



**Noise Summary Report**  
**Second Quarter 2023**



## Contents

1.	Summary .....	3
2.	Introduction.....	3
3.	Methodology.....	3
4.	Results .....	4
4.1.	General.....	4
4.2.	Wind .....	4
4.3.	Compliance.....	5
4.4.	Complaints.....	5
4.5.	Operations Assessment .....	6
4.5.1.	Martha Pit.....	6
4.5.2.	Mill/Processing.....	6
4.5.3.	Underground Operations .....	6
4.5.4.	Exploration & Other Drilling .....	6
5.	Mitigation .....	6
5.1.	Mine & Exploration .....	6

## 1. Summary

Compliance against the consented noise limit(s) and New Zealand Standards was achieved during the second quarter of 2023. Three mean corrected noise level (MCNL) assessments were made during the period; one of these had all three readings taken in suitable meteorological conditions and was compliant.

Twelve single compliance readings were made during the quarter. Three single corrected measurement levels (SCML) were taken in suitable met conditions. Suitable wind conditions (<3 m/s), as recorded at the Kenny St meteorological station, occurred on seven of the twelve monitoring occasions.

Eleven measurements were made of mining and processing activities (e.g. stockpiling, processing and ventilation), and all MCNLs were compliant with noise restrictions. Daytime measurements returned levels ranging from 40.7 to 45.6 dB; the dominating noise was birds. MCNLs from these readings returned 43.4 and 44.2 dB. Night-time measurements recorded levels between 32.3 and 45.5 dB; the noises were not mine dominant. These readings returned a MCNL of 37.7 dB.

One reading was made of a drilling rig installing a piezometer alongside the rugby clubrooms. Strong winds and traffic prevented obtaining a compliance reading, but observations indicated a compliant level of 70 dB for the construction activity.

There was one noise complaint raised during the reporting period, related to the helicopter activity near Highland Road. The Willows Road site had been used temporarily two weeks previously when the Golden Cross helipad was inaccessible due to road damage from Cyclone Gabrielle. Consultation has been underway to establish a reserve landing site in case inaccessibility continues to be an issue.

## 2. Introduction

This report provides a summary of noise measurements and assessments undertaken by OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd Waihi Operations (OceanaGold) for the second quarter of 2023. The report is prepared to comply with the requirements of four consents:

- Hauraki District Council (HDC) Land Use Consent (LUC) for Project Martha (LUC 202.2018.857.1, condition 26A). OceanaGold is required to submit quarterly summary reports to Council on representative noise levels.
- Under the Noise Conditions of the LUC for the Favona Underground Mine (No. 85.050.326.E, condition 9) a summary report is required at the end of each 3-month period from commencement to completion of work.
- Under the Noise Conditions of the LUC for the Trio Underground Mine (RC-15774, condition 6d) a summary report is required at the end of each 3-month period from commencement to completion of work.
- Under the Noise Conditions of the LUC for the Correnso Underground Mine (RC-202.2012, condition 11d) a summary report is required at the end of each 3-month period from commencement to completion of work.

Although a report is required, there was no active mining in the areas of the later three consents during the period.

For exploration drilling operations, the conditions set out in section 8.3.1 of the Hauraki District Plan apply. Any monitoring of these activities is also included in this report.

## 3. Methodology

Sound measurements and assessments by OceanaGold comply with the consent conditions and the New Zealand Standards *NZS 6801:2008 Acoustics - Measurement of Environmental Sound and 6802:2008 Acoustics - Environmental Noise*.

Compliance noise is measured for a minimum of 15 minutes as required under the consent conditions. Compliance readings cannot always be made on every site visit or check due to excessive wind conditions (i.e. greater than 5 m/s).

Monitoring checks are made in response to complaints whenever necessary; initially to verify the noise level and subsequently (if necessary) to determine the effectiveness of any mitigating actions and/or the effect of changing wind conditions (changing wind strength or direction influences noise transmission between the mine and the receiver).

OceanaGold uses noise monitoring procedures to ensure conformance to the above standards and consent conditions, and to support noise mitigation protocols documented in the site Noise Management Plan. The noise mitigation protocols require review of wind conditions that could potentially result in noise levels generating complaints. Monitoring has shown that wind speeds over 3 m/s (as measured at the OceanaGold meteorological station at Kenny St) are likely to increase mine noise downwind of an activity to levels that generate complaints. When such wind conditions occur, OceanaGold implements mitigating actions to reduce noise levels where practicable. During periods when high frequency sounds such as birds, cicadas and crickets become the controlling noise, a filter can be applied to noise measurements to exclude four and eight kHz (kilo-hertz) and enable analysis of the lower frequency noise levels (i.e. those usually associated with mine operations).

Wind has a significant influence on sound propagation. Sound measurement and assessment must take the effect of wind into account. Sound measurements are taken in conditions ranging from nil wind up to 5 m/s at the receiver (*NZS 6801:2008 Acoustics - Measurement of Environmental Sound*). Wind greater than 5 m/s is generally unacceptable for monitoring due to wind noise effects in the nearby environment (e.g. trees) and on the microphone.

Downwind, wind speeds of 3 - 5 m/s are considered marginal due to propagation of sound by wind from source to receiver. Conditions like those for which the compliance limits are set generally occur when wind speeds are less than 3 m/s (*Hegley, 2003: Evidence of Nevil Hegley – Favona Underground Project 2003 Final – 11/11/03*).

Wind speeds are recorded at the OceanaGold met station. These wind readings are assumed to represent the general wind conditions across Waihi and at the noise source (e.g. the mine).

Other meteorological factors influencing the overall sound environment include solar radiation, cloud cover, sunrise and sunset times, wind direction and the direction from source to receiver. These factors were also measured to derive a meteorological stability rating at the time of monitoring. Meteorological stability categories of 4 (neutral) or 5 (slightly positive) are considered suitable meteorological influences on sound propagation and are used to determine noise compliance (*NZS 6801:2008 Acoustics - Measurement of Environmental Sound* (HDC LUC 97/98-105, Condition 3.8 (e))).

## 4. Results

### 4.1. General

Monitoring activity for the period is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Noise monitoring activity.

	Number of days checked	Number of days measured	Number of checks (compliance & other)	Number of complaint days	Number of complaint checks
<b>April</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>May</b>	2	2	4	0	0
<b>June</b>	3	3	8	0	0
<b>QR Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 4.2. Wind

Adverse wind conditions (>3 m/s) at the met station occurred on five (5/12) of the compliance monitoring occasions (see Table 2). While it is the general prevailing wind condition as measured at the met station that primarily affects noise propagation, measurements may be made under adverse conditions if the wind at the receiver or at street level is generally more favourable for

monitoring. Even then, representative noise measurements of mining activities are not always possible due to wind noise. Periods of high wind strengths above 5 m/s were experienced once during monitoring this period, while ascertaining compliance for a drilling rig at the rugby club.

**Table 2.** Percentage of monitoring occasions average wind speeds greater or equal to 3 m/s.

	Receiver	Met Station
<b>April</b>	0%	0%
<b>May</b>	0%	50%
<b>June</b>	13%	38%
<b>QR Total</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>42%</b>

58% (7/12) of the compliance measurements made in the reporting period were in suitable wind conditions (as measured at the met station). Adverse wind conditions can influence suitable met assessments, as well as other factors including wind direction, solar radiation, and cloud cover. Monitoring in suitable wind conditions occurred less often during this reporting period compared to the previous (89%) due to higher wind speeds during this reporting period.

#### 4.3. Compliance

No mine dominated SCML exceeded compliance levels in suitable met conditions during the reporting period (see Table 3).

**Table 3.** Summary of Single Corrected Measured Levels (SCML).

	Total SCML readings	Mine dominated SCML over (limit + 5 dB)	SCML in suitable met	Mine dominated SCML over in suitable met
<b>April</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>May</b>	4	0	0	0
<b>June</b>	8	0	3	0
<b>QR Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

Three MCNL assessments were made during the quarter. One assessment had all contributing measurements in suitable met conditions (see Table 4) and was within consent limits.

**Table 4.** Summary of Mean Corrected Noise Levels (MCNL).

	Total MCNL calculations	Marginal MCNL	MCNL 5 dB over limit	MCNL in suitable met	MCNL over limit in suitable met
<b>April</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>May</b>	1	0	0	0	0
<b>June</b>	2	0	0	1	0
<b>QR Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

#### 4.4. Complaints

There was one noise complaint (Figure 1) raised during the reporting period, related to the helicopter activity near Highland Road. The Willows Road site had been used temporarily two weeks previously when the Golden Cross helipad was inaccessible due to road damage from Cyclone Gabrielle. Consultation has been underway to establish a reserve landing site in case inaccessibility continues to be an issue.

(Note: blast related noise issues are documented in the quarterly vibration report).

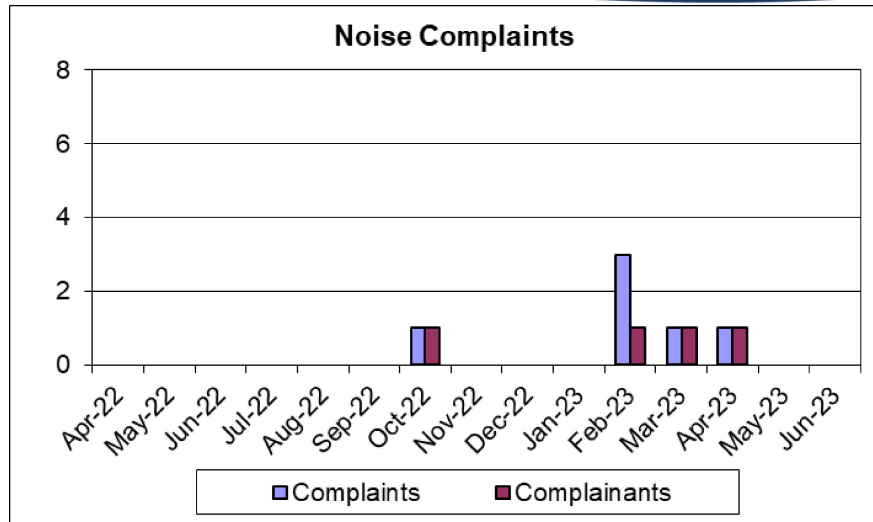


Figure 1. Noise complaint history.

#### 4.5. Operations Assessment

##### 4.5.1. Martha Pit

No significant works were conducted in the Martha Pit during the quarter. The pit is essentially in 'lock-down' with only essential maintenance (drainage, weed control, and security) and low-impact geotechnical monitoring being undertaken.

##### 4.5.2. Mill/Processing

Processing operations continued as usual during the quarter. Night-time activities at the mill were compliant with noise limits and the four measured levels ranged between 32.3 and 45.5 dB (MCNL 37.7 dB), with traffic being the predominant noise.

##### 4.5.3. Underground Operations

Seven compliance measurements were made of surface-related activities (e.g. stockpiling and ventilation) supporting underground operations during the quarter. Day-time activities were compliant with noise limits and levels ranged from 40.7 to 45.6 dB (MCNL's 43.4 and 44.2 dB).

##### 4.5.4. Exploration & Other Drilling

Exploration drilling during the quarter continued underground; no local surface exploration drilling occurred.

A new piezometer is being constructed adjacent to the rugby clubrooms, with a rig beginning operations in the last week of June. Wind conditions were excessive (>5m/s) for a neutral met reading and highway traffic frequency in that area makes a 15-minute reading marginal, but one attended monitoring indicated the rig to be at approximately 70 dB (within the 75 dB construction noise limit for the activity at the time). Monitoring will continue in the next quarter.

#### 5. Mitigation

##### 5.1. Mine & Exploration

Commitment to the management and mitigation of mine noise was sustained during the reporting period. In accordance with the Noise Management Plan (noise mitigation), no yellow or red assessments were determined during the quarter.