Rasp Mine
Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report
February 2026

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 (PM_{10}) and lead dust.

TABLE 2: HVAS (EPL10) - Silver Tank (On Site) Results for February 2026

DATE	TSP (µg/m^3)	Lead (µg/m^3)
05-Feb-26	53.00	0.047
11-Feb-26	120.00	0.280
17-Feb-26	51.70	0.204
23-Feb-26	35.00	0.043

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.

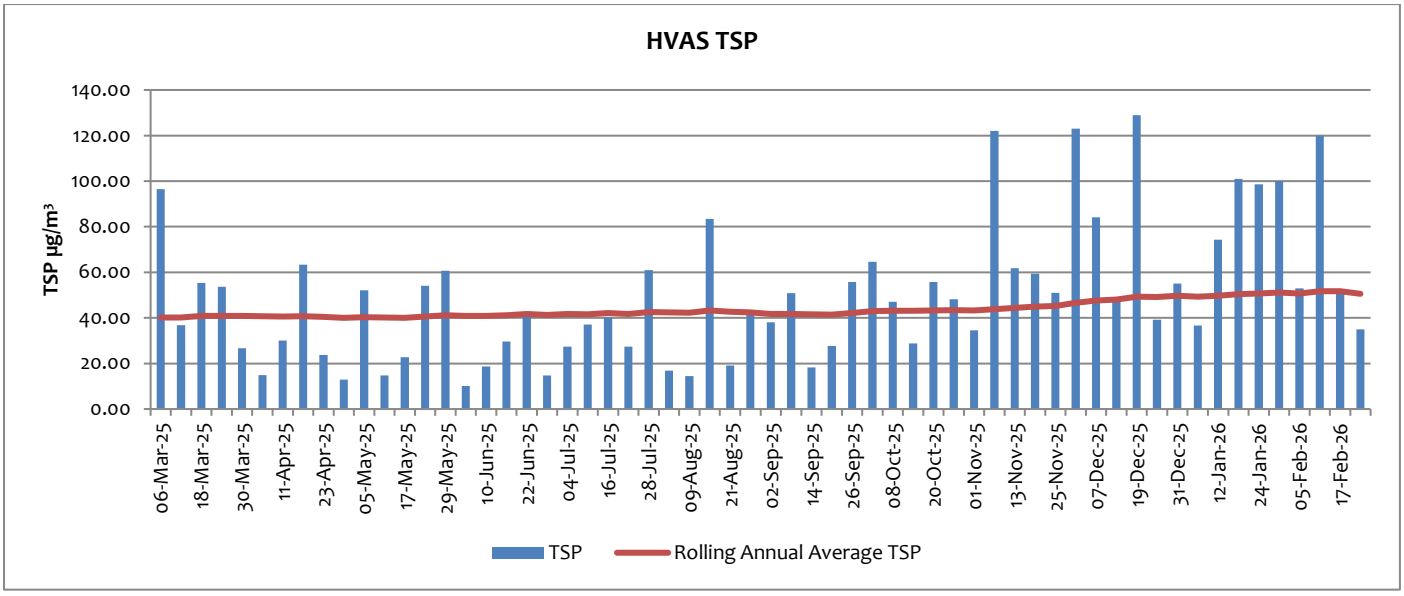

Figure 1: HVAS TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP dust results at HVAS for the month of February were on average lower and more heterogeneous than the measurements from previous month (see figure 1). The highest TSP result measured at HVAS (EPL10) for February was 120.0 µg/m^3 sampled on 11 February. The on-site weather station indicated that moderate winds—mostly gentle to moderate breezes—were blowing predominantly from the north, as shown in figure 2 below. Powerful winds blew from the South later that day, as shown in section 1.2. Elevated PM10 measurements recorded on the same day by both TEOM1 and TEOM2 PM monitors (see figure 12), located south and north of TSF2 respectively, indicate that the event could be considered a regional event. 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 50.5 µg/m^3 at the end of February, significantly higher than the average of 39.4 µg/m^3 at the end of February 2025.

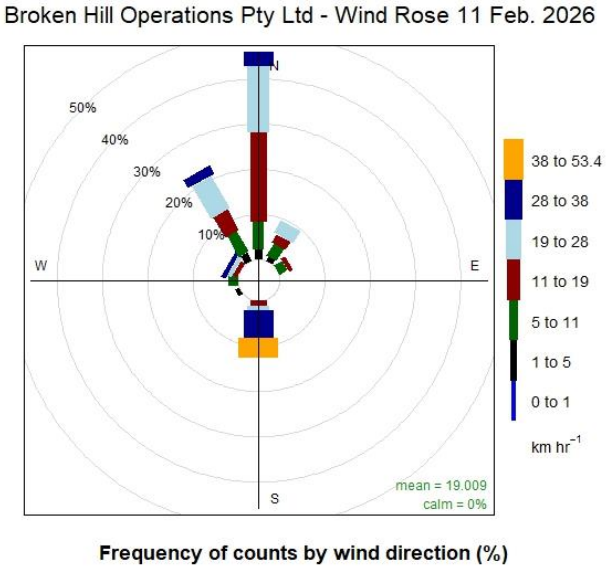

Figure 2: Wind rose for 11 February, 2026

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

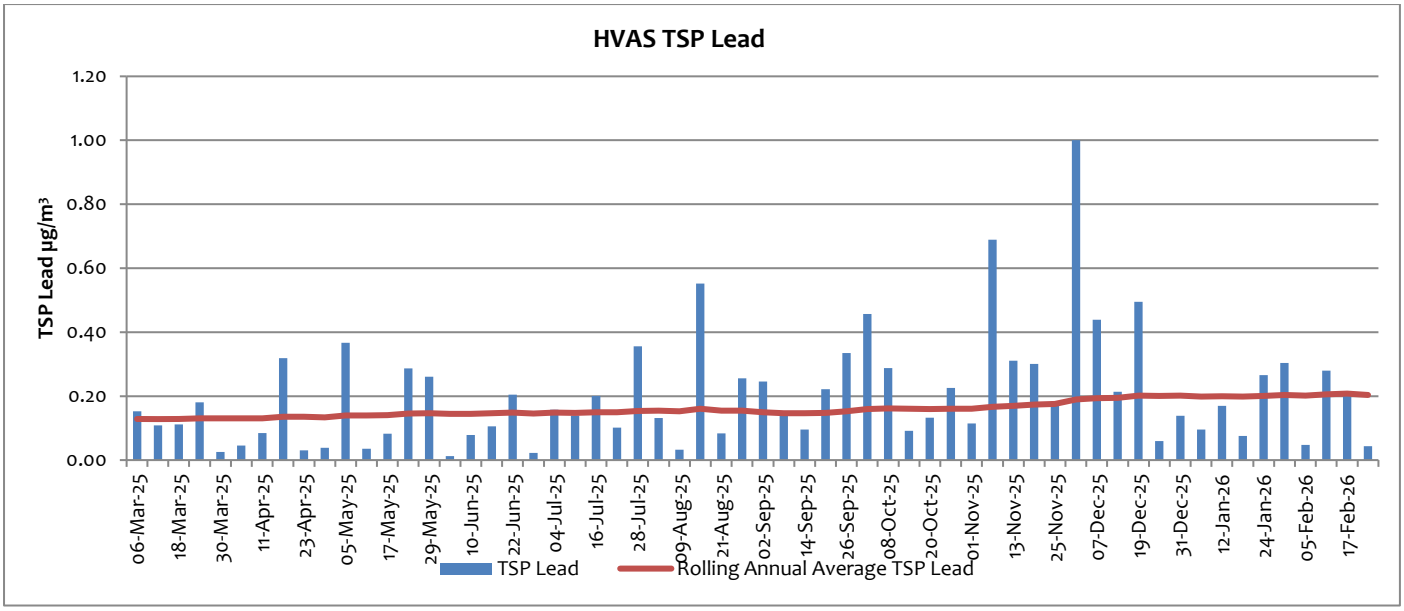

Figure 3: Lead in HVAS TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP Lead dust results at HVAS for the month of February were on average lower than in previous months, with 2 samples showing results significantly below the rolling annual average trend (see figure 3 above). The highest TSP Lead level for February was 0.28 µg/m^3 on 11 February. Wind directions were mostly blowing relatively weakly from N directions on that day. More powerful winds blew from the South in the evening, as shown in figure 12 (see section 1.2). Elevated PM10 measurements recorded on the same day by both TEOM1 and TEOM2 PM monitors (see figure 12), located south and north of TSF2 respectively, indicate that the event could be considered a regional event. 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 February 2026 was 0.20 µg/m^3, higher than the rolling annual average of 0.13 µg/m^3 for TSP Lead at the end of February 2025.

HVAS1 (EPL11) - Silver Tank (On Site) Results for February 2026

DATE	PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	PM_{10} Lead (µg/m^3)
05-Feb-26	18.50	0.011
11-Feb-26	46.90	0.070
17-Feb-26	9.40	0.038
23-Feb-26	11.80	<0.007

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.

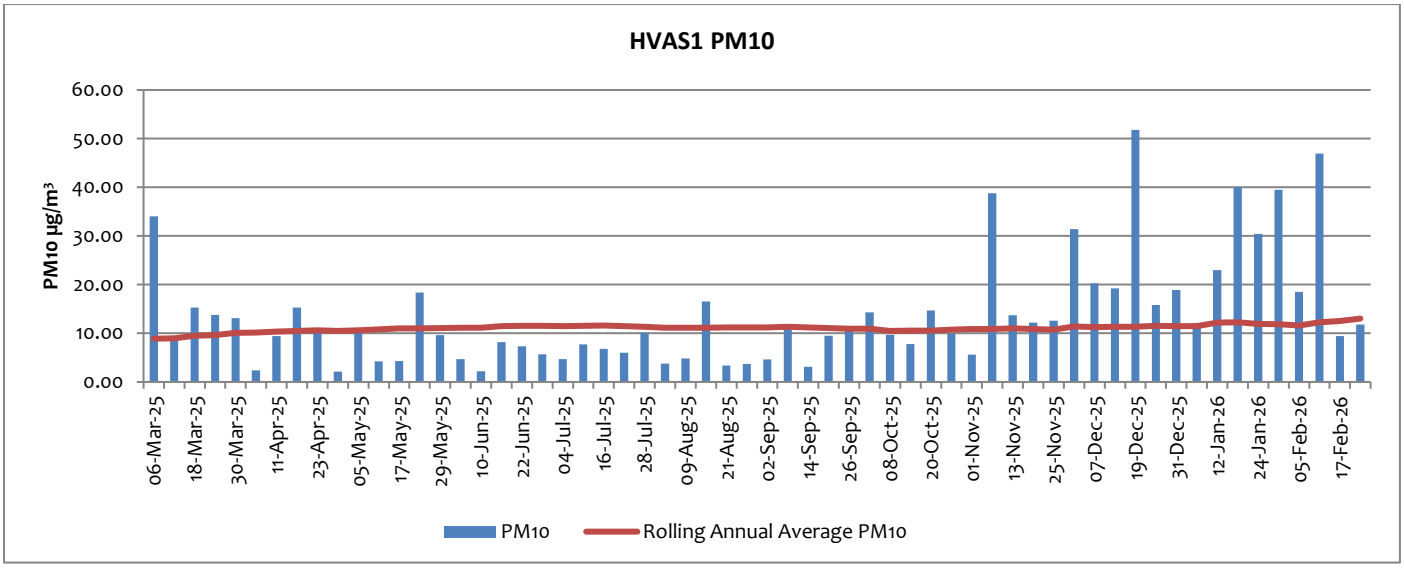

Figure 4: HVAS01 PM_{10} measurements 12-month overview

PM_{10} dust results at HVAS1 for the month of February were on average slightly lower than in previous months. The highest PM_{10} dust level for February was measured on 11 February (see figure 4 above). The dust mass concentration reached 46.9 µg/m^3 for that sample. As mentioned in the section above, powerful winds blew occasionally from the South in the evening, as shown in figure 12 below. Elevated PM10 measurements recorded on the same day by both TEOM1 and TEOM2 PM monitors (see figure 12), located south and north of TSF2 respectively, indicate that the event could be considered a regional event.

Water carts apply water to site roads daily and dust suppressant is applied to free areas and unsealed roads. The annual rolling average for PM_{10} dust at this location is 13.0 µg/m^3 at the end of February 2026, higher than the annual rolling average at the end of February 2025 which was 8.7 µg/m^3. External and extreme dust events are recorded in measurements.

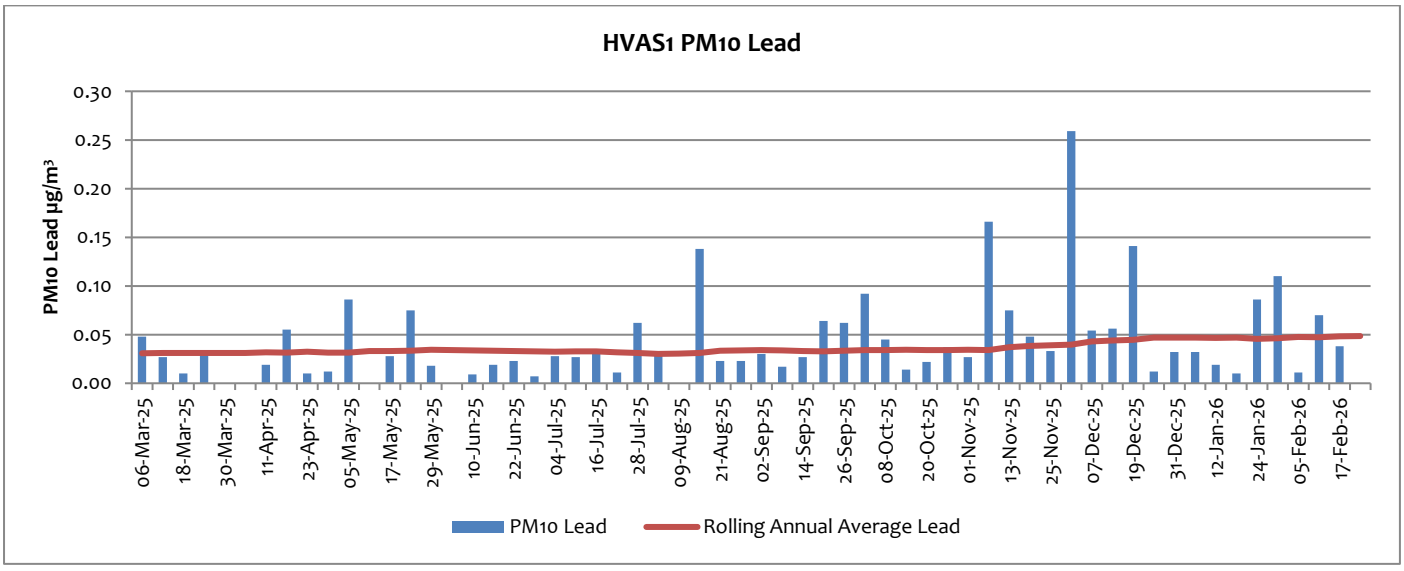

Figure 5: Lead in HVAS01 PM_{10} measurements 12-month overview

PM_{10} Lead dust results at HVAS1 in the month of February were heterogeneous, with one measurement significantly above all values observed during this month, and higher than the annual rolling average. This highest Lead PM_{10} result

was 0.07 µg/m3. It was sampled on 11 February, under the same meteorological conditions described above, suggesting contribution from a regional event. Water carts apply water to site roads daily and dust suppressant is applied to free areas and unsealed roads. The rolling annual average for PM_{10} Lead measured by HVAS1 in February was 0.05 µg/m^3, higher than the average of 0.03 µg/m^3 in February 2025.

HVAS 2 (EPL12) – Blackwood Pit (On Site) Results for February 2026

DATE	PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	PM_{10} Lead (µg/m^3)
05-Feb-26	32.00	0.096
11-Feb-26	71.50	0.547
17-Feb-26	26.70	0.193
23-Feb-26	14.00	<0.007

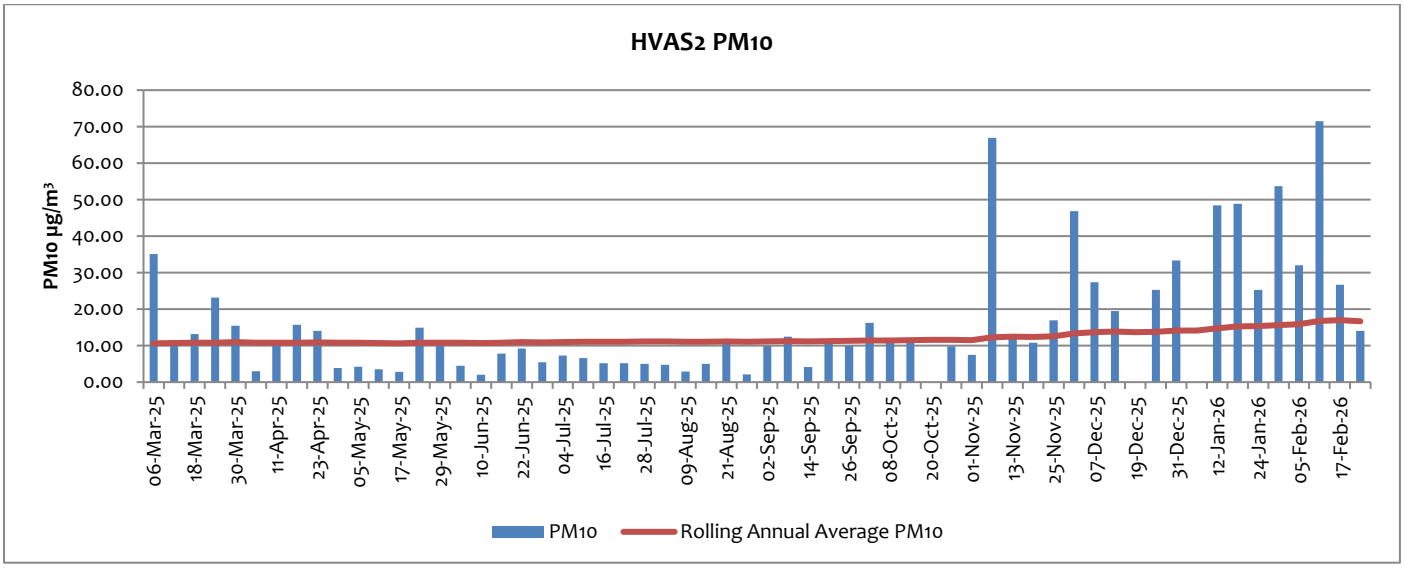

Figure 6: HVAS02 PM_{10} measurements 12-month overview

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 PM_{10} measurements in the month of February were on average lower than those from the previous month, with most values above the 12-month rolling average. The highest recorded PM_{10} dust reading for February was 71.5 µg/m^3, measured on 11 February. As mentioned above, wind directions were mostly blowing relatively weakly from North directions during most of day, with powerful winds blowing from the South in the evening. Although the concentration exceeded the 50g/m^3 limit, elevated PM10 measurements recorded on the same day by both TEOM1 and TEOM2 PM monitors (see figure 12), located south and north of TSF2 respectively, indicate that the event could be considered a regional event. Consequently, the elevated HVAS2 measured value was not considered a reportable exceedance.

The annual rolling average for PM_{10} dust at this location is 16.6 µg/m^3 at the end of February, significantly up from 10.3 µg/m^3 in February 2025.
The annual rolling average for PM_{10} dust is determined using data with extreme dust events included.

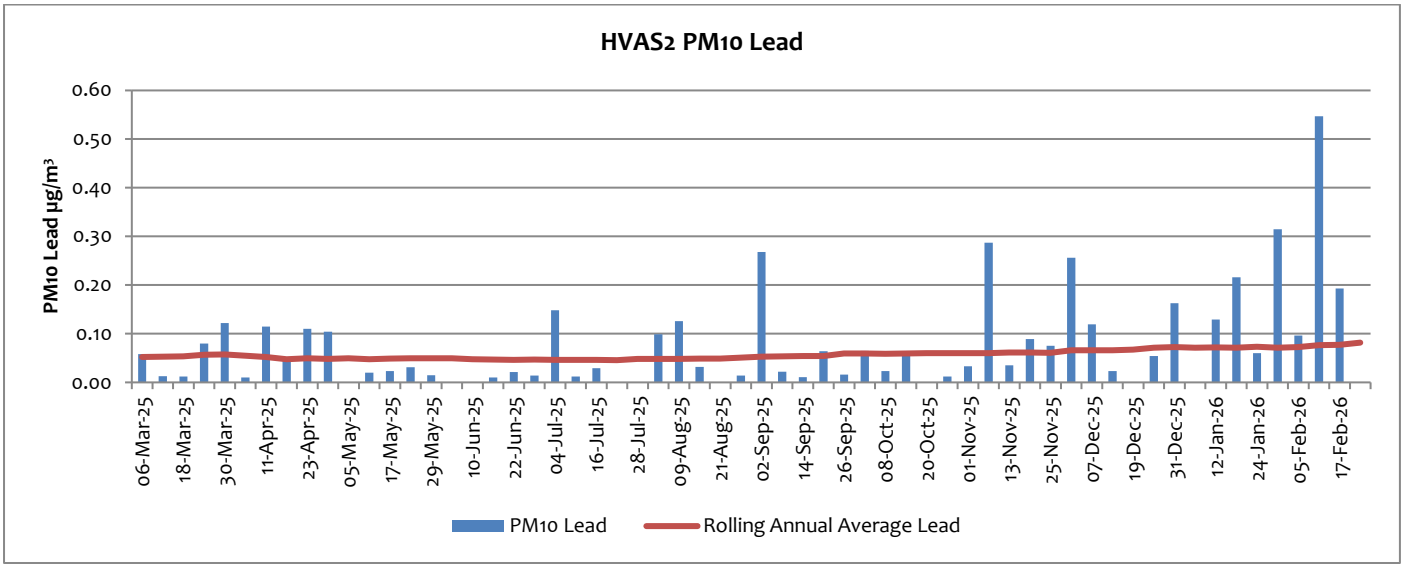

Figure 7: Lead in HVAS02 PM_{10} measurements 12-month overview

PM_{10} lead levels in February are on average higher than those recorded over the past two months. The highest recorded PM_{10} Lead dust reading for February was 0.55 µg/m^3 on 11 February under weather conditions discussed earlier (see discussion in paragraph above). This value is also the highest concentration recorded over the last 12 months.

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 PM_{10} Lead in February was 0.08 µg/m^3, up from 0.05 µg/m^3 in February 2025.

HVAS 3 (EPL57) – Blackwood Pit (On Site) Results for February 2026

DATE	TSP (µg/m³)	Lead (µg/m³)
05-Feb-26	59.4	0.252
11-Feb-26	102	0.967
17-Feb-26	39.2	0.441
23-Feb-26	23.2	0.029

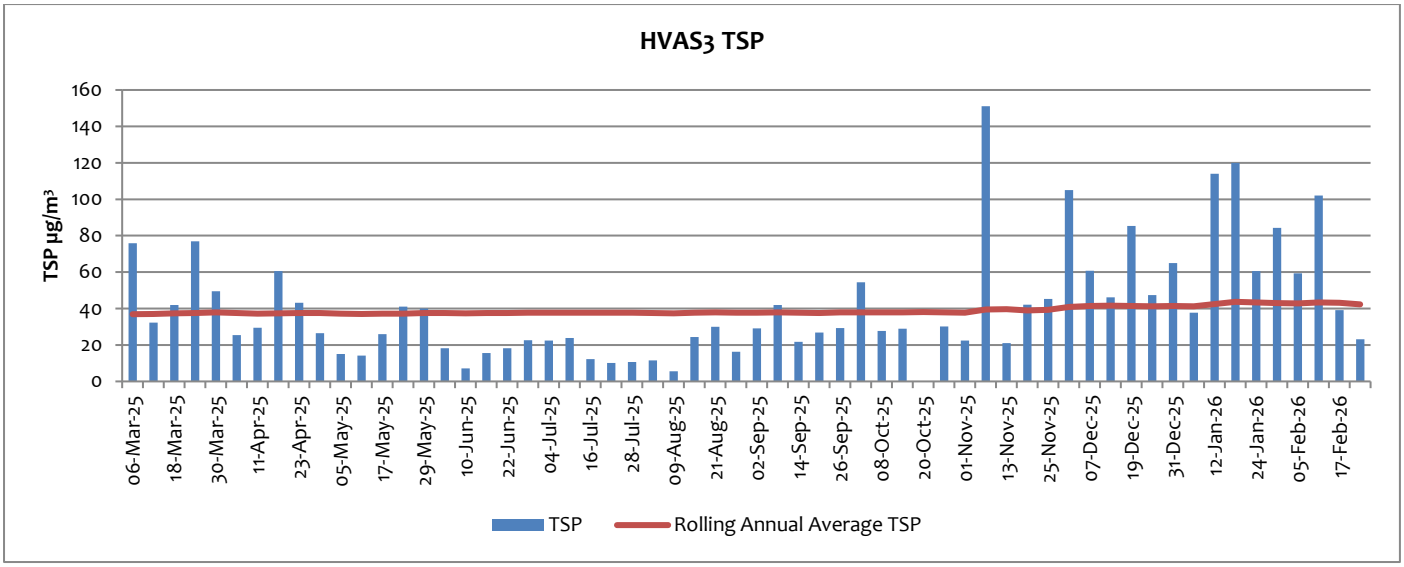

Figure 8: HVAS03 TSP measurements 12-month overview

On average, TSP values measured at Site 2 have shown a significant increase over the previous three months. As can be seen in figure 8 above, TSP levels at HVAS3 were highest on 11 February with a result of 102 µg/m^3. The wind sensor from the on-site weather station indicated that relatively strong winds were blowing from South in the evening (see paragraphs above for details). Consistent TEOM measurements from Site 1 and Site 2 on that day suggest this dominant regional contribution.

Non-operational surfaces of Blackwoods TSF2 are treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system is operational. The annual rolling average for TSP dust at this location is 42.3µg/m^3 at the end of February, up from 36.3 µg/m^3 in February 2025.

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

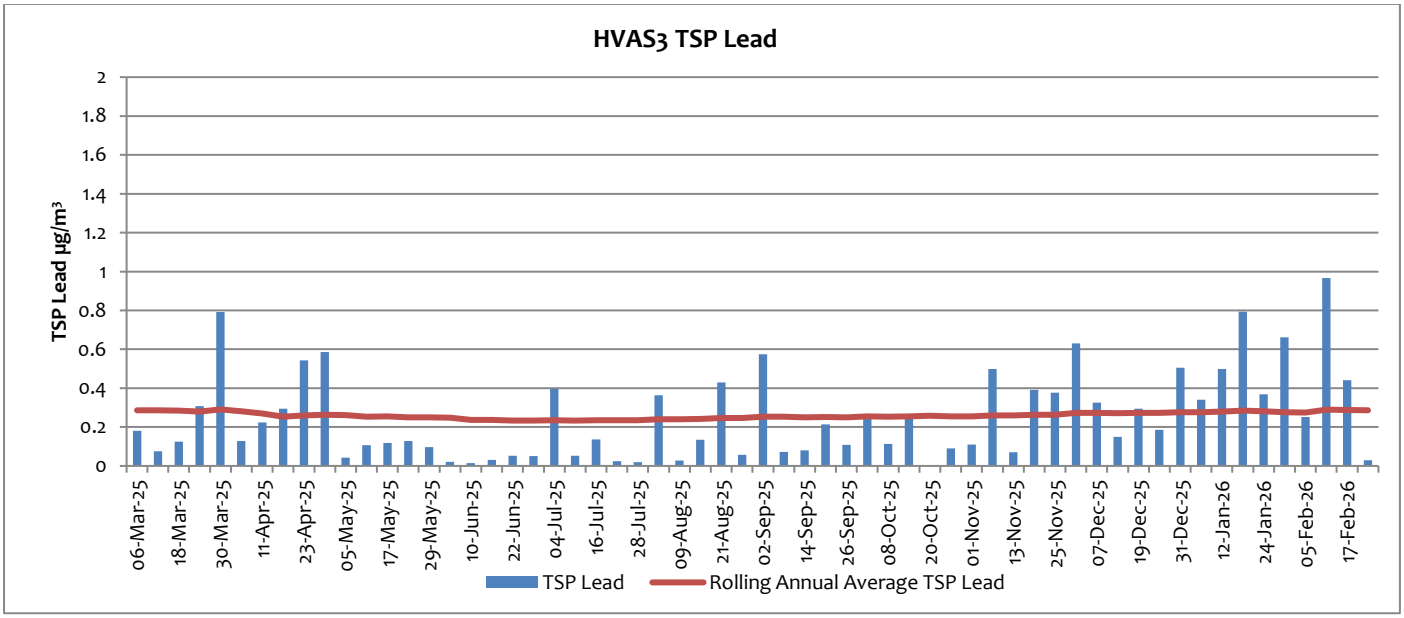

Figure 9: Lead in HVAS03 TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP Lead levels in February were on average lower than those from the previous month (see figure 9 above). A TSP Lead concentration of 0.97 µg/m^3 was recorded as the highest value on 11 February. Consistent TEOM measurements from Site 1 and Site 2 on that day suggest a dominant regional contribution. The rolling annual average for TSP Lead in February was 0.29µg/m^3, similar to 0.29 µg/m^3 concentration rolling average in February 2025. Non-operational surfaces of Blackwoods TSF2 are treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system has been installed.

Figure 10 below presents wind roses for the remaining sampling days in February.

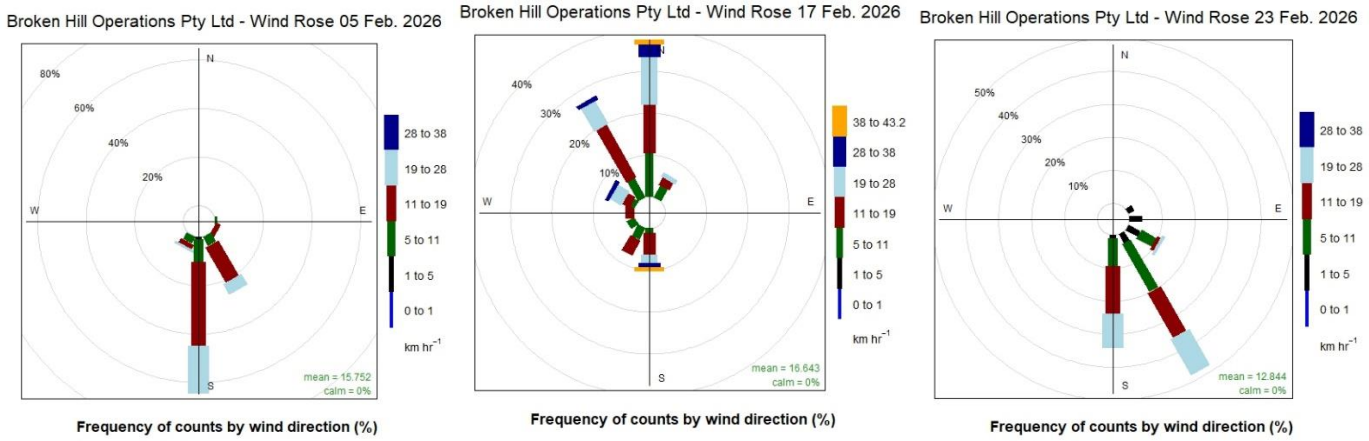

Figure 10: Wind roses for 05, 17 and 23 February, 2026

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 (PM_{10}) in size with a time resolution of five minutes.

Project Approval 07_0018 criteria apply at TEOM1 and TEOM2, with two criteria listed for PM_{10}, a 24-hour average criteria of 50 ug/m^3 and an annual average criteria of 25 ug/m^3. 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.

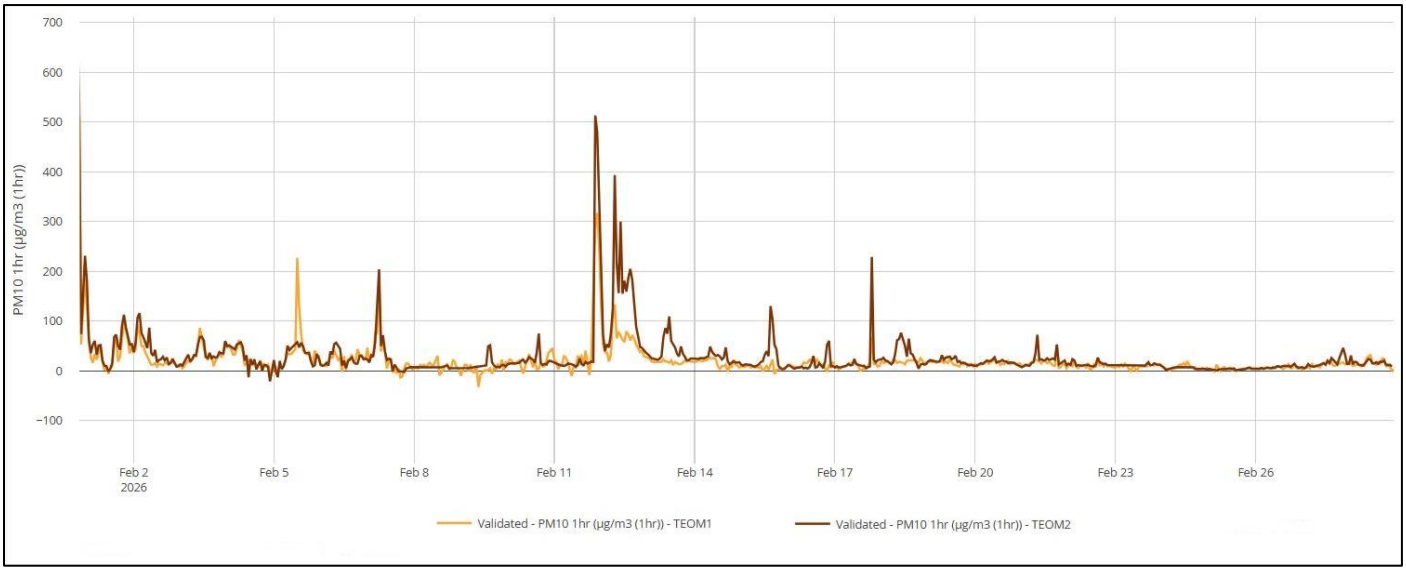

Figure 11: TEOM1 and TEOM2-Raw validated hourly-averaged PM_{10} concentrations, February 2026

Several dust storms impacted TEOM measurements during this month. The largest dust storm impacted Broken Hill on the evening of 11 February. The maximum monthly hourly averaged PM_{10} concentrations were measured by both TEOM1 and TEOM2 during this event. Figure 12 below shows in more details the elevated measurements obtained on that day as well as a wind rose displaying wind speeds and directions during the evening (8pm to 1am) of that day and the following morning. A maximum PM_{10} hourly averaged concentration of 513.0 µg/m^3 was measured at Site 2 at 21:00. Site 1 measured similarly high PM_{10} concentrations at that time, reaching its maximum at 22:00 with 317.3 µg/m^3.

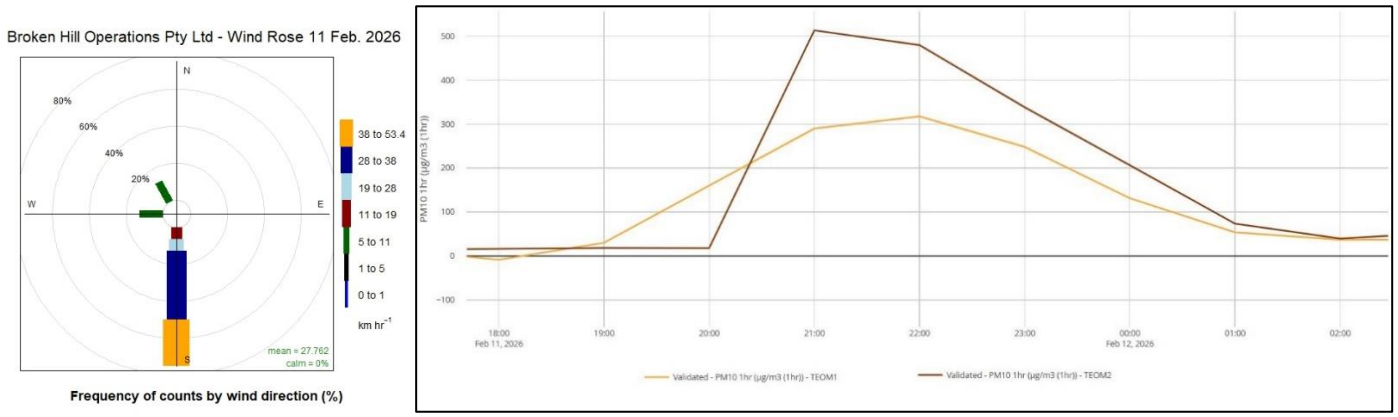

Figure 12: TEOM measurements from 11 February 2026

On 05 February, a structural fire occurred in a residential area in the north of Broken Hill. This fire did not impact the dust measurements as the wind was predominantly blowing from the South on that day. However, a bushfire occurred in the south of Broken Hill, not far from Site 1, and generated both high PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations. A maximum PM_{10} hourly averaged concentration of 226.8 µg/m^3 was measured at Site 1 at 12:00. Figure 13 below shows the impact of this fire on the measurements.

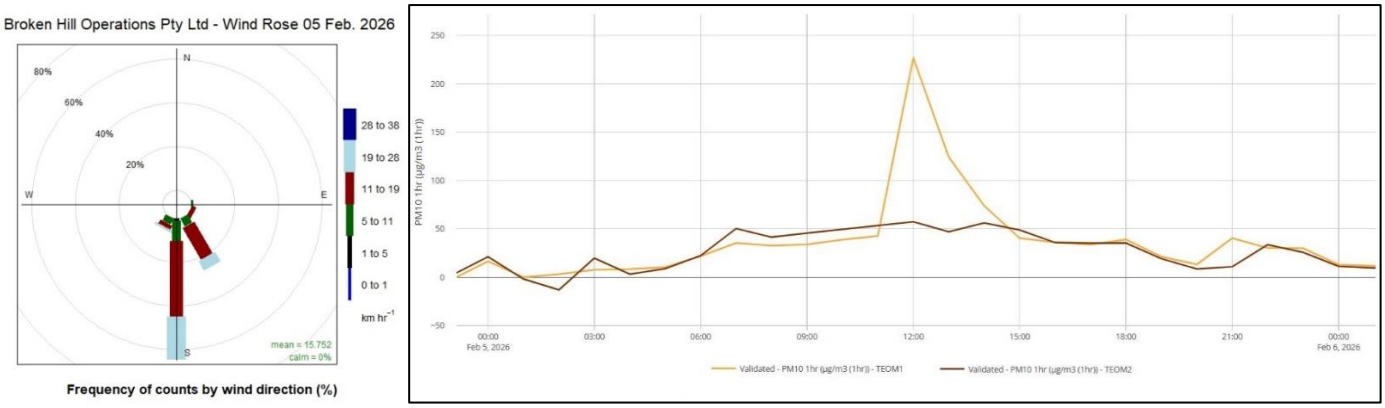

Figure 13: TEOM measurements from 05 February 2026

TEOM1 (EPL13) (Off Site) and TEOM2 (EPL14) (On Site) Validated and Corrected Results for February 2026

Particulate Matter <10 Microns 24Hr Average				
Date	TEOM 1 (µg/m³)	Compliant with 50µg/m³ 24hr average?	TEOM 2 (µg/m³)	Compliant with 50µg/m³ 24hr average?
1/02/2026	13.6	Y	15.8	Y
2/02/2026	13.1	Y	23.2	Y
3/02/2026	22.6	Y	27.4	Y
4/02/2026	16.8	Y	17.3	Y
5/02/2026	25.4	Y	23.3	Y
6/02/2026	22.4	Y	21.2	Y
7/02/2026	13.7	Y	14.3	Y
8/02/2026	10.2	Y	NA	Y
9/02/2026	3.2	Y	NA	Y
10/02/2026	17.8	Y	20.9	Y
11/02/2026	15.6	Y	13.7	Y
12/02/2026	31.7	Y	38.6	Y
13/02/2026	17.7	Y	35.6	Y
14/02/2026	15.2	Y	25.6	Y
15/02/2026	5.7	Y	23.8	Y
16/02/2026	12.5	Y	9.2	Y
17/02/2026	9.9	Y	12.8	Y
18/02/2026	18.6	Y	26.8	Y
19/02/2026	15.1	Y	19.6	Y
20/02/2026	15.0	Y	16.5	Y
21/02/2026	15.5	Y	22.1	Y
22/02/2026	9.8	Y	13.3	Y
23/02/2026	8.7	Y	NA	Y
24/02/2026	6.7	Y	5.7	Y
25/02/2026	4.0	Y	NA	Y
26/02/2026	6.3	Y	7.1	Y
27/02/2026	12.0	Y	16.9	Y
28/02/2026	14.1	Y	15.5	Y

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

The data capture rate for the TEOM1 and TEOM2 monitors in February were respectively 99.3% and 90.7%. A non-negligible amount of TEOM2 data was removed from the dataset during the validation process. Intermittent unrealistic readings were possibly caused by moisture interference.

The rolling annual average for PM_{10} at TEOM1 with external dust events and invalid data removed for the period February 2025 to February 2026 is 12.6 µg/m^3, comparable to the rolling annual average of 12.5 µg/m^3 at the beginning of the annual period.

The rolling annual average for PM_{10} at TEOM2 with external dust events and invalid data removed for the period February 2025 to February 2026 is 15.4 µg/m^3, slightly higher than the rolling annual average of 13.6 µg/m^3 at the beginning of the reporting period.

Data collected for the dates of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18 February have been corrected due to the impact from dust storms and external events, with some impact on final dataset.

Six-monthly servicing of TEOMs was conducted from 9 to 11 December 2025.

The PM_{10} 24-hour rolling annual average for TEOM sites remain below the annual average criteria of 25 ug/m^3.

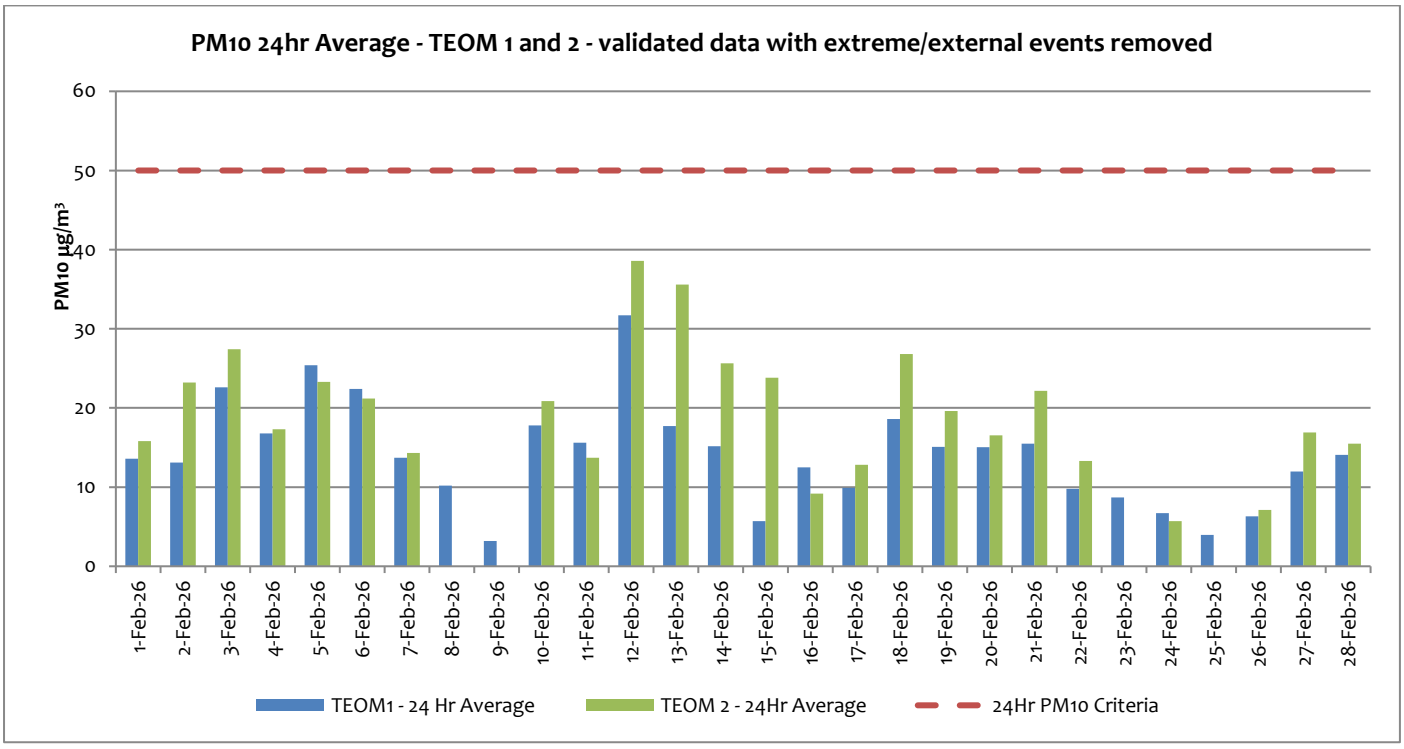

Figure 14: Site 1 and Site 2 PM_{10} 24-hour averaged measurements

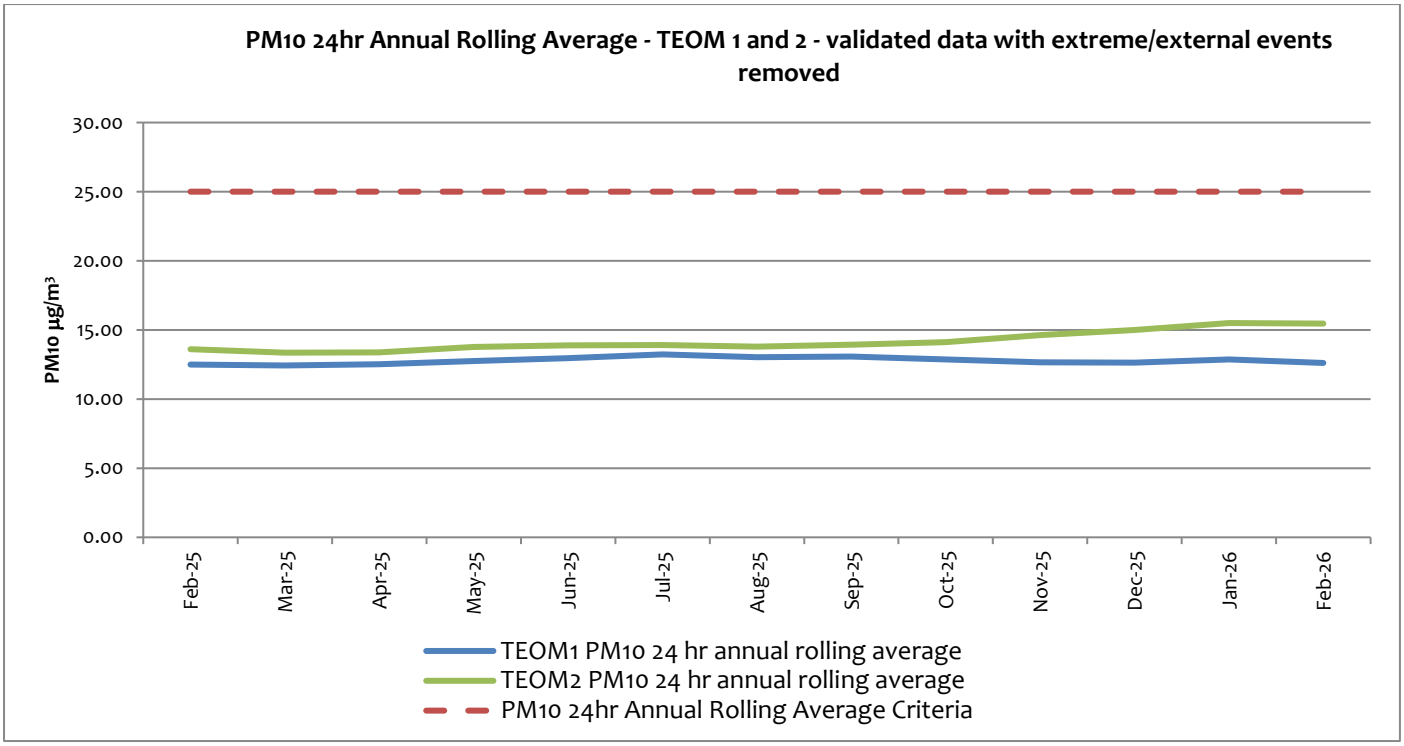

Figure 15: Site 1 &2 - Annual rolling average PM_{10} measurements 12-month overview

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 is provided in Appendix 1. 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 February 2026

Total Deposited Dust (g/m².Month)							
Sample Period	D1 (off site)	D2 (off site)	D3 (on site)	D4 (off site)	D5 (on site)	D6 (off site)	D7 (on site)
February 2026	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0
Annual Rolling Average	1.72	1.43	1.71	2.63	2.80	3.13	1.78
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

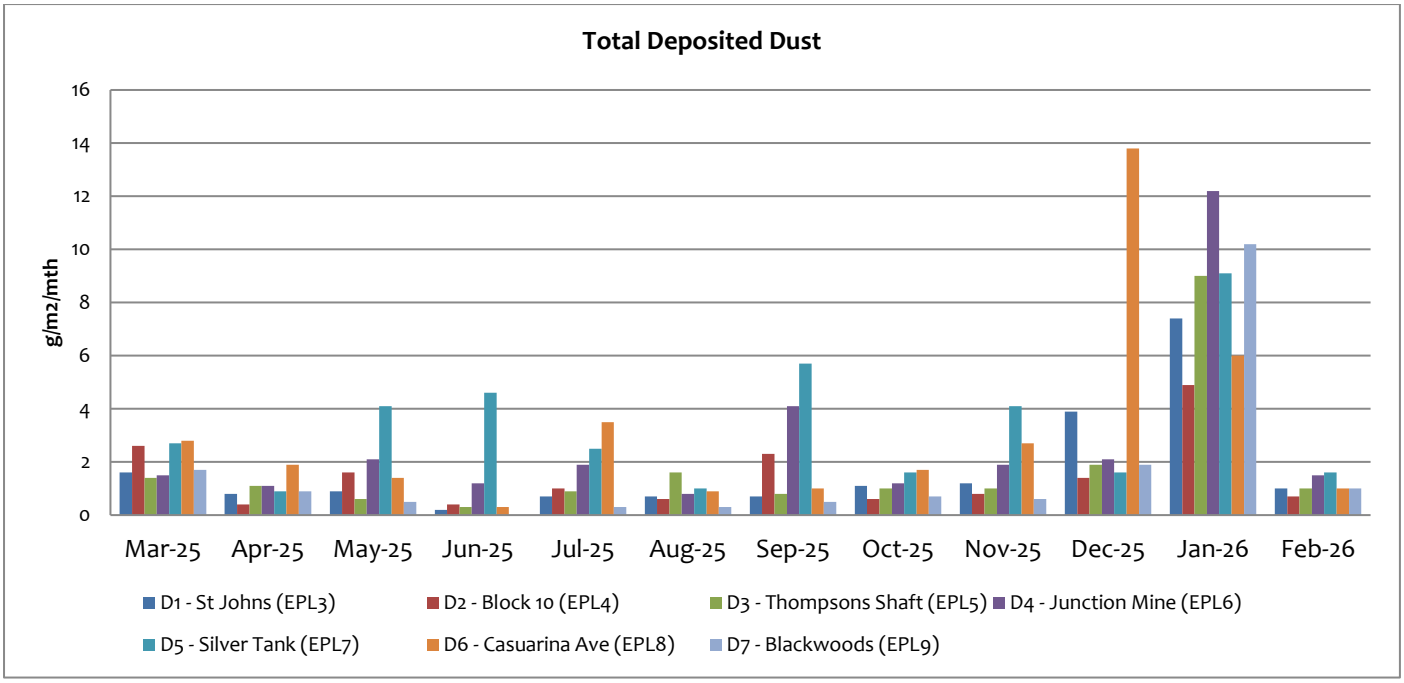

Figure 16: Total deposited dust collected by 7 dust gauges - 12-month overview

All dust levels recorded by the Dust Gauges in February 2026 were significantly lower compared to the results from the previous month (see figure 16). All dust gauges recorded levels significantly below 4 g/m^2.month and below the 2010 background levels. All results were relatively homogeneous. The highest dust levels in February were recorded in the D5-Silver Tank, an on-site gauge, reaching 1.6 g/m^2/month.

Dust Deposition Gauges that are located off-site must adhere to criteria for annually averaged deposited dust of 4 g/m^2.month.

Dust suppressant is applied to unsealed areas of the site and roads are frequently watered using water carts to control dust emissions.

Total Deposited Lead (g/m^2.Month)							
Sample Period	D1 (off Site)	D2 (on site)	D3 (on site)	D4 (on site)	D5 (on site)	D6 (off Site)	D7 (on site)
February 2026	0.0020	<0.0001	0.0032	0.0010	0.0021	<0.0001	0.0038
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 licence limits for deposited lead dust. As shown in Figure 17 below, Lead levels in February 2026 were significantly lower than those of the previous month. D7 Blackwoods sampled the maximum value for this month, with a monthly surface concentration of 0.0038 g/m^2/month.

Dust suppressant is applied to unsealed areas of the site and roads are frequently watered using water carts to control dust emissions.

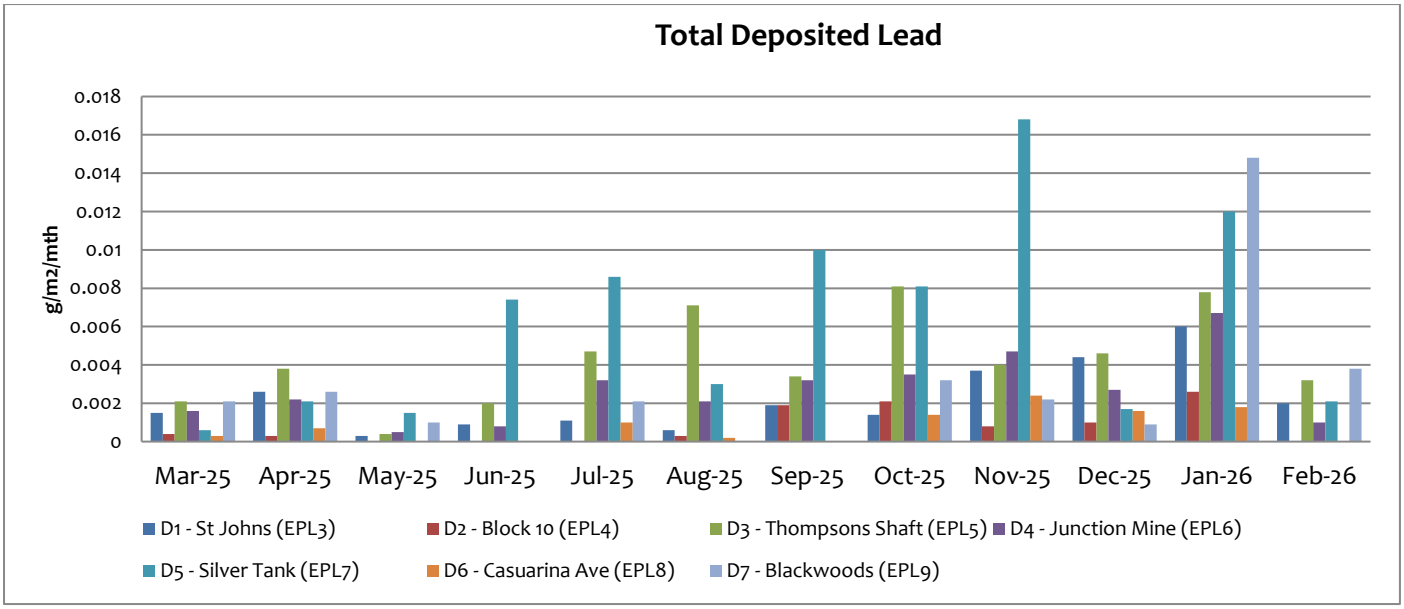

Figure 17: Lead deposited dust collected by 7 dust gauges - 12-month overview

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 2[1]	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 December 2025

The latest round of quarterly emissions monitoring was conducted at the Primary Vent Shaft (EPL1) and the Crusher Baghouse (EPL2) on 16 December 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	%	1.18	2.52
Molecular weight of stack gases	g/Nm^3	1,288	1,288
Temperature	^oC	24.7	23.0
Nitrogen Oxides	mg/Nm^3	<2.05	N.A
Volatile Organic Compounds	mg/m^3	<0.41	NA
Total Suspended particles	mg/Nm^3	6.09	13.8
Type 1 and Type 2	mg/Nm^3	0.067	0.47
Velocity	m/sec	15.9	21.4
Volumetric Flowrate (Dry)	Nm^3/sec	260	8.9

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, Italio (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 February 2026 (annual period)

Total Blasts:

- 0 production blasts occurred before 6.45 am or after 7.15 pm
- The number of Production blasts averaged 1.08 per week over the previous calendar year
- The number of Development blasts averaged 21.04 per week over the previous calendar year

Western Mineralisation and Main Lodes (excluding Block 7):

- 3 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 = 5.4%

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 three production blasts in the Western Mineralisation and Main Lodes producing vibration at monitors over 5 mm/sec for the 12-month period. These blasts exceeded the 5% allowable limit over 12 months. The regulatory agencies were notified of the exceedance.

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 3 and 4 December 2025 at 14 monitoring locations. Noise levels from site complied with relevant limits at all monitoring locations during the December 2025 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 (SO4), 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 26 February 2026

Sample Point	pH	EC (µS/cm²)	TDS (mg/l)	Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$) (mg/l)	SO4 (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)	6.23	12800	14000	5	5030	1670	509	307	1670	2.55	1.76	397	980	<0.05

Groundwater Bores (EPL37 – EPL52) Results for February 2026

No groundwater samples were collected in February.

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	cadmium (Cd), chloride (Cl), electrical conductivity (EC), lead Pb), manganese (Mn), pH, sodium (Na), sulphate (SO4), total dissolved solids (TDS) and zinc (Zn)
Ryan Street Dam EPL31/S49	2 x per year, six months apart	
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 February 2026

No surface water samples were collected in February.

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 presented below (figure 18) indicates a clear dominance of south-easterly sector winds during February, accounting for more than one-third of all recorded wind occurrences. Wind directions were otherwise mostly distributed within the first and second quadrants of the wind rose. The strongest winds originated mostly from the south to south-east directions. The peak wind event occurred on 11 February, when a maximum wind speed of 58.0km/h, classified as near-gale, was recorded.

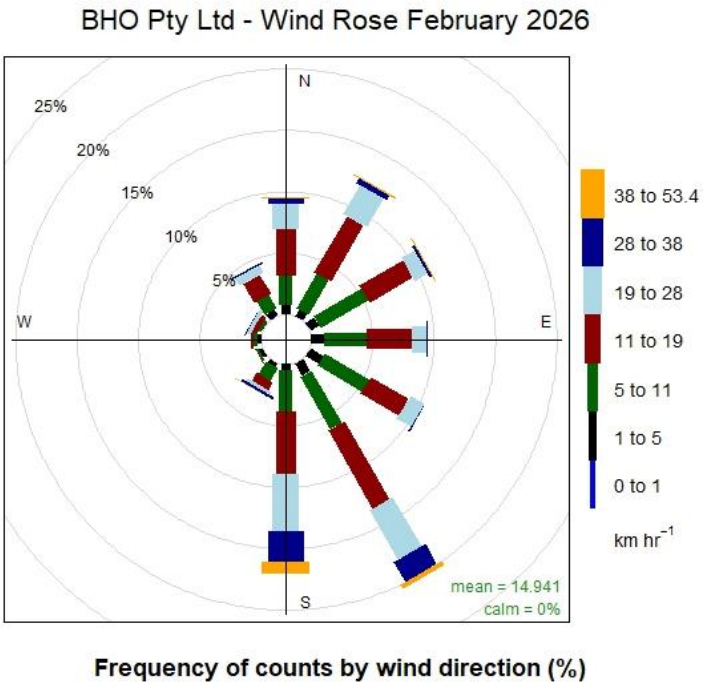

Figure 18: Wind rose for February 2026

Weather Data Summary for February 2026

Date	Temperature @ 10m (°C)		Wind Speed @ 10m (km/hr)		Predominant Wind Direction @ 10m		Rainfall (mm)
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Cardinal	Degree	Total
1-Feb-26	17.2	28.1	12	46.9	176	S	0
2-Feb-26	13.9	23.6	1.7	46.9	150	SSE	0
3-Feb-26	18.5	33.3	0.5	29	102	ESE	0
4-Feb-26	23.9	36.3	0.9	33.2	2	N	0
5-Feb-26	22.2	36.7	1.5	30.2	173	S	0
6-Feb-26	21.4	36.8	0.1	23.2	157	SSE	0
7-Feb-26	20	32.2	0.8	35.1	23	NNE	6.73
8-Feb-26	20.8	26.6	1.6	20	46	NE	0.19
9-Feb-26	22.7	33	0.4	25.8	149	SSE	0
10-Feb-26	24.2	35.6	0.5	28.9	108	ESE	0
11-Feb-26	26.2	34.7	0.5	58	349	NNW	0
12-Feb-26	14.7	25.8	1.7	57	168	SSE	0
13-Feb-26	14.7	26.2	0.9	46.8	153	SSE	0
14-Feb-26	18.6	30.7	0.4	39.2	123	ESE	0.59
15-Feb-26	21.3	30.6	2.9	42	64	ENE	0
16-Feb-26	21.6	31.1	0.7	36.3	34	NE	0
17-Feb-26	24	33.8	1	50.5	337	NNW	0.02
18-Feb-26	16.3	27.5	2	40.3	171	S	0
19-Feb-26	17.3	29.2	0.5	29.6	149	SSE	0
20-Feb-26	21.8	35.5	0.5	25.1	128	SE	0
21-Feb-26	26.7	36	0.8	26.2	74	ENE	0.22
22-Feb-26	21.9	32.6	0.6	41	38	NE	5
23-Feb-26	20.2	26.2	1.4	29.6	159	SSE	0
24-Feb-26	22.3	25.5	1.4	30.8	36	NE	0.24
25-Feb-26	19.9	22.3	0.3	25.7	70	ENE	0.21
26-Feb-26	19.3	26.7	0.4	19.6	108	ESE	0.27
27-Feb-26	21.2	32.7	1.1	26.5	77	ENE	0.04
28-Feb-26	22.1	32.3	2.5	49.9	39	NE	19.25

There was a total rainfall of 32.76 mm in February 2026.

5 Data Log

Sample	Result Received
Hi-Volume Samples	16-03-2026
TEOM	27-03-2026
Dust Deposition	25-03-2026
Vents & Bag House	28-01-2026
Noise	13-01-2026
Water	18-03-2026
Blast vibration and overpressure	01-03-2026
Weather	01-03-2026
Date posted to web site	22-04-2026

6 Correction Log

No corrections.

7 Appendix 1 – Monitoring Locations