

Ashton Coal

Monthly attended noise monitoring - January 2026

Prepared for Ashton Coal Operations Pty Ltd

February 2026

Ashton Coal

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Ashton Coal Operations Pty Ltd

E251266 RP1

February 2026

Version	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Comments
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2	4 February 2026	Isaac Hepworth	Robert Kirwan	Final

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) was engaged by Ashton Coal Operations Pty Ltd to conduct a monthly noise survey of operations at Ashton Coal Operations (Ashton Coal, the site) located at Glennies Creek Road, Camberwell NSW. The survey purpose was to quantify the acoustic environment and compare site noise levels against specified limits.

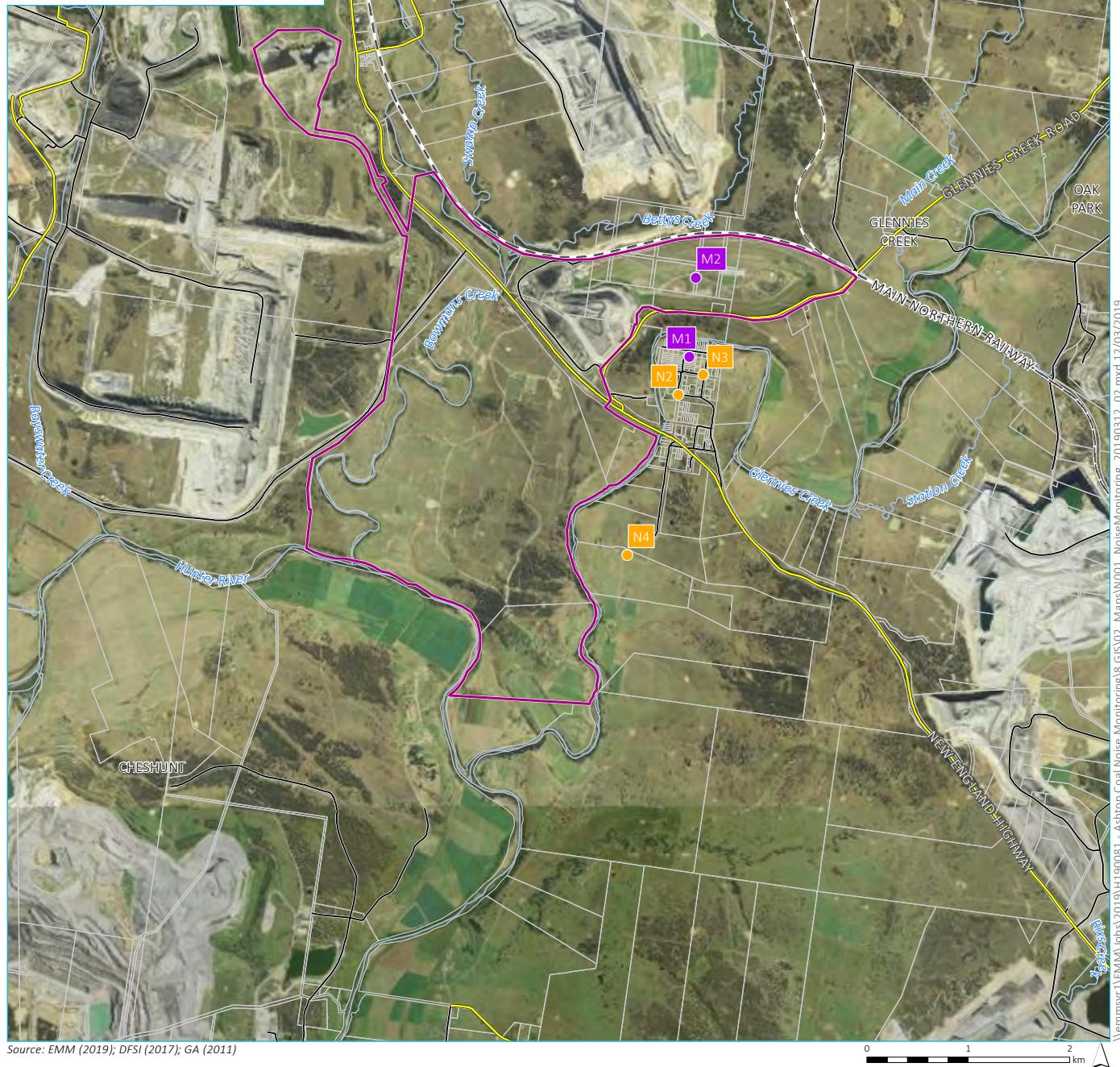
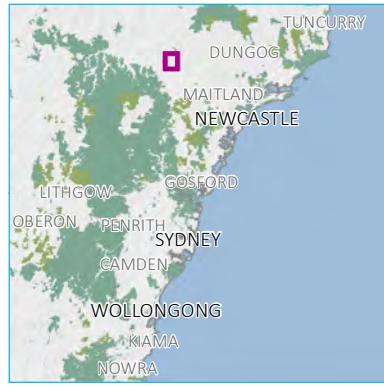
Attended environmental noise monitoring described in this report was done during the night period of Monday 26 January 2026 at three monitoring locations.

1.2 Attended monitoring locations

Site monitoring locations are detailed in Table 1.1 and shown on Figure 1.1. It should be noted that Figure 1.1 shows actual monitoring positions, not necessarily the location of residences.

Table 1.1 Attended noise monitoring locations

Location descriptor/ID	Description/address	Coordinates (GDA94 MGA Zone 56)	
		Easting	Northing
N2	Camberwell Village (west)	320297	6405670
N3	Camberwell Village (north-east)	320554	6405839
N4	South of New England Highway	319776	6404101



KEY

- Site boundary
- Rail line
- Noise monitoring location
- Main road
- Meteorological station
- Local road
- Watercourse/drainage line
- Cadastral boundary

Noise monitoring locations and
Ashton colliery boundary

Ashton Coal
Monthly attended noise monitoring
Figure 1.1

1.3 Terminology and abbreviations

Some definitions of terms and abbreviations which may be used in this report are provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Terminology and abbreviations

Term/descriptor	Definition
dB(A)	Noise level measurement units are decibels (dB). The “A” weighting scale is used to approximate how humans hear noise.
L_{Amax}	The maximum root mean squared A-weighted noise level over a time period.
L_{A1}	The A-weighted noise level which is exceeded for 1% of the time.
$L_{A1,1\text{ minute}}$	The A-weighted noise level which is exceeded for 1% of the specified time period of one minute.
L_{A10}	The A-weighted noise level which is exceeded for 10% of the time.
L_{Aeq}	The energy average A-weighted noise level.
L_{A50}	The A-weighted noise level which is exceeded for 50% of the time, and is also the median noise level during a measurement period.
L_{A90}	The A-weighted noise level exceeded for 90% of the time, also referred to as the “background” noise level and commonly used to derive noise limits.
L_{Amin}	The minimum A-weighted noise level over a time period.
L_{Ceq}	The energy average C-weighted noise energy during a measurement period. The “C” weighting scale is used to take into account low-frequency components of noise within the audibility range of humans.
SPL	Sound pressure level. Fluctuations in pressure are measured as 10 times a logarithmic scale, with the reference pressure being 20 micropascals.
Hertz (Hz)	The frequency of fluctuations in pressure, measured in cycles per second. Most sounds are a combination of many frequencies together.
AWS	Automatic weather station used to collect meteorological data, typically at an altitude of 10 metres (m).
VTG	The vertical temperature gradient in degrees Celsius per 100 m altitude.
Sigma-theta	The standard deviation of the horizontal wind direction over a period of time.
IA	Inaudible. When site noise is noted as IA then there was no site noise at the monitoring location.
NM	Not Measurable. If site noise is noted as NM, this means some noise was audible but could not be quantified.
Day	Monday–Saturday: 7:00 am to 6:00 pm, on Sundays and public holidays: 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.
Evening	Monday–Saturday: 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm, on Sundays and public holidays: 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm.
Night	Monday–Saturday: 10:00 pm to 7:00 am, on Sundays and public holidays: 10:00 pm to 8:00 am.
Temperature inversion	A meteorological condition where the atmospheric temperature increases with altitude.

Appendix A provides further information that gives an indication as to how an average person perceives changes in noise level, and examples of common noise levels.

2 Noise limits

2.1 Development consent

Ashton Coal noise limits are provided in Table 1, Condition 2 of Appendix 6 of the current development consent 309-11-2001-i (DC) dated 6 July 2022. Relevant sections of the DC are reproduced in Appendix B.1.

2.2 Environment protection licence

Ashton Coal noise limits are provided in Condition L4.1 of the current EPL 11879 (EPL) dated 20 August 2025. Relevant sections of the EPL are reproduced in Appendix B.2.

2.3 Noise management plan

The approved current NMP (dated April 2023) adopts three attended noise monitoring locations that are representative of residences outlined in the DC and EPL. Relevant sections of the NMP are reproduced in Appendix B.3.

2.4 Noise limits

Noise limits based on the NMP and consistent with the DC and EPL are as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Noise impact limits, dB

Location	Day $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Evening $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Night $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Night $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$
N2	38	38	36	46
N3	38	38	36	46
N4	38	38	36	46

2.5 Meteorological conditions

The DC and EPL specify the following meteorological conditions under which noise limits do not apply during:

- periods of rain or hail
- average wind speed at microphone height exceeds 5 metres per second (m/s)
- wind speeds are greater than 3 m/s at 10 m above ground level
- temperature inversion conditions are greater than 3°C/100 m.

2.6 Additional considerations

Monitoring and reporting have been done in accordance with the NSW EPA 'Noise Policy for Industry' (NPfI) issued in October 2017 and the 'Approved methods for the measurement and analysis of environmental noise in NSW' (Approved Methods) issued in January 2022.

3 Methodology

3.1 Overview

Attended environmental noise monitoring was done in general accordance with Australian Standard AS1055:2018 'Acoustics, Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise' and relevant EPA requirements.

Meteorological data was obtained from the Ashton Coal on-site weather station (AWS) which allowed the correlation of atmospheric parameters with measured noise levels.

3.2 Attended noise monitoring

Attended noise monitoring was done during the night period at each location. The duration of each measurement was 15 minutes. Atmospheric conditions (at microphone height) were measured at each monitoring location.

Measured sound levels from various sources were noted during each measurement, and particular attention was paid to the extent of site contribution (if any) to measured levels. At each monitoring location, the site-only $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ and L_{Amax} were measured directly or determined by other methods detailed in Section 7.1 of the NPfI.

The terms 'Inaudible' (IA) or 'Not Measurable' (NM) may be used in this report. When site noise is noted as IA, it was inaudible at the monitoring location. When site noise is noted as NM, this means it was audible but could not be quantified. All results noted as IA or NM in this report were due to one or more of the following:

- Site noise levels were very low, typically more than 10 dB below the measured background (L_{A90}), and unlikely to be noticed.
- Site noise levels were masked by more dominant sources that are characteristic of the environment (such as breeze in foliage or continuous road traffic noise) that cannot be eliminated by monitoring at an alternate or intermediate location.
- It was not feasible or reasonable to employ methods, such as to move closer and back calculate. Cases may include rough terrain preventing closer measurement, addition/removal of significant source to receiver shielding caused by moving closer, and meteorological conditions where back calculation may not be accurate.

If exact noise levels from site could not be established due to masking by other noise sources in a similar frequency range but were determined to be at least 5 dB lower than relevant limits, then a maximum estimate may be provided. This is expressed as a 'less than' quantity, such as <20 dB or <30 dB.

For this assessment, the measured L_{Amax} has been used as a conservative estimate of $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$. The EPA accepts sleep disturbance analysis based on either the $L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$ or L_{Amax} metrics, with the L_{Amax} representing a more conservative assessment of site noise emissions.

3.3 Meteorological data

As per EPL Condition L4.4, this assessment determined stability categories for the attended monitoring period using the direct measurement method as per Fact Sheet D of the Noise Policy for Industry (2017).

The temperature lapse rate was calculated using data from two weather stations; Sentinex Unit 41 weather station (M1) located in Camberwell Village and Ashton Coal ‘repeater’ weather station (M2 – the site AWS) located in the north-eastern open cut area as shown in Figure 1.1. This was calculated for each 15 minute measurement using the following formula:

$$\text{Temperature lapse rate} = (\Delta T) \times (100/(\Delta H))$$

Where:

- ΔT = temperature measured at M2 (at 10 m above local ground level) minus temperature measured at M1 (at 10 m above local ground level).
- ΔH = the vertical height difference between M2 and M1 (equal to 73 m).

3.4 Modifying factors

All measurements were evaluated for potential modifying factors in accordance with the NPfI. If applicable, modifying factor penalties have been reported and added to the measured site only L_{Aeq} noise levels.

Low-frequency modifying factor penalties have only been applied to site-only L_{Aeq} if the site was the only contributing low-frequency noise source. Specific methodology for assessment of each modifying factor is outlined in Fact Sheet C of the NPfI.

3.5 Instrumentation and personnel

Attended noise monitoring was conducted by Isaac Hepworth. Qualifications, experience, and/or demonstration of competence is in accordance with the EPA’s Approved methods and supportive documentation is available upon request.

Equipment used to measure environmental noise levels is detailed in Table 3.1. Calibration certificates are provided in Appendix C.

Table 3.1 Attended noise monitoring equipment

Item	Serial number	Calibration due date	Relevant standard
Rion NA-28 sound level meter	00370304	05/11/2026	IEC 61672-1:2002
Pulsar 105 calibrator	96080	04/02/2026	IEC 60942:2017

4 Results

4.1 Total measured noise levels and atmospheric conditions

Overall (all sources) noise levels measured at each location during attended measurements are provided in Table 4.1. Discussion as to the sources responsible for measured levels is provided in Chapter 5 of this report.

Table 4.1 Total measured noise levels, dB – January 2026¹

Location	Start date	Time	L _{Amax}	L _{A1}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A50}	L _{A90}	L _{Amin}
N4	26/01/2026	22:00	79	67	49	54	40	34	29
N3	26/01/2026	22:25	54	49	48	43	39	35	33
N2	26/01/2026	22:45	53	48	43	39	35	31	28

Notes: 1. Levels in this table are not necessarily the result of activity at the site.

Atmospheric condition data measured by the operator during each measurement using a hand-held weather meter is shown in Table 4.2. The wind speed, direction and temperature were measured at approximately 1.5 m above ground. Attended noise monitoring is not done during rain, hail, or wind speeds above 5 m/s at microphone height.

Table 4.2 Atmospheric conditions measured at microphone height – January 2026

Location	Date	Time	Temperature °C	Wind speed m/s	Wind direction ° Magnetic north ¹	Cloud cover 1/8s
N4	26/01/2026	22:00	23.6	4.8	110	8
N3	26/01/2026	22:25	22.8	2.5	130	8
N2	26/01/2026	22:45	24.4	1.0	70	8

Note: 1. Degrees magnetic north, “-” indicates calm conditions.

4.1.1 Modifying factors

There were no modifying factors, as defined in the NPfI, applicable during the survey.

4.1.2 Monitoring results

Table 4.3 provides site noise levels in the absence of other sources, where possible, and includes weather data from the site AWS. Limits are applicable if weather conditions were within specified parameters during each measurement.

Table 4.3 Site noise levels and limits – January 2026

Location	Start Date	Time	Wind		Stability Class	VTG °C/100m	Limits apply? ¹	Limit, dB		Site level, dB ²		Exceedance, dB	
			Speed m/s	Direction ³				$L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	$L_{A1,1\text{minute}}$	$L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	L_{Amax}	$L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	L_{Amax}
N4	26/01/2026	22:00	3.2	101	D	-1.5	No	36	46	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
N3	26/01/2026	22:25	3.5	90	D	-1.5	No	36	46	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
N2	26/01/2026	22:45	3.0	93	D	-1.5	Yes	36	46	IA	IA	Nil	Nil

Notes:

1. Noise emission limits are applicable if weather conditions were within parameters specified in Section 2.5. N/A in exceedance column indicates that limits were not applicable due to weather conditions.
2. Site-only $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$ includes modifying factor penalties if applicable.
3. Degrees magnetic north, “-” indicates calm conditions.
4. IA in the site level column means that the site was deemed inaudible at that location.
5. NM (not measurable) in the site level column means that the site noise was audible and satisfied the relevant limits but could not be quantified.

5 Discussion

5.1 Noted noise sources

During attended monitoring, the time variations (temporal characteristics) of noise sources are considered in each measurement via statistical descriptors. From these observations, summaries have been derived for the location and provided in this chapter. Statistical 1/3 octave-band analysis of environmental noise was undertaken, and the following figures display frequency ranges of various noise sources at each location for L_{A1} , L_{A10} , L_{Aeq} , L_{A50} , and L_{A90} descriptors. These figures also provide, graphically, statistical information for these noise levels.

An example is provided as Figure 5.1, where frogs and insects are seen to be generating noise at frequencies above 1000 Hz, while industrial noise is observed at frequencies less than 1,000 Hz.

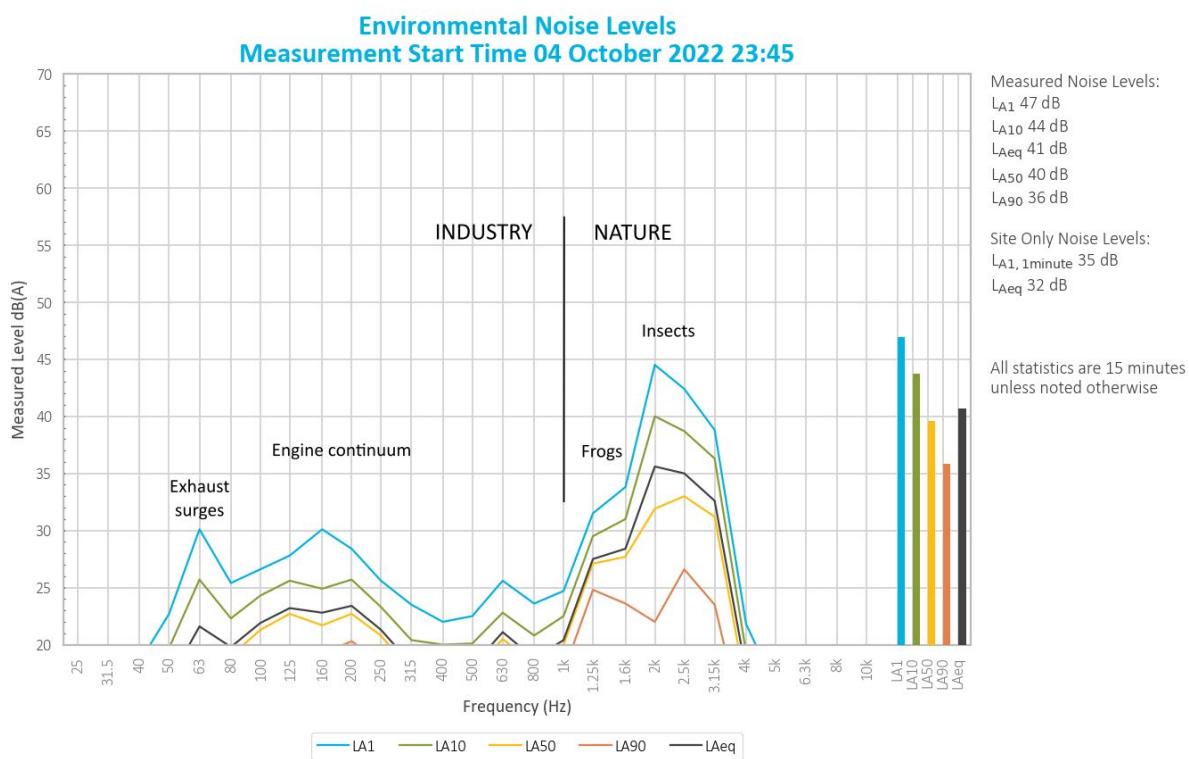


Figure 5.1 Example graph

5.2 N2 – Camberwell Village (west)

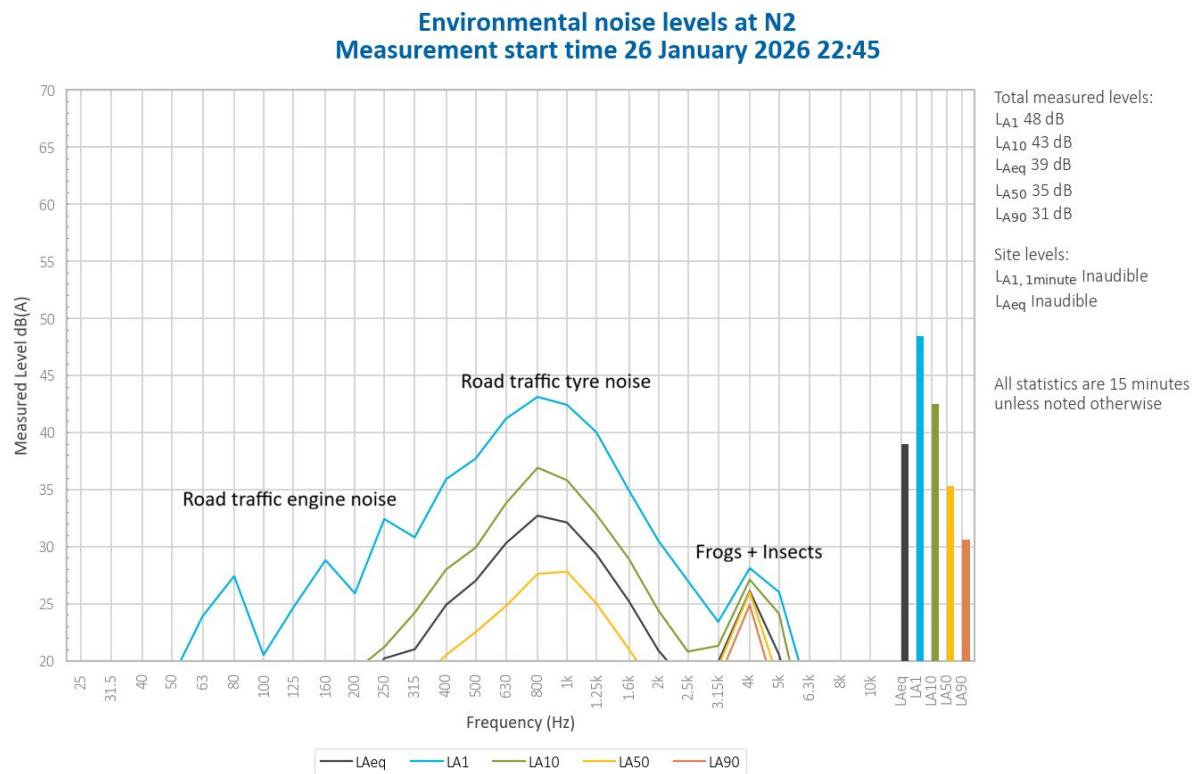


Figure 5.2 Environmental noise levels - N2, Camberwell Village (West)

Ashton Coal was inaudible throughout the measurement.

Road traffic, frogs and insects were responsible for total measured levels.

Noise from breeze in foliage was also noted.

5.2.1 Cumulative mining noise at N2

Ashton Coal was inaudible and, therefore, did not contribute to any mining noise at this location. A graph of the total noise levels measured in the one-third octave frequency bands is shown in Figure 5.2.

5.3 N3 – Camberwell Village (north-east)

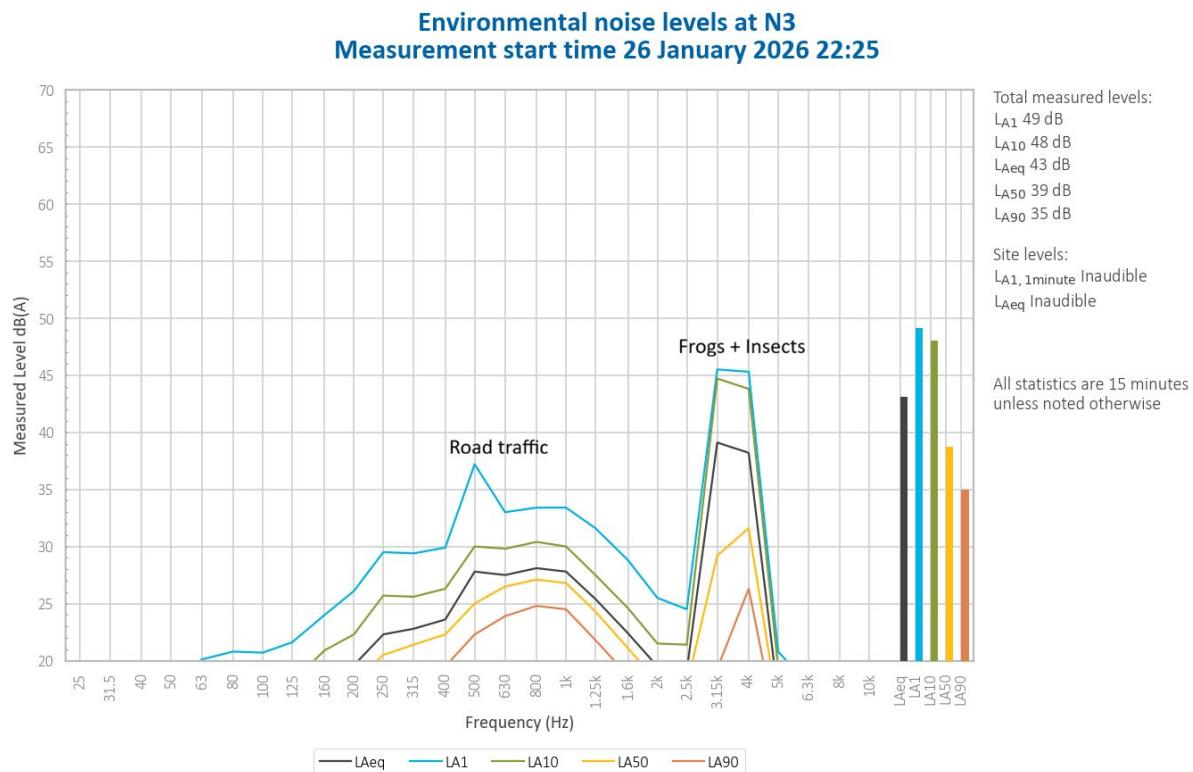


Figure 5.3 Environmental noise levels – N3, Camberwell Village (North-East)

Ashton Coal was inaudible throughout the measurement.

Road traffic, frogs and insects were responsible for total measured levels.

Noise from trains and breeze in foliage was also noted.

5.3.1 Cumulative mining noise at N3

Ashton Coal was inaudible and, therefore, did not contribute to any mining noise at this location. A graph of the total noise levels measured in the one-third octave frequency bands is shown in Figure 5.3.

5.4 N4 – South of New England Highway

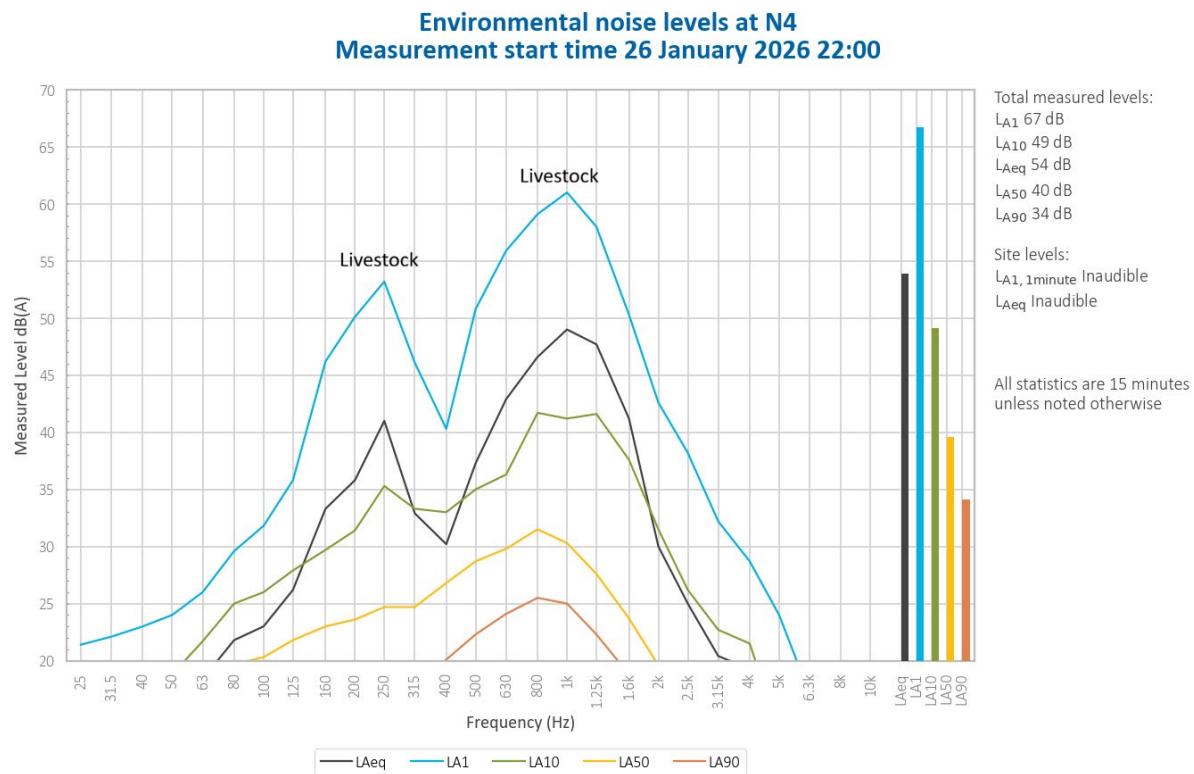


Figure 5.4 Environmental noise levels – N4, South of New England Highway

Ashton Coal was inaudible throughout the measurement.

Livestock were primarily responsible for total measured levels.

Noise from frogs, insects, road traffic and breeze in foliage was also noted.

5.4.1 Cumulative mining noise at N4

Ashton Coal was inaudible and, therefore, did not contribute to any mining noise at this location. A graph of the total noise levels measured in the one-third octave frequency bands is shown in Figure 5.4.

6 Summary

EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) was engaged by Ashton Coal Operations Pty Ltd to conduct a monthly noise survey of operations at Ashton Coal. The survey purpose was to quantify the acoustic environment and compare site noise levels against specified noise limits.

Attended environmental noise monitoring described in this report was done during the night period of Monday 26 January 2026 at three monitoring locations as per the approved NMP.

Noise from the site complied with relevant limits at all monitoring locations during the January 2026 survey.

Appendix A

Noise perception and examples

A.1 Noise levels

Table A.1 gives an indication as to how an average person perceives changes in noise level. Examples of common noise levels are provided in Figure A.1.

Table A.1 Perceived change in noise

Change in sound pressure level (dB)	Perceived change in noise
up to 2	Not perceptible
3	Just perceptible
5	Noticeable difference
10	Twice (or half) as loud
15	Large change
20	Four times (or a quarter) as loud

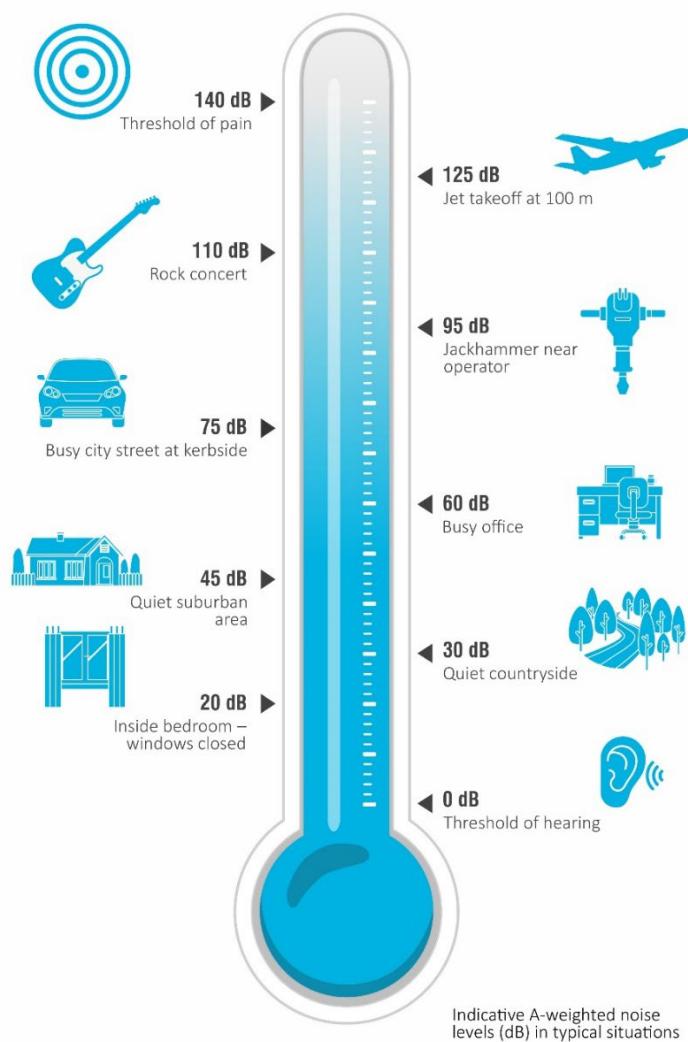


Figure A.1 Common noise levels

Appendix B

Regulator documents

B.1 Development consent

APPENDIX 6

ALTERNATE NOISE CONDITIONS

NOISE

Application

1. Conditions 2 to 3 below have effect during times when open cut mining operations are not being undertaken at the Ashton Mine Complex, in the opinion of the [Planning](#) Secretary.

Noise Criteria

2. Except for the noise-affected land in Table 1 of Schedule 3, the Applicant must ensure that the noise generated by the development does not exceed the criteria in Table 1 at any residence on privately-owned land or on more than 25 per cent of any privately-owned land.

Table 1: Noise Criteria dB(A)

Receiver No.	Receiver	Day ($L_{Aeq\ (15min)}$)	Evening ($L_{Aeq\ (15min)}$)	Night ($L_{Aeq\ (15min)}$)	Night ($L_{A1\ (1\ min)}$)
-	All privately-owned land	38	38	36	46

Noise generated by the development is to be measured in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy*. Appendix 8 sets out the requirements for evaluating compliance with these criteria.

However, these noise criteria do not apply if the Applicant has an agreement with the relevant owner/s of the residence/land to generate higher noise levels, and the Applicant has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.

Additional Noise Mitigation Measures

3. Upon receiving a written request from the owner of any residence on any privately-owned land where subsequent operational noise monitoring shows the noise generated by the development exceeds the noise limits in Table 2, the Applicant must implement additional reasonable and feasible noise mitigation measures (such as double glazing, insulation, and/or air conditioning) at the residence in consultation with the owner.

If within 3 months of receiving this request from the landowner, the Applicant and the landowner cannot agree on the measures to be implemented, or there is a dispute about the implementation of these measures, then either party may refer the matter to the [Planning](#) Secretary for resolution.

Table 2: Additional Noise Mitigation Criteria dB(A) $L_{Aeq\ (15min)}$

Receiver No.	Receiver	Day ($L_{Aeq\ (15min)}$)	Evening ($L_{Aeq\ (15min)}$)	Night ($L_{Aeq\ (15min)}$)
-	All privately-owned land	38	38	38

Notes:

- Noise generated by the development is to be measured in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *NSW Industrial Noise Policy*. Appendix 8 sets out the requirements for evaluating compliance with these criteria.
- For this condition to apply, the exceedance of the criteria must be systemic.

APPENDIX 8

NOISE COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

Compliance Monitoring

1. Attended monitoring is to be used to evaluate compliance with the relevant conditions of this approval.
2. Data collected for the purposes of determining compliance with the relevant conditions of this approval is to be excluded under the following meteorological conditions:
 - a) during periods of rain or hail;
 - b) average wind speed at microphone height exceeds 5 m/s;
 - c) wind speeds greater than 3 m/s measures at 10 m above ground level; and
 - d) temperature inversion conditions greater than 3°C/100m.
3. Unless otherwise agreed with the [Planning](#) Secretary, this monitoring is to be carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements relating for reviewing performance set out in the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (as amended from time to time), in particular the requirements relating to:
 - a) monitoring locations for the collection of representative noise data;
 - b) equipment used to collect noise data, and conformity with Australian Standards relevant to such equipment; and
 - c) modifications to noise data collected, including for the exclusion of extraneous noise and/or penalties for modifying factors apart from adjustments for duration.
4. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Industrial Noise Policy and the requirements set out in this Appendix, the Appendix prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Determination of Meteorological Conditions

5. Except for wind speed at microphone height, the data to be used for determining meteorological conditions [must](#) be that recorded by the meteorological station located in the vicinity of the site (as required by condition 18 of Schedule 3).

B.2 Environmental protection licence

Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 11879

31	Groundwater monitoring	Monitoring mid-gradient of Upper Liddell coal seam, marked and shown as "WML183" on the Plan.
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P1.4 The following points referred to in the table below are identified in this licence for the purposes of weather and/or noise monitoring and/or setting limits for the emission of noise from the premises.

Noise/Weather

EPA identification no.	Type of monitoring point	Location description
12	Meteorological Station – to determine meteorological conditions for noise monitoring	Meteorological monitoring, marked and shown "Repeater - Meteorological Station" on the Plan.
13	Noise monitoring	Noise monitor, marked and shown "N3" on the Plan.
14	Noise monitoring	Noise monitor, marked and shown "N2" on the Plan.
15	Noise monitoring	Noise monitor, marked and shown "N4" on the Plan.
32	Meteorological Station – to determine meteorological conditions for noise monitoring	Meteorological Station, marked and shown as "M1" on the Plan.

P1.5 For the purposes of conditions P1.1 to P1.4 and L4.1; the "Plan" refers to the Plan titled "Ashton Underground Mine Environment Protection Licence 11879 Premises Boundary", Drawing No. A-1005_Mon, Revision No. 2025, dated 29 May 2025 (EPA ref. DOC25/503163).

The datum for grid references in the Plan is the Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94), MGA Zone 56.

3 Limit Conditions

L1 Pollution of waters

L1.1 Except as may be expressly provided in any other condition of this licence, the licensee must comply with section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

L2 Concentration limits

L2.1 Flares must be operated by the licensee such that there is no visible emission other than for a total period of no more than 5 minutes in any 2 hours, except for heat haze.

L3 Waste

L3.1 The licensee must not cause, permit or allow any waste to be received at the premises unless specified in this licence.

Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 11879

L3.2 The licensee must not dispose of waste on the premises unless authorised by a condition of this Licence.

L4 Noise limits

L4.1 Noise from the premises must not exceed the noise limits specified in the table below.

Residences referenced in this table are from the consent DA 309-11-2001-i and the Plan.

Location	Day LAeq(15 minute)	Evening LAeq(15 minute)	Night LAeq(15 minute)	Night LAeq(1 minute)
EPA Point 13	38	38	36	46
EPA Point 14	38	38	36	46
EPA Point 15	38	38	36	46
All other privately owned residences	38	38	36	46

L4.2 For the purpose of condition L4.1:

- a) Day is defined as the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday and 8am to 6pm Sundays and Public Holidays,
- b) Evening is defined as the period from 6pm to 10pm, and
- c) Night is defined as the period from 10pm to 7am Monday to Saturday and 10pm to 8am Sundays and Public Holidays

L4.3 The noise emission limits identified in condition L4.1 apply under the following meteorological conditions:

- a) wind speeds up to 3m/s at 10m above ground level; and
- b) temperature inversion conditions up to 3 degrees C/100m.

L4.4 For the purposes of condition L4.1:

- a) Data recorded by the closest and most representative meteorological station installed on the premises at Point 12 must be used to determine meteorological conditions; and
- b) Temperature inversion conditions (stability category) are to be determined by the methods referred to in Fact Sheet D of the Noise Policy for Industry (2017) using Points 12 and 32.

4 Operating Conditions

O1 Activities must be carried out in a competent manner

O1.1 Licensed activities must be carried out in a competent manner.

This includes:

- a) the processing, handling, movement and storage of materials and substances used to carry out the activity; and
- b) the treatment, storage, processing, reprocessing, transport and disposal of waste generated by the activity.

B.3 Noise management plan

Relevant parts of the DA have been reproduced in Appendix A along with reference to where they have been addressed in this document.

4.2 Applicable Criteria

Noise criteria for the ACP are divided into three categories:

- Impact assessment criteria;
- Additional noise mitigation criteria; and
- Cumulative noise acquisition criteria.

The RUM must adhere to a single set of noise criteria relating to noise generated by the RUM development.

4.2.1 Impact Assessment Criteria

In accordance with Condition 2, Appendix 6 of the Ashton DA and Condition L4.1 of EPL 11879, noise generated by the development within the ACP must not exceed the limits specified in **Table 3** at any privately-owned land or on more than 25 per cent of any privately-owned land. The noise limits are provided in decibels (dB).

Table 3: Ashton Noise Impact Criteria dB(A)

Location	Day	Evening	Night	
	LAeq (15 minute)	LAeq (15 minute)	LAeq (15 minute)	LA1 (1 minute)
Any residence not owned by the Applicant or not subject to an agreement between the Applicant and the residence owner as to an alternate noise limit.	38	38	36	46

In accordance with Condition 12, Schedule 3 of the RUM DA, noise generated by development in the ACOL-operated RUM must not exceed the limits specified in **Table 4** at any residence on privately-owned land or on more than 25 per cent of any privately-owned land.

Table 4 RUM Noise Impact Criteria dB(A)

Location	Day	Evening	Night	
	LAeq (15 minute)	LAeq (15 minute)	LAeq (15 minute)	LA1 (1 minute)
Any residence not owned by the Applicant or not subject to an agreement between the Applicant and the residence owner as to an alternate noise limit.	35	35	35	45

4.2.2 Additional Noise Mitigation Criteria

If noise emissions generated by the ACP exceed the criteria displayed in **Table 5** at any residence on privately-owned land, then, upon receiving a written request from the landowner, ACOL will implement additional reasonable and feasible noise mitigation measures (such as double glazing, insulation and/or air conditioning) at the residence in consultation with the owner.

APPROVED DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED

Title: Plan- Ashton Coal Operations Noise Management Plan

Document ID: ACO-ENVI-5016

Owner: Phil Brown

Last Review:

Next Review: 17/05/2026

Revision Number: 4

Table 5 Additional Noise Mitigation Criteria dB(A)*

Location	Day	Evening	Night
	LAeq (15 minute)	LAeq (15 minute)	LAeq (15 minute)
Any residence not owned by the Applicant or not subject to an agreement between the Applicant and the residence owner as to an alternate noise limit.	38	38	38

* Exceedance of the criteria must be systemic.

4.2.3 Cumulative Noise Acquisition Criteria

If noise emissions generated by the ACP, and other mines exceed the criteria in **Table 6** at any residence on privately-owned land or on more than 25 per cent of any privately-owned land (except for noise affected residential receivers in Condition 1, Schedule 3 of the Ashton DA) then, upon receiving a written request for acquisition from the landowner, ACOL together with the relevant mines, will acquire the land in accordance with the Acquisition Process (as defined in Conditions 7 and 8, Schedule 4 of the Ashton DA).

Table 6 Cumulative Noise Acquisition Criteria dB(A)

Location	Day	Evening	Night
	LAeq (period)	LAeq (period)	LAeq (period)
Camberwell Village	60	50	45
All other privately-owned land	55	50	45

4.3 Existing Environment

The ACP is located in the Hunter Valley region of New South Wales and is bound by the Main Northern Railway to the north, Hunter River to the south and Glennies Creek to the east with the New England Highway dividing the open cut from the underground mining areas.

Other mining operations in the area include the Ravensworth Complex, the Mount Owen Complex, Rix's Creek Open Cut, Integra Underground and Hunter Valley Operations.

The closest sensitive receivers are located in Camberwell. There are currently 13 private landholdings in the local area, 11 of these have an occupied residence.

Ambient noise levels within the village of Camberwell are influenced by the New England Highway to the south, the railway line to the northeast and surrounding mining operations. Attended noise monitoring has confirmed that the major contributing noise source is usually the New England Highway. Noise from ACP has been noted at times in Camberwell Village, historical reports show this has been infrequent and at relatively low levels.

Based on the historical meteorological data collected by ACOL's M2 (repeater) weather station the most common winds in winter are from the west-northwest and the east-southeast in summer. Prevailing winds act to enhance noise from surrounding noise sources (road, rail and mining).

APPROVED DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED

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Document ID: ACO-ENVI-5016	Owner: Phil Brown
Last Review:	Next Review: 17/05/2026

Appendix C

Calibration certificates

C.1 Calibration Certificates

**CERTIFICATE OF
CALIBRATION**

CERTIFICATE NO: SLM51832

EQUIPMENT TESTED: Sound Level Meter

Manufacturer:	Rion	Serial No:	00370304
Type No:	NA-28	Serial No:	10421
Mic. Type:	UC-59	Serial No:	60313
Pre-Amp. Type:	NH-23		
Filter Type:	1/3 Octave	Test No:	F051834
Owner:	EMM Consulting Suite 01, 20 Chandos St St Leonards NSW 2065		

Tests Performed: IEC 61672-3:2013 & IEC 61260-3:2016

Comments: All Test passed for Class 1. (See overleaf for details)

CONDITIONS OF TEST:

Ambient Pressure	993 hPa ± 1 hPa	Date of Receipt:	05/11/2024
Temperature	24 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$	Date of Calibration:	08/11/2024
Relative Humidity	47 % $\pm 5\%$	Date of Issue:	08/11/2024

Acu-Vib Test Procedure: AVP10 (SLM) & AVP06 (Filters)

CHECKED BY: *[Signature]* **AUTHORISED
SIGNATURE:** *[Signature]*
Bruce Meldrum

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Calibration
Results of the tests, calibration and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to SI units through reference equipment that has been calibrated by the Australian National Measurement Institute or other NATA accredited laboratories demonstrating traceability.

This report applies only to the item identified in the report and may not be reproduced in part.
The uncertainties quoted are calculated in accordance with the methods of the ISO Guide to the Uncertainty of Measurement and quoted at a coverage factor of 2 with a confidence interval of approximately 95%.

Acu-Vib Electronics
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Head Office & Calibration Laboratory
Unit 14, 22 Hudson Avenue, Castle Hill NSW 2154
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Page 1 of 2 Calibration Certificate
AVCERT10.14 Rev.2.0 14/04/2021

NATA
WORLD RECOGNISED
ACCREDITATION
Accredited Laboratory
No. 9262
Acoustic and Vibration
Measurements

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

CERTIFICATE NO: **C53022**

EQUIPMENT TESTED : Acoustic Calibrator

Manufacturer: Pulsar

Type No: 105 **Serial No:** 96080

Class: 1

Owner: EMM Consulting

Level 1, 175 Scott Street
Newcastle, NSW 2300

Tests Performed: Measured Output Pressure level, Frequency & Distortion
See Details and Class Tolerance overleaf.

Comments:

CONDITION OF TEST:

Ambient Pressure 1008 hPa ± 1 hPa

Date of Receipt : 27/02/2025

Temperature 24 $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$

Date of Calibration : 04/03/2025

Relative Humidity 52 % $\pm 5\%$

Date of Issue : 04/03/2025

Acu-Vib Test AVP02 (Calibrators)

Procedure: Test Method: AS IEC 60942 - 2017

CHECKED BY: *JKB*

**AUTHORISED
SIGNATURE:** *Hein Soe*

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Calibration

Results of the tests, calibration and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to SI units through reference equipment that has been calibrated by the Australian National Measurement Institute or other NATA accredited laboratories demonstrating traceability.

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No. 9262
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