



Rasp Mine
Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report
August 2025

INTRODUCTION

Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd (BHOP) [a wholly owned subsidiary of Broken Hill Mines (BHM)] owns and operates the Rasp Mine (the Mine), which is located centrally within the City of Broken Hill on Consolidated Mine Lease 7 (CML7).

Mining has been undertaken within CML7 since 1885. The existing operations at the Rasp Mine include underground mining operations, a processing plant producing zinc and lead concentrates and a rail siding for concentrate dispatch. These operations are undertaken in accordance with Project Approval 07_0018 under Part3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

As the holder of an Environmental Protection Licence, 12559, BHOP is required, under Section 66(6) of the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, to publish pollution monitoring data. In addition BHOP is required to publish data in accordance with its Project Approval 07_0018 Schedule 4 Condition 9. These documents can be found on the Broken Hill Mines web pages at www.coolabahmetals.com.au/sustainability-1.

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1 Air Quality

Table 1 below shows the following pollutants as listed in the Project Approval DA 07_0018 are required to be monitored in EPL 12559:

**Table 1: EPL 12559 monitoring criteria
Long Term Criteria for Particulate Matter**

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Criterion
Total solid particles (TSP)	Annual	90 µg/m ³
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM ₁₀)	Annual	25 µg/m ³

Short Term Criterion for Particulate Matter

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Criterion
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM ₁₀)	24 hour	50 µg/m ³

Long Term Criteria for Deposited Dust

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Maximum Project Contribution	Maximum Total Deposited Dust Level
Deposited dust	Annual	2 g/m ² /month	4 g/m ² /month

1.1 High Volume Air Samplers

There are four high volume air samplers used to measure ambient air quality at the Rasp Mine – HVAS (EPL10) and HVAS1 (EPL11) are located at the Silver Tank, central and to the south of the mine lease, and HVAS2 (EPL12) and HVAS3 (EPL57) are located adjacent to and north of Blackwood Pit. A map indicating these locations can be found in appendix 1. HVAS and HVAS3 sample for total suspended particulates (TSP) and lead dust, and HVAS1 and HVAS2 sample for particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀) and lead dust.

TABLE 2: HVAS (EPL10) - Silver Tank (On Site) Results for August 2025

DATE	TSP (µg/m ³)	Lead (µg/m ³)
03-August-25	16.90	0.132
09-August-25	14.40	0.032
15-August-25	83.40	0.552
21-August-25	19.10	0.084
27-August-25	42.70	0.256

HVAS (EPL10) is located on the southern boundary of Rasp Mine and while limit criteria do not apply at this point, they do apply at the closest residential location.

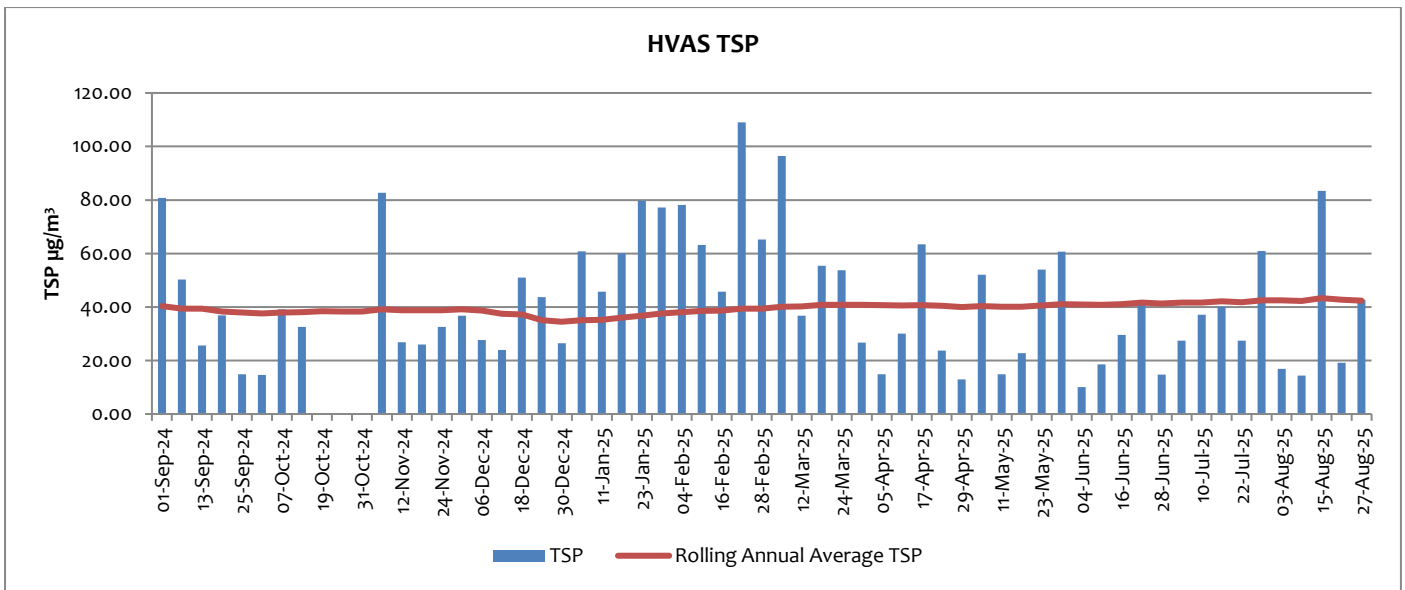
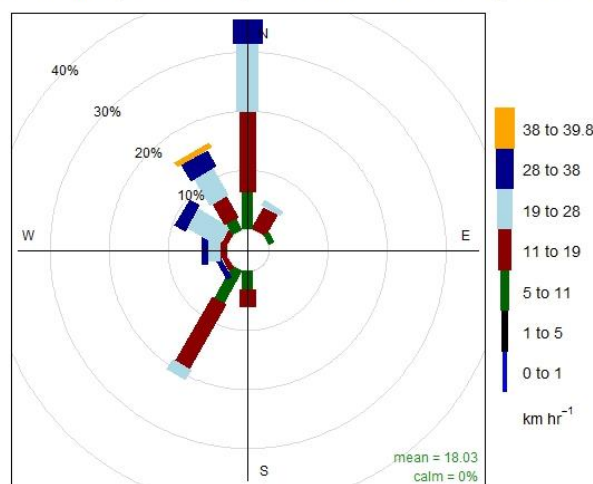


Figure 1: HVAS TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP dust results at HVAS for the month of August were on average similar to measurements from previous month (see figure 1). The highest TSP result measured at HVAS (EPL10) for August was 83.4 µg/m³ sampled on the 15 August. The wind sensor from the on-site weather station indicated that relatively weak winds—mostly moderate breezes or weaker—were blowing mostly from northerly directions, as shown in figure 2 below, implying that the source was internal to the mining site. The predominant wind direction on that day was from the North. Water carts apply water to site roads daily and dust suppressant is applied to free areas and unsealed roads. The annual rolling average for TSP at this location is 42.4 µg/m³ at the end of August, slightly higher than the average of 40.4 µg/m³ at the beginning of September 2024.

Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd - Wind Rose 15 August 2025



Frequency of counts by wind direction (%)

Figure 2: Wind rose for 15 August

The annual rolling average for TSP is determined using data with extreme dust events included.

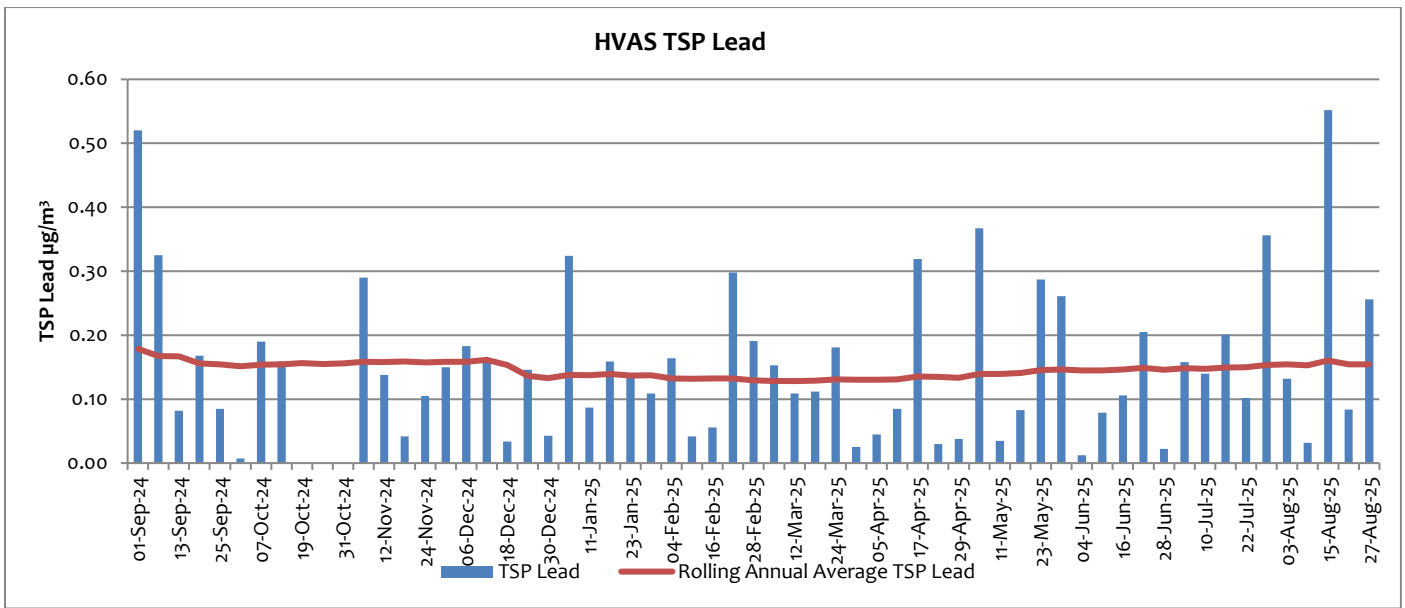


Figure 3: Lead in HVAS TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP Lead dust results at HVAS for the month of August were very heterogenous and on average slightly higher to previous months (see figure 3 above). The highest TSP Lead level for August was 0.55 µg/m³ on 15 August. It was also the highest value observed over the past 12 months. As noted in the paragraph above (see wind rose in figure 2), wind directions were mostly blowing from northerly directions on that day, suggesting that the lead originated from on-site sources. Water carts apply water to site roads daily and dust suppressant is applied to free areas and unsealed roads.

The rolling annual average for TSP Lead in August 2025 was 0.15 µg/m³, lower than the rolling annual average of 0.17 µg/m³ for TSP Lead at the end of August 2024.

HVAS1 (EPL11) - Silver Tank (On Site) Results for August 2025

DATE	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ Lead (µg/m ³)
03-August-25	3.80	0.03
09-August-25	4.80	<0.007
15-August-25	16.50	0.138
21-August-25	3.40	0.023
27-August-25	3.70	0.023

HVAS1 (EPL11) is located on the southern boundary of Rasp Mine and while limit criteria do not apply at this point, they do apply at the closest residential location.

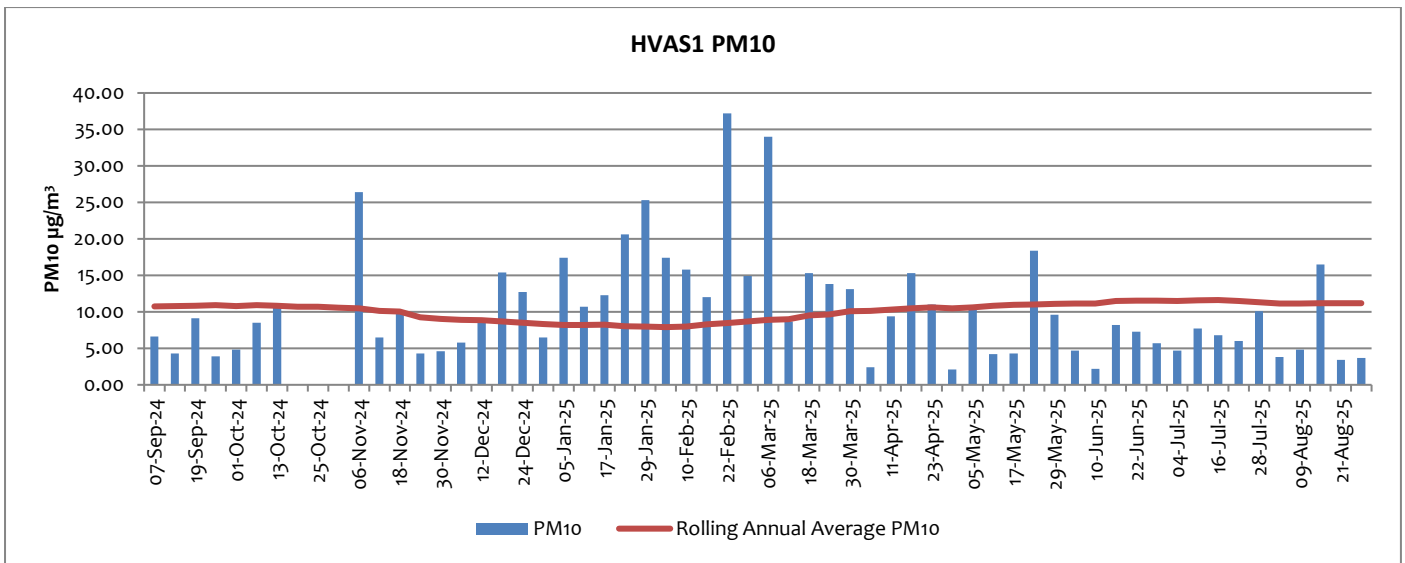


Figure 4: HVAS01 PM10 measurements 12-month overview

PM₁₀ dust results at HVAS1 for the month of August were on average slightly lower than in previous month, with only one value significantly higher than all others. This highest PM₁₀ dust level for August was measured on 15 August (see figure 4 above). The dust mass concentration reached 16.5 µg/m³ for that sample. As mentioned in the section above, the variable wind directions on that day suggest that the dust originated from on-site sources.

Water carts apply water to site roads daily and dust suppressant is applied to free areas and unsealed roads. The annual rolling average for PM₁₀ dust at this location is 11.2 µg/m³ at the end of August 2025, slightly higher than the annual rolling average at the end of August 2024 which was 10.7 µg/m³. External and extreme dust events are recorded in measurements.

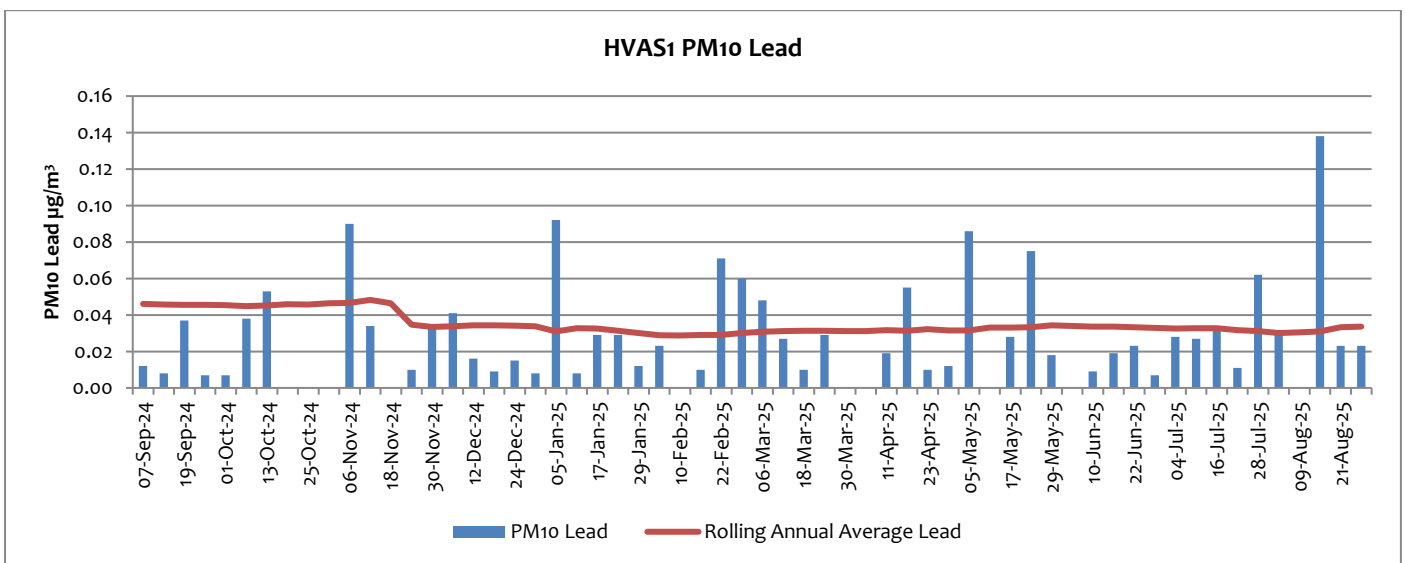


Figure 5: Lead in HVAS01 PM10 measurements 12-month overview

PM₁₀ Lead dust results at HVAS1 in the month of August were heterogeneous, with one measurement below detection limit (09.08) and one above all values observed over the past 12 months (15.08). This highest Lead PM₁₀ result was 0.14 µg/m³, under the same meteorological conditions described above (see figure 2 above), suggesting main

contribution from site sources. Water carts apply water to site roads daily and dust suppressant is applied to free areas and unsealed roads. The rolling annual average for PM₁₀ Lead in August was 0.03 µg/m³, lower than the average of 0.04 µg/m³ in August 2024.

HVAS 2 (EPL12) – Blackwood Pit (On Site) Results for August 2025

DATE	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ Lead (µg/m ³)
03-August-25	4.70	0.099
09-August-25	2.90	0.126
15-August-25	5.00	0.032
21-August-25	10.90	<0.007
27-August-25	2.10	0.014

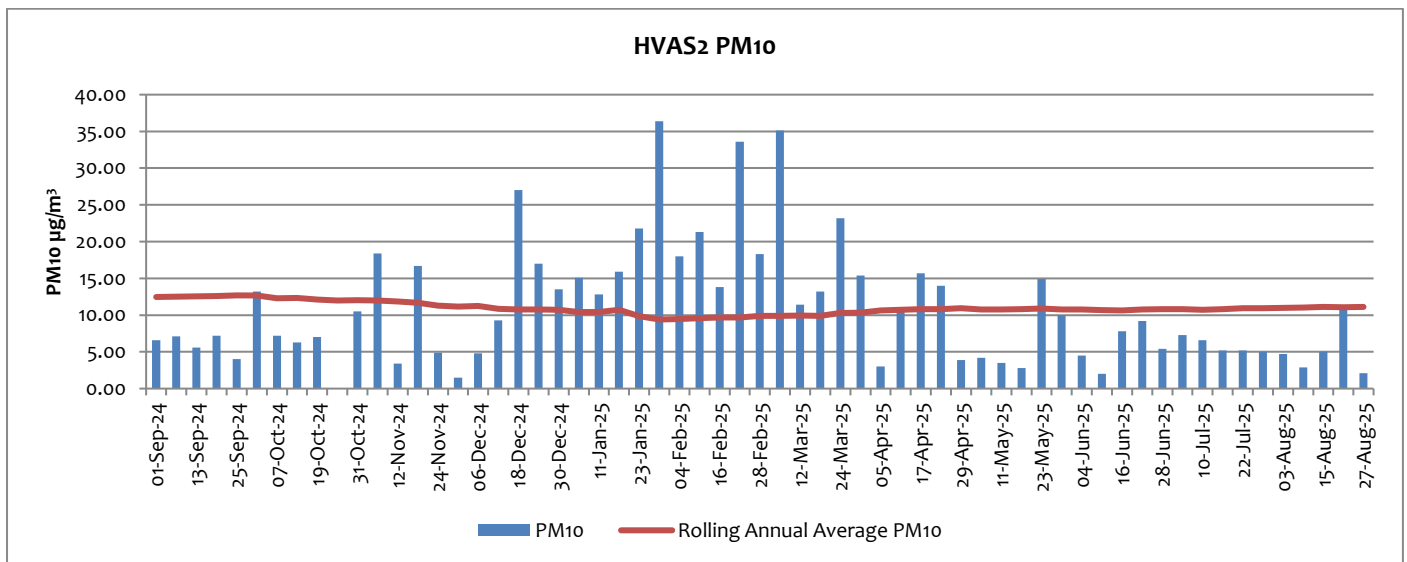


Figure 6: HVAS02 PM10 measurements 12-month overview

HVAS2 (EPL12) is located on the northern boundary of Rasp Mine and while limit criteria do not apply at this point, they do apply at the closest residential location.

HVAS02 PM10 measurements in the month of August were quite heterogeneous but on average, they were similar to those from the previous 3 months. The highest recorded PM₁₀ dust reading for August was 10.9 µg/m³ on 21 August when weak winds -mostly light breeze or weaker- were blowing from NNE/NE (see figure 8 below), suggesting partial contribution from on-site sources. The annual rolling average for PM₁₀ dust at this location is 11.05 µg/m³ at the end of August, down from 12.6 µg/m³ in August 2024.

The annual rolling average for PM₁₀ dust is determined using data with extreme dust events included.

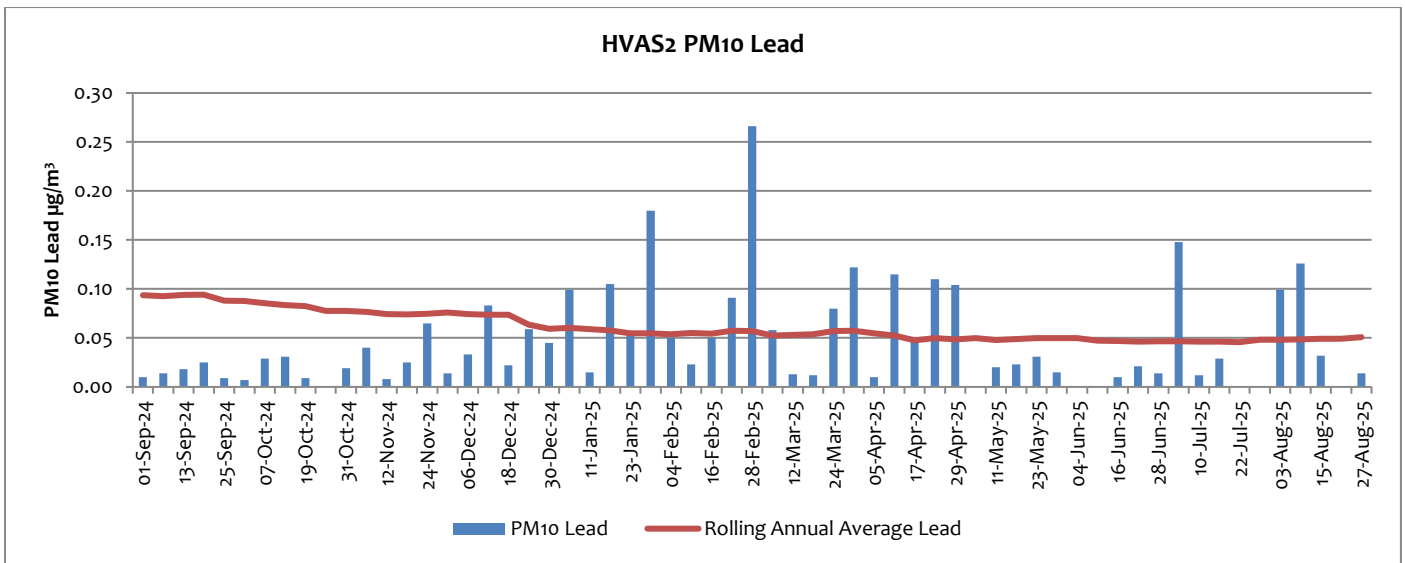
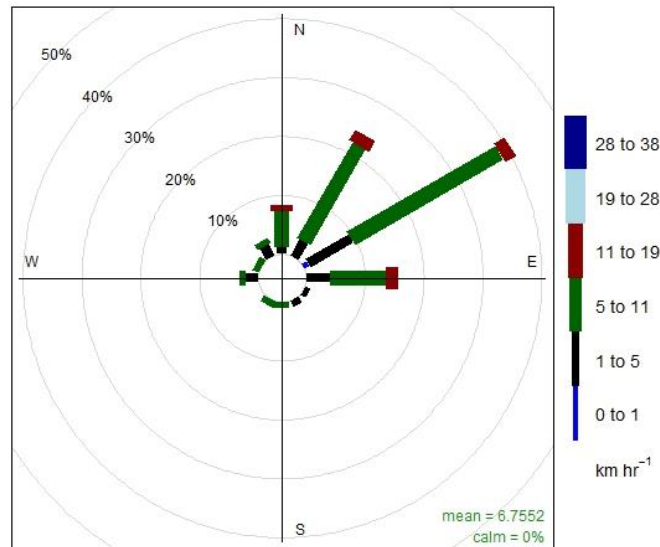


Figure 7: Lead in HVAS02 PM10 measurements 12-month overview

PM₁₀ lead levels in August are on average higher than those recorded over the past two months. The highest recorded PM₁₀ Lead dust reading for August was 0.15 µg/m³ on 09 August when predominant winds were from the South-East (see figure 11) suggesting contribution from internal sources. The surface of Blackwoods TSF2 is treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system has been installed and is operational. The rolling annual average for PM₁₀ Lead in August was 0.05 µg/m³, down from 0.09 µg/m³ in August 2024.

Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd - Wind Rose 21 August 2025



Frequency of counts by wind direction (%)

Figure 8: Wind rose for 21 August

HVAS 3 (EPL57) – Blackwood Pit (On Site) Results for August 2025

DATE	TSP ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Lead ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
03-August-25	11.6	0.364
09-August-25	5.5	0.027
15-August-25	24.3	0.134
21-August-25	30	0.43
27-August-25	16.2	0.057

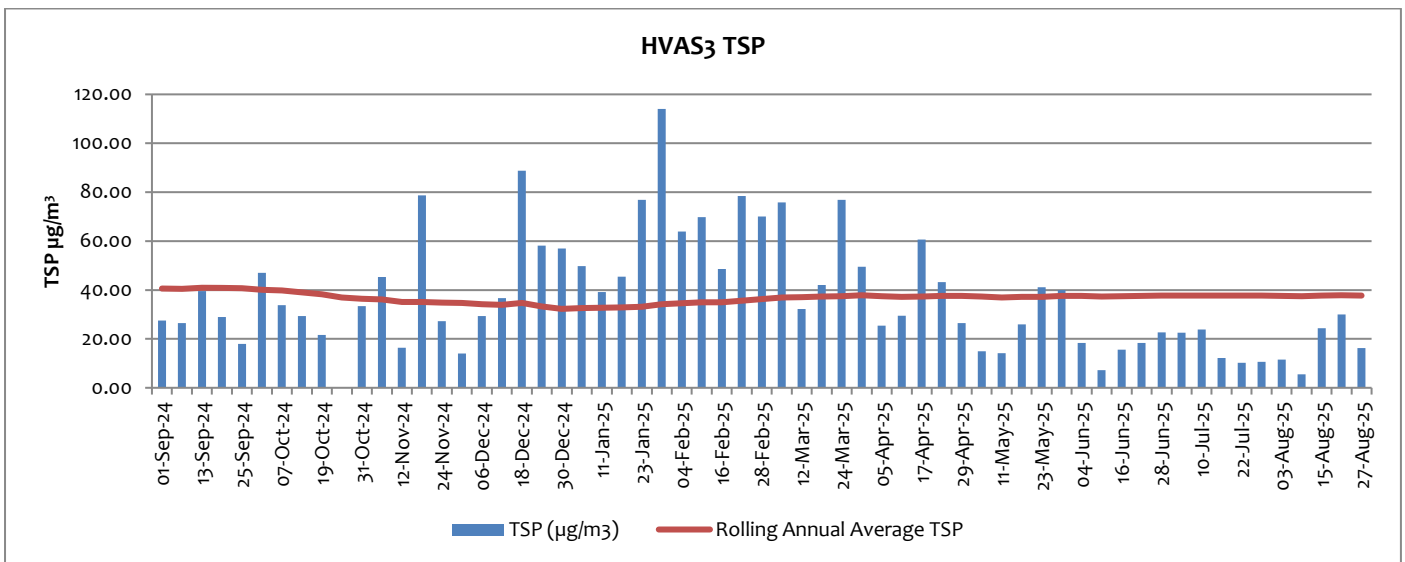


Figure 9: HVAS03 TSP measurements 12-month overview

As it can be seen on figure 9 above, TSP levels at HVAS3 were highest on 21 August with a result of 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The wind sensor from the on-site weather station indicated that relatively weak winds—mostly light to gentle breezes—were mostly blowing from NE, as shown in figure 8 above, implying that the source was probably internal to the mining site. The surface of Blackwoods TSF2 is treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system has been installed and is operational. The annual rolling average for TSP dust at this location is 37.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the end of August, slightly down from 40.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in August 2024.

The annual rolling average for TSP is determined using data with extreme dust events included.

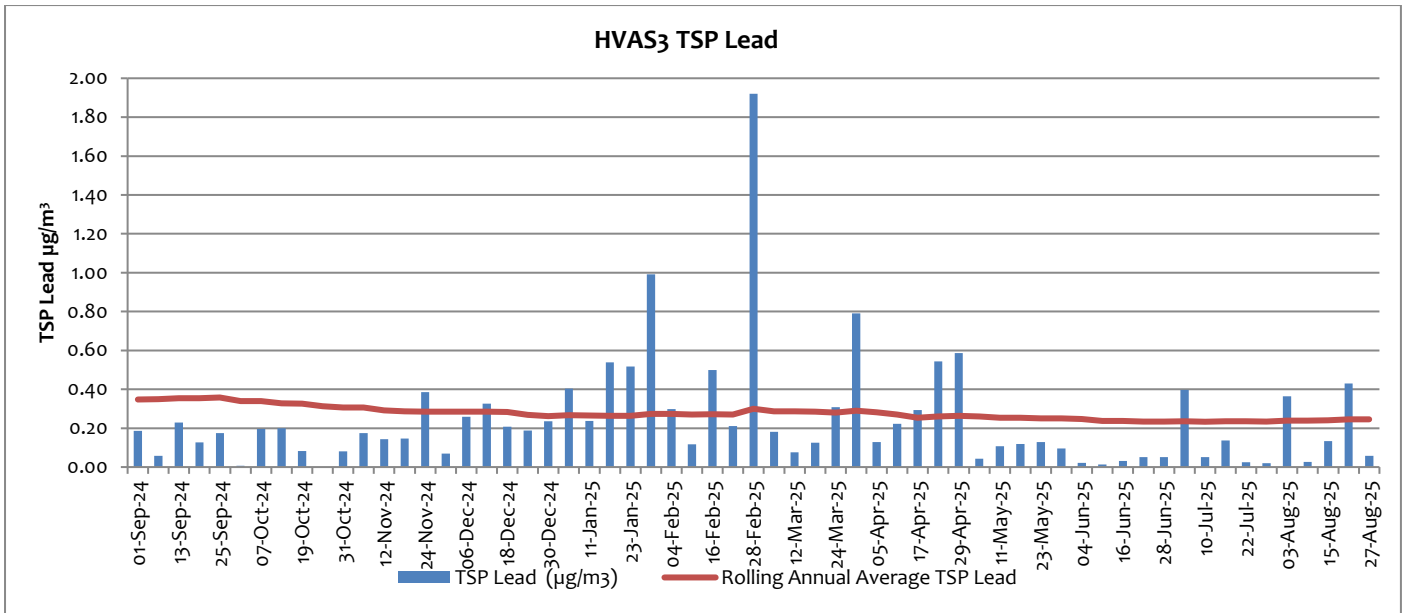
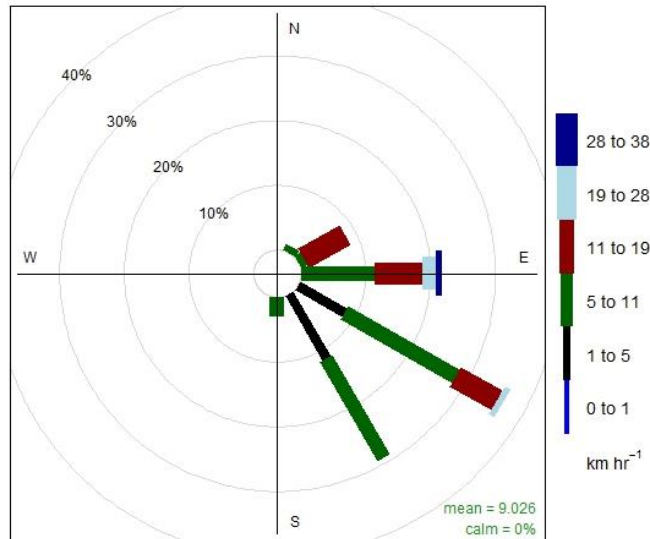


Figure 10: Lead in HVAS03 TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP Lead levels in August were comparable to those from previous month (see figure 10 above). A lead concentration of 0.43 µg/m³ was recorded as the highest monthly value on 21 August. It was sampled when winds were from the NE (see figure 8), suggesting contribution from site activities. The rolling annual average for TSP Lead in August was 0.25 µg/m³, slightly down from 0.35 µg/m³ in August 2024. The surface of Blackwoods TSF2 is treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system has been installed.

Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd - Wind Rose 09 August 2025



Frequency of counts by wind direction (%)

Figure 11: Wind rose for 09 August

1.2 Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance Sampling (TEOM)

There are two Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) monitoring units used to measure ambient air quality at the Rasp Mine – TEOM1 (EPL13) is located off-site within the perimeter fence of Essential Water south of the mine lease, and TEOM2 (EPL14) is located on-site adjacent to Blackwood Pit to the north of the mine lease. A map indicating these locations can be found appendix 1. TEOM1 and TEOM2 are designed to operate continuously and monitor concentrations of particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀) in size with a time resolution of five minutes.

Project Approval 07_0018 criteria apply at TEOM1 and TEOM2, with two criteria listed for PM₁₀, a 24-hour average criteria of 50 µg/m³ and an annual average criteria of 25 µg/m³. Both Project Approval and Environment Protection Licence criteria exclude dust storms and other extraordinary events.

TEOM data is validated by third party NATA-accredited consultants using Australian Standards and internal procedures, and is used to populate the table of TEOM monthly data provided below.

Validated hourly data outputs from both instruments with no correction for extreme/external events are shown in figure 12 below.

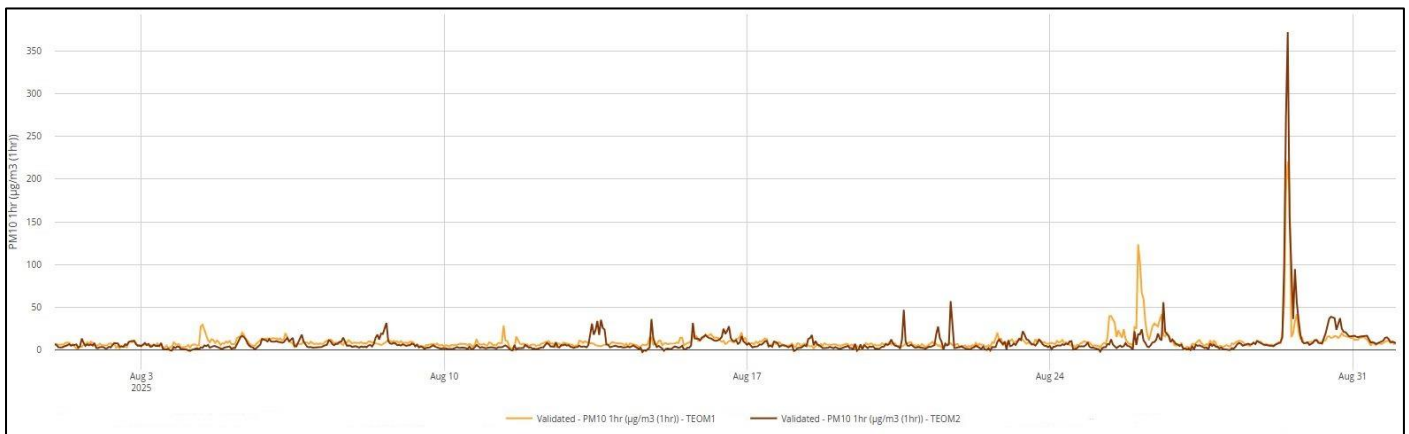


Figure 12: TEOM1 and TEOM2-Raw validated hourly-averaged PM10 concentrations

PM₁₀ concentrations exceeded 100 µg/m³ during two episodes this month: 26 and 29 August. Figure 13a below shows in more details the measurements obtained on 26 August. The wind rose gathers wind sensor data measured during that day, with maximum measured PM₁₀ concentration of 123.6 µg/m³ at site 1 at 01:00. It clearly shows that the predominant winds blew relatively strongly from the North at that time and brought in dust measured by TEOM1, probably from sources internal to the mine facility after midnight. The activity of a quarry located in the vicinity of TEOM1 may also have impacted these results.

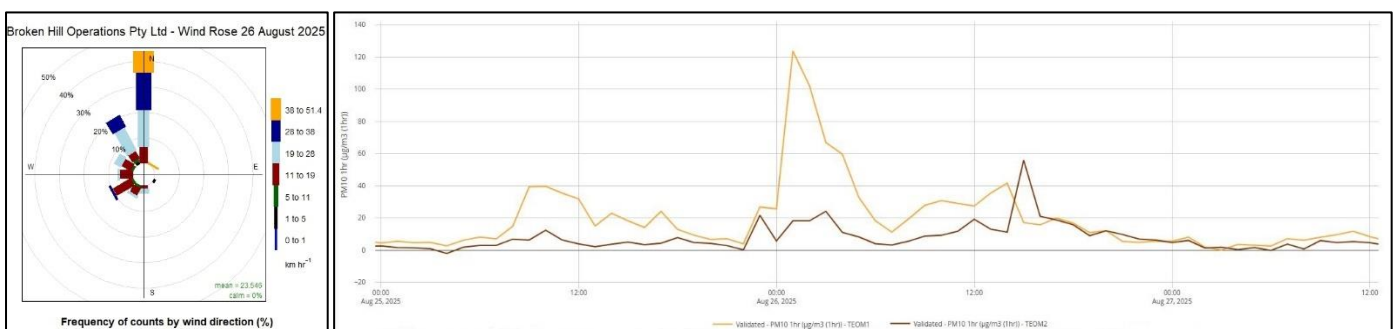


Figure 13a: TEOM and wind sensor measurements on 26 August

Figure 13b below shows in more details the measurements obtained on 29 August. The wind rose gathers wind sensor data measured during that day, with maximum measured PM10 concentration of 372.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at site 2 at midday. It clearly shows that the predominant winds blew relatively strongly from the NW and brought in dust measured by both TEOM1 and TEOM2 probably from sources external to the mine facility around midday.

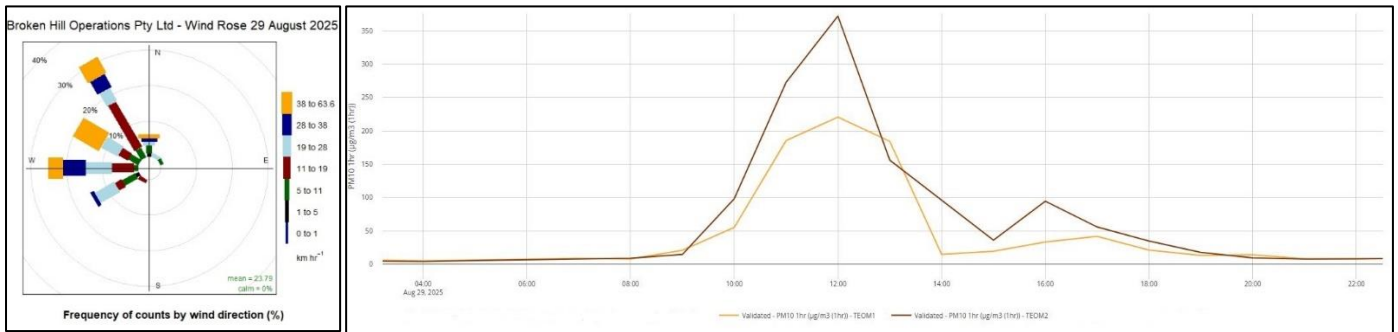


Figure 13b: TEOM and wind sensor measurements on 29 August

Figure 14a below shows two polar plots generated with QC-validated but uncorrected 15min-averaged data, for both PM10 measuring sites, i.e. TEOM1 at site 1 and TEOM2 at site 2. Polar plots are valuable tools for visualising how PM10 concentrations vary with wind direction and wind speed. They are commonly used for source apportionment analysis.

Both plots show that PM10 concentrations showed over 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ during this monitoring period. The highest PM10 concentrations were generated when sites experienced highest wind speeds (red zones on these plots, located furthest from centres of plots).

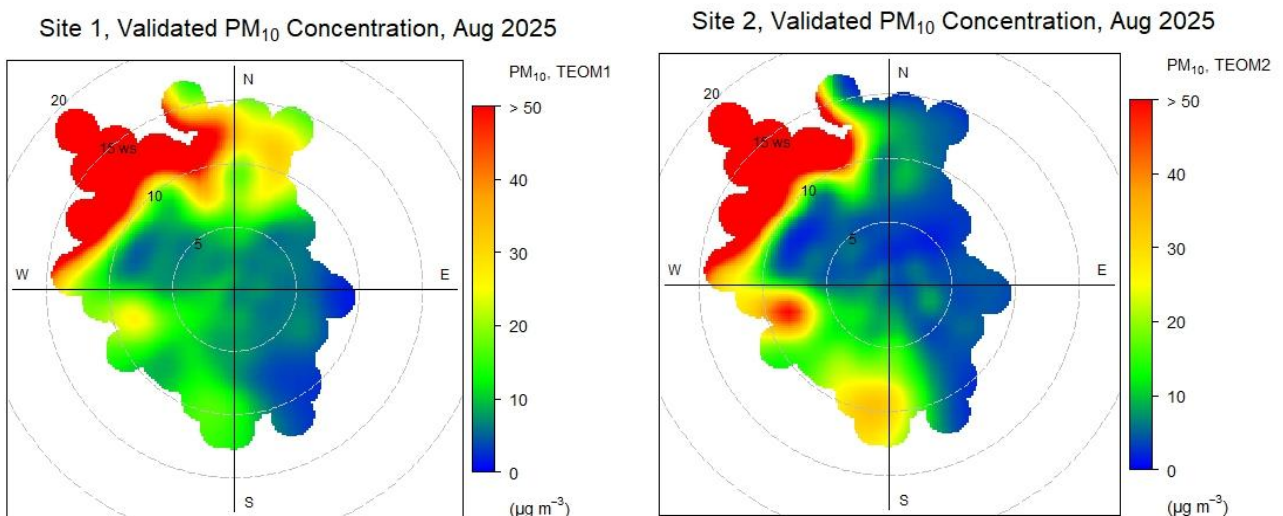


Figure 14a: Polar plots, validated PM10 concentrations measured at site 1 and site 2 in August 2025

Based on wind activity, the validated data were adjusted for extreme or external events. Figure 14b below presents two polar plots generated using corrected 15-min averaged data from the same sites, i.e. TEOM1 and TEOM2. The plots indicate that both measuring sites were likely influenced by site activities. Site 2 recorded the highest concentrations when winds originated from the south, i.e., from TSF2. Similarly, Site 1 measured peak values when downwind of the mine. The nearby quarry close to site 1 may also have contributed to the observed dust levels. However, PM10 concentrations remained below 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ during this monitoring period.

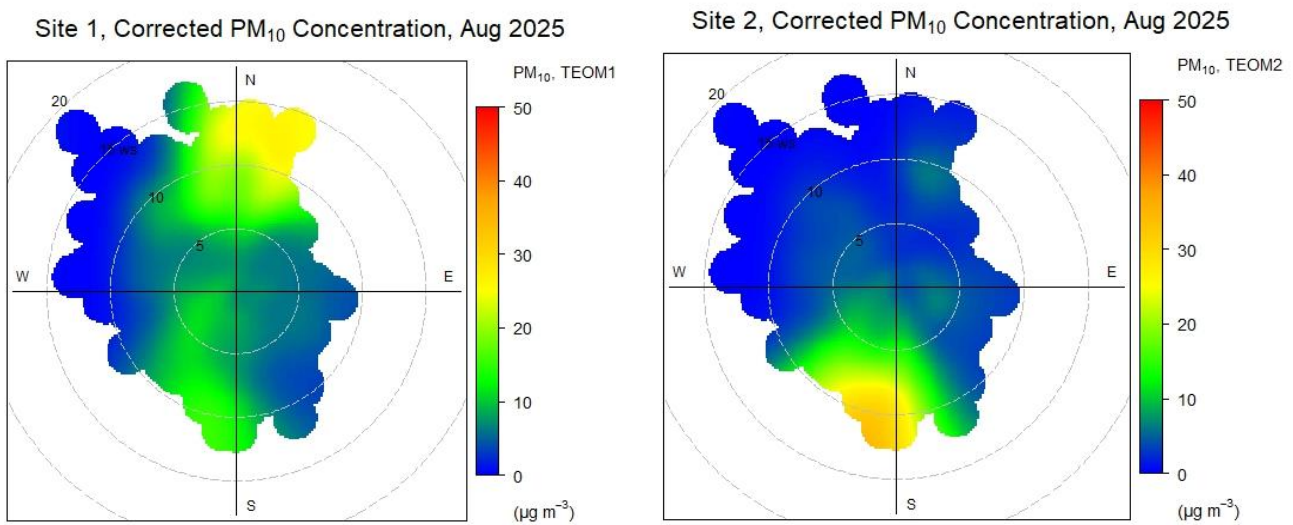


Figure 14b: Polar plots, corrected PM10 concentrations measured at site 1 and site 2 in August 2025

TEOM1 (EPL13) (Off Site) and TEOM2 (EPL14) (On Site) Validated Results for August 2025

Particulate Matter <10 Microns 24Hr Average				
Date	TEOM 1 (µg/m ³)	Compliant with 50µg/m ³ 24hr average?	TEOM 2 (µg/m ³)	Compliant with 50µg/m ³ 24hr average?
1/08/2025	6	Y	5.3	Y
2/08/2025	5.9	Y	5.5	Y
3/08/2025	5	Y	3.4	Y
4/08/2025	10.4	Y	2.3	Y
5/08/2025	11	Y	7.6	Y
6/08/2025	9.9	Y	8.3	Y
7/08/2025	8.6	Y	6.2	Y
8/08/2025	8.7	Y	9.8	Y
9/08/2025	6.3	Y	3.9	Y
10/08/2025	6.1	Y	2.3	Y
11/08/2025	7.8	Y	2.8	Y
12/08/2025	6.8	Y	4	Y
13/08/2025	7.2	Y	12	Y
14/08/2025	7.2	Y	4.5	Y
15/08/2025	9.9	Y	6.2	Y
16/08/2025	12.8	Y	13.6	Y
17/08/2025	7.8	Y	5.7	Y
18/08/2025	5.5	Y	4.9	Y
19/08/2025	5.3	Y	2.8	Y
20/08/2025	6.3	Y	6.9	Y
21/08/2025	5.7	Y	8.9	Y
22/08/2025	7.1	Y	3.5	Y
23/08/2025	9.3	Y	8.8	Y
24/08/2025	7.5	Y	4.7	Y
25/08/2025	16.1	Y	4.6	Y
26/08/2025	24.7	Y	4.4	Y
27/08/2025	6.1	Y	3.1	Y
28/08/2025	7.3	Y	5.3	Y
29/08/2025	4.7	Y	4.4	Y
30/08/2025	13.5	Y	20.7	Y
31/08/2025	9.8	Y	11.9	Y

NA - sample collected but data invalid; NS – insufficient sample collected

The data capture rate for the TEOM1 and TEOM2 monitors in August were respectively 99.6% and 99.5%, both exceeding the 95% requirement.

The rolling annual average for PM10 at TEOM1 with external dust events and invalid data removed for the period August 2024 to August 2025 is 13.1 µg/m³, comparable to the rolling annual average of 13 µg/m³ at the beginning of the annual period.

The rolling annual average for PM10 at TEOM2 with external dust events and invalid data removed for the period August 2024 to August 2025 is 13.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, lower than the rolling annual average of 15.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the beginning of the reporting period.

Data collected for the dates of 26 and 29 August have been corrected due to the impact from dust storms and external events, with limited impact on final dataset.

Six-monthly servicing of TEOMs was conducted from 8 July to 11 July. A portable PM₁₀ monitor is located adjacent to TEOM2 to provide real-time dust readings and dust level alerts whilst the TEOM was undergoing servicing and testing. Three-monthly maintenance took place on 21 March and 04 April.

The PM₁₀ 24-hour rolling annual average for both TEOM sites remain below the annual average criteria of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

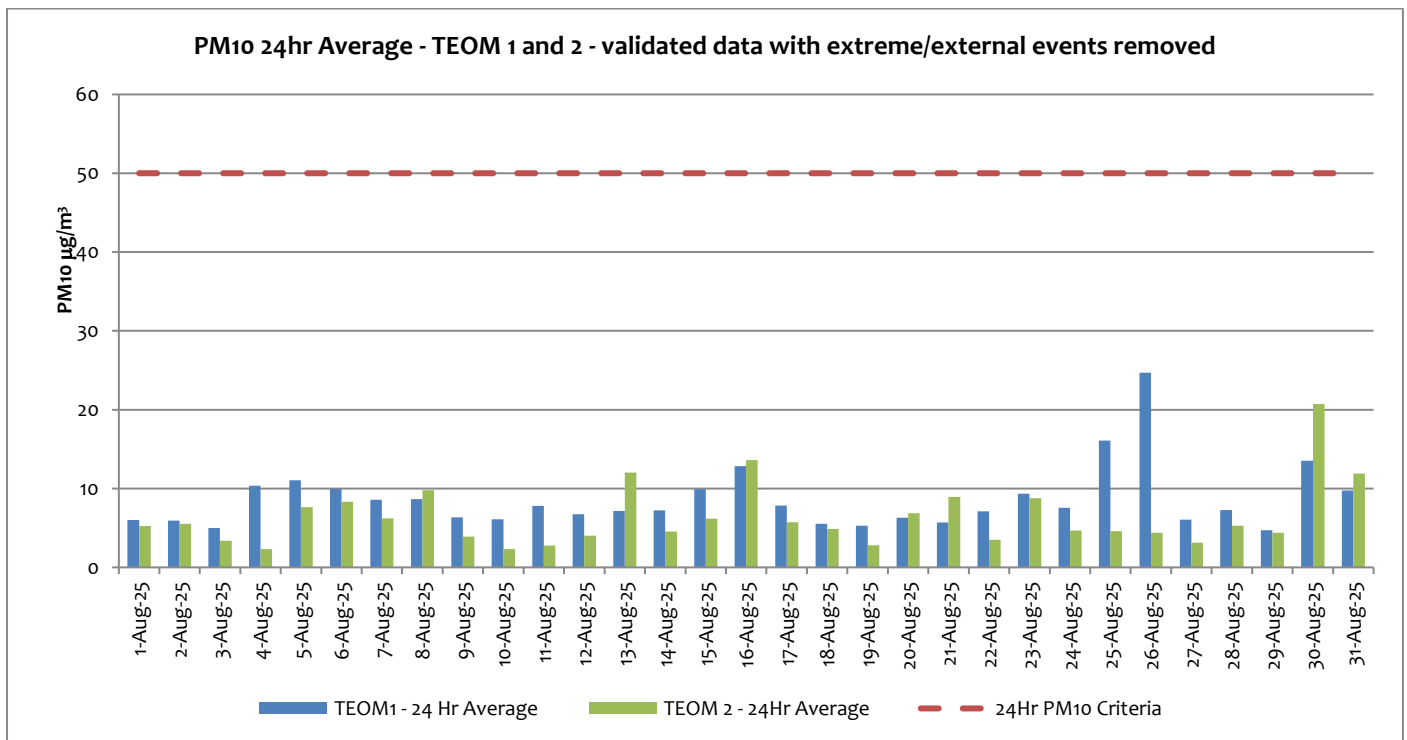


Figure 15: Site 1 and site 2 PM10 24-hour averaged measurements

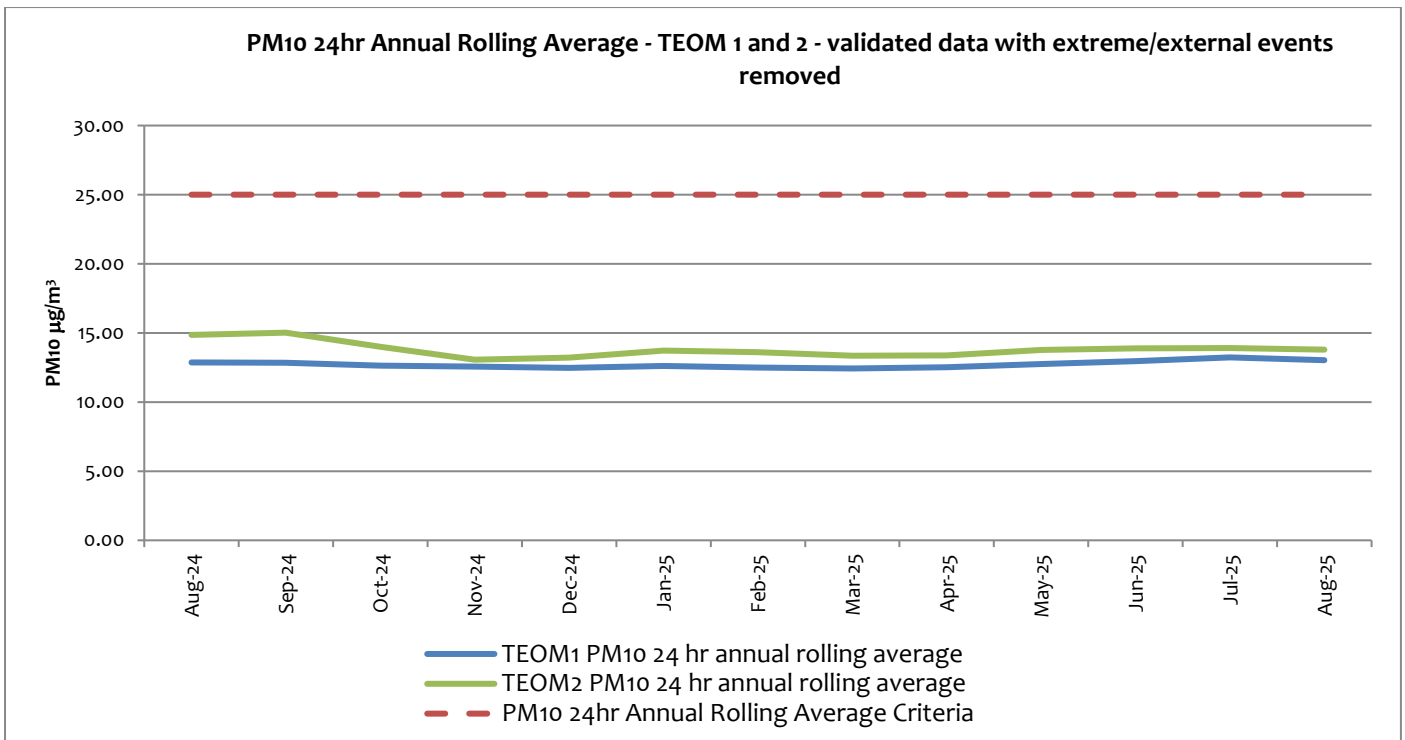


Figure 16: Site 1 & 2 - Annual rolling average PM10 measurements 12-month overview

1.3 Dust Deposition Sampling

There are seven dust deposition gauges to measure ambient air quality at the Rasp Mine – D1 to D7. D1 and D6 are located off-site, D1 near the St Johns training facility north of the Rasp Mine and D6 in Casuarina Avenue south of the Rasp Mine. D2 to D5 and D7 are located on the mine lease in various locations. A map indicating these locations can be found on the Rasp Mine web site. Dust samples are collected monthly and analysed for total deposited dust and deposited lead dust.

Dust Deposition Gauges D1 (EPL3) to D7 (EPL9) – Results for August 2025

Total Deposited Dust (g/m ² .Month)							
Sample Period	D1 (off site)	D2 (off site)	D3 (on site)	D4 (off site)	D5 (on site)	D6 (off site)	D7 (on site)
August 2025	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.3
Annual Rolling Average	0.93	1.18	1.10	2.57	2.33	1.95	1.05
Background (2010)	4.0	3.1	4.3	5.7	-1	5.8	-1

Note: “1”= background not available, N/A = not applicable as dust deposition unit is located on site, NS = No sample

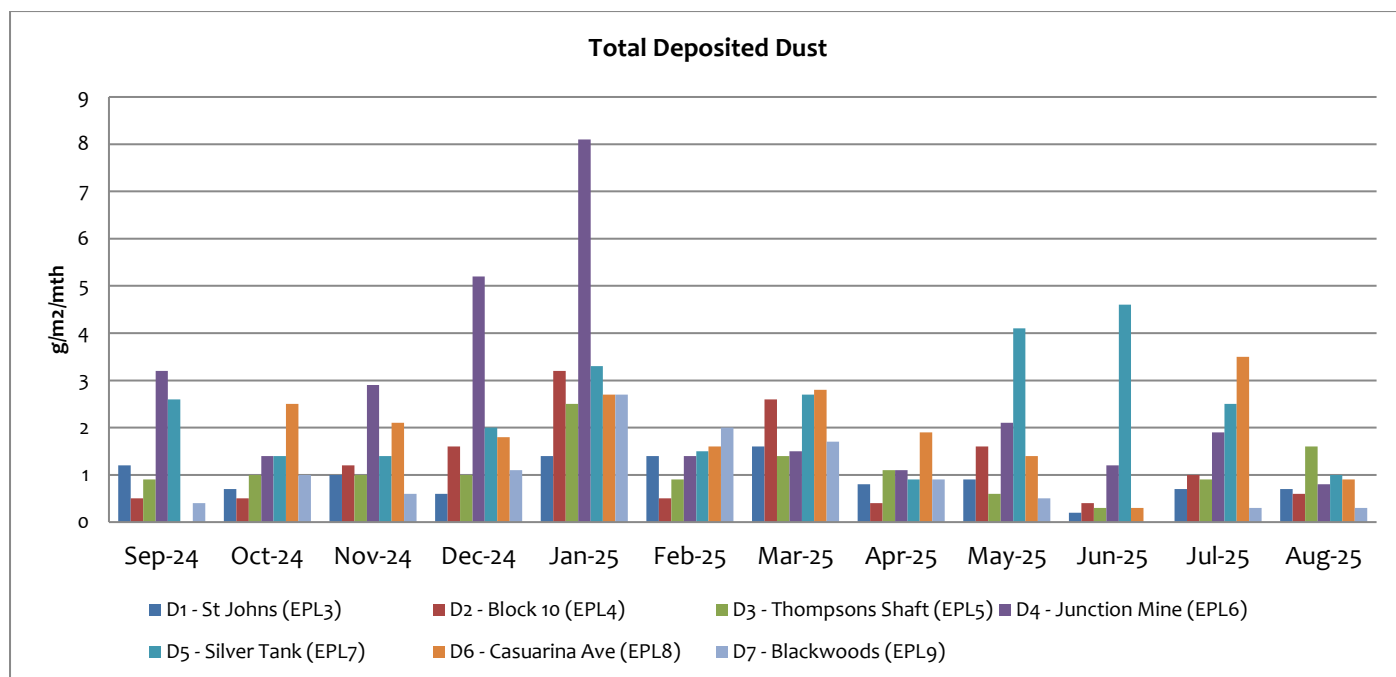


Figure 17: Total deposited dust collected by 7 dust gauges - 12-month overview

All dust levels recorded by the Dust Gauges in August 2025 were lower compared to the results from the previous month. The highest dust levels in August were recorded in the D3 Thompsons Shaft gauge, reaching 1.6 g/m²/month. All other results for the month were relatively low and fairly uniform, with values below or equal to 1 g/m²/month across all gauges except D3.

Dust Deposition Gauges that are located off-site must adhere to criteria for annually averaged deposited dust of 4 g/m².month.

Dust suppressant is applied to unsealed areas of the site and roads are frequently watered using water carts in an attempt to control dust emissions. The waste dump adjacent to the rail loadout is treated with dust suppressant to capture any loose dust accumulating on the lower batters and on the upper surface.

Total Deposited Lead (g/m².Month)

Sample Period	D1 (off Site)	D2 (on site)	D3 (on site)	D4 (on site)	D5 (on site)	D6 (off Site)	D7 (on site)
August 2025	0.0006	0.0003	0.0071	0.002	0.003	0.0002	<0.0001
Background (2010)	0.0034	0.005	0.005	0.006	-1	0.004	-1

Note: "1"= background not available, NS = No sample

There are no guidelines for deposited lead dust. As shown in Figure 18 below, lead levels in August 2025 were comparable to those of the previous month and remained significantly lower than the results from the summer months as well as below the background levels recorded in 2010. D3 sampled the maximum value for this month, with monthly surface concentration of 0.0071 g/m²/month. The confirmed high value recorded at D7 Blackwoods in February (0.0819 g/m².month) is not displayed properly on figure 18 below due to the choice of y-axis scale, more suitable for the dataset. The predominant wind direction for August was from the South as shown in the Wind Rose in Section 4 (figure 19). However, the strongest winds were observed from the first quadrant, corresponding to directions between

west and north. Given the locations of D3 (see appendix 1), the source of Lead for both dust gauges is likely to be on-site

Dust suppressant is applied to unsealed areas of the site and roads are frequently watered using water carts in an attempt to control dust emissions. The waste dump adjacent to the rail loadout is treated with dust suppressant to capture any loose dust accumulating on the lower batters and on the upper surface.

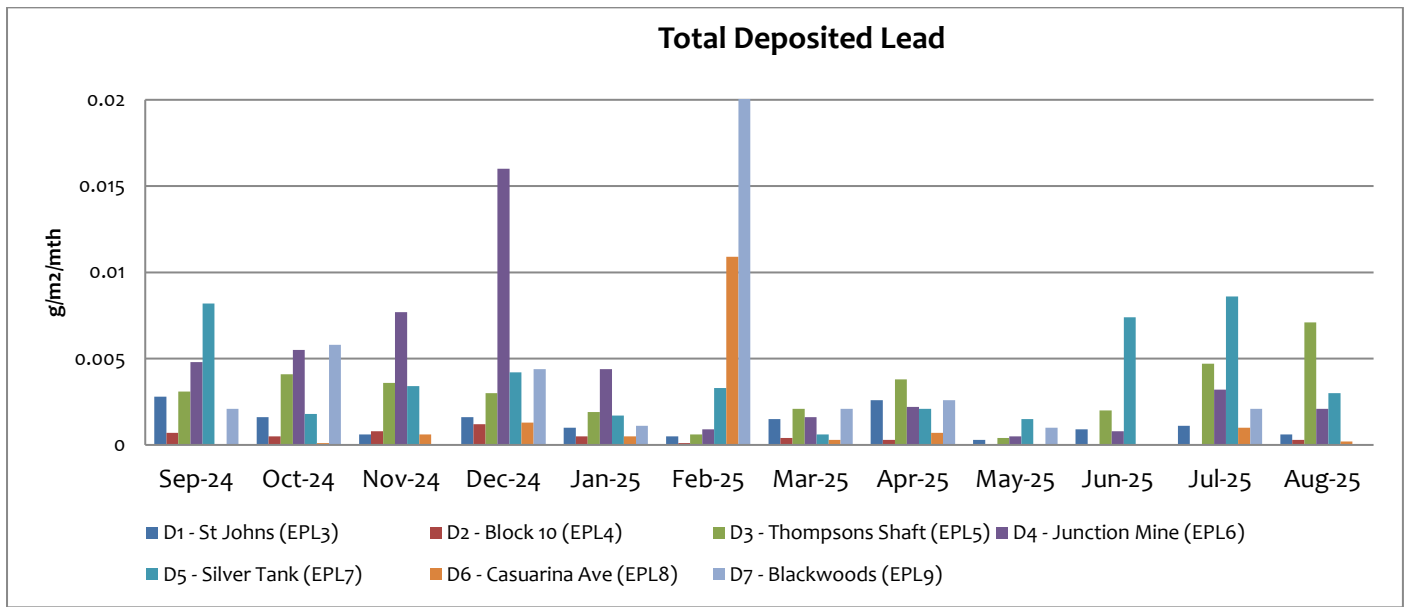


Figure 18: Lead deposited dust collected by 7 dust gauges - 12-month overview

1.4 Ventilation Outlets and Bag House Monitoring

There are two locations to measure pollutants from exhausts or stacks; these include the Primary Ventilation Shaft, measuring pollutants from underground firings, and the Baghouse Stack at the crusher measuring dust. Each are located on site; the Primary Ventilation Shaft is located centrally and to the north of the mine lease and the Primary Crusher Baghouse Stack is located within the area of the processing plant to the east of the lease. Shaft 6 (EPL56) was removed as a monitoring location with the variation of EPL12559 in March 2019 as it became an intake rather than an exhaust in June 2018. A map indicating these locations can be found on the Rasp Mine web site. Samples are collected quarterly and analysed for a number of parameters listed in below. Reference to the item required in the Rasp Mine Environment Protection Licence (EPL) is provided below. Emissions monitoring is conducted quarterly.

The following criteria apply:

Primary Ventilation Shaft (EPL1)

	Unit	Criteria
Nitrogen Oxides	mg/m ³	350
Volatile Organic Compounds	mg/m ³	40

Primary Ventilation Shaft (EPL1) and Crusher Baghouse (EPL2)

	Unit	Criteria
--	------	----------

Total Suspended particles (TSP)	mg/m ³	20
Type 1 and Type 2¹	mg/m ³	1

Note 1: “Type 1 substance” means the elements antimony, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury or any compound containing one or more of those elements.

“Type 2 substance” means the elements beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, nickel, selenium, tin or vanadium or any compound containing one or more of those elements.

Primary Vent Shaft (EPL1) and Crusher Baghouse (EPL2) Results for June 2025

The latest round of emissions monitoring was conducted at the Primary Vent Shaft (EPL1) and the Crusher Baghouse (EPL2) on 17 and 18 June 2025. Results were within limits and are provided below.

Parameter	Unit	Primary Vent Shaft (EPL1)	Crusher Baghouse (EPL2)
Dry Gas Density	kg/Nm ³	1.29	1.29
Moisture	%	1.4	1.9
Molecular weight of stack gases	g/Nm ³	1,288	1,288
Temperature	°C	26.0	13
Nitrogen Oxides	mg/Nm ³	2.07	NA
Volatile Organic Compounds	mg/m ³	0.07	NA
Total Suspended particles	mg/Nm ³	<1.91	<1.94
Type 1 and Type 2	mg/Nm ³	0.12	0.04
Velocity	m/sec	12	22.2
Volumetric Flowrate	Nm ³ /sec	190	9

2 Noise

2.1 Blasting (Vibration and Overpressure)

There are five compliance vibration monitors at various locations measuring for vibration and overpressure from blast firings. These include V1 to V5 which are located on-site and off-site. A map indicating these locations can be found on the Rasp Mine web site. In addition, there are several roving monitors which may be used to monitor vibration and overpressure at locations as required. Monitors operate continuously and are automatically triggered to record when a blast occurs. The following conditions apply as listed in the PA 07_0018 and EPL 12559:

Blasting Criteria (Western Mineralisation and Main Lodes excluding Block 7)

Location	Airblast Overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground Vibration (mm/s)	Allowable Exceedance (for production and development blasts)
Residence on privately owned land (7am-7pm)	115	5	5% of the total number of blasts over a 12-month period ¹
(7am-7pm)	120	10	0%
(7pm-10pm)	105	-	-
(10pm-7am)	95	-	-
Public Infrastructure	-	100	0%

Note 1: Does not apply until completion of Pollution Reduction Program on the EPL at the end of 2018. Applies to EPL criteria in the period for the Annual Return 3 Nov to 2 Nov the following year and to DPE criteria in the reporting period 1 Jul to 30 Jun each year.

Blasting Criteria (Block 7)

Location	Airblast Overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground Vibration (mm/s)	Allowable Exceedance (for production and development blasts)
Residence on privately owned land (7am-7pm)	115	3 (interim)	5% of the total number of blasts over a 12-month period ¹
(7am-7pm)	120	10	0%
(7pm-10pm)	105	-	-
(10pm-7am)	95	-	-
Broken Hill Bowling Club, Italo (Bocce) Club, Heritage Items within CML7	-	50	0%
Perilya Southern Operations	-	100	0%
Public Infrastructure	-	100	0%

Note 1: Applies to EPL criteria in the period for the Annual Return 3 Nov to 2 Nov the following year and to DPE criteria in the reporting period 1 Jul to 30 Jun each year.

In addition the following conditions also apply:

- Production blasts may occur between 6.45 am and 7.15 pm on any day
- 1 production blast per day, with 6 per week averaged over a calendar year
- 6 development blasts per day, with 42 per week averaged over a calendar year

Blasting Data Summary Results for July 2025 (annual period)

Total Blasts:

- 0 production blasts occurred before 6.45 am or after 7.15 pm
- The number of Production blasts averaged 1.3 per week over the previous calendar year
- The number of Development blasts averaged 14.4 per week over the previous calendar year

Western Mineralisation and Main Lodes (excluding Block 7):

- 2 Blast recorded >5 mm/s
- 0 Blasts recorded >10 mm/s
- 0 development blasts recorded an over pressure level over 95 dBL (10pm to 7am)
- 0 development blasts recorded an over pressure level over 105 dBL (7pm to 10pm)
- 0 Blasts recorded an over pressure level over 115dBL (7am to 7pm)
- 0 Blasts recorded an over pressure level over or 120 dBL at any time
- Percentage of development blasts over 5 mm/sec for the annual period = 0%
- Percentage of production blasts over 5 mm/sec for the annual period = 3%

Block 7:

- 0 Blasts recorded >3 mm/s
- 0 Blasts recorded >10 mm/s
- 0 Blasts recorded >50 mm/s at V6
- 0 development blasts recorded an over pressure level over 95 dBL (10pm to 7am)
- 0 development blasts recorded an over pressure level over 105 dBL (7pm to 10pm)
- 0 Blasts recorded an over pressure level over 115 dBL (7am to 7pm)
- 0 Blasts recorded an over pressure level over or 120 dBL at any time
- Percentage of development blasts over 3mm/sec for the annual period = 0%
- Percentage of production blasts over 3mm/sec for the annual period =0%

There have been two production blasts in the Western Mineralisation and Main Lodes producing vibration at monitors over 5 mm/sec for the 12-month period.

There have been no production blasts in Block 7 for the 12-month period.

2.2 Noise

Noise monitoring is undertaken as per the NSW Noise Policy for Industry at a frequency of once per annum. Attended environmental noise monitoring was done during the night period of 20 and 21 December 2024 at 14 monitoring locations. Noise levels from site complied with relevant limits at all monitoring locations during the December 2024 survey.

3 Water

3.1 Groundwater

There are eighteen sampling locations for groundwater. GW01 (EPL37) to GW16 (EPL52) are piezometers installed at various locations around the mine site and are sampled quarterly. There are also two sampling locations for water pumped from underground mining, Shaft 7 (EPL53) and Kintore Pit (EPL54), which are sampled monthly. A map indicating these locations can be found on the Rasp Mine web site. Groundwater monitoring is scheduled for completion in March, June, September and December. No limits are applied in the EPL to the results from groundwater monitoring. Levels for all parameters are stable.

Ground and Mine Water Monitoring Requirements

EPA Identification Number	Frequency	Parameters to be analysed
Shaft 7 EPL53	Monthly	alkalinity (calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃)), cadmium (Cd), calcium (Ca), chloride (Cl), electrical conductivity (EC), iron (Fe), lead Pb), magnesium (Mg), manganese (Mn), pH, sodium (Na), sulphate (SO ₄), total dissolved solids (TDS) and zinc (Zn)
Kintore Pit (U/G dewatering) EPL54	Monthly	
Piezometers EPL37 (GW01) to EPL52 (GW16)	Quarterly	

Shaft 7 (EPL53) and Kintore Pit (EPL54) Results for August 2025

Sample Point	pH	EC (µS/cm ²)	TDS (mg/l)	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) (mg/l)	SO ₄ (mg/l)	Cl (mg/l)	Ca (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)	Na (mg/l)	Cd (mg/l)	Pb (mg/l)	Mn (mg/l)	Zn (mg/l)	Fe (mg/l)
Shaft 7 (EPL53)														
	No pumping													
Kintore Pit (EPL54)	5.85	15200	17300	4	6680	2220	497	364	1810	5.36	3.02	598	1700	<0.05

Groundwater Bores (EPL37 - EPL52) Results for August 2025

No groundwater samples were collected in August.

3.2 Surface Water Sample Record

There are seven sampling locations for surface water, these include surface water basins located on the mine lease to capture and retain rainfall and two locations up and down stream of an ephemeral creek located south of the mine lease boundary. A map indicating these locations can be found in Appendix 1. Based on historical data, sampling is most likely to be undertaken in October (highest rainfall month as recorded by Bureau of Meteorology) and April.

Surface Water Monitoring Requirements

Description	Frequency	Parameters to be Analysed
Federation Way Culvert EPL29/S31-1	2 x per year, six months apart	
Ryan Street Dam EPL31/S49	2 x per year, six months apart	cadmium (Cd), chloride (Cl), electrical conductivity (EC), lead Pb), manganese (Mn), pH, sodium (Na), sulphate (SO ₄), total dissolved solids (TDS) and zinc (Zn)
Adjacent Olive Grove EPL32/S1A	2 x per year, six months apart	
Adjacent Bowls Club EPL33 /S9-B2	2 x per year, six months apart	
Horwood Dam EPL34/S34	2 x per year, six months apart	
Upstream Bonanza St EPL35	2 x per year, six months apart	
Downstream Sydney Rd EPL36	2 x per year, six months apart	

Surface Water Results for August 2025

No surface water samples were collected in August.

4 Weather Data

The weather station continuously monitors the following parameters as per Point 55 of the Environmental Protection Licence.

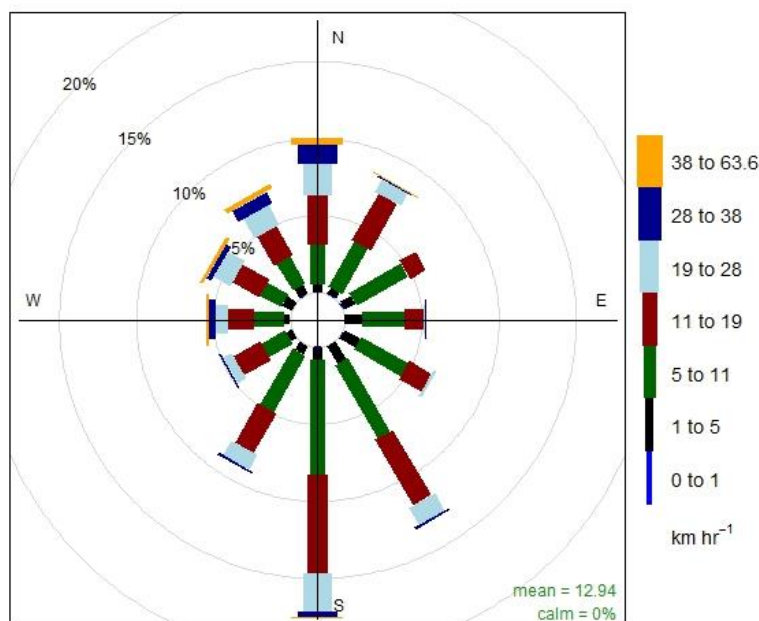
The following parameters are required to be recorded each month as listed in the EPL 12559:

Rasp Mine Weather Station (EPL55) Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Sampling method	Units of measure	Averaging period	Frequency
Temperature at 10 metres	AM-4	degrees Celsius	15 minutes	Continuous
Wind Direction at 10 metres	AM-4	degrees in a clockwise direction from True North	15 minutes	Continuous
Wind Speed at 10 metres	AM-4	metres per second	15 minutes	Continuous
Rainfall	AM-4	millimetres	1 hour	Continuous
Sigma theta	AM-2 & AM-4	degrees	15 minutes	Continuous

The wind rose provided below indicates that wind directions were very scattered for the month of August. The predominant wind direction was from the South. Strong winds (Gale, Beaufort level 8) were shortly observed toward the end of the month (see section 1.2 for details), blowing from the North or Northwest. Most measured winds were otherwise relatively weak winds, ranging from light to gentle breezes.

Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd - Wind Rose August 2025



Frequency of counts by wind direction (%)

Figure 19: Wind rose for August 2025

Weather Data Summary for August 2025

Date	Temperature @ 10m (°C)		Wind Speed @ 10m (km/hr)		Predominant Wind Direction @ 10m		Rainfall (mm)
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Cardinal	Degree	Total
1-Aug-25	6.3	12.4	1.9	40	S	179	0
2-Aug-25	3.3	11.4	4.4	31.3	S	189	0
3-Aug-25	6.9	16.8	1.1	18.9	ENE	59	0
4-Aug-25	9.4	18.3	2.3	56.9	N	6	0
5-Aug-25	7.5	16	1.1	20.2	W	265	0
6-Aug-25	9.9	15.6	1.1	18.2	SSW	193	0
7-Aug-25	8.4	14.5	2.4	24	SE	130	0
8-Aug-25	5.9	10.6	2.6	31.8	SSE	167	0
9-Aug-25	8.9	15.2	0.9	33.1	ESE	109	0
10-Aug-25	11.4	16.1	0.1	18.7	E	93	0.27
11-Aug-25	11.5	19.3	0.7	22.9	NNE	28	0
12-Aug-25	10.4	15.3	0.4	35.1	NW	319	1.8
13-Aug-25	5.6	14.2	2.2	30.7	S	176	0
14-Aug-25	7.4	17.3	1.1	20.8	ENE	68	0
15-Aug-25	9.7	17.8	2.4	49.1	NW	325	0.01
16-Aug-25	6.4	12.5	1.3	33.1	SW	224	0.02
17-Aug-25	5.7	13.6	0.1	35	WNW	290	0.82
18-Aug-25	3.6	11.5	1.6	35	S	169	0.55
19-Aug-25	4.8	14	0.8	33.3	SE	139	0
20-Aug-25	5.3	16	0.5	21.7	SE	124	0
21-Aug-25	8	17.7	0.5	14	NE	51	0.1
22-Aug-25	10.3	17.9	0.2	28.4	NNW	347	0
23-Aug-25	9.6	19.2	1.6	28	S	173	0
24-Aug-25	10.8	19.7	0.4	19.2	ENE	78	0
25-Aug-25	11.8	23.1	2.1	41.9	NNE	18	0
26-Aug-25	13	22.6	1.9	57.2	NNW	338	3.5
27-Aug-25	8.9	16.4	1.3	48.6	WNW	297	0.16
28-Aug-25	6.5	15.3	1.9	39.7	NW	306	0
29-Aug-25	6.1	16.3	1	68.1	WNW	298	0.01
30-Aug-25	4	12.3	1.6	42.2	SSW	198	0
31-Aug-25	5.1	13.5	1.4	21.6	S	172	0.07

There was a total rainfall of 7.3 mm in August 2025.

5 Data Log

Sample	Result Received
Hi-Volume Samples	30-09-2025
TEOM	25-09-2025
Dust Deposition	26-09-2025
Vents & Bag House	25-07-2025
Noise	09-04-2025
Water	27-08-2025
Blast vibration and overpressure	01-09-2025
Weather	01-09-2025
Date posted to web site	20-10-2025

6 Correction Log

No corrections.

7 Appendix 1 – Monitoring Locations

