Site Noise Management Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document provides a structured framework and approach in effectively managing potential noise emissions associated with the operations on Hemerdon Mine. The main objective of Tungsten West Plc (Tungsten West) is to ensure that all potential noise emissions are suitably controlled such that there is no significant pollution and no unacceptable impact on human health or the environment and all operations are undertaken to minimise the noise impact at nearby Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSR).

In order to ensure operations are in accordance with permitted noise limits and kept to a minimum, Tungsten West will maintain four continuous noise monitors on the boundary of the site. These monitoring locations have been established to cover NSR's to the north, west and south of the site.

Tungsten West will achieve this by working in accordance with the company's Environmental Policy, Noise Management Plan, Noise Assessments and applicable Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the Mineral Planning Permission, policies and guidance, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Planning Practice guidance (2024), EPR Permits and any other relevant guidance documents and British Standards.

This Plan is a controlled standalone document and included within the wider site's Environmental Management System in conjunction with all associated operational control documents for the site. As a standalone document it will be reviewed at least annually as a matter of routine and at additional times to reflect proactive improvements in management techniques or operational changes. In addition, it will be reviewed following any incidents or issues identified on site.

Tungsten West's management team are committed to managing pollution risk from the permitted activities and will ensure that the site is operated in full compliance with the conditions stipulated within the planning conditions and environmental permits held on site.

This commitment includes making all necessary plant and infrastructure investments required to meet the environmental permit conditions and to protect the environment and human health.

It is recognised that site activities have the potential to give rise to noise emissions, if operations are not adequately controlled. Section 4 provide details of the potential sources of noise emissions and the control and mitigation measures implemented on site to minimise potential emissions.

This Plan applies site-wide and covers audible noise and low-frequency noise (LFN) arising from mining, materials handling, the ROM Pad, the temporary Mobile Front End (MFE), the Mineral Processing Facility (MPF), the Mining Waste Facility (MWF), construction, commissioning, maintenance and directly associated activities.

LFN is regulated by the Environment Agency (EA) under MPF Environmental Permit EPR/AP3203ML and is expressly within the scope of this Plan. LFN performance will be verified during commissioning and monitored during operation in accordance with the approved verification arrangements and this Plan.

2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

This Plan is the single site noise management document used to demonstrate compliance with the planning permission and the relevant environmental permits. If a legal instrument is varied, the current legal requirement takes precedence and this Plan will be reviewed and updated through document control.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

Table 1 provides a summary of the principal regulatory instruments relevant to the management of audible noise and low-frequency noise at Hemerdon Mine and identifies how their requirements are implemented through this Plan. The table is a compliance cross-reference and should be read alongside the detailed conditions and requirements set out below. Where requirements differ, the more restrictive applicable requirement will be followed unless otherwise agreed in writing by the relevant regulator.

Table 1: Regulatory Cross-Reference

Regulator/instrument	Requirements addressed	Noise Management Plan mechanism
Devon County Council – Planning Permission DCC/3823/2015, Conditions 4–10	Permitted operating hours; audible-noise limits at noise-sensitive properties; management, mitigation and monitoring requirements; controls for temporary works and pit development.	Operational-hours controls; receptor limits and monitoring; source-specific mitigation; complaint investigation; reporting; independent review; and corrective-action procedures.
Environment Agency – MPF Permit EPR/AP3203ML	Prevention and minimisation of audible noise and LFN; implementation of approved operating techniques; annual noise monitoring; commissioning controls; LFN verification; post-commissioning assessment; complaints review; and regulatory notification.	MPF and MFE source controls; audible-noise and LFN monitoring; commissioning hold points; verification testing; incident and complaint response; reporting; and review of the Plan's effectiveness.
Environment Agency – MWF Permit EPR/JB3209MD	Prevention and minimisation of noise and vibration from MWF activities, including waste haulage, tipping, deposition, embankment construction and associated mobile plant; management of complaints and environmental incidents; and notification of relevant operational changes.	Site-wide operational controls; mobile-plant and haulage controls; weather-responsive planning; maintenance and inspections; monitoring and complaint investigation; change management; and incident notification.
Environment Agency – Local Enforcement Position dated 8 July 2026	Temporary regulatory framework for Phase 1 Mobile Front End commissioning and associated activities before completion of all permit requirements. This includes	Dedicated MFE controls; operation between 09:00 and 17:00 during commissioning; staged commissioning and throughput progression; continuous boundary

	restricted operating hours; progressive throughput limits; audible-noise, LFN and dust monitoring; LFN verification criteria; pause/slow instructions; corrective-action requirements; weekly and monthly reporting; and revision of the Noise Management Plan to incorporate mobile crushing and screening.	monitoring; off-site audible-noise and LFN verification; commissioning hold points; investigation and corrective-action procedures; EA notification; and weekly monitoring updates.

This Site Noise Management Plan (Noise Scheme) has been prepared in consideration of the following provisions:

- South Hams District council (SHDC) Application 9/42/49/0542/85/3, Devon County Council (DCC) reference DCC/3823/2015, issued by DCC on 16th February 2017:

Condition 5

Noise levels arising from the development shall not exceed the following limits at any noise sensitive property:

(i) Between the hours of 0700 and 1900 (daytime) Monday to Saturday 50 dBLAeq. 1 hour free field;

(ii) Between the hours of 1900 and 2200 (evening) Monday to Saturday 45dBLAeq. 1 hour free field;

(iii) Between the hours of 2200 and 0700 (night-time) 42 dBLAeq. 1 hour free field; and

(iv) Between 0700 and 2200 on Sunday or on any Bank or Public Holiday (as defined by Condition 4) 45 dBLAeq. 1 hour free field.

The limits stated above, apply when measured on a Type 1 sound level meter sited at least 3.5 metres from any reflective surface (other than the ground) and 1.2 - 1.5m above the ground, in the garden amenity space of any lawfully existing residential premises. Irrespective of the noise limits specified above the applicant should take all reasonable steps to minimise noise from the site especially noise containing significant tonal elements or peak and impulsive noise. Steps to reduce noise of this nature should be detailed in the noise management mitigation and monitoring scheme required by condition 6 below.

REASON: In the interests of controlling and limiting the effects on the local environment and community, and to comply with policies of the Development Plan: in particular policy MP41 of the Devon County Minerals Local Plan and Policy M23 of the adoption version of the Devon Minerals Plan.

Condition 6

The measurement and management of noise from this operation shall be carried out in accordance with a detailed noise management, mitigation and monitoring scheme which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the MPA within 3 months of the date of this permission. Once approved the development shall be carried out in accordance with the proposals set out in this or any subsequent scheme as may have been submitted to and approved in writing by the MPA.

REASON: In the interests of controlling and limiting the effects on the local environment and community, and to comply with policies of the Development Plan: in particular policy MP41 of the Devon County Minerals Local Plan and Policy M23 of the adoption version of the Devon Minerals Plan.

Condition 7

Before the commencement of overburden removal in that area of Phase 2 of the pit as shown on Plan CAB-4D-252-JB; the operator shall notify the MPA in writing of the commencement of such works. Until such time as the operator has constructed a bench at the level of 170m AOD within this part of the pit the daytime noise levels on Monday to Friday between 0700 and 1900 shall be 53d8, 1 Hour Free field.

These works shall not commence until a detailed management and mitigation scheme for this period of the development has been submitted to and approved in writing by the MPA

REASON: In the interests of controlling and limiting the effects on the local environment and community, and to comply with policies of the Development Plan: in particular policy MP41 of the Devon County Minerals Local Plan and Policy M23 of the adoption version of the Devon Minerals Plan.

- Conditions 8, 9 and 10 of the Schedule of Conditions, South Hams District council (SHDC) Application 9/42/49/0542/85/3, Devon County Council (DCC) reference DCC/3823/2015, issued by DCC on 16th February 2017 have also been considered in the preparation of this Noise Scheme.

- Mining Waste Facility Permit EPR/JB3209MD, issued by the EA on 9th December 2022:

Condition 1.1.1 requires the MWF activities to be managed through a written management system that identifies and minimises pollution risks, including risks arising from operations, maintenance, incidents, non-conformances and complaints.

Condition 2.3.1 requires MWF activities to be undertaken using the operating techniques specified in Schedule 1, Table S1.2, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

Condition 3.4.1 requires noise and vibration from MWF activities not to occur at levels likely to cause pollution outside the MWF permitted boundary. Appropriate measures must be used to prevent or, where prevention is not practicable, minimise noise and vibration.

Condition 3.4.2 allows the Environment Agency to require a noise and vibration management plan where MWF activities are causing noise or vibration pollution outside the permitted boundary. Any plan approved by the EA must be implemented.

Condition 4.3.1 requires the EA to be notified without delay of any malfunction, breakdown, accident or uncontrolled emission that has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution, or of any significant adverse environmental effect.

Condition 4.3.5 requires the EA to be notified at least 14 days before a change in the nature or functioning of the MWF activities where the change may have environmental consequences and is not otherwise subject to regulatory approval.

Conditions 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 prohibit the commencement of extractive-waste deposition under activity AR1 until the required financial provision is in place and require prior notice to the EA before MWF operations commence.

- Environmental Permit EPR/AP3203ML, issued by the EA on 10th June 2024:

Condition 3.4.1 requires noise and vibration from the permitted activities not to occur at levels likely to cause pollution outside the permitted site. Appropriate measures, including those specified in the approved Noise Management Plan, must be implemented to prevent or, where prevention is not practicable, minimise noise and vibration.

Condition 2.3.1 requires the installation to be operated using the techniques described in Schedule 1, Table S1.2. These operating techniques include the Noise Management Plan, Noise Impact Assessments and LFN assessment submitted with the permit application.

Conditions 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 and Schedule 3, Table S3.5 require noise monitoring to be undertaken in accordance with the Noise Management Plan, with monitoring records, instrument measurements, calibrations, surveys and associated assessments retained.

Pre-operational conditions PO2 and PO3 require commissioning to follow the EA-approved Commissioning Plan and require verification testing of LFN-generating plant against the predicted LFN levels specified in the permit application.

Improvement conditions IC3, IC4 and IC5 require post-commissioning assessment of audible noise and LFN emissions and a review of the effectiveness of the Noise Management Plan, including monitoring results, complaints, additional mitigation and implementation timescales.

- Local Enforcement Position dated 8 July 2026:

The Mobile Front End must be commissioned progressively over the initial eight-week period, subject to the throughput restrictions specified in the LEP.

Noise, LFN and dust monitoring must be undertaken in accordance with the Phase 1 Commissioning Plan.

During equipment verification testing, measured Z-weighted sound levels must not exceed the predicted sound-pressure levels specified in the "Predicted SPL with Mitigation and ANC2 (D)" column of updated Table 6.3 of the MPF Noise Impact Assessment.

Noise and LFN emissions must comply with the MPF permit, applicable planning limits and statutory-nuisance requirements.

During commissioning, Mobile Front End activities may only be undertaken between 09:00 and 17:00. Operating hours must not be increased without the EA's prior written agreement.

If instructed by the EA, activities must be paused or slowed. Activities must not restart until the required noise or LFN corrective actions have been completed, the EA has been informed verbally, and written confirmation of the actions has been provided within 24 hours.

The revised Noise Management Plan must incorporate the mobile crushing and screening equipment and the measures used to mitigate its noise emissions.

Weekly updates covering noise and LFN monitoring and assessment must be submitted to the EA during commissioning. Any permit non-compliance or environmental non-conformance must be reported immediately by telephone and followed by written notification within 24 hours.

2.2 Compliance limits and operational triggers

Compliance with the planning noise limits is assessed at noise-sensitive properties using the applicable criteria set out below and, where necessary, assessment by a competent acoustic specialist. Measurements from the permanent boundary monitors provide operational surveillance but do not represent measurements at noise-sensitive properties and do not, by themselves, establish compliance or non-compliance.

Table 2: Planning Permission Noise Limits

Period	Planning noise limit at any noise-sensitive property
07:00–19:00, Monday–Saturday	50 dB LAeq,1h, free field
19:00–22:00, Monday–Saturday	45 dB LAeq,1h, free field
22:00–07:00, all days	42 dB LAeq,1h, free field
07:00–22:00, Sundays and bank or public holidays	45 dB LAeq,1h, free field

Site-specific alert levels have not yet been established for the four permanent boundary monitors. Appropriate alert settings will be developed following the collection and review of representative monitoring data during commissioning and operation. This review will consider:

- baseline noise conditions at each monitoring location;
- relationships between boundary and noise-sensitive receptor levels;
- the location and operating state of site noise sources;
- weather and propagation conditions;
- the influence of road traffic and other non-site noise; and
- the applicable planning and environmental permit requirements.

Until site-specific alert levels have been established, boundary monitoring data will be reviewed for sustained or unusual increases relative to prevailing conditions and known site activities. Where monitoring, a complaint or operational observations indicate a potential off-site impact, the Environmental Team will undertake a proportionate review and arrange targeted receptor monitoring where necessary.

Any future alert levels will be operational early-warning tools and will not constitute regulatory limits or evidence of a breach. Alert settings may be revised as further representative data become available, without requiring a formal revision of this Plan, provided the changes are reviewed and approved by the Environmental Manager.

3 SITE SETTINGS

3.1 Surrounding Environment

The land surrounding the site is rural with isolated residential properties and farm buildings. A number of previous residential properties within 500m of the site are subject to a Section 52 Agreement[1] and as such are not used for residential purposes. Some areas of the surrounding moors and woods are protected habitats and include Special Areas of Conservation, Ancient Woodlands, and County Wildlife Sites. The city of Plymouth is located approximately 10km to the southwest of the site's planning boundary, which includes the suburban towns of Plympton, Chaddlewood, Woodford, Longbridge and Leigham. The closest residential receptor is located approximately 460m[2] to the south west, called Galva House.

The surrounding land use is detailed further in Table 1 below.

Table 2: Surrounding Land Uses

Direction	Description
North	To north of the site is open, agricultural land and other extractive industries, such as the Imerys and Sibelco complex at Lee Moor.
East	To the east of the site is the historical Smallhanger China Clay Works and a series of surface water ditches, ponds and drains associated with the works. Areas of open ground interlinked with wooded areas are also to the east of the site.
South	To the south of the site is open, agricultural land and Galva Road.
West	The west of the site is dominated by open/agricultural land and wooded areas. The access road, B3417, also lies to the west.

3.2 Sensitive Human Receptors

Table 3 and Figure 1 below identifies the nearby sensitive human receptors relevant to the site which are potentially sensitive to noise emissions that may arise from site operations.

Table 3: Sensitive Human Receptors within 1km

Receptor Reference	Land Use	Compass Direction from the Site	Approximate Distance to Closest Site Boundary (m)	Approximate Distance to the Mineral Processing Facility (m)
A: Birchland Farm	Residential	South-east	300	**1,100**
B: Galva House	Residential	South-west	480	**950**
C: Newnham House	Residential	South-west	1,000	**1,475**
D: Boringdon Hall	Hotel and spa	South-west	760	**3,000**
E: Mumford Cottage	Residential	North-east	820	**2,000**
F: Portworthy Farmhouse	Residential	North-west	200	**1,900**

[1] pursuant to planning references: 9/42/49/0542/85/3, granted 1986 and 9/490405/91/3, granted 1991 and the subsequent Modification Order (Planning reference JS/SKC/A0577, issued 2010).

[2] this is approximate distances from the sites planning permission boundary

G: Windwhistle Farm	Residential property and hotel	South-west	950	**1,400**
H: Dartmoor Zoo	Zoo	South-east	320	**1,250**
I: Wotter	Residential	North-west	1,640	**3,245**
J: Broadoaks Cottages	Residential	North	990	**2,390**
K: East of Lee Moor	Public land	North-east	1,520	**2,900**
L: Lutton	Residential	East	2,120	**2,930**
M:Cornwood Inn	Pub and restaurant	East	3,050	**3,820**
N: Gorah Cottages	Residential	East	1,150	**1,950**
O: Yondertown	Residential	East	1,680	**2,490**
P: Road Junction	Public land	South-west	1,530	**2,070**
Q: Colebrook	Public land	South-west	1,150	**2,480**
R: Elfordleigh Hotel	**Hotel**	**West**	**1,070**	**2,340**



Figure 1: Sensitive Human Receptor Locations

3.3 Sensitive Ecological Receptors

Environment Agency (EA) guidance states that the potential impacts of the site should be assessed for the following habitat sites within 10km of the site:

- Special Areas of Conservations (SACs) and candidate SACs (cSACs) designated under the EC Habitats Directive;
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and potential SPAs designated under the EC Birds Directive; and
- Ramsar Sites designated under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance.

It is also stated that within 2km of the Source:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) established by the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act;
- National Nature Reserves (NNR);
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR);
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and potential wildlife sites (PWS);
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC); and
- Ancient Woodland.

Information from the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (http://magic.defra.gov.uk/) has been used to obtain the above information. Table 2.3 below identifies the sensitive ecological receptors.

Table 4: Sensitive Ecological Receptors

Receptor	*Type*	*Direction and Distance*
The Tamar Estuaries Complex	Special Protection Areas	9500m Northwest
South Dartmoor Woods	Special Areas of Conservation	3900m Northwest
Dartmoor	Special Areas of Conservation	3050m Northeast
Plymouth Sound and Estuaries (two areas identified within 10km)	Special Areas of Conservation	8500m Southwest and west
Various LWS **• Brockhold and Binicliff woods** **• Truelove** **• Crownhill Down** **• Higher Lee** **• Hooksbury Wood** **• Blackalder Tor** **• The Ruts** **• Smallhangar Waste** **• Knowle Wood** **• Shaugh Moor** **• Ridding Down** **• Headon Down** **• Great Shaugh and Cann Woods**	Local Wildlife Sites	Various LWS within 2km to the west, southwest, north and east
Various AW **• Three areas of unnamed areas of ancient and semi natural woodland** **• Hatsholl / Holt Woods** **• Brockhole / Binicliff Woods** **• Fernhill Wood**	Ancient Woodland	Various AW within 2km to the west, north and southwest

• **Hooksbury Wood – Ancient replanted** • **Higher Lee Woods – Ancient and Semi-natural** • **Coleland – Ancient Replanted**		

3.4 Weather Conditions

Tungsten West undertake ongoing weather monitoring through an onsite weather station. The monitoring identifies that the predominant wind direction on site is winds from the south westerly quarter. Figure 2.2 below illustrates the windspeeds and direction from the onsite weather station between 2020 and 2026.

Ambient weather conditions are predicted and monitored daily. These include rainfall, wind speed, wind direction and temperature. In the event of any recorded noise exceedance, these factors will be considered and compared with recorded site operations.

The effects of wind direction can have a significant impact on noise levels perceived at Noise Sensitive Properties' to the south east of the site when mining operations are undertaken towards the eastern boundary of the development. The weekly mining plan highlights the weather forecast noting that north-westerly, westerly and northerly winds can present a noise issue when mining on the upper eastern areas of the pit.

During these periods mining activities are rearranged and moved to other areas of the mine in order to reduce noise levels as far as practicable. The site will continue to monitor wind direction and where monitoring data suggests a breach of the noise limit could occur operations will be revised to account for this. Particular consideration is given to tonal or impulsive noise such as use of hydraulic breakers when the wind is blowing from a north westerly direction.

Weather monitoring and the noise potential is collated and reported on daily within the daily site operations meeting and emailed to all operational staff to support daily operational planning.

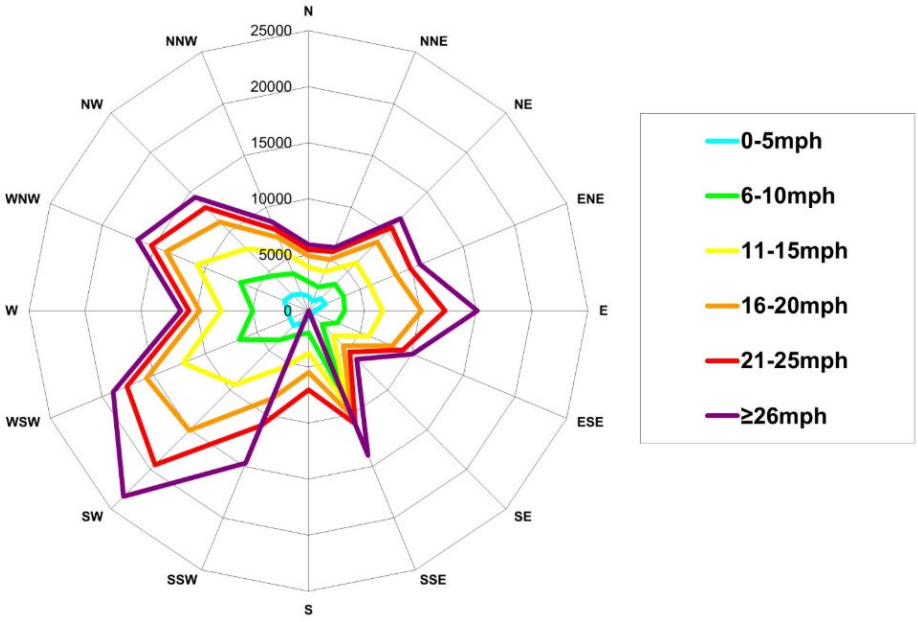


Figure0.2Onsite Weather Station Windrose

3.5 Potential Offsite Noise Sources

In the vicinity of the permitted site, potential noise emissions sources consist of other extractive industries which also have the potential to generate noise emissions from site operations. These include Silbelco operations, located approximately 250m to the east of the MWF and further to the north of the MWF is Lee Moor Aggregate Industries, located approximately 1.5km from the sites boundary.

However, there are multiple industrial and commercial properties, within the wider surrounding environment, Plympton, that have the potential to generate noise and potentially have an adverse impact on local residents.

4 OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 Overview of the Process and Noise Emissions

The mine site consists of four main areas:

1. The mining and mineral extraction operation, regulated primarily through Planning Permission DCC/3823/2015.
2. The Mobile Front End (MFE), operated during Phase 1 commissioning in accordance with the Local Enforcement Position dated 8 July 2026, the Phase 1 Commissioning Plan and other applicable regulatory requirements.
3. The Mineral Processing Facility (MPF), regulated by the Environment Agency under Environmental Permit EPR/AP3203ML.
4. The Mining Waste Facility (MWF), regulated by the Environment Agency under Environmental Permit EPR/JB3209MD.

The principal noise-generating activities associated with each operational area are summarised below.

This Plan applies site-wide and covers audible noise and low-frequency noise (LFN) arising from mining, materials handling, the ROM Pad, the Mobile Front End (MFE), the Mineral Processing Facility (MPF), the Mining Waste Facility (MWF), construction, commissioning, maintenance and directly associated activities.

4.1.1 Mining Activities

Ore removed from the pit is stockpiled according to its mineralogical characteristics and grade in preparation for use in the processing plant. Further size reduction of the ore may be required both within the pit or on the ore stockpiles to ensure continuous supply of ore feed.

Waste rock from the open pit is loaded by excavators onto dump trucks and transported on internal haul roads to the MWF. Ore is fed into the MPF where it is crushed and ground to liberate the minerals from the rock, and then separated and upgraded using various gravity, heavy media, flotation and magnetic processes.

Drilling is undertaken by up to three drilling rigs with blasting taking place up to 6 times per week. Once blasted, up to three excavators working at the mine face load the dump trucks for transportation of ore and waste rock alongside two bulldozers. Worst-case noise levels are experienced when mobile plant (i.e. excavators, dump trucks etc) is operating simultaneously in close proximity to the properties and near to original ground level.

Grade control drilling is done to ascertain quality parameters of the ore in the various parts of the mine.

A bund constructed along the south-eastern and southern boundary to the open pit reduces noise levels from operations carried out close to the surface although works have now generally progressed down to lower levels within the mine, with only limited areas remaining to be mined at higher levels.

Mining activities have the potential to generate audible, tonal and impulsive noise from:

- drilling and blasting;
- excavators, dozers, loading shovels and haul trucks;
- hydraulic breakers and other material-size-reduction equipment;
- loading and unloading of ore and waste rock;
- vehicle movements on internal haul roads;

- reversing alarms;
- road grading and maintenance;
- fuel and water bowsers; and
- construction and maintenance activities within the open pit.

4.1.2 Mineral Processing Facility and ROM PAD

Due to the housing/enclosure of the primary and secondary crushers the main noise source in the working area is the wheeled loader. Up to two wheeled loaders operate on the ROM Pad transferring ore from the stockpiles to the feed hopper of the primary crusher.

Material is transferred to the main processing building via an enclosed conveyor.

The processing building incorporates the washing plant and screening equipment for the processing of ore.

The principal MPF noise sources include:

- vibrating sizing, rinsing and dewatering screens;
- crushers and mills;
- pumps, cyclones and densifiers;
- conveyors and transfer points;
- motors, gearboxes, fans and compressors;
- mobile plant operating around the ROM Pad and processing buildings;
- material loading and unloading;
- alarms and ancillary equipment; and
- maintenance and cleaning activities.

4.1.3 Phase 1 Mobile Front End

The Mobile Front End (MFE) supplies prepared ore to selected existing MPF circuits during Phase 1 commissioning. It enables environmental performance to be demonstrated at reduced throughput and with fewer screens before the permanent frontend is commissioned. The MFE is subject to the Local Enforcement Position (LEP), the Phase 1 Commissioning Plan, planning requirements and this Plan.

Phase 1A fine preparation reclaims historic stockpile material and comprises two mobile trommels (nominally 150 tph each), link conveyors, a rinsing screen, logwasher, integrated product dewatering screen, tertiary cone crusher in closed circuit with the rinsing screen, and two compact sand plants incorporating cyclone clusters and dewatering screens. The -0.8 mm fraction is pumped to the existing Fine Gravity Separation circuit. The -7 +0.8 mm fraction is stockpiled for Phase 1B treatment through the mobile Inline Pressure Jig (IPJ) circuit and then the downstream MPF.

The current arrangement therefore includes five MFE screens: the rinsing screen, product dewatering screen and two compact sand-plant dewatering screens, together with the screening function associated with the trommel arrangement.

The principal MFE noise sources include:

- two mobile trommels and their associated drives;
- the rinsing screen;
- the integrated product dewatering screen;
- two compact sand-plant dewatering screens;
- the tertiary cone crusher and recirculating crushing circuit;
- the logwasher;
- conveyors, drive motors, rollers and transfer points;
- pumps, cyclone feed systems and associated pipework;
- generators and ancillary power equipment;
- excavators and loading shovels used to reclaim and feed stockpiled material;
- mobile plant movements and reversing alarms;
- material loading, transfer and discharge; and
- maintenance, start-up and shutdown activities.

4.1.4 Mine Waste Facility

The MWF receives and manages extractive waste generated by mining and mineral-processing activities. This includes tailings and other authorised extractive wastes, together with waste rock used in the construction and progressive development of the MWF.

The principal MWF noise sources include:

- haul trucks transporting waste rock and other authorised materials;
- excavators, dozers, loading shovels, graders and compactors;
- loading, unloading, placement and spreading of waste materials;
- tipping and material-impact noise;
- construction and raising of MWF embankments;
- formation and maintenance of haul roads and access routes;
- vehicle engines, exhaust systems and reversing alarms;
- pumps and associated tailings or water-management infrastructure;
- mobile generators and ancillary equipment;
- construction, inspection, repair and maintenance activities; and
- simultaneous operation of several items of mobile plant.

4.2 Operational Hours and Compliance Limits

Site activities will only be undertaken during the hours authorised by the applicable planning permission, environmental permits, Local Enforcement Position (LEP) and approved operating techniques. Where more than one requirement applies, the most restrictive operating period will be followed unless a written variation or approval has been obtained from all relevant regulators.

4.2.1 Operational Hours

The permitted or restricted operating periods are summarised below.

Table 5: Permitted and Restricted Operating Hours

Activity	Permitted operating hours	Regulatory basis and requirements
Phase 1 Mobile Front End commissioning, including mobile crushing, screening, washing and associated plant	09:00–17:00	Required by the EA LEP dated 8 July 2026 during the commissioning stage. This includes the mobile crushing and screening equipment and activities covered by the LEP.
Phase 1 activities following any EA-approved extension of hours	Maximum 07:00–22:00	Operating hours must not be increased until the EA has provided written agreement. Following that agreement, the LEP activities may only operate between 07:00 and 22:00 and must comply with this Noise Management Plan. Any separate planning approval must also be in place.
Permanent MPF process circuits not involving restricted earth-moving activities	Up to 24 hours per day, seven days per week	Subject to MPF Permit EPR/AP3203ML, the operating techniques in Schedule 1, Table S1.2, this Plan and the applicable planning noise limits. This does not override any equipment-specific, commissioning or planning restriction.
Permanent primary and secondary crushing	07:00–22:00	Operating period established by the MPF Noise Management Plan and associated permit operating techniques. Operation must also comply with the applicable planning noise limits.
Other permanent MPF plant, including DMS, milling, gravity separation and concentrate-processing circuits	Up to 24 hours per day, seven days per week	Permitted where the activity is not subject to a more restrictive requirement and provided compliance with the MPF permit, planning conditions and this Plan is maintained.
Loading and transportation of mine waste from the	06:00–22:00	Planning Permission DCC/3823/2015, Condition 4. No loading or transportation of

processing plant or open pit to the MWF		mine waste may take place outside this period.
MWF earth-moving, waste placement, spreading, compaction and embankment construction	06:00–22:00	Managed as earth-moving and mining-waste operations under Planning Condition 4 and MWF Permit EPR/JB3209MD. No MWF activity may cause noise or vibration pollution outside the MWF permitted boundary.
Mining operations within the open pit	07:00–22:00	Planning Permission DCC/3823/2015, Condition 4.
Refuelling and movement of vehicles in the open pit before normal mining operations	06:00–07:00	Planning Condition 4 permits refuelling and vehicle movement during this period, but not general mining operations.
Drilling – Monday to Friday	Within the applicable daytime operating period	Subject to Planning Condition 4 and the planning noise limits. Drilling must also comply with any location-, elevation- or activity-specific controls.
Drilling – Saturday	Prohibited until the relevant bench is at least 10m below original ground level or at 170mAOD, whichever is lower, between the drill and the nearest occupied property	Planning Condition 4. The MPA must be advised in writing when this position has been achieved for each affected occupied property. Once confirmed, Saturday drilling must remain within the applicable daytime period.
Drilling – Sunday, bank holiday or public holiday	Prohibited	Planning Permission DCC/3823/2015, Condition 4.
Construction and maintenance activities	Within the hours applicable to the location and type of activity	Construction and maintenance will be planned to comply with the relevant planning restrictions, the LEP where applicable, and the relevant environmental permit. Particularly noisy non-emergency work will normally be scheduled during daytime hours.
Emergency work required to protect people, the environment or the integrity of plant or the MWF	As required by the emergency	Limited to work reasonably necessary to control the emergency. The Environmental Manager must be informed and regulator notification requirements assessed. Emergency work must not be used to undertake routine production or maintenance outside approved hours.

4.2.2 Planning noise limits applicable by time period

Irrespective of whether an activity is permitted to operate during a particular period, noise from the development must not exceed the following free-field limits at any noise-sensitive property:

- 07:00–19:00, Monday to Saturday: **50 dB LAeq,1h**.
- 19:00–22:00, Monday to Saturday: **45 dB LAeq,1h**.
- 22:00–07:00, any day: **42 dB LAeq,1h**.
- 07:00–22:00 on Sundays and bank or public holidays: **45 dB LAeq,1h**.

Compliance with an operating-hours restriction does not remove the requirement to comply with these noise limits or to minimise tonal, impulsive and low-frequency noise.

Environmental permit requirements

MPF Permit EPR/AP3203ML and MWF Permit EPR/JB3209MD do not provide a general exemption from the planning operating-hour restrictions. Activities must be operated:

- in accordance with the approved operating techniques and written management system;
- using appropriate measures to prevent or, where prevention is not practicable, minimise noise and vibration;
- without causing noise or vibration at levels likely to cause pollution outside the relevant permitted site boundary; and
- in accordance with any further restriction or instruction imposed by the EA.

Testing, maintenance, plant warm-up, plant clearance or operation at reduced throughput will still be treated as operation where it generates material noise. These activities must not be used to circumvent an operating-hours restriction.

4.3 Pit Development

In accordance with Condition 7 of the Schedule of Conditions: South Hams District council (SHDC) Application 9/42/49/0542/85/3, Devon County Council (DCC) reference DCC/3823/2015, issued by DCC on 16th February 2017, Tungsten West can confirm that a bench has been constructed at the level of 170m AOD.

> ***Condition 7***
>
> ***Before the commencement of overburden removal in that area of Phase 2 of the pit as shown on Plan CAB-4D-252-JB; the operator shall notify the MPA in writing of the commencement of such works. Until such time as the operator has constructed a bench at the level of 170m AOD within this part of the pit the daytime noise levels on Monday to Friday between 0700 and 1900 shall be 53d8, 1 Hour Free field. These works shall not commence until a detailed management and mitigation scheme for this period of the development has been submitted to and approved in writing by the MPA***
>
> ***REASON: In the interests of controlling and limiting the effects on the local environment and community, and to comply with policies of the Development Plan: in particular policy MP41 of the Devon County Minerals Local Plan and Policy M23 of the adoption version of the Devon Minerals Plan.***

4.4 Environmental Management System

The site is operated in accordance with corporate standards and procedures as part of the Environmental Management System (EMS).

All assets owned and operated by Tungsten West are operated in accordance with the suite of procedures, policies and controls. All aspects of the site operations are managed in accordance with the management system through a lifecycle approach.

4.5 Training

Staff receive training in all procedures relating to emissions management specific to their role including this Plan.

All staff and contractors working on site are made aware of the contents of this Plan to ensure that all individuals present are working to reduce or eliminate potential noise emissions as far as reasonably practicable. The staff training is regularly refreshed, particularly in the event of non-compliance events or noise exceedances.

Tungsten West conduct an annual review of this noise scheme, or in the event of any significant changes to site operations. This is to ensure that the contents are still relevant and that all staff members knowledge is current and up to date in relation to the mitigation measures proposed on site.

A site induction is carried out for all new starters at the mine. As part of this process employees are made aware of the potential of noise causing a disturbance to neighbouring properties to the site along with details of the limits applicable to the operations. Additionally, all Tungsten West employees will be trained in accordance with site specific noise Toolbox Talks to help educate staff on the importance of reducing noise both for the benefit of health and safety requirements as well as how to minimise noise impacts on local receptors.

4.6 Maintenance

Preventive maintenance is a primary noise-control measure. All noise-generating plant and all physical or operational controls relied upon to reduce audible noise or LFN will be included in the site preventive maintenance system. Inspection and maintenance frequencies will be based on manufacturer recommendations, equipment risk, operating experience, monitoring results and the consequences of control failure. This is detailed below in Table 6.

Table 6: Maintenance Procedures to minimise potential Noise Emissions

Plant, equipment or control	Inspection and maintenance requirements	Frequency	Action where a defect or abnormal noise is identified
Mobile plant, including excavators, loaders, dozers, graders, compactors and haul trucks	Check engines, exhausts, silencers, covers, mounts, hydraulic systems, buckets, bodywork and reversing alarms. Inspect for loose components, rattling, abnormal vibration and increased engine or exhaust noise.	Pre-use inspection each shift; servicing in accordance with the manufacturer's schedule.	Stop or restrict use where the defect could materially increase noise. Repair before return to normal operation. Record the defect and corrective action.
Mobile Front End crushers	Inspect liners, bearings, drives, isolation mounts, guards, covers, feed arrangements and discharge points. Check for blockages, uneven	Operator check before start-up and during each shift; planned maintenance in	Reduce or stop feed, isolate the unit and investigate. Repair or adjust the equipment and verify normal noise

	feed and abnormal impact or mechanical noise.	accordance with the manufacturer's schedule.	performance before restart.
Trommels and logwasher	Inspect drives, bearings, rollers, paddles, guards, mounts and feed arrangements. Check for loose or worn components, misalignment, abnormal vibration, knocking or tonal noise.	Before operation and each shift; planned preventive maintenance.	Stop or reduce operation where abnormal noise is detected. Correct alignment, wear, feed or mechanical defects before normal operation resumes.
Vibrating rinsing, sizing and dewatering screens	Inspect screen decks, panels, tensioning, exciters, bearings, motors, isolation mounts, springs, support frames and structural fixings. Check operating speed, loading, vibration and fundamental frequency.	Before operation and each shift; detailed mechanical inspection at the manufacturer's recommended intervals and during commissioning verification.	Hold the relevant commissioning or operational stage. Investigate changes in frequency, beating, abnormal vibration or elevated LFN. Repair or adjust and repeat verification where required.
Screen acoustic enclosures and deck-venting systems	Inspect enclosure panels, fixings, seals, joints, access panels, penetrations, infeed and discharge chutes, flexible connections and deck vents. Confirm panels are closed and vents are unobstructed.	Visual check before operation; detailed monthly inspection; additional inspection following maintenance, impact damage or an adverse monitoring result.	Stop or restrict the affected screen if enclosure integrity is materially compromised. Repair seals, panels, chutes or vents and verify effectiveness before unrestricted operation.
Permanent crushers and mills	Inspect bearings, liners, drives, gearboxes, isolation mounts, lubrication systems, guards and enclosures. Monitor for abnormal impact, vibration, tonal noise or mechanical wear.	Routine operator inspection each shift; condition monitoring and servicing under the preventive maintenance programme.	Reduce load or stop the equipment. Investigate and repair the source of abnormal noise. Confirm satisfactory operation before returning to full load.
Conveyors and transfer points	Inspect motors, gearboxes, rollers, idlers, bearings, belt tracking, scrapers, guards, chute liners and enclosure panels. Check transfer drop heights and material-impact points.	Visual and audible check each shift; planned inspection and lubrication schedule.	Repair failed rollers, bearings, belts, chutes or liners. Reduce drop heights or feed rate where necessary. Do not operate persistently noisy or defective equipment.

Pumps, cyclones and pipework	Inspect pumps, motors, bearings, mounts, valves, pipe supports and flexible connections. Check for cavitation, vibration, pressure fluctuation and hydraulic or tonal noise.	Operator checks each shift; condition monitoring and planned preventive maintenance.	Adjust flow or operating conditions and investigate cavitation, loose supports or mechanical defects. Repair before continued operation where noise could affect receptors.
Generators, compressors, fans and ancillary plant	Inspect acoustic housing, doors, seals, exhaust silencers, intake and discharge openings, anti-vibration mounts, fans, filters and connections.	Pre-use or daily inspection while operating; servicing in accordance with manufacturer requirements.	Close or repair acoustic panels and doors, repair silencers and mounts, or relocate/add screening where necessary. Remove defective equipment from service.
Processing buildings and acoustic cladding	Inspect cladding, roof and wall panels, seals, junctions, penetrations and areas of impact damage. Confirm the acoustic envelope remains complete.	Monthly visual inspection and annual detailed inspection; after structural work or damage.	Repair damaged or missing cladding and seals. Apply temporary controls or restrict affected equipment until the acoustic performance is restored.
Roller-shutter and pedestrian doors	Inspect door panels, tracks, seals, closing mechanisms and interlocks. Confirm doors close fully and are not routinely propped open.	Daily operational check; planned maintenance in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.	Repair defective doors promptly. Restrict operation of nearby noisy plant or apply temporary closure until the door can close effectively.
Conveyor and service penetrations through buildings	Inspect acoustic seals, flexible curtains, attenuators, hoods and the size of openings around conveyors, pipes and cables.	Monthly and following modification or maintenance work.	Reinstate seals or attenuation. Any enlarged or new penetration requires noise change-control review before use.
Acoustic barriers, bunds and stockpile screening	Inspect continuity, height, location, stability, gaps and damage. Confirm that temporary stockpiles relied upon for screening remain in the required position.	Monthly and following relocation, earthworks, severe weather or impact damage.	Reinstate the required height and continuity, close gaps or provide temporary alternative screening. Review operations until the control is restored.
MWF mobile plant and tipping areas	Inspect vehicles and plant as above. Review haul-road condition, tipping positions, drop heights	Plant checks each shift; haul routes and tipping areas inspected daily.	Repair noisy plant, maintain haul roads, alter the tipping position, minimise drop

	and availability of screening from embankments or temporary bunds.		heights or temporarily relocate activities where required.
Noise-monitoring equipment	Inspect microphones, windscreens, power supply, telemetry, mounting arrangements and security. Complete field or system checks and maintain calibration certification.	Remote system review routinely; physical inspection at least monthly; laboratory calibration at the intervals specified in this Plan.	Repair or replace defective equipment promptly. Identify data affected by malfunction and arrange temporary monitoring where loss of data creates a compliance risk.
Active Noise Control equipment, if adopted	Inspect speakers, controllers, sensors, power supply, communications and phase-control settings. Undertake performance checks against the approved design.	Before use, during commissioning and at the manufacturer's specified intervals.	Do not rely on the system as a compliance control where performance is unverified or impaired. Repair and repeat performance verification before reliance resumes.

5 NOISE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

5.1 Purpose and implementation

This section establishes the management arrangements and operational controls used to prevent, or where prevention is not practicable, minimise audible noise, low-frequency noise (LFN) and vibration from mining, materials handling, the Mobile Front End (MFE), the Mineral Processing Facility (MPF), the ROM Pad, the Mining Waste Facility (MWF), construction, maintenance and associated plant.

The Site Manager is accountable for implementation of this Plan. Operational managers are responsible for applying controls in their areas. The Environmental Manager is responsible for monitoring, compliance assessment, regulator liaison and review of the Plan. Contractors, including the MFE operator, must comply with this Plan and provide an equivalent or higher level of environmental protection.

5.2 Noise-control hierarchy

- Eliminate unnecessary noisy activities, plant movements, alarms, idling and material handling.
- Substitute quieter plant, equipment, processes or working methods where practicable.
- Control noise at source through equipment selection, acoustic enclosures, silencers, isolation, maintenance, reduced impact and stable operating conditions.
- Interrupt the transmission path using buildings, barriers, bunds, stockpiles, terrain, distance and plant orientation.
- Manage the timing, location, duration, throughput and simultaneous operation of noisy activities.
- Monitor boundary and receptor noise to verify performance and provide early warning.
- Investigate alerts, exceedances, abnormal trends and complaints and implement corrective action.

Personal hearing protection used for occupational exposure is not an environmental noise-control measure and will not be relied upon to control off-site impacts.

5.3 Operational planning

Noise risk will be considered during daily and weekly planning. The review will consider the equipment and activities scheduled, locations and elevations, proximity to receptors, simultaneous sources, operating hours, commissioning tests, wind speed and direction, background conditions, previous monitoring results, complaints and the availability of acoustic controls.

Where the planned combination of activities could increase off-site impact, the relevant manager and Environmental Team will change the location or orientation, separate activities spatially or temporally, reduce plant numbers, throughput or speed, provide additional screening, reschedule the work or postpone it until suitable conditions are present. Relevant restrictions will be communicated at the daily operations meeting and to affected contractors.

5.4 General site controls

- Select plant with regard to sound-power level, tonal characteristics and available noise-control features.
- Avoid unnecessary idling, engine revving, bucket banging, horn use and material impact.
- Shut down intermittently used plant when it is not required.
- Minimise material drop heights and keep transfer systems correctly loaded.
- Use broadband reversing alarms where safe and reasonably practicable.
- Maintain haul roads to prevent vehicle rattle, body slap and impact noise.
- Keep acoustic doors, shutters, enclosure panels and access points closed except for essential access.

- Report abnormal, tonal, impulsive or low-frequency noise immediately.
- Stop, reduce or remove defective plant from service where continued operation could cause an off-site impact.

5.5 Source-specific operational controls

Table 7: Source Specific Operational Controls

Operational area	Required controls
Mining and drilling	Maximise screening from pit walls, terrain and bunds; separate drilling and production teams where receptor risk is highest; manage hydraulic breaking and other impulsive work; comply with operating-hour restrictions; and review elevated or receptor-facing work against forecast propagation conditions.
Mobile Front End	Operate within the LEP hours and throughput progression; orient equipment and generators away from receptors; keep generator enclosures closed; maintain stable crusher and screen feed; minimise transfer drops; record plant state, throughput and generator use; and treat abnormal noise, LFN or beating as a commissioning hold point.
Mineral Processing Facility	Operate crushers, mills, screens, pumps, fans and conveyors within approved parameters; maintain the building acoustic envelope; keep doors and shutters closed; maintain attenuated penetrations, screen enclosures and deck venting; retain SCADA/operating information; and complete required commissioning verification before unrestricted operation.
Mining Waste Facility	Plan haul routes and tipping locations to maximise screening; minimise tipping heights; maintain haul roads; use bunds, embankments and terrain; manage the elevation and proximity of work; and relocate, reduce or stop activities where monitoring or complaints indicate increased impact.
Construction and maintenance	Schedule particularly noisy work during daytime; select quieter methods; use temporary screening where proportionate; avoid unnecessary concurrent plant; notify the Environmental Team before non-routine noisy work; and assess the need for community or regulator notification.

5.6 Maintenance of noise sources and controls

Preventive maintenance is a primary noise-control measure. All significant noise-generating plant and all physical controls relied upon to reduce audible noise or LFN will be included in the site preventive

maintenance system. Frequencies will reflect manufacturer recommendations, equipment risk, operating experience, monitoring results and the consequence of control failure.

Table 8: Maintenance of Noise Sources

Plant or control	Inspection and maintenance	Minimum frequency	Response to defect or abnormal noise
Mobile plant and haul trucks	Engines, exhausts, silencers, mounts, hydraulics, bodywork, buckets and alarms; check for rattling, vibration and increased engine or exhaust noise.	Pre-use each shift; manufacturer servicing.	Stop or restrict use where noise could materially increase; repair and record before normal use.
MFE crushers, trommels and logwasher	Liners, bearings, drives, rollers, paddles, mounts, guards, covers, feed and discharge arrangements.	Before start-up and each shift; planned maintenance.	Reduce or stop feed, isolate and investigate; verify normal performance before restart.
Vibrating screens	Decks, panels, tensioning, exciters, bearings, motors, springs, isolation mounts, frames, fixings, speed, loading and frequency.	Before operation/each shift; detailed planned inspection and verification stages.	Hold the affected stage; investigate frequency, beating or vibration; repair and repeat verification where required.
Screen enclosures and deck venting	Panels, fixings, seals, joints, access panels, chutes, flexible connections and unobstructed vents.	Before operation; detailed monthly and after damage or adverse monitoring.	Restrict the screen if integrity is compromised; repair and verify before unrestricted use.
Permanent crushers, mills, conveyors and transfers	Bearings, liners, drives, gearboxes, rollers, belts, scrapers, guards, chute liners, isolation and lubrication.	Operator checks each shift; planned condition-based maintenance.	Reduce load or stop; repair abnormal impact, tonal or mechanical noise before full load.
Pumps, cyclones, fans, compressors and generators	Bearings, mounts, valves, pipe supports, cavitation, housings, doors, seals, silencers, openings and anti-vibration mounts.	Daily/pre-use; planned manufacturer servicing.	Adjust operating conditions; repair or relocate/add screening; remove defective units from service.
Buildings, cladding, doors and penetrations	Panels, seals, junctions, openings, tracks, closing mechanisms, attenuators, curtains and hoods.	Doors daily; envelope/penetrations monthly and after modification or damage.	Reinstate closure, seals or attenuation; restrict adjacent noisy plant until effective.

Bunds, barriers and stockpile screening	Continuity, height, location, stability, gaps and damage.	Monthly and after relocation, earthworks or severe weather.	Reinstate or provide alternative screening and review operations until restored.
Noise-monitoring equipment	Microphones, windscreens, power, telemetry, mounts, security, function checks and calibration status.	Remote review routinely; physical check monthly; calibration as Section 5.7.	Repair or replace; identify affected data and provide temporary monitoring if needed.
Active Noise Control, if adopted	Speakers, sensors, controllers, power, communications, phase settings and acoustic performance.	Before use, during commissioning and manufacturer intervals.	Do not rely on impaired or unverified ANC; repair and repeat performance verification.

5.7 Management of change

An environmental noise review will be completed before a material change to plant type, number, capacity, location, screen frequency, crushing or screening configuration, throughput, feed material, generator or power supply, building envelope, acoustic control, haul route, tipping location, operating hours or commissioning sequence.

The review will determine potential changes to audible noise, tonal or impulsive character, LFN and beating; the validity of modelling and boundary-to-receptor relationships; applicable planning, permit and LEP requirements; and the need for assessment, monitoring, notification or approval. The change will not be implemented until required controls and approvals are in place.

5.8 Corrective action and records

A defect or operational departure capable of materially increasing audible noise or LFN will be reported to the operational manager and Environmental Team. The activity will be stopped, reduced or subject to an effective temporary control; the cause will be investigated; corrective action assigned; and effectiveness verified before unrestricted operation resumes.

Records will identify the equipment or control, date, inspector, condition, defect, immediate control, corrective action, owner, completion date, verification and any associated monitoring, complaint or regulatory notification.

6 NOISE MONITORING PROGRAMME

6.1 Objectives and scope

The monitoring programme provides early warning, verifies performance and compliance, assesses audible noise and LFN during commissioning, confirms mitigation effectiveness, supports investigations, distinguishes site noise from extraneous sources and informs operational control, reporting and review. It applies to mining, the MFE, MPF, ROM Pad, MWF, construction and maintenance.

6.2 Monitoring network

Table 9: Monitoring Network

Monitoring element	Location and frequency	Purpose and parameters
Permanent boundary monitoring	Four agreed site-boundary locations; continuous.	LAeq,1h, LA90, LAmax and one-third-octave data where available; early warning, trending and investigation.
Initial operational receptor survey	Agreed receptors within the first two months of relevant operations; 24-48 hours continuous logging.	Audible noise and LFN; confirm boundary-to-receptor relationships and verify predicted performance.
Routine off-site monitoring	Agreed receptors every six months and additionally after a trigger, substantiated complaint, material change or regulator request.	LAeq,1h and one-third-octave/Z-weighted LFN data under representative conditions.
Commissioning verification	Locations and test sequence in the current LFN Verification Testing Plan.	Plant-on/plant-off testing, fundamental frequency, acoustic efficiency, combined operation and success criteria.
Meteorology and operations	On-site weather station continuous; operating state logged.	Wind, rainfall and temperature correlated with plant, throughput, locations, generator use and abnormal events.

6.3 Monitoring locations

The four permanent monitors provide continuous early-warning coverage for receptors to the north, west and south of site activities, and is shown in Figure 3. Off-site locations (shown in Figure 4) are selected from the receptor schedule and may be supplemented by representative alternatives where access is unavailable or an investigation requires a different location.

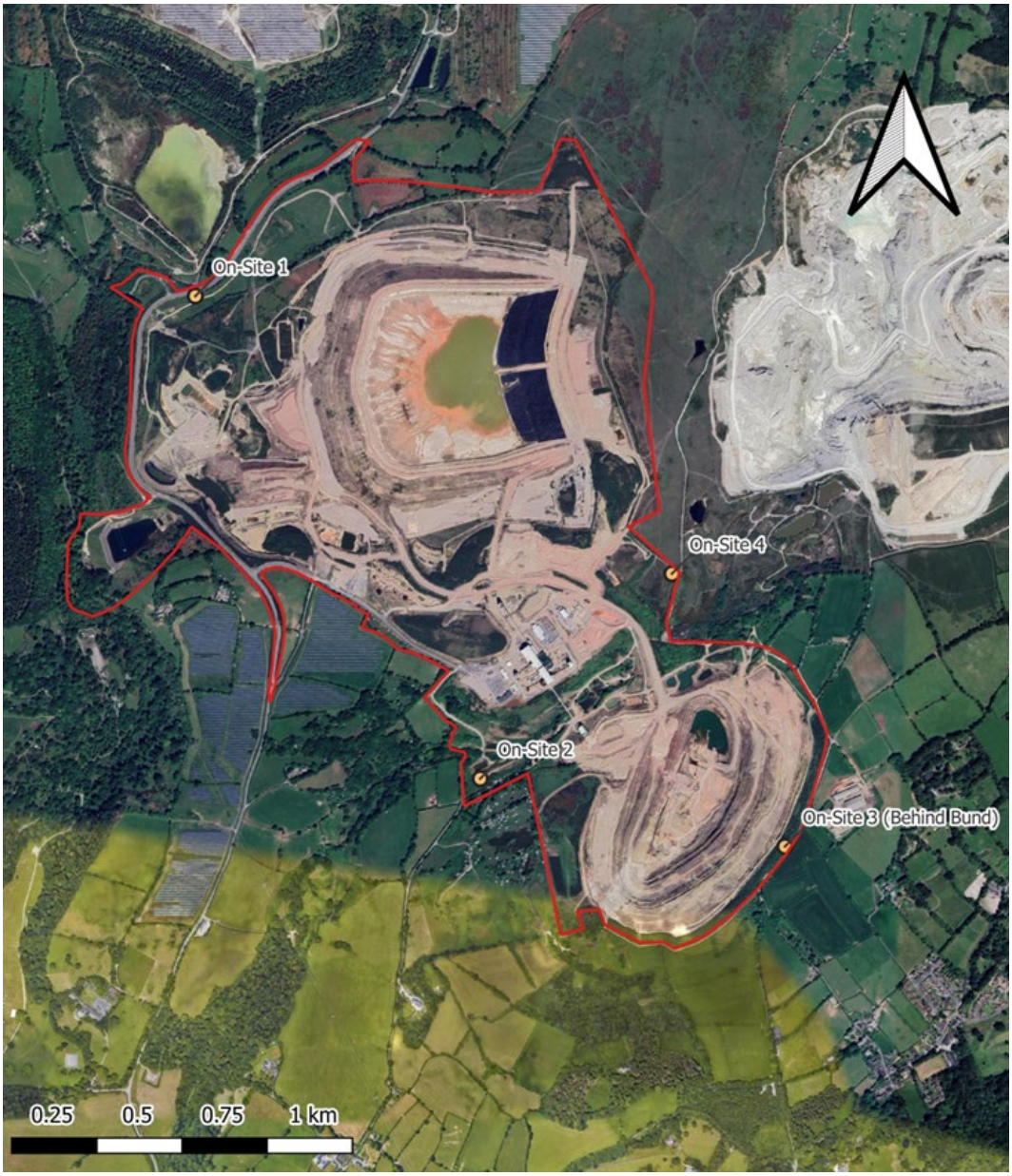


Figure 3: On-site continuous noise-monitoring locations



Figure 4: Off-site noise-sensitive receptor monitoring locations

6.4 Boundary monitoring and alerts

The permanent boundary noise monitors provide continuous operational surveillance and early warning of potential changes in site noise emissions. Boundary monitoring locations are operational control points and are not statutory compliance locations.

Alert levels may be configured within the monitoring system based on baseline conditions, the relationship between boundary and receptor noise levels, operating activities and relevant regulatory limits. Alert levels are intended to support operational management and do not represent compliance limits.

Where an alert is generated, the Environmental Team will undertake an initial review proportionate to the nature and duration of the event. This will include consideration of:

- the duration and magnitude of the recorded noise level;
- plant and activities operating at the time;
- weather conditions and wind direction;
- known non-site or extraneous noise sources; and
- any concurrent complaints or abnormal operating conditions.

Short-duration alerts that can reasonably be attributed to weather, traffic or another identifiable non-site source do not require a separate investigation record. Where an alert is sustained, recurring or potentially associated with site activities, the Environmental Team will notify the relevant operational manager and determine whether operational checks, corrective action or targeted monitoring are required.

Material events and any resulting actions will be recorded through the existing environmental incident, complaint or corrective-action system, as applicable. Routine alerts will remain available within the monitoring system and will not be duplicated in a separate alert register.

Alert settings will be reviewed following commissioning, a material change to plant or operations, a substantiated noise complaint, or monitoring evidence indicating that the existing settings are no longer suitable.

6.5 Off-site receptor monitoring

Receptor monitoring will normally be free field, 1.2-1.5 m above ground and at least 3.5 m from reflective surfaces other than the ground. Surveys will record the measurement position, equipment, calibration, weather, operating plant, throughput, source observations and extraneous noise. Invalid or materially contaminated data will be identified and excluded or separately reported with justification.

6.6 Commissioning, MFE, mining and MWF monitoring

During MFE commissioning, boundary and receptor data will be correlated with MFE and downstream MPF plant state, throughput, feed source, generator use, screen operation, stockpile location and mobile-plant movements. Where practicable, staged plant-on/plant-off testing will identify individual and cumulative contributions.

Targeted monitoring will also be undertaken where mining or MWF work moves to a materially different elevation or receptor-facing location, where impulsive work is planned, or where complaints or monitoring indicate increased impact. Cumulative operation of mining, MFE, MPF and MWF sources will be considered.

6.7 Monitoring equipment and quality assurance

- Sound level meters will conform to BS EN 61672-1 Class 1 or an equivalent current standard.
- Attended measurements will include field calibration checks before and after the survey using a BS EN 60942 compliant calibrator.
- Permanent monitoring systems will be function-checked at least monthly.
- Acoustic calibrators will be laboratory-calibrated annually and sound level meters at least every two years by a UKAS-accredited laboratory or equivalent.
- Monitoring personnel will be competent for the measurements and assessment undertaken.
- Windscreens will be fitted and weather-affected data will be identified and treated appropriately.

6.8 Parameters and supporting records

- LAeq,1h, LA90,T and LAmax;
- one-third-octave band and Z-weighted data for LFN where required;
- audio recordings where lawful, necessary and proportionate;
- wind speed and direction, rainfall and temperature;
- operating plant, throughput, feed material, start/stop times and locations;
- generator and mobile-plant operation;
- commissioning stage and mitigation status; and
- abnormal events and identifiable extraneous sources.

6.9 Data review and reporting

Alerts and commissioning data will be reviewed at a frequency proportionate to risk. Formal reporting will include weekly LEP noise and LFN updates during commissioning, monthly LEP environmental-

performance reports, quarterly reporting to the MPA where required, annual noise summaries, verification reports, complaint and incident reports, and reports required by MPF Permit conditions PO3 and IC3-IC5.

Monitoring records, calibrations, assessments, exclusions and corrections will be retained within the EMS. Reports will distinguish operational triggers from statutory or permit compliance criteria.

7 LOW-FREQUENCY NOISE MANAGEMENT AND VERIFICATION

7.1 Sources and assessment basis

Vibratory screens in the MFE and MPF are the principal potential LFN sources. Relevant sources include rinsing, sizing and dewatering screens in the MFE, secondary crushing, tertiary crushing, ore sorting and DMS areas. The source inventory, fundamental frequencies and applicable predicted levels are maintained in the current Noise Impact Assessment, LFN Verification Testing Plan and asset register.

7.2 Prevention and mitigation

Table 10: Preventative Maintenance

Control	Implementation and verification
Screen condition and stable operation	Maintain decks, exciters, bearings, mounts, structures, speed and loading; investigate abnormal vibration, frequency or beating.
Acoustic enclosures	Maintain designed panels, seals, access points and infeed/discharge arrangements; keep closed during operation except for essential access.
Deck venting and pressure relief	Keep approved vents unobstructed and unaltered unless an acoustic change review is completed.
Buildings and openings	Maintain cladding, doors, shutters and attenuated penetrations; minimise opening duration.
SCADA and process control	Operate screens and feed systems within approved steady-state parameters and retain operating information for correlation.
Active Noise Control	Treat as a controlled trial unless performance is demonstrated and formally adopted; compliance will not depend on unverified ANC.

7.3 Verification success criteria

Pre-operational conditions PO2 and PO3 of MPF Permit EPR/AP3203ML require LFN-generating plant to undergo verification in accordance with the EA-approved Commissioning Plan and LFN Verification Testing Plan. During verification under the LEP, measured Z-weighted sound levels must not exceed the corresponding values in the “Predicted SPL with Mitigation and ANC2 (D)” column of updated Table 6.3 of the MPF Noise Impact Assessment dated 24 November 2023.

Those predicted values are commissioning verification success criteria. They do not replace the planning audible-noise limits or the broader permit duty to prevent or minimise noise pollution. The applicable Table 6.3 values and test-specific performance indicators will be reproduced in, or directly cross-referenced by, the current LFN Verification Testing Plan.

7.4 Verification response and progression

If a success criterion is exceeded or testing identifies an unexpected frequency, beating effect or adverse trend, the affected commissioning stage will be paused or reduced. The source and mitigation will be investigated, corrective measures implemented and verification repeated before progression. Where the EA instructs activities to pause or slow, restart will only occur after corrective actions are complete and the LEP notification requirements have been followed.

8 TRIGGER, INCIDENT AND COMPLAINT RESPONSE

8.1 Investigation triggers

- a location-specific boundary alert;
- an off-site audible-noise or LFN investigation trigger;
- a planning or permit compliance exceedance;
- failure or impairment of a material noise-control measure;
- unexpected tonal, impulsive, modulating or low-frequency characteristics;
- a substantiated or repeated noise complaint;
- abnormal noise identified by personnel; or
- an EA or MPA instruction or request.

8.2 Response procedure

Table 11: Response Procedure

Stage	Required action	Target timescale
Detect and control	Check current plant, controls, locations, weather and unusual events. Correct obvious departures and stop or reduce an activity where continued operation could cause a breach or significant pollution.	Immediate; initial review normally within one hour.
Investigate	Preserve monitoring, SCADA and operating data; identify likely sources; review boundary/receptor evidence; undertake attended or temporary monitoring where needed.	Start the same shift/day.
Correct and verify	Repair, relocate, reschedule, reduce load/speed, close openings or provide other source/path control. Verify effectiveness before unrestricted restart.	As soon as practicable with a recorded owner and due date.
Notify and communicate	Notify the EA/MPA where required; acknowledge complainants and provide factual updates subject to investigation and privacy requirements.	In accordance with permit, LEP and planning requirements.

Prevent recurrence	Complete root-cause review; update maintenance, training, risk assessment, alert levels or this Plan; close actions only after verification.	Proportionate to risk and regulator agreement where applicable.

8.3 Regulatory notification

The EA will be notified without delay where MPF or MWF permit condition 4.3.1 applies. Required written information will follow within the permit timescale. During the LEP, permit non-compliance or environmental non-conformance will be reported immediately by telephone and followed in writing within 24 hours. The MPA will be notified of a confirmed planning breach or as otherwise required.

9 REPORTING AND COMPLAINTS

9.1 Complaints

Noise complaints will be logged and investigated under Annex A. The investigation will consider the reported time, location and character; operating plant and locations; boundary and receptor data; weather; controls and maintenance; other potential sources; and any previous related event. Immediate controls will be applied where warranted. The complainant will normally receive a substantive response within five working days or an interim update where the investigation remains open.

9.2 Reporting schedule

Table 12: Reporting Schedule

Report	Recipient and timing	Minimum content
LEP weekly update	EA, weekly during commissioning.	Noise/LFN monitoring, assessment, abnormal trends, complaints and corrective actions.
LEP monthly report	EA, monthly during the LEP.	Environmental performance, monitoring review, outstanding conditions and corrective actions.
Quarterly noise report	MPA by the applicable quarterly reporting date.	Boundary trends, off-site monitoring, alerts, complaints, investigations and actions.
Annual summary	MPA/EA as required, by 28 January for the previous calendar year.	Monitoring and compliance summary, complaints, changes, effectiveness review and proposed improvements.
Verification/incident report	EA/MPA as required by the relevant instrument.	Method, operating conditions, results, assessment, cause, corrective action and verification.

10 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 13: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Chief Operating Officer	Accountable for resources, operational compliance and implementation across the site.
Environmental Manager	Plan owner; regulator liaison; monitoring strategy; compliance review; incident/complaint oversight; reporting; change management and annual review.
Process Plant Manager	MFE/MPF operating controls, SCADA parameters, enclosure and door discipline, inspection, maintenance escalation and commissioning coordination.
Mine and MWF Managers	Location and scheduling of mobile plant, drilling, haulage, tipping and earthworks; weather-responsive planning; bund and route controls.
Maintenance Manager	Preventive maintenance, defect prioritisation, repair records and verification of noise-control integrity.
Environmental Team	Monitor review, alerts, attended measurements, records, investigations, reports and complaint support.
Contractors, employees and operators	Follow controls and hours; complete checks; avoid unnecessary noise; report abnormalities, defects and complaints immediately.

11 INTERNAL AND INDEPENDENT REVIEW

11.1 Technical Liaison Group

Noise performance, monitoring, complaints and corrective actions will be reviewed through the quarterly Technical Liaison Group or successor forum. Actions will identify an owner and completion date.

11.2 Independent reviewer and audit

Where required by the planning permission or agreed with the MPA, an independent acoustic reviewer will examine monitoring, complaints, calibration and the effectiveness of procedures. The reviewer may undertake site visits, duplicate monitoring or complaint investigation and will report findings and recommendations to the MPA. Independence and appointment arrangements will be maintained in accordance with the approved scheme.

12 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement will be undertaken through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Local Liaison Group and published contact routes. Advance information will be considered for non-routine or potentially noticeable activities. Communications and complaints will be logged, investigated and used to inform operational planning and continuous improvement.

13 REVIEW OF THE NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Manager will review this Plan at least annually and following a material operational or regulatory change, commissioning-stage progression, significant control failure, confirmed breach, substantiated recurring complaint, material change in monitoring results, or regulator instruction.

The review will consider legal and permit requirements, operating techniques, monitoring and complaints, maintenance performance, changes in receptors or activities, effectiveness of controls, audit findings and opportunities for further reduction. Material revisions will be submitted to the EA and/or MPA where approval or notification is required before implementation.

ANNEX A - EMPLOYEE AND STAKEHOLDER COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

All employees receiving a complaint must remain courteous, avoid admitting liability or disputing the complainant's experience, and pass the details immediately to the Environmental Team. Personal data will be handled in accordance with the site data-protection arrangements.

Step	Required record / action
Receive	Record date and time; complainant contact details where offered; location; description; start/duration; perceived character (including tonal, impulsive or low-frequency features); and weather observations. Provide an acknowledgement and reference.
Triage	Notify the Environmental Manager or delegate immediately. Check whether the report coincides with an alert, abnormal event, commissioning test or potentially non-compliant operation. Apply immediate control where warranted.
Investigate	Review boundary and weather data, SCADA/operating logs, plant locations, inspections and maintenance records. Contact the complainant for clarification if needed and undertake attended or temporary monitoring where proportionate.
Respond	Provide a factual response describing the investigation outcome and corrective action, normally within five working days or provide an interim update where the investigation remains open.
Close and learn	Record cause, actions, owners, dates, verification and regulator notifications. Review trends and recurring complaints through management review, the TLG and annual Plan review.