

Appendix A

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Acoustic Terminology

1 Sound Level or Noise Level

The terms "sound" and "noise" are almost interchangeable, except that in common usage "noise" is often used to refer to unwanted sound.

Sound (or noise) consists of minute fluctuations in atmospheric pressure capable of evoking the sense of hearing. The human ear responds to changes in sound pressure over a very wide range. The loudest sound pressure to which the human ear responds is ten million times greater than the softest. The decibel (abbreviated as dB) scale reduces this ratio to a more manageable size by the use of logarithms.

The symbols SPL, L or LP are commonly used to represent Sound Pressure Level. The symbol LA represents A-weighted Sound Pressure Level. The standard reference unit for Sound Pressure Levels expressed in decibels is 2×10^{-5} Pa.

2 "A" Weighted Sound Pressure Level

The overall level of a sound is usually expressed in terms of dBA, which is measured using a sound level meter with an "A-weighting" filter. This is an electronic filter having a frequency response corresponding approximately to that of human hearing.

People's hearing is most sensitive to sounds at mid frequencies (500 Hz to 4000 Hz), and less sensitive at lower and higher frequencies. Thus, the level of a sound in dBA is a good measure of the loudness of that sound. Different sources having the same dBA level generally sound about equally loud. A change of 1 dBA or 2 dBA in the level of a sound is difficult for most people to detect, whilst a 3 dBA to 5 dBA change corresponds to a small but noticeable change in loudness. A 10 dBA change corresponds to an approximate doubling or halving in loudness. The table below lists examples of typical noise levels

Sound Pressure Level (dBA)	Typical Source	Subjective Evaluation
130	Threshold of pain	Intolerable
120	Heavy rock concert	Extremely noisy
110	Grinding on steel	
100	Loud car horn at 3 m	Very noisy
90	Construction site with pneumatic hammering	
80	Kerb-side of busy street	Loud
70	Loud radio or television	
60	Department store	Moderate to quiet
50	General Office	
40	Inside private office	Quiet to very quiet
30	Inside bedroom	
20	Recording studio	Almost silent

Other weightings (eg B, C and D) are less commonly used than A-weighting. Sound Levels measured without any weighting are referred to as "linear", and the units are expressed as dB(lin) or dB.

3 Sound Power Level

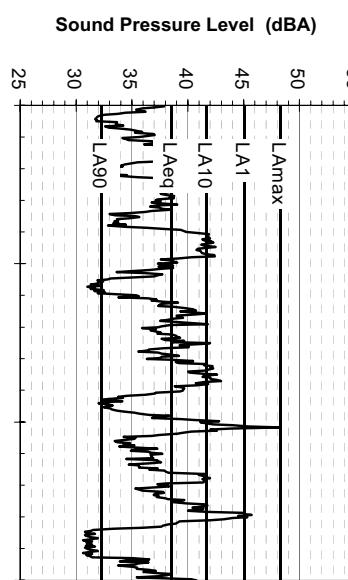
The Sound Power of a source is the rate at which it emits acoustic energy. As with Sound Pressure Levels, Sound Power Levels are expressed in decibel units (dB or dBA), but may be identified by the symbols SWL or Lw, or by the reference unit 10^{-12} W.

The relationship between Sound Power and Sound Pressure may be likened to an electric radiator, which is characterised by a power rating, but has an effect on the surrounding environment that can be measured in terms of a different parameter, temperature.

4 Statistical Noise Levels

Sounds that vary in level over time, such as road traffic noise and most community noise, are commonly described in terms of the statistical exceedance levels LAN, where LAN is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for N% of a given measurement period. For example, the LA₁ is the noise level exceeded for 1% of the time, LA₁₀ the noise exceeded for 10% of the time, and so on.

The following figure presents a hypothetical 15 minute noise survey, illustrating various common statistical indices of interest.



Of particular relevance are:

- LA₁ The noise level exceeded for 1% of the 15 minute interval.
- LA₁₀ The noise level exceeded for 10% of the 15 minute interval. This is commonly referred to as the average maximum noise level.
- LA₉₀ The noise level exceeded for 90% of the sample period. This noise level is described as the average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration), or simply the background level.
- LA_{eq} The A-weighted equivalent noise level (basically the average noise level). It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustical energy as the corresponding time-varying sound.

When dealing with numerous days of statistical noise data, it is sometimes necessary to define the typical noise levels at a given monitoring location for a particular time of day. A standardised method is available for determining these representative levels. This method produces a level representing the "repeatable minimum" LA₉₀ noise level over the daytime and night-time measurement periods, as required by the EPA. In addition the method produces mean or "average" levels representative of the other descriptors (LA_{eq}, LA₁₀, etc).

5 Tonality

Tonal noise contains one or more prominent tones (ie distinct frequency components), and is normally regarded as more offensive than "broad band" noise.

6 Impulsiveness

An impulsive noise is characterised by one or more short sharp peaks in the time domain, such as occurs during hammering.

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Acoustic Terminology

7 Frequency Analysis

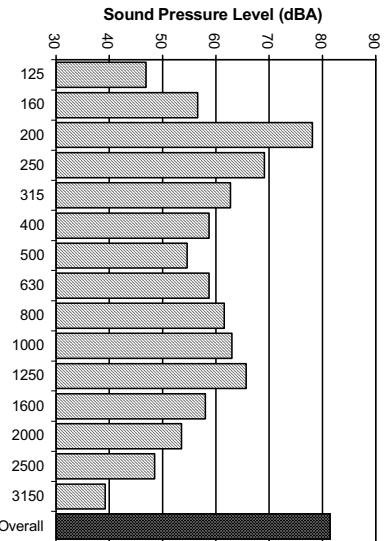
Frequency analysis is the process used to examine the tones (or frequency components) which make up the overall noise or vibration signal. This analysis was traditionally carried out using analogue electronic filters, but is now normally carried out using Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) analysers.

The units for frequency are Hertz (Hz), which represent the number of cycles per second.

Frequency analysis can be in:

- Octave bands (where the centre frequency and width of each band is double the previous band)
- 1/3 octave bands (3 bands in each octave band)
- Narrow band (where the spectrum is divided into 400 or more bands of equal width)

The following figure shows a 1/3 octave band frequency analysis where the noise is dominated by the 200 Hz band. Note that the indicated level of each individual band is less than the overall level, which is the logarithmic sum of the bands.

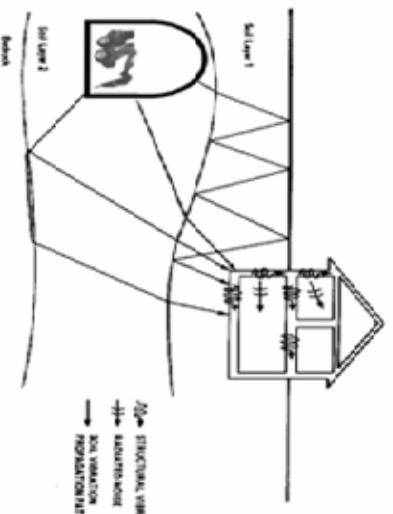


8 Vibration

Vibration may be defined as cyclic or transient motion. This motion can be measured in terms of its displacement, velocity or acceleration. Most assessments of human response to vibration or the risk of damage to buildings use measurements of vibration velocity. These may be expressed in terms of "peak" velocity or "rms" velocity.

The former is the maximum instantaneous velocity, without any averaging, and is sometimes referred to as "peak particle velocity", or PPV. The latter incorporates "root mean squared" averaging over some defined time period.

Vibration measurements may be carried out in a single axis or alternatively as triaxial measurements. Where triaxial vertical measurements are used, the axes are commonly designated vertical, longitudinal (aligned toward the source) and transverse. The common units for velocity are millimetres per second (mm/s). As with noise, decibel units can also be used, in which case the reference level should always be stated. A vibration level V , expressed in mm/s, can be converted to decibels by the formula $20 \log(V/V_0)$, where V_0 is the reference level (10^{-9} m/s). Care is required in this regard, as other reference levels may be used by some organizations.



The term "regenerated noise" is also used in other instances where energy is converted to noise away from the primary source. One example would be a fan blowing air through a discharge grill. The fan is the energy source and primary noise source. Additional noise may be created by the aerodynamic effect of the discharge grill in the airstream. This secondary noise is referred to as regenerated noise.

9 Human Perception of Vibration

People are able to "feel" vibration at levels lower than those required to cause even superficial damage to the most susceptible classes of building (even though they may not be disturbed by the motion). An individual's perception of motion or response to vibration depends very strongly on previous experience and expectations, and on other connotations associated with the perceived source of the vibration. For example, the vibration that a person responds to as "normal" in a car, bus or train is considerably higher than what is perceived as "normal" in a shop, office or dwelling.

10 Over-Pressure

11 Ground-borne Noise, Structure-borne Noise and Regenerated Noise

Noise that propagates through a structure as vibration and is radiated by vibrating wall and floor surfaces is termed "structure-borne noise", "ground-borne noise" or "regenerated noise". This noise originates as vibration and propagates between the source and receiver through the ground and/or building structural elements, rather than through the air.

Typical sources of ground-borne or structure-borne noise include tunnelling works, underground railways, excavation plant (eg rockbreakers), and building services plant (eg fans, compressors and generators).

The following figure presents the various paths by which vibration and ground-borne noise may be transmitted between a source and receiver for construction activities occurring within a tunnel.



REF	28/08/10	AMENDMENT / ISSUE DESCRIPTION	APP	REMOVED	DISPOSED
REF	28/08/10	AMENDMENT / ISSUE DESCRIPTION	APP	REMOVED	DISPOSED



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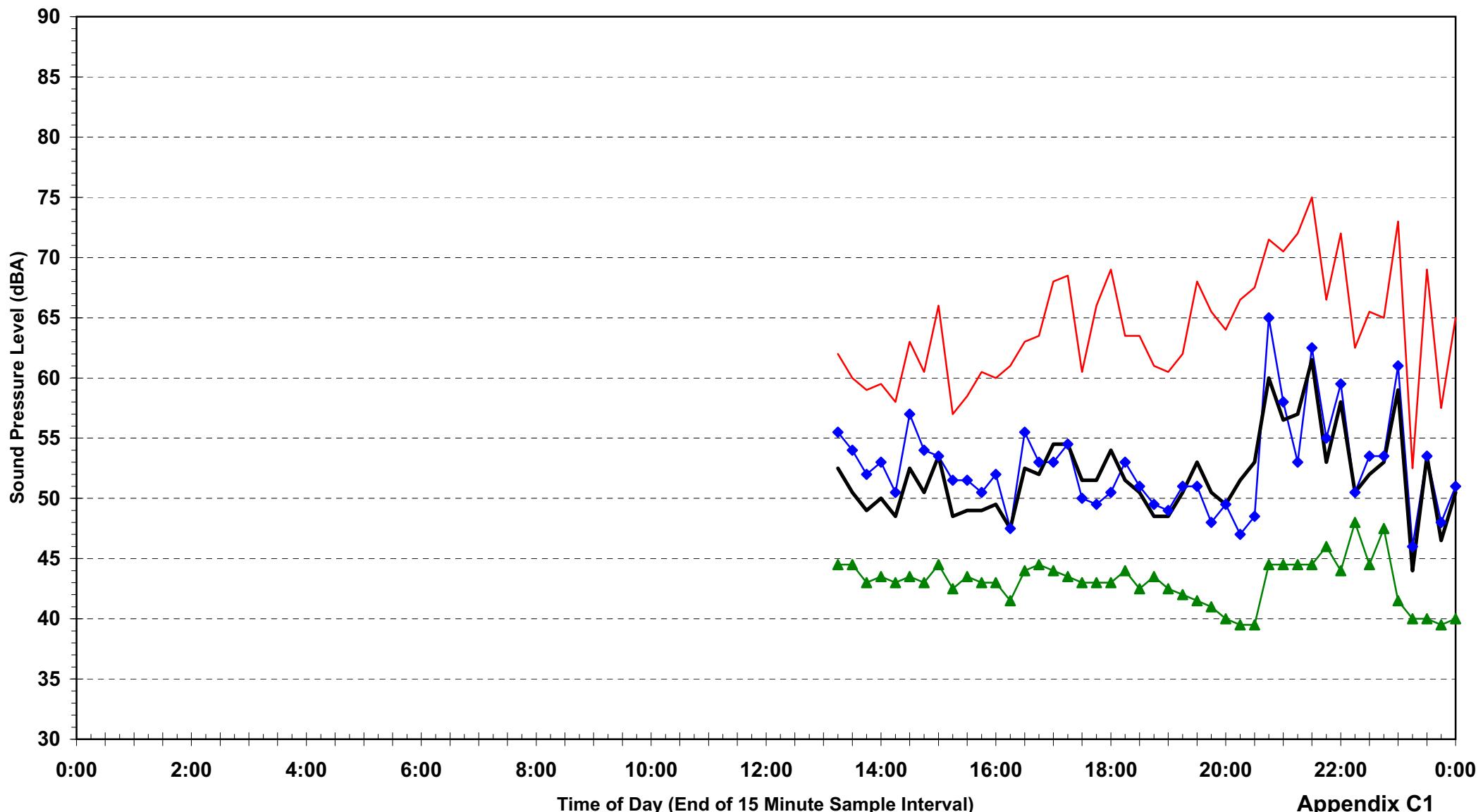
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Level 2, 2 Union Street
Lane Cove NSW 2066 Australia
PO Box 178 Lane Cove NSW 1550
Email address: sydney@heggies.com.au
Telephone: 02 9427 8100 Facsimile: 02 9427 8200

FILE NAME:
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20060810-4wg

DRAWING No.
10-5184R1-G-III
APPENDIX B - SITE MAP

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
15 Slessor Rd Casula - Tuesday 11 July 2006

— L1 • L10 ▲ L90 — Leq



Time of Day (End of 15 Minute Sample Interval)

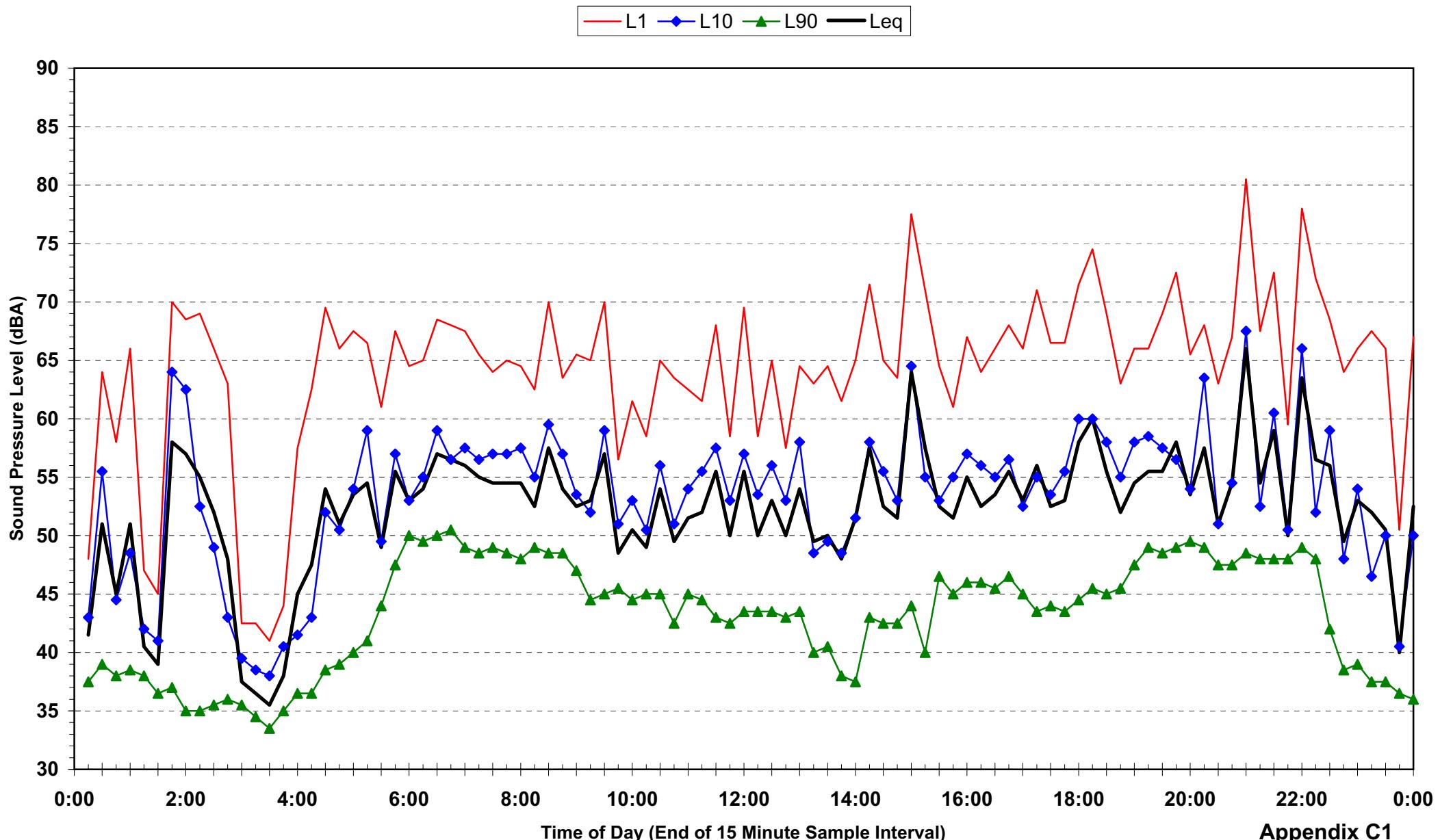
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

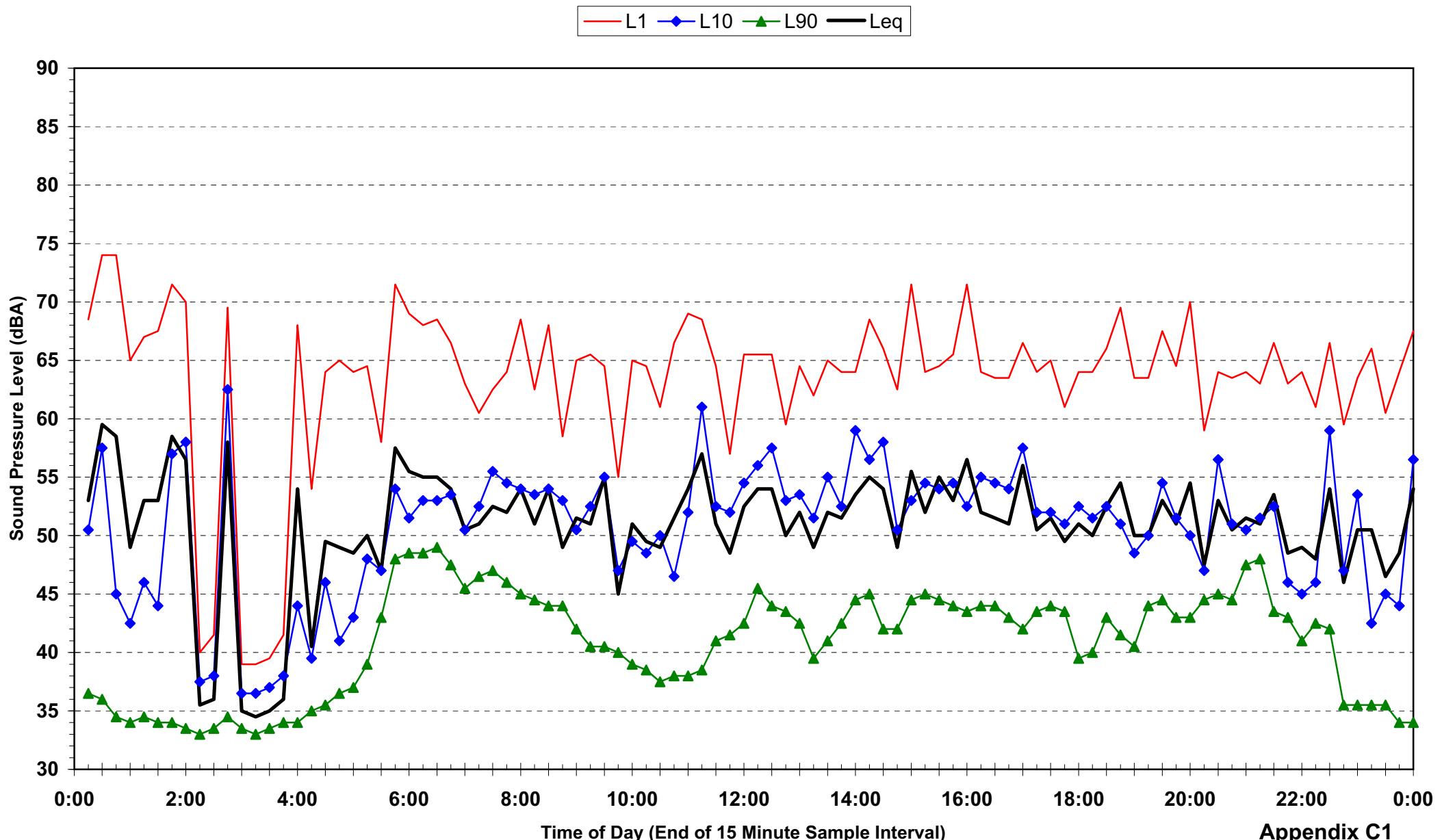
Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
15 Slessor Rd Casula - Wednesday 12 July 2006



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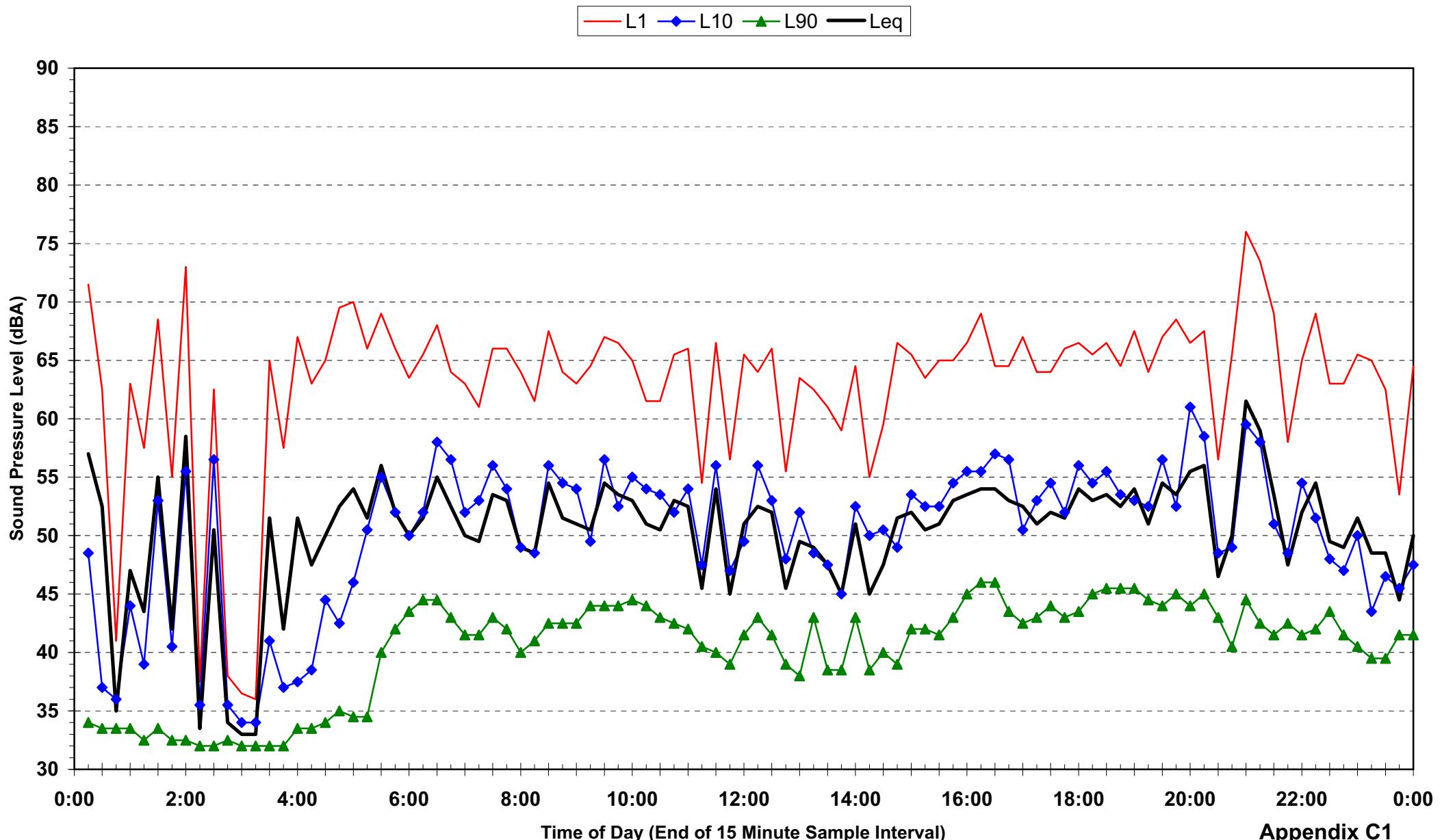
Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
15 Slessor Rd Casula - Thursday 13 July 2006



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Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
15 Slessor Rd Casula - Friday 14 July 2006



Time of Day (End of 15 Minute Sample Interval)

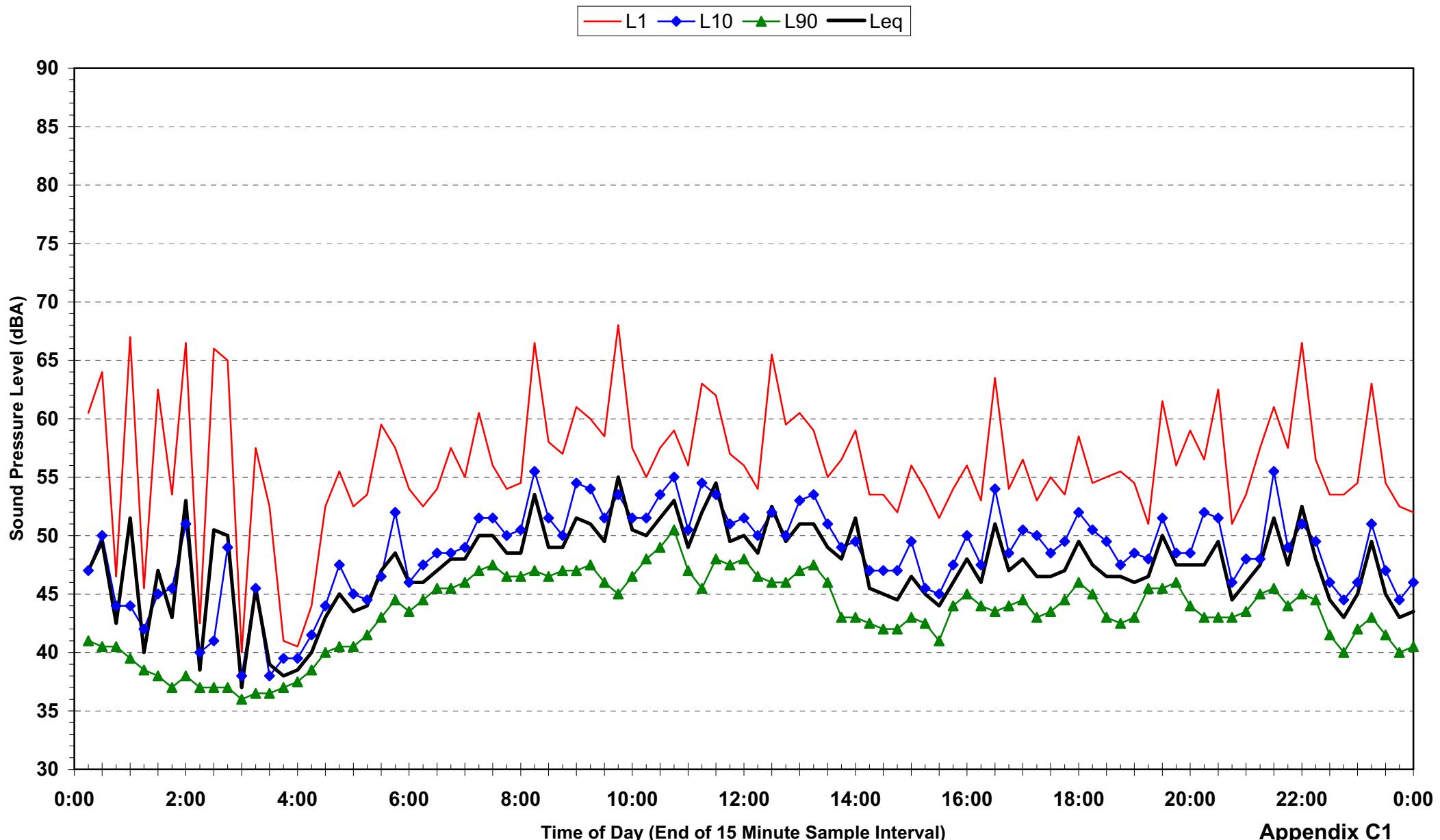
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Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
15 Slessor Rd Casula - Saturday 15 July 2006



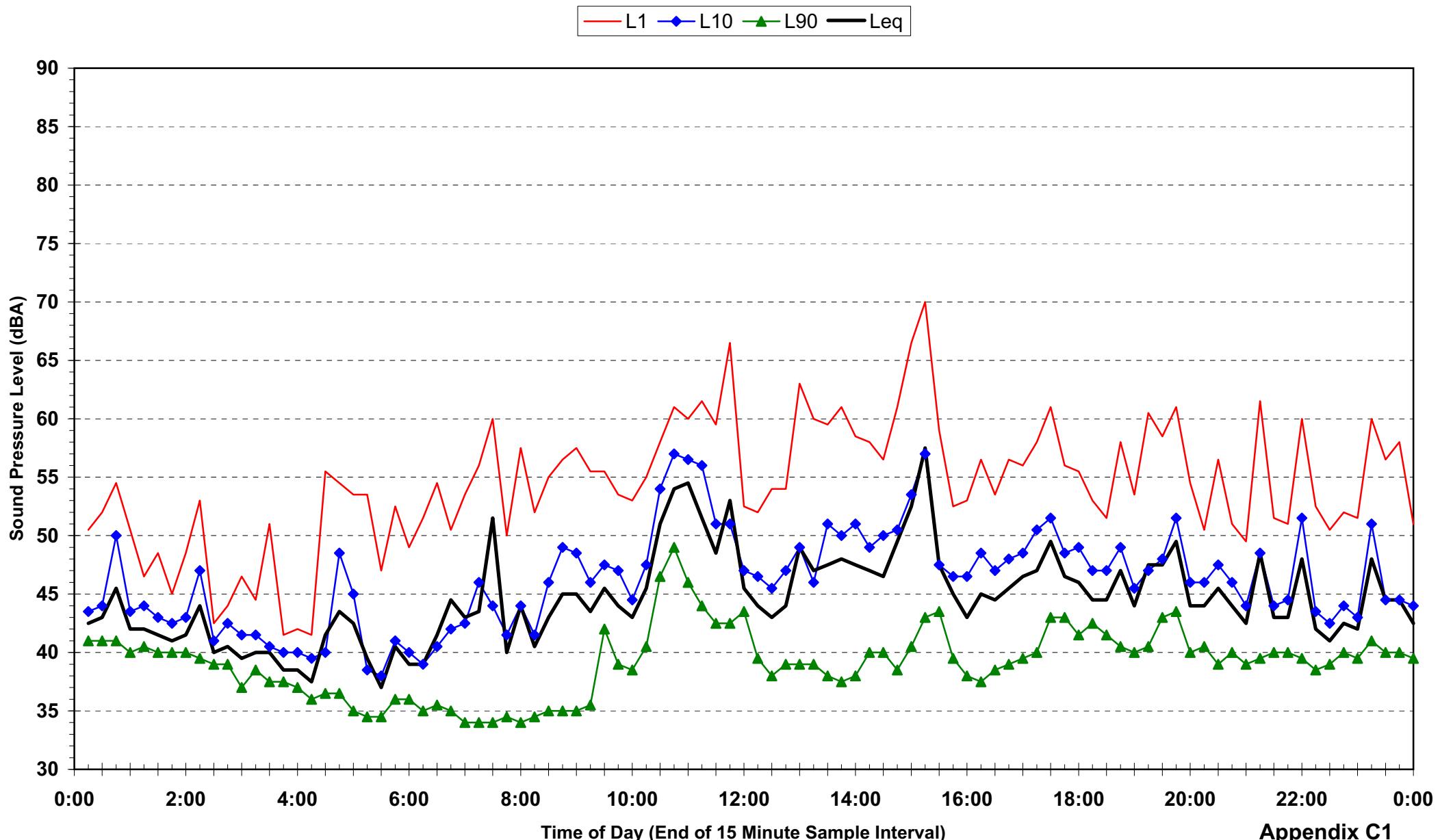
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

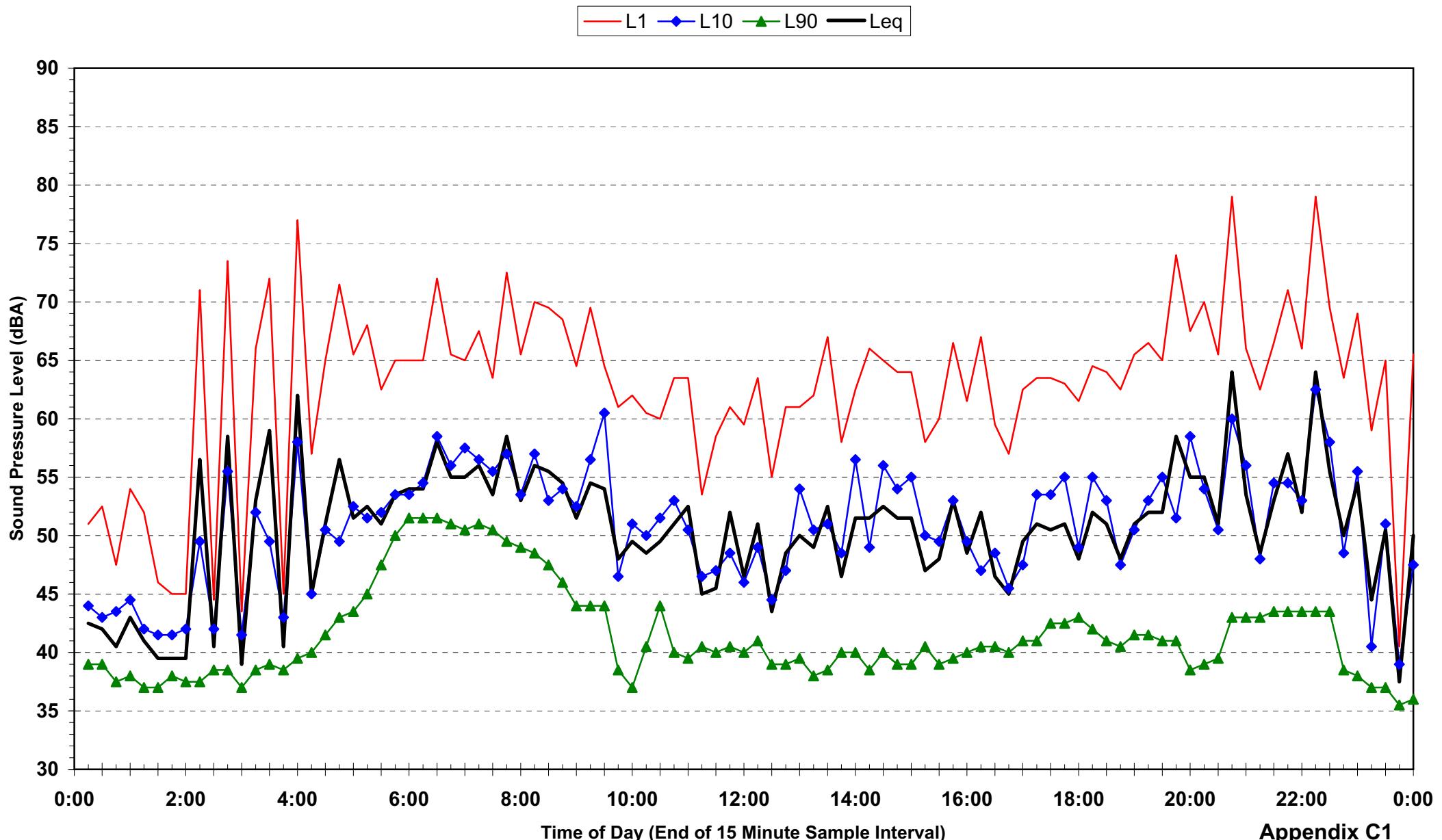
**Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
15 Slessor Rd Casula - Sunday 16 July 2006**



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Ambient Noise Monitoring

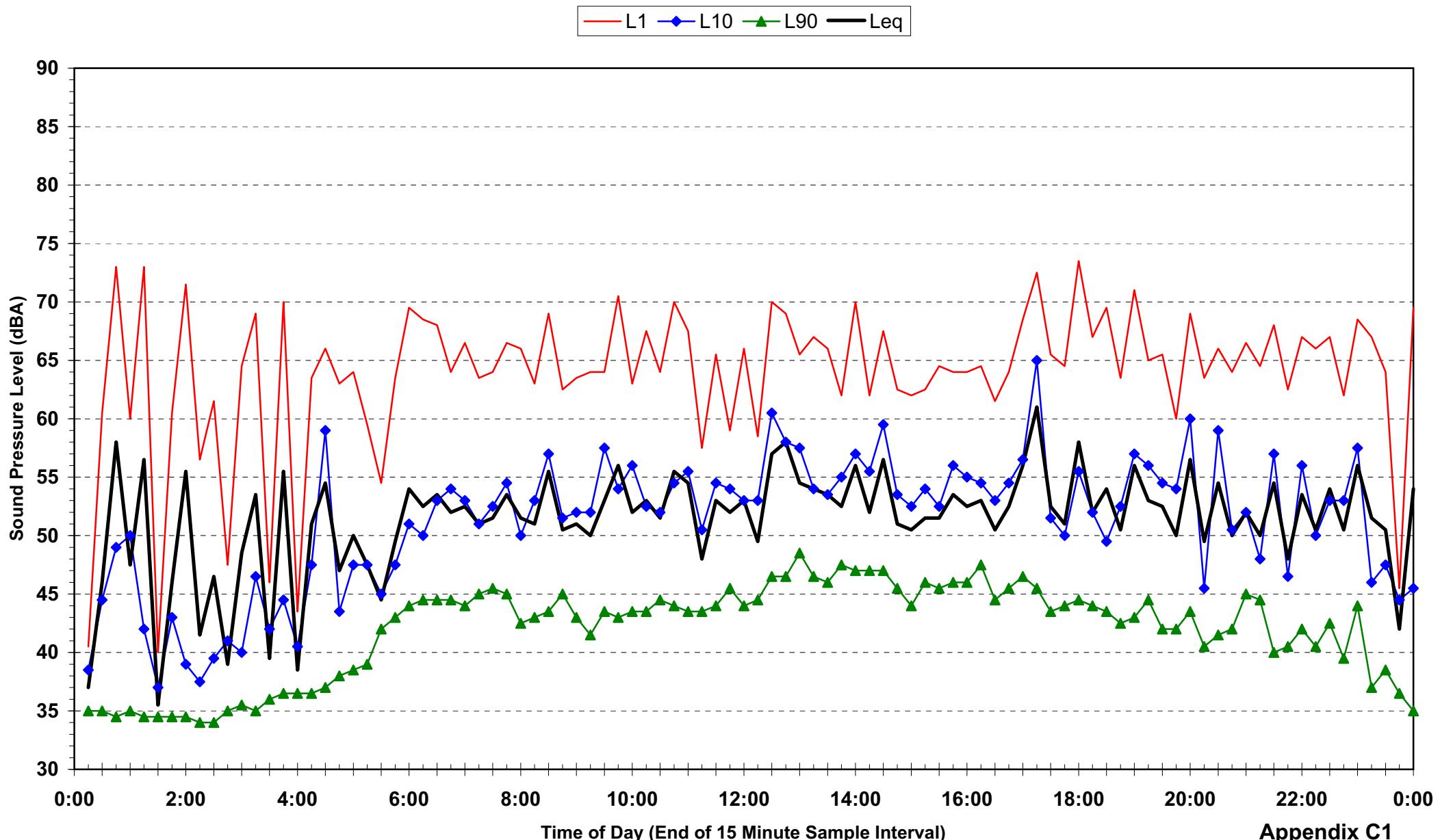
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15 Slessor Rd Casula - Monday 17 July 2006



Appendix C1

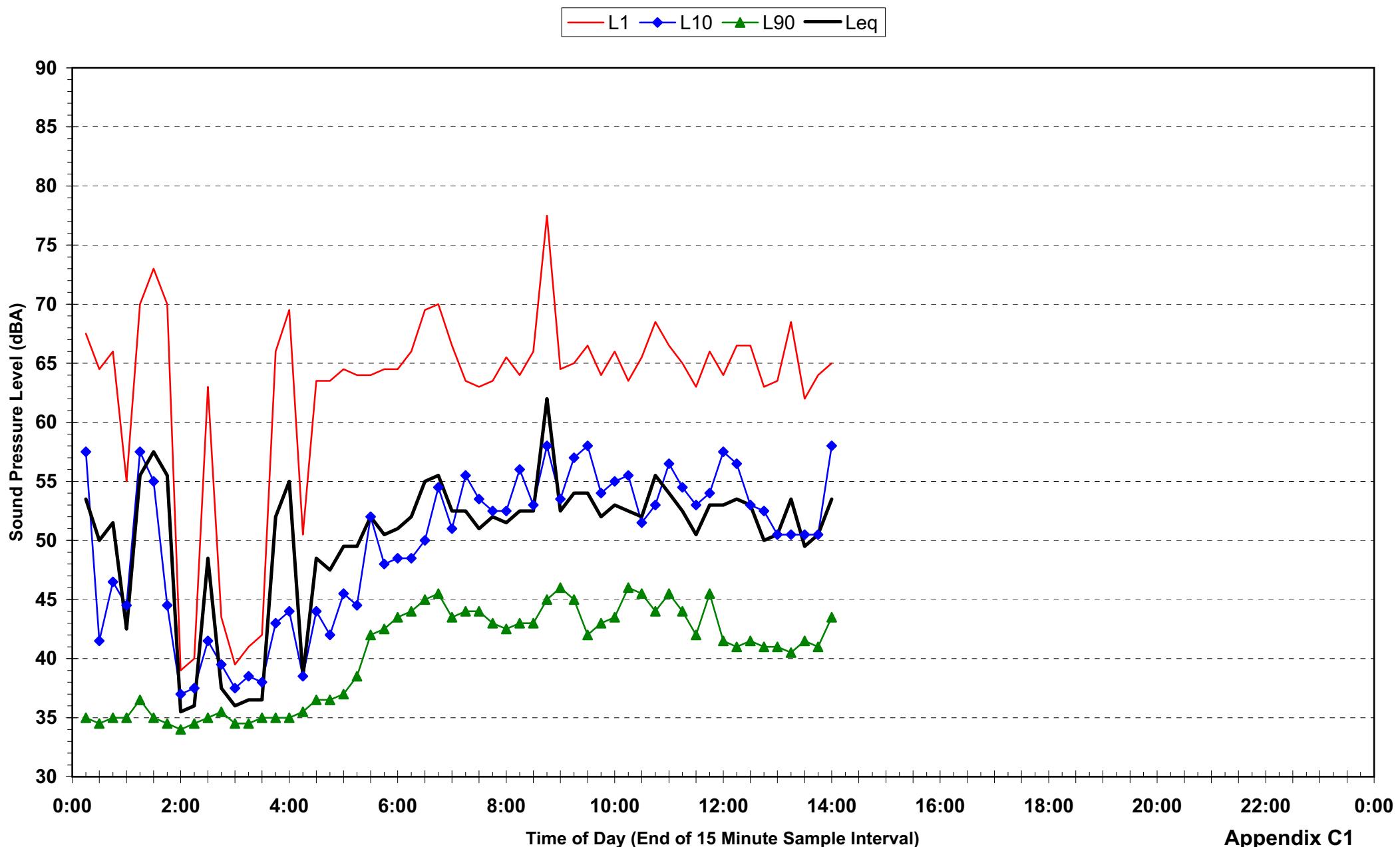
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Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
15 Slessor Rd Casula - Tuesday 18 July 2006



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Appendix C1

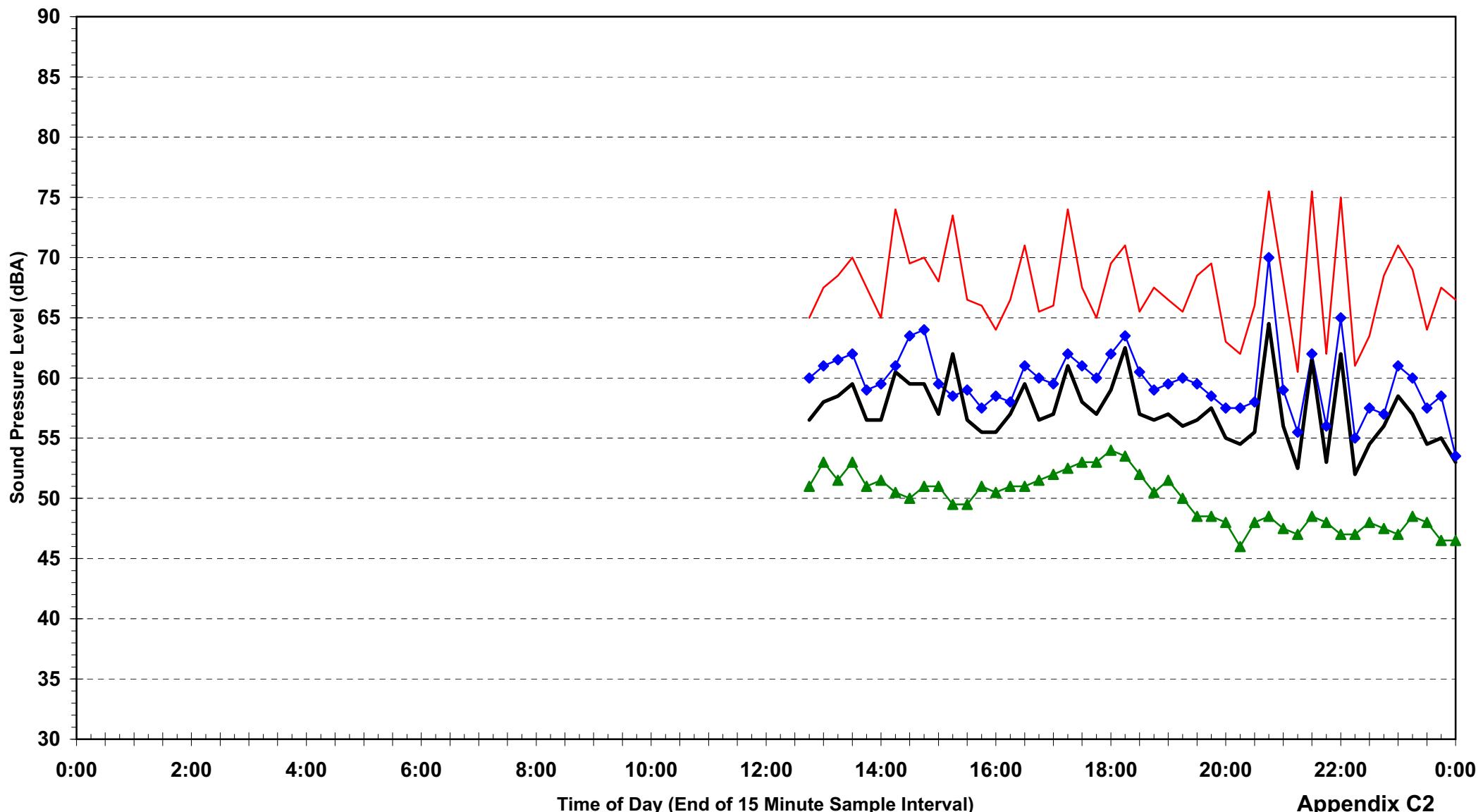
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
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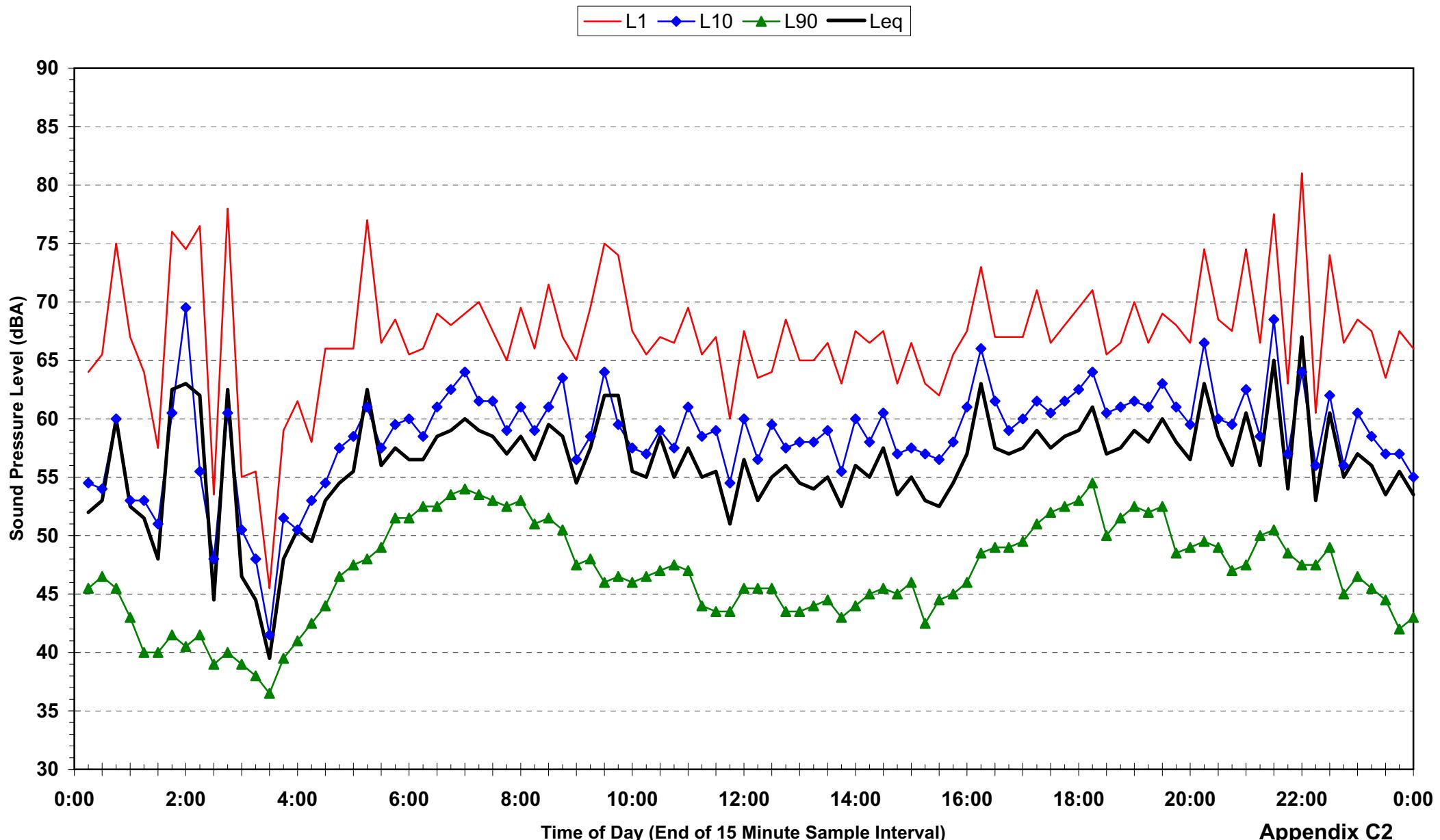
— L1 • L10 ▲ L90 — Leq



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Ambient Noise Monitoring

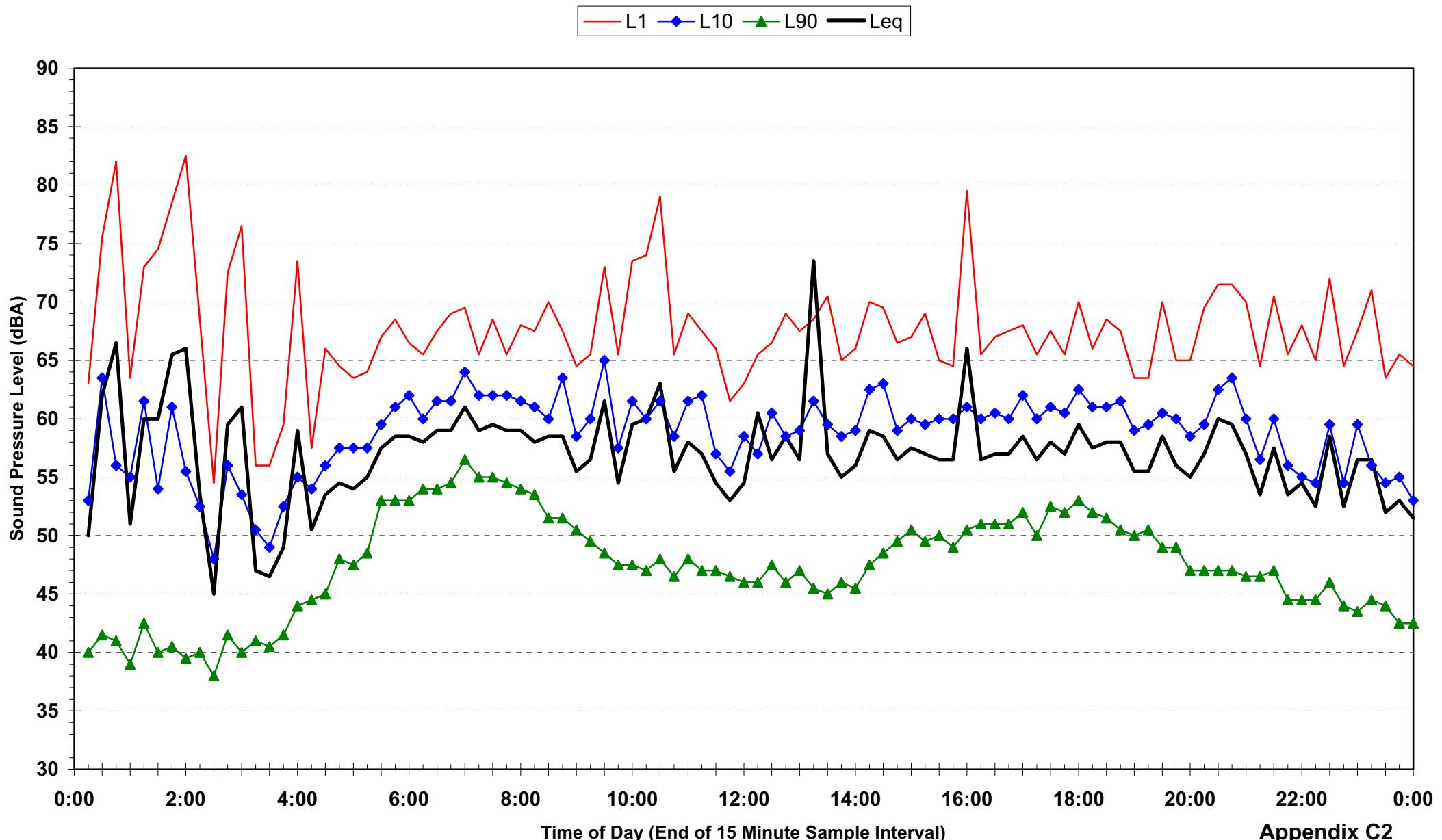
Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
6 Newtown Road, Glenfield - Wednesday 12 July 2006



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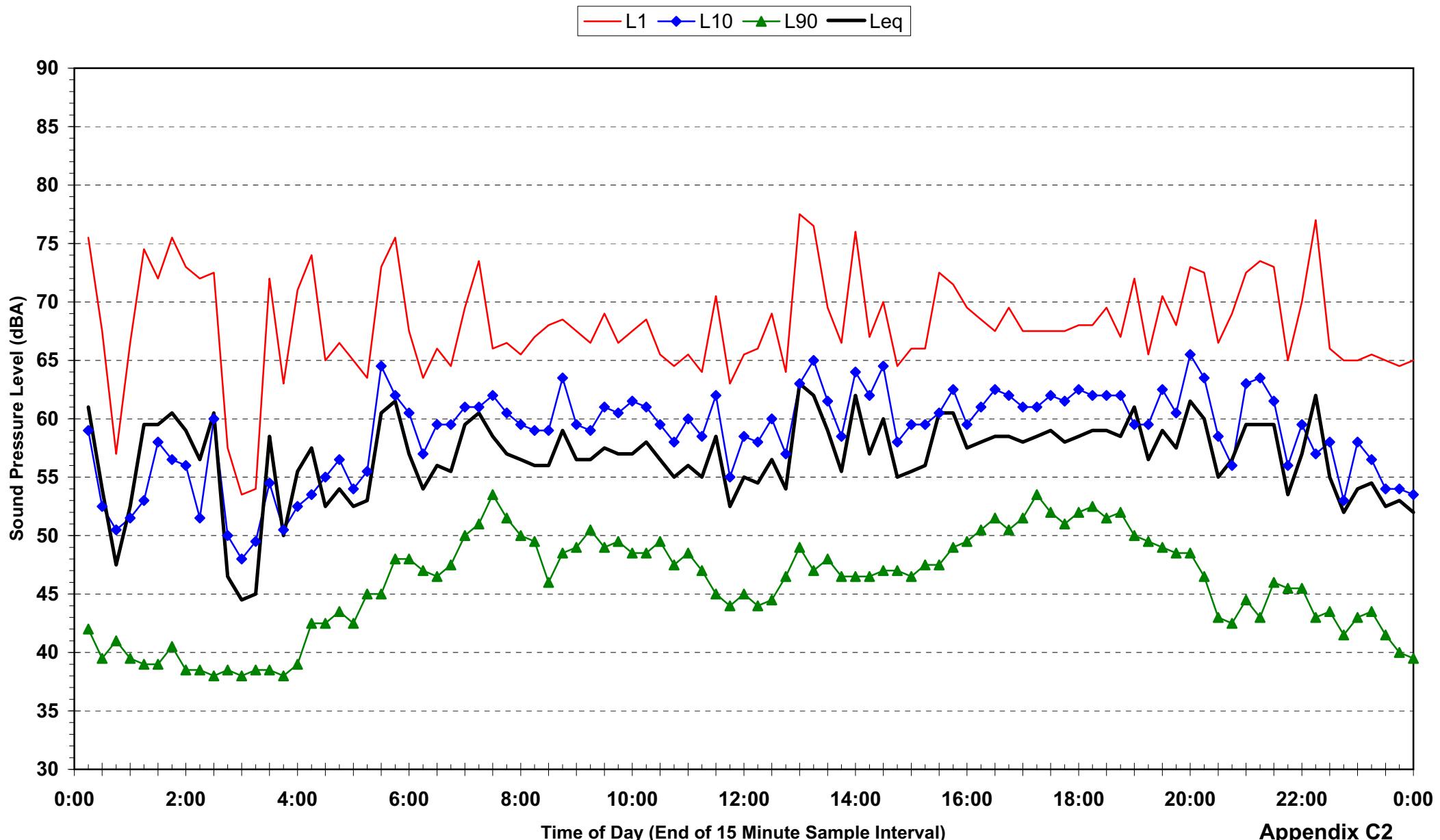
Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
6 Newtown Road, Glenfield - Thursday 13 July 2006



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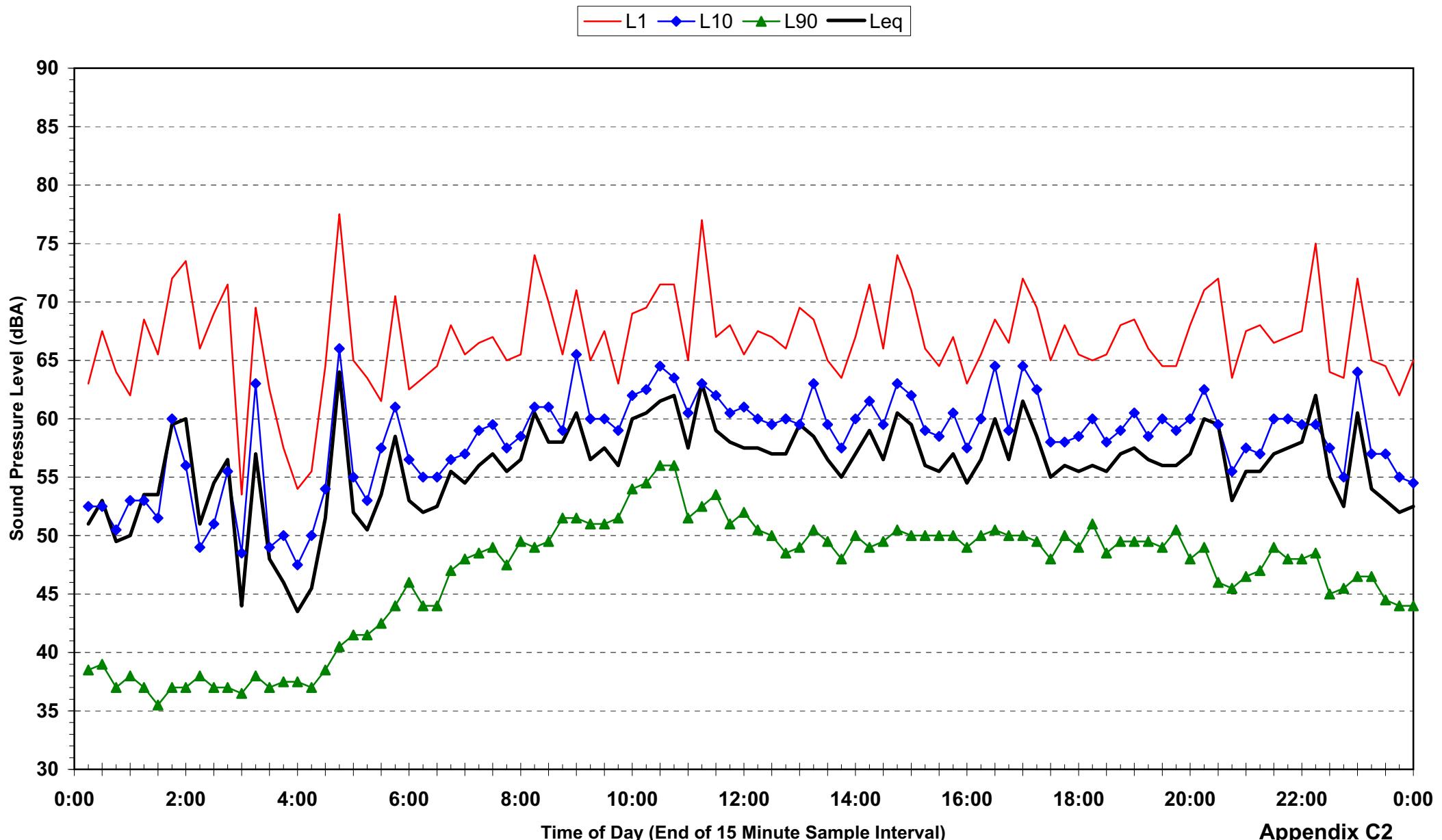
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6 Newtown Road, Glenfield - Friday 14 July 2006



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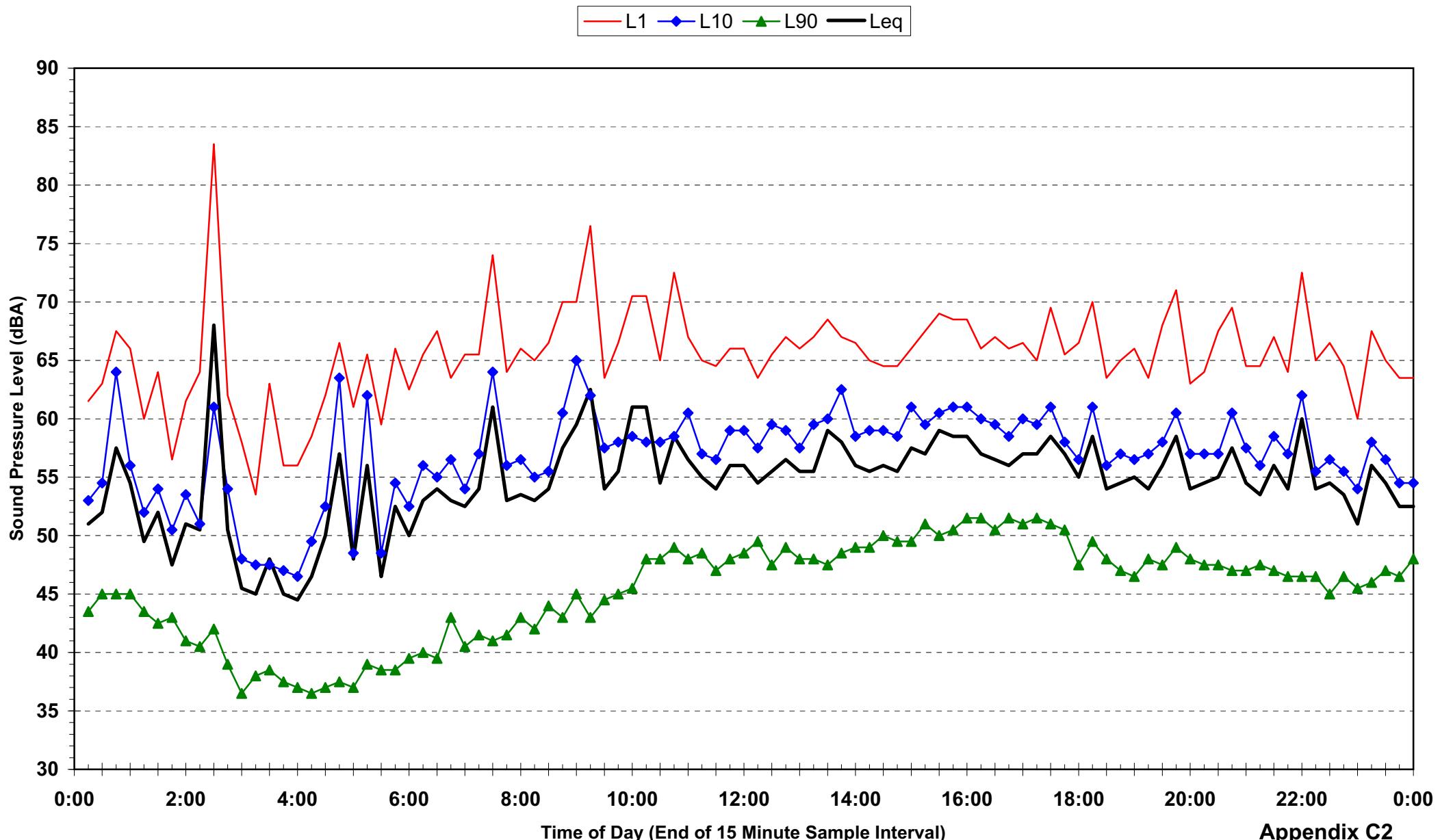
Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
6 Newtown Road, Glenfield - Saturday 15 July 2006



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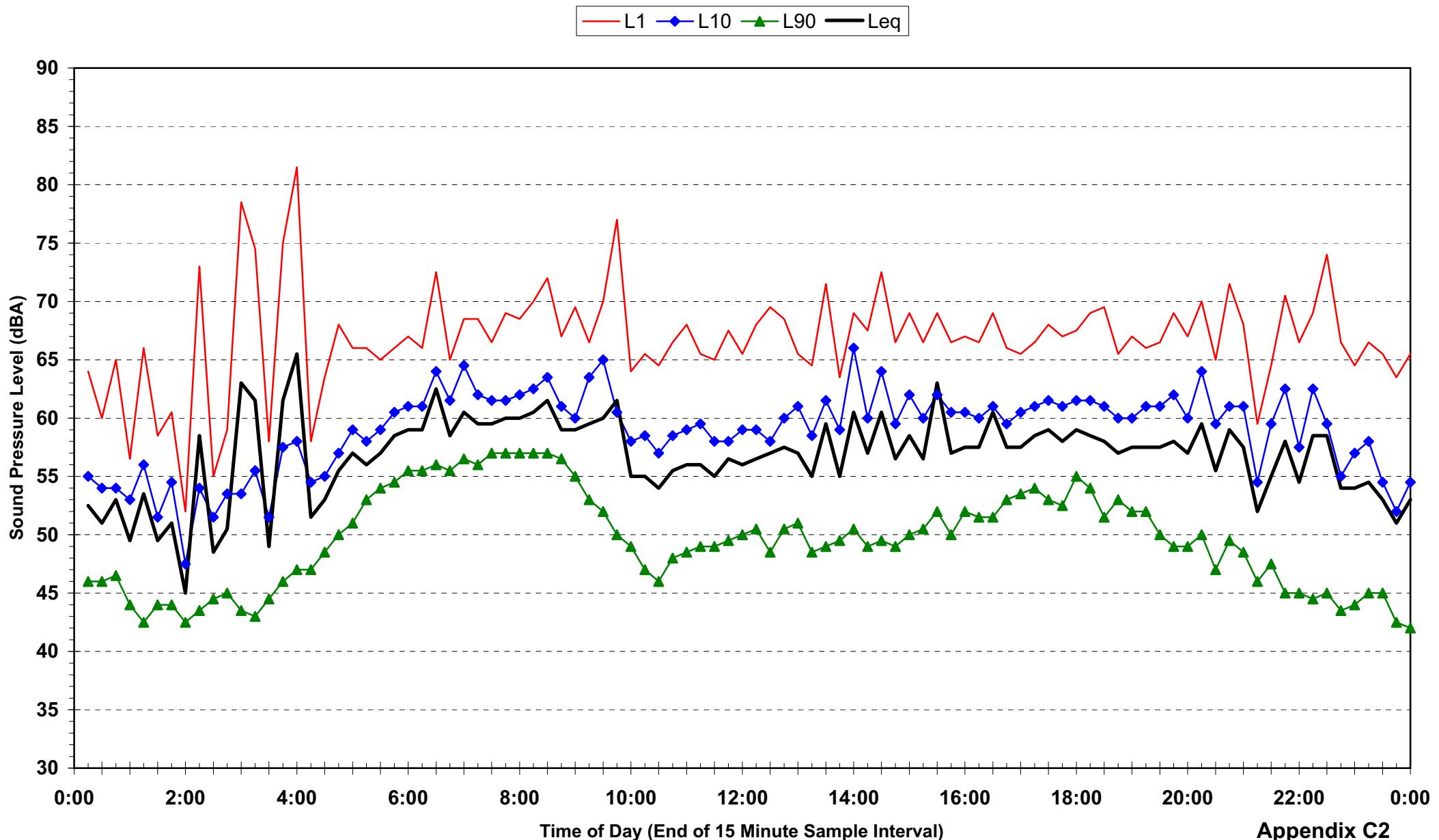
Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
6 Newtown Road, Glenfield - Sunday 16 July 2006



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Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
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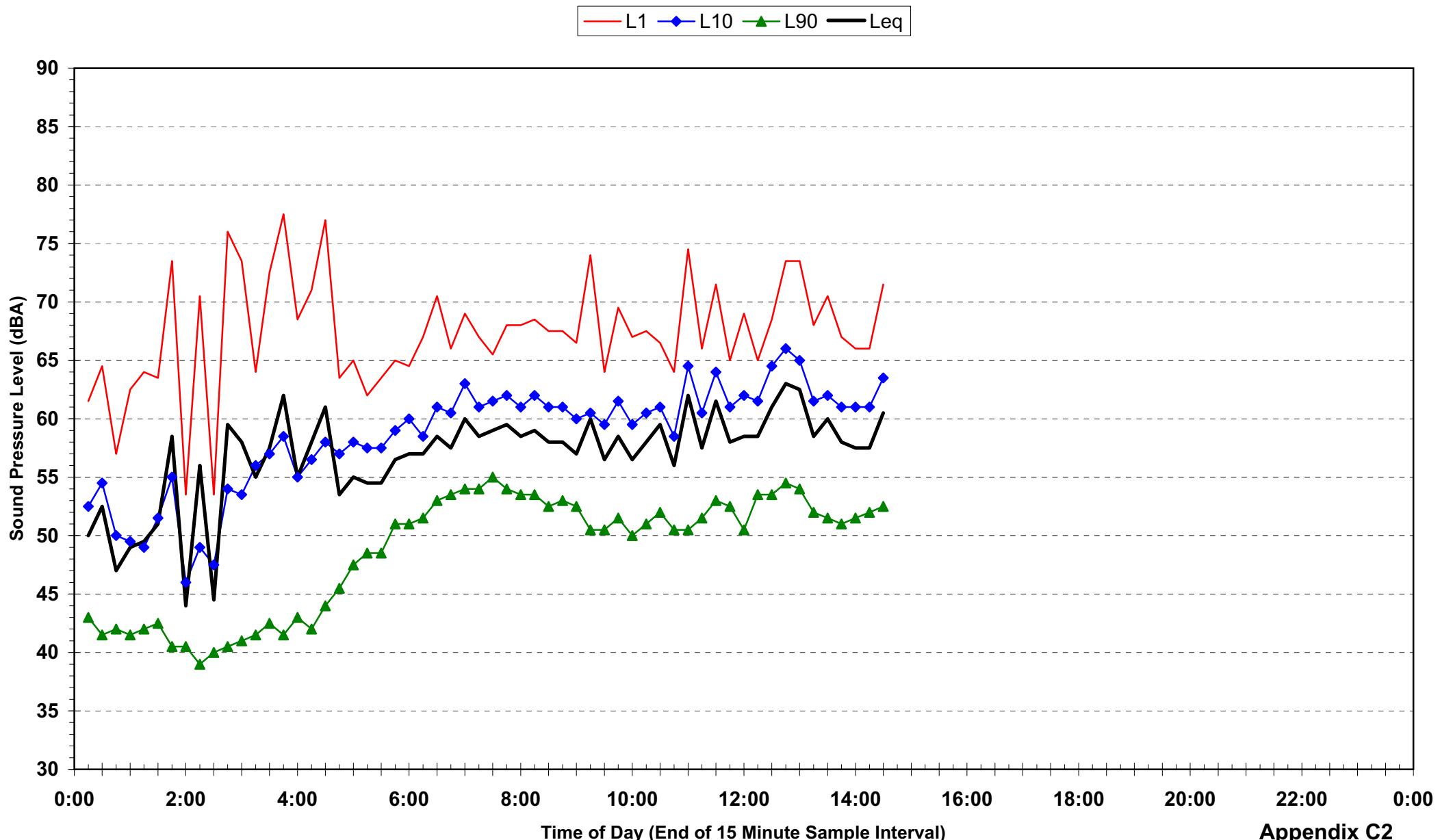


Time of Day (End of 15 Minute Sample Interval)

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Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
6 Newtown Road, Glenfield - Tuesday 18 July 2006

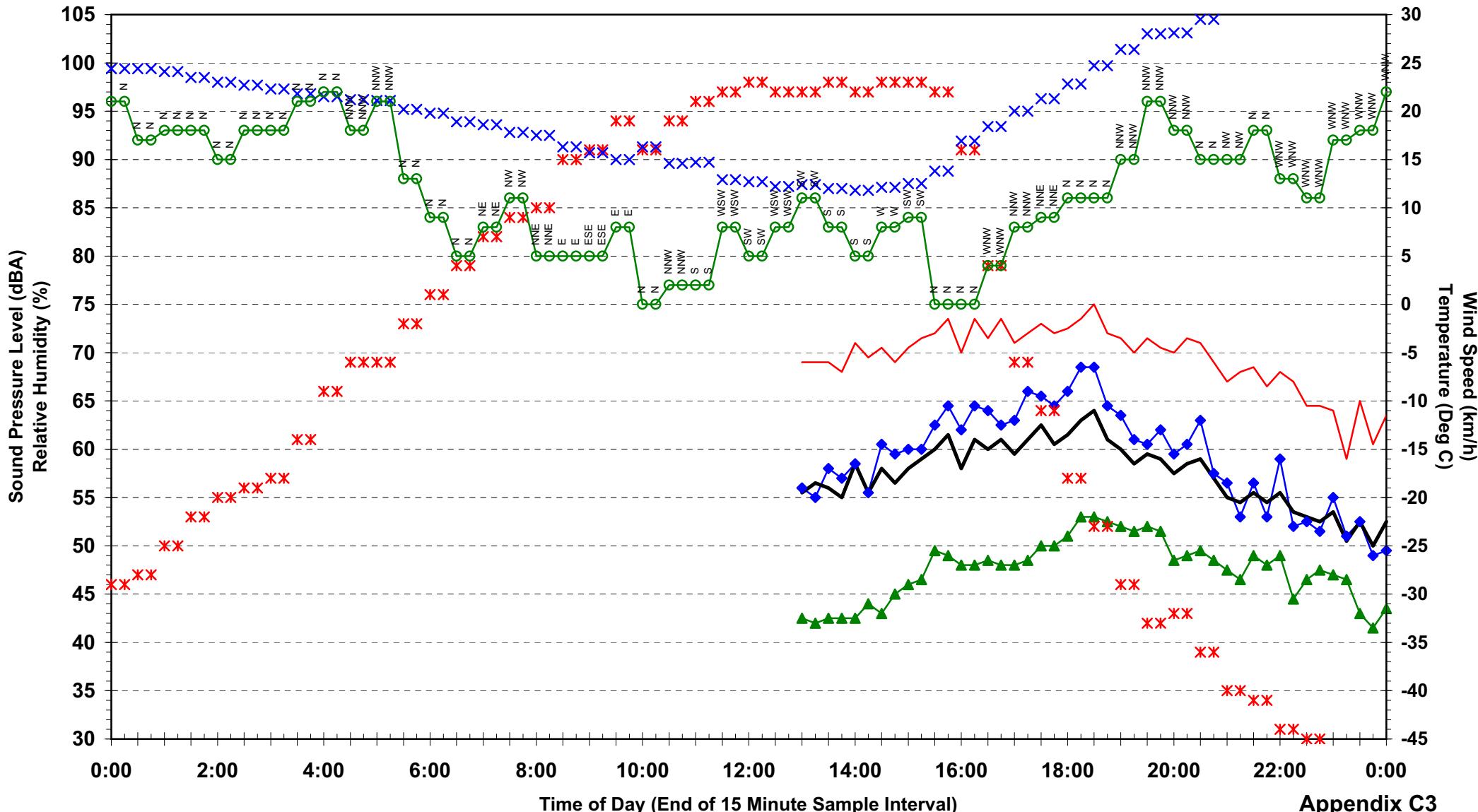


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Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Wednesday 19 April 2006

— L1 ● L10 ▲ L90 — Leq * * * Relative Humidity — Rain $\geq 0.5\text{mm}$ X Temp 1 ○ Mean Wind Speed



Time of Day (End of 15 Minute Sample Interval)

Appendix C3

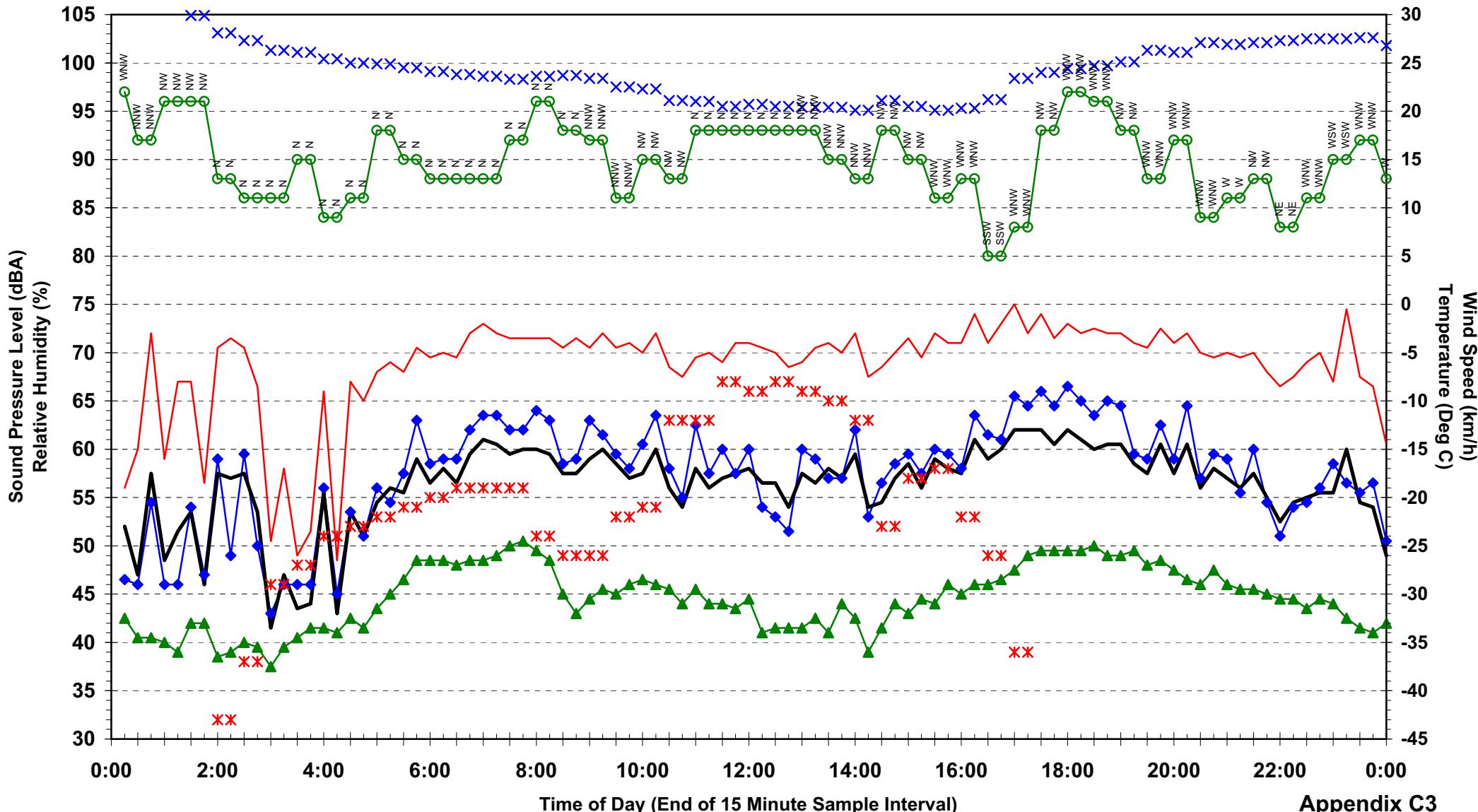
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Thursday 20 April 2006

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Appendix C3

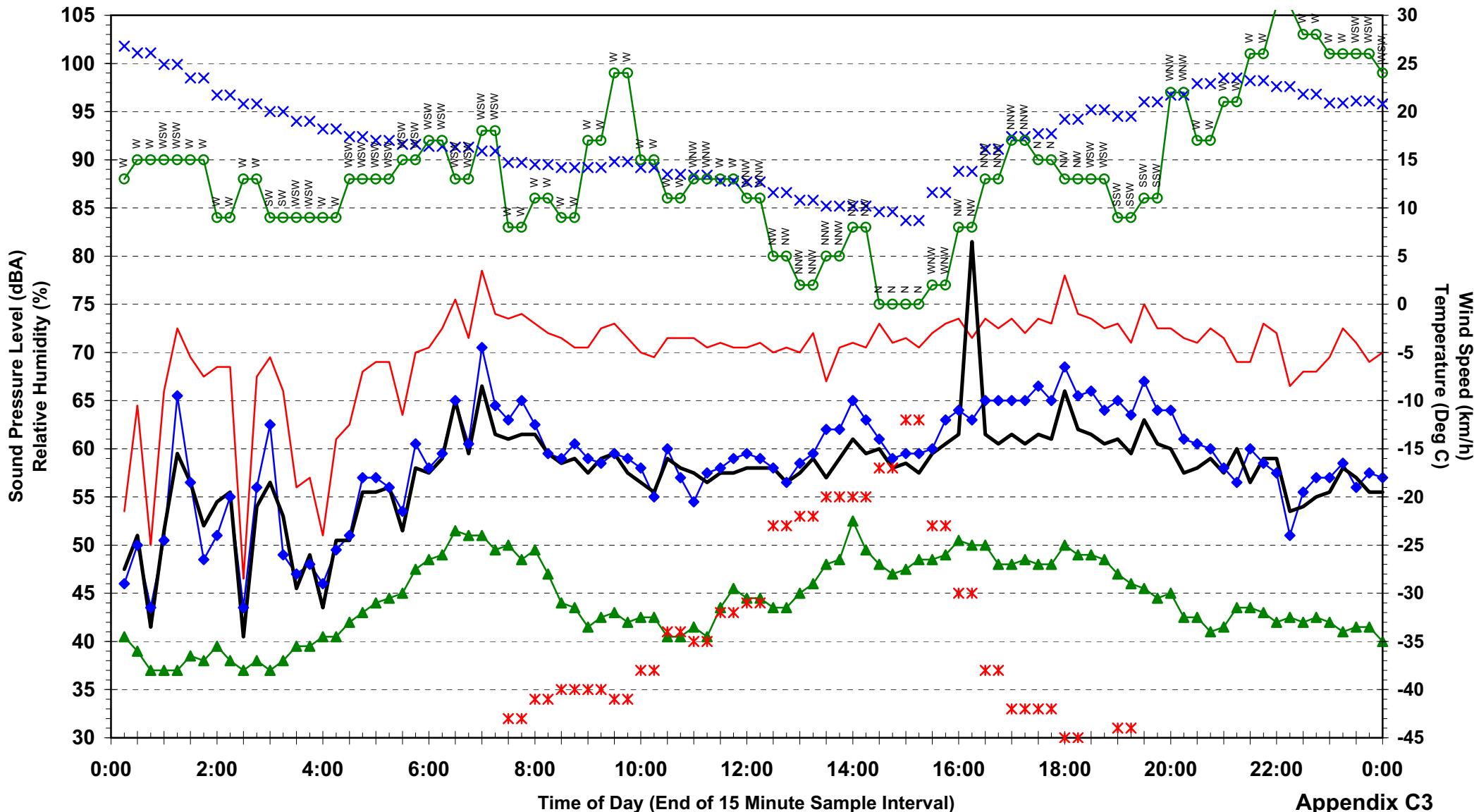
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Friday 21 April 2006

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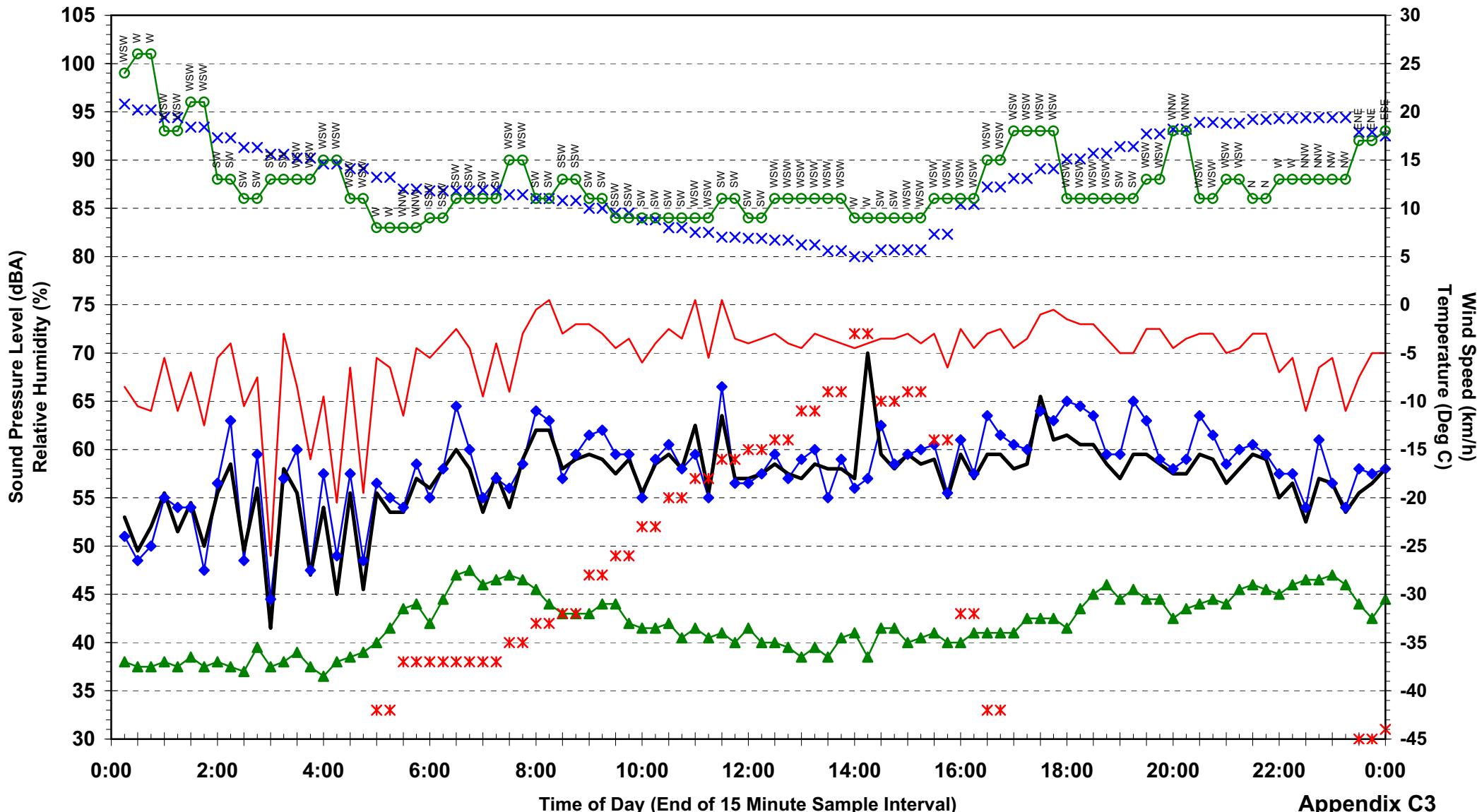
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Saturday 22 April 2006

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Appendix C3

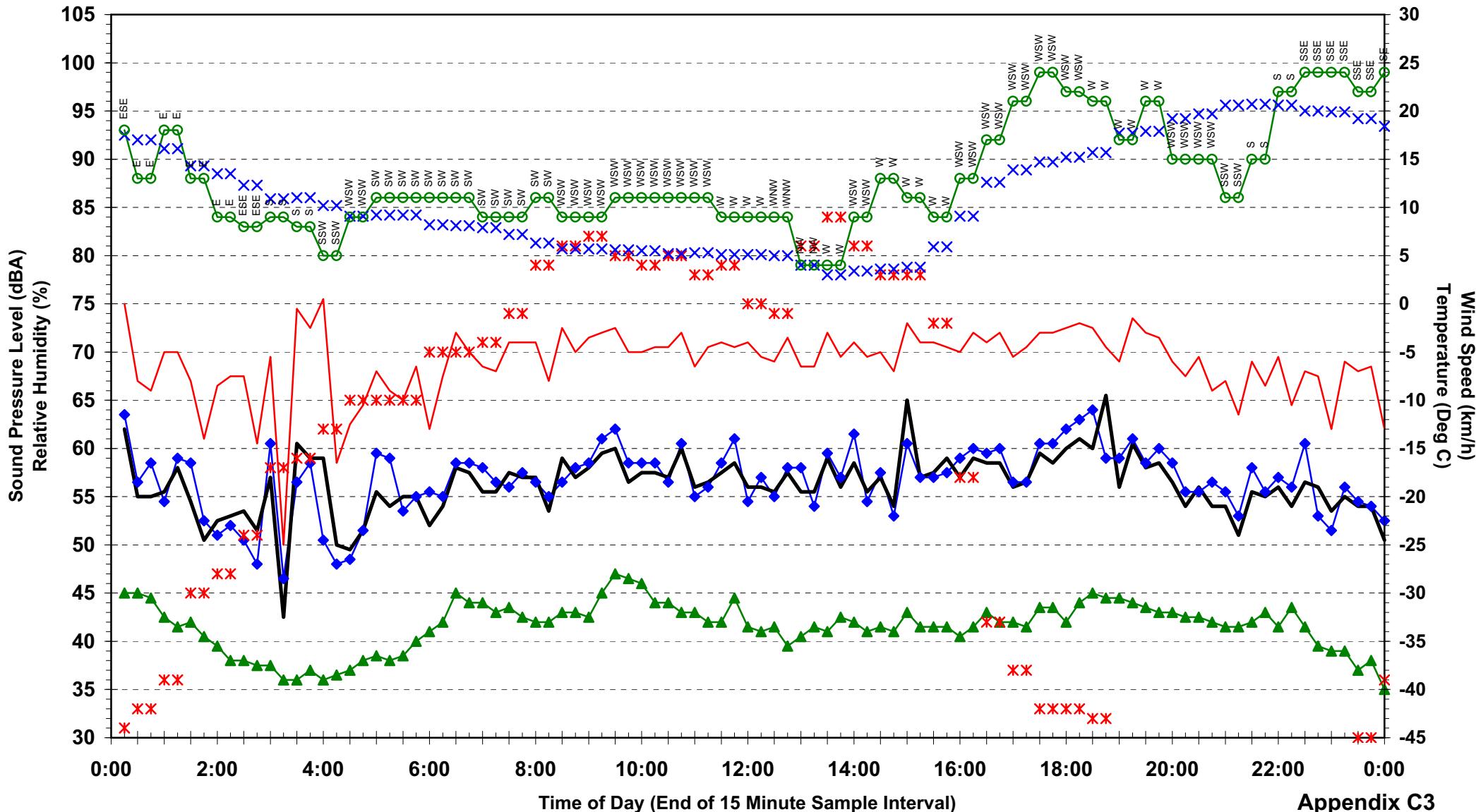
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Sunday 23 April 2006

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Appendix C3

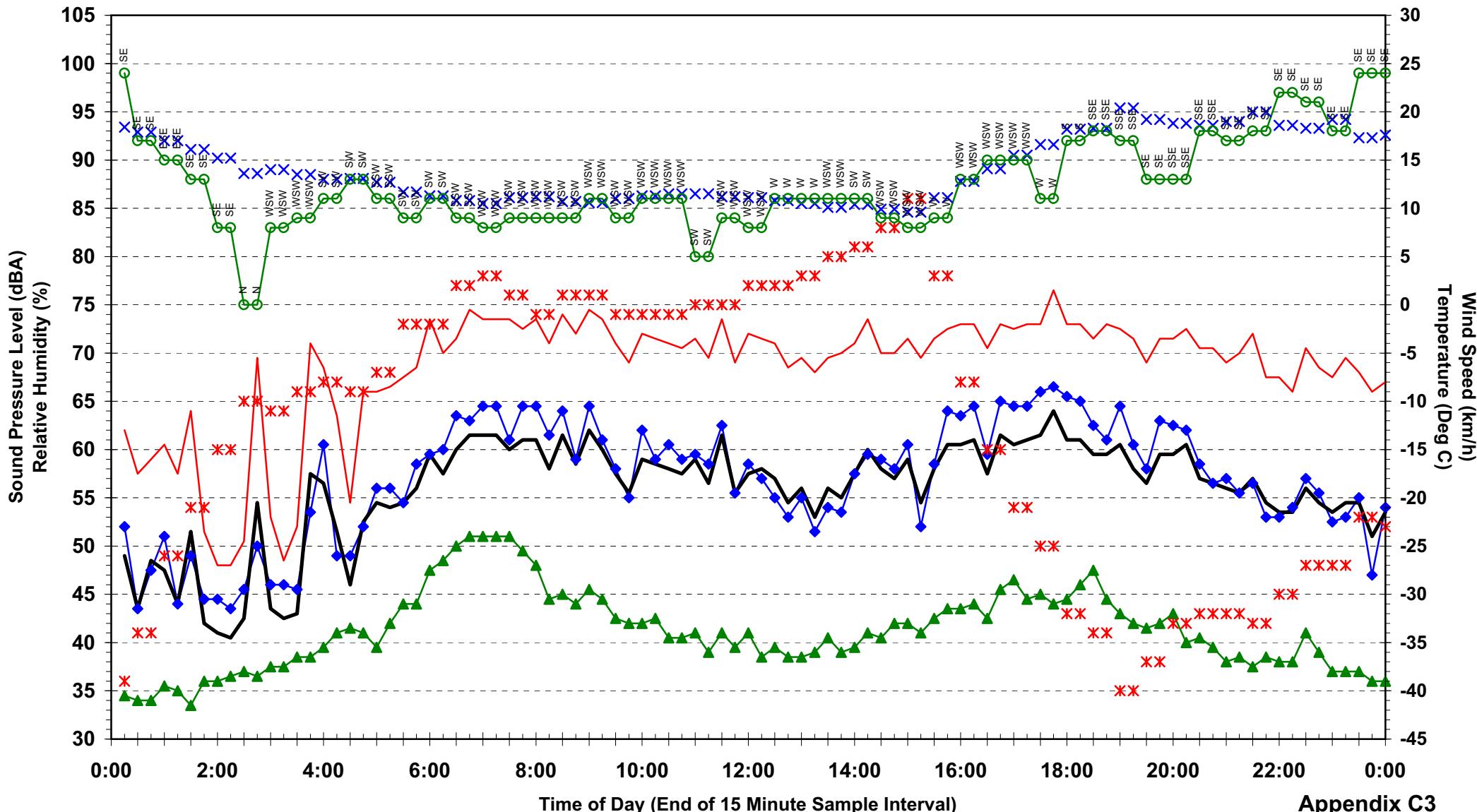
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Monday 24 April 2006

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Appendix C3

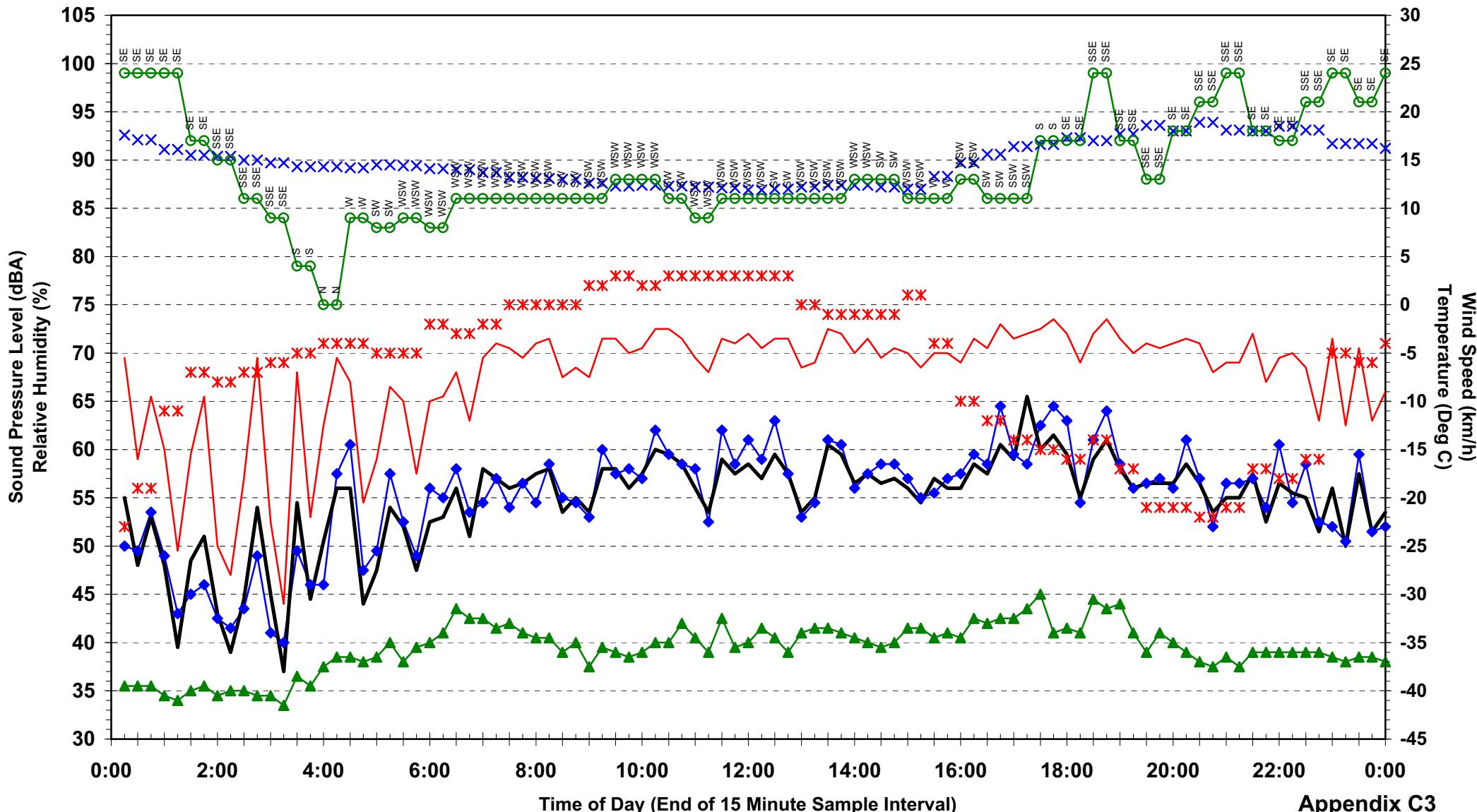
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Tuesday 25 April 2006

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Appendix C3

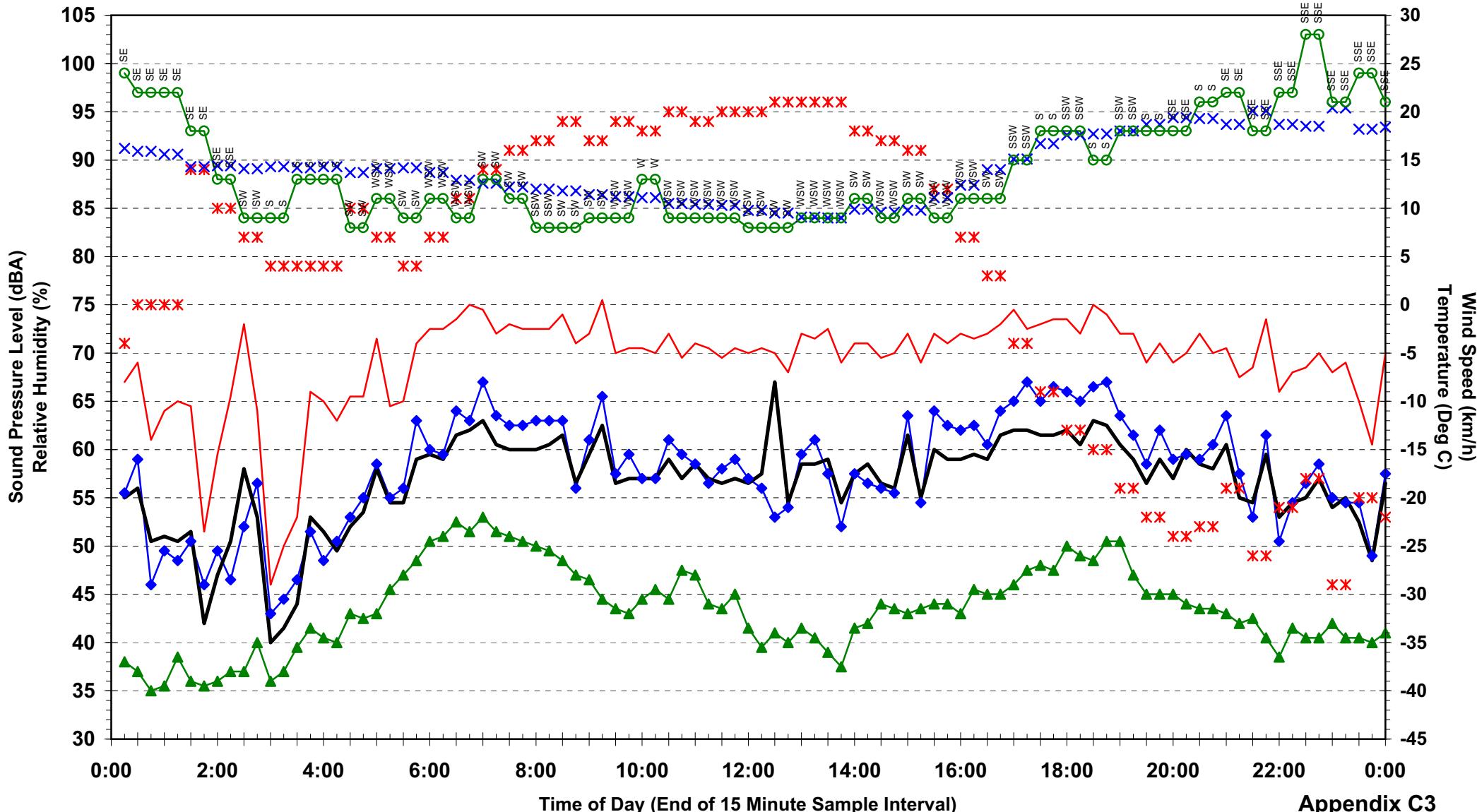
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Wednesday 26 April 2006

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Appendix C3

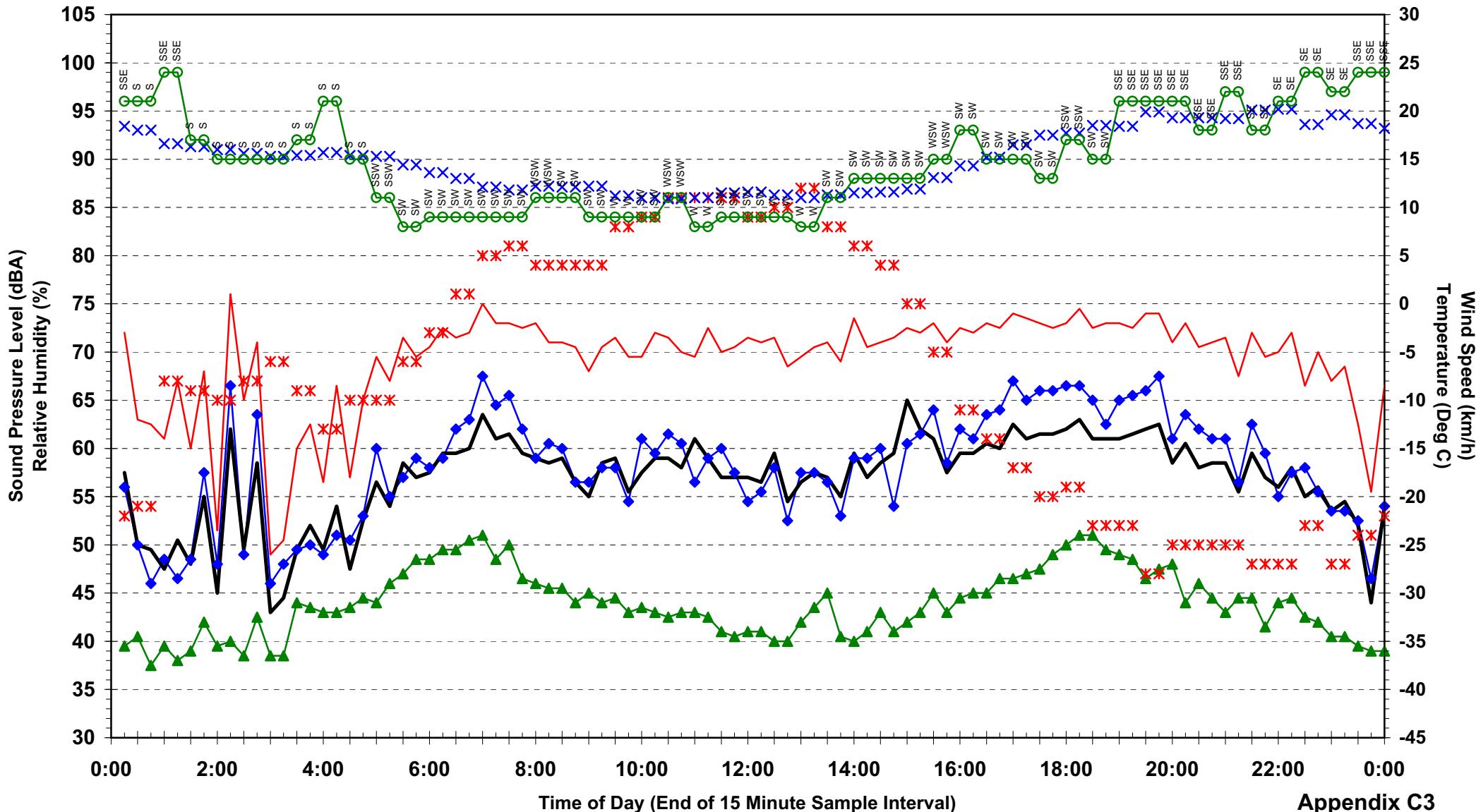
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Thursday 27 April 2006

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Appendix C3

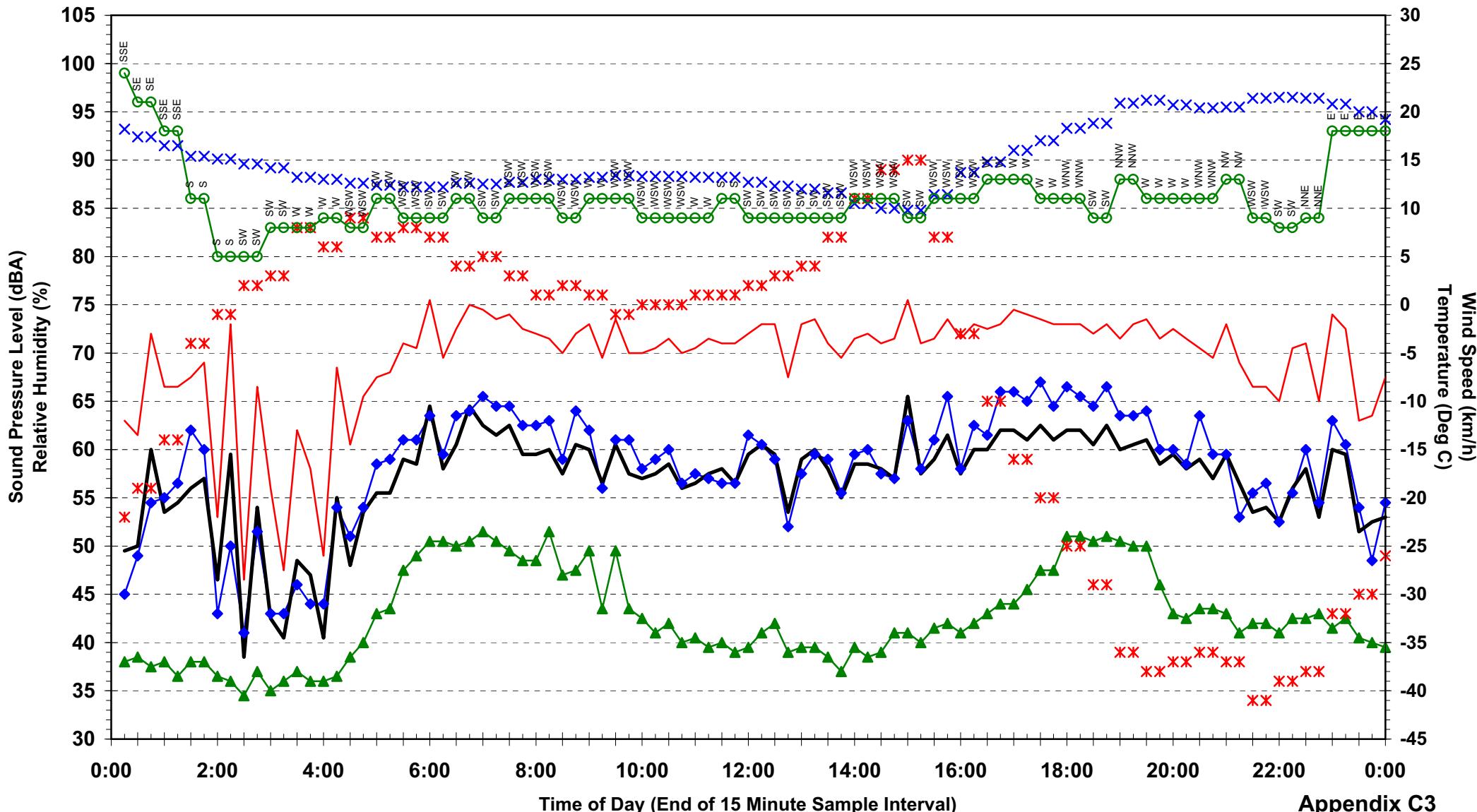
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Friday 28 April 2006

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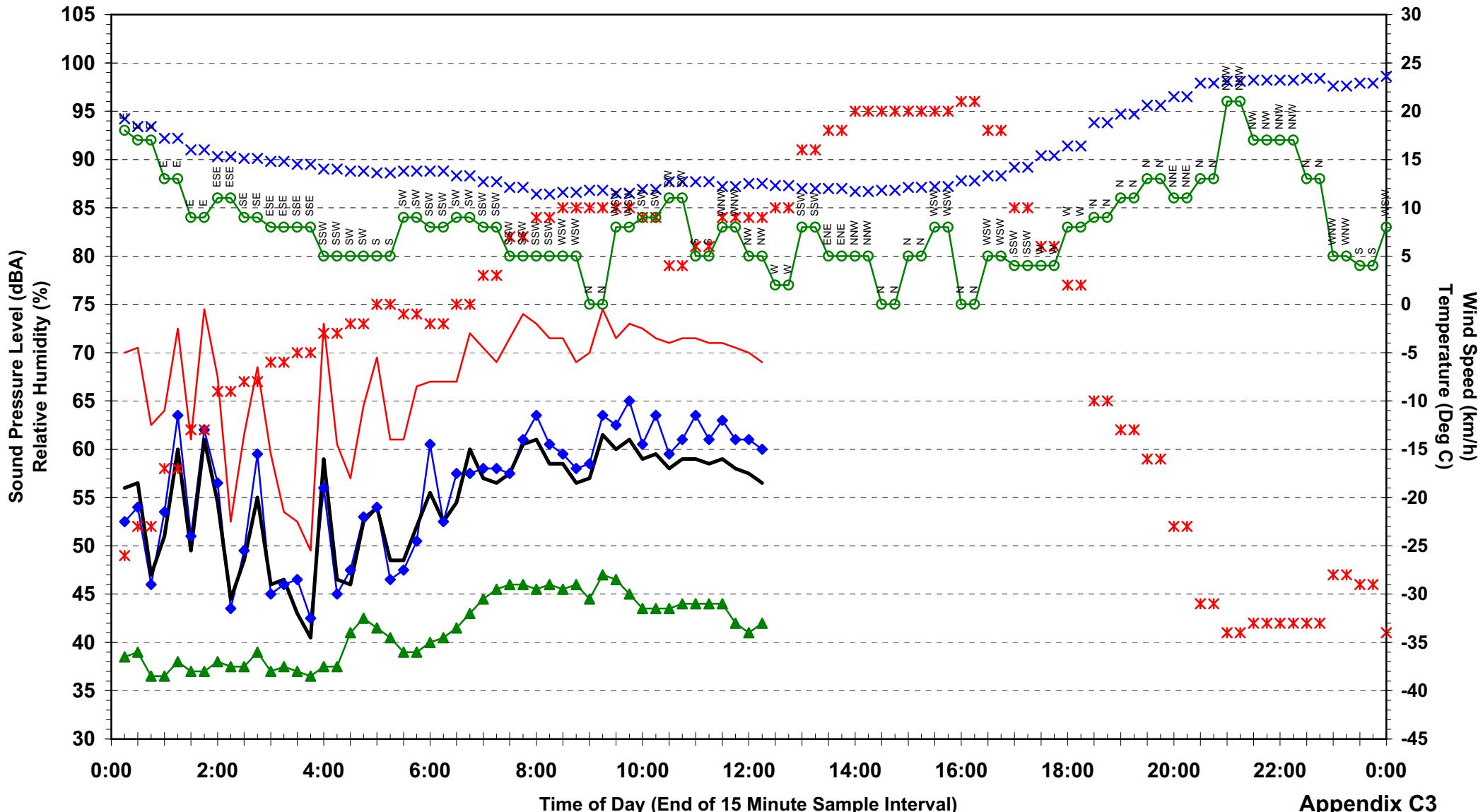


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Statistical Ambient Noise Levels
18 Newtown Rd Glenfield - Saturday 29 April 2006

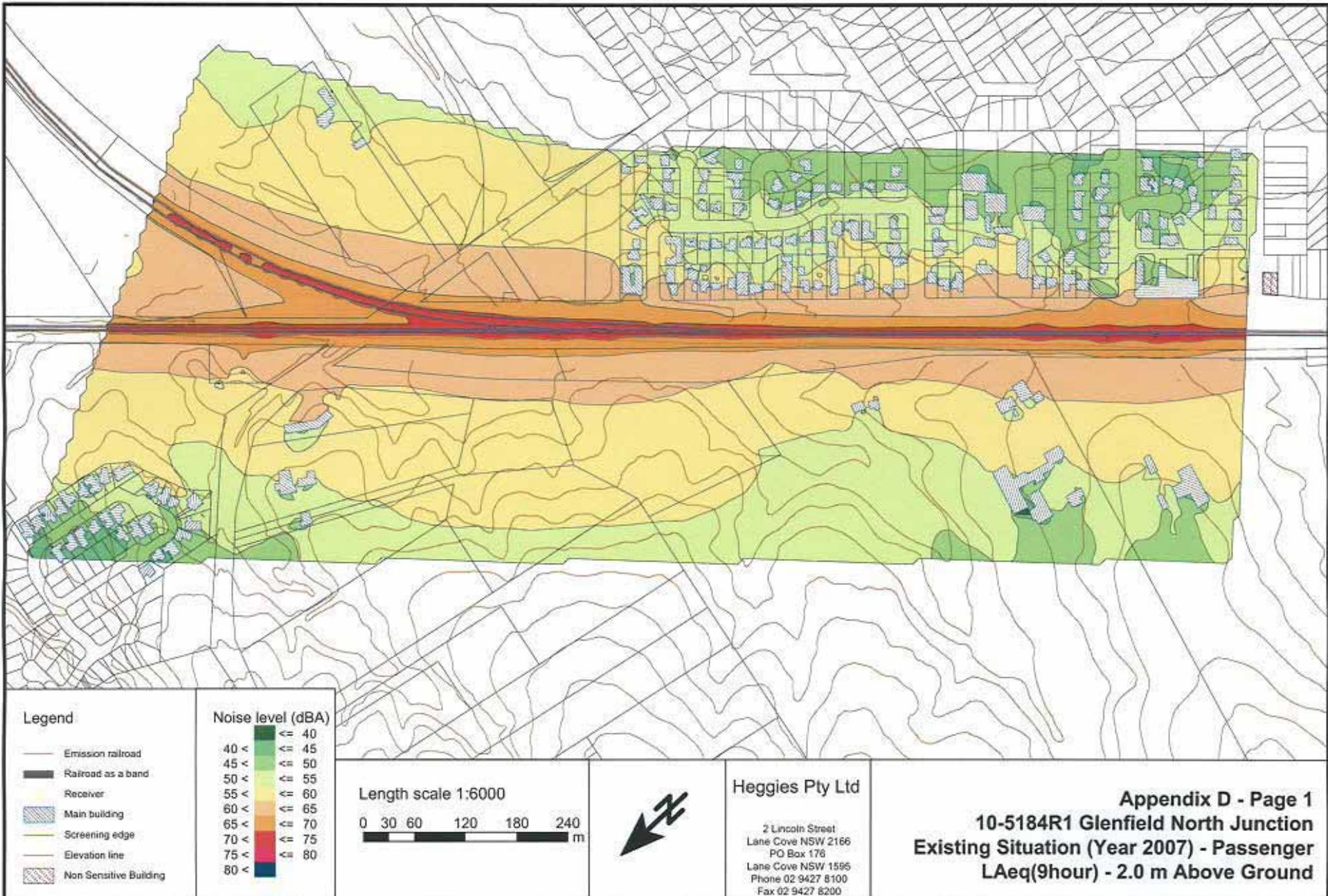
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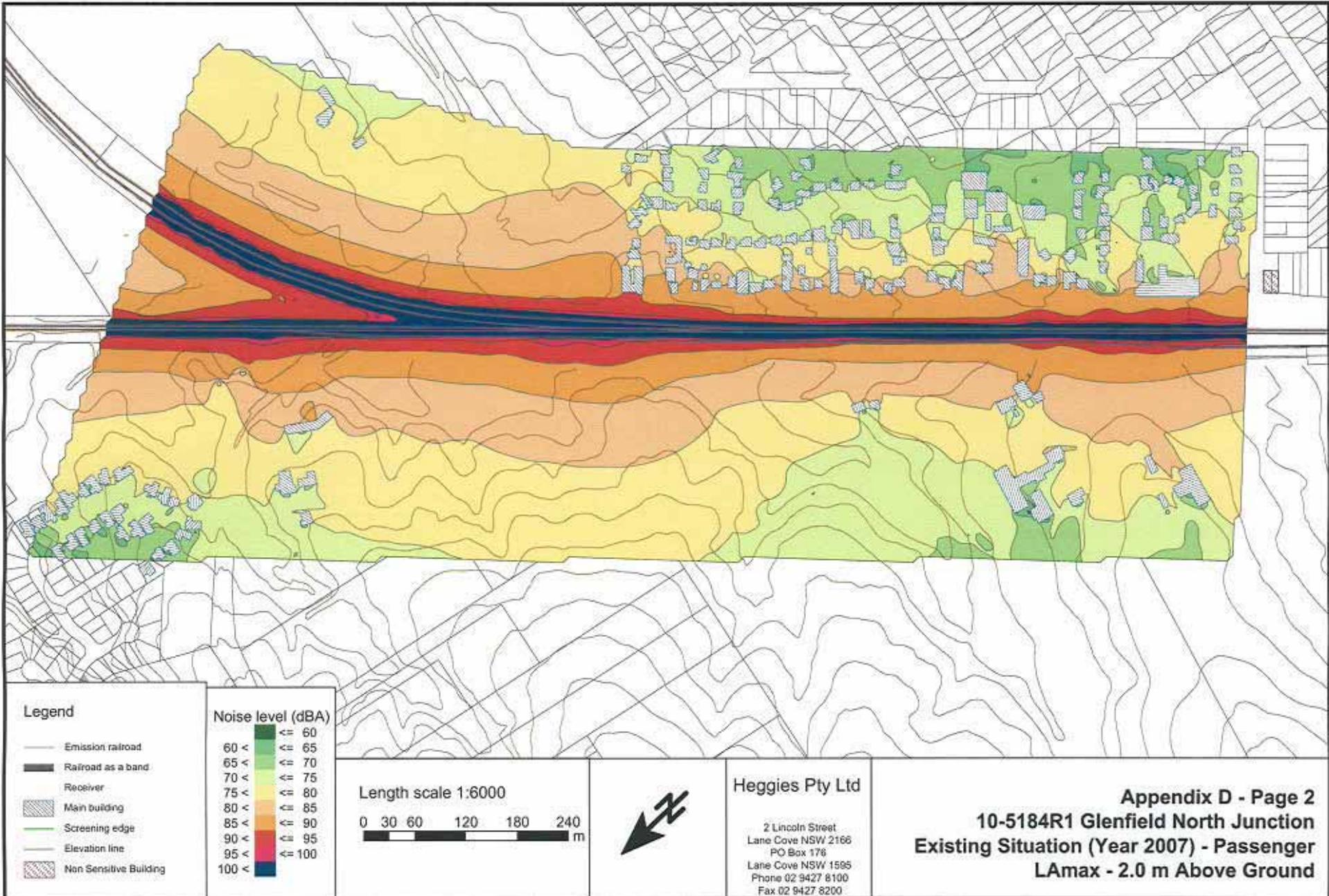


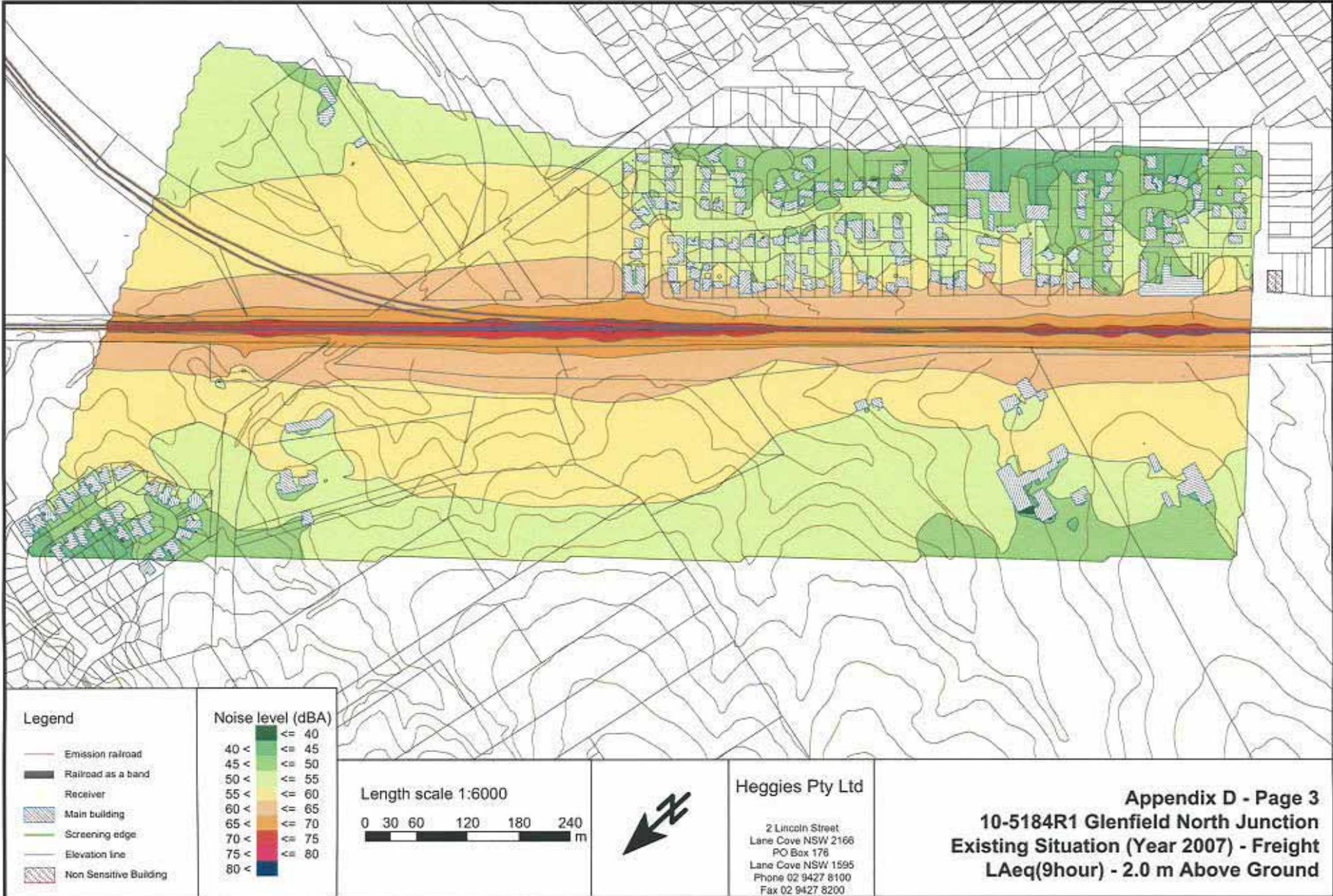
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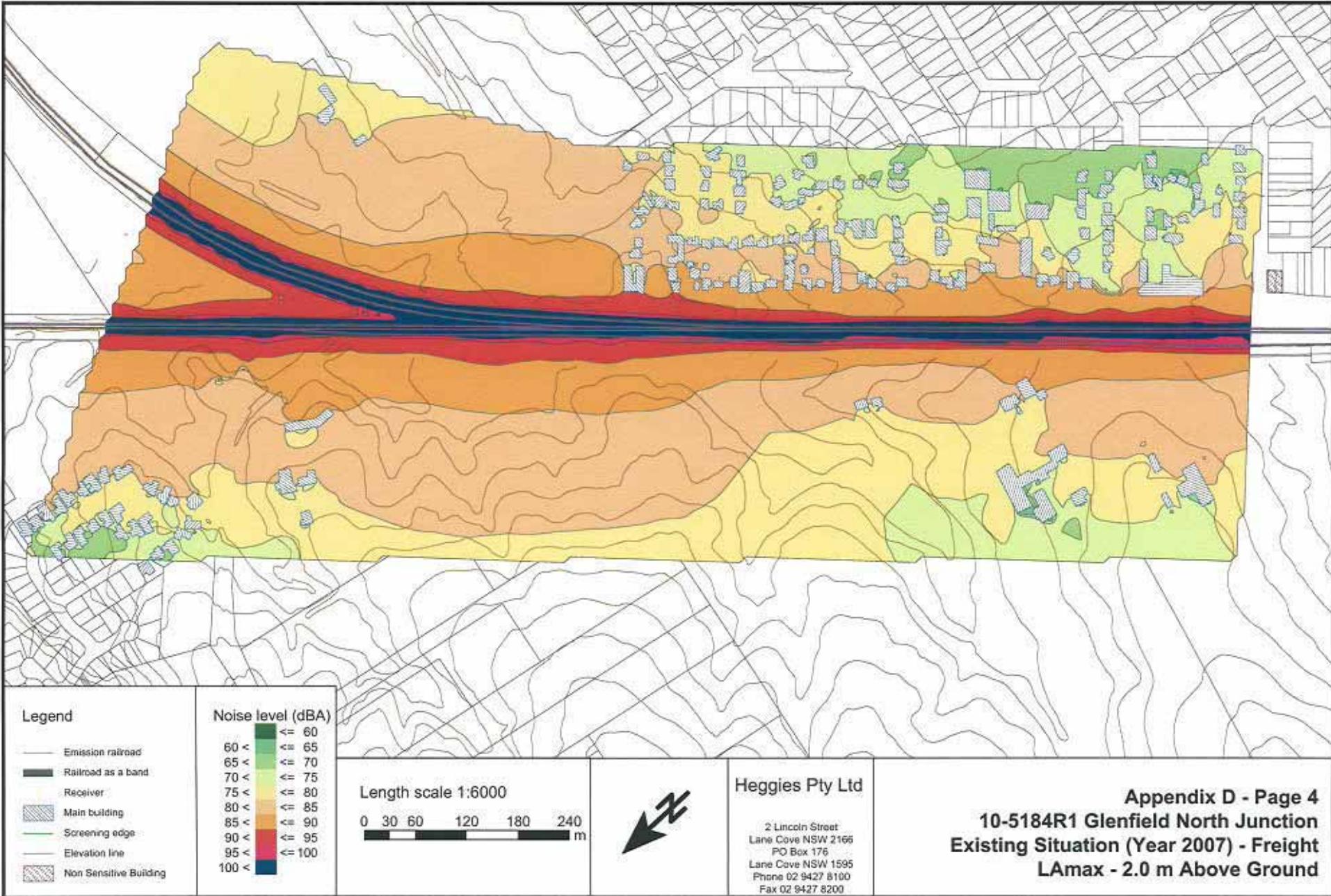
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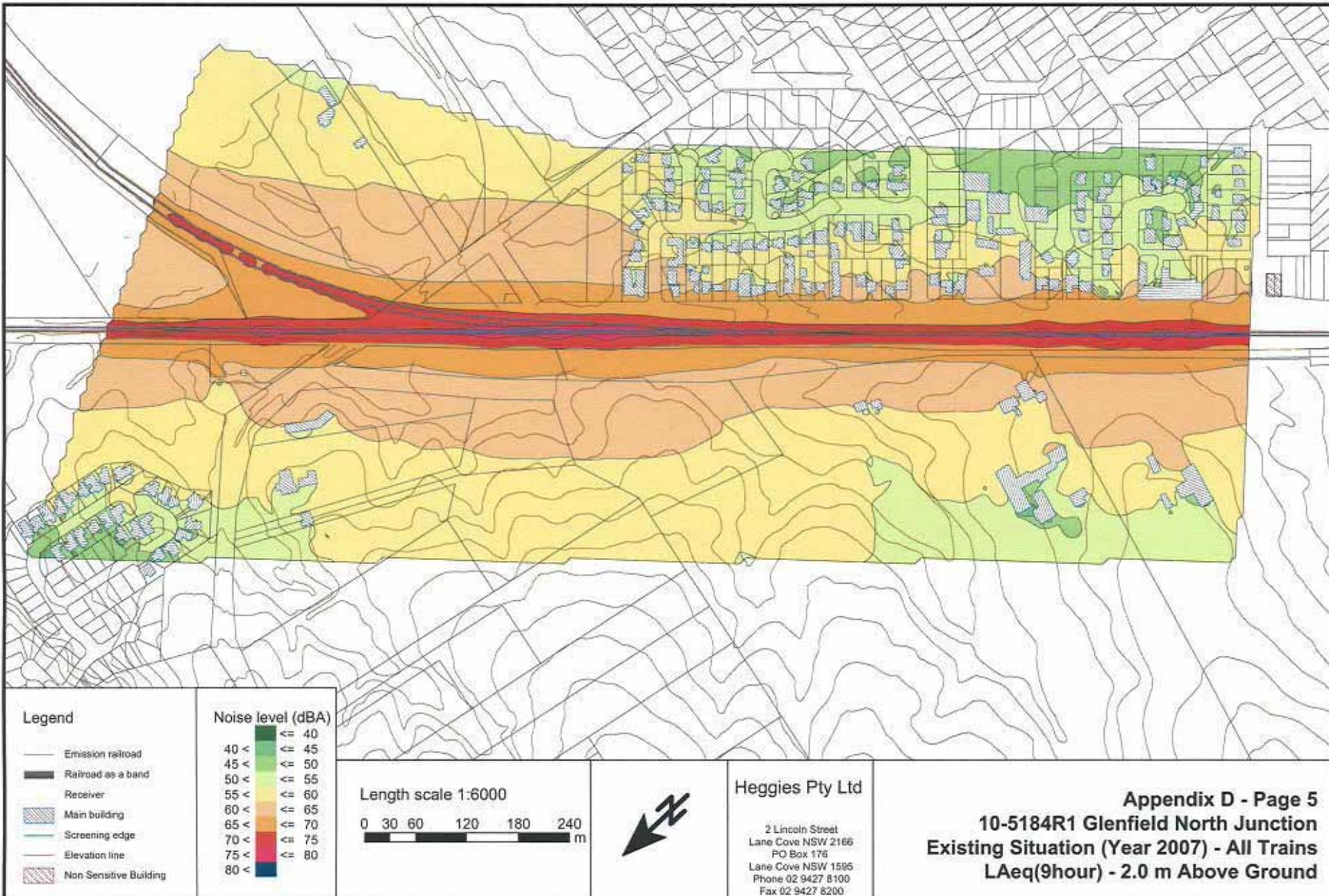
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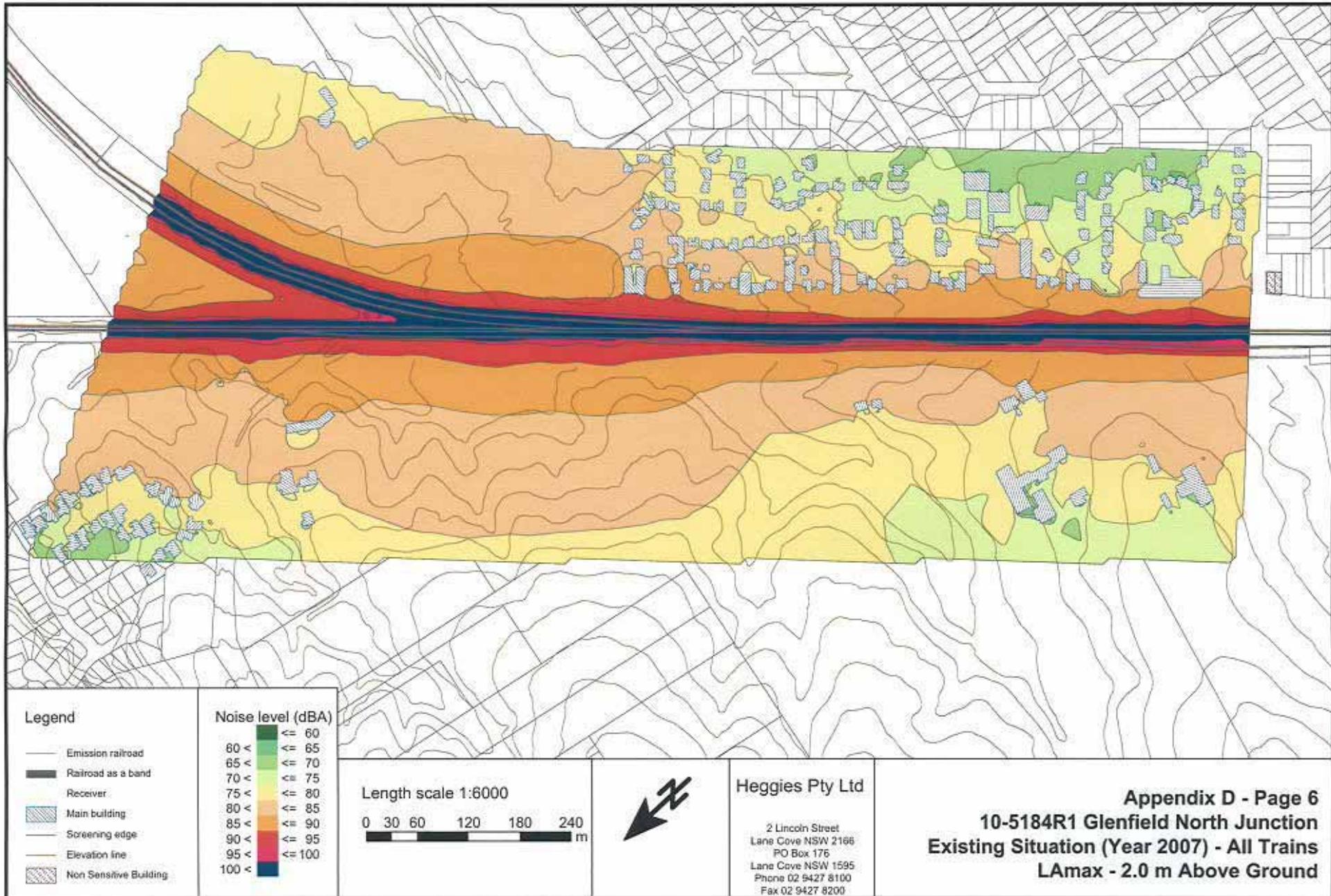


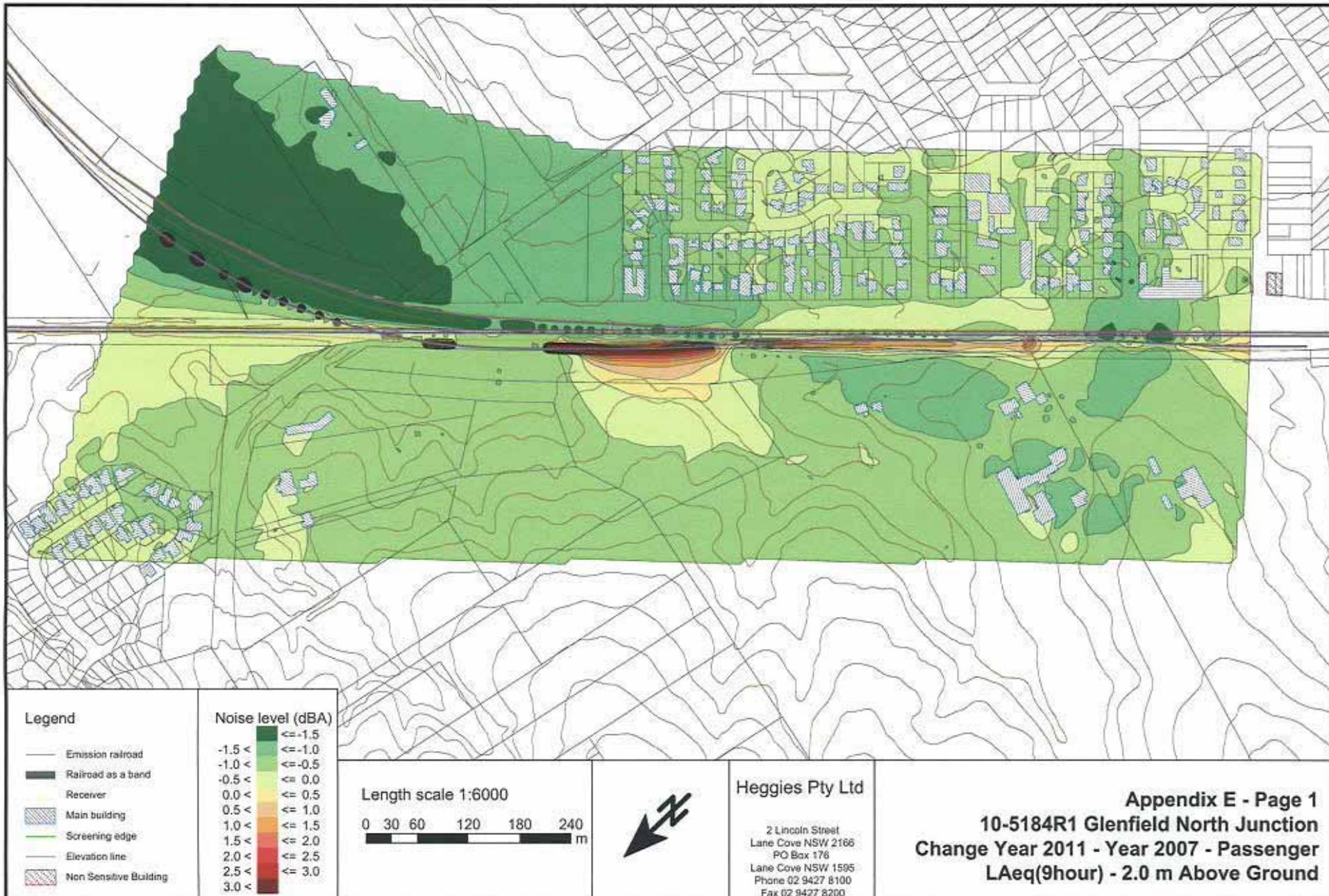


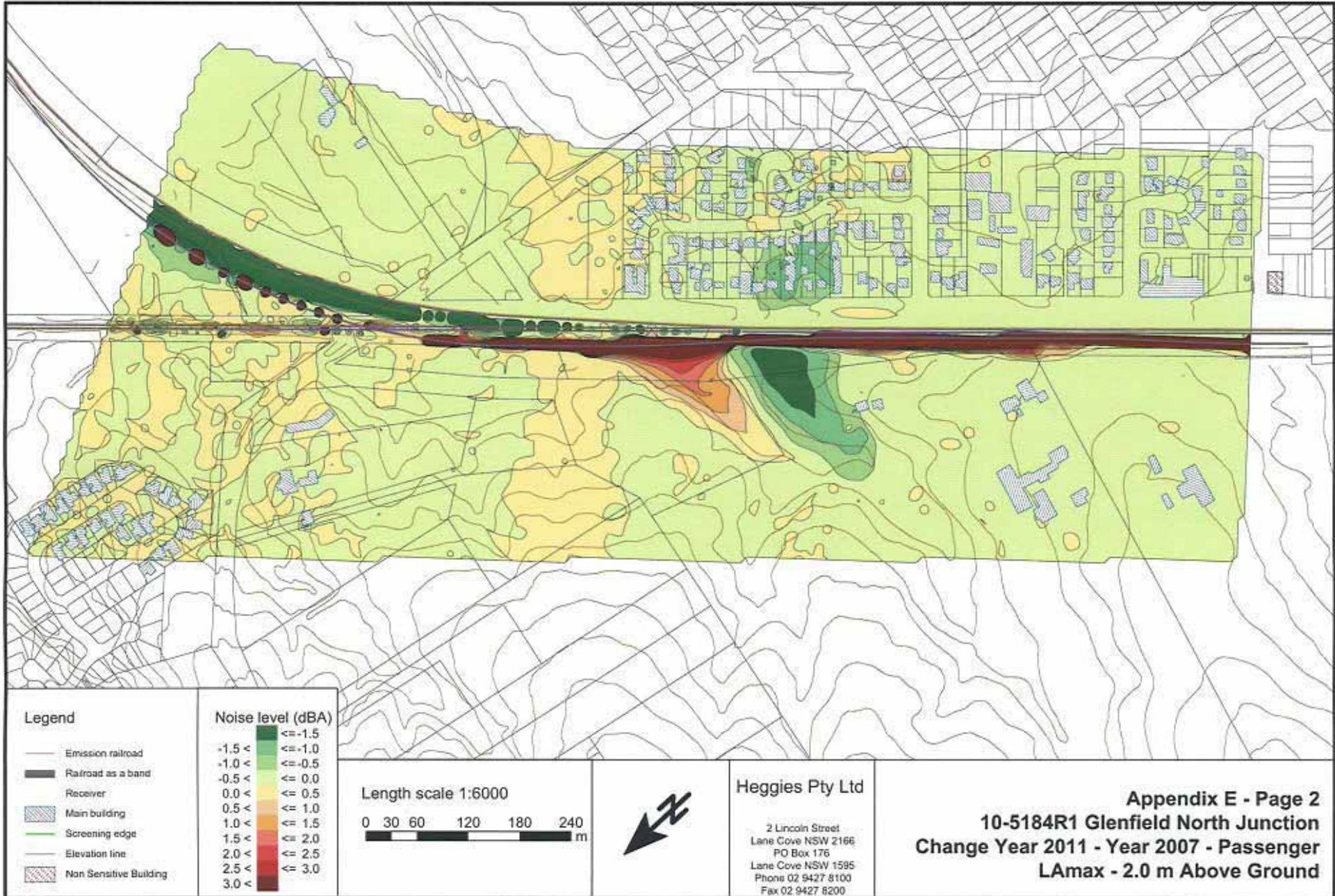


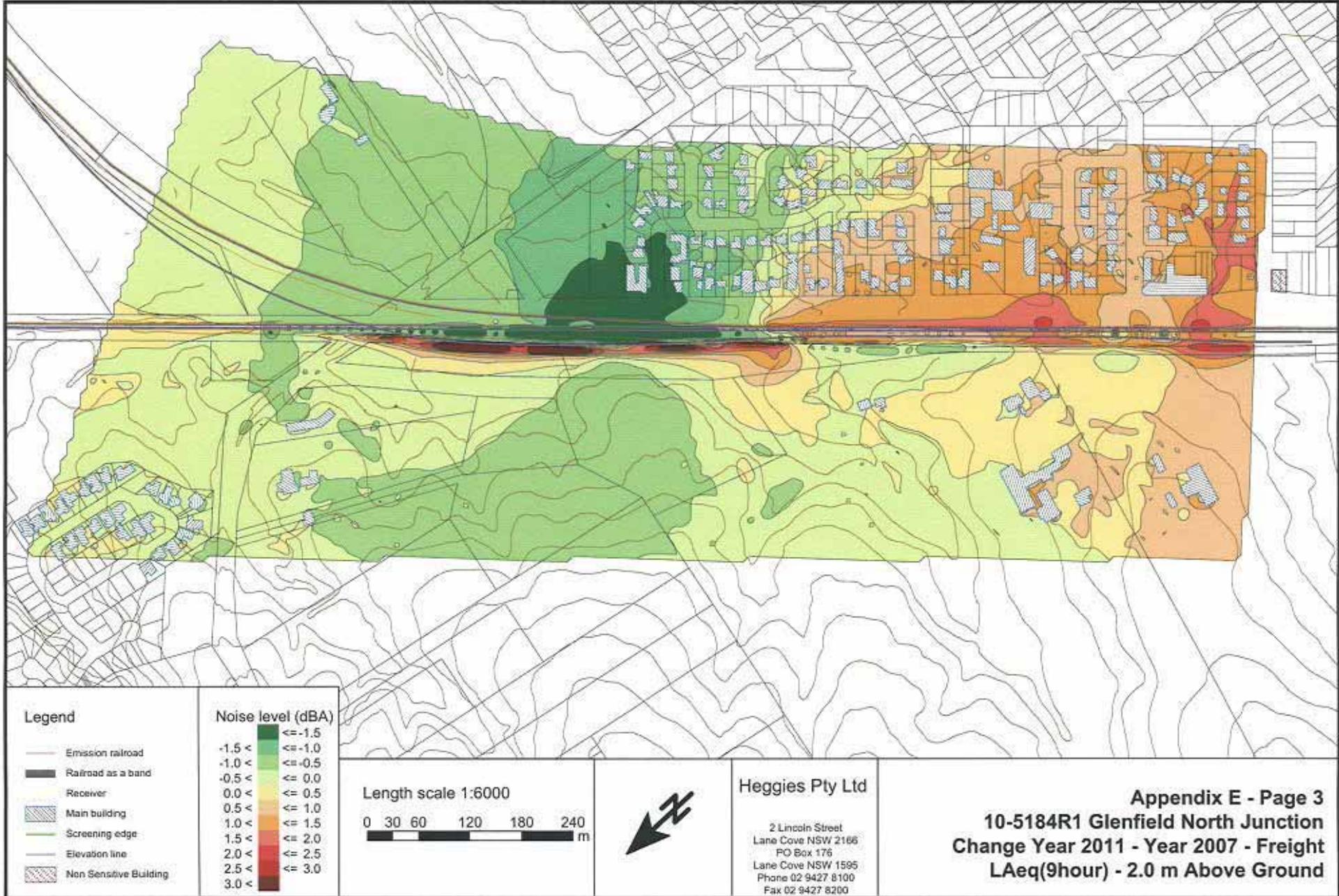


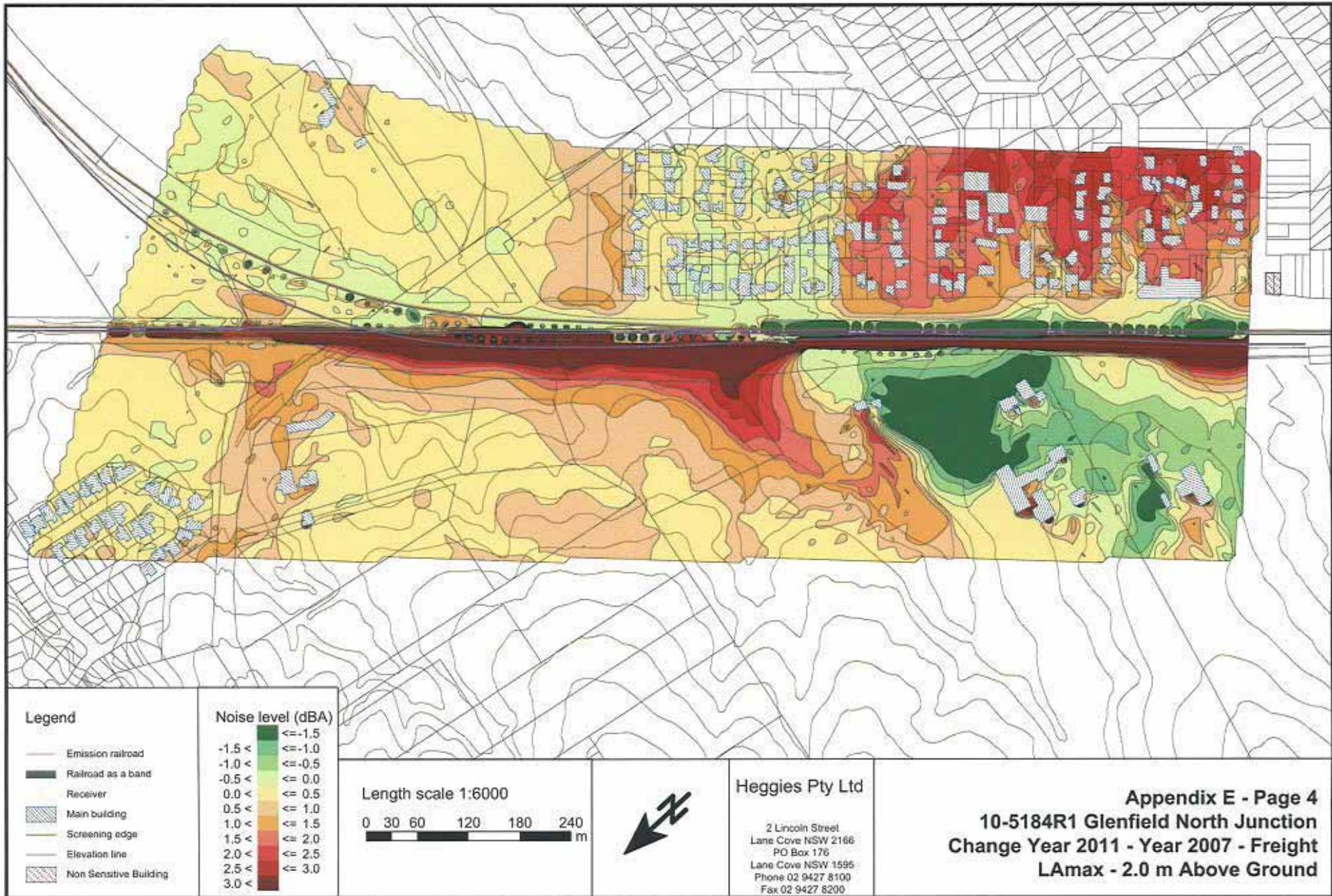


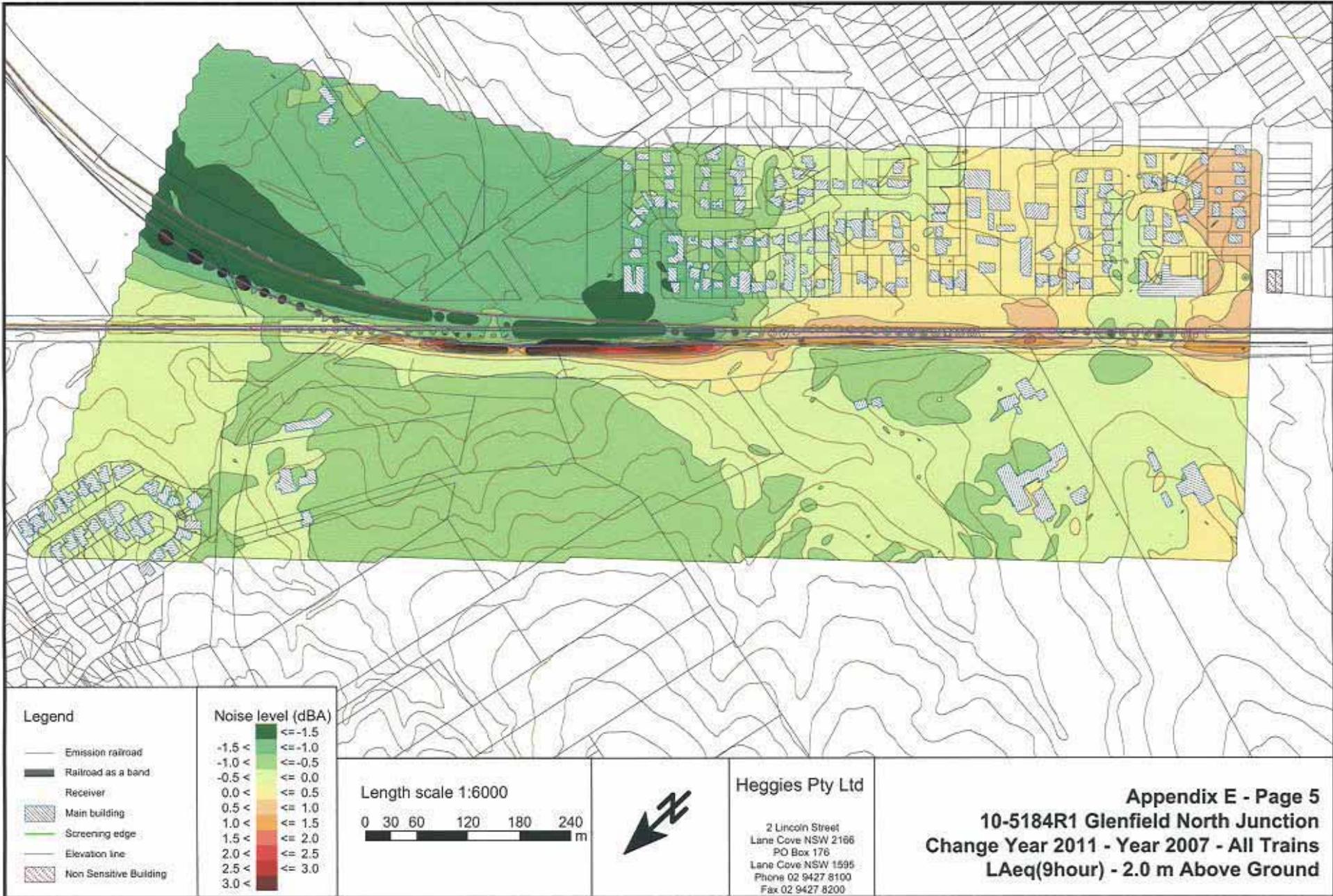


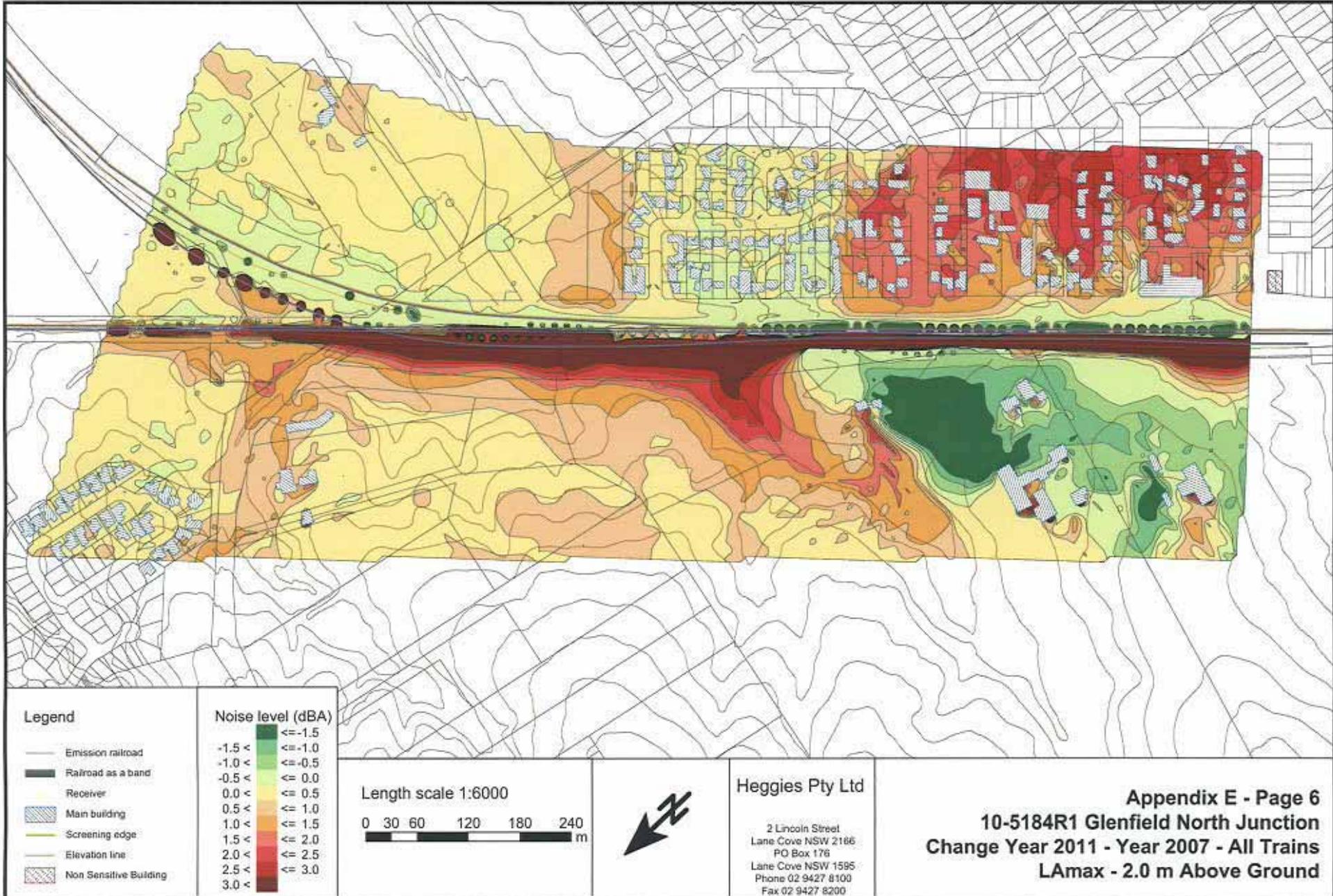


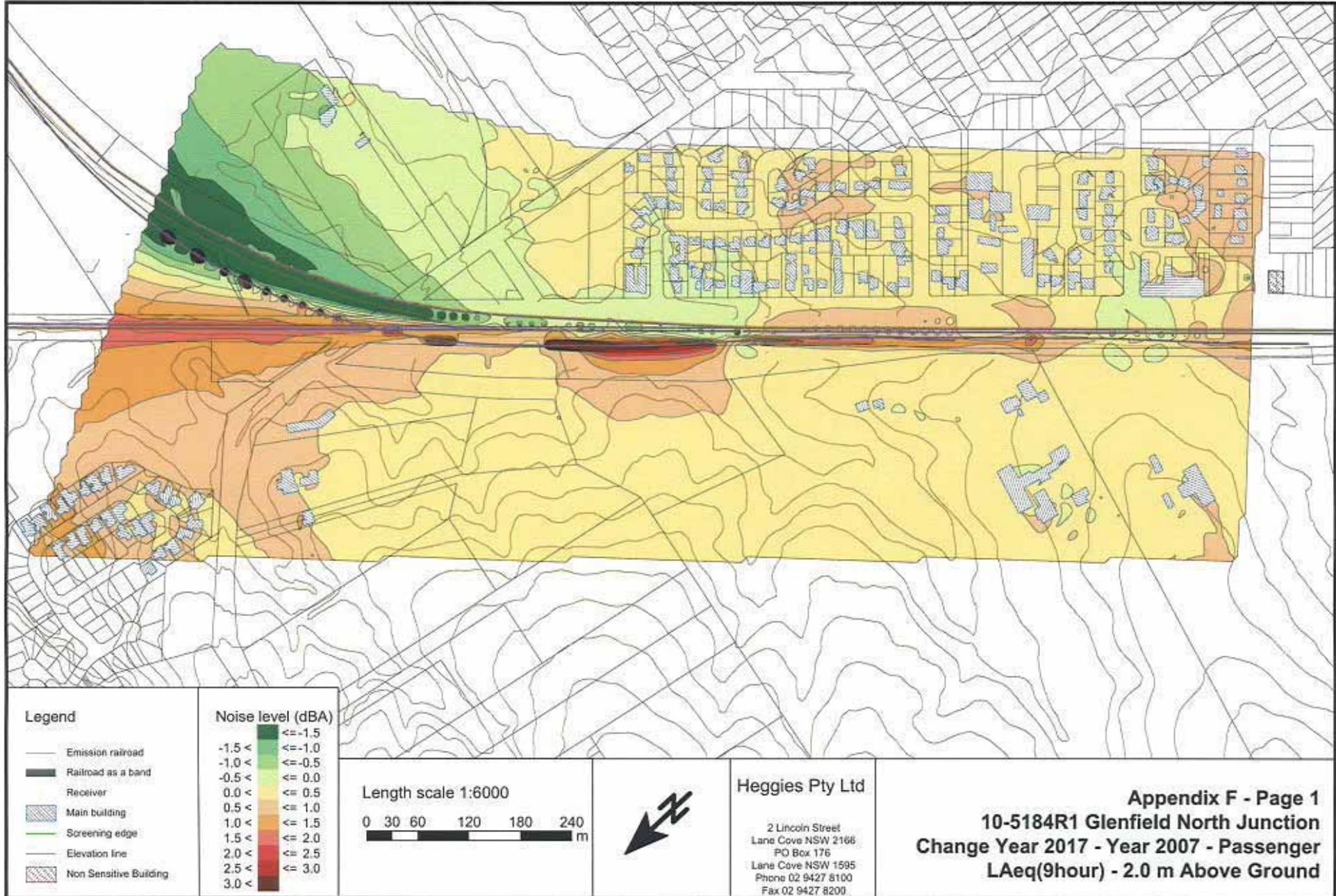


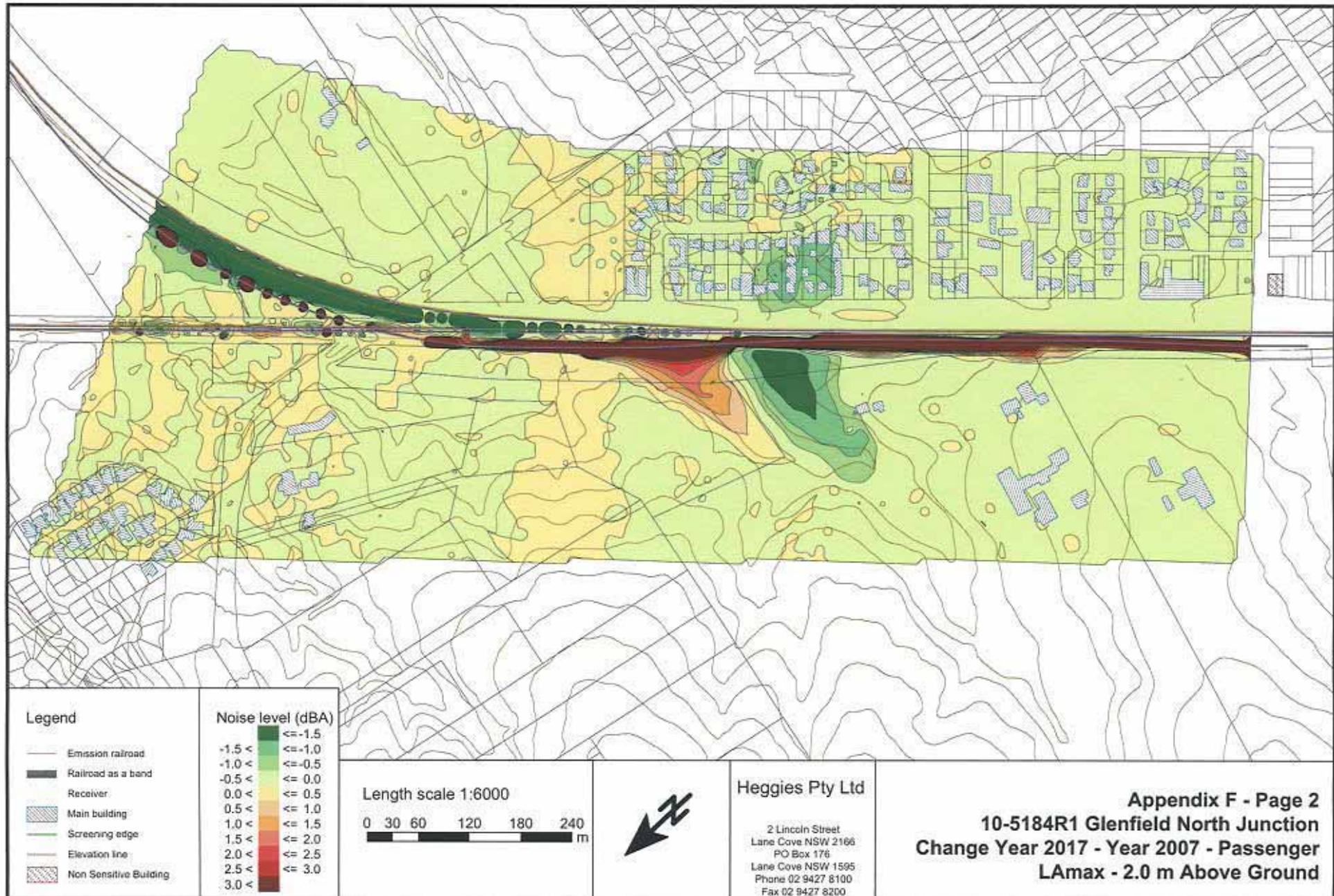


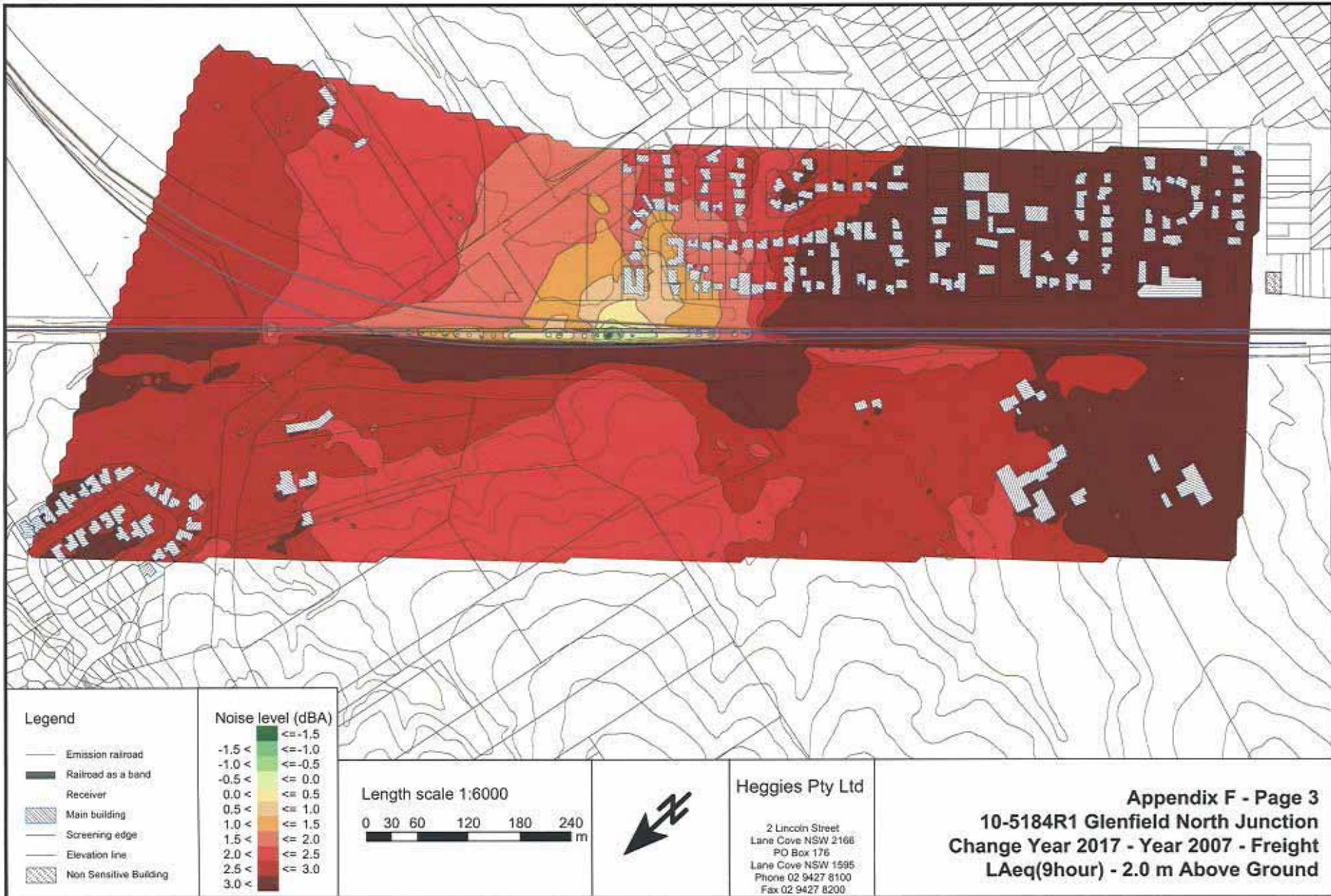


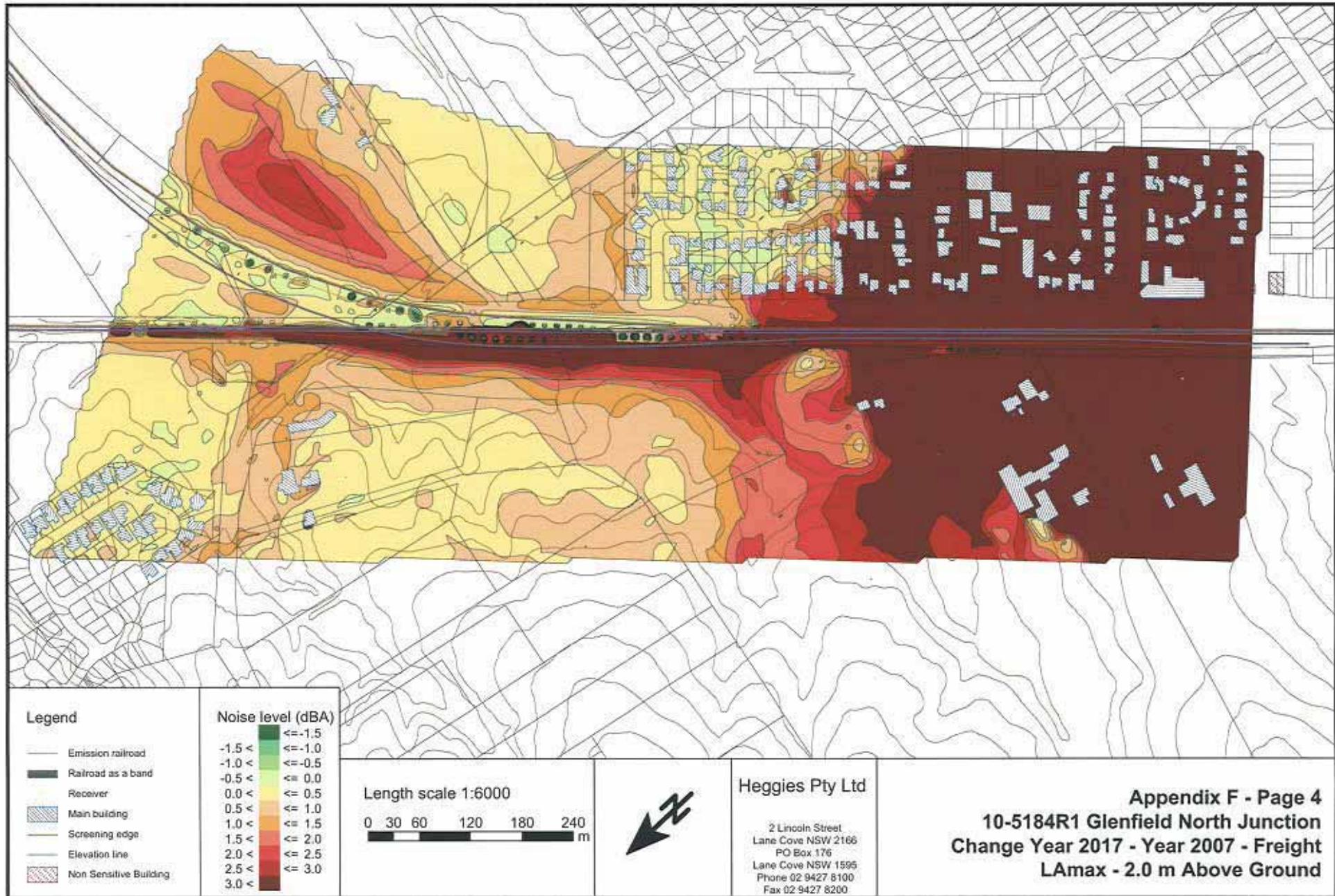


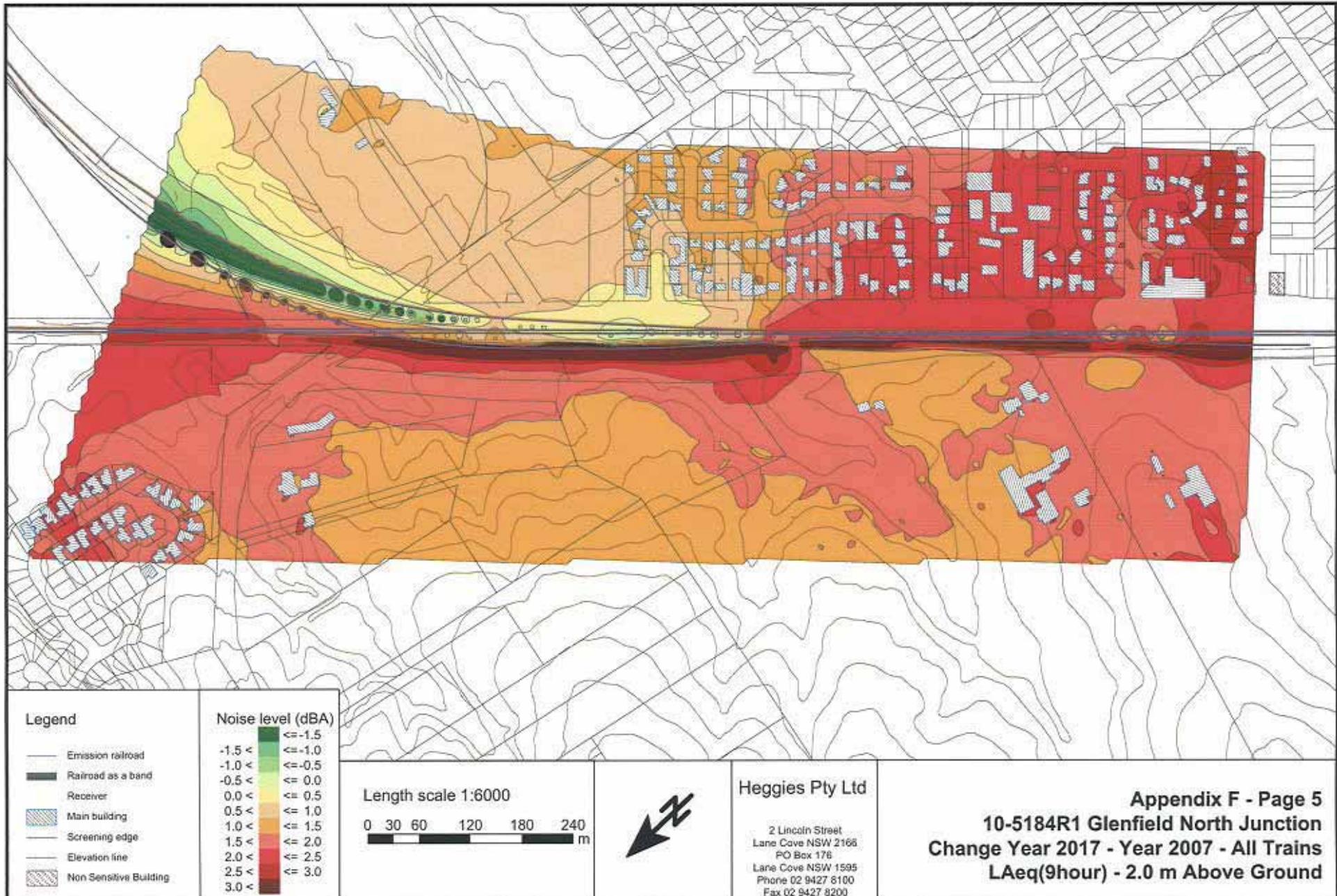


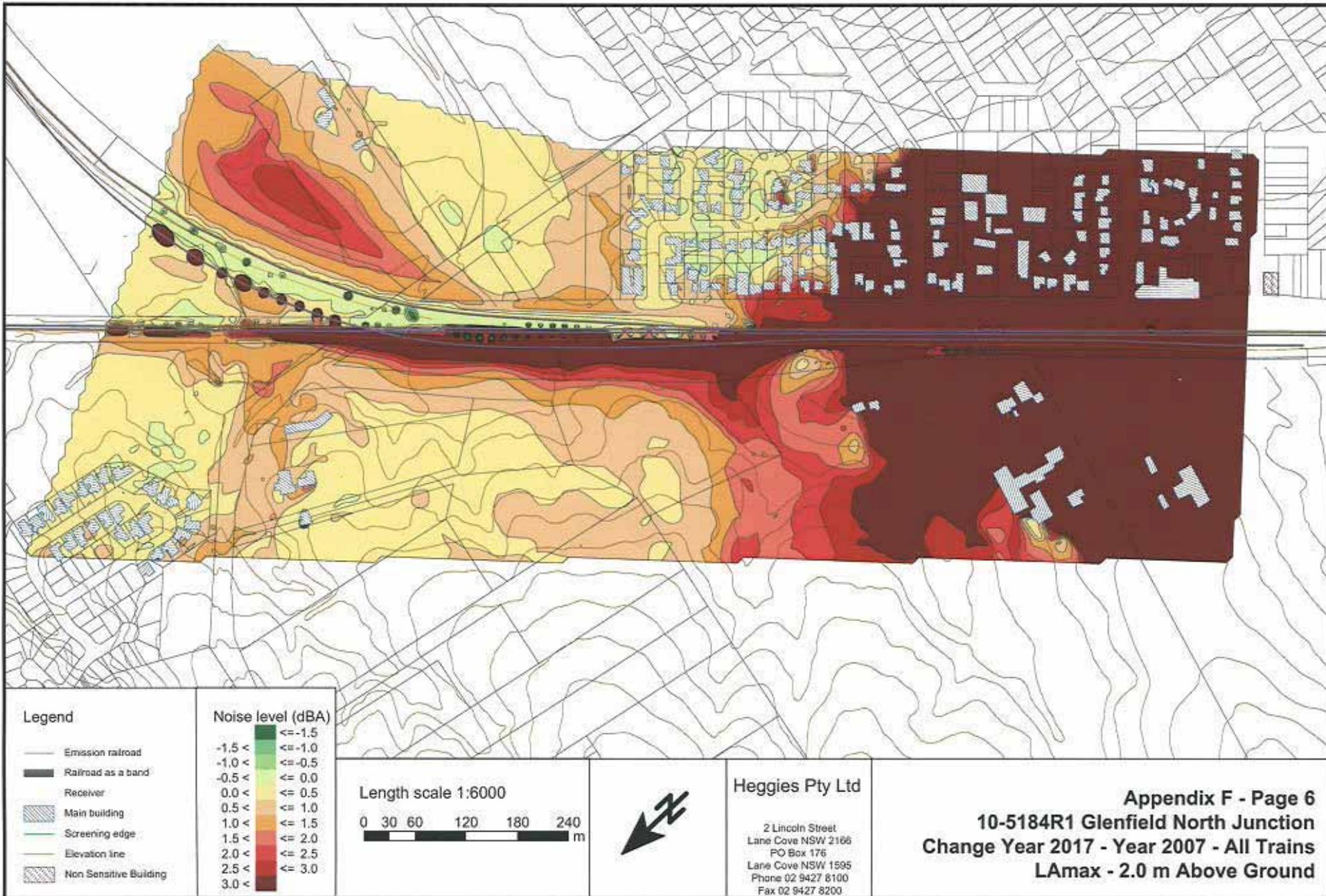


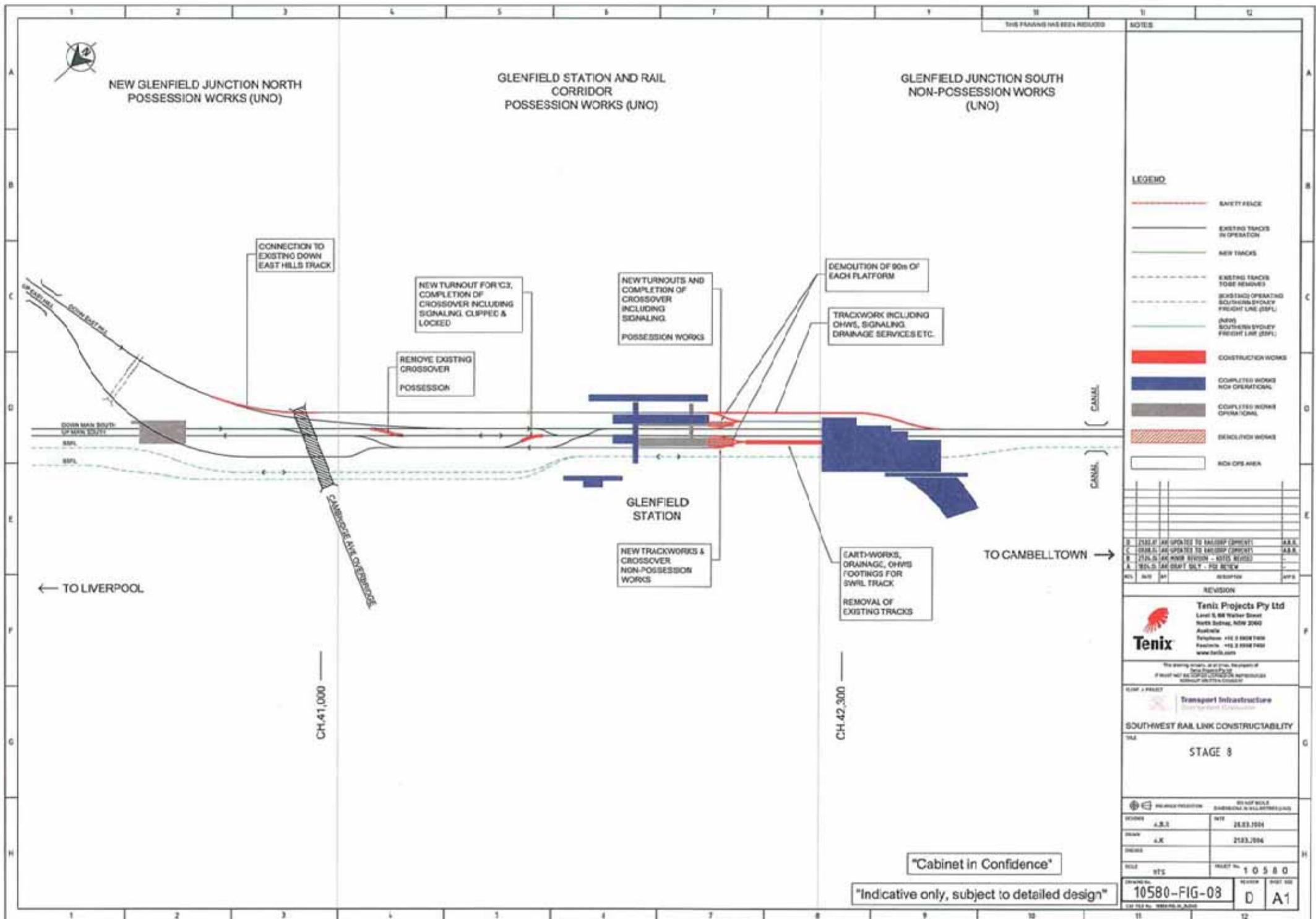


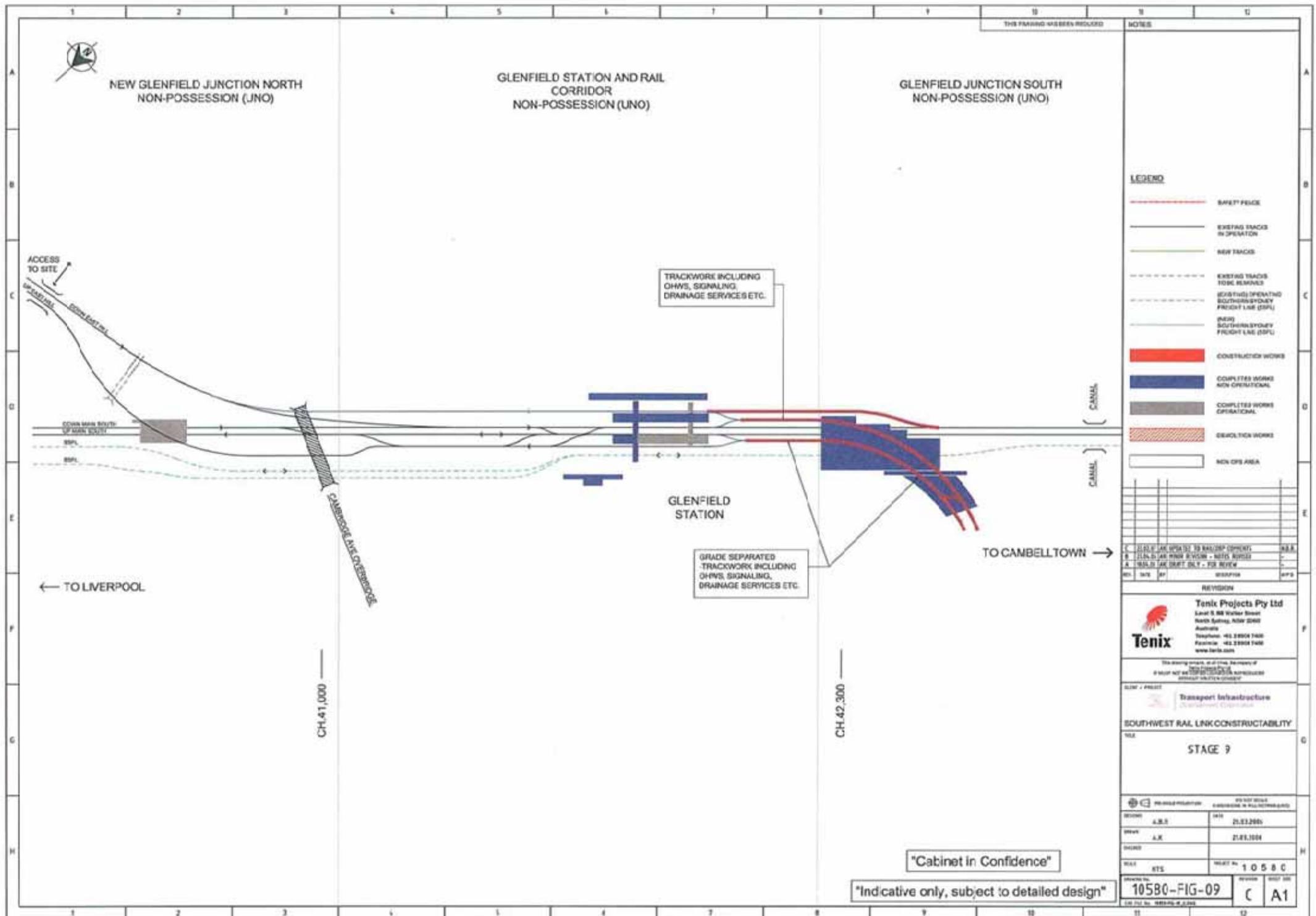


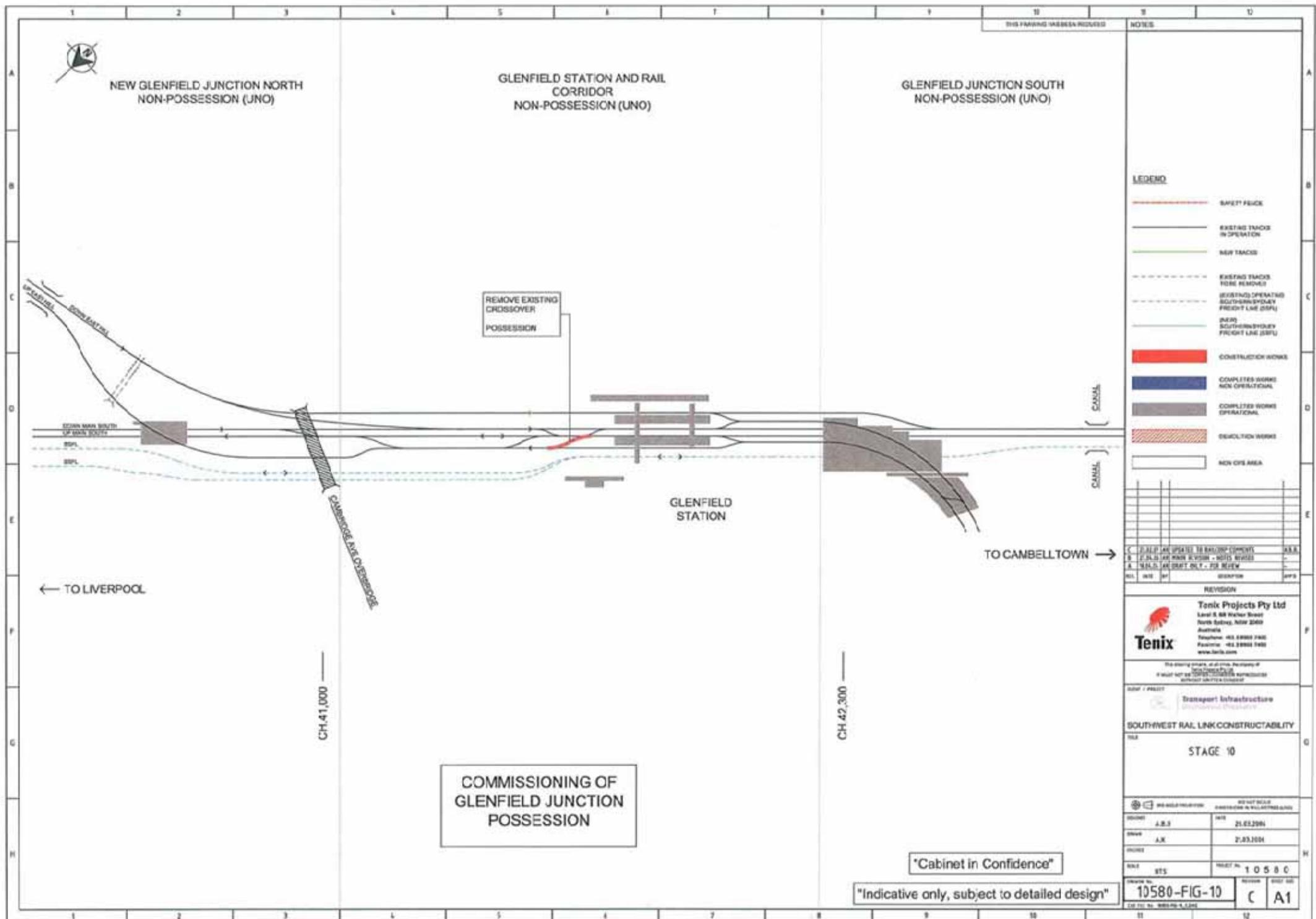










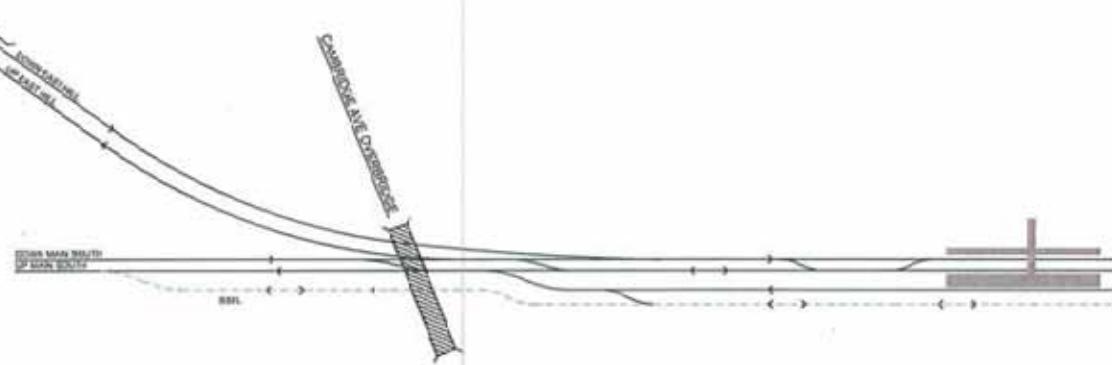




GLENFIELD JUNCTION NORTH

GLENFIELD STATION

GLENFIELD JUNCTION SOUTH



← TO LIVERPOOL

GLENFIELD
STATION

→ TO CAMBELLTOWN

CH 41,000

CH 42,300

LEGEND

- SAFETY FENCE
- EXISTING TRACKS IN OPERATION
- NEW TRACKS
- ELECTRIC TRACKS TO BE REMOVED
- ELECTRIC OPERATING SOUTHERN METROPOLITAN FREIGHT LINE (SMFL)
- SMFL SOUTHERNSYDNEY FREIGHT LINE (SFPL)
- CONSTRUCTION WORKS
- COMPLETED WORKS NON OPERATIONAL
- COMPLETED WORKS OPERATIONAL
- DEMOLITION WORKS
- NON DMS AREA

CANAL] CANAL]

CANAL] CANAL]

E

F

G

H

A 2012 STATE ISSUED ASR INFORMATION

REV 14/02/07

ASR

REV 07/02/07

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DRAWN / PROJECT

Transport Infrastructure

2012 STATE ASR INFORMATION

SOUTHWEST RAIL LINK CONSTRUCTABILITY

REV 14/02/07

STAGE 1A
EXISTING
PRE-ARTC WORKS

DRAWN / PROJECT

NOV 2011

DRAWN / PROJECT

21/02/2007

DRAWN / PROJECT

21/02/2007

DRAWN / PROJECT

21/02/2007

DRAWN / PROJECT

10580-FIG-01a

REVISION

REV 07/02/07

"Cabinet in Confidence"

"Indicative only, subject to detailed design"



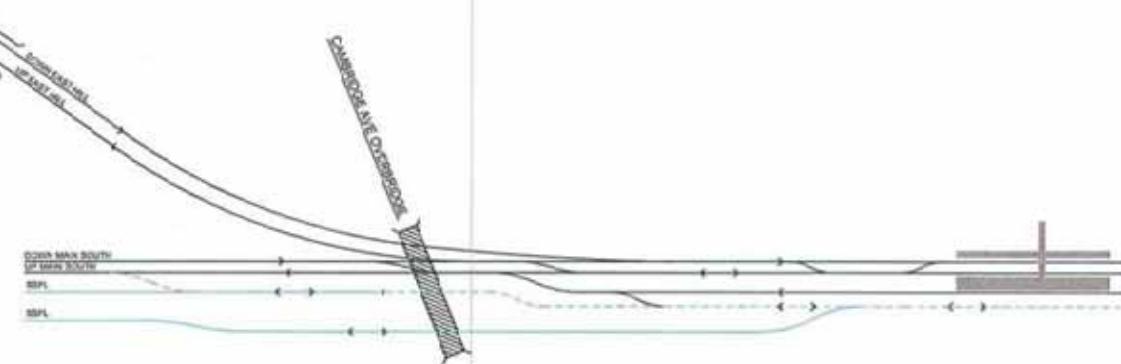
GLENFIELD JUNCTION NORTH

GLENFIELD STATION

GLENFIELD JUNCTION SOUTH

THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN REDUCED

NOTES



← TO LIVERPOOL

GLENFIELD STATION

TO CAMPBELLTOWN →

CH 41,000

CH 42,300

LEGEND

- SAFETY FENCE
- EXISTING TRACKS IN OPERATION
- NEW TRACKS
- EXISTING TRACKS TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING OPERATING SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE (SSFL)
- SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE (SSFL)
- █ CONSTRUCTION WORKS
- █ COMPLETED WORKS - NON OPERATIONAL
- █ COMPLETED WORKS - OPERATIONAL
- █ DEMOLITION WORKS
- NO CPS AREA

CANAL] CANAL] CANAL]

A 218200 DRAWING FOR INFORMATION
REV 0010 01/07/2010 APPROVED APP-9

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PROJECT NUMBER: Transport Infrastructure
SUB PROJECT NUMBER: SOUTHWEST RAIL LINK CONSTRUCTABILITY

STAGE 1B
WORKS BY ARTC
PRE - SWRL

DESIGNER: DRAFTER: CHECKER: APPROVAL:

REMOVED: J.S.J DATE: 21.02.1981

DRAWN: J.K DATE: 21.02.1981

CHESED: DATE: 21.02.1981

REMOVED: N.T.S. INDEX NO: 10560

DRAWN TO: 10580-FIG-01b REVISION: Sheet 001

10580-FIG-01b A A1

"Cabinet in Confidence"

"Indicative only, subject to detailed design"

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

A

C

D

E

F

G

H

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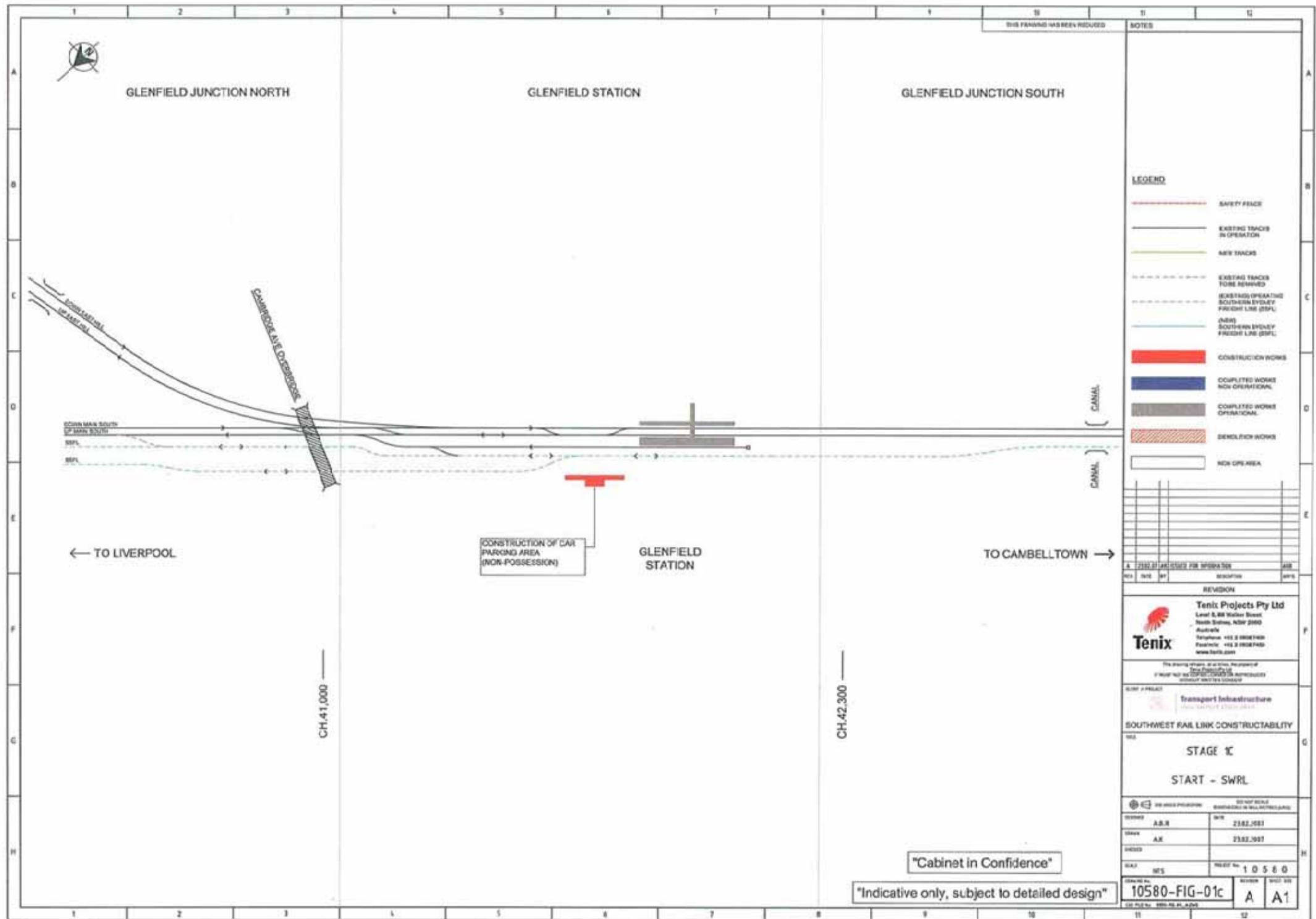
V

W

X

Y

Z





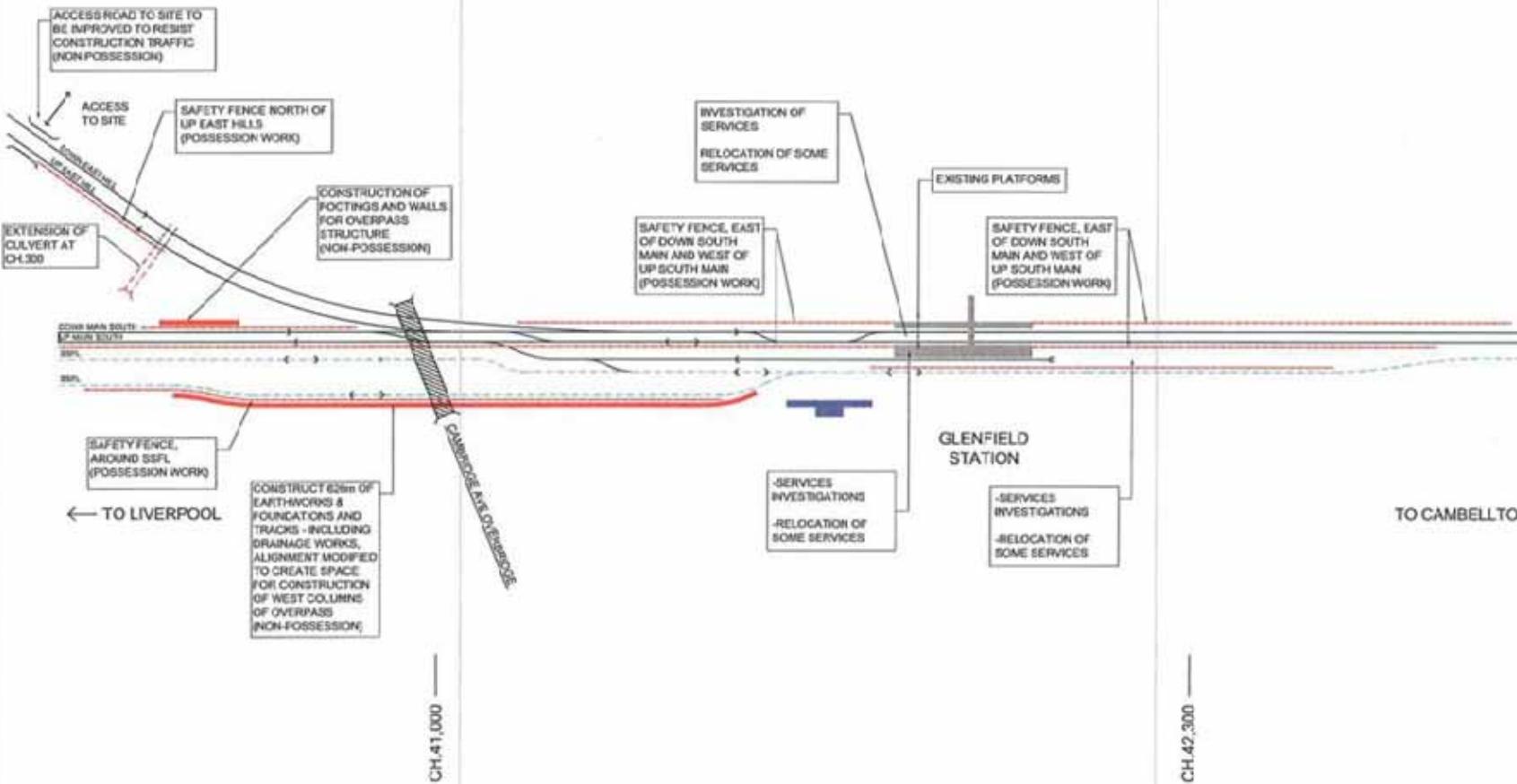
NEW GLENFIELD JUNCTION NORTH
POSSESSION & NON-POSSESSION
WORKS

GLENFIELD STATION AND RAIL
CORRIDOR TEMPORARY AND
PERMANENT WORKS
POSSESSIONS WORKS (UNO)

GLENFIELD JUNCTION SOUTH
TEMPORARY WORKS

THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN REDUCED

NOTES



LEGEND

- Safety fence
- Existing tracks in operation
- New tracks
- Existing tracks to be removed (Southern Sydney Freight Line (SSFL))
- SSFL (Southern Sydney Freight Line (SSFL))
- SHFS (Southern Sydney Freight Line (SSFL))
- Construction works
- Completed works non-operational
- Completed works operational
- Demolition works
- SDN CPS area

C 25000m (APPROX TO RAILROAD ALIGNMENT) ASB.
B 30000m (APPROX TO RAILROAD ALIGNMENT) ASB.
A 30000m (APPROX TO RAILROAD ALIGNMENT) ASB.
NSW DATE BY DRAFTSPEP APP9

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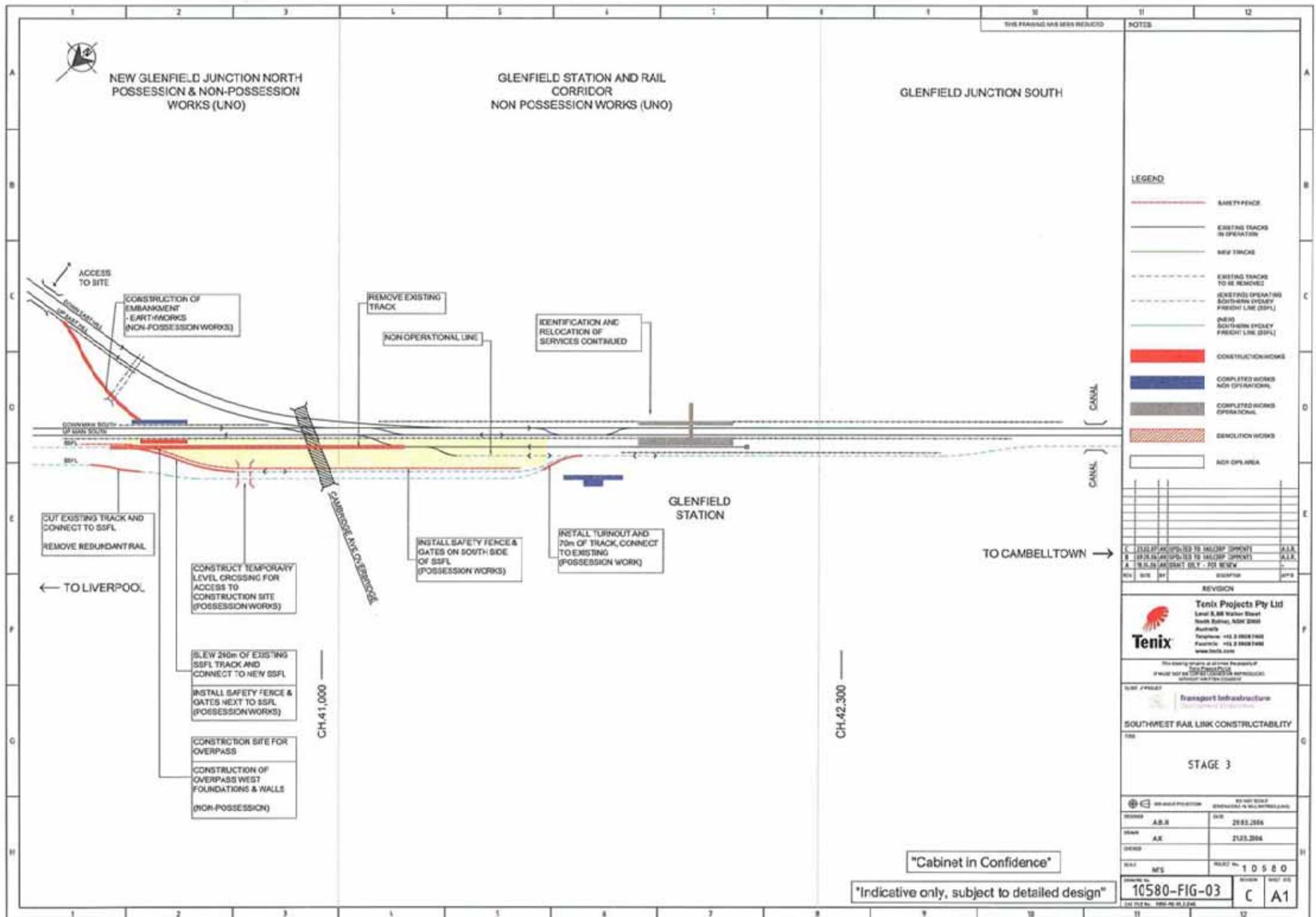
PROJECT NUMBER: 10580-FIG-02
DRAWN BY: J.E.
CHECKED BY: J.K.
APPROVED BY: J.K.
DATE: 10/05/06
REVISION NUMBER: 0
ISSUED BY: TNS
REF ID: 10580
DRAFTSPEP: APP9
PRINTED BY: APP9
PRINT DATE: 10/05/06
PRINT TIME: 10:58:00
PRINTED BY: APP9
PRINT DATE: 10/05/06
PRINT TIME: 10:58:00

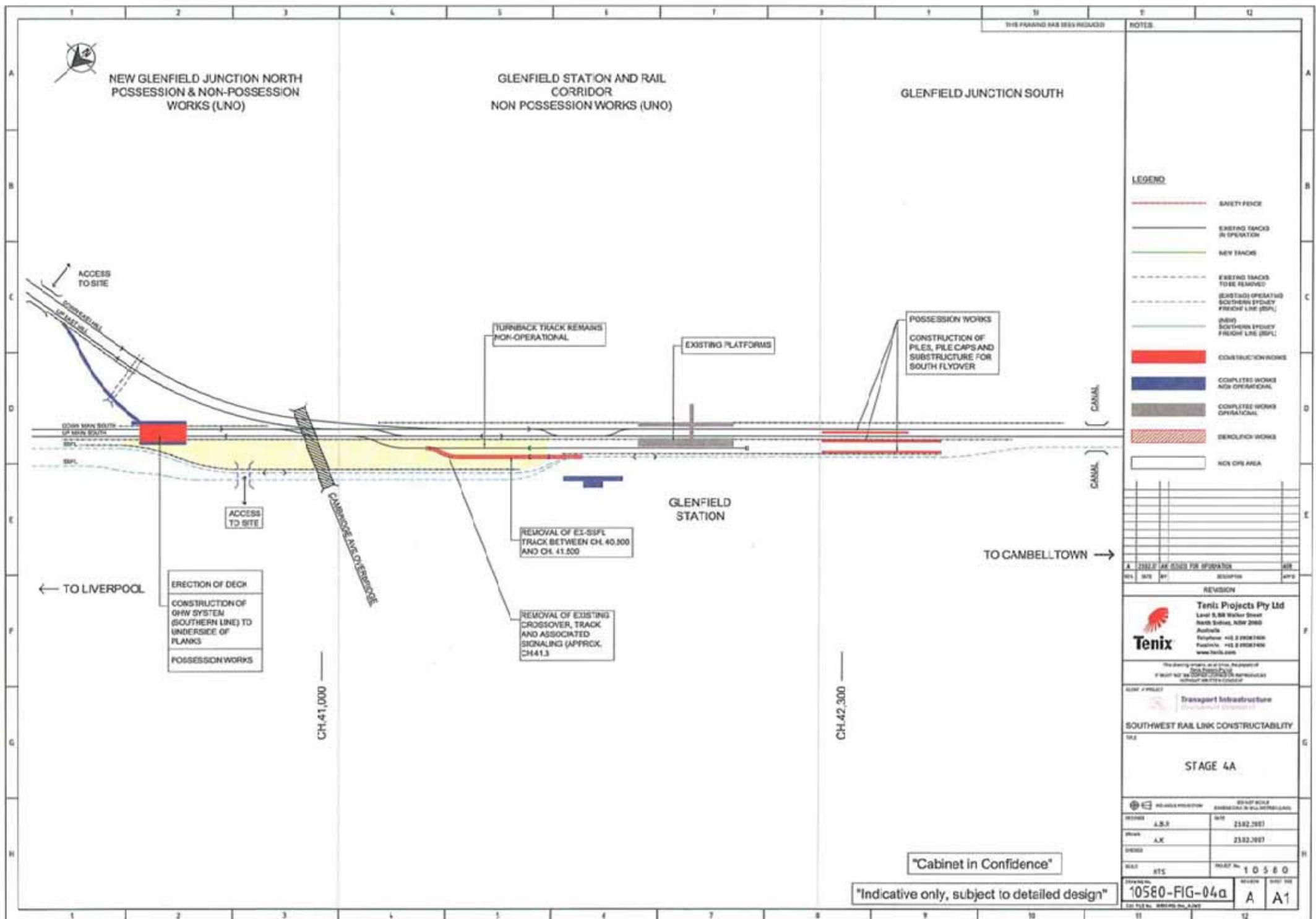
STAGE 2
START OF SWRL

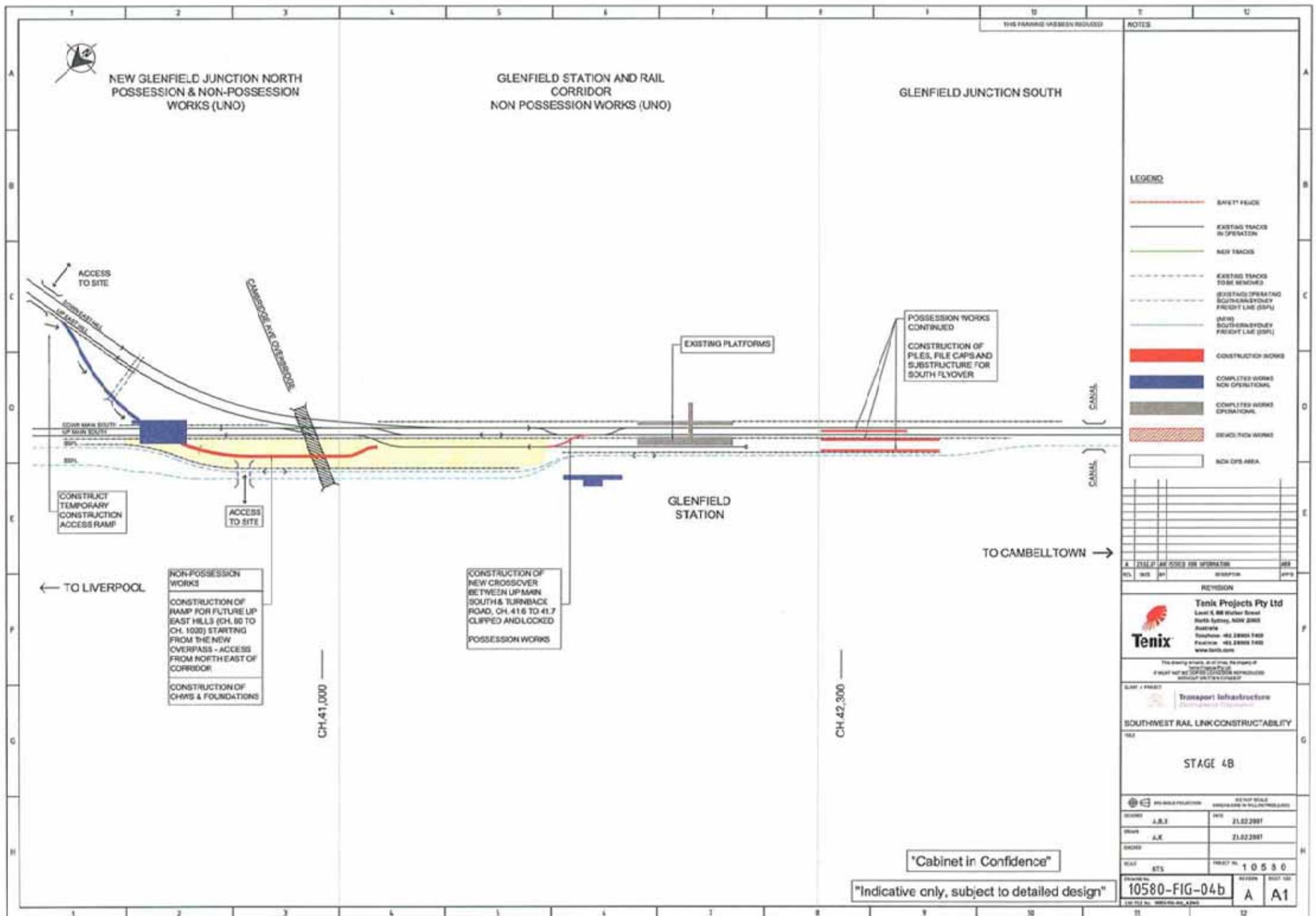
10580-FIG-02 C A1

"Cabinet in Confidence"

"Indicative only, subject to detailed design"





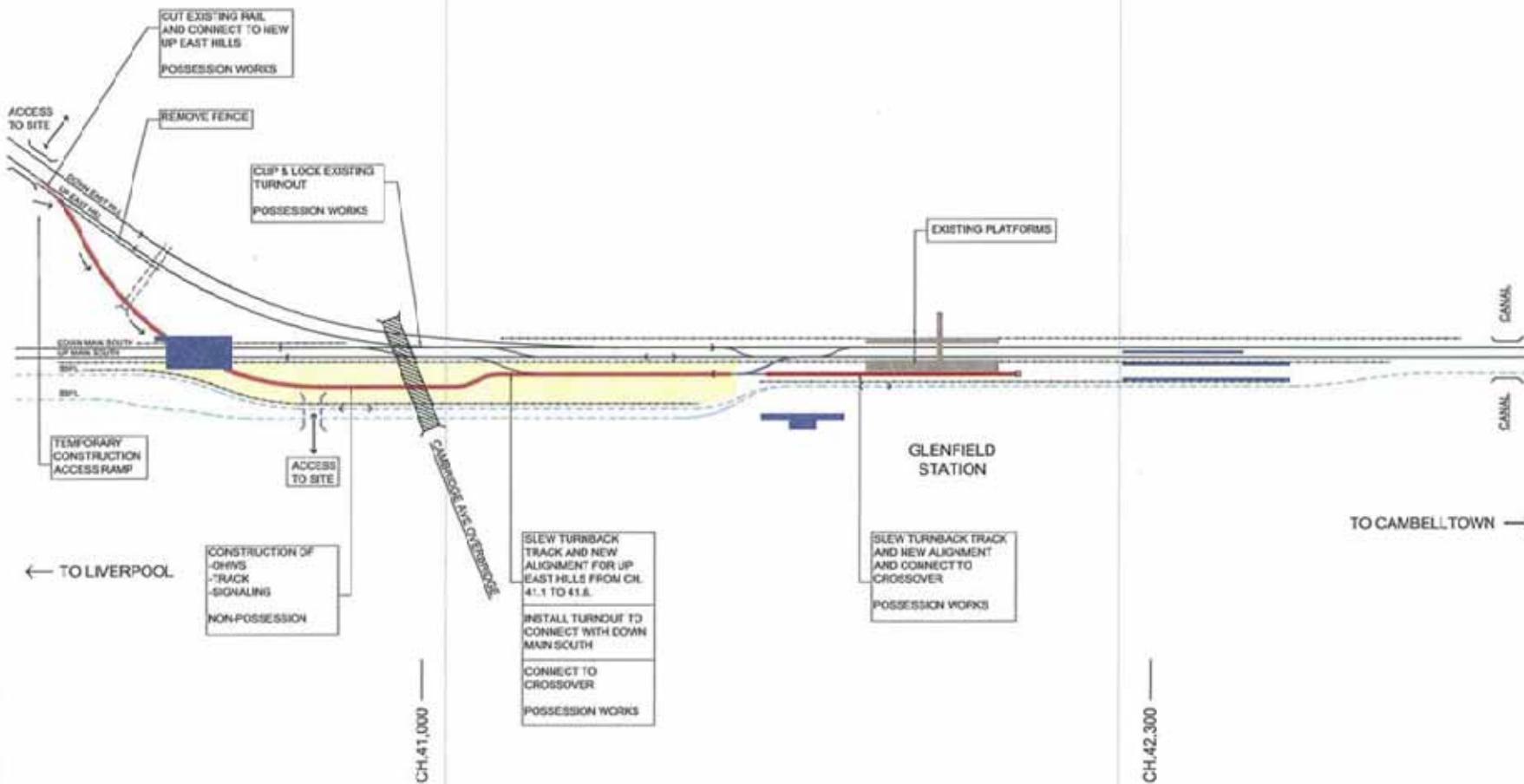




**NEW GLENFIELD JUNCTION NORTH
POSSESSION & NON-POSSESSION
WORKS**

**GLENFIELD STATION AND RAIL
CORRIDOR
NON POSSESSION WORKS (UNO)**

GLENFIELD JUNCTION SOUTH



LEGEND

- SAFETY FENCE
- EXISTING TRACKS IN OPERATION
- NEW TRACKS
- EXISTING TRACKS TO BE REMOVED
(DOWN EAST HILL, SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE (SSFL))
- DOWN SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE (SSFL)
- UP SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE (SSFL)
- CONSTRUCTION WORKS
- COMPLETED WORKS
NON OPERATIONAL
- COMPLETED WORKS
OPERATIONAL
- DEMOLITION WORKS
- NON OPS AREA

A 1:2500 SCALE FOR INFORMATION

NSW STATE BY STATE

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DRAWN BY PROJECT

Transport Infrastructure
Government of New South Wales

SOUTHWEST RAIL LINK CONSTRUCTABILITY

STAGE 4C
COMMISSIONING OF GLENFIELD JUNCTION NORTH - UP EAST HILL

REF ID: 10560-FIG-04C

ISSUE DATE: 2010-07-01

REVISED: A.B.3 DATE: 23.02.2001

Drawn: A.K. DATE: 23.02.2001

DESIGN: COMMISSIONING CH GLENFIELD JUNCTION

BUILD: HTS ISSUE No: 10560

Planning No: 10560-A DATE: 2010-07-01

Engineering No: 10560-FIG-04C ALTERNATE ISSUE NO:

10560-FIG-04C A A1

"Cabinet in Confidence"

"Indicative only, subject to detailed design"