



## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS AND MONITORING

Renewal SA has engaged the professional services of Ventia Utility Services to undertake environmental investigations and remediation works in the Bowden Heritage Precinct. The project team is committed to reviewing its work practices regularly to minimise environmental impacts for the community. The 'frequently asked questions' below will help you understand how controls and monitoring will be used to manage the environment.

### NOISE

#### What project activities will produce noise?

Most project activities will produce noise levels similar to those from a general construction site. Activities such as occasional concrete cutting are likely to produce the highest noise levels.

#### How will noise impacts be minimised?

Noise controls are measures put in place to minimise noise impacts. Some examples of noise controls planned for the project are:

- ▶ Use of plant and equipment that has been fitted with low-pitched reversing alarms whenever available
- ▶ Placement of noise-generating equipment as far away from residences as possible
- ▶ The turning off of noisy plant when it is not in use

- ▶ The minimisation of concrete hammering if the concrete can be removed without it
- ▶ Noise monitoring to confirm compliance with regulatory limits.

#### Where and how often will noise be monitored?

A hand-held sound level meter will be used to measure noise at various locations on and around the project site. The environmental officer will identify each noise from the project or local community and use the sound level meter to measure the levels of these noises. This method will determine the contribution of the project to the level of local noise.

In addition, before a piece of heavy plant or equipment is used on the project site, its 'sound power level' will be measured.

Australian Standard 2436:1981 Guide to Noise Control on Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Sites, and the SA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Environment Protection (Noise) Policy (2007) will be applicable to noise management.

#### What happens if noise is elevated?

If an activity cannot be undertaken without exceeding the noise limit (as measured at the boundary with the nearest residence), the activity will not commence before 8.00 am and it will not be ongoing for more than three hours while above the limit. In addition, a minimum 60-minute break will be provided between periods of elevated noise.

Site works will occur during normal construction site hours (Monday to Friday 7.00 am to 5.00 pm). Work on Saturdays may be required occasionally.

## DUST

### How will dust impacts be minimised?

Dust controls are measures put in place to minimise dust impacts. Some examples of dust controls planned for the project are:

- ▼ Use of a water cart on internal haul roads and other site areas
- ▼ Use of a water misting 'cannon' on dust in the air and to dampen ground areas
- ▼ Covering of inactive soil stockpiles and excavation faces with mulches, foams or tarpaulins
- ▼ Use of portable and perimeter water misting sprays.

### How will dust be monitored?

Dust deposition gauges will be set up on the project site. These gauges will continuously collect any dust and every month the amount will be measured at a laboratory.

**WATER  
CANNON  
IN USE**



## ODOUR

### What will create odour during the remediation?

The most odorous chemicals at former gasworks sites belong to a group known as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). When soil that contains VOCs is excavated, these liquid compounds 'volatilise', or become vapour, causing odour to be emitted to the atmosphere. Hours after excavation activities have finished, volatilisation may still be occurring, creating odour outside regular working hours. Volatilisation may also be caused by humidity or rapid temperature change, creating odour in the early morning or evening. The nature of VOCs makes odour in the air difficult to control.

### Will the odours be harmful?

It is important to note that odour from VOCs can be noticeable even when VOC concentrations are at safe levels. The presence of unpleasant odour is not a good indicator of a chemical's harmfulness. Monitoring (or measuring) the concentrations of VOCs in air provides a good indicator of health risk and this will occur during the Bowden Heritage Precinct remediation.

### What will the odours smell like?

Most odours emitted from gasworks soils smell like petrol, oil, tar or mothballs. The human nose is very sensitive so people living near the project site may occasionally smell odour.

### How will odour impacts be minimised?

Odour controls are measures put in place to minimise odour impacts. Some examples of odour controls planned for the project are:

- ▼ Use of lavender fragranced misting sprays on the perimeter fence
- ▼ Use of portable fragranced misting sprays close to the excavation areas
- ▼ The addition of fragrance to the water misting 'cannon'
- ▼ Covering of inactive soil stockpiles and excavation faces with mulches, foams, clean soil or tarpaulins.

Unfortunately, it will be impossible to eliminate odours completely, so Ventia will try to minimise their impact using the best techniques available.

### How will Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) levels be monitored?

A piece of portable equipment known as a photo-ionisation detector, or PID, will be used to monitor (or measure) VOC levels at various locations on and around the project site.

Residents are invited to call Ventia's Community Relations Manager on the toll-free Community Contact Line if they have concerns about environmental management or other project-related matters:

**Catherine Fletcher**  
**1800 009 414**

**ventia**