

**APPENDIX 29-10. NOISE ABATEMENT AND MONITORING
PLAN**



AGNICO EAGLE

MELIADINE GOLD MINE

Noise Abatement and Monitoring Plan

**MARCH 2025
VERSION 4**

Executive Summary

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) is operating the Meliadine Gold Mine (the Mine), located approximately 25 kilometres (km) north from Rankin Inlet, and 80 km southwest from Chesterfield Inlet in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. Situated on the western shore of Hudson Bay, the Project site is located on a peninsula between the east, south, and west basins of Meliadine Lake (63°1'23.8" N, 92°13'6.42" W), on Inuit Owned Land.

This document presents the Noise Abatement and Monitoring Plan (the Plan) for the Mine. As noise emissions have the potential to impact the environment, Agnico Eagle has prepared this Plan in accordance with the noise effects assessment outlined in the Mine's Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). This management program was originally developed by Golder and Associates (Version 0, Golder, 2014), and has been updated to reflect current site conditions. Overall, it aims to confirm the predictions made in the FEIS regarding Mine impacts on area noise levels, and in doing so, determine if supplemental or alternative mitigation strategies are required to reduce noise emissions from the Project.

The Plan includes both a Noise Abatement Plan (NAP) and Noise Monitoring Plan (NMP). The NAP describes how noise abatement is incorporated into the Project, while the NMP describes the annual ambient noise monitoring program.

The objectives of the NMP are to:

- determine the effects of the Mine on the noise environment;
- evaluate the accuracy of predictions made in the FEIS;
- assess the effectiveness of noise abatement incorporated into Mine site design; and
- determine the need for supplemental noise abatement.

Data collected through the noise monitoring program will be appropriately processed, and results will be compared to predictions of noise levels presented in the FEIS for each monitoring station, as well as site noise criteria.

Agnico Eagle will provide annual reports to the NIRB summarizing the data collected under this program.

This Plan has been prepared in accordance with NIRB Project Certificate No.006 and will be reviewed and updated regularly, as necessary, to reflect changes in site conditions and regulatory requirements. Changes will be documented and updated plans will be provided to the NIRB for review.

Document Control

Version	Date	Section	Revision	Author
0	April 2014	All	Conceptual Noise Abatement and Monitoring Plan, submitted to Nunavut Impact Review Board as part of the Project FEIS	Golder Associates Ltd.
2	March 2017	All	Adjusted to Agnico management plan format. General update of the document language to reflect current period of operations	Meliadine Environment Department
3	March 2020	All	Updated layout, updated terminology to reflect current site conditions (operations phase)	Meliadine Environment Department
		1.1	Background (formerly Project Description) – identified project location; removed paragraph on site infrastructure construction plans; moved & updated figure of monitoring locations to Section 3.2	
		1.3	Added conformity table to describe Terms & Conditions of the Project Certificate related to noise monitoring & management	
		3	Added headings throughout; consolidated descriptions of monitoring locations; updated figure; added description of alternate location NPOR005 (previously mentioned by name only); expanded descriptions of monitoring locations; added description of data analysis methods. 3.1: Adjusted location of monitoring station NPOR014 based on community concerns. 3.4: Noise data will be filtered on basis of recorded wind speed only, and precipitation if it becomes available, rather than assumed precipitation (RH>90%), which occurred from 2016 - 2018. Filtering on the basis of elevated RH tends to exclude significant portions of data. 3.6.2: The night-time design target will now be compared to results for stations NPOR005 and NPOR008 only. The other stations are too close to the SSA for comparisons to be considered appropriate.	
		4	Added Reporting section	
		5	Added details of adaptive management approach (investigation into intense noise occurrences)	
4	March 2025	3.1	Updated list of monitoring locations to reflect current practices (added NPOR006a, NPOR014a/b, NPOR17a). These changes mainly began in 2020 as a result of Covid-related restrictions.	Meliadine Environment Department

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM LIST

Agnico Eagle	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
AWAR	All Weather Access Road
dB	Decibels
dBA	A-weighted decibels
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
LAeq	Integrated equivalent A-weighted sound level
Lmax	Maximum sound level in dBA
Lmin	Minimum sound level in dBA
LSA	Local Study Area
Mine (the)	Meliadine Gold Mine
NAP	Noise Abatement Plan
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NMP	Noise Monitoring Plan
POR	Point of Reception
RSA	Regional Study Area
SSA	Site Study Area

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This Plan is effective immediately subject to any modifications proposed by the NIRB as a result of the review and approval process.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Agnico Eagle – Environment Department
Agnico Eagle – Energy and Infrastructure Department

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Background	2
1.2	Objectives.....	2
1.3	Conformity with Terms & Conditions of the NIRB Project Certificate	3
2	NOISE ABATEMENT PLAN.....	4
2.1	Site Layout	4
2.2	Noise Source Mitigation	4
2.3	Administrative Controls	4
3	NOISE MONITORING PLAN	5
3.1	Monitoring Locations	5
3.1.1	NPOR006 and NPOR006a	6
3.1.2	NPOR008.....	6
3.1.3	NPOR014, NPOR014a, and NPOR014b.....	6
3.1.4	NPOR017 and NPOR017a	7
3.2	Monitoring Frequency	7
3.3	Monitoring Methods.....	7
3.3.1	Sound Level Meter	7
3.3.2	QA/QC.....	9
3.4	Weather Data	9
3.5	Field Notes	9
3.6	Data Analysis	10
3.6.1	Data Filtering.....	10
3.6.2	Noise Monitoring Criteria	10
4	REPORTING	11
5	ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND PLAN REVIEW	11
6	REFERENCES	12

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1. Conformity Table.	3
Table 3-1. Outdoor ambient noise monitoring locations for the Meliadine Mine.	5
Table 3-2. FEIS predictions for 24-h equivalent sound levels, FEIS design targets for 1.5 km from the site study area perimeter, and mine site noise monitoring criteria.	11

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1. Meliadine Mine outdoor ambient noise monitoring locations.	8
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) is operating the Meliadine Gold Mine (the Mine), located approximately 25 kilometres (km) north of Rankin Inlet, and 80 km southwest of Chesterfield Inlet in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. Situated on the western shore of Hudson Bay, the Project site is located on a peninsula between the east, south, and west basins of Meliadine Lake (63°1'23.8" N, 92°13'6.42" W), on Inuit owned lands.

The Mine phases include construction, operation, decommissioning and reclamation of a conventional gold mine with open-pit and underground activities. Some facility development will take place at Rankin Inlet, where materials will be received by air and sea transport. Year-round access between Rankin Inlet and the mine site will be facilitated by the All Weather Access Road (AWAR) and Rankin Inlet Bypass Road.

For the purposes of this Noise Abatement and Monitoring Plan (the Plan), mining phases are as follows:

Construction Phase – construction of the mine infrastructure and facilities leading to the first production of gold

Operations Phase – the ongoing operation of the mine and associated facilities to produce gold through the end of the mine life

Closure and Post-Closure Phase – the post operational period, when gold is no longer being produced; during this phase, the mine and associated infrastructure will be decommissioned, demolished and removed, and reclamation will be underway to return the site to a physically and chemically stable condition.

1.2 Objectives

This document has been prepared in accordance with the noise effects assessment outlined in the Project's Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). This management program was originally developed by Golder and Associates (Version 0, Golder, 2014), and has been updated to reflect current site conditions. Overall, it aims to compare site noise conditions with predictions made in the FEIS regarding Project impacts on area noise levels. In doing so, it will determine if supplemental or alternative mitigation strategies are required to reduce noise emissions.

This Plan includes a Noise Abatement Plan (NAP) and Noise Monitoring Plan (NMP). The NAP describes how noise abatement is incorporated into the Project, while the NMP describes the annual ambient noise monitoring program.

The objectives of the NMP are to:

- determine the effects of the Mine on the noise environment;
- evaluate the accuracy of predictions made in the FEIS;
- assess the effectiveness of noise abatement incorporated into Mine site design; and
- determine the need for supplemental noise abatement.

Together, the NAP and NMP are designed to control potential Mine-related noise impacts on Points of Reception (PORs) located in the Project area. If the noise monitoring confirms excessive Mine-associated noise levels exist, the monitoring data will be used to determine where the NAP requires improvement and if additional monitoring activities are required.

1.3 Conformity with Terms & Conditions of the NIRB Project Certificate

This Plan has been prepared in accordance with Term & Condition (T&C) 10 of the NIRB Project Certificate No. 006 issued on February 26, 2015 and amended on February 26, 2019 and March 2, 2022. Conformity with the Project Certificate is described in Table 1-1. Noise & vibration monitoring in support of T&C 11 (at site accommodations) is a component of the site's Occupational Health and Safety Plan. Blast monitoring conducted in support of Fisheries Act requirements (T&C 33) is described in the site's Blast Monitoring Program.

Table 1-1. Conformity Table.

Project Certificate No.:006 Term & Condition		Document Location
10	a. Restrictions on blasting and drilling when migrating caribou, birds or local carnivores may be affected;	See Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan (TEMMP)
	b. The establishment of strict standards for noise levels; use of equipment and vehicles with the best noise attenuation devices;	Section 2
	c. When practical, the use of fences or berms around noisy machinery or sites;	Section 2
	d. Flight corridor restrictions over sensitive areas with known concentrations of wildlife and birds whenever possible;	See TEMMP
	e. Requiring, with the exception of take off and approach for landing, a minimum flight altitude of 300 metres above ground level when flights to and from the mine site are passing near sensitive wildlife and bird areas; and,	See TEMMP
	f. The incorporation of the use of sound metres to monitor sound levels at locations in and around the mine site and local study area. The location and design of the sound metres shall be selected in consultation with Environment and Climate Change Canada and set up immediately upon issuance of the Project Certificate for the purpose of obtaining baseline data, and shall be maintained for data collection during and after operations.	Section 3

2 NOISE ABATEMENT PLAN

The NAP functions as an integrated abatement program and considers potential Mine-environment interactions with respect to noise. The NAP will be implemented during all phases (i.e., construction, operation, and closure and post-closure), and will consider potential changes in noise levels during each of these phases.

The NAP is designed to address common noise sources associated with the Mine. These common noise sources include stationary equipment at the Mine Site (e.g., generators, compressors, pumps, or plants), mobile equipment at the Mine Site (e.g., loaders, haul trucks, dozer) and equipment associated with the AWAR, Bypass Road and Itivia.

2.1 Site Layout

A number of attenuation measures were undertaken during the design of the Mine facilities. Wherever possible, the Mine site infrastructure was laid out to concentrate activities within a small footprint, and the design team strived to locate equipment as far as possible from identified PORs (typically, seasonally occupied cabins, as well as the Meliadine camp). In addition, the operating scenario for the noise sources was considered when maximizing the distance from the identified PORs. The buildings are constructed with building materials and designs such that radiating building noise levels will be minimized. All buildings are insulated with 'sandwich' panels made of metal cladding with a 3.5" insulation for walls and 5" for roofs. A noise attenuation system was also installed on the roof of the Power Plant to reduce noise emissions. Where equipment is located outdoors, efforts were made in the design phase to locate and operate the equipment behind structures which can provide adequate acoustic shielding, such as acoustic barriers, existing topography, berms, pit faces, stockpiles, and/or buildings.

2.2 Noise Source Mitigation

An equipment- specific mitigation plan will be implemented on an ongoing basis, which will supplement the noise attenuation efforts incorporated into the Mine sitedesign. The equipment- specific mitigation plan includes:

- Procuring equipment that is designed and manufactured to minimize noise emissions;
- Investigate, and implement accordingly, the use of safety equipment (e.g. directional back up alarms) that can maintain a high level of safety but minimize noise nuisance
- Install silencers on inlets and exhausts of certain noisy equipment. These could include generators, underground ventilation systems, compressors and building ventilation for buildings containing noisy equipment and;
- When possible, avoid operating numerous pneumatic tools outdoors at the same time and spread operation throughout working periods (primarily construction-phase mitigation measure).

2.3 Administrative Controls

Administrative controls are also incorporated. These include but are not restricted to the following:

- Implementing a preventative maintenance program that will include regular inspection and maintenance of equipment and equipment noise control features (e.g., mufflers, acoustic enclosures);

- Limit on-site equipment to only those needed;
- Reduce power operations by using only the size and power rating required;
- Maintain Mine Site roadways to minimize ruts, which will help reduce noise emission of haul truck traveling along the roadways;
- Minimize idling equipment and, when practicable, turn-off equipment when not in use; and
- Avoid trucking operation at nighttime when possible.

3 NOISE MONITORING PLAN

The NMP will be used to validate noise impact predictions made in the Mine's FEIS and understand impacts on area noise levels. If ambient noise monitoring confirms excessive Mine-associated noise (above site noise criteria), the monitoring data will be used to determine where the NAP requires improvement.

3.1 Monitoring Locations

Noise monitoring locations for the Meliadine Mine are identified in Table 3-1 and described below. These locations coincide with the FEIS-identified PORs with the greatest predicted changes in noise levels from baseline conditions, as determined through the noise impact assessment (FEIS Vol. 5, Section 5.5). All PORs are located in close proximity to seasonally occupied cabins. These monitoring locations will be reviewed and have been adapted throughout the construction and/or operations phases, as necessary, and as shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Outdoor ambient noise monitoring locations for the Meliadine Mine.

Location ID	UTM (Zone 15V)	Project Area	Years in Use	Monitoring Conditions
NPOR 006	538286E 6991299N	Mine	2016 – 2019	Monitor during the entire Construction and Operations Phases, and initial stages of Closure when extensive activities are occurring.
NPOR 006a	537550E 6991300N	Mine	2020 +	Adjusted NPOR006 location beginning in 2020 to reduce potential for community interaction due to COVID-19 restrictions.
NPOR 008	543707E 6987276N	Mine	2016+	Monitor during the entire Construction and Operations Phases, and initial stages of Closure when extensive activities are occurring.
NPOR 014	549401E 6982060N	Mine	2016 - 2019	Monitor only if activities associated with the Discovery Pit are occurring (pre-2020 location).
NPOR 014a	548829E 6982610N	Mine	2020 - 2023	Adjusted NPOR014 location for 2020+. Moved in response to community request. Monitoring required only if activities associated with the Discovery Pit are occurring.

Location ID	UTM (Zone 15V)	Project Area	Years in Use	Monitoring Conditions
NPOR 014b	549673E 6982043N	Mine	2023 +	Adjusted NPOR014 location beginning with the second survey in 2023. This station was moved to facilitate access, which previously was only by helicopter (for NPOR014a).
NPOR 017	544203E 6970537N	AWAR	2016 – 2019	Monitor during the entire Construction and Operations Phases, and initial stages of Closure when extensive activities are occurring.
NPOR017a	546152E 6971995N	AWAR	2020 +	Adjusted NPOR017 location beginning in 2020 to reduce potential for community interaction due to COVID-19 restrictions.

3.1.1 NPOR006 and NPOR006a

NPOR006 is located approximately 1 km north of the mine site disturbance area, and approximately 200 m outside the FEIS site study area (SSA). The surrounding terrain is a mix of small rock and lichen. The slope is very minimal towards the SW. Meliadine Lake is approximately 150 m NE and an unnamed small lake is approximately 120 m SSW. In 2020, this monitoring station was moved approximately 700 m to the west to reduce potential for interaction with community members during the COVID-19 pandemic. The new station, NPOR006a, is approximately the same distance from the FEIS SSA boundary as NPOR006 (approximately 200 m north) and is within the same noise isopleth (band of predicted sound levels) in the FEIS noise assessment.

3.1.2 NPOR008

NPOR008 is located approximately 1.25 km from the SSA, on the east side of the site. A seasonally occupied cabin is nearby. The surrounding terrain is on the summit of a small vegetated hill with very little apparent rock. Meliadine Lake is ~ 51 m to the NNE. The mine camp is approximately 2 km to the northwest, and the all weather road is approximately 2.5 km to the southwest.

3.1.3 NPOR014, NPOR014a, and NPOR014b

Station NPOR014 is located approximately 130 m from a traditionally used ATV trail. This station is at the southern end of Meliadine Lake and is approximately 10 km away from the Meliadine camp and 5 km from the Discovery area. It is located within the SSA. Currently there are limited activities in this area, so monitoring has only been conducted opportunistically, and any measurements at NPOR014 are expected to be indicative of background values. Due to community concerns with the presence of noise monitors at this station that were brought to Agnico Eagle's attention in early 2020, the monitoring location was adjusted in 2021. The new station (NPOR014a) was similarly sited with respect to expected noise emissions from future local activities (e.g. similar distance from the proposed roadway, similar distance from the proposed Discovery Pit). After the first survey in 2023, the station was again adjusted to facilitate access. NPOR014a was accessible by helicopter only, and flights have been restricted in this area after complaints were received from local cabin owners. The new station (NPOR014b) is

again similarly located with regards to distance from Mine-related noise sources (e.g. roadway, Discovery area activity), and is within 300 m of the original NPOR014 location.

3.1.4 NPOR017 and NPOR017a

NPOR017 is located at the southern end of the AWAR. It is approximately 150 m SE of the road. No SSA was assessed for the AWAR. Since this station is located outside (south) of the AWAR gatehouse and could not be accessed in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions, monitoring was conducted at new station NPOR017a which is approximately 2 km further north along the AWAR. Surveys have been conducted at NPOR017a since that time. This station is sited at the same distance from the AWAR (150 m SE), which is the dominant noise source of interest for this station. Topography in both locations is similarly flat.

3.2 Monitoring Frequency

Agnico Eagle field staff will aim to conduct a minimum of two noise surveys per year at each required monitoring station. Each survey will be for a 2 - 4 day period to ensure sufficient data is collected under acceptable weather conditions (see Section 3.6), since wind speeds in the area tend to exceed recommended levels. These surveys provide data on average noise levels during a typical day, as well as variability of noise levels within the day.

3.3 Monitoring Methods

3.3.1 Sound Level Meter

For all stations, a Bruel and Kjaer Model 2250 integrating sound level meter (or equivalent) will be used to conduct the noise surveys. The sound level logging rate will be set at 1-minute intervals, and sound will be recorded. Logged parameters will include:

- Integrated equivalent A-weighted sound level (LAeq);
- 1/3 octave band sound levels in decibels (dB);
- Statistical data (L10, L90);
- Maximum sound level (Lmax) in dBA; and
- Minimum sound level (Lmin) in dBA.

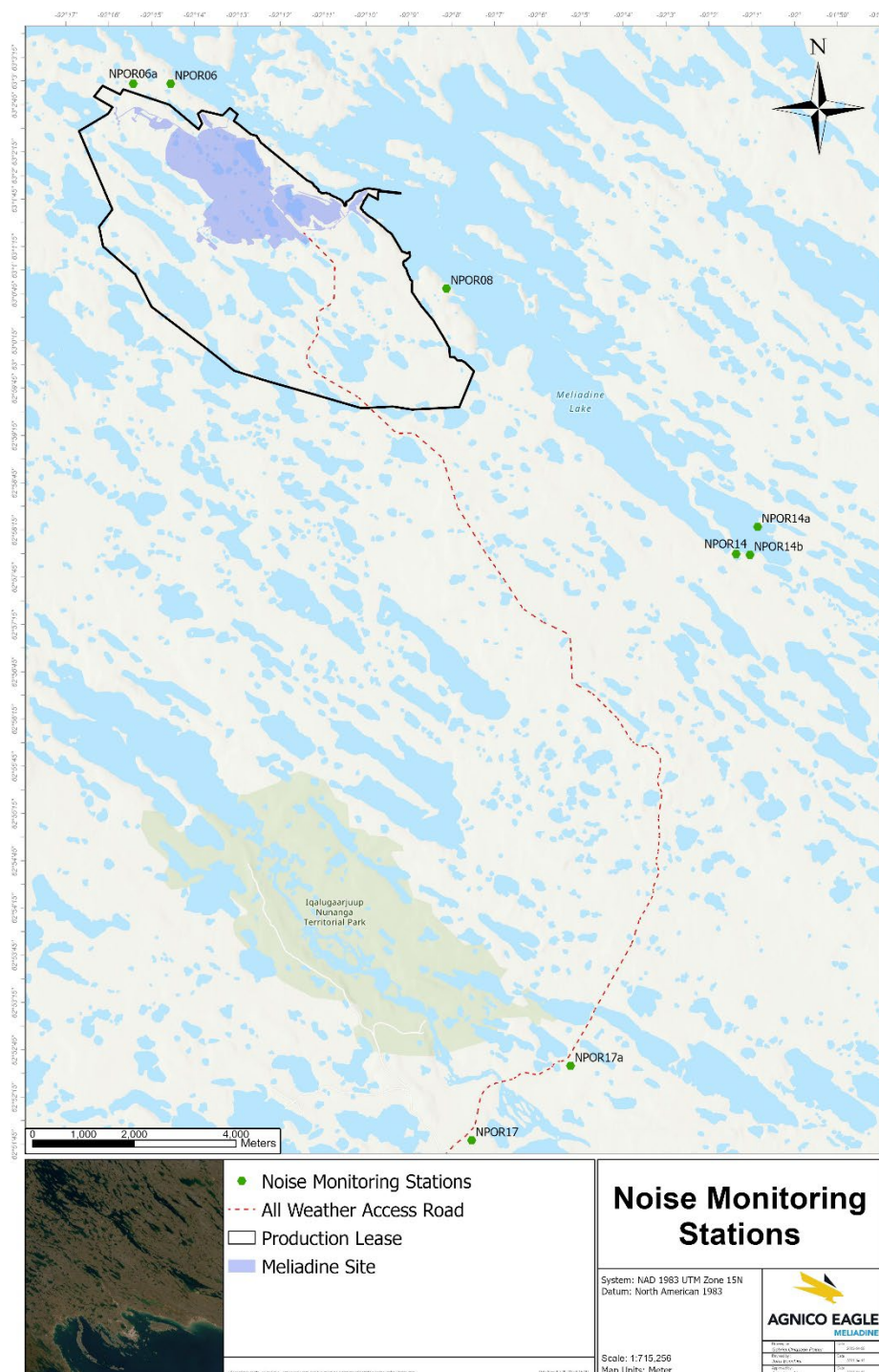


Figure 3-1. Meliadine Mine outdoor ambient noise monitoring locations.

3.3.2 QA/QC

Calibration of the sound level instrument will be performed before and after each monitoring period using a Bruel and Kjaer Type 4231 Calibrator, to ensure variance is within 0.5 dB. Calibration results are recorded in field notes. Estimated uncertainty of the calibrator is ± 0.12 dB at a 99% confidence level. Professional calibration of the instrument will be performed at a minimum of:

- Sound level meter (B&K Model 2250) – every 2 years;
- Calibrator 4231 - every year; and
- Microphone 4952 - every year.

3.4 Weather Data

Weather data for the noise monitoring periods will be collected using the mine site's permanent weather station. Hourly (average and/or maximum) data for wind (speed and direction), temperature, precipitation, and relative humidity are currently available from this station.

In the case of noise monitoring for complaint situations, the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) Directive 038 (April 17, 2023) identifies acceptable weather conditions for data collection, since wind and precipitation can affect noise measurements. Based on these guidelines and the intent of the ambient noise monitoring program, recorded noise data will initially be filtered to remove measurements when average measured wind speed exceeds 15 km/h (4.17 m/s). This is AER's highest recommended wind speed over an extended period for use in noise monitoring complaint situations and applies to monitors located less than 500 m from noise sources (applicable to stations NPOR006a and NPOR017a). Although AER's 2023 guidance recommends lower wind speed limits at greater distances from noise sources and depending on wind direction, this screening approach is considered appropriate here for general comparison with site noise targets, since high winds dominate in this area (e.g. summertime average of 16 km/h in 2024), and no noise-related complaints were under investigation in 2024. This approach also facilitates comparison with historical values, which were screened in the same manner according to recommendations in the previous version of this guidance document (February 16, 2007).

Average hourly wind speed values will be used in this analysis, since filtering based on maximum values has historically resulted in exclusion of nearly the entire noise dataset. Data will be further filtered on the basis of recorded and audible precipitation during analysis (Section 3.6). Weather data for the monitoring periods (wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, and precipitation) will be provided in the annual noise monitoring report (see Section 4).

3.5 Field Notes

A pocket weather meter (e.g. WeatherHawk® WindMate™, WM-300) will be used by field staff to record wind speed, direction, and temperature at the beginning and end of each monitoring period. Other observations will include precipitation, cloud cover, and observed noise sources during instrument set-up and take-down.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data recorded at the monitoring stations will be downloaded for assessment using the Bruel and Kjaer 5503 Measurement Suite software (or equivalent) with some calculations performed using Microsoft Excel. Since noise levels vary over time, the monitoring instrument used measures near-continuously and reports a single-number value for each minute, representing the “equivalent sound level” (L_{eq}). This value is the average sound level occurring over the specified time period (i.e. one minute). Alternatively, it is the sound level that would produce the same total amount of acoustical energy in the specified time period as the measured sound levels. Recorded one-minute L_{eq} values will be used to calculate hourly equivalent energy noise levels ($L_{eq, 1h}$), 24-h equivalent energy noise levels (L_{eq-24h}) and night-time equivalent energy noise levels ($L_{eq-night}$) for comparison to FEIS predictions and site noise criteria (see Section 3.6.2).

3.6.1 Data Filtering

All datapoints associated with the first hour of measurement will be filtered out to remove noise from technician activity, and to ensure more than 30 min of data contribute to hourly averages. Data will also be filtered on the basis of recorded weather conditions in consideration of AER Directive 038 (see Section 3.4).

When calculated 24-h or night-time L_{eq} values exceed site predictions or noise criteria (see Section 3.6.2), sound recordings will be reviewed to identify and if necessary and appropriate, remove noise data containing recordings of abnormal noise sources clearly unrelated to mine activity and causing recorded L_{eq} values in excess of FEIS predictions or noise targets (e.g. steady precipitation, wind, wave action, animal disturbance, human interference). These noise sources were assumed to be minimal in the FEIS process, since a background sound level of 35 dBA was used.

According to Directive 038, a noise monitoring survey is considered to be acceptable when there are a minimum of 180 valid minutes during the daytime period and 180 valid minutes during the nighttime period. When insufficient valid data is available after these filtering steps, 24-h and night-time L_{eq} values will not be calculated.

3.6.2 Noise Monitoring Criteria

After data filtering, valid hourly L_{eq} values for each monitoring period will be used to calculate average 24-h equivalent energy noise levels ($L_{eq, 24h}$) for comparison to FEIS model predictions and the site’s noise monitoring criteria (see Table 3-2). When a data point ($L_{eq, 1h}$) is available from more than one day within a monitoring period, values will be energy-averaged across calendar days to ensure time points contribute equally to 24-h L_{eq} values.

Night-time (11 pm – 7 am) L_{eq} values will also be calculated and compared with the design target of 40 dBA for site NPOR008, for reference only. It should be noted that this target was designed to apply at a distance of 1.5 km from the site study area (SSA) in remote areas. NPOR008 is located approximately 1.2 km from the SSA, so exceedances of this target value may occur at the monitoring station without exceeding the design target at the 1.5 km distance. All other noise monitoring stations are located too close to (or within) the SSA for comparisons to be considered appropriate. If concerns arise regarding nighttime sound levels around the mine site, one or more stations may be added or moved in future monitoring events to coincide with this design target location to more precisely assess FEIS predictions.

Finally, a noise monitoring criterion of 45 dBA is also applied for each monitoring station. This value was derived from the impact classifications used in the FEIS. As the Mine is located in a remote area, a baseline noise level of 35 dBA (24-h L_{eq}) was assumed in the FEIS for all PORs. For PORs within the local study area (LSA), impact was classified as “non-significant” when predicted maximum 24 h L_{eq} values were within 10 dB of baseline (i.e. 45 dB).

Table 3-2. FEIS predictions for 24-h equivalent sound levels, FEIS design targets for 1.5 km from the site study area perimeter, and mine site noise monitoring criteria.

Location	FEIS Prediction L_{eq-24h} (dBA)	Design Target (1.5 km from SSA) $L_{eq-nighttime}$ (dBA)	Noise Monitoring Criteria L_{eq-24h} (dBA)
NPOR006/6a	39.8	-	45
NPOR008	41.7	40	45
NPOR014/14a/14b	44.7	-	45
NPOR017/17a	43.4	-	45

4 REPORTING

Results of the noise monitoring program will be compiled annually and reported through the NIRB process. Reports will include, for each station:

- Visual display of one-minute L_{eq} , one-minute maximum and one-minute minimum values;
- 24 hr L_{eq} values for all monitoring events at all stations, including number of hours of valid data;
- Night-time L_{eq} values (11pm – 7am), where relevant;
- Weather data for each monitoring period (temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, direction, and precipitation, as available);
- Audible noises and noise sources noted on field logs and in sound files, especially those corresponding with intense noise occurrences;
- Current year and historical comparison of calculated L_{eq} values to FEIS predictions and noise monitoring criteria; and
- Recommendations for adaptive management, additional monitoring, or for implementation of additional abatement measures, as needed, when sources of intense noise occurrence are confirmed.

5 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND PLAN REVIEW

As the Mine evolves, noise control measures will be adapted and implemented as necessary, based on results of annual monitoring. When measured noise levels exceed the impact assessment criteria of 45 dBA (24 h L_{eq}), recorded sound files will be reviewed in conjunction with field notes and staff discussions to determine the sources

of intense noises. Supplemental monitoring may be conducted to confirm results, or the monitoring plan may be adjusted if necessary to more accurately determine average daily sound levels at the POR.

When sources of intense noises causing exceedances are confirmed, the Environment Department staff will work with the responsible party to determine whether further abatement of the noise is possible. At a minimum, this will include ensuring the previously identified mitigation measures (Section 2.2 & 2.3) are being applied. If all abatement practices are in use and the source continues to contribute to intense noise occurrences in subsequent monitoring events, the implementation of additional mitigation measures will be investigated in consultation with appropriate experts. This method of intense noise identification means that there will be a continual effort to reduce the sounds contributing to the loudest, most disruptive noise peaks onsite, even as site operations evolve and average noise levels change.

This Noise Abatement and Monitoring Plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect changing site conditions.

6 REFERENCES

Golder (Golder Associates), 2014. Meliadine FEIS – SD 5-2 Conceptual Noise Monitoring Plan, Document No. 374-131480007 Ver.0. April, 2014.