

**RISE URBAN
ORANGE SPRINGS BESS PROJECT**

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

JUNE 2026

OUR REFERENCE: 36558-2-26156

DOCUMENT CONTROL PAGE

**ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ORANGE SPRINGS BESS PROJECT**

Job No: 26156

Document Reference: 36558-2-26156

FOR

RISE URBAN

DOCUMENT INFORMATION				
Author:	George Watts	Checked By:	Paul Daly	
Date of Issue:	3 June 2026			
REVISION HISTORY				
Revision	Description	Date	Author	Checked
1	Revision of typographical error	5/6/2026	GW	
DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION				
Version No.	Destination			
2	Rise Urban Attn: Dane Gaunt Email: dane@riseurban.com.au			

This report has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services and on the basis of information and documents provided to Herring Storer Acoustics by the client. To the extent that this report relies on data and measurements taken at or under the times and conditions specified within the report and any findings, conclusions or recommendations only apply to those circumstances and no greater reliance should be assumed. The client acknowledges and agrees that the reports or presentations are provided by Herring Storer Acoustics to assist the client to conduct its own independent assessment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Herring Storer Acoustics were commissioned to carry out an acoustic study of noise emissions for the proposed Orange Springs BESS located at Lot 5 (No. 237) Orange Springs Road, Orange Springs.

The proposed project includes 154 batteries, 77 inverters and 3 transformers.

This acoustic assessment is required for the approval process and is being undertaken based on the information provided for the current proposed equipment.

The nearest noise sensitive premises "R1" is situated approximately 1km to the west of the project.

Modelling was conducted with the noise level information provided.

For the most stringent time period (night) the assigned noise level at the nearest noise sensitive premise would be 35 dB(A). The highest predicted noise emissions for the nearest noise sensitive premise is 35 dB(A), including an adjustment of + 5 dB(A) for tonal characteristics which has been conservatively applied to the predicted noise levels.

The acoustic assessment shows that in the worst case, that noise received at surrounding premises is below the Assigned Noise Levels stipulated by the Regulations. Thus, noise emissions from the proposed Orange Springs BESS would be deemed to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	ACOUSTIC CRITERIA	2
3.	METHODOLOGY	3
4.	RESULTS	5
5.	ASSESSMENT	5

APPENDICES

A	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT PLAN
B	EQUIPMENT NOISE DATA
C	NOISE CONTOUR PLOT

1. INTRODUCTION

Herring Storer Acoustics were commissioned to carry out an acoustic study of noise emissions for the proposed Orange Springs BESS project, with the locality as shown in Figure 1.1 below.

The project consists of a BESS facility. The noise sources considered in our preliminary assessment consist of the following:

- 154 batteries
- 77 inverters; and
- 3 transformers

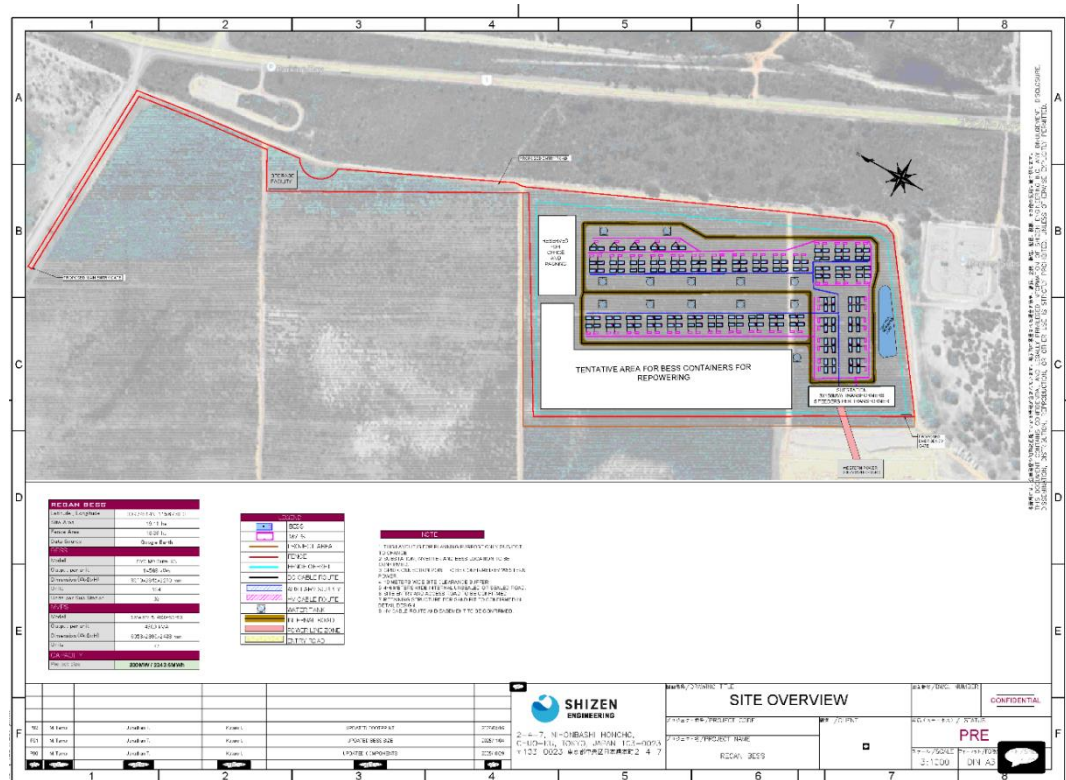


FIGURE 1.1 – SITE LAYOUT



FIGURE 1.2 – SITE SURROUNDS

The nearest noise sensitive premises have been identified as shown above in Figure 1.2, with the nearest noise sensitive premises being approximately 1 km to the west of the proposed development. It is noted that this location appears to include several houses – however has been represented by one location to simplify reporting, as the houses are an acoustically insignificant distance apart.

This report assesses night-time (worst case) noise emissions under maximum propagation conditions for the proposed development, based upon assumed noise levels for compliance with the requirements of the Western Australian *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (WA) (the Noise Regulations)*.

This work has been undertaken to accompany the development application for the project to ascertain if the project can comply with the Regulations. It is considered likely that a detailed assessment will need to be undertaken during the design development phase of the project in response to expected development approval conditions – at which time, equipment selections and the like would have been undertaken with finalised noise data able to be included in the modelled levels.

2. ACOUSTIC CRITERIA

The criteria used is in accordance with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*. These regulations stipulate maximum allowable external noise levels that can be received at one premises from another premises. For the highly sensitive area of a noise sensitive premises the allowable noise levels are determined by the calculation of an influencing factor. The influencing factor is calculated for the usage of land within the two circles, having radii of 100m and 450m from the premises of concern. For other premises (i.e. commercial and industrial premises), including other areas of a noise sensitive premises, the allowable noise

levels are fixed. Table 2.1 lists the baseline assigned noise levels for highly sensitive areas of a noise sensitive premises and the allowable noise levels for other premises.

TABLE 2.1 – ASSIGNED OUTDOOR NOISE LEVELS

Type of premises receiving noise	Time of day	Assigned level (dB)		
		L _{A10}	L _{A1}	L _{Amax}
Noise sensitive premises: highly sensitive area (i.e. within 15m of a dwelling)	0700 to 1900 hours Monday to Saturday	45 + IF	55 + IF	65 + IF
	0900 to 1900 hours Sunday and public holidays	40 + IF	50 + IF	65 + IF
	1900 to 2200 hours all days	40 + IF	50 + IF	55 + IF
	2200 hours on any day to 0700 hours Monday to Saturday and 0900 hours Sunday and public holidays	35 + IF	45 + IF	55 + IF

Note: The L_{A10} noise level is the noise that is exceeded for 10% of the time.

The L_{A1} noise level is the noise that is exceeded for 1% of the time.

The L_{Amax} noise level is the maximum noise level recorded.

IF = Influencing Factor

It is a requirement that noise from the site be free of annoying characteristics (tonality, modulation and impulsiveness) at other premises, defined below as per Regulation 9.

Where the above characteristics are present and cannot be practicably removed, the following adjustments are made to the measured or predicted level at other premises.

TABLE 2.2 – ADJUSTMENTS FOR ANNOYING CHARACTERISTICS WHEN MUSIC IS NOT PRESENT

Where tonality is present	Where modulation is present	Where impulsiveness is present
+ 5 dB	+ 5 dB	+ 10 dB

The key receptors have been identified, as shown in Figure 1.2 above. This provides the closest in terms of distance to the project, with compliance at this location indicative of compliance at all others.

3. METHODOLOGY

Noise immissions¹ at the nearest neighbouring residential premises, due to noise associated with the proposed operations, were modelled using the computer programme SoundPlan. Sound power levels used for the noise modelling were based on noise level data provided by Rise Urban.

This acoustic assessment is required for the approval process and is being undertaken prior to the final design of the project being known. In the event that equipment selections change, this modelling exercise may need to be repeated with updated selections.

The design configuration for the proposed project is contained in Appendix A, with the provided noise data in Appendix B.

The overall sound power levels for individual equipment as shown in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1 – SOUND POWER LEVEL - NOISE SOURCES dB(A)

Noise Sources	Sound Power Level dB(A)
Batteries (144 off)	85
Inverters (77 off)	83
Transformers (3 off)	96.5

¹ Immissions – noise received at a source

² Emissions – noise emanating from a source and / or location

The on-third octave band data listed in Appendix B specifications has been utilised in our assessment, with the batteries being the “SCS 4600 UPS with Noise reduction Kit” The inverter has been based upon the data provided “with a noise reduction kit”, however, only overall sound power levels have been provided. Similarly for the transformers.

and transformer sound power level noise data has been provided as an overall sound power level only.

Based on the noise emissions associated with the above equipment, a noise impact assessment to the surrounding area was modelled.

The following is noted in regards to the development of the model:

Batteries and inverters have had the “physical” presence excluded within the model (essentially a “sea container” type object) with the sound power levels from each piece of equipment a single point noise source. It is our experience that the physical presence of the equipment in the noise model provides reasonable barrier effect to adjacent batteries/inverters – hence, the modelling is considered a conservative calculated of noise impacts.

It is noted that all equipment has been assumed to be operating at the same time, at maximum noise level conditions. It is understood that the noise emissions associated with batteries typically vary with temperature, hence, for the most stringent time period defined by the Regulations, this is likely to be conservative.

Weather conditions for modelling were as stipulated in the Environmental Protection Authority’s “*Draft Guidance for Assessment of Environmental Factors No. 8 - Environmental Noise*” as listed in Table 3.2. The CONCAWE algorithm has been utilised for this assessment, with the weather conditions as listed below.

A ground factor of 0.6 has been in the modelling.

TABLE 3.2 – WEATHER CONDITIONS

Condition	Night	Day
Temperature	15°C	20°C
Relative humidity	50%	50%
Pasquill Stability Class	F	E
Wind speed	3 m/s*	4 m/s*

* From sources, towards receivers.

It is noted that ‘worst case’ wind conditions refer to conditions where there is a temperature inversion in conjunction with light winds in the direction from noise source to receiver, resulting in the highest sound propagation towards receiver locations.

4. RESULTS

A summary of the calculated noise levels for scenarios are shown in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1 – CALCULATED NOISE LEVELS, L_{A10} dB(A)

Receiver Name	Calculated Noise Level
R1	30
R2	19
R3	20
R4	24
R5	24

A Noise contour plot for the above scenario is included in Appendix C.

5. ASSESSMENT

On the basis of the assumed noise levels, noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive premises have been calculated at up to 30 dB(A).

Given the noise sources associated with the proposed development, noise level emissions may contain tonal characteristics – however – it is noted that this is considered a conservative assumption, as at the noise levels predicted, any tonal characteristics that may be present could be masked by background noise levels.

Hence, a + 5 dB adjustment to the calculated noise levels has been applied to the calculated noise levels in accordance with the Regulations.

Based on this, Table 5.1 contain the applicable adjustments, and assessable noise levels at each of the identified noise sensitive premises.

TABLE 5.1 – APPLICABLE ADJUSTMENTS AND ASSESSABLE LEVEL OF NOISE EMISSIONS, L_{A10} dB(A)

Noise Measurement Location	Calculated Noise Level L _{A10}	Applicable Adjustments to Measured Noise Levels, Characteristics			Assessable Noise Level
		Where Noise Emission is NOT music			
		Tonality	Modulation	Impulsiveness	
R1	30	+5	-	-	35
R3	19	+5	-	-	24
R3	20		-	-	25
R4	24	+5	-	-	29
R5	24	+5	-	-	29

Hence, based on the most stringent time period – namely the night period - Table 5.2 assesses the noise impact of the proposed development.

TABLE 5.2 – ASSESSMENT OF NOISE LEVELS

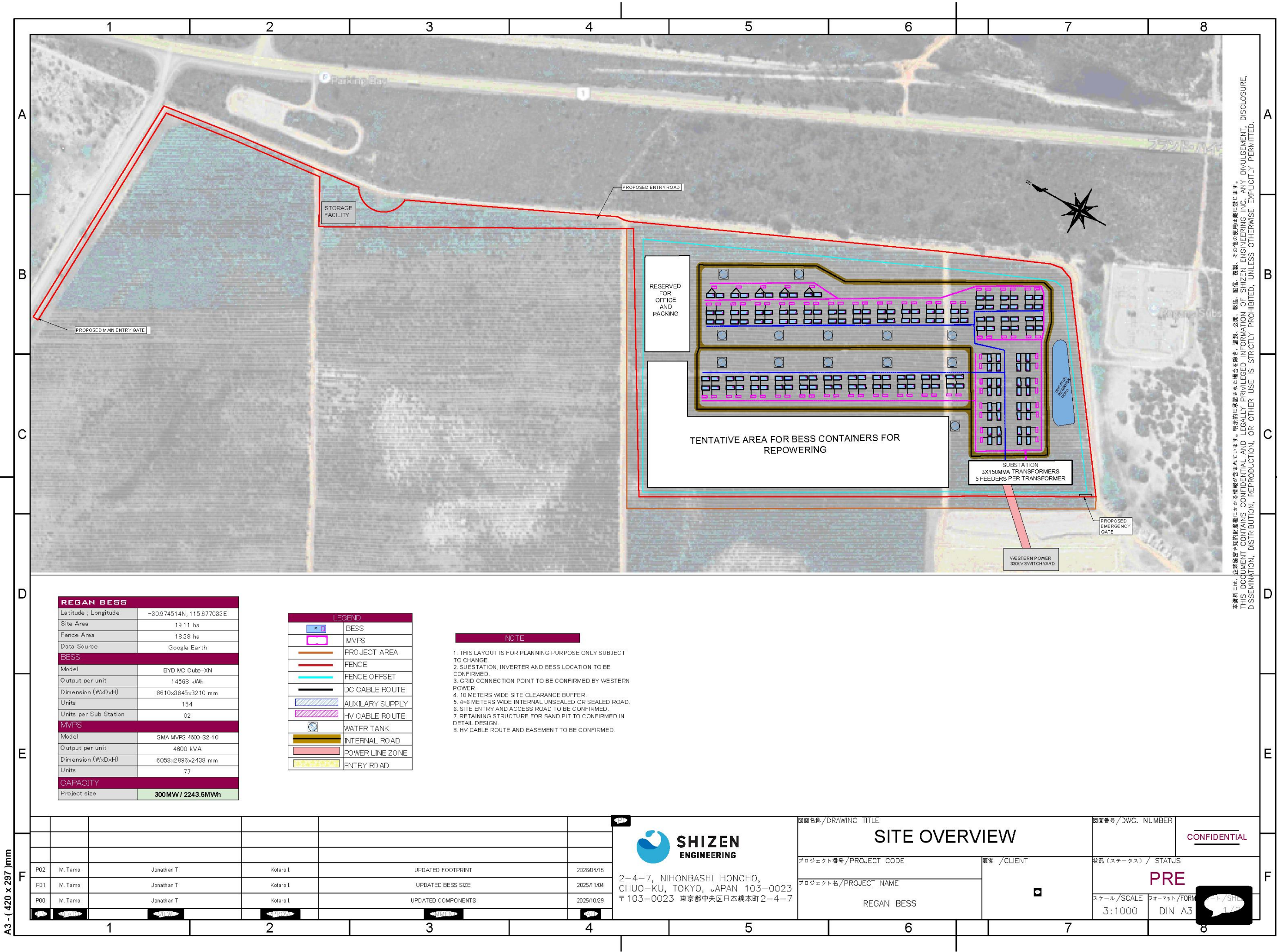
Receiver	Assessable Noise Level, dB(A)	Applicable Times of Day	Applicable L _{A10} Assigned Noise Level (dB)	Exceedance to Assigned Noise Level L _{A10} (dB)
R1	35	Night (22:00 to 07:00)	35	Complies
R2	24	Night (22:00 to 07:00)	35	Complies
R3	25	Night (22:00 to 07:00)	35	Complies
R4	29	Night (22:00 to 07:00)	35	Complies
R5	29	Night (22:00 to 07:00)	35	Complies

For the most stringent time period (night) the assigned noise level is 35 dB(A). The highest predicted, assessable, noise emissions for the nearest noise sensitive premise is 35 dB(A) at “R1”. This includes all proposed plant associated with the project operating at 100%, and with an adjustment for tonal characteristics included in the noise level emissions.

The acoustic assessment shows that in the worst case, that noise received at a premise is below the assigned noise level. Thus, noise emissions from the proposed Orange Springs BESS would be deemed to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

APPENDIX A

LAYOUT PLAN



APPENDIX B

EQUIPMENT NOISE DATA



SMA Solar Technology AG
Sonnenallee 1
34266 Niestetal
GERMANY
Tel.: +49 561 9522-0
Fax: +49 561 9522-100
E-Mail: info@SMA.de
Internet: www.SMA.de
Author Aris Gkoutaras

SMA Solar Technology AG · Sonnenallee 1 · 34266 Niestetal · GERMANY

Products: SCS 2930/3060/4400/4600 UP-S(-US)

E-Mail Aris.Gkoutaras@sma.de
Date 10.07.2025

Noise Performance of SCS UP-S Product Family

Dear valued customer,

SMA has launched the SCS UP-S product family into the market and product validation testing is currently entering its final stage. Preliminary noise test results have demonstrated its superior performance compared to the rest of SCS UP platform. This superior performance is due to the change in switching pattern of the semi-conductors used in the SCS UP-S product family, the Silicon Carbide (SiC) MOSFETs.
The following table shows test results of SCS 4600 UP-S at discharging direction, with Noise Reduction Kit installed, at 1450V DC voltage:

Frequency (Hz)	25	31,5	40	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315	400	500	630
Tot.Pwr, A [dB, A]	42,5	45,7	51,3	58,1	60,4	62,1	65,5	60,9	62,4	66,2	66,1	70	68,6	68,7	67,9

Frequency (Hz)	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3150	4000	5000	6300	8000	10000		A	Z
Tot.Pwr, A [dB, A]	68,7	68,4	65,78	64,4	63,6	72,5	78,6	60,9	69,6	81,2	68,3	67,2		84,8	93,5

Based on these test results noise performance for the SCS UP-S product family is documented in product datasheet as follows:

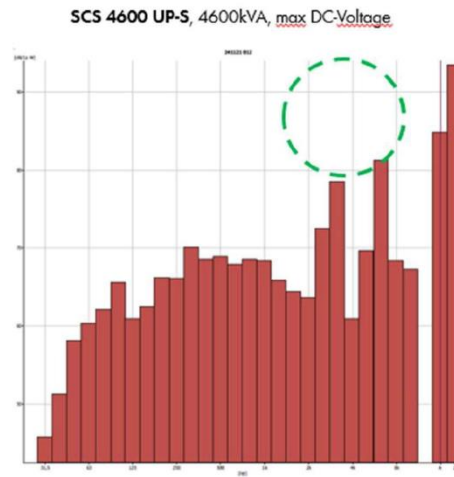
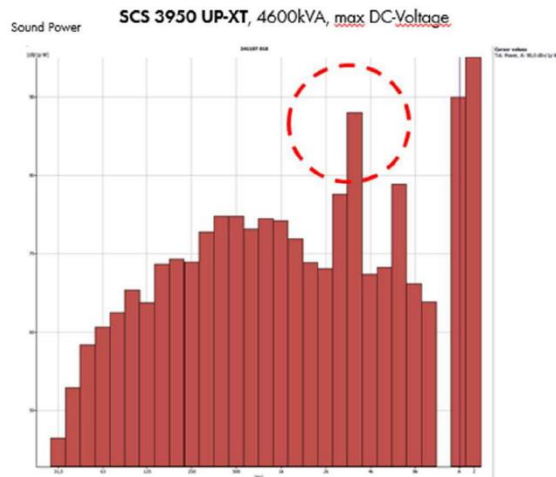
	Sound Power LWA with rated power of inverter	Sound Power LWA with rated power of inverter with Noise Reduction Kit
SCS 2930 UP-S(-US)	89 dB(A)	83 dB(A)
SCS 3060 UP-S(-US)	89 dB(A)	83 dB(A)
SCS 4400 UP-S(-US)	91 dB(A)	85 dB(A)
SCS 4600 UP-S(-US)	91 dB(A)	85 dB(A)

SMA Solar Technology AG
Headquarters: 34266 Niestetal
District Court: Kassel HRB 3972

Chair of the Supervisory Board: Uwe Kleinkauf
Executive Board: Dr.-Ing. Jürgen Reinert (chief executive officer), Barbara Gregor, Olaf Heyden
VAT-Number: DE 113 08 59 54 · WEEE-Reg.-Number: DE 95881150



The following figures show comparison of noise performance of SCS 4600 UP-S to SCS 3950 UP-XT, detailed to the individual frequency bands. It is evident that due to change of switching pattern the 3kHz peak which is apparent with the SCS 3950 UP-XT is significantly reduced with the SCS 4600 UP-S.



Detailed test report of noise performance of SCS 4600 UP-S at different power levels is due for publication in August 2025.

Best regards

SMA Solar Technology AG

i. A. Daniel Greger
Product Lead Power Conversion Products

i. A. Aris Gkountaras
Product Manager Sunny Central Storage

APPENDIX C

NOISE CONTOUR PLOT

