

INFINITY ACOUSTICS

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**Fox Covert Farm,
Congerstone,
Nuneaton,
CV13 6LZ**



Project Description:

BS4142 of a Proposed B2/B8 Industrial Unit

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A453CN

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1. Introduction

1.1 Infinity Acoustics Ltd has been appointed to undertake a noise assessment to evaluate the potential noise impact of the proposed B2/B8 industrial unit on nearby residential dwellings due to the proposed development at Fox Covert Farm, Congerstone, Nuneaton, CV13 6LZ.

1.2 As part of the application process, the client has submitted a planning application for the development to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The planning application reference number and title are outlined below:

25/00431/P3CR - Notification to determine if Prior Approval is required for the change of use of an agricultural building to a Use Class B2 use.

1.3 The aim of the noise survey and assessment below is to provide the relevant information to assist the client and local planning authority in approving the above planning application, specifically in relation to the noise information required to satisfy any noise concerns the LPA may have with regard to the development. The noise levels at the site will be measured and assessed according to the relevant standards and noise control measures will be provided where necessary to ensure the amenity of the nearby residents can be protected from any potential noise impact caused by the development. Before the installation of any noise control measures or sound insulation works, the contents of this report should be fully approved by the local authority.

1.4 The following noise assessment will be undertaken with reference to the National Planning Policy Framework 2024 and the Noise Policy Statement for England 2010, as well as the following standards.

1.5 BS4142:2014+A1:2019 - Methods for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound.

BS4142 is a British Standard that provides guidance and a standardised methodology for assessing industrial and commercial noise sources. BS4142 outlines methods for defining specific sound levels from a given development and/or noise source. Rating penalties are then applied to account for the acoustic characteristics of the noise source. Rating penalties can be applied for the following:

- Tonality
- Impulsivity
- Intermittency

Using the subjective method, the penalties vary in magnitude depending on how perceptible the acoustic characteristic is to the human ear. The rating noise level is then compared to the underlying L_{A90} background sound level of the area without the source under assessment operating to assess the likely noise impact. The level by which the rating noise level exceeds the background L_{A90} defines the potential for noise impact. The table below outlines the relevant criteria bandings described in BS4142.

Description	Impact Rating
Rating noise levels +10 dB above the background	Significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
Rating noise levels +5 dB above the background	Adverse impact, depending on the context.
Where the rating level does not exceed the background	Low impact dependent on context

Table 1.0 – BS4142 Noise Criteria

This methodology will be used to assess the noise from the development, including any mechanical plant, loading and unloading and noise breakout from the building structure. It is concluded that if rating noise levels from the development fall equal to or lower than the background would indicate low impact and 'No Observed Effect Level' when assessed in accordance with the NPPF and NPSE and should the noise from the development fall above the background sound level but below the level at which BS4142 states adverse impact would occur (>5 dB above the background sound) this would equate to noise levels falling at the 'Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level' when assessed in accordance with the NPPF and NPSE.

1.6 WHO Guidelines on Community Noise

The general noise criteria used in the assessment will be obtained from the World Health Organisation Guidelines on Community Noise. This document outlines specific absolute noise criteria at which community noise incident on a residential receiver could be considered to cause annoyance and potentially be detrimental to health. The W.H.O Guidelines define community noise as noise emitted from all sources in the community other than that within the industrial workplace. Given this, it is deemed that these criteria are appropriate to assess the noise from the development. An overview of the criteria is outlined below:

Location	Criteria	Description
Inside Dwellings Night	>30 dB $L_{Aeq, 8hours}$	Adverse effects on speech intelligibility and moderate
	>45 dB $L_{A_{fmax,t}}$	annoyance. Sleep disturbance
Inside Dwellings Day	>35 dB $L_{Aeq, 8hours}$	Adverse effects on speech intelligibility and moderate annoyance

Table 2.0 – W.H.O Noise Criteria

The criteria above will be utilised as supplementary noise criteria to provide further context to the BS4142 Assessment.

1.7 IEMA Guidelines for Noise Impact Assessments

The IEMA Guidelines for Noise Impact Assessment specify general methods for assessing noise and the potential for noise impact. Specifically, this guidance can be used to assess the potential impact of noise sources for which there are no specifically designed standards or guidance, or to provide further context to a noise assessment. In order to assess the potential for noise impact, these guidelines outline an approach whereby the increase or change in noise levels in the assessment area due to the operation of the new source or development is calculated. The magnitude by which the ambient acoustic environment increases directly relates to the potential for noise impact. The table below indicates the significance of changes in noise levels in incremental intervals.

IEMA Guidelines for Noise Impact Assessment Criteria	
Effect Description	Definition
None / Not Significant	Less than 2.9dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level and/or all receptors are of negligible sensitivity to noise.
Slight	A 3dB to 4.9dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level at a receptor of some sensitivity.
Moderate	A 3dB to 4.9dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level at a sensitive or highly sensitive receptor, or a greater than 5dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level at a receptor of some sensitivity.
Substantial	Greater than 5dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level at a noise-sensitive receptor, or a 5dB to 9.9dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level at a receptor of high sensitivity to noise.
Severe	Greater than 10dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level at a receptor of high sensitivity to noise.

Table 3.0 – IEMA Guidelines on Noise Impact Assessment Criteria

These criteria and assessment methodology will be utilised to provide further context to the initial and primary BS4142 assessment. It is concluded that should the increase in ambient noise levels at the nearby dwellings due to the operation of the site fall within the 'Not Significant' category, this would equate to 'No Observed Adverse Effect Level' and should the increase in noise levels be 'Slight' this would equate to noise from the development falling at the 'Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level' when assessed in accordance with the NPPF and NPSE.

2. Site & Surroundings

- 2.1 The development site is situated in the small village of Congerstone, approximately 3km east of Twycross. The area surrounding the site is a mixture of existing farm and agricultural buildings and residential dwellings; in general, the area surrounding the site could be described as suburban.
- 2.2 To the west of the site is Main Street, which facilitates moderate to low levels of road traffic. During the site visit, the intermittent traffic noise from this location was audible.
- 2.3 Other than the surrounding farmyard and agricultural buildings, there are no other notable commercial premises in the vicinity of the site.
- 2.4 It is proposed that the existing disused dairy building undergo a change of use to B2/B8 general industrial unit and storage building. Information contained on the planning portal indicates the unit is divided into three; two of the units will be utilised for self-storage, and one of the units will be utilised for a small-scale metalwork and fabrication shop. The metal fabrication workshop will be located in the easternmost unit away from the main road.
- 2.5 A review of the associated traffic statement indicates that there could be 1 delivery of goods per week and 1 car per day to the metal fabrication shop, and then two vehicle trips per week to the self-storage units. The level of traffic movements generated by the development is minimal and likely significantly less than that produced by the existing dairy parlour function of the building. The traffic statement indicates the existing use is likely to produce 10 articulated vehicle or farm vehicle movements per day. As such, the development represents a significant decrease in traffic movements. An indicative increase in ambient noise level assessment has been undertaken assuming 1 HGV delivering goods to the site in any one hour. It indicates the increase in ambient noise levels would be 'Not Significant' when

assuming the lowest measured ambient noise levels at the site and the IEMA Guidelines on Noise Impact. Given the above, noise generated by traffic movements to and from the site will not be assessed further.

- 2.6 The structure itself is constructed from typical agricultural building material with masonry block and timber cladded walls. The roof is constructed from typical cladded sheet and skylight panels. The client has indicated that the typical operational hours of the site would be between 09:00 – 18:00.
- 2.7 There are a number of existing residential dwellings in proximity to the site. The closest of which are located 42m to the east of the site. However, other dwellings in the vicinity will also be considered. Due to the proximity of these dwellings, they will be considered the closest Noise Sensitive Receptors in the subsequent assessment.
- 2.8 The figure below indicates the development site, surrounding area, NSRs and noise survey measurement location.

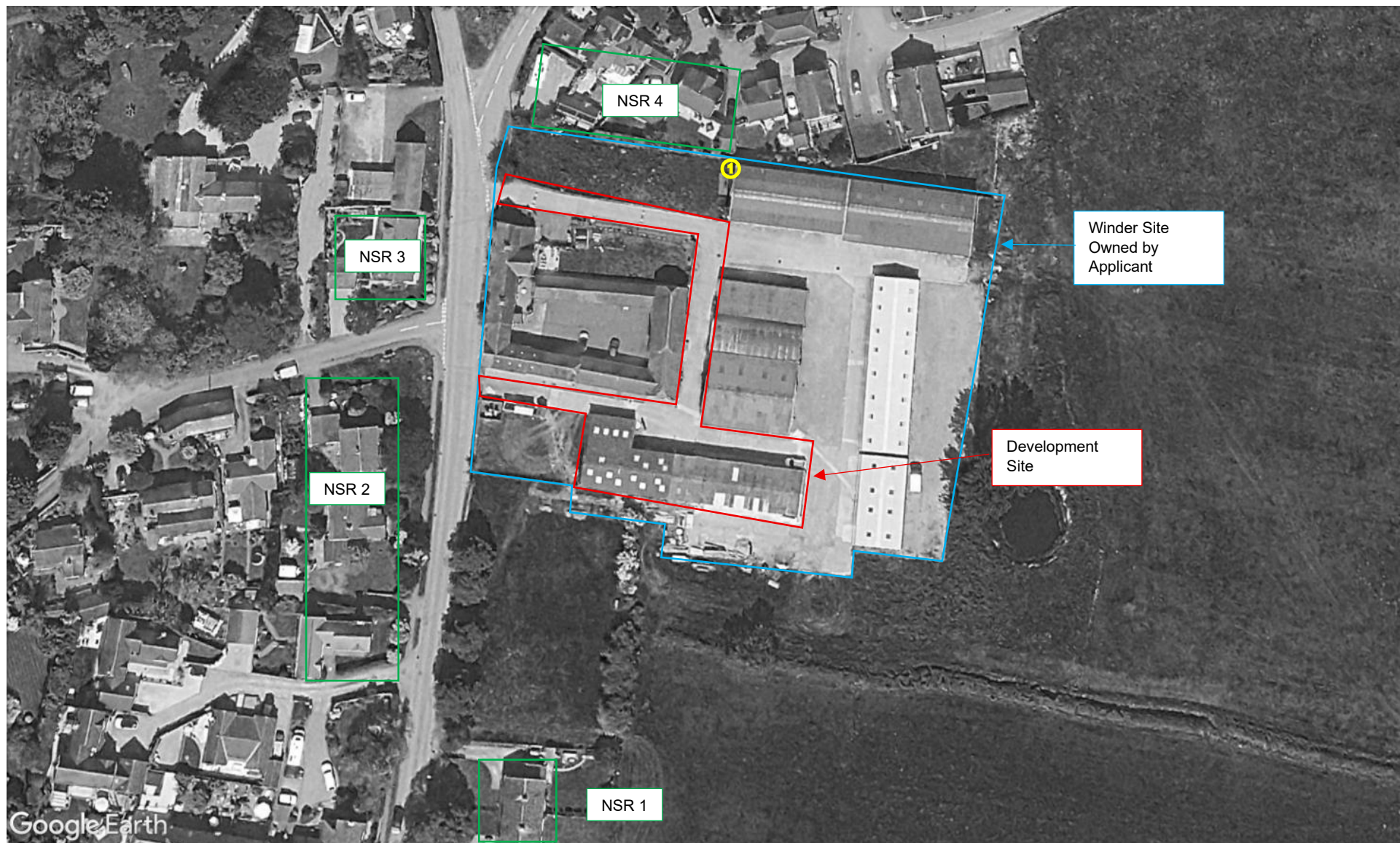


Figure 1.0 – Development Site & Surrounding Area.

3. Survey

3.1 A noise survey of the site was undertaken between Friday 26th and Monday 29th of June 2026 in order to establish the existing sound levels of the area surrounding the site.

3.2 The following equipment was used to undertake the noise survey. All equipment used was field calibrated at 1kHz with a drift of less than 0.1 dB before and after the measurement. Calibration certificates for the equipment can be provided upon request.

- Castle SONIK-E Class 1 Sound Level Meter – SN - 075734
- SVAN SV33B Class 1 Calibrator – SN – 122241

3.3 The long-term noise meter and associated microphone at Measurement Location 1 (ML1) were located to the north of the site in proximity to the NSRs to the north. The position was deemed reflective of the noise levels at all NSRs. The noise meter was located approximately 2.7m from the ground, affixed to a drainpipe on the corner of an agricultural building on the site. The microphone was within 1m of the façade, and as such, an appropriate façade correction will be applied to establish free-field noise levels.

3.4 The weather during the setup of the equipment is outlined below:

- 31 Degrees Celsius
- SWW wind with speeds of 4m/s
- No cloud coverage and no precipitation

During the collection of the equipment, the weather was

- 20 Degrees Celsius
- WSW wind with speeds of 3.6m/s

- Full cloud cover and no precipitation

3.5 Generally, the weather across the majority of the survey complied with the requirements of BS 7445-2. A full weather summary for the duration of the survey is outlined in the table below and has been taken from the nearest functioning weather station.

Weather Data	
Description	Data
Temp (C)	12.6 – 36.2
Rainfall (mm)	0.0
Wind Speed (m/s)	0.0 – 4.0
Prevailing Wind	SE
Relative Mean Humidity (%)	63.7

Table 4.0 – Weather Data

3.6 The summary results of the noise survey are presented in the tables below and will be used in the subsequent Noise Assessment. A full noise survey time history can be found in Appendix C.

Day, Eve, Night Results ML1				
Date	Time Period	L _{Aeq} (dB)	L _{Afmax} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
Day – 26/06/2026	14:00 – 19:00	44.0	70.0	37.0
Eve – 26/06/2026	19:00 – 23:00	40.0	66.0	31.0
Night – 26/06/2026	23:00 – 07:00	41.0	72.0	29.0
Day – 27/06/2026	07:00 – 19:00	46.0	87.0	34.0
Eve – 27/06/2026	19:00 – 23:00	43.0	75.0	29.0
Night – 27/06/2026	23:00 – 07:00	43.0	70.0	29.0
Day – 28/06/2026	07:00 – 19:00	46.0	71.0	38.0
Eve – 28/06/2026	19:00 – 23:00	39.0	71.0	31.0
Night – 28/06/2026	23:00 – 07:00	41.0	69.0	31.0
Day – 29/06/2026	07:00 – 10:45	48.0	78.0	39.0

Table 5.0 – Noise Survey Data ML1

3.7 The proposed operational times of the development site are between 09:00 – 18:00. The histogram below presents the background sound level analysis for this period.

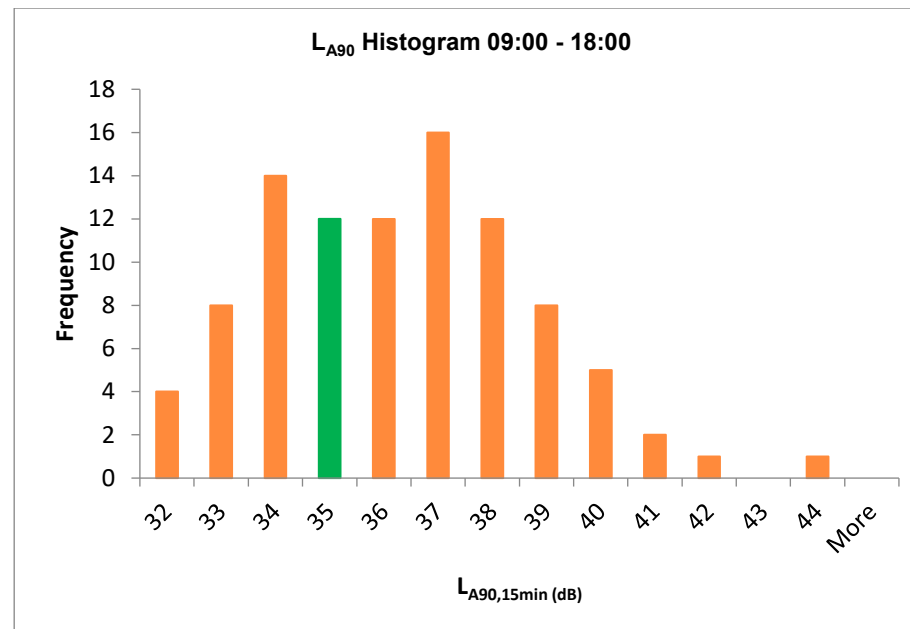


Figure 2.0 – L_{A90} Histogram ML1 – 07:00 – 19:00

3.8 As can be seen, the lowest statistically most repeated L_{A90} value between 09:00 – 18:00 is 37 dB. However, the background sound levels are lower than this value for 53% of the time throughout the analysed periods. As such, a more appropriate value is 35 dB L_{A90}. This value sits at the lower end of the measured range of values, and the noise levels of the area are equal to or higher than this value for 73% of the time; as such, this is deemed typical and appropriate to provide a robust and conservative baseline for the BS4142 assessment below.

4. Mitigation and Noise Control Measures

- 4.1 In order to ensure the noise impact from the development is as low as possible, a set of noise control measures has been devised. These are outlined in the section below:
- 4.2 The development and any associated mechanical plant should not operate outside of the hours of 09:00 – 18:00. Should operation be required outside of these hours, further assessment would be required.
- 4.3 Other than during periods where access and egress is required, the fabrication workshop doors should remain closed throughout operation.
- 4.4 A closed board timber fence should be installed along the site perimeter to the south of the proposed steel fabrication workshop. The fence should have a minimum height of 2.5m and be located as indicated in the figure below. The fencing should have no gaps or holes and a minimum surface mass of 10kg/m².

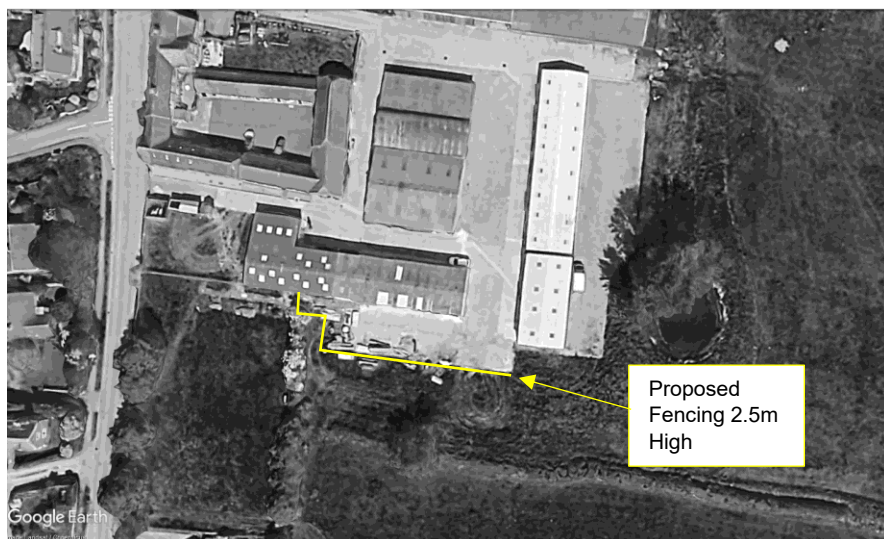


Figure 3.0 – Proposed Fencing Location.

- 4.5 The client has not indicated that any additional externally mounted mechanical plant be installed. However, should there be a need for any externally mounted mechanical plant as part of the fabrication workshop or storage units, or plant be installed in future, then the plant should be designed so that the mechanical plant noise limit level outlined below is not exceeded at the nearest residential dwellings. The plant limit below is inclusive of all rating penalties that need to be applied for acoustic features in accordance with BS4142.

Description	Noise Level $L_{A,T,r}$ (dBA)
Mechanical Plant Rating Noise Limit Level at Nearest Dwelling (09:00 – 18:00)	25.0

Table 6.0 – External Plant Noise Limit Level

Should the above limit level be achieved, the mechanical plant noise would fall a minimum of 10 dB below the background sound level at the nearest dwellings and thus be inaudible and not significantly contribute to the background noise levels in the area.

5. Computer Noise Model Results

5.1 In order to calculate the specific sound levels from the development at the Noise Sensitive Receptor, a computer sound model has been generated using DGMR Noise Prediction Software. This software undertakes calculations using the methods outlined in ISO 9613-2 Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors.

5.2 The following scenario has been assessed and is deemed to be representative of a worst-case scenario.

- Goods being loaded/unloaded from a small goods vehicle or van into one of the storage units
- Fabrication noise breaking out of the fabric of the metal and fabrication shop section of the building
- Goods being loaded/unloaded from a small goods vehicle or van in the yard area outside the fabrication shop section of the building.

Given the scale and scope of the development, this scenario is deemed to be the worst-case activity levels in any given 1-hour period. Given the expected number of movements and activity noted in the traffic statement, it is likely that for significant periods of time throughout the working week, activity noise levels at the site would be significantly lower than used in the modelled scenario.

5.3 The following assumptions have been made within the computer sound model:

- The ground in the area has been considered a mixture of hard and soft.
- The topography of the site and surrounding land has been taken from Google Earth and information gained on-site.
- The elevations and building height for the proposed development have been obtained from the associated plans and information gained on-site.

- The loading/unloading noise has been input into the noise model as a point source 1m from the ground outside the fabrication shop and storage sections of the building.
- The noise breaking out of the fabrication shop facades and roof elements has been input into the model as area sources set at L_w/m^2 .
- Full noise model input calculations can be seen in Appendix D.

5.4 The results of the computer noise model can be found in the table below. The table below presents the noise levels at the most exposed façade associated with the Noise Sensitive Receptors, considering the noise control measures in Section 4.0 have been implemented.

Specific Noise Levels	
Location	$L_{Aeq,1hour}$ (dBA)
NSR 1	27.0
NSR 2	29.0
NSR 1	17.0
NSR 2	17.0

Table 7.0 – Calculated Specific Noise Levels

5.5 As can be seen, the specific $L_{Aeq,1hour}$ noise levels from the site are expected to be low and would fall well below the internal noise criteria for bedrooms in the day when considering the attenuation provided by an open window. This is a positive indication that the development would have low impact on the nearby dwellings should the proposed noise control measures be implemented.

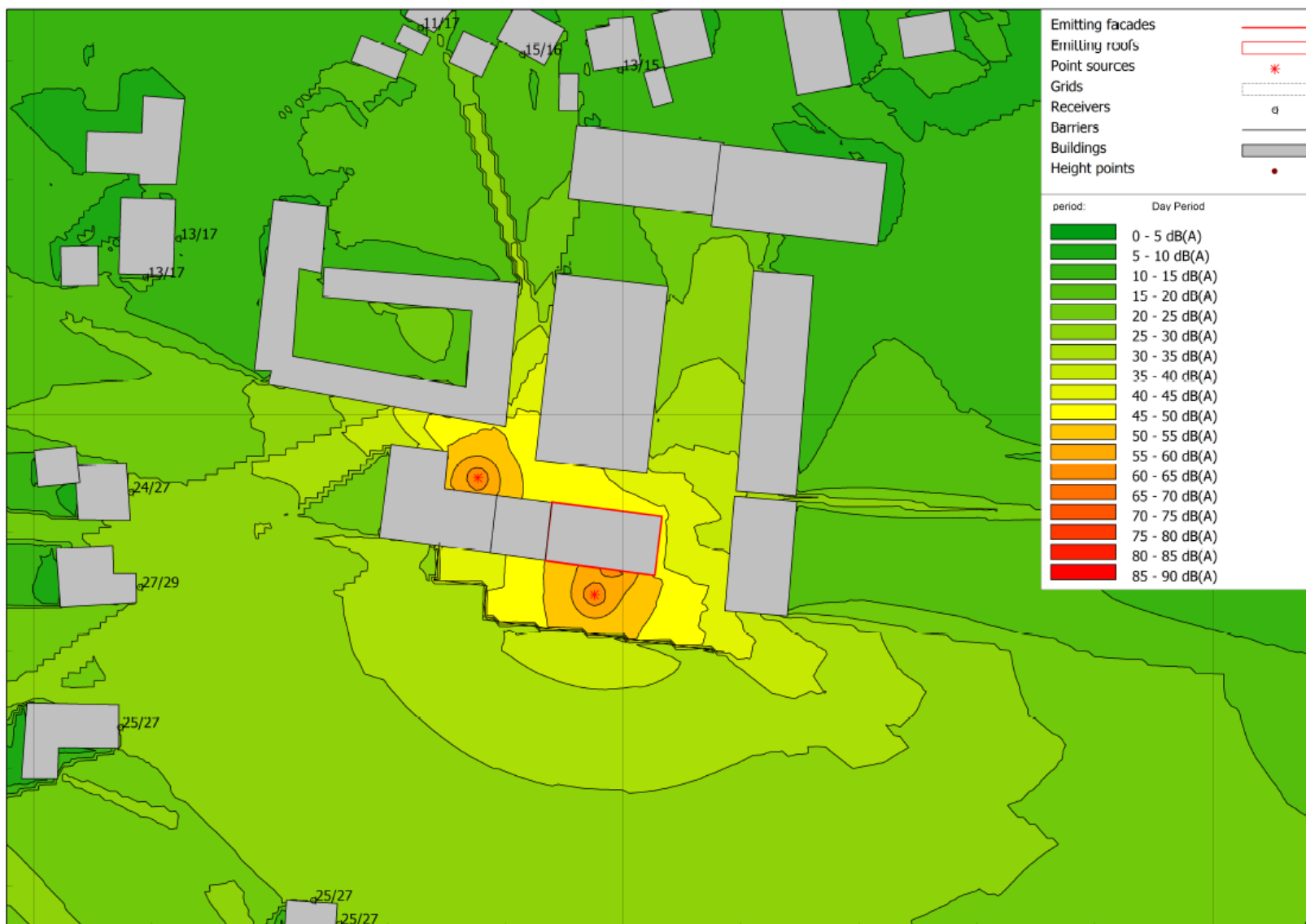


Figure 4.0 – $L_{Aeq,1hour}$ Specific Noise Levels – 1.5m Contour Grid

6. BS4142 Noise Assessment

6.1 The following section of the report assesses the noise from the development by undertaking a BS4142 Assessment.

6.2 In order to establish the rating noise level for the assessment, the following rating penalties have been applied in accordance with the subjective methodology outlined in BS4142.

Rating Penalties		
Penalty Description	Penalty	Description
Tonality	+2.0	Slight tonality from fabrication shop tools and processes
Impulsivity	+3.0	Slight impulsivity from loading/unloading at storage units and tool usage breaking out from the fabrication shop
Intermittency	+3.0	Intermittent activity at the site
Other Characteristics	--	--

Table 8.0 – BS4142 Rating Penalty Analysis

6.3 The BS4142 Assessment is outlined in the table below and has been undertaken assuming the noise control measures outlined in Section 4.0 of the report have been implemented.

BS4142 Assessment				
Description	NSR 1 (dB)	NSR 2 (dB)	NSR 3 (dB)	NSR 4 (dB)
Specific Noise Level at NSR $L_{Aeq,1hour}$	27.0	29.0	17.0	17.0
Rating Noise Level +8 dB	35.0	37.0	25.0	25.0
Background L_{A90}	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Level Above Background	0.0	+2.0	-10.0	-10.0

Table 9.0 – BS4142 Assessment

6.4 The BS4142 assessment indicates that, provided the noise control measures outlined in Section 4.0 of the report are implemented, the rating noise levels at NSR 1, 3 and 4 are expected to be equal to or below the background sound level. When assessed in accordance with BS4142, this would equate to 'Low Impact Depending on Context'; when assessed in accordance with the NPPF and NPSE, this would equate to 'No Observed Effect Level'.

6.5 At NSR 2 it is noted that the background sound levels would be exceeded by 2 dB considering a worst case 1 hour. However, although the background sound level is exceeded, the rating noise level falls below the level at which BS4142 states adverse impact would occur (+ 5dB above the background).

6.6 BS4142 clearly states the context of the assessment should be considered when defining the potential for noise impact. It should be noted that the human ear cannot perceive differences in noise levels of less than 3dB and therefore an exceedance of 2dB could be deemed negligible.

- 6.7 It is also noted that, given the level of expected activity at the site, the noise from the site will be likely significantly lower than that used in the numerical assessment above for large periods of time at the development site. Further to this, the L_{A90} background sound levels analysis indicates that the background sound levels would be higher than those used in the assessment for the vast majority of the time throughout the operational period and as such, again the likely impact from the development is lower than stated in the numerical assessment above.
- 6.8 As such, considering the result of the assessment and surrounding context, this outcome is deemed to represent noise levels falling within the 'Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level' when assessed in accordance with the NPPF and NPSE.

7. Increase in Ambient Noise Level Assessment

- 7.1 To provide further context to the assessment above, an increase in ambient noise levels assessment has been undertaken at the most exposed NSR.
- 7.2 The increase in ambient noise level assessment is undertaken by logarithmically adding the noise level from the site to the lowest measured ambient noise levels during the proposed hours of operation. The higher the increase in noise levels, the higher the likely noise impact. To provide a robust and conservative assessment, the rating noise levels will be used, thus accounting for any acoustic features associated with noise generated by the development.
- 7.3 The increase in ambient noise level assessment is outlined in the table below.

IANL Assessment	
Description	Most Exposed NSR (dB)
Highest Rating Noise Level at NSR	37.0
Lowest Measured $L_{Aeq,15min}$	39.0
Resulting Noise Level	41.1
Increase in Noise Level	+2.1
Impact Rating	'Not Significant'

Table 10.0 – IANL Assessment

- 7.4 When assessed in accordance with the IEMA Guidelines on Noise Impact, the increase in ambient noise levels due to the development at the site will be 'Not Significant' at the most exposed NSR, even when considering the rating noise level. This is a strong indication that the proposed development will not cause a significant impact on the surrounding NSRs.

8. Conclusion

- 8.1 In conclusion, a noise survey has been undertaken at Fox Covert Farm, Congerstone, Nuneaton, CV13 6LZ. The noise levels obtained during the survey have allowed a noise assessment to be undertaken in order to assess the potential noise impact of the development on the surrounding dwellings during its operational hours.
- 8.2 Noise control measures have been defined in Section 4.0. The effectiveness of the noise control measures has been assessed in Sections 6.0 and 7.0; the results of the noise impact assessment indicate that, provided all recommendations are implemented, and the surrounding context is considered, all relevant noise criteria can be achieved, and low impact is expected. Given the above, it is concluded that the noise from the site would fall below the 'Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level'.
- 8.3 Before the noise control measures are implemented or installed prior approval of the outcome of the report should be sought from the local authority.

APPENDIX A – List of Terms and Glossary

The following section of the report outlines a glossary of terms used in the assessment to assist the reader in understanding the assessment above, which is, by necessity, technical in nature.

Decibel DB - The decibel, often denoted as dB, is the logarithmic unit used to describe the magnitude of sound or noise levels. The typical range of sound pressure levels is from 0 dB, defined as the threshold of hearing, to 120 dB, defined as the threshold of pain.

Frequency Hz – As well as the decibel sound and noise, it is also measured and defined in frequency. Frequency or Hertz (Hz) is an expression of the number of cycles a sound wave will complete per second. Larger frequencies may be expressed in kilohertz (kHz). The typical range of human hearing is from 20 Hz to 20,000Hz; however, with age, the audible frequency range decreases in most humans.

A - Weighting – The A-weighting is the most commonly used weighting curve taken from IEC 61672:2003 and is applied to sound pressure level measurements. The A-weighting is applied to measured sound levels to account for the loudness perceived by the human ear, as the ear is less sensitive to low audio frequencies.

LAeq - The A-weighted 'equivalent continuous noise level', which is an average of the total sound energy measured over any given time period. L_{Aeq} is the level of a continuous noise that has the same total (A-weighted) energy as the real fluctuating noise, measured over the same time period. The A-weighting represents a curve

that is applied to the measured noise levels to represent the way the human auditory system perceives sound.

LAfmax - The maximum A-weighted noise level that was recorded during the monitoring period using a fast time weighting. This acoustic parameter represents more transient sound levels within the acoustic environment, which may only occur for a few seconds or minutes.

LA10 - This is the A-weighted noise level exceeded for 10% of a given time period. This parameter is typically used to measure and predict road traffic noise.

LA90 - This is the A-weighted noise level exceeded for 90% of any given time period. Generally, this acoustic parameter represents the underlying background sound level in a given area and doesn't generally include transient or short-term noise events that may occur within the surroundings.

Sound Pressure – Sound pressure is the difference between the instantaneous pressure at a point in the presence of a sound wave and the static pressure of the medium. Sound pressure fluctuates due to refractions and compressions of air molecules.

Sound Reduction Index – The sound reduction index, denoted by the parameter 'R', is the laboratory-measured sound reduction given material or construction. R is measured in 1/3 octave band frequencies. The R_w sound insulation parameter stands for the weighted standardised sound reduction index and is a single-figure global rating of the sound insulation of a given material or construction.

APPENDIX B – Development Plans



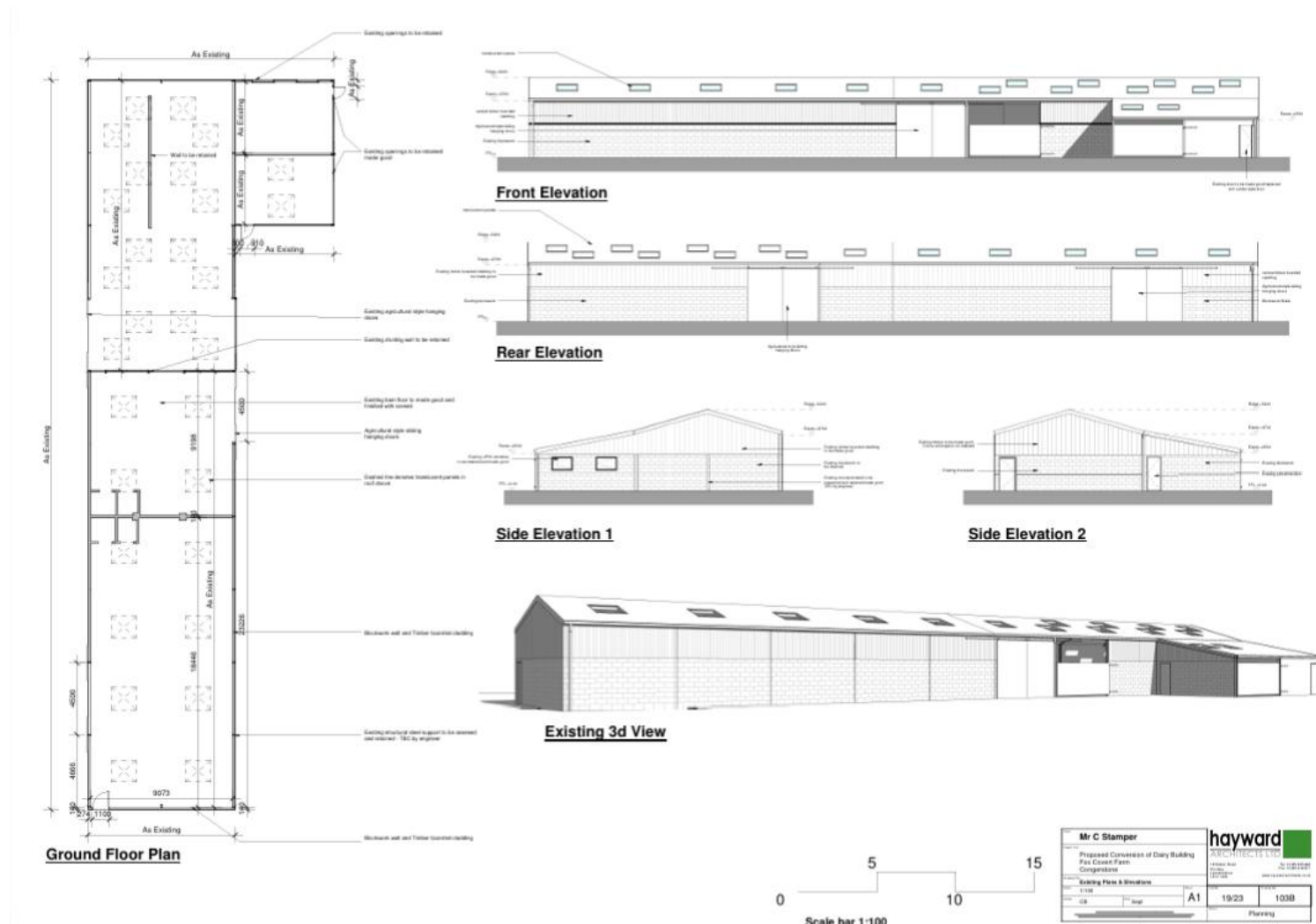


Figure 5.0 – Development Plans

APPENDIX C – Noise Survey History

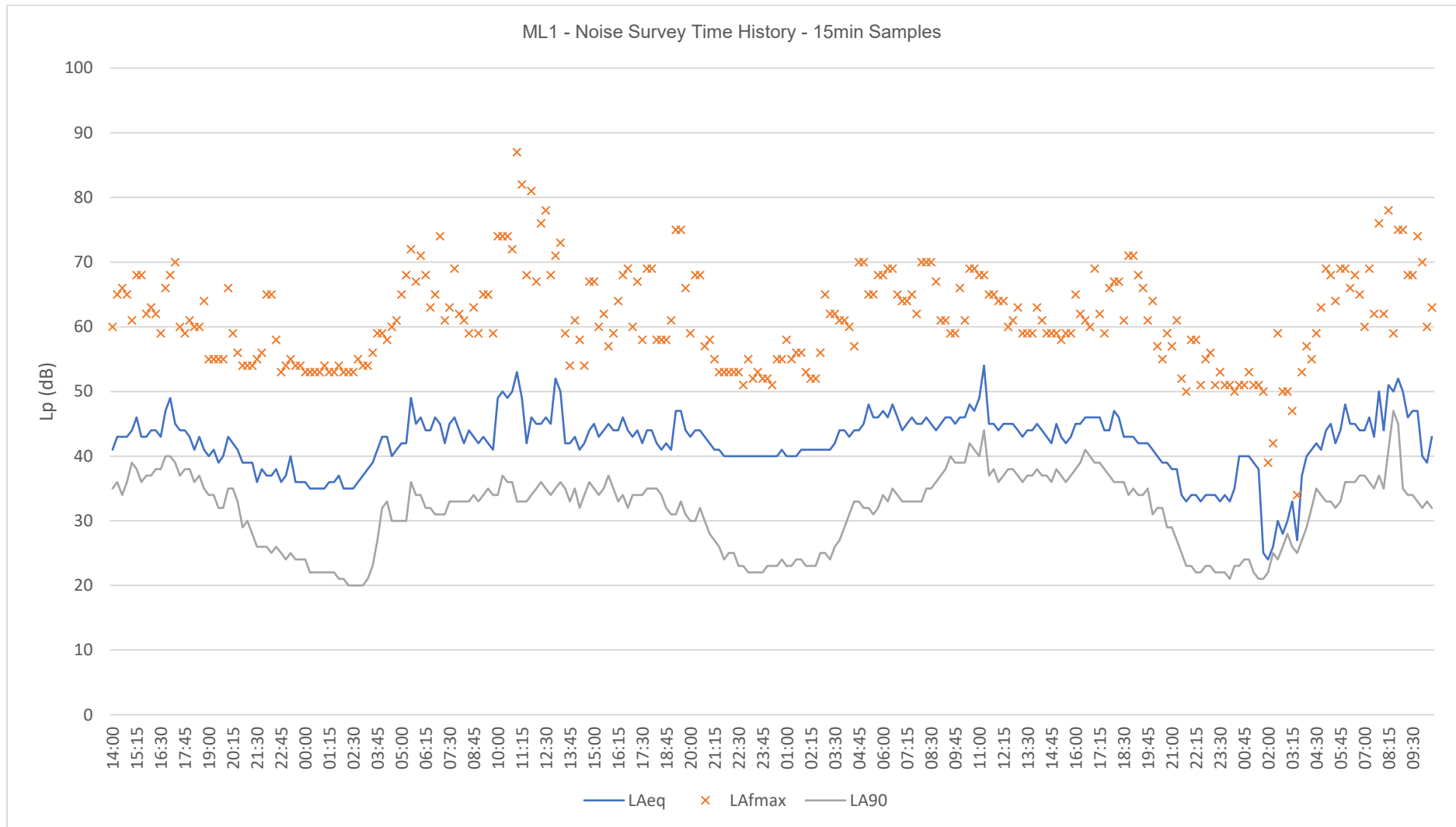


Figure 6.0 – Noise Survey Time History

APPENDIX D – Calculations

D1 – Noise Model Input Calculations

The following table calculates the noise breaking out of the fabrication and metal working shop section of the proposed development. The calculations assume internal noise levels within the unit of 80 dB, which fall in line with previous surveys undertaken in similar industrial establishments by Infinity Acoustics Ltd. This level also falls in line with the Noise at Work Regulations 2025 and thus is deemed robust and conservative. The noise breakout has been calculated assuming the formula $L_2 = L_1 - R$. The noise breakout has then been input into the model as area sources set at L_w/m^2 which assumes the sound pressure to sound power conversion formula of $L_w = L_p + 10\log(S)$, where S is the surface area of the building element.

Description of Building Element	Internal Noise Level (dBA)	R_w of Element (dB)	External Noise Level (dBA)
100mm Block Work Façade	80.0	44.0	30.0
25mm Timber Cladding Façade	80.0	25.0	49.0
Composite Sheet Roof	80.0	24.0	50.0
Agri Door Closed	80.0	15.0	59.0

Table 11.0 – Noise Breakout Calculation

In order to calculate the loading/unloading noise SEL Levels from goods vehicles unloading goods into a convenience store, the following have been utilised and are deemed a worst-case example for the assessment given the scale and scope of the development; this data represents goods being moved via a tail lift of a vehicle to and from the development via trolley jack of cages. All noise levels have been time-corrected and calculated over a 1-hour assessment period as defined for daytime assessments in BS4142.

$$L_{Aeq,t} = SEL + 10\log(1/T) + 10\log(N)$$

Where: T = Assessment reference period and N = The number of operations

Activity	SEL @10m (dB)	No. of Occurrences	L _{Aeq1hour} at 10m (dB)	L _{Aeq,1hour} at 1m (dB)	Cumulative L _{Aeq,1hour} at 1m (dB)	LwA (dB)
Unloading Stock to Lift	71.0	2.0	38.0	58.0	67.0	75.0
Lift up	73.0	2.0	40.0	60.0		
Lift Down	71.0	2.0	38.0	58.0		
Stock Moved to Container	78.0	2.0	45.0	65.0		

Table 12.0 – Loading/Unloading Noise Level Inputs

Disclaimer and Copyright

- 1) Infinity Acoustics Ltd has undertaken the above assessment and provided the above interpretations based on the information available at the time of the assessment, and details provided by the client. It has been undertaken with all reasonable skill and care
- 2) All works have been undertaken in accordance with Infinity Acoustics Ltd's Terms and Conditions. The assessment has been undertaken on behalf of the client based on the Terms and Conditions agreed between the client and Infinity Acoustics Ltd
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