436

- Recommend best practice measures to minimise the potential impact

# Background noise monitoring

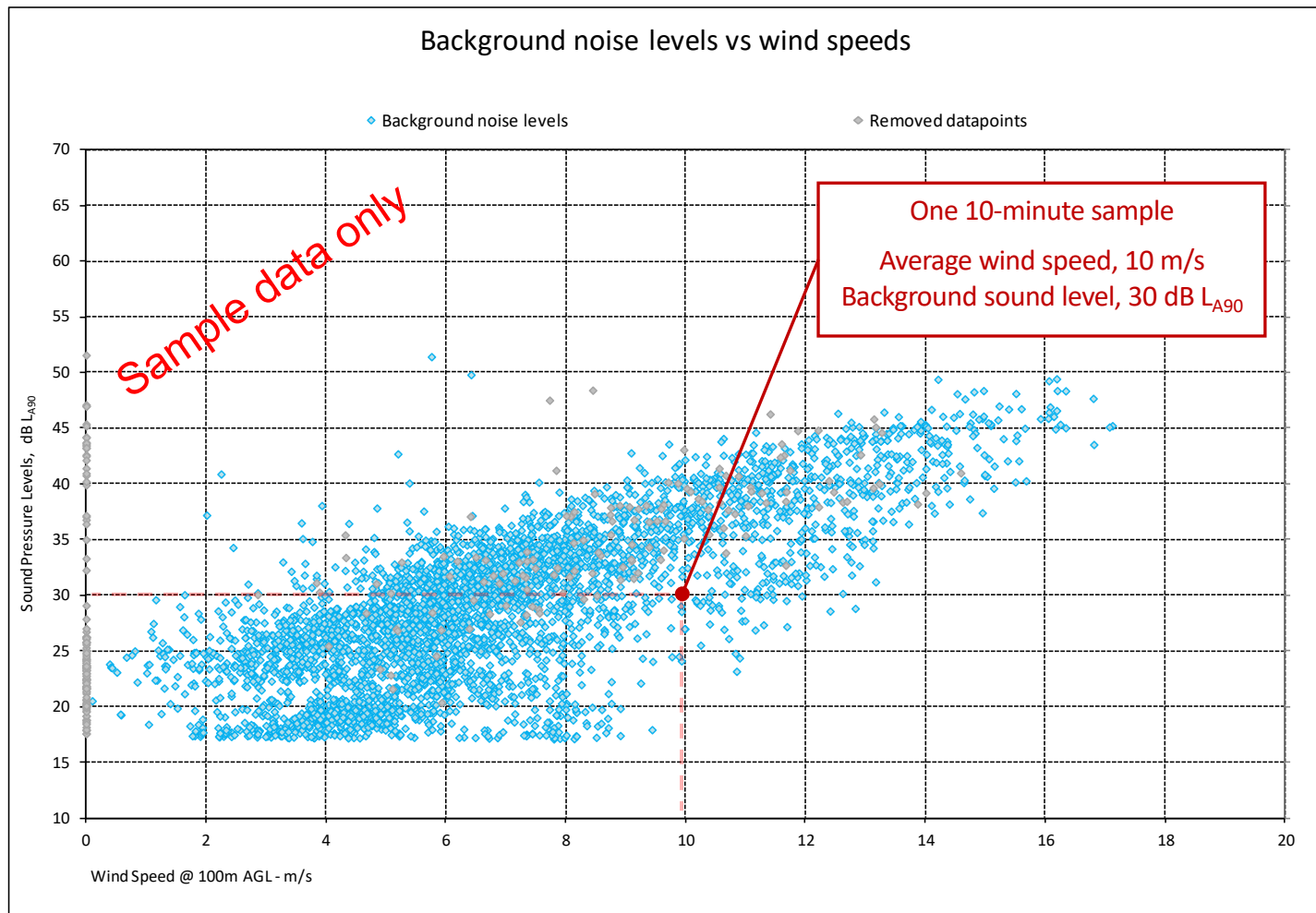


Solar powered  
noise monitoring unit  
with enhanced wind shield

Weather station  
(rainfall, wind speed, wind direction)

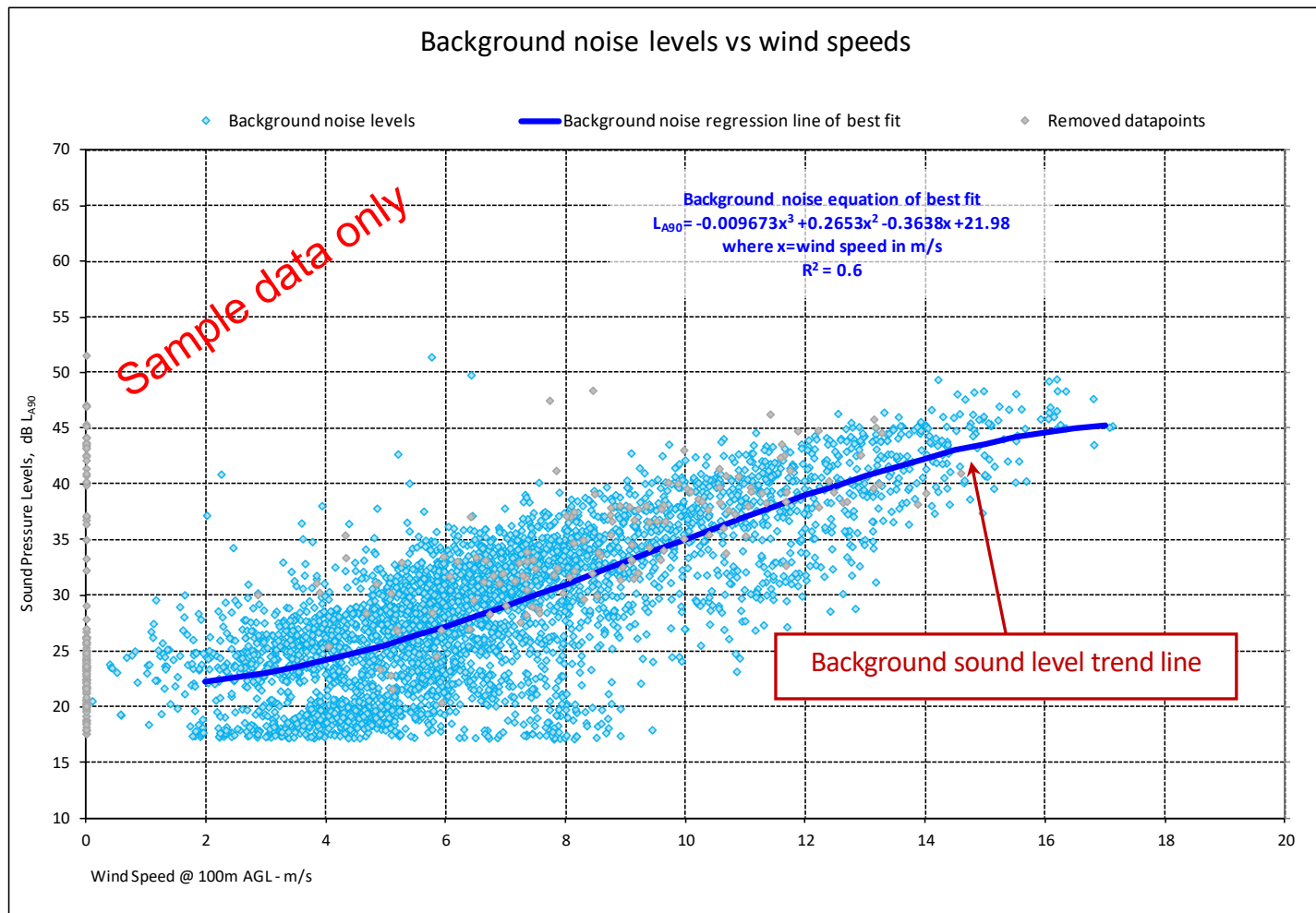
Receiver D10-13

# Background noise monitoring



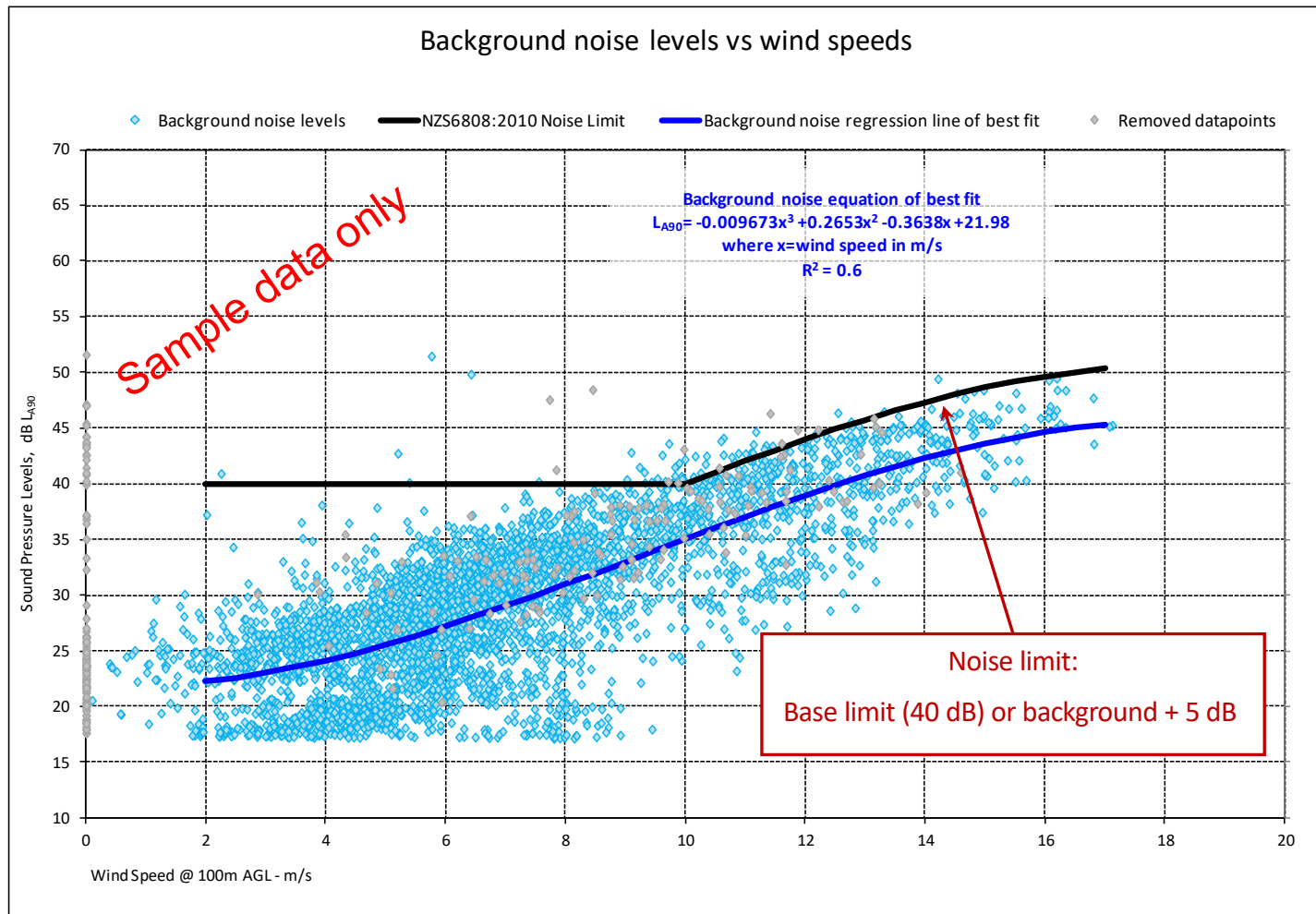


# Background noise monitoring

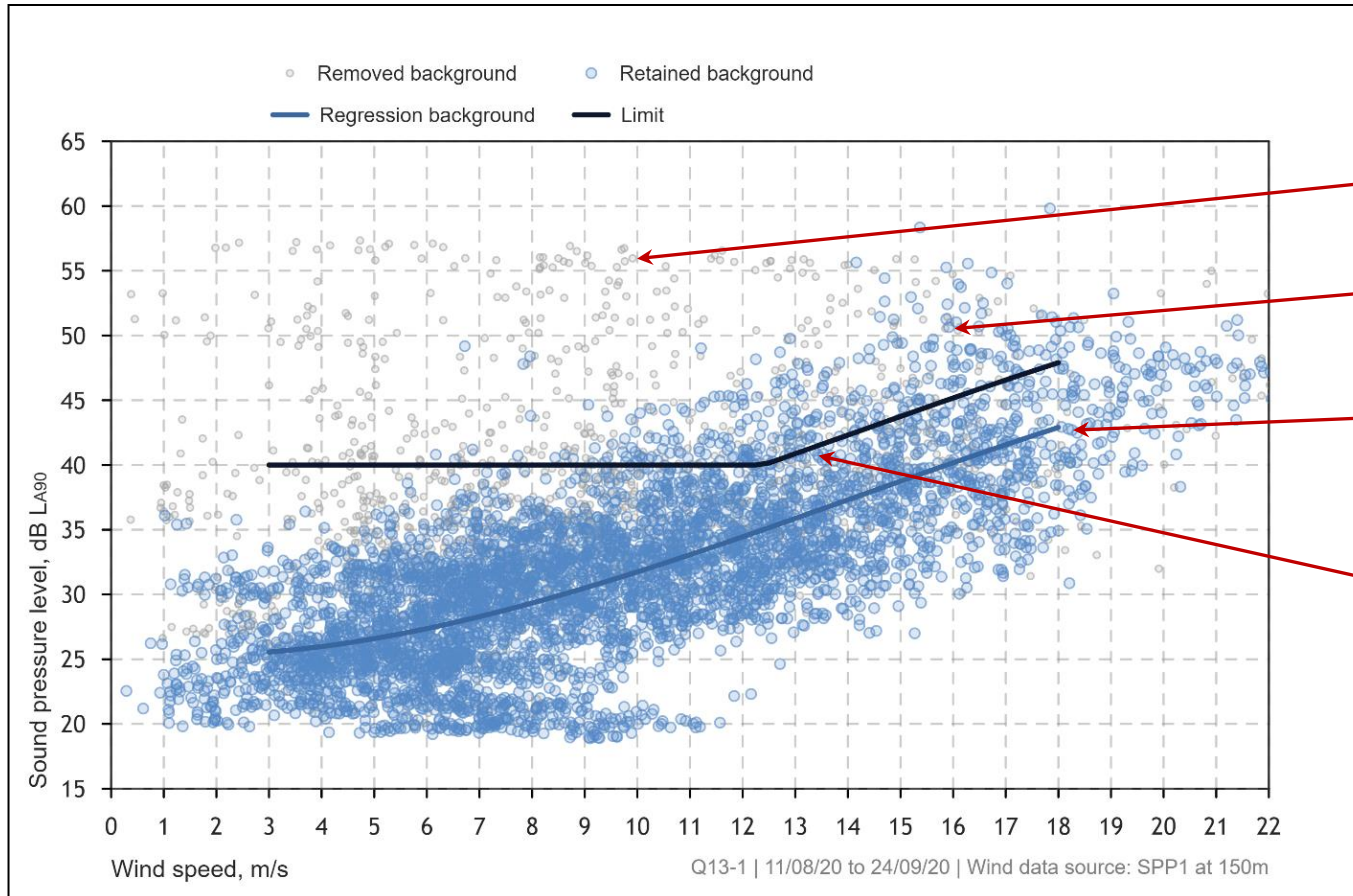




# Background noise monitoring



# Example background noise plot



Filtered data points

Analysed data points

Background sound level trend line

Noise limit:  
Base limit (40 dB) or  
background + 5 dB

# Wind turbine noise prediction

Source: 47 x Vestas V162-6.2 MW with 150 m hub height



Propagation: ISO 9613-2 & UK Good Practice Guide

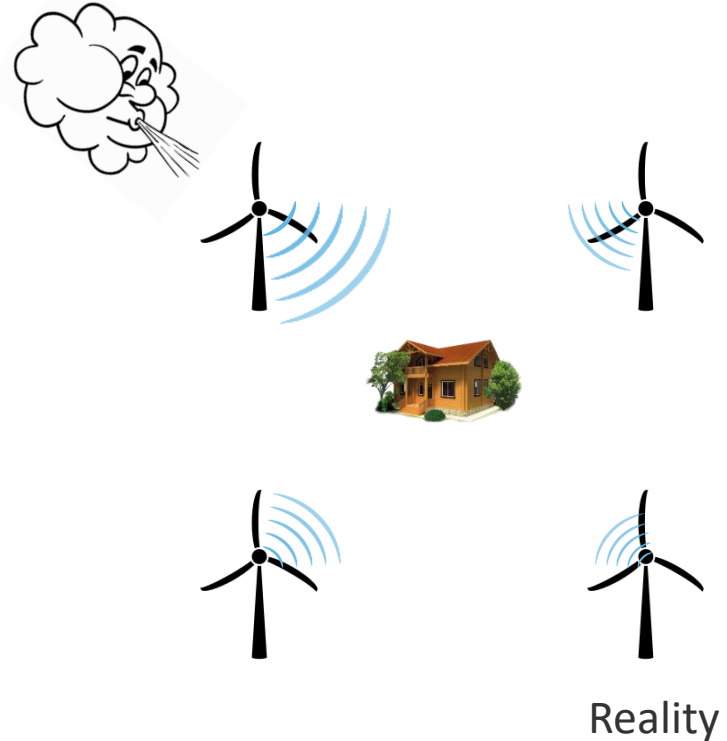


Receiver: 22 non-involved receivers within 3 km

# Noise prediction method

## ISO 9613-2

- Conservative assessment method that gives a typical worst case wind farm noise level
- Assumes simultaneous downwind propagation from every turbine to every calculation point
- All turbine simultaneously generating emissions 1 dB higher than specified by the manufacturer
- Accounts for the unique terrain and ground conditions of the site
  - Digital model of the ground profile of the area
  - Conservative characterisation of the ground conditions



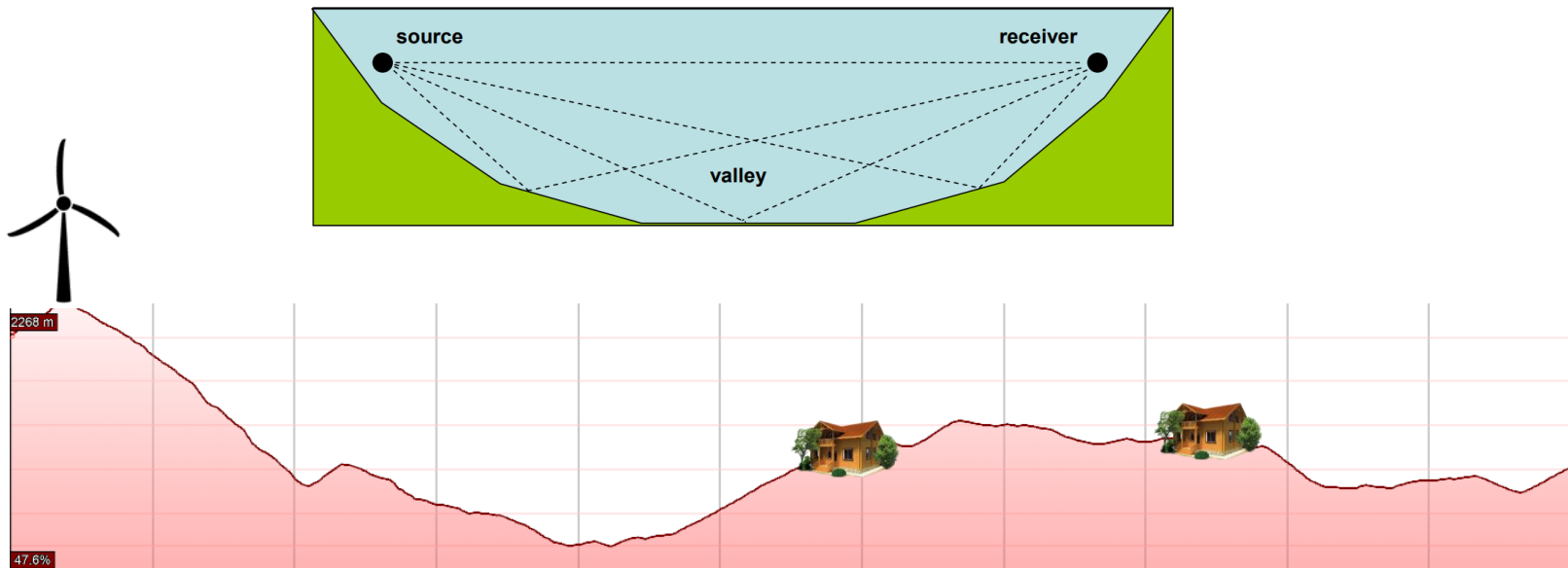
# Noise prediction method

## IoA UK Good Practice Guide

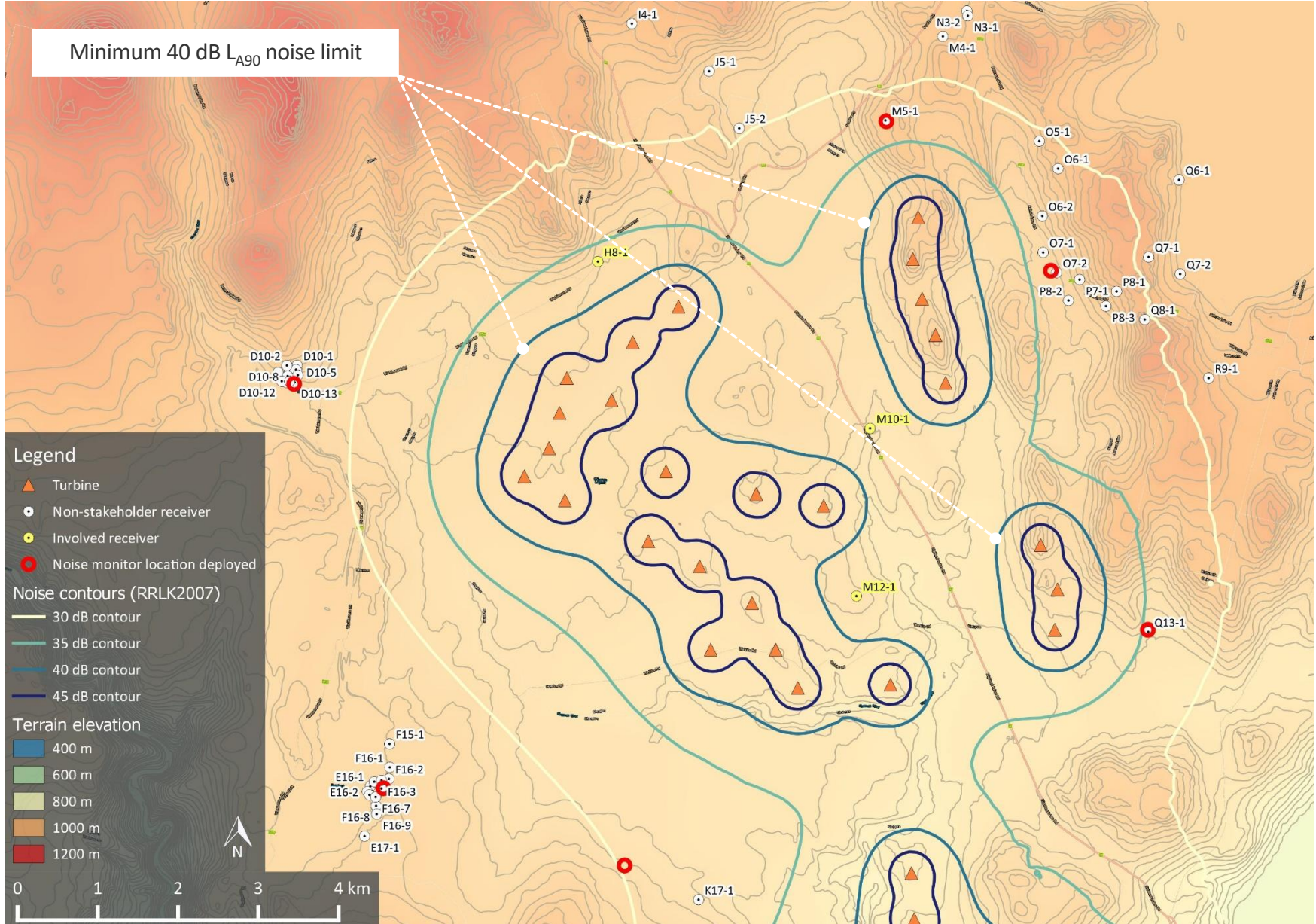
- UK Institute of Acoustics Good Practice Guide, May 2013

*A good practice guide to the application of ETSU-R-97 for the assessment and rating of wind turbine noise*

- Addition of 1 dB uncertainty margin on manufacturer specification
- Limitation of topographic shielding of the terrain at 2 dB
- Potential increase in noise levels to account for valley effects

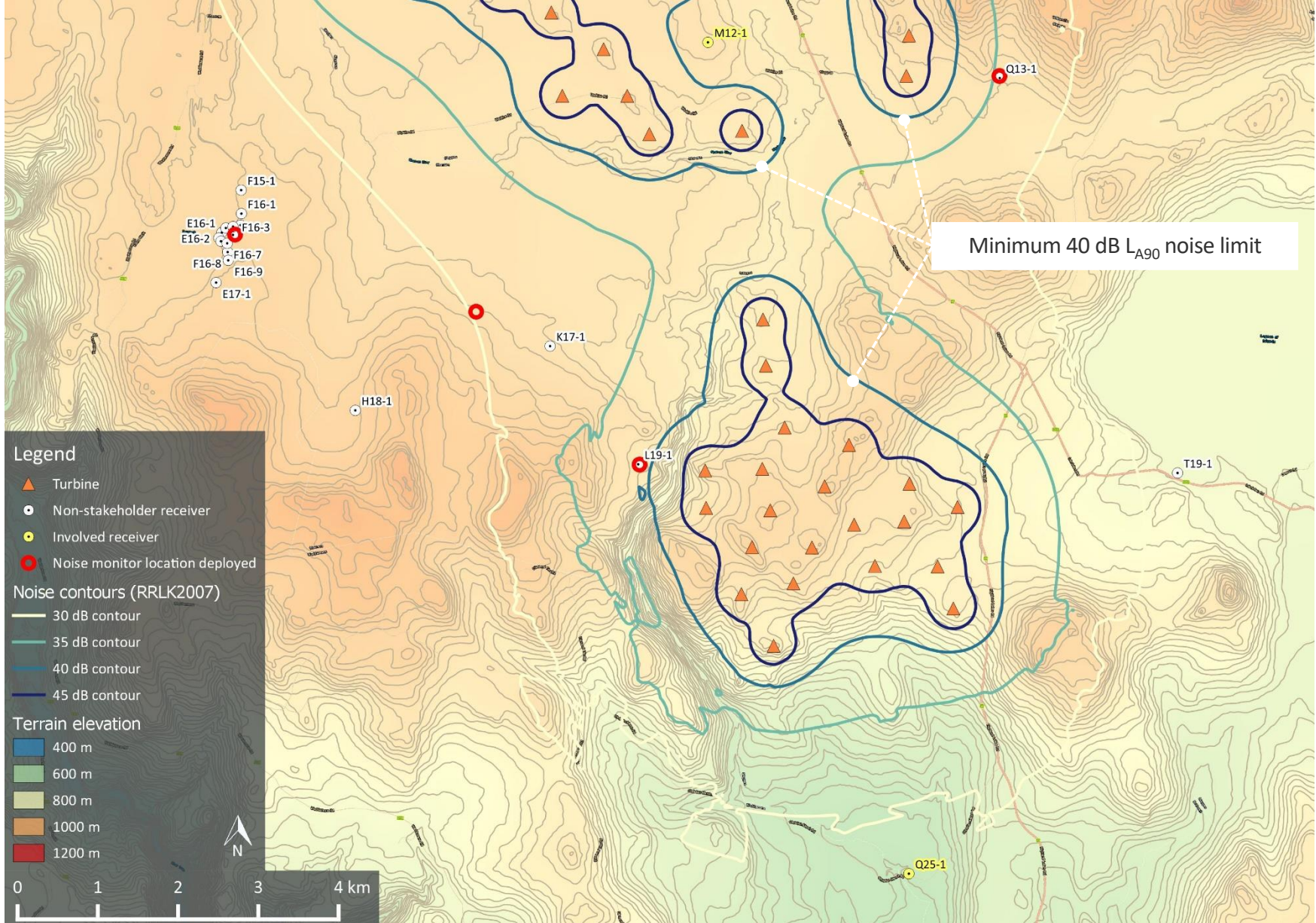






Downwind predicted noise levels in all directions



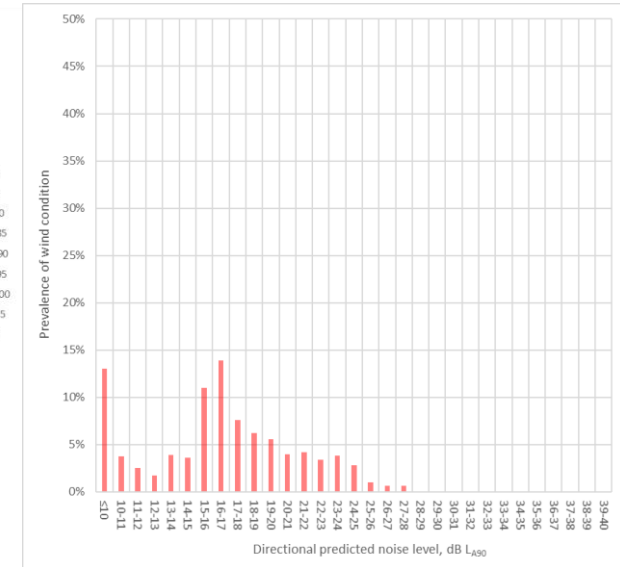
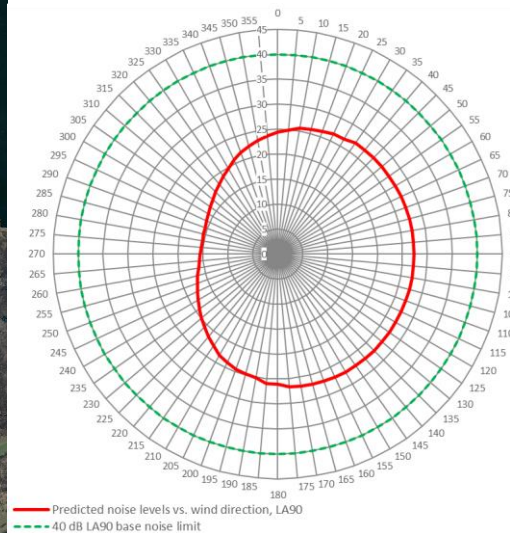


Downwind predicted noise levels in all directions



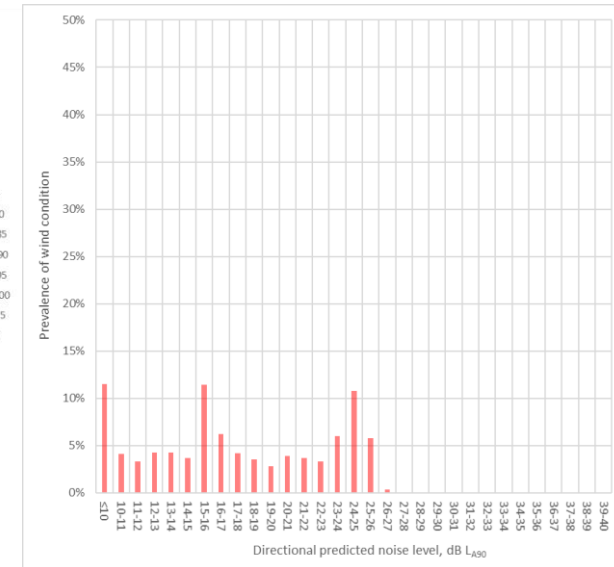
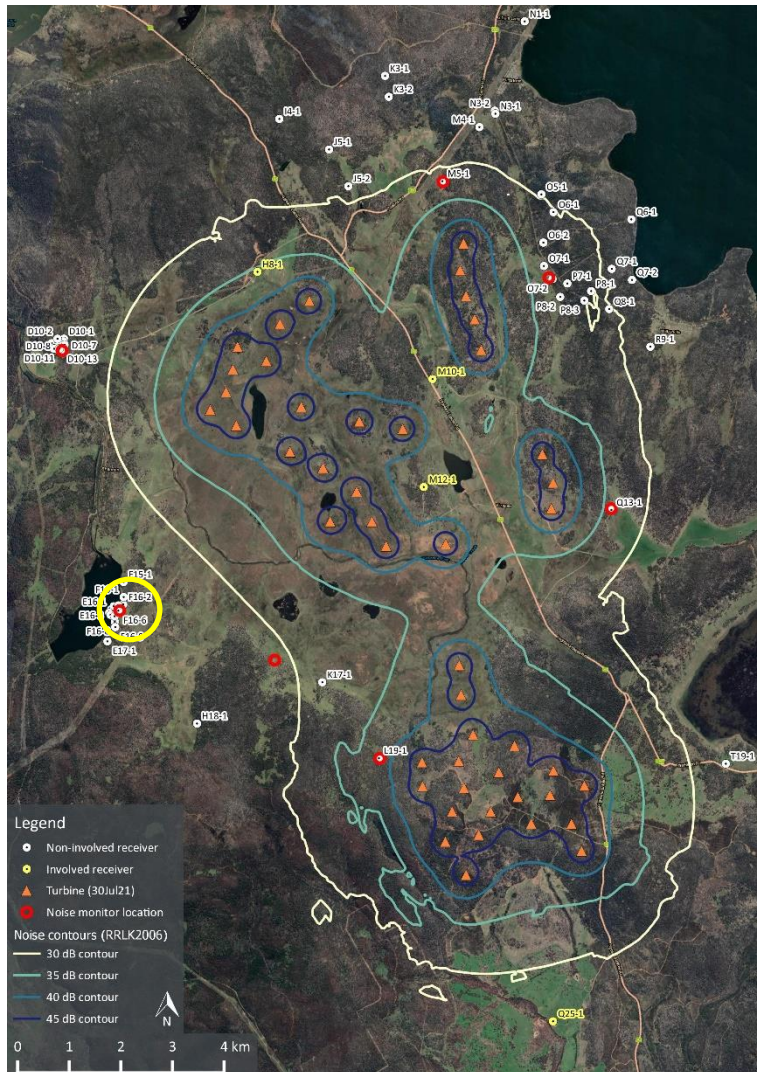
# Wind turbine noise prediction

## Directional analysis – D10-13



# Wind turbine noise prediction

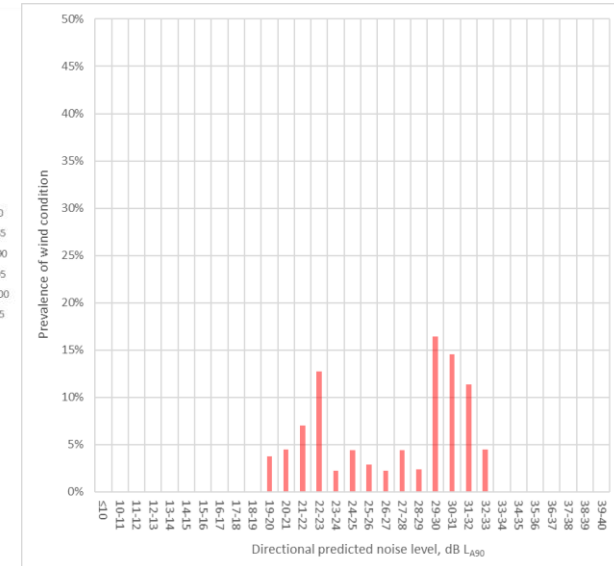
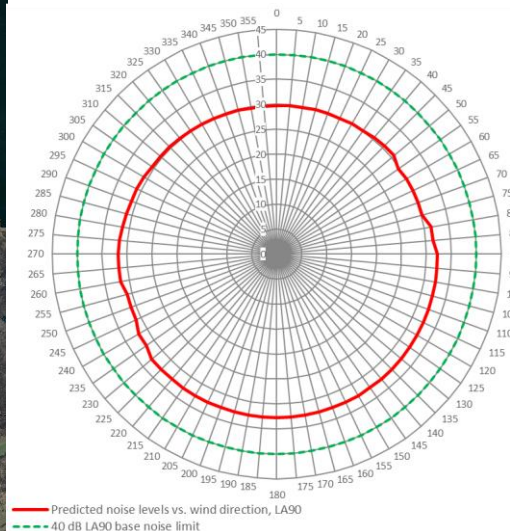
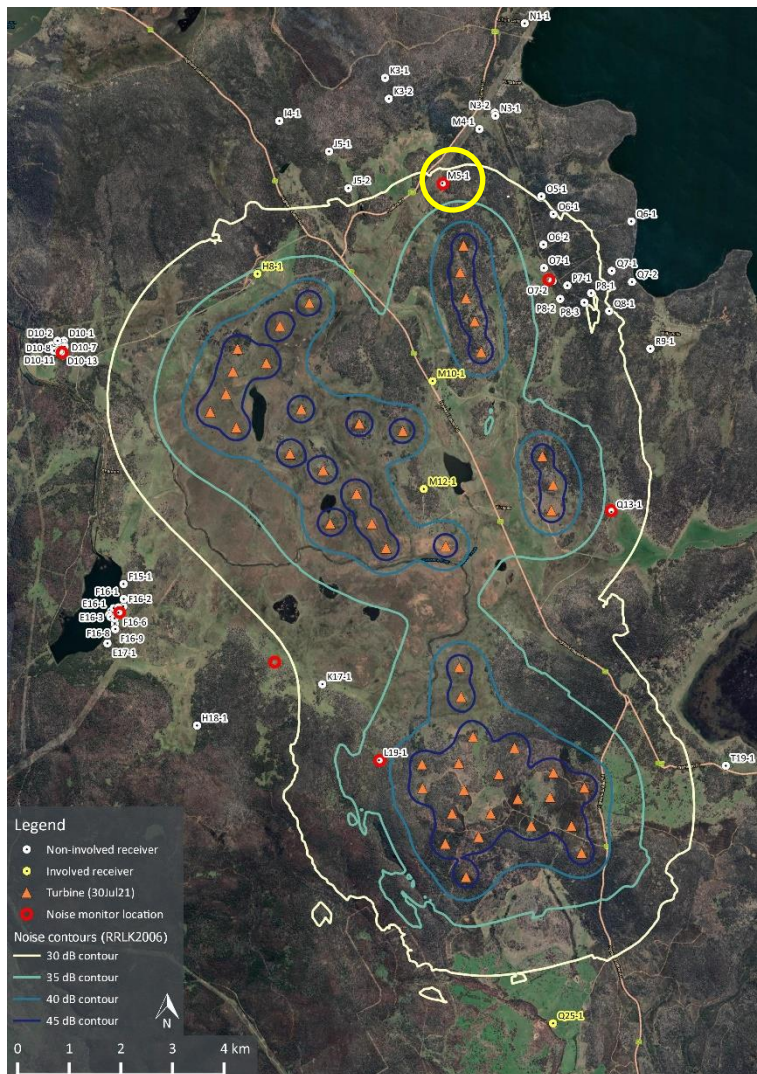
## Directional analysis – F16-6





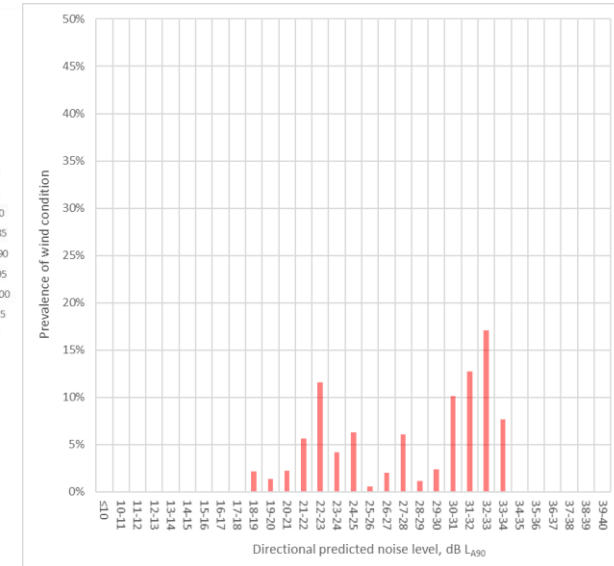
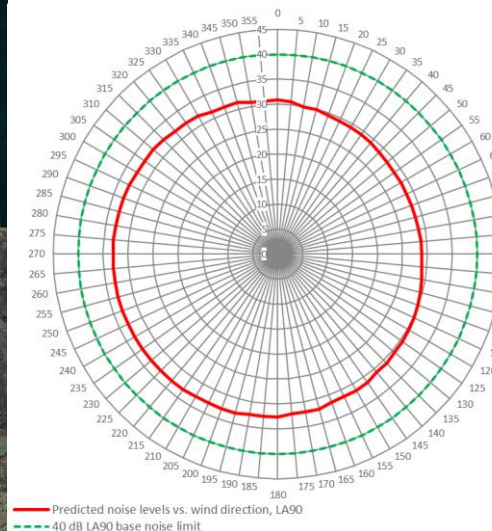
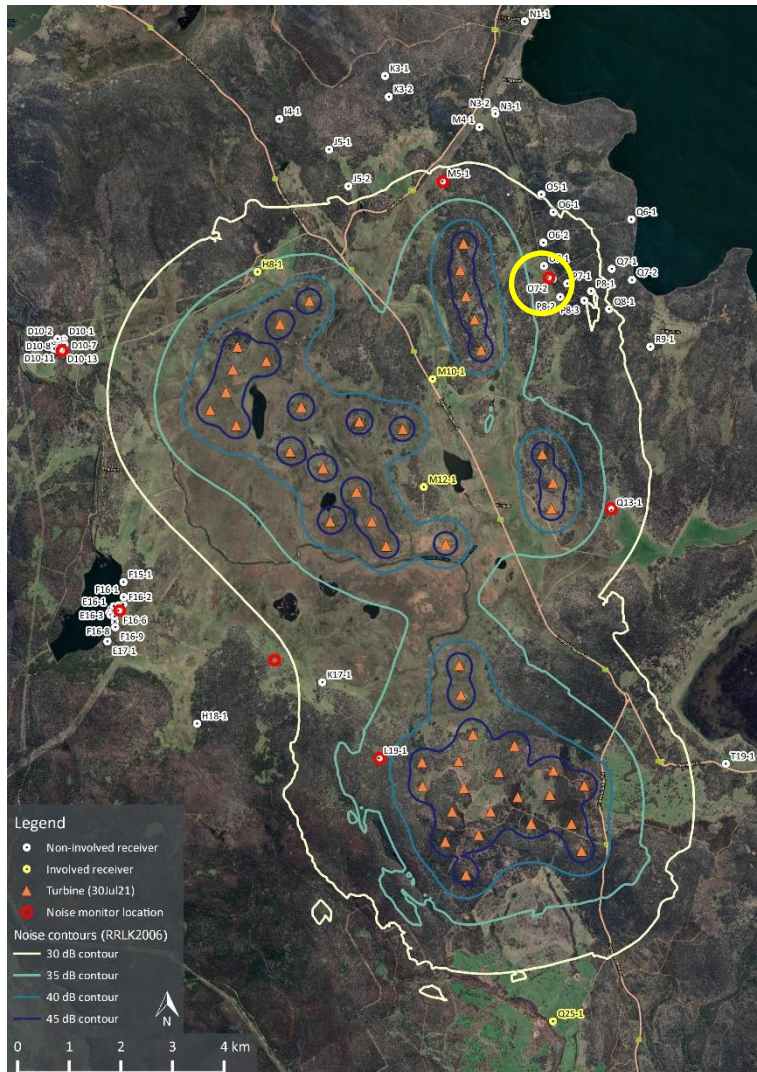
# Wind turbine noise prediction

## Directional analysis – M5-1



# Wind turbine noise prediction

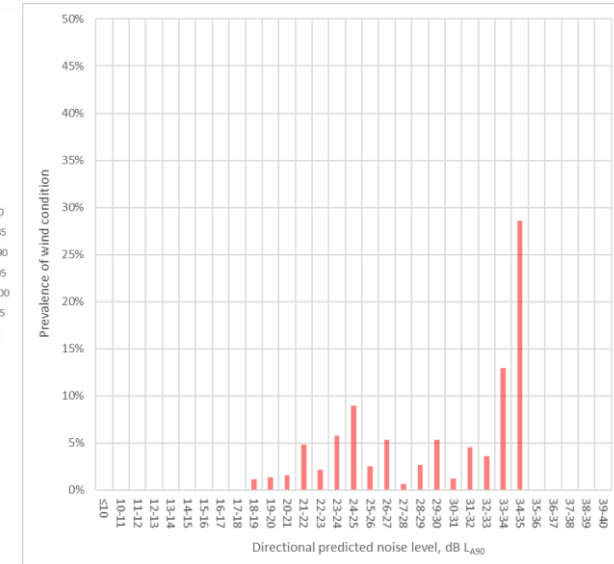
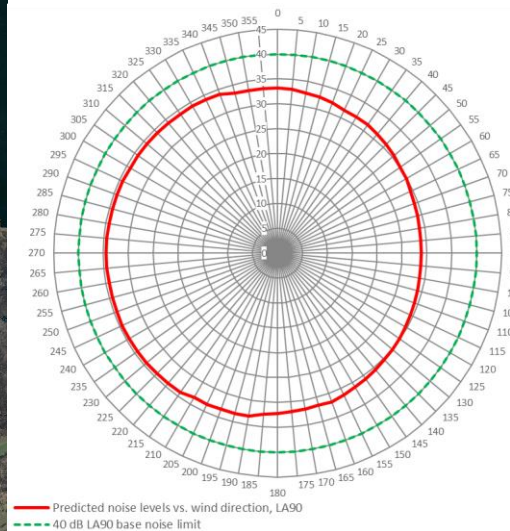
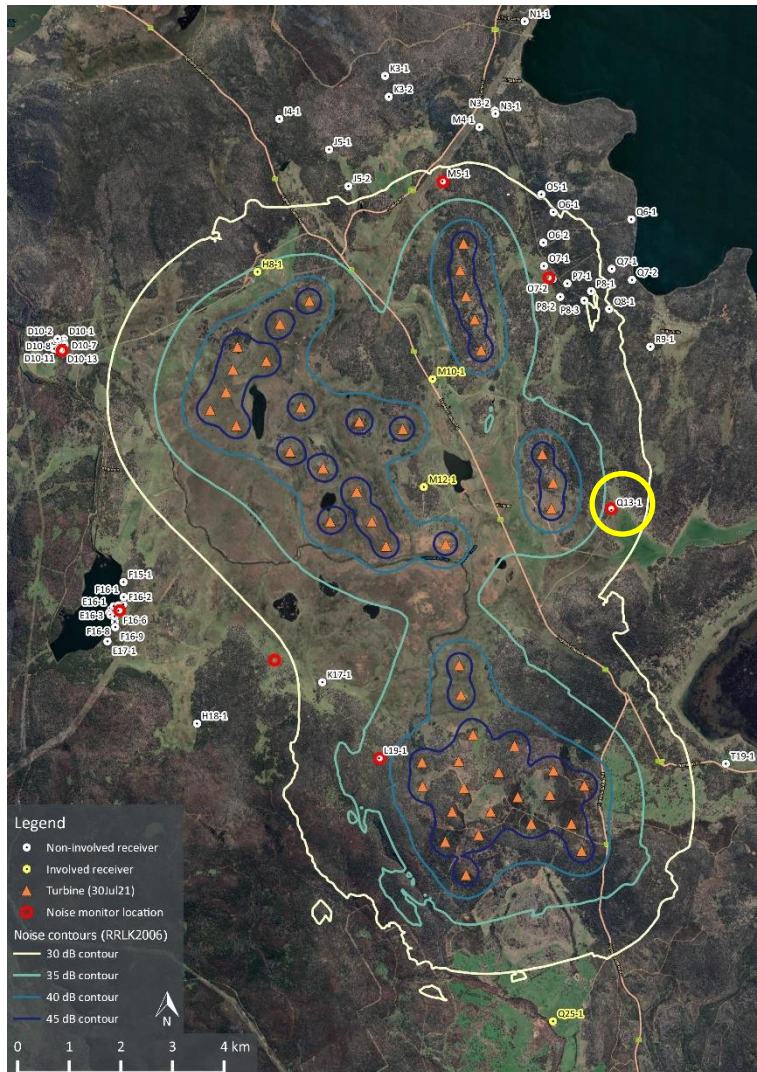
## Directional analysis – O7-2





# Wind turbine noise prediction

## Directional analysis – Q13-1



# Summary

- Assessment undertaken in accordance with the Project Specific Guidelines
- Noise modelling based on Vestas V162-6.2MW candidate turbine model
- Operational wind turbine noise levels predicted to comply with NZS 6808
- Operational substation noise levels predicted to be significantly lower than the applicable EPP outdoor acoustic environment indicator level
- Construction noise primarily addressed by restricted hours and control of equipment emissions
- Wind farm can be designed and developed in accordance with the requirements detailed in the Project Specific Guidelines

Thank you