Noise Summary Report

Third 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 third 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 Condition16 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 during the reporting 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.

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
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 microphone is waiting to be assessed and is not currently in use

During the reporting period, OGNZL utilised a SiteHive Hexanode real-time noise monitoring system. The unit was acquired to assist with monitoring of construction activities associated with the Waihi North Project (4.2.2.3) and exploration drilling at Martha pit. 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 eleven 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), three were undertaken in response to complaints (this is further explained in Section 6), and two were 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).

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)
July	2	2	0	0	1	0
Aug	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sept	3	8	0	0	4	0
Total	**6**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**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
July	0	0	0	0	0
Aug	0	0	0	0	0
Sept	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

4.1.2 Wind

As shown in Table 4, 54.5% (6/11) 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% (8/8) 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.

45.4% (5/11) 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	
July	2/2	2/2	1/2
Aug	1/1	0/1	0/1
Sept	5/5	4/8	4/8
Total	**8/8***	**6/11**	**5/11**

*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

4.1.3 Real time noise monitoring

In addition to attended and unattended compliance monitoring, a SiteHive Hexanode real-time noise monitor was deployed at the residential property closest to exploration drilling activities within Martha Pit. The monitor was located at 2 different addresses to monitor effects. The system was configured with the applicable 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, no noise events were recorded on the Site Hive in relation to drilling activities at Martha Pit.

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. Services Trench works ceased this quarter therefore the last reading taken for this part of the Waihi North Project was the first week in August.

Of the six 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)
July	5	5	0	0	1	0
Aug	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sept	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**

4.2.1.2 Wind

As shown in Table 6, 100% (6/6) of measurements undertaken during the reporting period were completed in suitable wind conditions (<3m/s at the willows 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. 16.7% (1/6) 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 6. 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	
July	5/5	5/5	1/5
Aug	1/1	1/1	0/1
Sept	-	-	-
Total	**6/6**	**6/6**	**1/6**

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 sixteen noise measurements undertaken during the reporting period, twelve were completed as part of the weekly construction noise monitoring programme (with extra checks and/or follow-up measurements taken where needed), and two were 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). One of the weekly measurements was within marginal exceedance threshold (compliance limit + 5dB during daytime hours). This measurement was associated with noise from a drill rig undertaking usual activities associated with the task. The applicable noise limit was LAeq 70 dB, while the measured SCML was LAeq 72.3 dB. The Lmax limit was 85 dB, and the reading was 86.1 dB. The dominant noise source was the drill rig running, no other noise was audible at that time due to proximity to the rig. Due to the marginal exceedance subsequent monitoring was undertaken in accordance with our management plan to confirm a reduction in noise levels. This follow up check was only a 'listen' where no reading was taken as there was no noise to record. The rig was shut down and therefore the noise had ceased and would not continue as they had finished work.

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)
July	5	5	0	0	1	0
Aug	4	4	0	0	0	0
Sept	3	7	1	0	2*	0
Total	**12**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**

*The distance from source to receiver was under 30 meters therefore meteorological effects do not influence the readings and are therefore ideal

4.2.2.2 Wind

As shown in Table 8, 93.8% (15/16) of measurements undertaken during the reporting period were completed in suitable wind conditions (<3m/s at the willows and town weather station). Of the attended measurements where the receiver wind speed was recorded using a hand kestrel, 100% (16/16) were undertaken under suitable conditions, with average wind speeds below 3 m/s at the receiver location (2 measurements were under 30 metres from source to receiver so wind speed and direction are not an influence and are therefore counted toward suitable conditions). 18.8% (3/16) 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 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	
July	5/5	5/5	1/5
Aug	4/4	4/4	0/4
Sept	7/7*	7/7*	2/7
Total	**16/16**	**15/16**	**3/16**

* The distance from source to receiver was under 30 meters therefore meteorological effects do not influence the readings and are therefore ideal

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 construction 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, no noise events were recorded on the Site Hive in relation to construction activities.

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 34.0 dB and 41.6 dB (MCNL 39.9 dB). Dominant noise sources included birds, wind, lawnmowers, traffic and general background ambiance. 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 one additional noise measurement 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. Two noise checks were undertaken, with both results complying with the applicable limits. Noise levels ranged between 40.8 dB and 45.4 dB. Dominant noise sources included winds, birds, general background ambience, nearby traffic and the rig was audible.

Three complaints relating to drill rig noise were received during the reporting period, resulting in two additional noise measurement being undertaken. Details of the complaint and the subsequent response are provided in Section 6.

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 Services Trench

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 44.5 dB and 52.5 dB. The dominant noise sources included birds, wind, traffic, heavy vehicles and construction (including but not limited to diggers, trucks, loaders, sweepers and general machinery movements).

Noise monitoring ceased in mid-August following the completion of the main construction activities associated with the project. While the overall project remains ongoing, the construction phase and associated noise-generating works were completed at that time.

5.5 Waihi North Project Construction

Construction activities for the Waihi North Project continued in the third quarter of the year. To meet consent requirements, noise monitoring was carried out on a weekly basis while works were underway, these weekly reading included construction activities within areas 2, 3 and 5 (including geotechnical drilling). 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 41.0 dB to 72.3 dB. The primary noise sources identified during monitoring included birds, wind, a nearby stream, lawnmowers, nearby traffic, drill rig and construction machinery (including but not limited to trucks, loaders, diggers, excavator and general machinery movements).

One complaint relating to drill rig noise 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.

5.6 Waihi North Project Operations

Following advancement of the tunnel beyond 100 m, activities associated with tunnel development are now considered operational. However, at the time of reporting, construction activities continue across the Waihi North Project and remain the dominant contributor to the surface noise environment. The primary operational activities currently occurring are underground and have minimal influence on surface noise levels. In addition, PAF haulage activities are occurring but represent a minor noise source relative to the ongoing earthworks and construction activities across the site.

As a result, noise measurements collected at this stage would be heavily influenced by construction activities and are unlikely to provide a representative assessment of operational noise levels. Given the frequency of construction noise monitoring currently being undertaken, it is considered that the existing monitoring programme adequately characterises the prevailing noise environment until construction activities have sufficiently reduced to allow representative operational noise measurements to be obtained.

6 COMPLAINTS

There were five complaints received during this reporting period from four different complainants (Figure 1).

One noise complaint was received during July 2026, relating to noise from the mill area at the Baxter Road site. However, three other noise-related concerns were recorded and investigated by the External Affairs and Social Performance team. None of these concerns resulted in a formal complaint.
The complaint concerned an audible droning noise from the screen cleaning at the Concrete Batch Plant at the Mill. A noise measurement was taken, and the reading was compliant with the limits. The noise had ceased when the technicians had arrived to take a measurement, but the processing manager was advised that in the future of this type of work could not be undertaken in the early hours on a cold morning where noise travels.

No noise complaints were received during August 2026. However, one noise-related concern was recorded and investigated by the External Affairs and Social Performance team. None of these concerns resulted in a formal complaint.

Four noise complaints were received during September 2026, three relating to noise from a drill rig operating within the Martha open pit and one about a drill rig on a farm property owned by OceanaGold in town doing work for the Waihi North Project.
The first complaint concerned an audible droning noise from the rig. In response, additional soundproofing was installed around the rig. Noise monitoring was offered; however, the resident declined, noting that they primarily wanted measures taken to reduce the audibility of the noise.
The second complaint was received via a landlord on behalf of a tenant at Boundary Road, regarding drilling rig noise, particularly during the early morning hours. Noise measurements were undertaken, and a continuous noise monitor was installed at the property at the tenant's request. The rig was clearly audible at the time of the site visit but was compliant with limits; however, the monitoring programme was subsequently affected by changes to drilling operations.
The third complaint related to drilling activity during the early morning, with the resident reporting audible talking, banging, equipment noise, and music associated with the rig. Additional noise mitigation measures, including soundproofing around motors and fans, was implemented, and further improvements were planned. The matter was raised with the drilling contractor, and site personnel were reminded of the need to minimise ancillary noise sources such as voices, vehicle movements, and handling of equipment, while continuing to comply with the applicable noise limits.
The final complaint was received from a resident who reported that soundproofing around the drilling rig (Waihi North Project geotechnical drilling) had fallen and that the rig was producing excessive noise, including a noticeable squealing sound. A noise assessment was undertaken in response to the complaint and confirmed that the activity was complying with the applicable construction noise limit. The resident was advised of the monitoring results and informed that drilling at the location was nearing completion, with the rig scheduled to move to the next drill site the following week. The complainant acknowledged the response and appreciated the prompt follow-up.

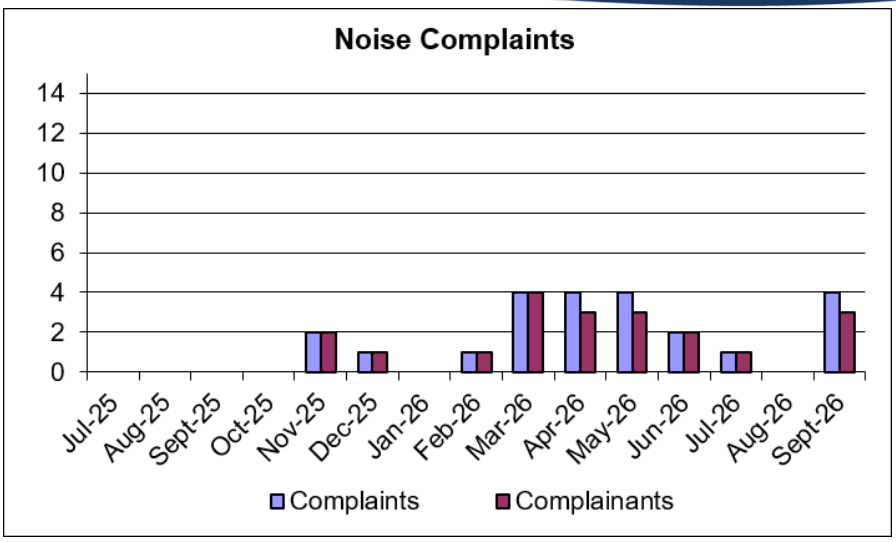


Figure 1. Noise complaint history

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), no yellow or red assessments were recorded during the quarter.

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), one yellow and no red assessments were determined during the quarter. One yellow assessment was triggered following review of a weekly noise monitoring result, which identified a marginal exceedance of the applicable consent limit of less than 5 dB under meteorological conditions where wind speeds were below 3 m/s. The exceedance indicated that the noise mitigation measures in place at the time were not fully effective and was communicated to the person responsible for the activity. The drill rig operator advised that the drilling programme in that area was nearing completion and that the rig would shortly be demobilised, with no further drilling planned at that location. A follow-up inspection and noise assessment undertaken by the Environmental Team within the following hour confirmed that the drilling activity had ceased and the rig had completed work at the site. Noise levels had returned to compliance, and the assessment status was returned to green. Further details of this event are provided in Section 4.2.2.1.