VICTORIA GOVERNMENT

# GAZETTE

No. S 31 Thursday 15 June 1989
By Authority Jean Gordon Government Printer Melbourne

SPECIAL

*Environment Protection Act* 1970

## STATE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION POLICY (CONTROL OF NOISE FROM COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND TRADE) No. N-1

**The Governor in Council, under section 16 of the *Environment Protection Act* 1970, declares the following State Environment Protection Policy (Control of Noise from Commerce, Industry and Trade) No. N-1.**

Dated: 16 May 1989

Responsible Minister:

T. W. ROPER

Minister for Planning and Environment

KATHY OUZOUNIS

Acting Clerk of the Executive Council

1. This Order may be cited as the State Environment Protection Policy (Control of Noise from Commerce, Industry and Trade) No. N-1, referred to below as the Policy.

2. The State Environment Protection Policy (Control of Noise from Commercial, Industrial or Trade Premises within the Melbourne Metropolitan Area) No. N-1 shall be repealed upon the coming into operation of this Policy.

3. Any noise control notice, minor works noise control notice or notice of variation thereto, issued prior to the coming into operation of this Policy and which has not been revoked, shall continue to have the same status, operation and effect as if this Policy had not been made. Except for the purposes of enforcement proceedings already commenced, effective noise levels shall be measured in accordance with the provisions of this Policy.

4. For the purposes of section 17 (1) (*a*) of the Act, the element of the environment to which the Policy applies is classified as sound.

**5. This Order is divided into parts and schedules as follows:—**



6. Policy goal

**The goal of this Policy is to protect people from commercial, industrial or trade noise that may affect the beneficial uses made of noise sensitive areas while recognizing the reality of the existing land use structure in the Metropolitan Region.**

### PART I—BOUNDARIES OF AREA AFFECTED

7. The Policy shall be observed within the Metropolitan Region as defined in Schedule 1 of the Planning and Environment Regulations 1988.

### PART II—BENEFICIAL USES PROTECTED

8. Beneficial uses shall be the normal domestic and recreational activities including, in particular, sleep in the night period.

### PART III—PREMISES OF APPLICATION

9. This Policy prescribes noise limits for commercial, industrial or trade premises. The following types of noise emitted from commercial, industrial or trade premises are not assessed by this Policy:

Music
Voices
Noise from crowds
Noise from firearms
Noise from lawnmowing
Noise from construction or demolition activities on building sites
Noise from sporting events
Noise from audible intruder, emergency or safety alarms
Noise from aircraft except for ground maintenance activities
Noise from mobile farm machinery
Noise from scare guns and anti-hail guns

Noise from livestock on a farm or in a saleyard

Noise from a fire pump used in an emergency

Noise from non-commercial vehicles except for maintenance activities

## PART IV—ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

10. The environmental quality indicator is the effective noise level determined according to Schedule A.

11. The environmental quality objectives are the noise limits determined according to Schedule B.

12. The derived noise limit at a derived point is determined according to Schedule D.

## PART V—ATTAINMENT PROGRAM

13. The effective noise level shall not exceed noise limits prescribed in this Policy.

14. The effective noise level at any derived point shall not exceed the derived noise limit.

15. Where noise emissions from existing commercial, industrial or trade premises exceed the requirements set out in the Policy, steps shall be taken by the occupier to reduce the level of these noise emissions to, or below, the relevant Policy noise limits.

16. Where it is planned to develop new commercial, industrial or trade premises, the premises shall be designed so that the noise emissions do not exceed the noise limits.

17. In fixing the time for compliance with the requirements of the Policy, the Authority may have regard to the following:

(*a*) The safety of persons and plant;

(*b*) The availability of technology to achieve the required noise reduction;

(*c*) The technical difficulty and complexity of abatement measures required to comply with noise limits; or

(*d*) The magnitude of the noise intrusion, or potential intrusion, on the noise sensitive area and, in particular, the extent of sleep disturbance.

Staged reductions may be appropriate in setting the time for compliance.

18. Where two or more premises contribute to the effective noise level in a noise sensitive area, each shall be controlled so that the contribution from each of the premises, when combined, will meet the noise limit at the noise sensitive area.

19. It is advised that, where equipment is to be replaced or new equipment installed, the quietest equipment available should be used where a significant reduction in noise in noise sensitive areas can be expected to occur.

## PART VI—DEFINITIONS

20. In this Order, unless inconsistent with the context or subject matter:

*"The Act"* means the *Environment Protection Act* 1970 (No. 8056).

*"A-weighted"* means frequency weighted as specified in Australian Standard 1259–1982—Sound Level Meters, published by the Standards Association of Australia.

*"Authority"* means the Environment Protection Authority constituted under the Act.

*"Background level"* for a day, evening or night period means the arithmetic average of the $L_{A90}$ levels for each hour of that period for which the commercial, industrial or trade premises under investigation normally operates. The background level shall include all noise sources except noise from commercial, industrial or trade premises which appears to be intrusive at the point where the background level is measured.

*"Beneficial use"* means a use of the environment or any element or segment of the environment which is conducive to public benefit, welfare, safety or health and which requires protection from the effects of the emission of noise.

*"Commercial, industrial or trade premises"* means any premises except:

(*a*) residential premises as defined in section 48A of the Act;

(*b*) a street or road, including every carriageway, footpath, reservation and traffic island on any street or road; and

(*c*) a tram, light rail or railway line not being a siding, marshalling yard or maintenance depot of any tram, light rail or railway line.

*"Day period"* means the time between 0700 and 1800 hours.

*"Derived noise limit"* means the maximum effective noise level allowed at a derived point and is determined using the method set out in Schedule D.

*"Derived point"* means a point used as a substitute measurement point to facilitate the assessment of noise from commercial, industrial or trade premises.

*"Effective noise level"* means the level of noise emitted from the commercial, industrial or trade premises and adjusted if appropriate for character and duration.

*"Evening period"* means the time between 1800 and 2200 hours.

*"Extraneous noise"* means any noise which is not part of the noise being measured from the premises under consideration. Extraneous noise includes the effect of wind on any vegetation and on the microphone diaphram and noise from aircraft and trains. Noise from animals shall be classified as extraneous noise unless their presence on the premises is directly associated with the trade or business conducted on the premises.

*"F"* means the time-weighting characteristic of a sound level meter as specified in Australian Standard 1259–1982—Sound Level Meters, published by the Standards Association of Australia.

*"Habitable room"* means any room other than a kitchen, storage area, bathroom, laundry, toilet or pantry.

*"I"* means the time-weighting characteristic of a sound level meter as specified in Australian Standard 1259–1982—Sound Level Meters, published by the Standards Association of Australia.

**"$L_{Aeq}$" means equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level and is the value of the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous steady sound that has the same acoustic energy as a given time-varying A-weighted sound pressure level when determined over the same measurement time interval.**

"$L_{A90}$" means the A-weighted sound pressure level which is exceeded for 90 per cent of the time interval considered.

***"Major premises"* means commercial, industrial or trade premises contained in Schedule three of the Environment Protection (Scheduled Premises and Exemptions) Regulations 1984, except those Schedule three premises which are exempt from the requirements of section 46A of the Act (Notification of Works).**

*"Measurement point"* means a point at which the microphone is located to measure the effective noise level or the background level.

*"Minor premises"* means commercial, industrial or trade premises not being a major premises.

*"Night period"* means the time between 2200 and 0700 hours.

*"Noise limit"* means the maximum effective noise level allowed at a measurement point in a noise sensitive area.

***"Noise sensitive area"* means:**

**(*a*) that part of the land within the apparent boundaries of any piece of land which is within a distance of 10 metres outside the external walls of any of the following buildings—**

**Dwelling (except Caretaker's House)**
**Residential Building;**

**(*b*) that part of the land within the apparent boundaries of any piece of land on which is situated any of the following buildings which is within a distance of 10 metres outside the external walls of any dormitory, ward or bedroom of such buildings—**

**Caretaker's House**
**Hospital**
**Hotel**
**Institutional Home**
**Motel**
**Reformative Institution**
**Tourist Establishment**
**Work Release Hostel**

*"S"* means the time-weighting characteristic of a sound level meter as specified in Australian Standard 1259–1982—Sound Level Meters, published by the Standards Association of Australia.

## SCHEDULE A
## MEASUREMENT OF NOISE

### A1. LOCATION OF MEASUREMENT POINT

1. The measurement point shall be located within a noise sensitive area or at a derived point, as appropriate.

2. Where the measurement point is in a noise sensitive area, the measurement point shall be located out of doors unless the conditions in Clause A1.4 apply.

3. The measurement point in a noise sensitive area shall be located at a point where the maximum effective noise level occurs.

4. Indoor measurement

**(*a*) The measurement point shall be located indoors when:**

**(i) the noise (including vibration induced noise) is transmitted into the affected room through a solid wall, floor or ceiling: or**

**(ii) a representative outdoor measurement cannot be made even when a microphone is placed through a window opening on a boom.**

**(*b*) Indoor measurements shall be made in a habitable room with all windows and doors of the room closed.**

5. Derived point

(a) A derived point may be specified where:

(i) two or more industries contribute to the effective noise level and a measurement point is required that is not influenced by other industries;

(ii) atmospheric conditions affect the effective noise level at the noise sensitive area and a measurement point is required closer to the commercial, industrial or trade premises that is not affected by atmospheric conditions; or

(iii) a measurement point in a noise sensitive area is not readily accessible and a more suitable measurement point is required.

(b) A derived point may be specified at a point or points within or outside a commercial, industrial or trade premises and the microphone shall be located at a point where the noise received is representative of the noise received at the noise sensitive area.

6. Atmospheric effects

When the effective noise level may be significantly affected by atmospheric effects, a derived point may be used located near to the industry. Where it is inappropriate to use a derived point because of the size of the industry or the unavailability of an alternative measurement point, three measurements shall be taken within a 30 day period at the noise sensitive area. The effective noise level shall be the arithmetic average of the three measurements.

## A2. COMMON MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR MAJOR AND MINOR PREMISES

1. Measurement

(a) The noise from commercial, industrial or trade premises shall be measured so as to obtain an $L_{Aeq}$ that is representative of the noise over a continuous 30 minute period.

(b) The $L_{Aeq}$ shall be adjusted where necessary to obtain the effective noise level.

(c) The measurement shall be carried out using F or S time-weighting except where section A3.1 applies.

(d) The $L_{Aeq}$ may be considered equivalent to the average meter readings when the meter indicates the noise being emitted is steady and does not vary by more than 8 dB (A).

2. Cumulative adjustments to the $L_{Aeq}$ shall be made, when required, for noise character, duration and measurement position to determine the effective noise level, according to the following formula:

$$\text{Effective noise level} = L_{Aeq} + A_{tone} + A_{dur} + A_{int} + A_{ref} + A_{ind} + A_{imp}$$

Note: Impulse adjustment $A_{imp}$ only applies to minor premises.

3. The effective noise level shall be rounded to the nearest decibel.

4. Adjustments common to major and minor premises

(a) Duration adjustment $A_{dur}$

(i) When the noise emission is not audible over the whole of a continuous 30 minute period, then a duration adjustment based upon the total amount of time for which the noise is audible over that continuous 30 minute period shall be determined from Figure 1.

(ii) When the noise emission is impulsive in character, then any impulse noise emission event shall be considered to be audible for 10 seconds after the occurrence of the event for the purposes of determining the duration adjustment.

(b) Intermittency adjustment $A_{int}$

When the noise emission is intermittent or variable and the noise emission, when measured by a sound level meter set to F time-weighting and A frequency weighting, increases in level rapidly on at least two occasions during a 30 minute period and maintains the level for at least a one-minute duration, then an adjustment determined from the following table shall be made:

| PERIOD | INCREASE IN LEVEL | ADJUSTMENT |
|---|---|---|
| Day period | > 10 dB | + 3 dB |
| Evening and night periods | 5–10 dB | + 3 dB |
| | > 10 dB | + 5 dB |

(c) Reflection adjustment $A_{ref}$

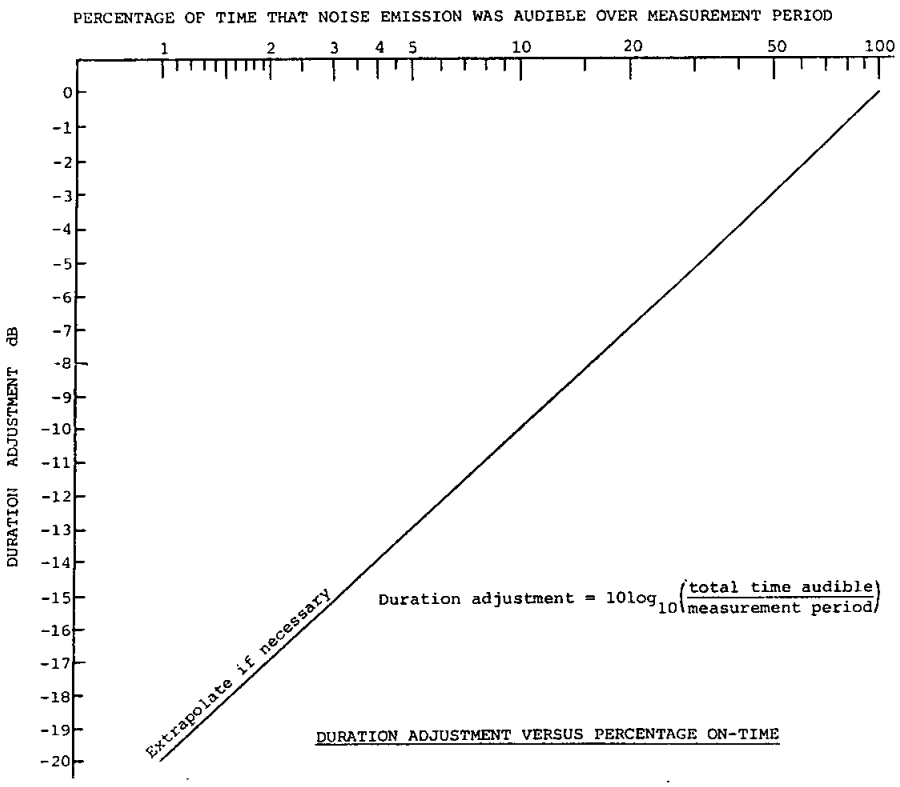
When the measurement point is located outdoors and the microphone is located from 1 to 2 metres from an acoustically reflecting surface, an adjustment of −2 dB shall be made.

(d) Indoor adjustment $A_{ind}$

When the measurement point for a noise sensitive area is located indoors, then the following adjustments shall be made unless inappropriate:

(i) When the noise is transmitted through a single glazed window, the indoor adjustment shall be 15 dB.

FIGURE 1




DURATION ADJUSTMENT VERSUS PERCENTAGE ON-TIME

(ii) When the noise (including vibration induced noise) is transmitted through a solid wall, ceiling or floor, the adjustment shall be 15 dB.

(iii) When the noise is transmitted through a double glazed window, the indoor adjustment shall be 25 dB.

## A3. MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES SPECIFIC TO MAJOR PREMISES

1. Measurement of impulsive noise

When the noise is impulsive in character, the noise shall be analysed using I time-weighting. The analysis shall be carried out during times when the root-mean-square detected level represents the noise being measured but excluding extraneous noise which would significantly alter the $L_{Aeq}$.

2. Tonal adjustment $A_{tone}$

When the noise emission is tonal in character an adjustment shall be made as follows:

(*a*) Using an A-weighted tape recording, one-third octave analyses shall be carried out on several samples, each of which is representative of the tonal character of the noise. Each sample shall have a duration of at least one second and the whole of each sample shall be analysed in each one-third octave band.

(*b*) The sum of the durations of the samples analysed shall be at least 24 seconds.

(*c*) The A-weighted level shall be determined for each one-third octave band and shall be the level which would have the same acoustic energy as the time-varying level when determined over the sample period.

(*d*) The band exceedence shall be determined for each one-third octave band with centre frequencies from 25 Hz to 16 kHz as the difference between the one-third octave band level and the arithmetic average of the levels of the two adjacent one-third octave bands.

(*e*) A tonal correction shall be determined from Figure 2 for each one-third octave band for which the band exceedence is greater than 3 dB.

(*f*) The tonal correction shall be arithmetically added to the appropriate band. The tonal correction need not be applied to those bands for which the band level is 25 dB or more below the highest band level.

(*g*) The overall A-weighted sound level tonally corrected ($L_{tc}$) shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$L_{tc} = 10 \log_{10} \sum_{i=1}^{j} 10^{\frac{L_{Ai}}{10}}$$

where $L_{Ai}$ is the A-weighted one-third octave level in each band tonally corrected if necessary and, 1 to j are all the one-third octave bands.

(*h*) The adjustment for each sample shall be the arithmetic difference between $L_{tc}$ and the uncorrected $L_{Aeq}$ level for the sample.

(*i*) The tonal adjustment shall be the arithmetic average of the adjustments for all samples that are representative of the tonal nature of the noise.

## A4. MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES SPECIFIC TO MINOR PREMISES

1. Tonal adjustment $A_{tone}$

When the noise is tonal in character then an adjustment shall be made as follows:

(*a*) When the tonal character of the noise is just detectable then $A_{tone} = +2$ dB.

(*b*) When the tonal character of the noise is prominent then $A_{tone} = +5$ dB.

2. Impulse adjustment $A_{imp}$

When the noise is impulsive in character then an adjustment shall be made as follows:

(*a*) When the impulsive character of the noise is just detectable then $A_{imp} = +2$ dB.

(*b*) When the impulsive character of the noise is prominent then $A_{imp} = +5$ dB.

## SCHEDULE B

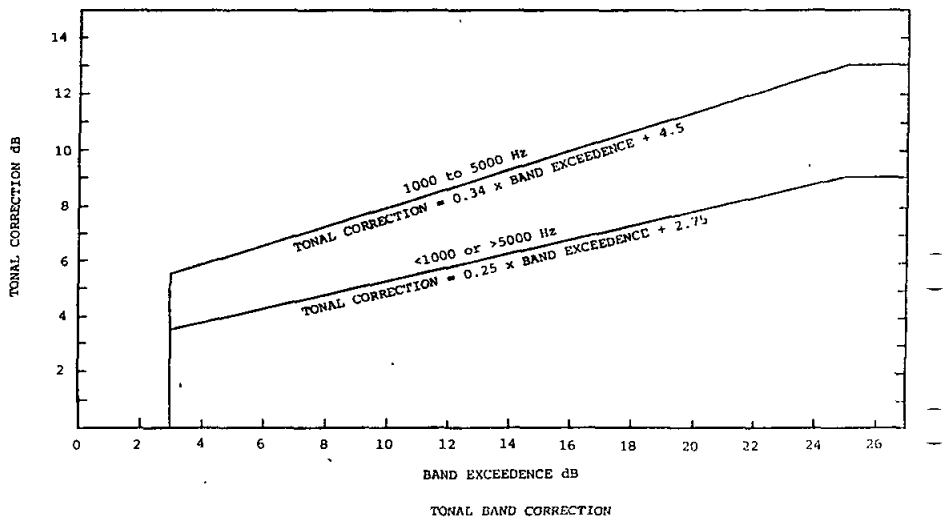
## DETERMINATION OF NOISE LIMITS

*For the purposes of this Schedule the following* definitions apply:

"Completion date" means the scheduled completion date of a road as specified in writing by a responsible officer of the responsible road authority.

"Large Public Purpose Installation" means any installation used for a public purpose being a generating works, an electrical terminal station operating at a nominal voltage of not less than 220kV, a garbage compaction works or a garbage incineration works.

FIGURE 2




TONAL BAND CORRECTION

"Sewage Farm" means any sewage farm other than the South Eastern Purification Plant.

"Small Public Purpose Installation" means any installation used for a public purpose not being a Large Public Purpose Installation except for a sewage farm, retarding basin, reservoir, easement or the South Eastern Purification Plant.

"South Eastern Purification Plant" means that part of the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works reservation which is bounded by Worsley Road and a parallel line 1·2 km to the west of Worsley Road and Thompson Road and a parallel line 1·5 km to the north of Thompson Road, Bangholme.

B1. NOISE LIMITS

1. When the background level is neutral, the noise limit for each period is the zoning level determined according to Schedule B2.

2. For the day period the background level is neutral when it is at least 6 dB, and no more than 12 dB, below the zoning level. For other periods the background level is neutral when it is at least 3 dB, and no more than 9 dB, below the zoning level.

3. For the purpose of determining whether a background level is neutral, a measurement of the background level shall be made according to Schedule C2.

4. When the background is not neutral, the noise limit shall be based on the background level. The background level shall be measured according to Schedule C3, and adjusted, if appropriate, according to Schedule B3.

5. The noise limit shall be rounded to the nearest decibel and shall not be less than the values specified in section B3.3.

6. For the purposes of determining the zoning level, the limits based on background levels and the base noise limits, the periods 1300 to 1800 hours on Saturdays and 0700 to 1800 hours on Sundays and public holidays shall be treated as for the evening period.

B2. DETERMINATION OF ZONING LEVELS

1. To calculate the zoning level, use the relevant planning scheme or schemes for the area under consideration.

2. Two concentric circles of diameter 140 metres and 400 metres shall be drawn or reproduced to scale on the relevant map, or a facsimile of the map, centred on the measurement point in the noise sensitive area. Where a derived point is specified, the centre of the two circles shall be located at an appropriate point in the noise sensitive area.

3. The zones or reservations specified by the planning scheme or schemes within the circles shall be designated as type 1, type 2 or type 3 according to Table 1 and in conjuction with the following designations:

(*a*) For Central Area Development and Local Authority Development zones, the areas adopt the zones and reservations as specified by map or ordinance of the responsible authority and each zone or reservation shall be designated by type using Table 1. Should any zone or reservation as defined by the ordinance have a significantly different definition to that contained in the regional section of the planning scheme for the area, or should the zone or reservation be undefined, then the type shall be determined having regard to the planning use of the types allocated by Table 1.

(*b*) Hospitals shall be type 1 except those medical, surgical and maternity hospitals with more than 150 beds, which shall be type 2.

(*c*) Where it is expected that the hospital, school, office, Large or Small Public Purpose Installation, sewage farm, retarding basin, reservoir, easement, educational establishment, university or railway will be fully or partially operational within three years, then the zoning shall be the same as public purposes, existing. However, where it is expected that the hospital, school, office, Large or Small Public Purpose Installation, sewage farm, retarding basin, reservoir, easement, educational establishment, university or railway will not be fully or partially operational in three years then the zoning shall be type 1.

(*d*) A railway shall be type 2 except those railways enclosed by—

Market Street, Mason Street and Melbourne Road, Newport; Power Street and Kororoit Creek Road, Williamstown; Champion Road, North Williamstown—

Punt Road, Brunton Avenue, Jolimont Road, Wellington Parade South, East Melbourne; Wellington Parade South, Flinders Street, Spencer Street, Melbourne; LaTrobe Street, Adderley Street, Dudley Street, Railway Place, Laurens Street, West Melbourne; Laurens Street, Arden Street, North Melbourne; Arden Street (including a line joining both sections of Arden Street), Derby Street, Kensington Road, Kensington; Kensington Road, Dynon Road, Sims Street, Footscray Road, Footscray;

Footscray Road, Charles Grimes Bridge Road, Charles Grimes Bridge, Melbourne; Yarra River—

Geelong Road, Barkly Street, Footscray; Barkly Street, Ashley Street, Footscray West; South Road, Braybrook; Monash Street, Hampshire Road, Wright Street, Sunshine; Sunshine Road, Tottenham; Sunshine Road, Footscray West—

Hudsons Road, Hall Street, Melbourne Road, Blackshaws Road, Stephenson Street, Hudsons Road, Spotswood—

which shall be type 3.

(e) A proposed road (main or secondary) which has a completion date which is not scheduled to occur within three years, or a waterway, shall be given the type that is numerically the lower of the two different types of the zones or reservations on both sides of the proposed road or waterway. Where the type is the same on both sides of the proposed road or waterway then it shall be given that type.

(f) A proposed widening or part of a proposed widening to a:

(i) main road which has a completion date which is scheduled to occur within three years shall be type 3;

(ii) main road which has a completion date which is not scheduled to occur within three years shall be the type of the adjacent zone or reservation;

(iii) secondary road which has a completion date which is scheduled to occur within three years shall be type 2; and

(iv) secondary road which has a completion date which is not scheduled to occur within three years shall be the type of the adjacent zone or reservation.

4. Where an area on a map is undefined, the Authority shall designate the areas within the circles as type 1, type 2 or type 3 as appropriate having regard to the nature of the uses permitted in such areas. For the purposes of this section, an area is undefined if the zone or reservation is not gazetted before 1 July 1988 and is not included in the list of zones and reservations with designated types published by the Authority in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The total area of the 140 metre circle and the 400 metre circle shall be measured from the relevant map specified in section B2.2. The area of all the type 2 and 3 zones and reservations shall be measured for each of the two circles from the same map.

The influencing factor (IF) shall be calculated from the following formula:

$$IF = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\text{area type 3} + \frac{1}{2}(\text{area type 2})}{\text{total area of circle}}\right) \text{ 140m circle}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\text{area type 3} + \frac{1}{2}(\text{area type 2})}{\text{total area of circle}}\right) \text{ 400m circle}$$

Alternatively, the fraction of each circle occupied by type 2 and 3 zones and reservations shall be measured and the influencing factor (IF) calculated from the following equivalent formula:

**IF = 0·25 (Sum of type 2 fractions for both circles)**

**+0·5 (Sum of type 3 fractions for both circles)**

6. The zoning level for a day period, evening period or night period shall be determined from Figure 3.

## B3. NOISE LIMITS BASED ON BACKGROUND LEVELS

1. High background levels

**When the background level plus 6 for the day period exceeds its respective zoning level, then the noise limit shall be the background level plus 6 dB(A). When the background level plus 3 exceeds the zoning level for the evening period or night period then the noise limit shall be the background level plus 3 dB (A).**

2. Low background levels

When the zoning level for the day period is 13 dB or more above the background level for that period, the noise limit shall be calculated from the following formula:

noise limit = 1/2 (zoning level + background level) + 4·5 dB (A)

When the zoning level for the evening period or night period is 10 dB or more above the background level for that period, the noise limit shall be calculated from the following formula:

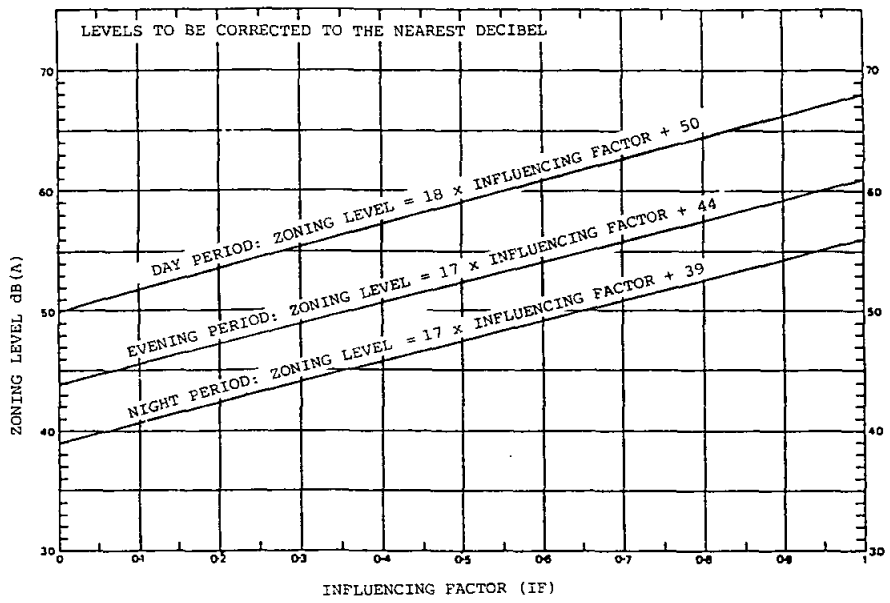
noise limit = 1/2 (zoning level + background level) + 3 dB (A)

3. Base noise limits.

The noise limit shall not be less than the values below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Day period | 45 dB (A) |
| Evening period | 40 dB (A) |
| Night period | 35 dB (A) |

FIGURE 3




ZONING LEVEL VERSUS INFLUENCING FACTOR

## B4. STANDBY GENERATORS, STANDBY BOILERS AND FIRE PUMPS

Where the noise source under consideration is a standby generator, standby boiler or fire pump, the noise limit shall be increased by 10 dB for a day period and by 5 dB for all other periods.

For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) a fire pump means a water pump permanently installed on a premises for extinguishing fires in emergencies;

(*b*) a standby boiler means a boiler which is used to supply hot water or steam in an emergency as an alternative to the normal boiler; and

(*c*) a standby generator means a generator of electrical power used as an alternative to the mains supply in emergencies or for a maximum period of 4 hours per month for maintenance purposes.

### TABLE 1

Table 1 shall only be used for zonings and reservations gazetted before 1 July 1988. New zoning and reservations not included in Table 1 and all zonings and reservations gazetted on and after 1 July 1988 shall be given the type considered appropriate by the Authority having regard to the nature of the uses permitted in such zones and reservations. An updated table of zones and reservations and designated types is published by the Authority in the *Government Gazette* from time to time.

| *Zones or Reservations* | *Type* |
|---|---|
| 1. RURAL, FARMING AND AGRICULTURE | |
| All rural, rural residential, farming and agriculture zones | 1 |
| 2. RESIDENTIAL | |
| All residential zones including the following: | |
| Residential and Office | |
| Residential and Service | |
| Forest Residential | |
| Residential and Tourist | |
| Reserved Living | |
| Urban Conservation—Residential No. 1 | 1 |

| Zones or Reservations | Type |
|---|---|
| 3. INDUSTRIAL | |
| (a) General Industrial | 3 |
| Reserved General Industrial | 3 |
| Restricted General Industrial | 3 |
| Special Industrial | 3 |
| Dangerous Industrial | 3 |
| Extractive Industrial | 3 |
| Special Extractive | 3 |
| Offensive Industrial | 3 |
| Zones similar to the above but unique to a particular municipality | 3 |
| (b) All other industrial zones including the following: | |
| Residential Industrial | |
| Industrial Buffer | 2 |
| 4. COMMERCIAL ZONES | |
| All Commercial zones including the following: | |
| Commercial and Industrial | |
| Commercial Drive-in | |
| Commercial Local | |
| Commercial General | 2 |
| 5. BUSINESS AND OFFICE ZONES | |
| All business and office zones including the following: | |
| Service Business | |
| Office Enterprise | |
| Special Peripheral | |
| Central Melbourne—Southbank | |
| Service | |
| Technology Parks | |
| Urban Conservation—Business | 2 |
| 6. DISTRICT CENTRE ZONES | |
| District Centre—Residential Uses Zones | 1 |
| All other District Centre Zones | 2 |
| 7. MISCELLANEOUS ZONES | |
| Central Area Development | See Section B2.3 (a) |
| Comprehensive Development 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 | 2 |
| Conservation A and Special Conservation zones | 1 |
| Corridor A, B and C | 1 |
| Landscape Interest A, B and C | 1 |
| Local Authority Development Zone | See Section B2.3 (a) |
| Stream and Floodway | 1 |
| Special Conservation | 1 |
| Special Use 1, 11, 12 and 16 | 1 |
| Special Use 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 8, 8A, 9, 9A, 9B, 10, 13, 14, 14A, 16A | 2 |
| Special Use 7 | 3 |
| Recreation and Service Zones | 1 |
| Frankston, Knox and Croydon Special Use Zones | 2 |
| Township A | 1 |
| Transportation | 2 |
| Transport Centre | 2 |
| Mixed use zones | 2 |
| Special Investigation areas | 1 |
| 8. RESERVATIONS | |
| Public Open Space—Existing and Proposed | 1 |
| Public Open Space Active—Existing and Proposed | 1 |
| Public Open Space Passive—Existing and Proposed | 1 |
| Public Purposes Existing: | |
| Hospital | See Section B2.3 (b) |
| Primary Schools | 1 |
| Secondary Schools | 1 |
| Technical Schools | 1 |
| Offices, Small Public Purpose Installations | 2 |
| Large Public Purpose Installations | 3 |
| Offices, Small Public Purpose Installations | 2 |
| 1 to 17 and 21 | |
| Offices, Small Public Purpose Installations | 2 |
| Large Public Purpose Installations | 3 |
| 18—Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works | |
| Offices, Small Public Purpose Installations | 2 |
| Large Public Purpose Installations, South Eastern Purification Plant | 3 |
| Sewage Farm, Retarding Basin, Reservoir or Easement | 1 |
| 19, 19A, 19B, 19C and 19D | |
| Kindergartens, Pre-school centres, Infant Welfare Centres, Easements, Community Centres and Golf Courses | 1 |
| Offices, Small Public Purposes Installations | 2 |
| Large Public Purpose Installations | 3 |
| 20—Other Public Uses | |
| Offices, Small Public Purpose Installations | 2 |
| Large Public Purpose Installations | 3 |
| Sewage Farm, Retarding Basin, Reservoir or Easement | 1 |
| Public Purposes—Proposed | See Section B2.3 (c) |
| Cemeteries and Crematoria | 1 |
| Civil Airfields | 3 |

| *Zones or Reservations* | *Type* |
|---|---|
| Railways—Existing | See Section B2.3 (*d*) |
| Railways—Proposed | See Section B2.3 (*c*) |
| Waterways | See Section B2.3 (*e*) |
| **9. ROAD RESERVATIONS** | |
| Existing Main | 3 |
| Proposed Main | See Section B2.3 (*e*) |
| Existing Secondary | 2 |
| Proposed Secondary | See Section B2.3 (*e*) |
| Other Roads | Other roads shall take the type of the zone as specified in the Planning Scheme — |
| Proposed Widenings | |
| Main Roads | See Section B2.3 (*f*) |
| Secondary Roads | See Section B2.3 (*f*) |

## SCHEDULE C
## MEASUREMENT OF BACKGROUND LEVELS

### C1. BACKGROUND LEVEL

1. The background level shall, where possible, be measured outdoors in the noise sensitive area.

2. Where it is not possible for the measurement of the background level to be made in the noise sensitive area, then the measurement may be made at another point which appears to be representative of the likely background level at the noise sensitive area.

3. When the microphone is located outdoors and 1 to 2 metres from an acoustically reflecting surface an adjustment of −2 dB shall be made to the measured $L_{A90}$.

4. The background level shall be rounded to the nearest decibel.

5. The background level shall be measured during dry conditions with low to calm winds.

### C2. NEUTRAL BACKGROUND LEVEL

1. To determine whether the background level is neutral, at least two measurements of the $L_{A90}$ shall be made each of at least 5 minutes duration and arithmetically averaged to obtain a representative measure of the background level for the period when the commercial, industrial or trade premises normally operates.

2. The $L_{A90}$ may be considered equivalent to the average of the minimum meter readings.

### C3. BACKGROUND LEVEL NOT NEUTRAL

1. To determine the background level when it has been assessed as not neutral, the $L_{A90}$ shall be measured continuously over each hour of the day, evening and night period the commercial, industrial or trade premises under investigation normally operates. The hourly $L_{A90}$ levels shall be arithmetically averaged for each of the periods so as to obtain the background level.

2. Where the conditions of Schedule C3.1 cannot be met, the $L_{A90}$ may be measured over less than the full period, but shall be based on the arithmetic average of at least two samples, each of 10 minutes duration, so as to obtain a background level that represents the background level during the period of concern.

## SCHEDULE D
## DETERMINATION OF DERIVED NOISE LIMIT

1. Where a derived point has been specified, a derived noise limit shall be determined for that point.

2. The derived noise limit shall be set so that compliance with this level will result in the noise limit at the noise sensitive area not being exceeded.

3. The derived noise limit shall be calculated using a suitable method. In setting the derived noise limit regard shall be given to the sound paths to the noise sensitive area and derived points, and other factors which may effect the propagation of sound.

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A Victorian Government Publication
Published by VGPO
Melbourne Victoria Australia

Address all inquiries to the Government Printer for the State of Victoria
PO Box 203 North Melbourne 3051 Victoria Australia
ISSN 0819—548X
Jean Gordon Government Printer Melbourne
**Counter Sales**
Information Victoria Bookshop
318 Lt. Bourke Street Melbourne 3000
Telephone inquiries (03) 663 3760
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