# Noise Assessment

Proposed Modification to Approved Car Wash Facility

206 High Street

Maitland, NSW

Prepared For: Brown Commercial Building Pty Ltd

August 2025

MAC252398-01RP1



mulleracoustic.com

### Document Information

## Noise Assessment

Proposed Modification to Approved Car Wash Facility

206 High Street

Maitland, NSW

Prepared for: Brown Commercial Building Pty Ltd

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#### DISCLAIMER

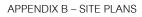
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#### 1 Introduction

Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd (MAC) has been commissioned by Brown Commercial Building Pty Ltd to prepare a Noise Assessment (NA) to quantify emissions from the proposed modification to the approved car wash facility (the 'project') to be located at 206 High Street, Maitland, NSW.

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

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

- NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA), Noise Policy for Industry (NPI) 2017;
- Australian Standard AS 1055:2018 Acoustics Description and measurement of environmental noise - General Procedures;
- International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 9613-1:1993 (ISO9613:1) Acoustics Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors Part 1: Calculation of the Absorption of Sound by the Atmosphere; and
- International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 9613-2:1996 (ISO9613:2) Acoustics Attenuation of Sound during Propagation Outdoors Part 2: General Method of Calculation.

A glossary of terms, definitions and abbreviations used in this report is provided in  $\mbox{\bf Appendix}\,\mbox{\bf A}.$ 





### 2 Project Description

#### 2.1 Background

The project is to be located at 206 High Street, Maitland, NSW, which is within in a MU1, mixed used zoned area.

The site is bound to the south west by High Street, and to the north by the Maitland Regional Athletics Centre access road. A commercial receiver is located to the south of the project site. The nearest residential receivers to the site, shop top housing, are located further to the south across High Street.

The approved car wash facility includes two self-wash bays, two auto wash bays, plant room at the rear of the site and associated car parking.

The project proposes the modification to the approved site to include a dual vacuum bay in the southern t corner and a dog wash bay along the eastern boundary. The approved hours of the project are 7am to 10pm. The approved hours are not proposed to change as part of the modification.

#### 2.2 Receiver Review

A review of residential and non-residential receivers in proximity to the project 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 project.

Table 1 Rece	Table 1 Receiver Locations			
Receiver	Description	Receiver Height -	Coordinates (/MGA56)	
	ceiver Description	Neceiver Height	Easting	Northing
R01	Residential	4.5/7.5m	365340	6376658
R02	Residential	1.5/4.5m	365352	6376647
C01	Commercial	1.5m	365319	6376677
C02	Commercial	1.5m	365324	6376674
C03	Commercial	1.5m	365339	6376660
C04	Commercial	1.5/4.5m	365365	6376658



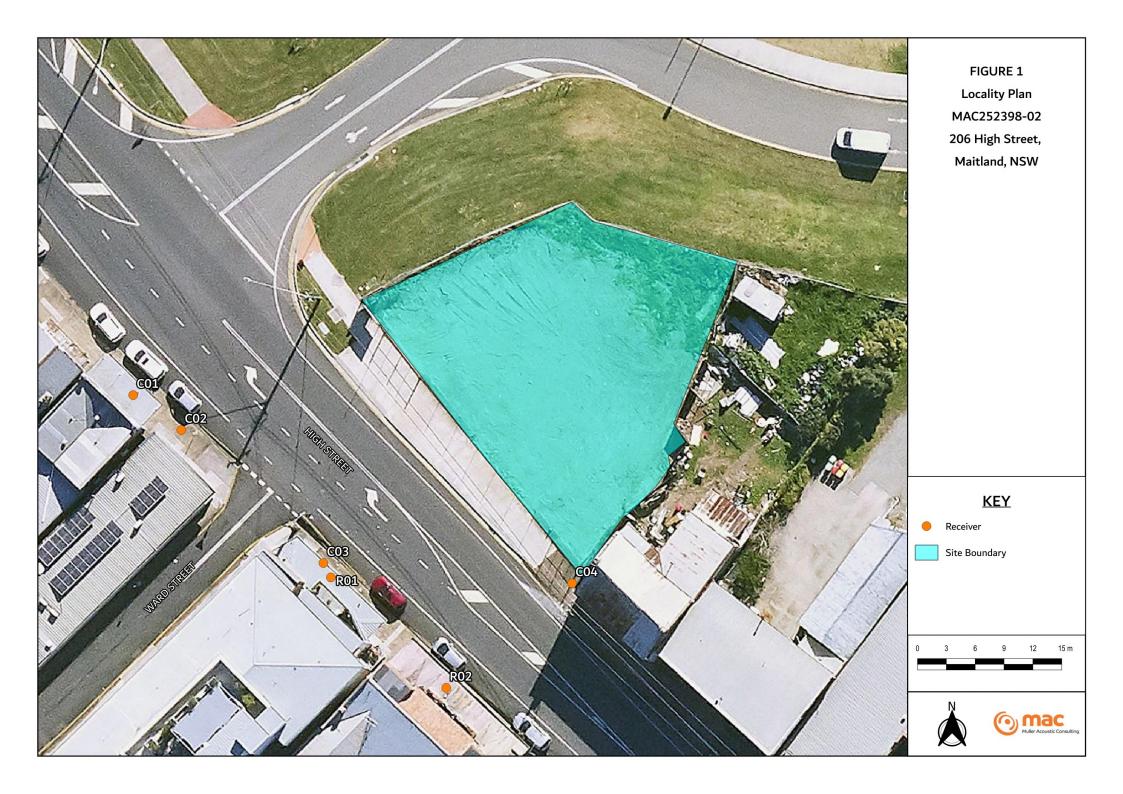
#### 2.3 Proposed Activities & Operating Hours

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

able 2 Noise Generating Activities		
Activity/Source	Period <sup>1</sup>	Operational
	Day	✓
Customer Light Vehicles	Evening	✓
	Night	Χ
	Day	✓
Wash Bays and associated	Evening	✓
Mechanical Plant	Night	Χ
	Day	✓
Dog Wash Bay	Evening	✓
	Night	Χ
	Day	✓
Vacuum Bay	Evening	✓
	Night	X

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.







### 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.
- 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.
- 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.



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- 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 parameter determined 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.

#### 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. For the assessment of modifications to existing premises, the noise from the existing premises should be excluded from background noise measurements. It is note that the exception is where the premises has been operating for a significant period of time and is considered a normal part of the acoustic environment; it may be included in the background noise assessment under the following circumstances:

- the development must have been operating for a period in excess of 10 years in the assessment period/s being considered and is considered a normal part of the acoustic environment; and,
- the development must be operating in accordance with noise limits and requirements imposed in a consent or licence and/or be applying best practice.



Where a project intrusiveness noise level has been derived in this way, the derived level applies for a period of 10 years to avoid continuous incremental increases in intrusiveness noise levels. This approach is consistent with the purpose of the intrusiveness noise level to limit significant change in the acoustic environment. The purpose of the project amenity noise level is to moderate against background noise creep.

#### 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).



Furthermore, Section 2.4 of the NPI states "where the project amenity noise level applies and it can be met, no additional consideration of cumulative industrial noise is required."

The recommended amenity noise levels as per Table 2.2 of the NPI are reproduced in Table 3.

Receiver Type	Noise Amenity Area	Time of day	Recommended amenity noise level 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'			5dB above the recommended ameni
quarters, holiday	See column 4	See column 4	noise level for a residence for the
accommodation, permanent			relevant noise amenity area and time
resident caravan parks.			of day
		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 - 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

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.

Note: 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; industrial interface; commercial; industrial – see Table 2.3 and Section 2.7 of the NPI.



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#### 4 Assessment Criteria

#### 4.1 Project Noise Trigger Levels

Project Noise Trigger Levels (PNTLs) were sourced from Section 2.3.1 of the Noise Assessment report (report Ref 2-2849-R1, Reverb Acoustics, April 2023) (the historic report). The historic report was prepared as part of the development application for the project. **Table 4** presents the adopted applicable to the assessment NPI sourced from the historic report.

Table 4 Project Noise Trigger Levels			
Pagaiyar Typa	Assessment Period	PNTL	
Receiver Type	Assessment Penod	dB LAeq(15min)	
D	Day	44	
Residential -	Evening	44	
Commercial	When in Use	63	

#### 4.2 Notice of Determination Noise Goals

Additionally, to address Condition 13 of the NoD and to assess the internal amenity of the surrounding residential receivers, MAC have adopted an external noise goal derived based on the specified internal noise level outlined in the NoD and taking into account 10dB attenuation provided by a partially open window. **Table 5** presents the adopted external noise goal.

Table 5 Notice of	Table 5 Notice of Determination Noise Goals			
Receiver Type	Internal Assessment Location	Internal Noise Goal	External Noise Goal	
Residential	Bedroom or Sleeping Area	35	45 <sup>1</sup>	
residential	Other habitable Space	40	50 <sup>1</sup>	

Note 1: External level based on 10dB loss through partially open window.

It is noted that the PNTLs for the site are more conservative than the adopted external noise goals. Accordingly, satisfying the PNTLs the internal noise levels will also be satisfied.





#### 5 Modelling Methodology

A computer model was developed to quantify project noise emissions to neighbouring receivers using DGMR (iNoise, Version 2024.3) 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 CONCAWE<sup>1</sup>. 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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



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#### 5.1 Sound Power Levels

**Table 6** presents the sound power level for each noise source modelled in this assessment. It is noted that sound power levels were sourced from manufacturer's specifications or from in-field measurements at similar project sites.

Table 6 Acoustically Significant Sources - Sound Power Levels dBA (re 10 <sup>-12</sup> Watts)			
Item and number modelled per	Individual Sound	Modelled Sound Power	Course Height <sup>1</sup>
15 minutes	Power Level	Level dB LAeq(15min)	Source Height <sup>'</sup>
	Operation		
Car enters, park, start up, idle and	73	76	0.5m
drive off (x2)		70	0.5111
Customers vehicles travelling through	81	85	0.5%
Project Site (15 cars per 15min) <sup>2</sup>	01		0.5m
Auto Wash Bay Entry/Exit (x4) <sup>3</sup>	82	86	2.0m
Self-Wash Bay (x2)	86	89	1.5m
Vacuum System (x1)	85	85	1.4m
Dog Wash Bay (x1)	85	85	1.0m

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

#### 5.2 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 attenuation provided by the project and surrounding buildings;
- all car wash bays operate 100% of the time, which is considered to be a conservative worstcase scenario;
- construction of an impervious barriers along the southeastern façade of the vacuum bay (see Figure 2). The barrier should be constructed to the full 4.0m height of the vacuum bay and consist of materials with a surface density of at least 10kg/m², and not contain any gaps (ie lapped and capped timber or equivalent); and
- construction of an impervious barriers along the southeastern façade of the dog wash bay (see Figure 2). The barrier should be constructed to the full 2.5m height of the dog wash bay and consist of materials consistent with those outlined above.



Note 2: Modelled as a moving point source with adjustments for length of travelled path, velocity and number of movements in a 15-minute period.

Note 3: Modelled as an emitting façade which includes attenuation losses for the tunnel of carwash.





#### 6 Assessment Results

This assessment has quantified operational noise levels at the nearest receivers.

#### 6.1 Operational Noise Assessment

Noise predictions from all sources of the revised project design have been quantified to the noise sensitive receivers surrounding the project site and are presented in **Table 7**.

Table 7 Combined Noise Predictions - All Receivers Residential Receivers Predicted Noise Level PNTL dB LAeq(15min) dB LAeq(15min) Compliant Receiver Day Evening Day Evening R01 40 40 44 44 R02 38 38 44 Other Receivers Predicted Noise Level PNTL Rec Period Compliant dB LAeq(15min) dB LAeq(15min) When in Use C1 45 63 C2 When in Use 45 63 СЗ When in Use 38 63 C4 When in Use 45 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.

The results of the Noise Assessment demonstrate that noise emissions from the project would satisfy the relevant PNTLs at all assessed receivers for all assessment periods once noise controls for the project are implemented.





#### 7 Discussion and Conclusion

Muller Acoustic Consulting Pty Ltd (MAC) has completed a Noise Assessment (NA) to quantify emissions from the proposed modification to the approved car wash facility to be located at 206 High Street, Maitland, NSW.

The assessment has quantified potential operation emissions pertaining to customer generated noise, including the approved onsite light vehicles, self and auto wash bays and the proposed vacuum bays and dog wash bay at the project site.

The results of the NA 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 project are implemented (see Section 5.2):

- the project is constructed as per the site design and plans (as presented in Appendix B) which includes the attenuation provided by the project and surrounding buildings;
- all car wash bays operate 100% of the time, which is considered to be a conservative worstcase scenario;
- construction of an impervious barriers along the southeastern façade of the vacuum bay (see Figure 2). The barrier should be constructed to the full 4.0m height of the vacuum bay and consist of materials with a surface density of at least 10kg/m², and not contain any gaps (ie lapped and capped timber or equivalent); and
- construction of an impervious barriers along the southeastern façade of the dog wash bay (see Figure 2). The barrier should be constructed to the full 2.5m height of the dog wash bay and consist of materials consistent with those outlined above.

Accordingly, the Noise Assessment supports the Development Application for the project incorporating the recommendations and controls outlined in this report.





# 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 all
	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	the level of sound pressure; as measured at a distance by a standard sound level meter.
level	This differs from Lw in that it is the sound level at a receiver position as opposed to the sound
(Lp or SPL)	'intensity' of the source.

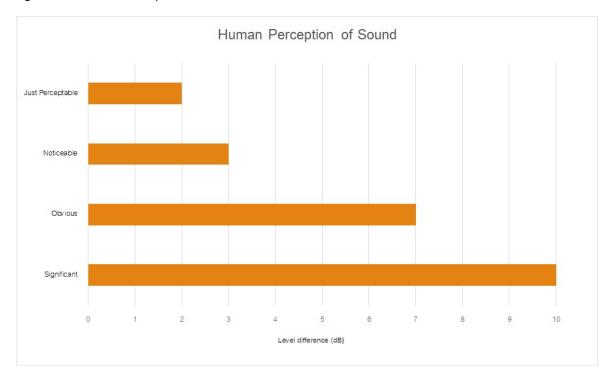


Table A2 provides a list of common noise sources and their typical sound level.

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

Source	Typical Sound Pressure Level
Threshold of pain	140
Jet engine	130
Hydraulic hammer	120
Chainsaw	110
Industrial workshop	100
Lawn-mower (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

Figure A1 - Human Perception of Sound







# Appendix B – Site Plans



#### GENERAL NOTES:

- BUILDING SHELL DESIGN INTENT SHOWN, CONTRACTOR TO PROPOSE DETAILED DESIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING ALL SITE RELATED WORKS, STRUCTURAL, CIVIL WORKS & BUILDING
- CONSTRUCTION, INCLUME ALL SITE REAL TOWNINGS, STATUTIANE, CALL WORKER BULDING THE CONTRACTOR SHAPE WERE THE ALL STATES OF GROUND AND ARROW GROUND SERVICES WITHIN THE SOURCE OF WORKER SERVICES COMMISSIONS CONSTRUCTION COMMUNITY AND SO DOWNINGS OF INCLUMENT OF THE SERVICES OF COMMUNITY WITH OTHER AND SO DOWNINGS OF INCLUMENT OF THE SERVICES OF COMMUNITY AND ARROW OF THE ALL ADCESSED AND AND ARROW OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SOURCES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SOURCES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SOURCES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SOURCES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SOURCES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SERVICES OF THE FOR SERVICES OF THE SERVICES OF THE FOR SERVICES OF

- SPECIFICATIONS, SCHEDULES AND DRAWINGS INCLUDING CIVIL, STRUCTURAL, HYDRAULIC DIMENSIONS.
- CONTRACTOR AND SUB-CONTRACTOR SHALL VERREY ALL DIMENSIONS OF THIS DRAWING AND SET CONDITIONS PHANT TO ANY WORK COMMENCING.

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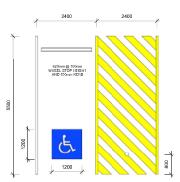
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#### PLANS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH:

- BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA

#### IF NO INTERNAL FITOUT FINISHES & PLANS ARE PRESENT, CLIENT SELECTIONS & DETAILS ARE TO TAKE PRECEDENCE.

#### PARKING DETAILS



ASINZ 2890.1:2004 PART 1 OFF STREET PARKING ASINZ 2890.6:2009 PART 6 OFF-STREET PARKING FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

SHEET LIST			
Sheet Number	Sheet Name	Current Rev	
- 00	TITLE	13	
01	SITE PLAN	11	
02	ROOF PLAN	4	
03	ELEVATIONS	5	
04	AWNING PLAN & ELEVATIONS	5	
05	DOG WASH PLANS & ELEVATIONS	5	
06	PERSPECTIVES	7	

## MOD DA SET 206 HIGH ST, MAITLAND



#### LIST OF CLAUSES:

Clause B1D4 Spec. 5 Spec. 7 Spec. 8 Clause C3D7 Clause C3D14 Clause C4D5 Materials & Forms Constructions
Fire Resisting Construction
Fire Resisting Construction
Fire Resisting Construction
Fire Natural Propriets
White In a Fire
Vertical Signature of Openings in External Walfs
Separation of Equation
Electricity Supply System
Acceptable Material of Procession (of openings)
Opening in Fire Indicated Exist
Departing in Fire Indicated Exist
Statistics on Indicated Exist
Installations in Exits and Paths of Travel

\* Clause DID14—Coings and Risers
Tracts with new.

If the Section of the Section

Clause D3D16	Thresholds	
Clause D3D17	D3D21Balustrades	
Clause D3D22		

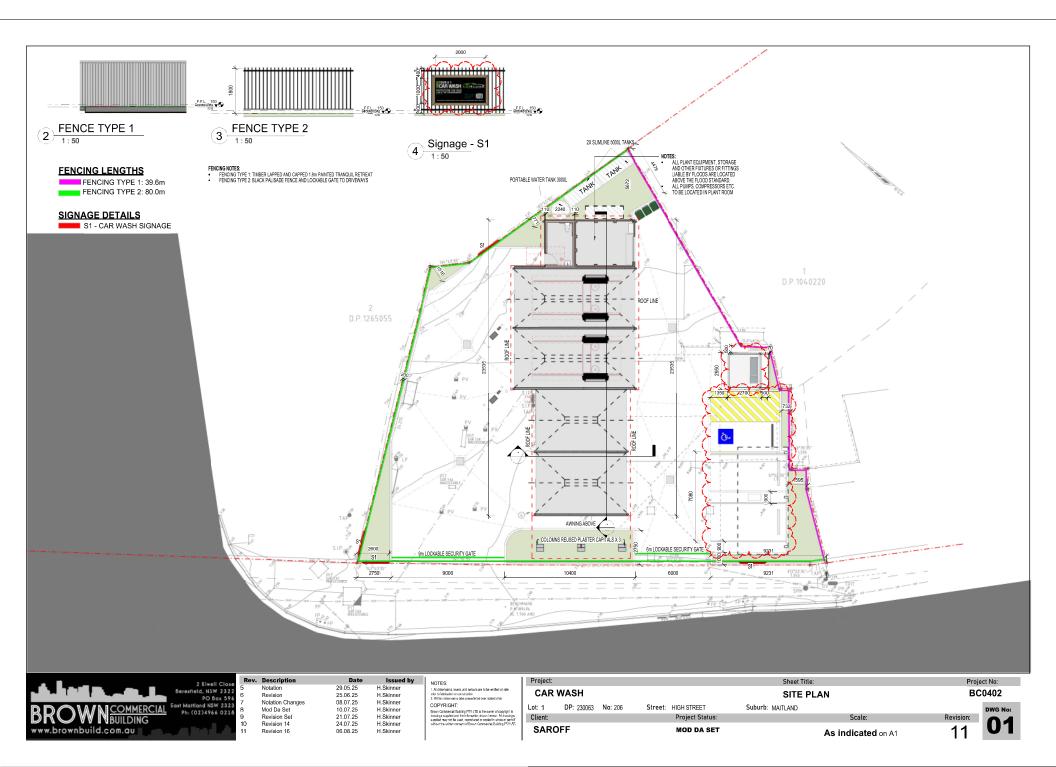
Handrails
Operation of Latch
Sign on Doors
General Building Access Requirements
Parts of Building to be Accessible
Stemane

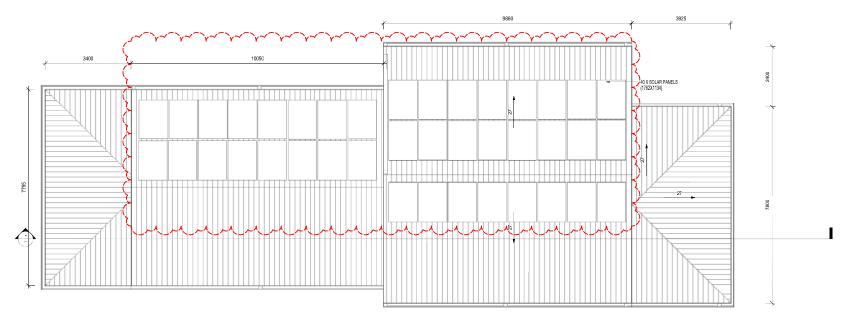
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	Beresfield, NSW 2322	7	Nota
حلالات	PO Box 596	8	Revi
	East Maitland NSW 2323	9	Nota
COMMERCIAL	Ph: (02)4966 0218	10	Mod
BUILDING	PH: (02)4766 0216	11	Revi
DUILDING		12	Revi
om.au	الماريخ المراجى	13	Revi

Rev.	Description	Date	Issued by
7	Notation	29.05.25	H.Skinner
8	Revision	25.06.25	H.Skinner
9	Notation Changes	08.07.25	H.Skinner
10	Mod Da Set	10.07.25	H.Skinner
11	Revision Set	21.07.25	H.Skinner
12	Revision 14	24.07.25	H.Skinner
13	Revision 16	06.08.25	H.Skinner

١	IOTES:
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Rev.	Description	Date	Issued by
1	CC Set	03.03.25	H.Skinner
2	Notation Changes	08.07.25	H.Skinner
3	Mod Da Set	10.07.25	H.Skinner
4	Revision 16	06.08.25	H.Skinner

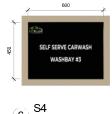
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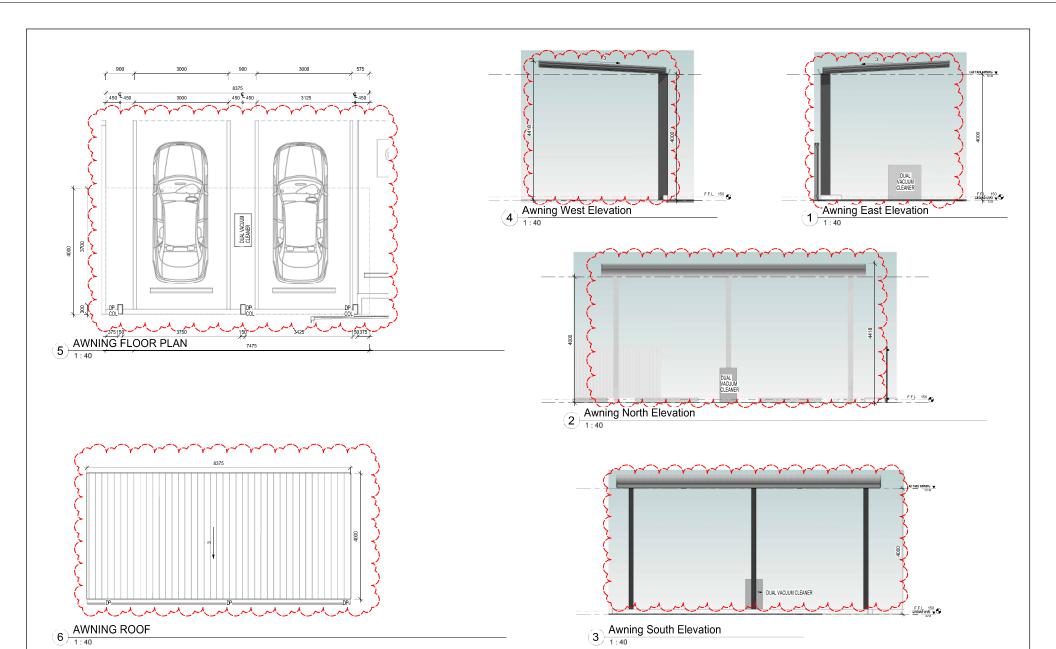
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Rev.	Description	Date	Issued by
1	CC Set	03.03.25	H.Skinner
2	Notation Changes	08.07.25	H.Skinner
3	Mod Da Set	10.07.25	H.Skinner
4	Revision Set	21.07.25	H.Skinner
5	Revision 16	06.08.25	H.Skinner

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Rev.	Description	Date	Issued by
1	CC Set	03.03.25	H.Skinner
2	Notation Changes	08.07.25	H.Skinner
3	Mod Da Set	10.07.25	H.Skinner
4	Revision 14	24.07.25	H.Skinner
5	Revision 16	06.08.25	H.Skinner

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Rev.	Description	Date	Issued by
1	CC Set	03.03.25	H.Skinner
2	Notation Changes	08.07.25	H.Skinner
3	Mod Da Set	10.07.25	H.Skinner
4	Revision Set	21.07.25	H.Skinner
5	Revision 14	24.07.25	H.Skinner
6	Signage	29.07.25	H.Skinner
7	Revision 16	06.08.25	H.Skinner

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