



Noise Summary Report

Second Quarter 2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of noise measurements and assessments undertaken by OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd Waihi Operations (OceanaGold) for the second quarter of 2026. The report is prepared to comply with the requirements of six 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.
- Under the Noise Conditions of the LUSE for the Services Trench (LUSE-202.2024.00001981, Condition 13), a summary report on compliance with Condition 11 is required to be submitted to Hauraki District Council every three months.
- Under the Construction Noise Conditions of the Waihi North Project LUC (Condition 14), a summary report on compliance with Condition 7 is required to be submitted to Hauraki District Council every three months.
- Under the Operational Noise Conditions of the Waihi North Project LUC (Condition 18), a summary report on compliance with Condition 16 is required to be submitted to Hauraki District Council every three months.

Although a report is required, there was no active mining in Favona, and Trio and the Waihi North Project (WNP) Operational areas during the reporting period (refer to section 5.7 on WNP operational activities). 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. Helicopter noise monitoring information is also included for completeness, despite there being no specific consent requirement to report on these conditions.

2 EQUIPMENT AND CALIBRATION

2.1 Instrumentation Information

OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd Waihi Operations uses equipment and accessories from the manufacturer Brüel & Kjær to measure sound, these are outlined in Table 1 below. These are calibrated by Diatec, an IANZ accredited laboratory in the field of metrology and calibration to ISO 17025.

Table 1. Monitoring Equipment and Accessory information and calibration schedule

Type	Model	Serial Number	Date of Calibration*
Sound Level Meter (night use)	B&K 2250	3025096	28/04/2026
Sound Level Meter (day use)	B&K 2250	2619858	27/06/2024**
Acoustic Calibrator	B&K 4231	3014415	28/04/2026
Microphone	B&K 4189	2345693	27/06/2024**
Microphone	B&K 4189	3087408	28/04/2026
Microphone	B&K 4952	3166745	11/11/2025

* Calibration certificates are valid for two years for all equipment, except the acoustic calibrator, which requires annual calibration

** At the time of writing this report, the sound level meter and microphone due for calibration are currently undergoing assessment

During the reporting period, OGNZL utilised a SiteHive Hexanode real-time noise monitoring system. The unit was acquired to assist with monitoring of both helicopter operations (4.2.3) and construction activities associated with the Waihi North Project (4.2.2.3). The system provides continuous remote noise monitoring with real-time access to measured noise levels and audio recordings, allowing investigation of elevated noise events in areas that may be difficult to access for attended monitoring.

2.2 Field Checks/Calibration

Field Checks (pre and post calibration) of the microphone are aimed to be completed before and after each reading. Sensitivity is automatically calculated and accepted or rejected. Any differences greater than 0.5dB as well as any adjustments made are recorded below.

During this quarter there were no variations over 0.5dB or changes made to the calibration of the sound level meters.

2.3 Additional Equipment

OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd Waihi Operations uses the Brüel & Kjær Applications – BZ5503 – Measurement Partner Suite to store and assess noise readings.

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*, *6802:2008 Acoustics - Environmental Noise* and *NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics - Construction 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 compliance with 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 weather station at Kenny St) are likely to increase mine noise downwind of an activity to levels that may 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 may be applied to noise measurements to exclude four and eight kHz (kilohertz) 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) 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 both the OceanaGold Kenny Street and Willows Road weather stations. Noise measurements taken in closer proximity to the Willows Road weather station are assessed using data from that station, as it is considered representative of conditions in that area and at the corresponding noise source. Conversely, measurements closer to the Kenny Street weather station utilise data from that station, as it best represents the local conditions associated with those readings.

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 Operations

4.1.1 Summary of Noise and Compliance

A summary of monitoring activity for operational noise during the reporting period is shown in Table 2 and Table 3 below. These measurements include all quarterly compliance readings for operations and all other checks completed over the quarter.

Of the nine noise measurements undertaken during the reporting period, six were completed as part of the quarterly operational monitoring programme (three daytime and three night-time measurements), two were undertaken in response to complaints, and one was conducted to assess noise from a drill rig. No mine-dominated Single Corrected Measured Level (SCML) readings exceeded the applicable compliance limits under suitable meteorological conditions (see Table 2).

Of the two complaint-response measurements, one was within marginal exceedance threshold (compliance limit + 5dB during daytime hours). This measurement was associated with a complaint regarding noise from the Mill/Water Treatment Plant area, where water-blasting/cleaning of screens was being undertaken at the batch plant area on a Saturday morning (7am to 12pm). Complaint management and the response undertaken are discussed in Section 6. The applicable noise limit was LAeq 55 dB, while the measured SCML was LAeq 57.8 dB. This result included a 5 dB special audible characteristic penalty for tonality. The dominant noise source was the water blasting, with additional contributions from general mill activities and environmental background noise, including wind, cicadas, birds and the occasional dog barking.

Table 2. Summary of Single Corrected Measured Levels (SCML)

	Number of days monitored	Number of SCML readings (compliance & other)	Marginal SCML (limit + 5dB during the day)	SCML 5dB over the limit	SCML readings in Suitable Met	SCML over (in suitable met)
April	1	2	1	0	2	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	4	7	0	0	5	0
Total	5	9	0	0	7	0

One Mean Corrected Noise Level (MCNL) assessment was undertaken during the quarter and was compliant with the applicable consent limits. The MCNL is calculated from the quarterly daytime operational mine and mill noise measurements and is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Mean Corrected Noise Levels (MCNL)

	Total MCNL calculations	Marginal MCNL	MCNL 5 dB over the limit	MCNL in suitable met*	MCNL over limit in suitable met
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	0	0	1	0
Total	1	0	0	1	0

* All SCML readings that contribute to the MCNL reading must be in suitable met

4.1.2 Wind

As shown in Table 4, 88.9% (8/9) of measurements undertaken during the reporting period were completed in suitable wind conditions (<3m/s at the weather station). Of the attended measurements where the receiver wind speed was recorded using a hand kestrel, 100% (6/6) were undertaken under suitable conditions, with average wind speeds below 3 m/s at the receiver location. The number of receiver wind speed measurements is lower than the total number of noise measurement because some monitoring was undertaken unattended.

77.8% (7/9) of the measurements made in the reporting period had suitable met scores of 4 or 5. Adverse wind conditions can influence suitable met assessments, as well as other factors including wind direction, solar radiation, and cloud cover. While it is the general prevailing wind condition as measured at the weather 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.

There were no occasions where a period of high wind strength above 5 m/s was experienced during the monitoring period.

Table 4. Meteorological conditions of noise assessments during the reporting period

	Monitoring occasions with average windspeed ≤ 3 m/s		Monitoring occasions with suitable met
	Receiver	Weather Station	
April	2/2	1/2	2/2
May	-	-	-
June	4/4	7/7	5/7
Total	6/6*	8/9	7/9

*Unattended monitoring does not include wind readings at the receiver location; therefore, the total number of records with wind data is less than the total number of noise checks

4.2 Waihi North Project

4.2.1 Services Trench

4.2.1.1 Summary of Noise and Compliance

A summary of monitoring activity for noise associated with the Services Trench for the Waihi North Project during the reporting period is shown in Table 5 below. These measurements include all weekly compliance Services Trench readings for the project and all other checks completed over the quarter. A small number of scheduled monitoring events were unable to be completed due to unforeseen weather conditions.

Of the twelve noise measurements undertaken during the reporting period, no construction-dominated Single Corrected Measured Level (SCML) readings exceeded the applicable compliance limits under suitable meteorological conditions (see Table 5).

Table 5. Summary of Single Corrected Measured Levels (SCML)

	Number of days monitored	Number of SCML readings (compliance & other)	Marginal SCML (limit + 5dB during the day)	SCML 5dB over the limit	SCML readings in Suitable Met	SCML over (in suitable met)
April	3	4	0	0	2	0
May	5	5	0	0	3	0
June	3	3	0	0	1	0
Total	11	12	0	0	6	0

4.2.1.2 Wind

As shown in Table 6, 100% (12/12) of measurements undertaken during the reporting period were completed in suitable wind conditions (< 3 m/s at the willows weather station). Of the attended measurements where the receiver wind speed was recorded using a hand kestrel, 100% (10/10) were undertaken under suitable conditions, with average wind speeds below 3 m/s at the receiver location. The number of receiver wind speed measurements is lower than the total number of noise measurement because some monitoring was undertaken unattended. 50% (6/12) of the measurements made in the reporting period had suitable met scores of 4 or 5. Adverse wind conditions can influence suitable met assessments, as well as other factors including wind direction, solar radiation, and cloud cover. While it is the general prevailing wind condition as measured at the weather 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.

Table 6. Meteorological conditions of noise assessments during the reporting period

	Monitoring occasions with average windspeed ≤ 3 m/s		Monitoring occasions with
	Receiver	Weather Station	suitable met
April	2/2	4/4	2/4
May	5/5	5/5	3/5
June	3/3	3/3	1/3
Total	10/10	12/12	6/12

4.2.2 Construction

4.2.2.1 Summary of Noise and Compliance

A summary of monitoring activity for noise associated with construction for the Waihi North Project during the reporting period is shown in Table 7 below. These measurements include all weekly compliance construction readings for the project as well as all other checks completed over the quarter. A small number of scheduled monitoring events were unable to be completed due to unforeseen weather conditions.

Of the twenty-one noise measurements undertaken during the reporting period, twenty were completed as part of the weekly operational monitoring programme (with extra checks were needed), and one was undertaken in response to a complaint, this is further explained in Section 6. No construction-dominated Single Corrected Measured Level (SCML) readings exceeded the applicable compliance limits under suitable meteorological conditions (see Table 7).

Table 7. Summary of Single Corrected Measured Levels (SCML)

	Number of days monitored	Number of SCML readings (compliance & other)	Marginal SCML (limit + 5dB during the day)	SCML 5dB over the limit	SCML readings in Suitable Met	SCML over (in suitable met)
April	6	11	0	0	10	0
May	5	5	0	0	1	0
June	5	5	0	0	2	0
Total	16	21	0	0	13	0

4.2.2.2 Wind

As shown in Table 8 Table 6, 95.2% (20/21) of measurements undertaken during the reporting period were completed in suitable wind conditions (< 3 m/s at the willows weather station). Of the attended measurements where the receiver wind speed was recorded using a hand kestrel, 100% (10/10) were undertaken under suitable conditions, with average wind speeds below 3 m/s at the receiver location. The number of receiver wind speed measurements is lower than the total number of noise measurement because some monitoring was undertaken unattended. 61.9% (13/21) of the measurements made in the reporting period had suitable met scores of 4 or 5. Adverse wind conditions can influence suitable met assessments, as well as other factors including wind direction, solar radiation, and cloud cover. While it is the general prevailing wind condition as measured at the weather 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.

Table 8. Meteorological conditions of noise assessments during the reporting period

	Monitoring occasions with average windspeed ≤ 3 m/s		Monitoring occasions with suitable met
	Receiver	Weather Station	
April	2/2	11/11	10/11
May	5/5	5/5	1/5
June	4/4	4/5	2/5
Total	10/10	20/21	13/21

4.2.2.3 Real Time Noise Monitoring

In addition to attended compliance monitoring, a SiteHive Hexanode real-time noise monitor was deployed at the residential property closest to the Waihi North Project construction activities. The monitor was initially installed to assess noise effects associated with portal development and blasting activities at Willows Road. The system was configured with the applicable construction noise limits and provided automatic notification of elevated noise events. Where trigger levels were exceeded, recorded data and audio files were reviewed to determine the source of the noise and whether it was attributable to project activities.

During the reporting period, two noise events exceeded the applicable trigger levels. Investigation of these events is discussed below.

Event 1 - A blast undertaken during portal development exceeded the applicable night-time L_{Amax} limit of 75 dB, with a recorded level of 81 dB. Review of the event determined that the blast had been fired earlier than the approved blast window. Had the blast occurred within the scheduled firing window, the event would have complied with the applicable consent requirements. The blast was clearly audible on the SiteHive monitor recording.

Immediate corrective actions included discussions with operational personnel regarding approved firing times and the inclusion of blast windows on shift planning documentation. Follow-up actions included re-briefing shift bosses and relevant personnel on approved firing windows and applicable consent noise restrictions.

Event 2 - A second blast exceeded the applicable daytime L_{Amax} limit of 85 dB, with a recorded level of 88 dB. Although wind conditions were elevated on the day, review of the SiteHive recording confirmed that the blast was clearly audible and was the dominant source of the exceedance. Previous blasts undertaken within the approved firing windows had complied with the applicable noise limits. Investigation determined that changes to blast design and firing sequences contributed to the elevated noise level recorded during this event.

Several mitigation measures were subsequently implemented to reduce blast noise and prevent reoccurrence, including: Reducing explosive charge density; Construction of an earth noise bund approximately 20 m from the portal entrance; and Installation of a blast curtain in front of the portal. These controls were implemented to reduce noise propagation from future portal blasting activities and improve compliance with the applicable noise limits.

4.2.3 Helicopter Noise Monitoring

During the reporting period, the SiteHive Hexanode was also deployed at residential locations closest to approved helicopter landing areas to assist with helicopter noise monitoring.

Due to the infrequent nature of helicopter movements, extraneous noise dominating measurements, and the remote location of some monitoring sites causing network connectivity issues, continuous real-time monitoring was not found to be a practical approach for assessing helicopter noise effects.

As a result, an independent acoustic consultant was engaged to undertake helicopter noise modelling and assessment. The consultant's report is included in Appendix A and demonstrates compliance with the applicable noise limits for approved helicopter operations.

5 SITE ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATED NOISE

5.1 Processing and Underground Operations

Processing and underground mining operations continued as usual during the quarter. Six quarterly compliance measurements were undertaken to assess noise from the processing plant and surface activities supporting underground operations, with all results complying with the applicable noise limits. Noise levels ranged between 33.7 dB and 45.1 dB (MCNL 43.0 dB). Dominant noise sources included cicadas, birds, animals, general background ambiance, mill machinery and operational activities. Construction activities were also underway at the Water Treatment Plant in association with the Waihi North Project upgrades during the quarter; however, measured noise levels remained below operational limits. One complaint relating to water blasting noise was received during the reporting period, resulting in two additional noise measurements being undertaken. Details of the complaint and the subsequent response are provided in Section 6.

5.2 Exploration & Other Drilling

Exploration drilling during the quarter continued underground. Local surface drilling occurred at the Willows Road site for geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations. An exploration drill rig was also active within the Martha Open Pit during the quarter. One noise assessment was undertaken, with no audible drilling noise detected at the monitoring location. Noise levels were instead dominated by nearby road traffic.

5.3 Martha Pit

In-pit stockpiling of waste rock from underground has continued during the quarter when material is not being used for backfilling underground. No significant surface-related works were conducted in the Martha Pit, with only essential maintenance (drainage, weed control, and security) and low-impact geotechnical monitoring being undertaken.

5.4 TSF Construction

Construction at the TSFs concluded for the season during the second quarter of the year. The project involved a crest raise at TSF1a. No other noise monitoring was carried out for this location during this period.

5.5 Services Trench

Services trench works continued during the second quarter, the project was nearing completion with less activities taking place. In accordance with consent conditions, weekly noise monitoring was undertaken throughout the construction period. Measurements were taken at various locations, depending on where active works were occurring at the time. All recorded noise levels were compliant

with the relevant limits, with the levels measured ranging between 30.8 dB and 55.9 dB. The dominant noise sources included crickets, cicadas, heavy vehicles and construction (including but not limited to diggers, trucks, roller, pumps, and motors), wind, birds and traffic.

5.6 Waihi North Project Construction

Construction activities for the Waihi North Project continued in the second quarter of the year. To meet consent requirements, noise monitoring was carried out on a weekly basis while works were underway. Monitoring locations varied and were selected based on the areas where construction activities were taking place at the time. All measured noise levels complied with the applicable limits. Recorded levels ranged from 28.6 dB to 52.7 dB. The primary noise sources identified during monitoring included birds, crickets, wind, a nearby stream, construction machinery, and noise from a nearby property. One noise complaint relating to WNP construction was received and is discussed further in Section 6.

5.7 Waihi North Project Operations

No operational activities occurred during the quarter.

6 COMPLAINTS

There were ten complaints received during this reporting period from six different complainants (Figure 1). Although Figure 1 indicates eight complainants, the same individual lodged complaints in three separate months.

Four noise complaints were received during April 2026. One complaint related to noise and vibration effects and associated heavy vehicle movements. An investigation was undertaken; however, no mine-related source could be identified at the time. The complainant was advised to contact the Community Engagement Line as soon as practicable should the issue reoccur, to enable onsite investigation while the effects were occurring. Information was also provided regarding heavy vehicle movements, which were associated with oversized deliveries and materials deliveries using the Moore Street entrance.

Two complaints were received from a single complainant and related to construction activities associated with the Waihi North Project at Willows Road regarding overnight construction noise. No additional complaint-response monitoring was undertaken, as routine weekly compliance monitoring and supplementary monitoring were already being conducted as part of the project monitoring programme.

The last complaint was related to noise from the processing plant area. Attended noise monitoring identified a Single Corrected Measured Level (SCML) of 57.8 dB, which was within the marginal exceedance threshold. The dominant noise source was identified as water blasting of screens. The activity was ceased following communication with operational staff, and subsequent monitoring confirmed a reduction in noise levels to 50.9 dB, with the controlling noise source no longer audible.

Four noise complaints were received from three complainants during May 2026. Two complaints related to construction activities associated with the Waihi North Project. The first concerned overnight construction noise; however, the noise had ceased by the time contact was made with the complainant and no monitoring was undertaken. A second related to construction noise from the project. Review of data from the continuous noise monitor confirmed compliance with the applicable noise limits, and the activity identified by the complainant was nearing completion for the evening.

Another complaint related to machinery noise believed to be associated with the processing plant. No noise source could be identified based on the information provided. The complainant was advised to contact the Community Engagement Line at the time of any future occurrence to enable investigation while the noise was occurring. Monitoring was offered but was not required at that time.

The final complaint related to noise potentially originating from the processing plant/mill area near Baxter Road. An investigation was undertaken and, although the ROM pad rock breaker was operating at the time, the recorded noise provided by the complainant was not consistent with rock breaker noise. No mine-related source could be confirmed.

Two noise complaints were received from two complainants during June 2026, both relating to construction activities associated with the Waihi North Project at Willows Road. The first complaint was investigated using data from the continuous noise monitor located on the complainant's property, with recorded noise levels remaining below the applicable limits. The second complaint was investigated through attended noise monitoring, which recorded an LAeq of 43.2 dB compared with the applicable limit of 45 dB. The dominant sound source at the monitoring location was the adjacent stream, and the construction equipment referred to in the complaint was not audible during the assessment.

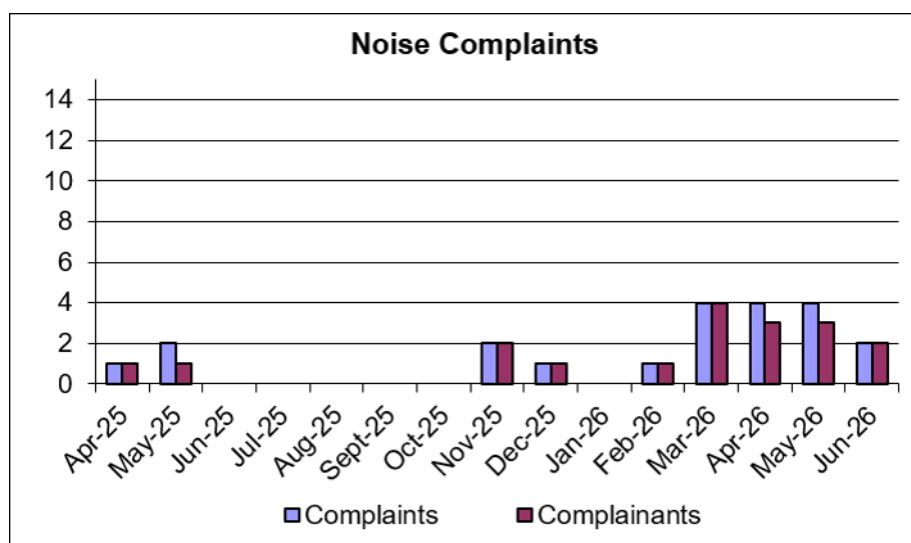


Figure 1. Noise complaint history

7 MITIGATION

7.1 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), one yellow assessment and no red assessments were recorded during the quarter.

The yellow assessment was triggered when wind speeds at the meteorological stations were below 3 m/s and a noise assessment undertaken within one hour of a complaint recorded a level exceeding the applicable consent limit, but by less than 5 dB. In response, the Mine Department implemented the required mitigation measures, including stopping of the activity responsible for the elevated noise level within one hour of the assessment, as compliance would not have been achievable following the upcoming change in noise limits. A follow-up noise measurement undertaken within the same hour confirmed compliance with the applicable limit, and the assessment status was returned to green.

7.2 Services Trench

In accordance with Condition 11 of the consent, monitoring was undertaken to determine whether temporary noise barriers were required at the specified addresses to achieve the noise limits.

During this quarter, no works occurred within 100 metres of the identified dwellings that necessitated the installation of temporary noise barriers to achieve the noise limits. As such, any barriers erected were a proactive measure taken by the construction team to reduce noise. All activities remained compliant with the noise limits set out in Condition 10.

7.3 WNP Construction

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

The mitigation for these readings are explained in 4.2.2.3.

8 APPENDIX A

Memo from Marshall Day on Helicopter Noise compliance

Project:	Waihi North Project	Document No.:	Mm 009		
To:	Oceana Gold NZ Ltd	Date:	11 August 2026		
Attention:	Skye Wilkins	Cross Reference:	-		
Delivery:	Email	Project No.:	20240606		
From:	Stephanie King	No. Pages:	7	Attachments:	No
Subject:	Helicopter noise compliance assessment - Q1 and Q2 2026				

Introduction

Marshall Day Acoustics (MDA) has been engaged by Oceana Gold NZ Limited (OGNZL) to model the Waihi North helicopter noise that has occurred in Quarter 1 and 2 2026. Our modelling was used to assess compliance with the relevant consent conditions. This memo is to be included in the overall noise compliance report.

Our assessment found that the movement limits from the consent conditions were not exceeded. There were also no flights during night-time so the night noise limit was not applicable.

We understand that OGNZL found it difficult to isolate helicopter activity in the collected noise measurement data, so we have modelled the actual movement numbers for the Baxter Road and Golden Cross landing areas. The results from our noise modelling show that the helicopter noise readily complied with the noise limits by a margin of 11 to 12 dB. Considering this margin and the consented movement limits, we do not consider ongoing quarterly compliance assessments to be necessary for helicopters.

Instead, we recommend OGNZL continues to monitor the movement limits and commissions a further noise assessment only if larger helicopters are used (over 3,000 kg MTOW – Maximum Take-off Weight).

The following sections summarise our assessment and its findings.

Relevant consent conditions

The helicopter noise consent conditions that apply were defined in the Fast Track consenting process. These are contained in Appendix B2: Conditions for the Hauraki District Council (HDC) Land Use Consent for the Waihi North Project (5 February 2026). Below is a summary of the relevant conditions:

Condition 20 sets movement limits for each helipad – these are calculated with a ‘rolling 7-day average’:

- a. Willows Road / Golden Cross combined: 50 movements
- b. Baxter Road: 10 movements

Condition 22 prohibits the use of the helipads (excluding Golden Cross) during 8pm – 7am Monday to Saturday and any time on Sunday or statutory public holidays.

Condition 23A sets the noise limits at the notional boundary of any dwelling on land not owned by the consent holder:

- a. 50 dB L_{dn} when assessed over any 7-day period
- b. 53 dB L_{dn} on any single day
- c. 70 dB L_{AFmax} during night-time (10pm to 7am)

This is to be measured and assessed in accordance with NZS 6807:1994 (Noise management and land use planning for helicopter landing areas).

Measured noise levels

Our analysis of the collected noise measurement data showed that it was not suitable to determine compliance for helicopters. Because the nature of helicopter noise is high noise energy events of short duration it often requires specialist noise monitoring techniques and specific assessment techniques. Therefore, we have determined compliance by modelling the helicopter noise.

We have measured arrivals, departures and overflights at heliports and other sites around New Zealand. These measurements have been used to verify our noise modelling.

Movement summary

The following tables summarise the movements for Quarter 1 and 2 2026 (supplied by OGNZL).

Table 1: Number of movements for each helipad (Quarter 1, 2026)

Helipad	Noisiest single day	Noisiest 7-day period	Busiest night
Golden Cross	44 (19/02/2026)	183 (18/02/2026 to 24/02/2026) (daily average: 26)	0 -
Baxter Road	25 (11/02/2026)	31 (10/02/2026 to 16/02/2026) (daily average: 4)	0 -

Note: All helicopters are Airbus AS350 or AS355 models.

Table 2: Number of movements for each helipad (Quarter 2, 2026)

Helipad	Noisiest single day	Noisiest 7-day period	Busiest night
Golden Cross	40 (09/06/2026)	172 (23/05/2026 to 29/05/2026) (daily average: 25)	0 -
Baxter Road	16 (20/05/2026)	42 (13/04/2026 to 19/04/2026) (daily average: 6)	0 -

Note: All helicopters are Airbus AS350 or AS355 models.

These noisiest periods also represent the busiest periods. The movement limit in Condition 20 was not exceeded at Golden Cross and Baxter Road during Quarter 1 and 2 2026. There were no movements at Willows Road during these periods.

Modelling results

Tables 3 and 4 and Figures 1 to 4 show our modelled noise levels at the nearest receivers, calculated at the notional boundary under Condition 23A.

We modelled the noise in SoundPLAN, using the DIN 45684 calculation method (Acoustics - Determination of aircraft noise exposure at airfields). DIN 45684 classes helicopters by weight. As the Airbus AS350 and AS355 (also known as Squirrel and Twin Squirrel) are under 3,000 kg MTOW, they are both categorised as the H1.1 class.

In Quarter 1 and 2 2026, the noise from the Golden Cross and Baxter Road helipads readily complied with the noise limits by a margin of 11 to 12 dB. There were no flights during night-time so the 70 dB $L_{A_{Fmax}}$ limit (Condition 23A-c) was not applicable.

Table 3: Resultant helicopter noise levels (Quarter 1, 2026)

Dwelling or Property	Helicopter Noise Level		
	dB L _{dn} (7-day)	dB L _{dn} (single day)	dB L _A F _{max} (night)
Near Golden Cross			
604 Golden Cross Road	39	42	-
Near Baxter Road			
107 Barry Road	28	35	-
36 Baxter Road	35	41	-
56 Fisher Road	32	39	-
57 Fisher Road	33	40	-
639 Golden Valley Road	34	42	-
654 Golden Valley Road	33	41	-
669 Golden Valley Road	34	42	-
38 Kingsley Road	34	40	-
10 Moore Street	28	36	-
Limit (Condition 23A)	50	53	70

Table 4: Resultant helicopter noise levels (Quarter 2, 2026)

Dwelling or Property	Helicopter Noise Level		
	dB L _{dn} (7-day)	dB L _{dn} (single day)	dB L _A F _{max} (night)
Near Golden Cross			
604 Golden Cross Road	39	41	-
Near Baxter Road			
107 Barry Road	29	33	-
36 Baxter Road	33	37	-
56 Fisher Road	32	36	-
57 Fisher Road	33	37	-
639 Golden Valley Road	36	40	-
654 Golden Valley Road	35	40	-
669 Golden Valley Road	36	40	-
38 Kingsley Road	33	36	-
10 Moore Street	29	33	-
Limit (Condition 23A)	50	53	70

Figure 1: Resultant helicopter noise contours – dB L_{dn}(7 day) (Quarter 1, 2026)

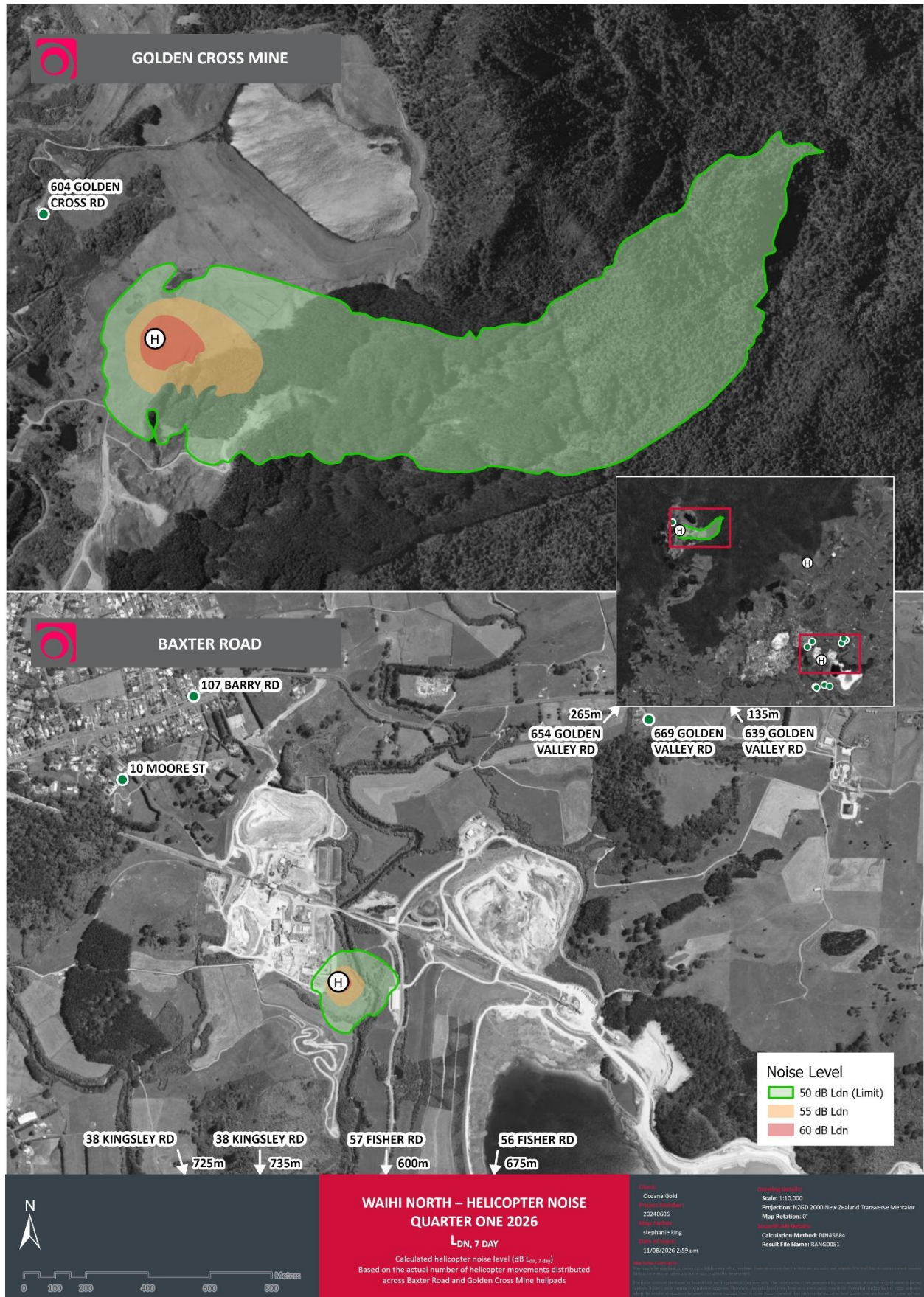


Figure 2: Resultant helicopter noise contours – dB L_{dn}(7 day) (Quarter 2, 2026)

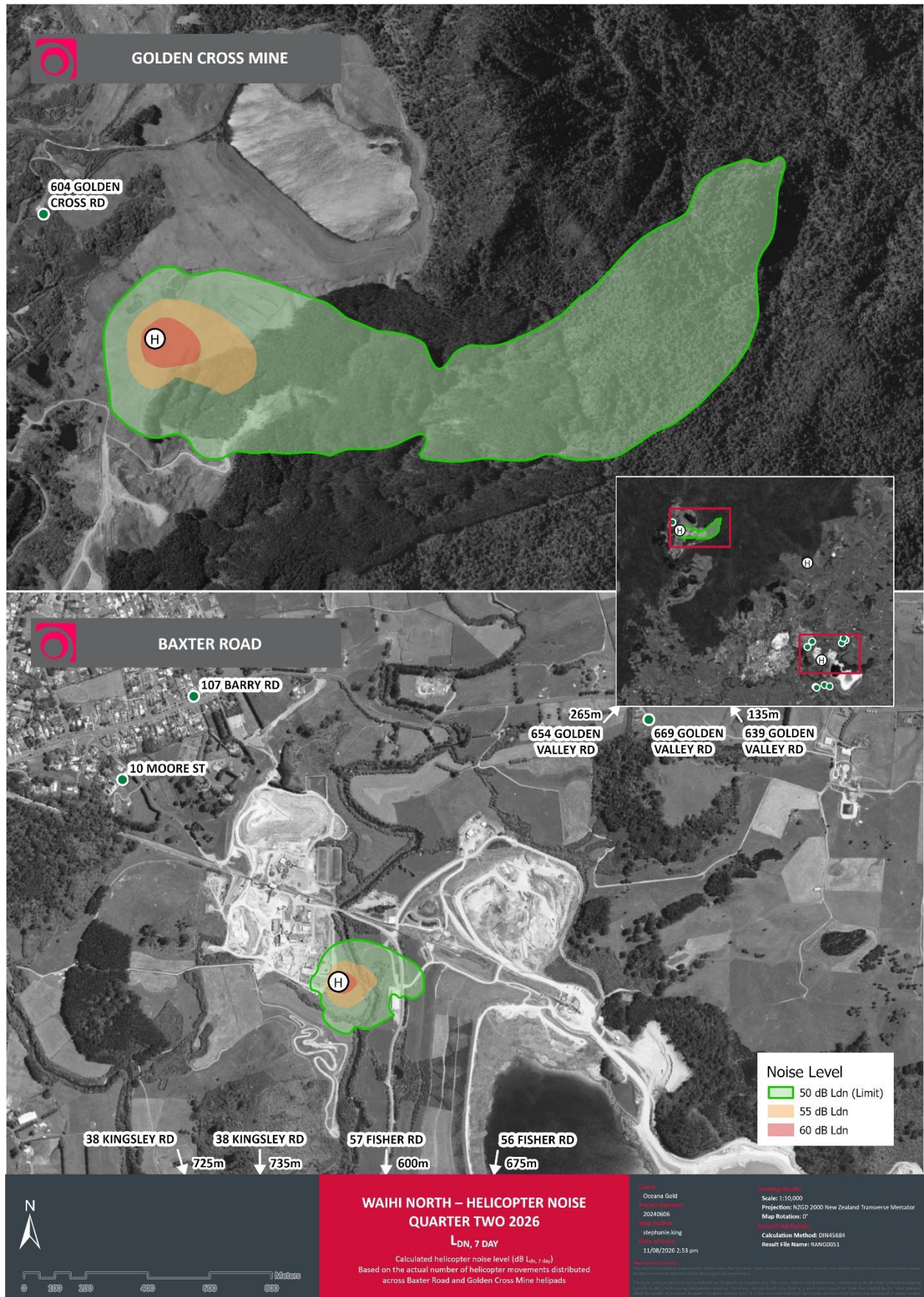


Figure 3: Resultant helicopter noise contours – dB L_{dn}(1 day) (Quarter 1, 2026)

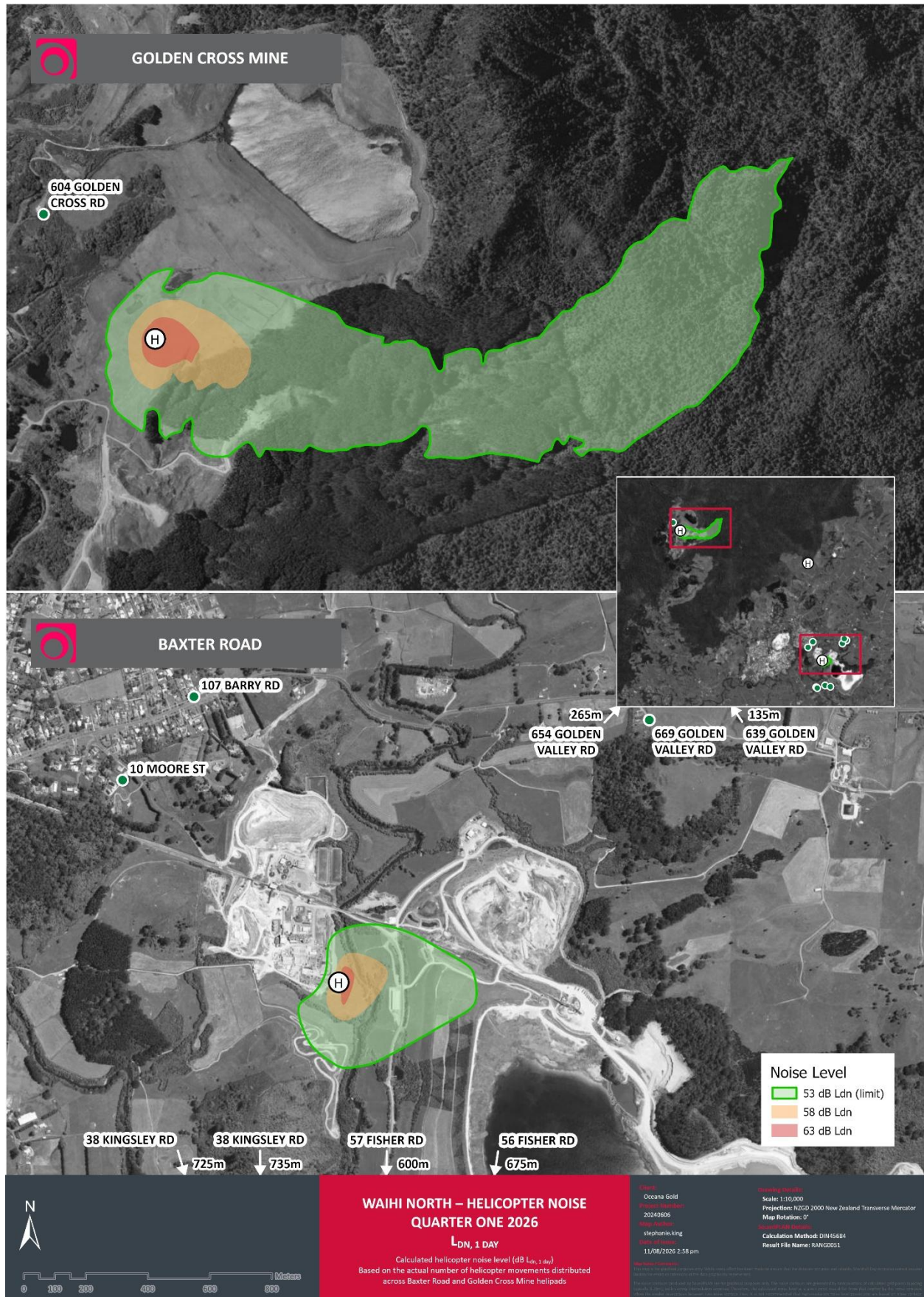


Figure 4: Resultant helicopter noise contours – dB L_{dn}(1 day) (Quarter 2, 2026)

