



Tunnelling update - Annandale

Tunnelling will continue in the Annandale area for the next few months, with all three stages of excavation (explained below) now underway. The Project has encountered hard rock (class 1 sandstone) which is common in some areas of Sydney. This means that at times, we may need to use a rock-hammer to help progress the excavation. Rock-hammers are commonly used in tunnelling and are very safe. During this time, residents may hear or feel vibration from this activity which has a different noise profile to our other tunnelling machines. We thank you for your patience during this time as we move through the areas of hard rock.

What we're doing

In **July 2020** excavation of the top of the tunnel (heading) will continue beneath Reserve and Annandale Street moving towards Young Street, Annandale. Excavation of the bottom half of the tunnel (benching) will continue towards Johnston Street, Annandale. Rock-hammering will also be used on occasion during this work.

A map showing the approximate location and progress of tunnelling activity throughout July is provided overleaf.

Tunnelling activities will be **undertaken 24 hours a day, seven days a week.**

The tunnel is being excavated in several stages:

- **Stage 1** - excavating the top of the tunnel and cross passages, called the heading, and the installation of support including large steel bolts into the rock and sprayed on concrete
- **Stage 2** - excavation of the lower half of the tunnel, called benching
- **Stage 3** - excavation of drainage channels using sawcutters, trencher and jackhammers. Stage three is done in sections following the tunnel excavation.

The tunnel is excavated using machines called roadheaders (Stage 1 and 2). In areas of hard sandstone rock-hammers may also need to be used. After the completion of the benching, drainage channels are dug using a trenching machine and where required jackhammers (Stage 3).

When

Throughout July 2020

Hours of operation

24 hours a day, seven days a week

Where

In the vicinity of Johnston Street, Reserve Street, Trafalgar Street, Annandale Street, and Young Street, Annandale

For more information please call the Community Relations team on 1800 660 248 or email your enquiry to info@m4-m5linktunnels.com.au

We speak your language



Need an interpreter?
Call the Translating and Interpreting Service on **131 450.**

Notification No.MT208



Constructed by

The excavated dirt and rock, called spoil, will be removed using trucks with trailers from the Pyrmont Bridge Road site. Spoil trucks will enter the site via Parramatta Road and exit via Pyrmont Bridge Road, Camperdown.

How this affects you

Each individual's experience of tunnelling may vary due to a range of local conditions and variables. Vibration and noise levels experienced depend on ground conditions, building types, existing background noise levels and the materials used to build your property. It also depends on how far away you are from the tunnel. In some instances, you may experience the following:

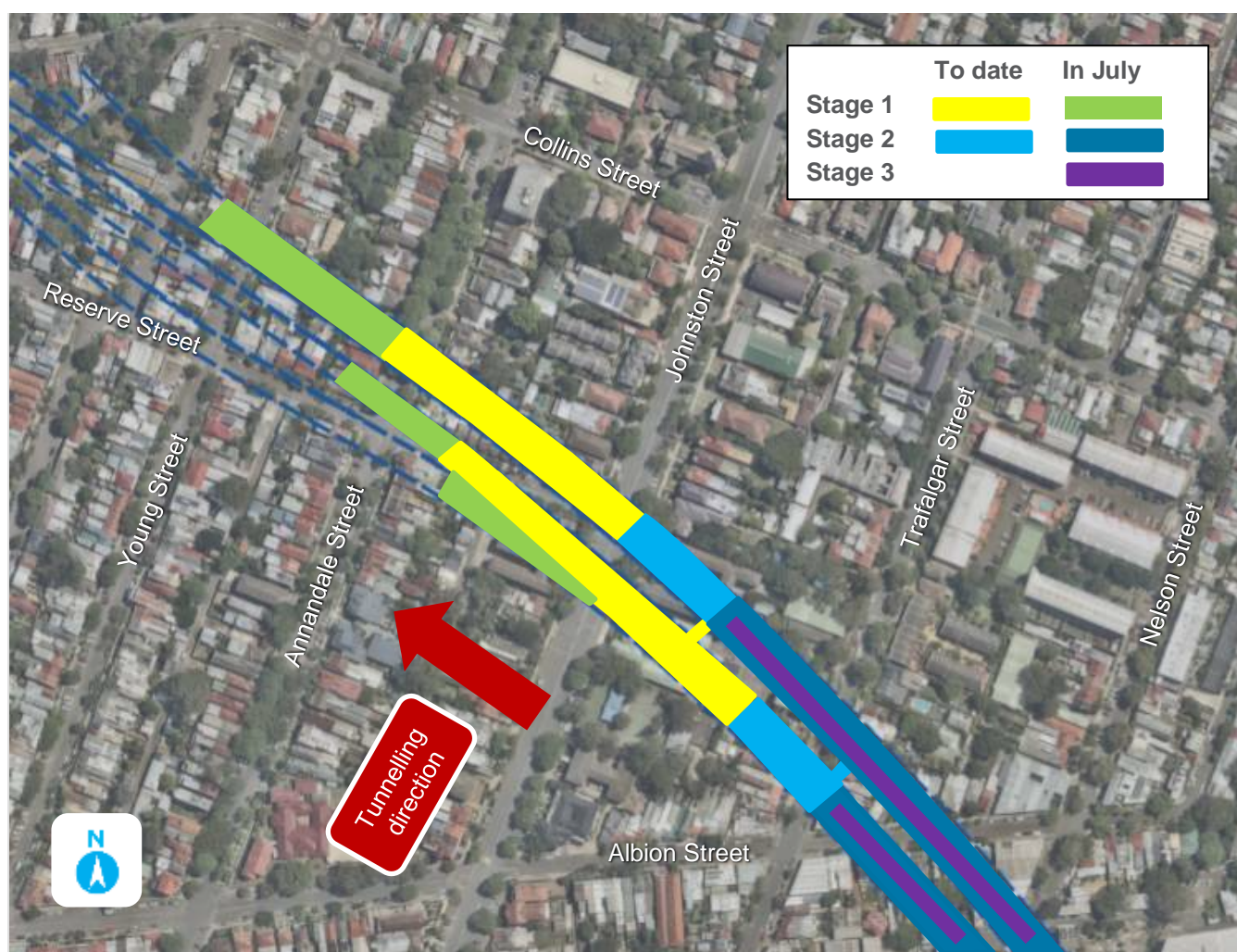
- Ground borne noise – this is created when vibration from tunnel excavation travels through the ground and causes a building's flat surface to vibrate, occasionally creating an audible 'rumbling' noise
- Vibration – at times you may feel some vibration, however, the predicted levels are as expected and not high enough to cause damage to the property.

Once the tunnel is complete, you will not hear or feel any vibration from vehicles using the operational motorway.

To understand the location of the M4-M5 Link Tunnels, or for further information regarding the sequence/ process, please visit the interactive tunnelling tool at <https://stage3a.anzgeo.com/> or refer to our tunnelling fact sheet, available in the document library on the WestConnex website.

If you have an enquiry or complaint about this work, please contact the M4-M5 Link Tunnels team on toll free 1800 660 248, email info@m4-m5linktunnels.com.au or write to PO Box 63, Mascot, NSW 1460.

Approximate location and progress of tunnelling activities



Map data © 2018 Google