Noise Assessment

Proposed McDonald's Operation 37 Roseberry Street Balgowlah, NSW



Prepared for: McDonald's Australia Limited December 2024 MAC242248-01RP1V1

Document Information

Noise Assessment

Proposed McDonald's Operation

37 Roseberry Street

Balgowlah, NSW

Prepared for: McDonald's Australia Limited

21–29 Central Avenue

Thornleigh NSW 2120

Prepared by: Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd PO Box 678, Kotara NSW 2289 ABN: 36 602 225 132 P: +61 2 4920 1833 www.mulleracoustic.com

DOCUMENT ID	DATE	PREPARED	SIGNED	REVIEWED	SIGNED
MAC242248-01RP1V1	13 December 2024	Robin Heaton	Roben Heaton	Oliver Muller	al

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1 Introduction

Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd (MAC) has been commissioned by McDonald's Australia Limited (MCD) to prepare a Noise Assessment (NA) to quantify emissions from proposed McDonald's Operation (the operation) to be located at 37 Roseberry Street, Balgowlah, NSW.

The NA has quantified potential operational and sleep disturbance noise emissions from the operation and recommends reasonable and feasible noise controls where required.

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

- NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECCW), NSW Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG), July 2009;
- NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Noise Policy for Industry (NPI), 2017;
- NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA's), Approved Methods for the measurement and analysis of environmental noise in NSW, 2022;
- Standards Australia AS/NZS IEC 61672:1-2019 (AS 61672) Electro Acoustics Sound Level Meters Specifications; and
- Standards Australia AS 1055:2018 Acoustics Description and measurement of environmental noise - General Procedures.

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



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2 Project Description

2.1 Background

The operation is to be located at 37 Roseberry Street, Balgowlah, NSW, which is on land zoned as E3, productivity zone. The receivers immediately to the north across Kenneth Road have been identified as residential with additional residential receivers located to the north east across Roseberry Street.

To the west and south of the operation site are commercial receivers with an additional receiver to the west and north. The ambient noise environment surrounding the proposed operation is dominated by traffic noise.

The operation will consist of a new operation building with two drive-thru lanes and associated car park spaces. The operation is proposed to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. **Appendix B** provides the site layout plans of the operation.

2.1.1 Receiver Review

A review of residential and non-residential receivers in proximity to the operation has been completed and are summarised in **Table 1. Figure 1** provides a locality plan showing the position of these receivers in relation to the operation.

Table 1 Receiver Locations						
Receiver		Receiver Height,	Coordinate	Coordinates (MGA56)		
Receiver	Receiver Type	m	Easting	Northing		
R01	Residential	4.5/7.5	339593	6260167		
R02	Residential	1.5/4.5/7.5	339604	6260162		
R03	Residential	1.5/4.5/7.5	339618	6260160		
R04	Residential	2/5/8	339662	6260160		
C01	Commercial	1.5/4.5/7.5/10.5	339562	6260168		
C02	Commercial	1.5/4	339650	6260132		
C03	Commercial	1.5/4	339642	6260073		
C04	Commercial	1.5/5/8	339620	6260090		
C05	Commercial	1.5	339587	6260095		
C06	Commercial	1.5	339553	6260093		
C07	Commercial	1.5	339563	6260140		



2.2 Proposed Activities & Operating Hours

There are several key activities associated with the operation that have the potential to generate acoustic impacts on nearby receivers. **Table 2** provides a summary of operation noise sources and the assessment period in which they propose to occur.

Activity/Source	Period ¹	Operational
	Day	\checkmark
Customer light vehicles	Evening	√
	Night	\checkmark
	Day	\checkmark
uck consumable deliveries	Evening	\checkmark
	Night	Х
	Day	\checkmark
Waste collection	Evening	\checkmark
	Night	\checkmark
	Day	\checkmark
Drive-Thru operations	Evening	\checkmark
	Night	\checkmark
	Day	\checkmark
Mechanical plant	Evening	\checkmark
	Night	\checkmark

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





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3 Noise Policy and Guidelines

3.1 Noise Policy for Industry

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

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

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

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



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

3.1.1 Project Noise Trigger Levels (PNTL)

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

3.1.2 Rating Background Level (RBL)

The Rating Background Level (RBL) is a determined parameter from noise monitoring and is used for assessment purposes. As per the NPI, the RBL is an overall single figure background level representing each assessment period (day, evening and night) over the noise monitoring period. The measured RBLs relevant to the project are contained in **Section 4**.

3.1.3 Project Intrusiveness Noise Level (PINL)

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

Background noise levels need to be determined before intrusive noise can be assessed. The NPI states that background noise levels to be measured are those that are present at the time of the noise assessment and without the subject development operating.

3.1.4 Project Amenity Noise Level (PANL)

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

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



Additionally, Section 2.4 of the NPI states: "to ensure that industrial noise levels (existing plus new) remain within the recommended amenity noise levels for an area, a Project Amenity Noise Level applies for each new source of industrial noise as follows":

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

The following exceptions apply when deriving the PANL:

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

The NPI states with respect to high traffic noise areas:

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

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



Receiver Type	Noise Amenity Area	Time of day ¹	Recommended Amenity Noise Leve dB LAeq(period)
		Day	50
	Rural	Evening	45
		Night	40
		Day	55
Residential	Suburban	Evening	45
		Night	40
		Day	60
	Urban	Evening	50
		Night	45
Hotels, motels, caretakers'		See column 4	5dB above the recommended Ameni
quarters, holiday			Noise Level for a residence for the
accommodation, permanent	See column 4		relevant noise amenity area and time
resident caravan parks.			of day
	A 11	Noisiest 1-hour	35 (internal)
School Classroom	All	period when in use	45 (external)
Hospital ward			
- internal	All	Noisiest 1-hour	35
- external	All	Noisiest 1-hour	50
Place of worship	A 11	M/bop in use	40
- internal	All	When in use	40
Passive Recreation	All	When in use	50
Active Recreation	All	When in use	55
Commercial premises	All	When in use	65
Industrial	All	When in use	70

The recommended Amenity Noise Levels as per Table 2.2 of the NPI are reproduced in Table 3.

Note 1: Day - the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday or 8am to 6pm on Sundays and public holidays; Evening - the period from 6pm to 10pm; Night - the remaining periods. Notes: The recommended Amenity Noise Levels refer only to noise from industrial noise sources. However, they refer to noise from all such sources at the receiver location, and not only noise due to a specific project under consideration. The levels represent outdoor levels except where otherwise stated.

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



3.1.5 Maximum Noise Assessment Trigger Levels

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

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

- LAeq(15min) 40dB or the prevailing RBL plus 5dBA, whichever is the greater, and/or
- LAmax 52dB or the prevailing RBL plus 15dBA, whichever is the greater.

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

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

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

The NPI outlines that additional guidance on maximum noise level assessments may be sourced from the EPA NSW Road Noise Policy (RNP). Section 5.4 of the RNP outlines that a maximum internal noise level of 50-55dBA is unlikely to awaken people from sleep. Taking into account a 10dB loss for a partially open window an external level of 65dBA in unlikely to awaken internal occupants. This level has been adopted to assess the impact of maximum noise events on occupant of commercial residential land uses to safeguard against sleep disturbance. The recommended Amenity Noise Level for the night period will be adopted for awakening assessment for these receivers.



3.2 Interim Construction Noise Guideline

The ICNG sets out procedures to identify and address the impacts of construction noise on residences and other sensitive land uses. This section provides a summary of noise objectives that are applicable to the assessment. The ICNG provides two methodologies for the assessment of construction noise emissions:

- quantitative, which is suited to major construction projects with typical durations of more than three weeks; and
- qualitative, which is suited to short term infrastructure maintenance (< three weeks).

The qualitative assessment methodology is a more simplified approach that relies on noise management strategies. This NA has adopted a quantitative assessment approach which is summarised in **Figure 2**. The quantitative approach includes identification of potentially affected receivers, derivation of the construction Noise Management Levels, quantification of potential noise impact at receivers via predictive modelling and, provides management and mitigation recommendations.





Figure 2 Quantitative Assessment Processes for Assessing and Managing Construction Noise

Source: Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2009.



3.2.1 Standard Hours for Construction

Table 4 presents the ICNG recommended standard hours for construction works.

Table 4 Recommended Standard Hours for Construction						
Daytime	Construction Hours					
Monday to Friday	7am to 6pm					
Saturdays	8am to 1pm					
Sundays or Public Holidays	No construction					

These recommended hours do not apply in the event of direction from police, or other relevant authorities, for safety reasons or where required in an emergency to avoid the loss of lives, property and/or to prevent environmental harm. Construction activities are anticipated to be undertaken during standard construction hours.

3.2.2 Construction Noise Management Levels

Section 4 of the ICNG details the quantitative assessment method involving predicting noise levels and comparing them with the Noise Management Level (NML) and are important indicators of the potential level of construction noise impact. **Table 5** reproduces the ICNG Noise Management Level (NML) for residential receivers. The NML is determined by adding 10dB (standard hours) or 5dB for Out of Hours (OOH) to the Rating Background Level (RBL) for each specific assessment period.



Table 5 Noise Management Levels							
Time of Day	Management Level	How to Apply					
Time of Day	LAeq(15min) ¹	том ю дрргу					
Recommended standard	Noise affected	The noise affected level represents the point above which there					
hours: Monday to Friday	RBL + 10dB	may be some community reaction to noise.					
7am to 6pm Saturday		Where the predicted or measured LAeq(15min) is greater than					
8am to 1pm No work on		the noise affected level, the proponent should apply all feasible					
Sundays or public		and reasonable work practices to meet the noise affected level.					
holidays.		The proponent should also inform all potentially impacted					
		residents of the nature of work to be carried out, the expected					
		noise levels and duration, as well as contact details.					
	Highly Noise Affected	The highly noise affected level represents the point above					
	75dBA (HNA)	which there may be strong community reaction to noise.					
		Where noise is above this level, the relevant authority (consent,					
		determining or regulatory) may require respite periods by					
		restricting the hours that the very noisy activities can occur,					
		taking into account times identified by the community when					
		they are less sensitive to noise such as before and after school					
		for work near schools, or mid-morning or mid-afternoon for					
		work near residences; and if the community is prepared to					
		accept a longer period of construction in exchange for					
		restrictions on construction times.					
Outside recommended	Noise affected	A strong justification would typically be required for work					
standard hours.	RBL + 5dB	outside the recommended standard hours.					
		The proponent should apply all feasible and reasonable work					
		practices to meet the noise affected level.					
		Where all feasible and reasonable practices have been applied					
		and noise is more than 5dBA above the noise affected level,					
		the proponent should negotiate with the community.					
		For guidance on negotiating agreements see Section 7.2.2 of					
		the ICNG.					

Note 1: The Rating Background Level (RBL) is an overall single figure background level representing each assessment period over the whole monitoring period. The RBL is used to determine the construction Noise Management Levels for noise assessment purposes and is the median of the ABL's.

3.2.3 Minimising Construction Noise

The ICNG outlines noise management and mitigation measures to minimise the noise impacts from construction activities on nearby sensitive receivers. Adopting the standard mitigation measures may result in an attenuation of up to 10dBA where space requirements place limitations on the attenuation options. Examples of standard mitigation measures are reproduced in **Table 6**, which may be adopted for the operation.



	Action Required	Details
	Implement community	Notification detailing work activities, dates, and hours, impacts and mitigatio
	consultation or notification	measures, indication of work schedule over the night-time period, any operationa
	measures	noise benefits from the works (where applicable) and contact telephone number.
		Notification should be a minimum of 7 calendar days prior to the start of works. Fo
		projects other than maintenance works more advanced consultation or notificatio
		may be required. Please contact Roads and Maritime Communication an
		Stakeholder Engagement for guidance:
		- website (If required);
		- contact telephone number for community;
res		- email distribution list (if required); and/or
Management Measures		- community drop-in session (if required by approval conditions).
ent v	Site Inductions	All employees, contractors and subcontractors are to receive an environmenta
gem		induction. The induction must at least include:
vlana		- all relevant project specific and standard noise and vibration mitigation
		measures;
		- relevant licence and approval conditions;
		- permissible hours of work;
		- any limitations on noise generating activities;
		- location of nearest sensitive receivers;
		- construction employee parking areas;
		- designated loading/unloading areas and procedures;
		- site opening/closing times (including deliveries); and
		- environmental incident procedures.
	Minimise disturbance	Loading and unloading of materials/deliveries is to occur as far as
	arising	possible from sensitive receivers.
	from delivery of goods to	Select site access points and roads as far as possible away from
rols	construction sites	sensitive receivers.
SILE CONTROIS		Dedicated loading/unloading areas to be shielded if close to sensitive
SILE		receivers.
		Delivery vehicles to be fitted with straps rather than chains for unloading,
		wherever possible.
		Avoid or minimise these out of hours movements where possible.
	Shield stationary noise	Stationary noise sources should be enclosed or shielded whilst ensuring that the
S	sources	occupational health and safety of workers is maintained. Appendix D
		AS2436:2010 lists materials suitable for shielding.
	Chield equalities and it	Use structures to shield residential receivers from noise such as site she
	Shield sensitive receivers	placement; earth bunds; fencing; erection of operational stage noise barrier
	from noise activities	(where practicable) and consideration of site topography when situating plant.



4 Existing Environment

4.1 Unattended Noise Monitoring

To quantify the existing background noise environment of the area, unattended noise monitoring was conducted at one location representative of the ambient environment surrounding the project site. The selected monitoring location is shown in **Figure 1** and is considered representative of surrounding residential receivers as per Fact Sheet B1.1 of the NPI.

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

The measurements were carried out using one Svantek 977 noise analyser from Wednesday 16 October 2024 to Friday 25 October 2024. All acoustic instrumentation used carries appropriate and current NATA (or manufacturer) calibration certificates with records of all calibrations maintained by MAC as per Approved Methods for the measurement and analysis of environmental noise in NSW (EPA, 2022) and complies with AS/NZS IEC 61672.1-2019-Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Specifications. Calibration of all instrumentation was checked prior to and following measurements. Drift in calibration did not exceed ±0.5dBA.

Observations on-site identified the surrounding locality was typical of an urban environment, with traffic noise as the dominant noise source.

Data affected by adverse meteorological conditions have been excluded from the results in accordance with methodologies provided in Fact Sheet A4 of the NPI. Residential receivers situated in the surrounding area have been classified under the EPA's urban amenity category. This criterion is used in conjunction with the intrusiveness criteria to determine the limiting criteria. The results of long-term unattended noise monitoring are provided in **Table 7**. The noise monitoring charts, and a summary of the background monitoring data are provided in **Table C21** in **Appendix C**.

Table 7 Background Noise Monitoring Summary							
Monitoring Location	Period ¹	Measured Background Noise Level (LA90) dB RBL	Measured dB LAeq				
	Day	56	65				
L1	Evening	50	63				
_	Night	40	61				

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

Note: Excludes periods of wind or rain affected data. Meteorological data obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology weather station Sydney Observatory Hill AWS (33.85°S 151.20°E 44m AMSL).

Note: Calibration certificates of the sound level meters used for this project are available on request.



4.2 Attended Noise Monitoring

To supplement the unattended noise assessment and to quantify the changes in ambient noise in the community surrounding the operation, one 15 minute attended measurement was completed.

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

The acoustic instrumentation used carries current NATA calibration and complies with AS/NZS IEC 61672.1-2019-Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Specifications. Calibration of all instrumentation was checked prior to and following measurements. Drift in calibration did not exceed ±0.5dBA. All equipment carries appropriate and current NATA (or manufacturer) calibration certificates with records of all calibrations maintained by MAC as per the EPA's Approved Methods for the measurement and analysis of environmental noise in NSW (EPA, 2022).

The attended noise monitoring was conducted using one Svantek 971 noise analyser at the site (see **Figure 1**) on Wednesday 16 October 2024 to quantify ambient background noise levels.

The attended measurement was completed during calm and clear meteorological conditions and confirmed that ambient traffic and commercial noise dominated the surrounding environment. The results of the short-term noise measurement and observations are summarised in **Table 8**.

Table 8 Operator-Attended Noise Survey Results							
Date/Time (hrs)	Noise De	escriptor (dBA	re 20 µPa)	Meteorology	Description and SPL, dBA		
Date/Time (firs)	LAmax	LAeq	LA90	Meteorology	Description and SPL, dDA		
16/10/2024 13:35	85	66	58	WD: SE WS: 0.4m/s Rain: Nil	Traffic 50-85 Urban Hum 48-58		



5 Assessment Criteria

5.1 Operational Noise Trigger Levels (Criteria)

This section outlines the determination of PNTLs and Maximum Noise Assessment Trigger Levels in accordance with NPI methodology.

5.1.1 Intrusiveness Noise Levels

The PINL for the project are presented in **Table 9** and have been determined based on the RBL +5dBA and only apply to residential receivers.

Table 9 Project Intrusiveness Noise Levels							
Location	Pagaiver Type	Period ¹	Measured RBL	Adopted RBL	PINL		
LUCATION	Receiver Type	renou	dB LA90	dB LA90	dB LAeq(15min)		
	Residential	Day	56	56	61		
L1		Evening	50	50	55		
		Night	40	40	45		

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

5.1.2 Determination of NPI Residential Receiver Amenity Category

Classification of residential receivers in the surrounding area have been determined by review of the measured RBLs and a tally of the features for each category described in Table 2.3 of the NPI. The overall tally of features and resulting classifications are provided in **Table 10**. The detailed assessment of receiver categories is provided in **Appendix D**. This classification is used in conjunction with the intrusiveness criteria to determine the limiting criteria.

Table 10 Determination of NPI Residential Receiver Category						
Receiver/Location/Catchment	Receiver/Location/Catchment Rural Suburban Urban					
L1	0	0	6			

Observations at locations in the surrounding locality support the assessment of the receiver as an urban residential category.



5.1.3 Amenity Noise Levels and Project Amenity Noise Levels

The PANL for residential receivers and other receiver types (ie non-residential) potentially affected by the project are presented in **Table 11**.

Table 11 Amenity Noise Levels and Project Amenity Noise Levels								
	Noise		NPI					
Receiver Type	Amenity	Assessment	Recommended	ANL	PANL			
Receiver Type		Period ¹	ANL	dB LAeq(period)	dB LAeq(15min) ⁴			
	Area		dB LAeq(period)					
		Day	60	55 ²	58			
Residential	Urban	Evening	50	48 ³	51			
		Night	45	46 ³	49			
Commercial	All	When in use	65	60	63			

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

Note 2: Project Amenity Noise Level equals the Amenity Noise Level -5dB as there is other industry in the area.

Note 3: LAeq, $_{\text{Period}}$ (traffic) as per section 2.4.1 of the NPI (i.e. existing LAeq $_{\text{Traffic}}$ -15dB).

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

5.1.4 Project Noise Trigger Levels

The PNTL are the lower of either the PINL or the PANL. **Table 12** presents the derivation of the PNTLs in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the NPI.

Table 12 Project Noise Trigger Levels								
	Noise	Assessment	PINL	PANL	PNTL			
Receiver Type	Amenity Area	Period ¹	dB LAeq(15min)	dB LAeq(15min)	dB LAeq(15min)			
		Day	61	58	58			
Residential	Urban	Evening	55	51	51			
		Night	45	49	45			
Commercial	All	When in Use	N/A	63	63			

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



5.1.5 Maximum Noise Trigger Levels

The maximum noise trigger levels shown in **Table 13** are based on night time RBLs and trigger levels as per Section 2.5 of the NPI. The trigger levels will be applied to transient noise events that have the potential to cause sleep disturbance.

Table 13 Maximum Noise Trigger Levels						
NPI Residential Receivers (Night)						
LAeq(15r	nin)	LAma	X			
40dB LAeq(15min)	or RBL + 5dB	52dB LAmax or I	RBL + 15dB			
Trigger	40	Trigger	52			
RBL +5dB	45	RBL +15dB	55			
Highest	Highest 45		55			
	RNP Residential	Receivers (Nigh)				
LAeq(15min) LAmax						
N/A		65				

Note 1: Day - the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday or 8am to 6pm on Sundays and public holidays; Evening - the period from 6pm to 10pm; Night - the remaining periods. Note: NPI identifies that maximum of the two values is to be adopted which is shown in bold font.

5.2 Construction Noise Management Levels

The relevant Noise Management Levels (NMLs) for standard construction hours are presented in Table 14.

Table 14 Construction Noise Management Levels						
Catchment (No)	Assessment Period ¹	Adopted RBL	NML			
Receiver ID	Assessment renou	dB LA90	dB LAeq(15min)			
Residential	Standard Hours	56	66 (RBL+10dBA)			
Commercial Premises	When in use	N/A	70 (external)			

Note 1: Refer to Table 4 for Standard Recommended Hours for Construction.

Note 2: External level based on 10dB with windows open for adequate ventilation (ICNG).



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6 Modelling Methodology

A computer model was developed to quantify project noise emissions to neighbouring receivers using DGMR (iNoise, Version 2024.2) noise modelling software. iNoise is an intuitive and quality assured software for industrial noise calculations in the environment. 3D noise modelling is considered industry best practice for assessing noise emissions from projects.

The model incorporated a three-dimensional digital terrain map giving all relevant topographic information used in the modelling process. Additionally, the model uses relevant noise source data, ground type, attenuation from barrier or buildings and atmospheric information to predict noise levels at the nearest potentially affected receivers. Where relevant, modifying factors in accordance with Fact Sheet C of the NPI have been applied to calculations.

The model calculation method used to predict noise levels was in accordance with ISO 9613:1 and ISO 9613:2 including corrections for meteorological conditions using CONCAWE¹. The ISO 9613 standards are the most used noise prediction method worldwide. Many countries refer to ISO 9613 in their noise legislation. However, the ISO 9613 standard does not contain guidelines for quality assured software implementation, which leads to differences between applications in calculated results. In 2015 this changed with the release of ISO/TR 17534-3. This quality standard gives clear recommendations for interpreting the ISO 9613 method. iNoise fully supports these recommendations. The models and results for the 19 test cases are included in the software.

6.1 Mitigation Included in Design and Noise Control Recommendations

The noise model incorporated the following recommendations and noise controls:

- the project is constructed as per the site design and plans (as presented in Appendix B)
 which includes the barrier attenuation provided by the project buildings orientation;
- the mechanical AC plant is located on the plant deck of the operation which is surrounded by the roof parapet and extends a minimum of 100mm above level of the highest item of plant; and
- it is assumed there is a 50% reduction in onsite cars during the night period.

¹ Report no. 4/18, "the propagation of noise from petroleum and petrochemical complexes to neighbouring communities", Prepared by C.J. Manning, M.Sc., M.I.O.A. Acoustic Technology Limited (Ref.AT 931), CONCAWE, Den Haag May 1981



6.2 Sound Power Levels

Table 15 presents the sound power level for each noise source modelled in this assessment. It is notedthat sound power levels were sourced from manufacturer's specifications or from in-field measurementsat similar project sites.

Item and quantity	Sound Power Level	Total Sound Power Level	Source Height ¹	
(per 15 minutes)	dB LAeq	dB LAeq(15min)	Source Height	
	Operation			
MCD Fan 01 GUEEC28V (x1)	72	72	0.3m	
MCD Fan 02 CDG354 (x1)	73	73	0.8m	
MCD Fan 03 CDG354 (x1)	73	73	0.8m	
MCD Fan 04 CDG404 (x1)	77	77	0.8m	
MCD Fan 05 CEEC25D (x1)	66	66	0.2m	
MCD Fan 06 CE356 (x1)	63	63	0.4m	
MCD Fan 07 PUE354ER (x1)	64	64	0.3m	
MCD Fan 08 AP0716BP7 (x1)	77	77	0.4m	
MCD AC Plant PKY700T (x2)	81	84	1.6m	
Cold Room Condenser (x1)	75	75	0.5m	
Customer Ordering Displays (x2)	75	78	1.0m	
Truck Deliveries (x1)	92	92	1.0m	
Waste Collection (x1)	86	86	2.5m	
Car idle, start up and drive off $(x15)^2$	81	85	0.5m	
Customers vehicles travelling through	01	05	0.5	
Car Park (15 cars per 15min) ²	81	85	0.5m	
Customers vehicles travelling through	81	85	0.5m	
Drive-Thru (15 cars per 15min) ²	01	85	0.511	
Sleep disturbance a	assessment (LAmax), Nigh	nt-time periods (10pm to 7am)		
Patron Yelling		92	1.0m	
Car Door Slam		87	1.0m	
Waste Collection Impact		102	2.5m	
	Construction Fle	ət		
Combined Construction Fleet		108	1.5m	

Note 1: Height above the relative ground or building below source.

Note 2: Includes a duration adjustment assuming vehicles operate for three (3) minutes continuously within a period of 15-minutes.



7 Noise Assessment Results

7.1 Operational Noise Assessment

Noise predictions from all operation noise sources have been quantified at surrounding receivers. The coincidence of all plant occurring onsite simultaneously for an entire 15-minute period is unlikely. However, it is probable that several plant may operate simultaneously on occasion for a limited duration. To account for this, modelling has adopted the LAeq(15min) contribution of sources which were derived from manufacturer's specifications or from in-field measurements of operation sources or activities.

Results of the noise modelling predictions are presented in **Table 16** for operations without deliveries or waste collection during all periods.

Residential Receivers Predicted Noise Level PNTL Receiver dB LAeq(15min) dB LAeq(15min) Compliant No Night Evening Day Evening Day Night 42 42 42 58 51 45 1 R01 R02 42 \checkmark 43 43 58 51 45 √ R03 42 42 41 58 51 45 ~ R04 38 38 37 58 51 45 Other Receivers Receiver Predicted Noise Level PNTL Period Compliant No dB LAeq(15min) dB LAeq(15min) ✓ C01 When in use 41 63 C02 When in use 40 63 \checkmark C03 When in use 38 63 \checkmark C04 When in use 45 63 C05 When in use 52 63 C06 When in use 42 63

 Table 16 Operational Noise Predictions without Deliveries or Waste Collection – All Receivers

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

63

46



C07

When in use

Deliveries are expected to be undertaken once per day during the day and evening periods by a heavy vehicle. These operations usually take less than a few minutes, although present a conservative assessment, it has been assumed that it would take up to one hour. Fact Sheet C of the NPI allows for exceedance of the PNTL or adjustment of the PNTL for short term single events that may occur in any 24-hour period. Table C3 of the NPI allows an adjustment to the PNTL of +5dB for the daytime and evening periods, when the event is expected to occur. Results of the noise modelling predictions are presented in **Table 17** for operations with consumable good deliveries during the daytime and evening periods.

Table 17 Operational Noise Predictions with Consumable Goods Deliveries – All Receivers

		Residentia	l Receivers		
Dessiver	Predicted N	Predicted Noise Level		PNTL	
Receiver	dB LAeq	(15min)	d	B LAeq(15min)	Compliant
No —	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	
R01	49	49	63	56	\checkmark
R02	46	46	63	56	\checkmark
R03	42	42	63	56	\checkmark
R04	39	39	63	56	\checkmark
		Other R	eceivers		
Receiver	De vie el	Predicted Noise	Level	PNTL	Compliant
No	Period	dB LAeq(15m	nin)	dB LAeq(15min)	
C01	When in use	50		68	\checkmark
C02	When in use	41		68	\checkmark
C03	When in use	39		68	\checkmark
C04	When in use	46		68	\checkmark
C05	When in use	55		68	\checkmark
C06	When in use	47		68	\checkmark
C07	When in use	56		68	\checkmark

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



Waste collections are expected to be undertaken once per day during the day, evening and morning shoulder periods. Waste collection usually takes several minutes, although present a conservative assessment, it has been assumed that it would take up to 15 minutes to complete. Fact Sheet C of the NPI allows for exceedance of the PNTL or adjustment of the PNTL for short term single events that may occur in any 24-hour period. Table C3 of the NPI allows an adjustment to the PNTL of +7dB for the daytime and evening periods and +2dB during the night period, when the event is expected to occur. Results of the noise modelling predictions are presented in **Table 18** for operations with waste collection during the daytime, evening or night periods.

			Residentia	al Receivers			
- ·	Predicted Noise Level				PNTL		
Receiver		dB LAeq(15min)			dB LAeq(15min)		Compliant
No —	Day	Evening	Night	Day	Evening	Night	
R01	45	45	44	65	58	47	√
R02	44	44	43	65	58	47	\checkmark
R03	42	42	41	65	58	47	\checkmark
R04	38	38	38	65	58	47	\checkmark
			Other F	Receivers			
Receiver	Predicted Noise Level PNTL						
No	Perio	a	dB LAeq(15	min)	dB LAeq	(15min)	Compliant
C01	When in	use	45		70		\checkmark
C02	When in	use	41	70			\checkmark
C03	When in	When in use 38			70		\checkmark
C04	When in use 46			70		\checkmark	
C05	When in use 53			70		\checkmark	
C06	When in	use	45		70		\checkmark
C07	When in	use	50		70		√

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



7.2 Maximum Noise Level Assessment

In assessing maximum noise events, typical LAmax noise levels from transient events were assessed at the nearest residential receivers. For the sleep disturbance assessment, a Sound Power Level of 87dBA for a car door slam, 92dBA for a customer yelling and 104dBA for a waste impact were adopted for maximum noise level (LAmax) events during the night period. Predicted noise levels from LAmax events for assessed receivers are presented in **Table 19**.

Table 19 Maximum Noise Level Assessment (Night) ¹							
		Trigger Level					
Rec -		- NPI MNTL	RNP Trigger Level				
Nec -	Waste Impact	COD Yell	Door Slam in		dBIAmax		
	waste impact		Waiting Bay				
		Reside	ential Receivers				
R01	61	47	40	55	65		
R02	61	47	42	55	65		
R03	48	46	44	55	65		
R04	40	37	41	55	65		

Note 1: Monday to Saturday; Night 10pm to 7am. On Sundays and Public Holidays Night 10pm to 8am.

The predicted maximum levels results show compliance with the maximum noise trigger levels for door slams in the waiting bay and yelling near the COD.

Maximum noise emissions levels from waste collection have the potential to be above the Maximum Noise Trigger Levels at several assessed receivers. Accordingly, in accordance with Section 2.5 of the NPI, a detailed sleep disturbance assessment has been undertaken.



7.2.1 Detailed Maximum Level Assessment

Section 5.2 of the NPI outlines the other factors that may be important in assessing the extent of impacts on sleep. These other factors include:

- how often high noise events will occur;
- the distribution of likely events across the night-time period and the existing ambient maximum events in the absence of the subject development;
- whether there are times of day when there is a clear change in the noise environment (such as during early-morning shoulder periods); and
- current scientific literature available at the time of the assessment regarding the impact of maximum noise level events at night.

Reviewing the proposed waste collection for the project site, they will occur once in a 24 hour period and are proposed to be undertaken during either the day, evening or night assessment periods. Therefore, the maximum occurrence of high noise events from either event is once per 24 hours, with the majority of collections to be undertaken during the day or evening periods, resulting in no sleep disturbance events at all.

Additionally, the NPI outlines that additional guidance on maximum noise level assessments may be sourced from the EPA NSW Road Noise Policy (RNP). Section 5.4 of the RNP outlines that a maximum internal noise level of 50-55dBA is unlikely to awaken people from sleep. Taking into account a 10dB loss for a partially open window, an external level of 65dBA is unlikely to awaken internal occupants.

It is noted that no receiver is predicted to experience noise levels above 65dBA LAmax sleep disturbance criteria from waste collection.

Accordingly, due to the low occurrence of these events occurring during the night period which are not predicted to be above the maximum level of 65dBA, the potential for sleep disturbance is considered negligible.



7.3 Construction Noise Assessment

 Table 20 presents the results of modelled construction noise emissions taking into account the additional

 10dB attenuation provided by standard mitigation measures. Predictions identify that emissions from

 construction would remain below the Construction NMLs at all the assessed receivers with the inclusion

 of standard mitigation measures.

Table 20 Construct	Table 20 Construction Noise Levels – All Receivers							
Receiver	Period ¹	Predicted Noise Level	Management Level	Compliant				
	T Chou	dB LAeq(15min)	dB LAeq(15min)	Compliant				
R01	Day	53	66	\checkmark				
R02	Day	54	66	\checkmark				
R03	Day	54	66	\checkmark				
R04	Day	50	66	\checkmark				
C01	Day	51	70	\checkmark				
C02	Day	53	70	\checkmark				
C03	Day	50	70	\checkmark				
C04	Day	56	70	\checkmark				
C05	Day	59	70	\checkmark				
C06	Day	53	70	\checkmark				
C07	Day	55	70	\checkmark				

Note 1: Refer to Table 4 for Standard Recommended Hours for Construction.



8 Discussion and Conclusion

Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd (MAC) has completed a Noise Assessment to quantify emissions from proposed McDonald's Operation (the operation) to be located at 37 Roseberry Street, Balgowlah, NSW.

The assessment has quantified potential operation emissions pertaining to customer generated noise, including light vehicles, truck deliveries and mechanical plant. The results of the Noise Assessment demonstrate that noise emissions from the operation would satisfy the relevant PNTLs at all assessed receivers for all assessment periods once noise controls for the operation are implemented (see **Section 6.1**):

- the project is constructed as per the site design and plans (as presented in Appendix B)
 which includes the barrier attenuation provided by the project buildings orientation;
- the mechanical AC plant is located on the plant deck of the operation which is surrounded by the roof parapet and extends a minimum of 100mm above level of the highest item of plant; and
- it is assumed there is a 50% reduction in onsite cars during the night period.

Furthermore, sleep disturbance is not anticipated, as emissions from maximum noise events (ie door slams and patrons shouting) are predicted to satisfy the NPIs maximum noise trigger levels for the night period.

Assessment of maximum noise level events associated with transient event noise emissions from waste collection may have the potential to be above the maximum noise trigger levels. However, a detailed maximum noise level assessment demonstrated that due to the low occurrence of these events occurring during the night period which are not predicted to be above the maximum level of 65dBA, the potential for sleep disturbance is considered negligible.

Modelled noise emissions from construction activities identify that predicted noise emissions may be above the applicable construction management levels at several assessed receivers. Accordingly, noise management measures are provided in this report to reduce potential impacts on surrounding receivers.

In summary, the Noise Assessment supports the Development Application for the operation incorporating the recommendations and controls outlined in this report.



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Appendix A – Glossary of Terms



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

Term	Description
1/3 Octave	Single octave bands divided into three parts
Octave	A division of the frequency range into bands, the upper frequency limit of each band being
	twice the lower frequency limit.
ABL	Assessment Background Level (ABL) is defined in the NPI as a single figure background
	level for each assessment period (day, evening and night). It is the tenth percentile of the
	measured L90 statistical noise levels.
Ambient Noise	The total noise associated with a given environment. Typically, a composite of sounds from al
	sources located both near and far where no particular sound is dominant.
A Weighting	A standard weighting of the audible frequencies designed to reflect the response of the
	human ear to sound.
Background Noise	The underlying level of noise present in the ambient noise, excluding the noise source under
	investigation, when extraneous noise is removed. This is usually represented by the LA90
	descriptor
dBA	Noise is measured in units called decibels (dB). There are several scales for describing
	noise, the most common being the 'A-weighted' scale. This attempts to closely approximate
	the frequency response of the human ear.
dB(Z), dB(L)	Decibels Z-weighted or decibels Linear (unweighted).
Extraneous Noise	Sound resulting from activities that are not typical of the area.
Hertz (Hz)	The measure of frequency of sound wave oscillations per second – 1 oscillation per second
	equals 1 hertz.
LA10	A sound level which is exceeded 10% of the time.
LA90	Commonly referred to as the background noise, this is the level exceeded 90% of the time.
LAeq	Represents the average noise energy or equivalent sound pressure level over a given period.
LAmax	The maximum sound pressure level received at the microphone during a measuring interval.
Masking	The phenomenon of one sound interfering with the perception of another sound.
	For example, the interference of traffic noise with use of a public telephone on a busy street.
RBL	The Rating Background Level (RBL) as defined in the NPI, is an overall single figure
	representing the background level for each assessment period over the whole monitoring
	period. The RBL, as defined is the median of ABL values over the whole monitoring period.
Sound Power Level	This is a measure of the total power radiated by a source in the form of sound and is given by
(Lw or SWL)	10.log10 (W/Wo). Where W is the sound power in watts to the reference level of 10^{-12} watts.
Sound pressure level	the level of sound pressure; as measured at a distance by a standard sound level meter.
(Lp or SPL)	This differs from Lw in that it is the sound level at a receiver position as opposed to the sound
	'intensity' of the source.



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

<i>,</i> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	· · · ·
Source	Typical Sound Pressure Level
Threshold of pain	140
Jet engine	130
Hydraulic hammer	120
Chainsaw	110
Industrial workshop	100
Lawnmower (operator position)	90
Heavy traffic (footpath)	80
Elevated speech	70
Typical conversation	60
Ambient suburban environment	40
Ambient rural environment	30
Bedroom (night with windows closed)	20
Threshold of hearing	0

Table A2 Common Noise Sources and Their Typical Sound Pressure Levels (SPL), dBA

Figure A1 – Human Perception of Sound





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Appendix B – Site Plans



PROPOSED McDONALD'S OPERATIONS AT: 37 ROSEBERRY STREET BALGOWLAH 2093 STAGE: DA SET

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS,

DA000	COVER SHEET
DA001	MASTER LEGENDS
DA002	SITE ANALYSIS - MACRO
DA003	SITE ANALYSIS DIAGRAMS
DA004	SITE PLAN - DEMOLISHED
DA005	SITE PLAN - PROPOSED
DA007	LANDSCAPING PLAN
DA008	SHADOW DIAGRAM - 9AM
DA009	SHADOW DIAGRAMS - NOON
DA010	SHADOW DIAGRAM - 3PM
DA011	SITE SIGNAGE PLAN
DA012	SIGNAGE DETAILS
DA013	SIGNAGE DETAILS
DA014	SIGNAGE DETAILS
DA015	COD UNIT SCOPE OF WORKS
DA016	COD UNIT DETAILS
DA101	FLOORPLAN
DA102	ROOF PLAN
DA200	EXTERNAL FINISHES SCHEDULE
DA201	ELEVATION - STREETSCAPE
DA202	EAST ELEVATION
DA203	WEST ELEVATION
DA204	SOUTH ELEVATION
DA205	NORTH ELEVATION
DA300	BUILDING SECTIONS X1. X2
DA1001	3D VIEW



LOCATION: 37 ROSEBERRY STREET BALGOWLAH 2093

NOT TO SCALE

McDONALDS BALGOWLAH - BIOMOD 380 DA ISSUE - DECEMBER 2024

Revisions				General Notes
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FOR DA APPROVAL

Drawing Number

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Scale Series As indicated @ A3 RIOMOD 38/

COVER SHEET

Project Number

2996

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

STANL	JARD ADDREVIA HUNS
ABS	AUTOMATED BEVERAGE SYSTEM
AF	APRON FLASHING
AP	ACCESS PANEL
APie	APPI F PIF WARMER
APS	AS PER SPECIFICATION
B	ROLLARD
BB	BUMP BAR
BC BCP	BRUSH CABINET
BCT	BARGE CAPPING BABY CHANGE TABLE
BD	BUNDY CLOCK
BG#	BOX GUTTER SIZE (W X H)
BGS	BOX GUTTER SUMP
BH	BROOM HOLDER
BIM	BLENDED ICE MACHINE
B.I	BUTT JOINT IN GLAZING
RI K	RLOCKWORK
BO	BAKERY OVEN
BUNS	BUN TROLLEY
BUSC CD	BACK UP STORAGE CABINET CASH DRAWER
CCTV	CLOSED CIRCUIT TV MONITOR OR CAMERA
CG	COFFEE GRINDER
CH	COAT HOOK
CHD 2	CUP HOLDER DISPENSER - 2 CUP
CHD 4	CUP HOLDER DISPENSER - 4 CUP
CHG	CHANNEL GUARD
CIF	CENTRE ISI AND ERIDGE
CLAM G3	CLAMSHELL GRUI
CM 1 CM 2	COFFEE MACHINE McCAFE COFFEE MACHINE
CMP	COMPUTER
CO2	CARBON DIOXIDE TANK
COND	McCAFE CONDIMENT TRAY
COS	CHECK/CONFIRM ON SITE
CP	PREFINISHED METAL CAPPING
CR	CRASH RAII
CRG	CORNER GUARD
CT	CERAMIC THE
CT W CTB	CONTACT TOASTER COFFEE AND TEA BREWER
D	DOOR
DCD	DECOR CONSULTANT'S DOCUMENTS
DDS	DETERGENT DISPENSER SYSTEM
DF 12	DISPLAY FRIDGE - 1200MM - ANGLED BACK
DP#	DOWNPIPE SIZE
DP+S#	DOWNPIPE & SPREADER SIZE
DTP #	DISPENSER: PAPER TOWEL TYPE #
DTTB DW	DRIVETHRU TIMER BASE STATION DISHWASHER
E	EMERGENCY LIGHT FITTING
FG	EAVES GUTTER
EMC	ELECTRICAL METERING CUBICLE
FX	EXHAUST GRILLE
FAC	FIRST AID CABINET
FR	FIRE BLANKET
FBS	FRY BAGGING STATION
FC	FIBRE CEMENT
FD FF1	FRY DISPENSER CO2 FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FF2	WET CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FG	FIXED GLAZING
FHR	FIRE HOSE REFI
FILETEM 4	HENNY PENNY PIE/EILET/CHICKEN STATION
FI H	FRY LID HOLDER
FRI	UNDER COUNTER MILK ERIDGE
FSR	FROZEN SPARKLING BEVERAGE DISPENSER
FUR	FURRING
FW ODD	FLOOR WASTE
GBD	GARBAGE BAG DISPENSER

- GI OVE DISPENSER GRABRAII
- GD GR

н	HELIUM DUTLET
HB	HAND BASIN
HC	HOSECOCK
HD	HAND DRYFR
HF	HELIUM TANK
HT T	HEAT TREAT
IC	ISOLATOR CHASE
ICE-8570	ICE STORAGE BIN
ICF i850	ICE MACHINE
IP	INSULATED PANEL
iT#	ITONA COMPUTER
I AM	AMINATE
I AM	ABEL PRINTER
MC	MECHANICAL CHASE
MCF	MdFLURRY BLENDER
MI	MIRROR
MF	MFAT FRFF7FR
MEC	METAL FLASHING / CAPPING
MFY	MADE FOR YOU LINE
M.I	MOVEMENT JOINT
MO	MICROWAVE OVEN
MS	MILD STEEL
MT	MUEEIN TOASTER TROLLEY
MMC	METAL WALL CLADDING
NOM	NOMINAI
OAT	OAT TABLE
OF	OVERFLASHING
OFP	OVERELOW PIPE
OFS#	OVERFLOW SPITTER SIZE (W X H)
OHF	OVERHEAD FREEZER
OR	OVEN COOLING RACK
P	PALLET 600X600
PC	PRESENTATION CART
PCS #	PEST CONTROL SYSTEM
PFC	POWER FACTOR CORRECTION SYSTEM
PH	PHONE
PPF	PPE HOLDER
PRFP	PREPARATION TABLE
PS:SHI	PASS THROUGH SHFLF
PT	PAINT FINISH
R	CASH REGISTER
RA	RETURN AIR DIEFUSER
RCD	REFRIGERATION CONTRACTOR'S DOCUMENTS
REF	REFER TO
BWT	RAIN WATER TANK
SA	SUPPLY AIR DIFFUSER
SAFE	SAFF
SBD	SWITCHBOARD
SC	SCANNER
SD SD	SOAP DISPENSER
SE	SOAKER FLASHING
SHI	SHELVING
SHIROX	SHELVING BOX HOLDER
SHR	SHOWER
SHS	SQUARE HOLLOW SECTION
SK 1	SINK TYPE 1
SK 2	SINK TYPE 2
SK 3	3-BOWL SINK
SK 4	SINK TYPE 4
SK 5	SINK TYPE 5 - ROOF
STN	RECONSTITUTED STONE
TGSI	TACTILE GROUND SURFACE INDICATOR
TP 1	TAPWARE TYPE 1 ACC
TP 2	TAPWARF TYPE 2
TPD	
LIPD .	TOILET PAPER DISPENSER - TORK TWIN MINI JUMBC
TR	

HELIUM OUTLET

н

STANDARD SYMBOLS AND TAGS

\bigwedge	DATUM POINT
\bullet	SET OUT POINT
D1i	DOOR TAG DOOR No WITHIN ROOM ROOM NUMBER
W1i	WINDOW TAG WINDOW No WITHIN ROOM ROOM NUMBER
WT 01	WALL TAG WALL TYPE No
CPBF 2700	CEILING TAG CEILING TYPE HEIGHT TO UNDERSIDE ABOVE FFL
PT 01	MATERIAL / FINISHES TAG MATERIAL ABBREVIATION MATERIAL TYPE CODE
(S1A)	SIGNAGE TAG SIGNAGE CODE
3	DDA DC OOR CIRILATION SPACE INDICATED THUS. ARROW INDICATES DIRECTION OF APPROACH

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SITE ANALYSIS PLAN - ENVIRONMENTAL

NOT TO SCALE



SITE ANALYSIS PLAN - SERVICES

Revisions			General Notes	Drawing Notes
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SITE ANALYSIS PLAN - ENVIRONMENTAL - SITE CIRCULATION

NOT TO SCALE

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SITE ANALYSIS LEGEND



OPPORTUNITIES

- SITE FEATURES ENHANCED VISIBILITY FROM TWO INTERSECTING STREETS, MAKING IT IDEAL FOR
- MCDONALD'S.
- CORNER SITES PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNIQUE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS THAT CAN ENHANCE THE BUILDING'S PRESENCE AND CREATE VISUAL INTEREST.
- OPPORTUNITY TO INTEGRATE EXISTING LANDSCAPING WITH NEW FACILITIES









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SPACE PLANNING

Project Number Drawing Number 37 ROSEBERRY STREET BALGOWLAH 2093 sydney@webberarchit 2996 DA007

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DEPENDING ON LOCATION WITHIN STE, ST SIGNAGE SHOULD BE SET A MINIMUM OF 2m ABOVE TOP OF KERB TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION TO OCCASIONAL PEDESTRIANS, OR TO REDUCE INTERFERENCE FROM PARKED VEHICLES. IF THIS DOESN'T APPLY, SIGNAGE HEIGHTS SHALL BE SET AS NOTED.

North

Revisions		General Notes	Drawing Notes
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Level 1, 426 Hunter Street Newcastle NSW 2300 newcastle@webberarchitects.com	Location	Drawing SIGNAGE DETA	# S	
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COD UNIT SCOPE OF WORKS (SPECIFIC TO A NEW STORE)

THE NOTES BELOW REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PARTIES: - BUILDER (OR THE BUILDER'S ELECTRICAL SUB-CONTRACTOR (E.S.C.)). - CERTIFIED DELPHI COD CONTRACTOR - SIGNAGE CONTRACTOR

WORKS BY BUILDER

1. PROVIDE CONDUITS OF NUMBER AND SIZES DESCRIBED BELOW, AND DRAW WIRES TO WEATHERPROOF JUNCTION BOXES WHERE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR DESCRIBED BELOW. ALL CONDUITS SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE REQUIRED DEPTH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT EDITION OF ASNZS3000 WIRING RULES. ALL CONDUIT PENETRATIONS TO BE SEALED.

2. THE DELPHI COD UNIT INSTALLATION DOCUMENTATION REQUIRES PROVISION OF FOUR CONDUITS AND DRAW WIRES RUNNING FROM THE STORE TO EACH COD UNIT: 1 X 32mm CONDUIT FOR 240V POWER, 1 X 25mm CONDUIT FOR DATA AND IMS, 1 X 32mm CONDUIT FOR AUDIO, AND ONE TO THE BASE OF CANOPY COLUMN NEAR MENU BOARDS AT EACH COD; 1 X 25mm CONDUIT FOR DATA AND LV POWER TO IP CAMERA.

3 CONDUITS SHALL TERMINATE THROUGH THE TOP OF THE COD UNIT FOOTING IN A CLUSTER AS DETAILED (REFER DETAIL STD0035), AND TERMINATE WITHIN THE SURFACE MOUNTED JUNCTION BOXES AT A LOCATION WHICH WILL BE REASONABLY ACCESSIBLE TO THE COD CONTRACTOR AT A LATER DATE.

4. GENERALLY CONDUITS RUNNING BACK TO THE STORE SHALL RISE TO SURFACE MOUNTED JUNCTION BOXES VIA CONDUITS WITHIN THE WALL CAVITY.

5. SURFACE MOUNTED CONDUITS TO WALLS (E.G. CORRAL WALLS) SHALL BE SECURELY CONCEALED WITHIN A COLORBOND FINISH TOP-HAT SECTION COVER WHERE APPLICABLE.

 GENERALLY ALLOW FOR AN INSPECTION ELBOW OR WEATHERPROOF JUNCTION BOX AT MAJOR CHANGES OF DIRECTION, OR AT INTERVALS OF FIVE BENDS/CORNERS.

7. BUILDER SHALL CONTACT THE SIGNAGE CONTRACTOR TO ARRANGE INSTALLATION OF NEW MENUBOARD AS NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS. PROVIDE 1 X 25mm DIA CONDUIT FOR POWER & 1 X 25mm DIA CONDUIT FOR DATA TO EACH NEW MENUBOARD LOCATION, AND ANY WEATHERPROOF JUNCTION BOXES REQUIRED BY THE SIGNAGE CONTRACTOR. INSTALL CABLE AND CONNECT POWER AT BOTH ENDS.

8. VEHICLE DETECTOR LOOPS SHALL BE PROVIDED WHERE INDICATED ON DRAWINGS. THE BUILDER SHALL SUPPLY AND INSTALL A 25mm DIA CONDUIT LOOPS CAST INTO THE PAVEMENT AS DETAILED.

9. THE BUILDER SHALL PROVIDE 1 X 25mm DIA CONDUIT ("L" SHAPED), RUNNING FROM THE COD UNIT TO THE VEHICLE DETECTOR LOOP, WITH A JUNCTION BOX BEHIND THE KERB.

10. PROVIDE A CONCRETE FOOTING FOR THE COD UNIT AND COD AWNING AS DETAILED ON THE DRAWINGS (LOCATING BOLTS SHALL BE CAST IN-SITU BY THE BUILDER).

11. THE BUILDER SHALL CONTACT THE COD CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE INSTALLATION OF THE COD UNIT AND SERVICES IS FULLY COORDINATED WITH THE BUILDING WORK.

12. PROVIDE PROTECTIVE BOLLARDS TO THE SHARED ZONE NEXT TO THE ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACE, COD UNITS AND THE AWNINGS (IF APPLICABLE), WHERE INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.

13. THE BUILDER SHALL CONSTRUCT TIMBER EDGE BOARDS AS REQUIRED ON PROJECT SPECIFIC DETAILS TO RETAIN GROUND ON SLOPING SITES.

Drawing Note

WORKS BY COD CONTRACTOR

1. SUPPLY AND INSTALL THE COD UNITS TO A LOCATION NOMINATED ON THE DRAWINGS.

2. RUN CABLES FOR POWER, DATA AND AUDIO THROUGH CONDUITS (PROVIDED BY E.S.C.) FROM THE COD UNITS TO THE STORE, AND CONNECT AT BOTH ENDS.

3. INSTALL CABLES TO THE AUDIO AND DATA CONDUITS AND RETICULATE WITHIN STORE AS REQUIRED TO CONNECT ALL APPLICABLE SYSTEMS.

4. INSTALL POWER TO THE COD POWER CONDUIT AND CONNECT TO A NEW DEDICATED SWITCHBOARD CIRCUIT.

5. THE COD CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING GOOD ANY PART OF THE BUILDING DAMAGED. RELOCATED OR OTHERWISE DISTURBED, AS A RESULT OF CABLE INSTALLATIONS, CONNECTIONS OR RETICULATION WITHIN THE BUILDING.

6. INSTALL THE CABLING FOR THE VEHICLE DETECTOR LOOP AND CONNECT AT BOTH ENDS, IN ALL CASES.

WORKS BY SIGNAGE CONTRACTOR

1. SUPPLY AND INSTALL MENUBOARDS AND CONNECT TO POWER CONDUIT BY BUILDER.

2. SUPPLY AND INSTALL AWNINGS OVER COD'S.

3. CONSTRUCT MENUBOARD FOOTINGS, UNLESS AN AWNING FOOTING HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE BUILDER WHICH MAKES PROVISION FOR THE MENUBOARDS. REFER TO PROJECT SPECIFIC DRAWINGS.

4. SUPPLY AND INSTALL "ORDER HERE" SIGNAGE. REFER DETAIL STD9010





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BASE PLATES

Date Chk DI work

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Series

BIOMOD 380

Drawing Number

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CODE	No.	AREA	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	COLOUR	IMAGE
-C	02	Main Building Walls	FIBRE CEMENT WEATHERTEX VERTICAL WEATHERBOARDS	WEATHERTEX	WAYWARD GREY PG1G8	
ИС	01	PARAPET CAPPING -	PREFINISHED METAL	COLORBOND	JASPER	
vic		ADJACENT TIMBER LOOK CLADDING (PLAYLAND)		COLONDOND		
мс	02	PARAPET CAPPING -	PREFINISHED METAL	COLORBOND	SURFMIST	
		AWNINGS	CAPPING / FLASHING			
МС	03	PARAPET CAPPING - MAIN BUILDING WALLS	P?REFIN3HED METAL CAPPING / FLASHING	COLORBOND	WOODLAND GREY	
МС	04	PARAPET CAPPING	PREFINISHED METAL CAPPING / FLASHING	COLORBOND	MANOR RED	
MWC	01	PLAYPLACE & PARAPETS	TIMBER LOOK ALUMINIUM CLADDING SYSTEM USING KNOTWOOD 200mm CLADDING PROFILE	KNOTWOOD	LIGHT OAK	
MWC	02	ROOF WELL (INTERNAL PARAPET LINING)	CUSTOM ORB CORRUGATED STEEL RIVET FIXED VERTICALLY TO FRAMES	LYSAGHT	ZINCALUME	

01	CORRAL BATTENS &			COLOUR	IMAGE
	ROOF ACCESS, ELEC. ROOM DOORS	POWDERCOAT FINISH	DULUX DURATEC ZEUS	LUNAR ECLIPSE SATIN (BLACK)	
02	ALUMINIUM WINDOWS & DOOR FRAMES. REFER NOTE 1.	POWDERCOAT FINISH	DULUX DURATEC ZEUS	LUNAR ECLIPSE SATIN (BLACK)	
01	FASCIAS (RIBBON)	PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION	DULUX	VIVID WHITE PW1H9	
02	MAIN BUILDING WALLS	PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION	DULUX	WAYWARD GREY PG1G8	
05	BLADE WALL & DRIVETHRU WINDOWS	PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION	DULUX	Hotlips PB 1F2	
01	DRIVETHRU WINDOW SILL & SURROUND	RECONSTITUTED STONE. REFER TO DECOR DOCUMENTS	REFER DECOR	REFER DECOR	
	2	DOOR FRAMES: REFER NOTE 1. 1 FASCIAS (RIBBON) 2 MAIN BUILDING WALLS 5 BLADE WALL & DRIVETHRU WINDOWS 1 DRIVETHRU WINDOW SILL	DOOR FRAMES. REFER NOTE 1. PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION 2 MAIN BUILDING WALLS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION 5 BLADE WALL & DRIVETHRU WINDOWS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION 5 BLADE WALL & DRIVETHRU WINDOWS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION 1 DRIVETHRU WINDOW SILL & SURROUND RECONSTITUTED STONE.	DOOR FRAMES. REFER NOTE 1. PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION DULUX 2 MAIN BUILDING WALLS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION DULUX 5 BLADE WALL & DRIVETHRU WINDOWS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION DULUX 5 BLADE WALL & DRIVETHRU WINDOWS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION DULUX 1 DRIVETHRU WINDOW SILL & SURROUND RECONSTITUTED STONE. REFER DECOR	DOOR FRAMES. REFER NOTE 1. (BLACK) 1 FASCIAS (RIBBON) PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION DULUX VIVID WHITE PW1H9 2 MAIN BUILDING WALLS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION DULUX WAYWARD GREY PG1G8 5 BLADE WALL & DRIVETHRU WINDOWS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION DULUX HOTLIPS PB1F2 5 BLADE WALL & DRIVETHRU WINDOWS PAINT FINISH. REFER SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PAINT TYPE & APPLICATION DULUX HOTLIPS PB1F2 1 DRIVETHRU WINDOW SILL & SURROUND RECONSTITUTED STONE. REFER TO DECOR REFER DECOR REFER DECOR

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1138 Willoughby Road Crows Nest NSW 2065	
sydney@webberarchitects.com	37 ROSEBERRY STREET BALGONILAH 2093
Nominated Architect Jon Webber AM MEW ARE No 6005 ABM 81 145 (og 198	

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113B Willoughby Road Crows Nest NSW 2065	
sydney/@webberarchitects.com	37 ROSEBERRY STREET BAI GOWLAH 2093
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113B Willoughby Road Crows Nest NSW 2065	
sydney@webberarchitects.com	37 ROSEBERRY STREET BALGONI AH 2093
Nominated Architect Jon Peobler AA MEVA ARE No 6005 ABN 83 145 502 198	

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Drawing 3D VIEW Project Number

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Appendix C – Noise Monitoring Charts and Assessment Background Levels Summary



Date		l Background N (LA90) dB ABL		Measured dB LAeq(period)					
	Day	Evening	Night	Day	Evening	Night			
Wednesday 16 October 2024		51	35		63	60			
Thursday 17 October 2024	56	50	39	65	64	61			
Friday 18 October 2024	57	51	40	66	64	65			
Saturday 19 October 2024	56	50	40	65	62	60			
Sunday 20 October 2024	55	48	40	67	63	60			
Monday 21 October 2024	59	48	38	66	63	60			
Tuesday 22 October 2024	56	50	40	65	62	59			
Wednesday 23 October 20242024	56	50	40	64	63	60			
Thursday 24 October 2024	58	52	39	65	64	61			
Friday 25 October 2024									
Location1 – RBL / Leq Overall	56	50	40	65	63	61			

Table C21 Background Noise Monitoring Summary – Location L1

Note 1: Assessment Background Level (ABL) - the single-figure background level representing each assessment period day, evening, and night as per NPI Fact Sheet A.

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





82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Wednesday 16 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Thursday 17 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Friday 18 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Saturday 19 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Sunday 20 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Monday 21 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Tuesday 22 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Wednesday 23 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Thursday 24 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)



82 Kenneth Road, Manly Vale NSW - Friday 25 October 2024



Wind Speed m/s (10m AGL)

Time (End of 15 Minute Sample Interval)

Appendix D – Determination of NPI Receiver Category



	Table D22 - Determination of NPI Residential Receiver Category																			
				Land	Use Zone		Typical Existing Background Noise Levels Table 2.3 NPI Rur			Rural Residential - an area with an acoustical environment that:			at: Suburban Residential - an area that has:			Urban Residential- an area with an acoustical environmen				
Location/		Measured RBL	RU1, RU2, RU4, R5, E4	RU5, RU6, R2, R3, R4, E2, E3	R1, R4, B1, B2, B4	Others Commercial,	RURAL Daytime <40 Eve <35	SUBURBAN Daytime <45 Eve <40	URBAN Daytime >45 Eve >40	iinated by natural	little or no road traffic noise	lly characterised by low ound noise levels.	nent patterns would be y sparse	affic with characteristically ttent traffic flows	i some limited commerce or y.	g ambient noise levels defined natural environment and activity.	inated by 'urban hum' or ial source noise	ough-traffic with teristically heavy and ious traffic flows during peak commercial districts or	lal districts y combination of the above	
Catchment	Period	dB LA90(period)	Rural	Suburban	Urban	Industrial	Eve <35 Night <30	Eve <40 Night <35	Eve >40 Night >35	is dom sounds	having	genera backgr	Settlen typicall	local tr intermit	or with industry	evening by the 1 human	is domi industri	has thre charact continu is near	industri has any	
	Day	56				✓			~										✓	
Location 1	Evening	50				\checkmark			~										\checkmark	
	Night	40				✓			✓										✓	

where urban hum means the aggregate sound of many unidentifiable, mostly traffic and/or industrial

related sound sources

	Assessment																	
Location	Rural	Suburban	Urban		Rural - RBL	Suburban - RBL	Urban - RBL	Rural - Description			Sub	ourban - Descrip	tion	Urban - Description				
Location 1	0	0	6		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3



Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd PO Box 678, Kotara NSW 2289 ABN: 36 602 225 132 Ph: +61 2 4920 1833 www.mulleracoustic.com

