Rasp Mine
Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report
July 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 (PM_{10}) and lead dust.

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

DATE	TSP (µg/m^3)	Lead (µg/m^3)
04-July-25	27.40	0.16
10-July-25	37.10	0.14
16-July-25	40.10	0.20
22-July-25	27.40	0.10
28-July-25	60.90	0.36

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.

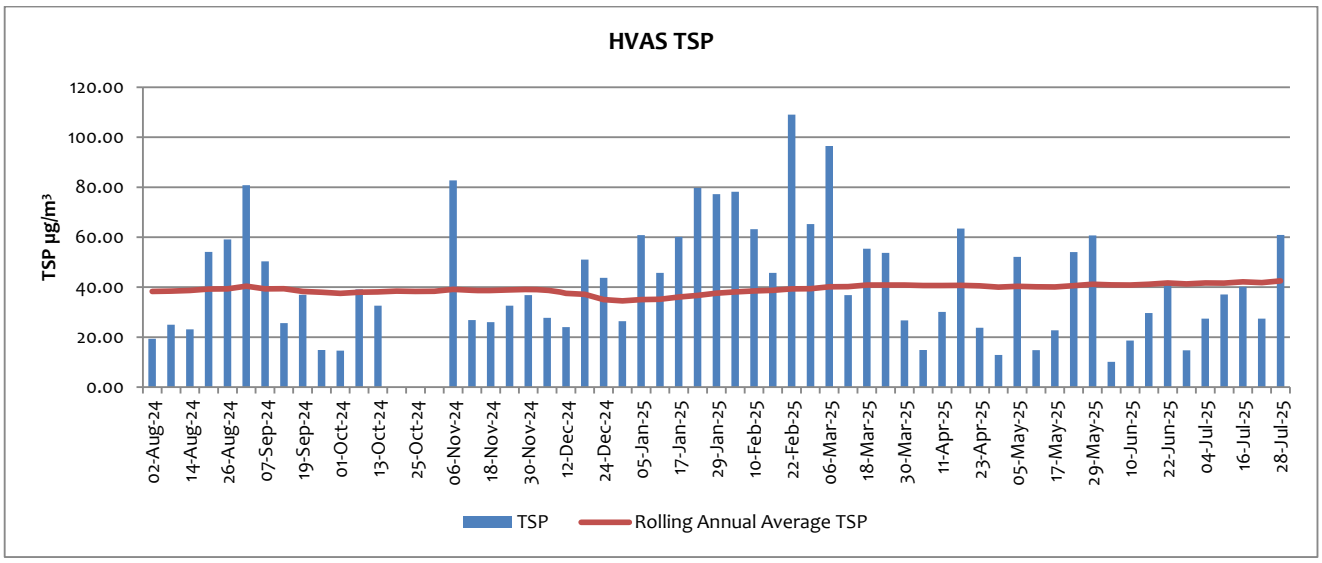

Figure 1: HVAS TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP dust results at HVAS for the month of July were on average higher than measurements from previous months (see figure 1). The highest TSP result measured at HVAS (EPL10) for July was 60.9 µg/m^3 sampled on the 28 July. The wind sensor from the on-site weather station indicated that relatively weak winds—mostly light to gentle breezes—were blowing from a variety of directions, as shown in figure 2 below, implying that the source was partially external to the mining site. The predominant wind direction on that day was from the NW. 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 42.5 µg/m^3 at the end of July, slightly higher than the average of 38.3 µg/m^3 at the beginning of August 2025.

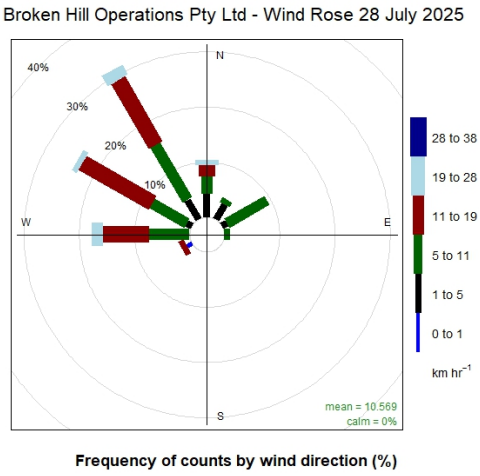

Figure 2: Wind rose for 28 July

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

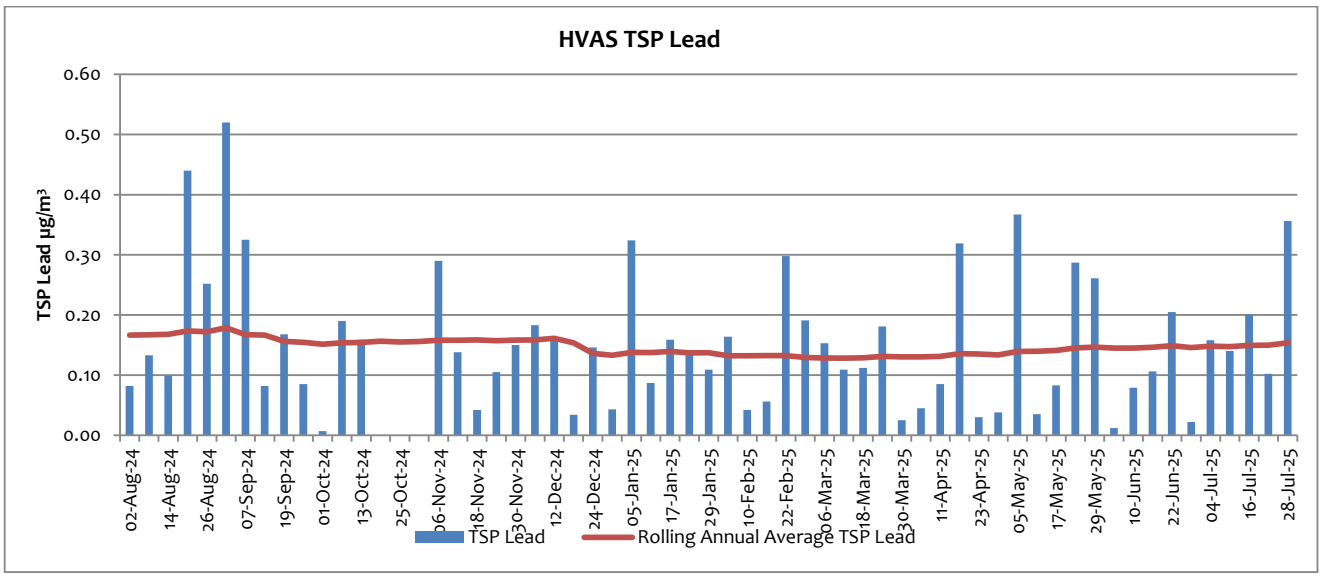

Figure 3: Lead in HVAS TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP Lead dust results at HVAS for the month of July were on average higher than previous months (see figure 3 above). The highest TSP Lead level for July was 0.36 µg/m^3 on 28 July. As noted above (see wind rose in figure 2), wind directions were predominantly blowing from NW, 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 July 2025 was 0.15 µg/m^3, identical to the rolling annual average of 0.17 µg/m^3 for TSP Lead at the end of August 2024.

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

DATE	PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	PM_{10} Lead (µg/m^3)
04-July-25	4.70	0.03
10-July-25	7.70	0.03
16-July-25	6.80	0.03
22-July-25	6.00	0.01
28-July-25	10.10	0.06

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.

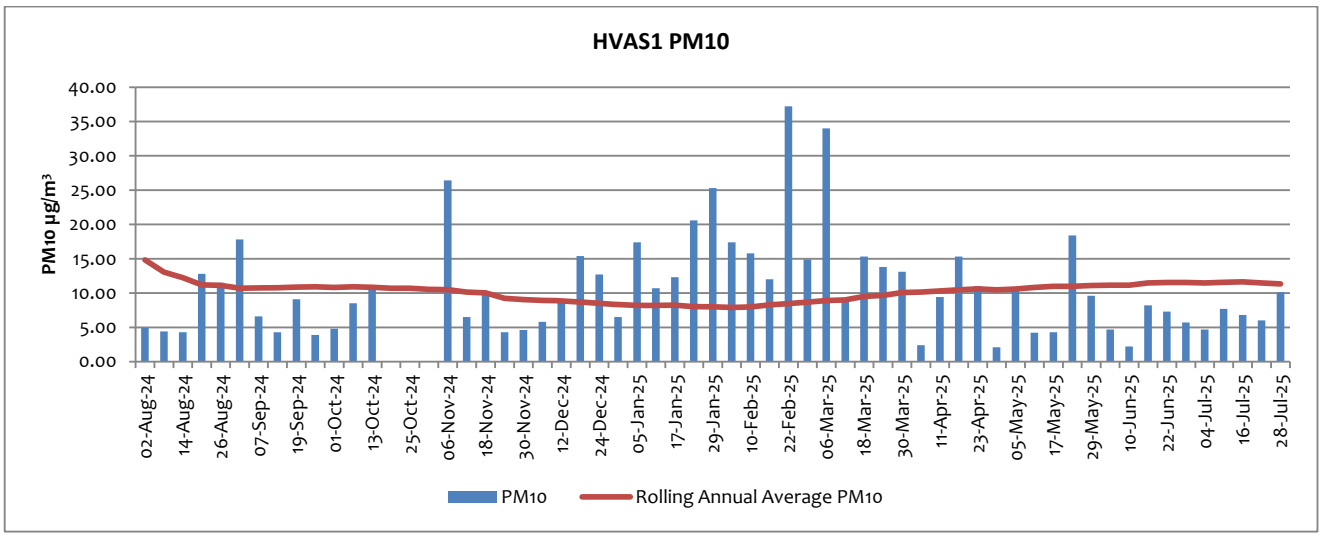

Figure 4: HVAS01 PM10 measurements 12-month overview

PM_{10} dust results at HVAS1 for the month of July were on average similar to those in the previous month. All measured values were relatively low, below the 12-month rolling average The highest PM_{10} dust level for July was also measured on 28 July (see figure 4 above). The dust mass concentration reached 10.1 µg/m^3 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 PM_{10} dust at this location is 11.3 µg/m^3 at the end of July 2025, similar to the annual rolling average at the end of August 2024 which was 11.1 µg/m^3. External and extreme dust events are recorded in measurements.

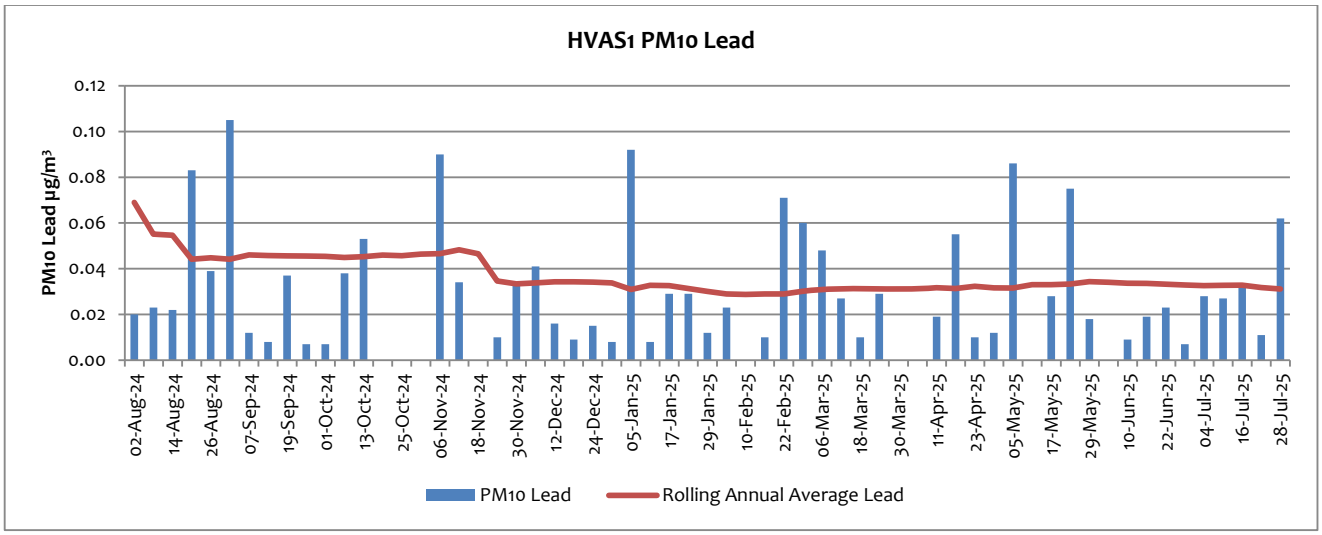

Figure 5: Lead in HVAS01 PM10 measurements 12-month overview

PM_{10} Lead dust results at HVAS1 in the month of July were heterogenous and on average higher than measurements from previous month. The highest Lead PM_{10} result for July was 0.06 µg/m^3 on 28 July when winds were blowing predominantly from NW (see figure 2 above), suggesting contribution from site sources. It was the only value above

the 12-month average. 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 in July was 0.03 µg/m^3, lower than the average of 0.04 µg/m^3 in August 2024.

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

DATE	PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	PM_{10} Lead (µg/m^3)
04-July-25	7.30	0.148
10-July-25	6.60	0.012
16-July-25	5.20	0.029
22-July-25	5.20	<0.007
28-July-25	5.00	<0.007

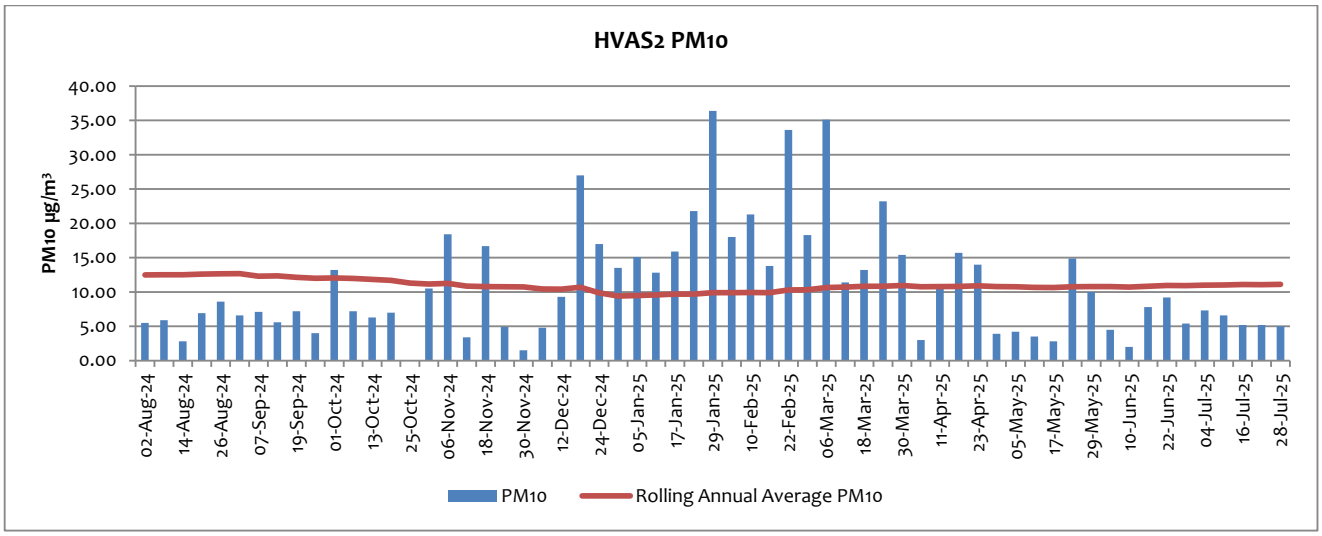

Figure 6: HVAS02 PM10 measurements 12-month overview

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 July were on average similar to those measurements from the previous three months, significantly lower than levels measured during the summer season. The highest recorded PM_{10} dust reading for July was 7.3 µg/m^3 on 4 July when winds were blowing predominantly from the north (see figure 8 below), suggesting contribution from off-site sources. The annual rolling average for PM_{10} dust at this location is 11.1 µg/m^3 at the end of July, down from 12.7 µg/m^3 in August 2024.

The annual rolling average for PM_{10} dust is determined using data with extreme dust events included.

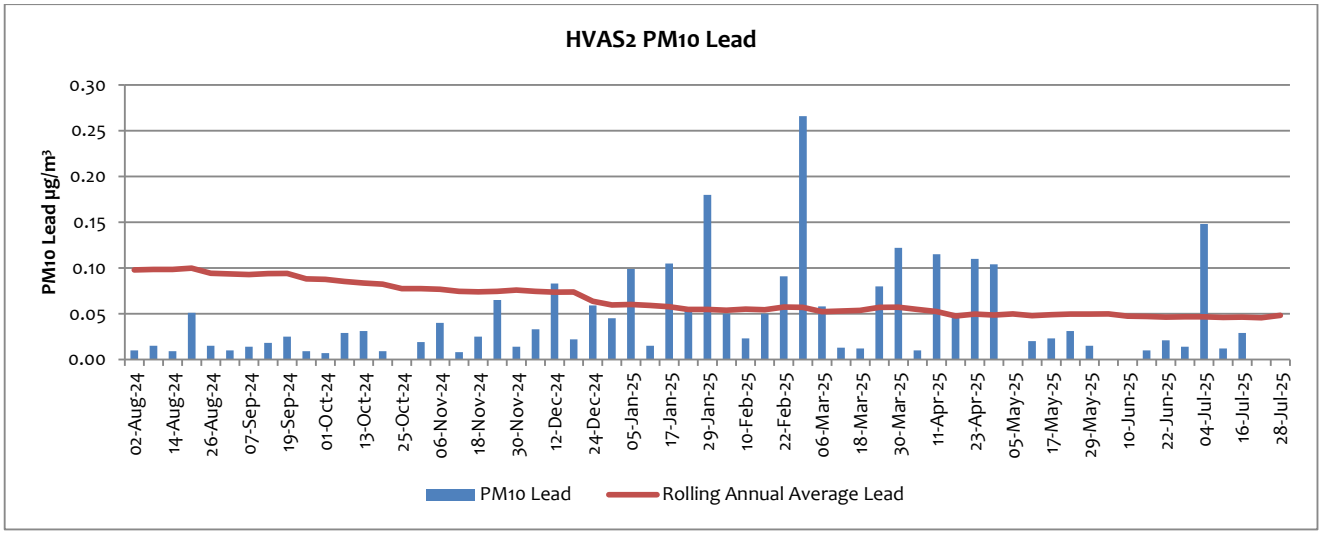

Figure 7: Lead in HVAS02 PM10 measurements 12-month overview

PM_{10} lead levels in July were comparable to those recorded over the past two months, with only one sample noticeably higher than the others, and three times greater than the 12-month rolling average. The highest recorded PM_{10} Lead dust reading for July was 0.15 µg/m^3 on 4 July, when predominant winds were blowing from the North, at times relatively strongly (moderate to fresh breeze, see figure 8 below) suggesting a contribution from external 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 PM_{10} Lead in July was 0.05 µg/m^3, down from 0.09 µg/m^3 in August 2024.

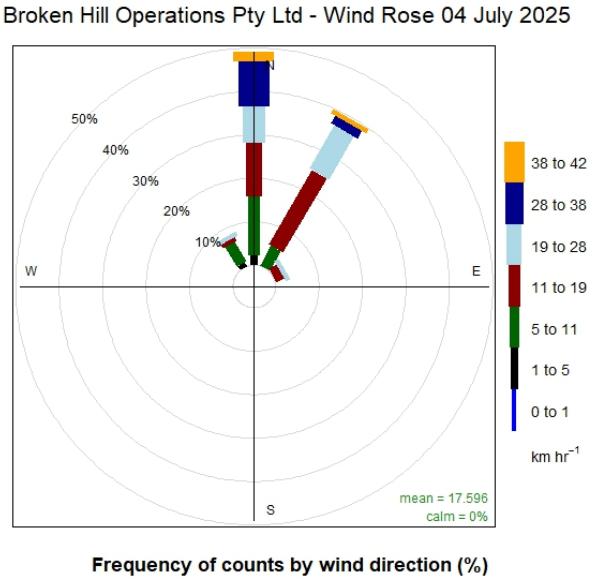

Figure 8: Wind rose for 4 July

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

DATE	TSP (µg/m³)	Lead (µg/m³)
04-July-25	22.5	0.397
10-July-25	23.8	0.052
16-July-25	12.2	0.137
22-July-25	10.2	0.025
28-July-25	10.6	0.02

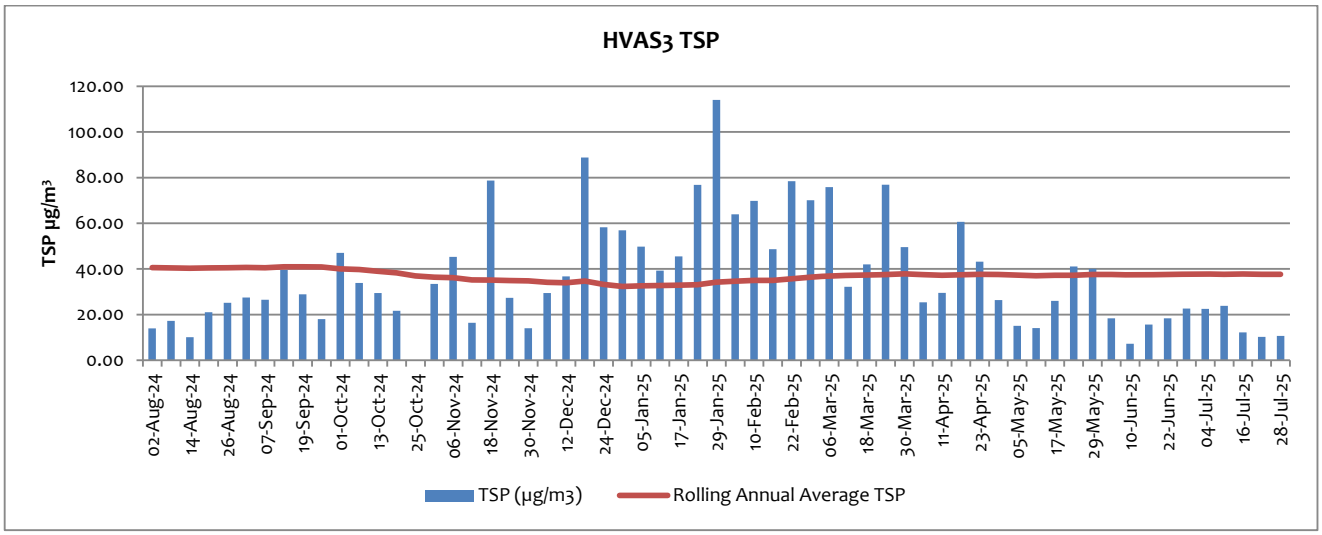

Figure 9: HVAS03 TSP measurements 12-month overview

As it can be seen on figure 9 above, TSP levels at HVAS3 were highest on 10 July with a result of 23.8 µg/m^3. All measurements were low and similar to those from the previous month, with most values significantly below the 12-month rolling average. The wind sensor from the on-site weather station indicated that relatively weak winds—mostly light to gentle breezes—were blowing from westerly directions, as shown in figure 11 below, implying that the source was external to the mining site. The predominant wind direction on that day was from W. 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 µg/m^3 at the end of July, slightly down from 40.5 µg/m^3 in August 2024.

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

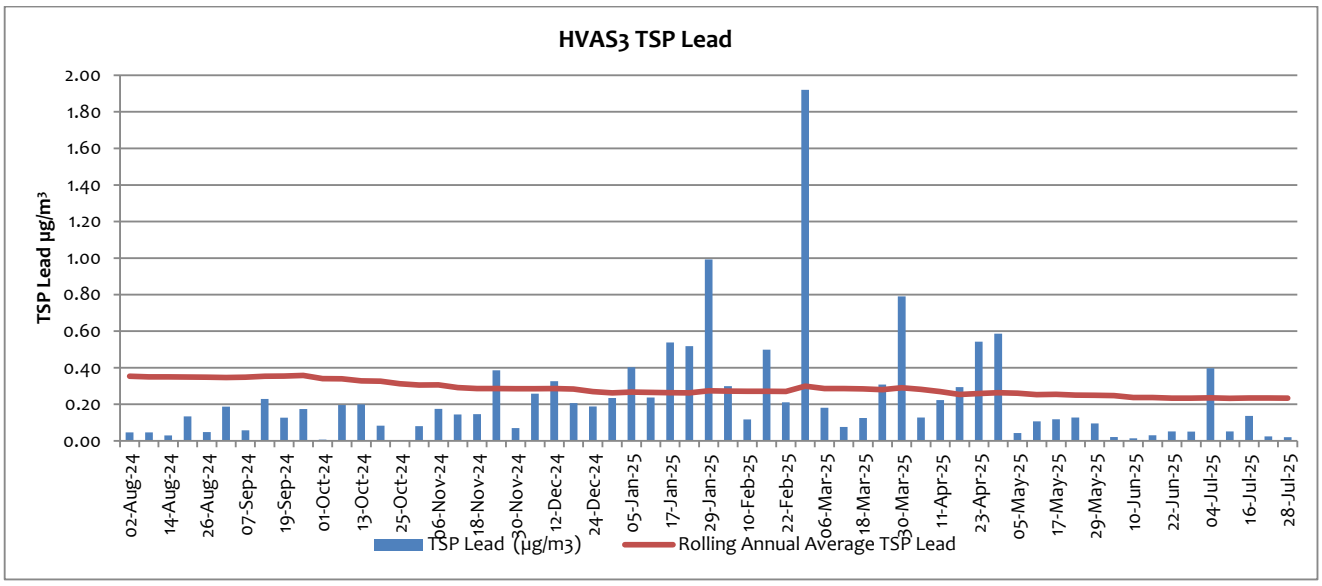

Figure 10: Lead in HVAS03 TSP measurements 12-month overview

TSP Lead levels in July were higher than those from previous month (see figure 10 above). Considering results from the previous three months, the high lead concentration of 0.4 µg/m^3 recorded on 4 July stands out as an outlier, being the highest value observed during this period. It was sampled when winds were predominantly blowing from the West (see figure 11), suggesting contribution from off-site sources. The rolling annual average for TSP Lead in July was 0.23 µg/m^3, slightly down from 0.35 µg/m^3 in August 2024. The surface of Blackwoods TSF2 is treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system has been installed.

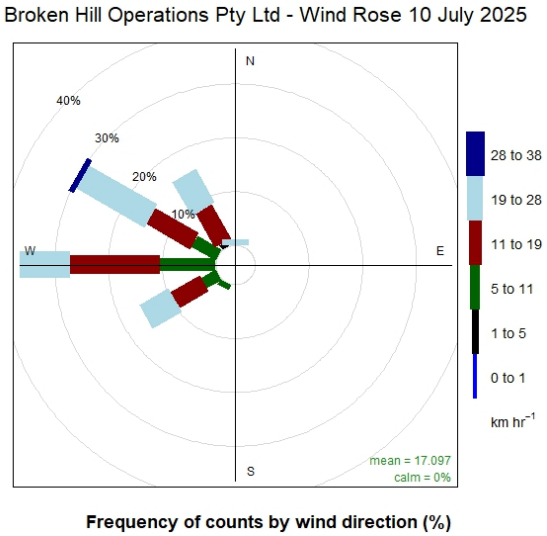

Figure 11: Wind rose for 10 July

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 PM10, 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.

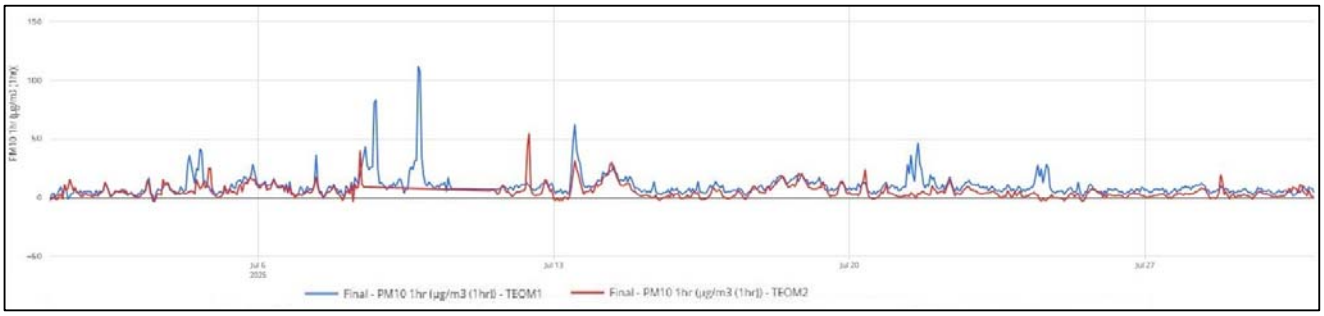

Figure 12: TEOM1 and TEOM2-Raw validated hourly-averaged PM10 concentrations

PM10 concentrations exceeded 100 µg/m^3 during one episode in this month on 9 July. Figure 13 shows in more details the measurements obtained on that day. The wind rose shows wind sensor data measured during that day, with maximum measured PM_{10} concentration of 107.8 µg/m^3 at Site 1 at 11:00am. The winds blew predominantly from the NNW, and relatively strongly. TEOM2 was being maintained and did not measure at that time. A portable PM_{10} monitor is in operation adjacent to TEOM2 during maintenance.

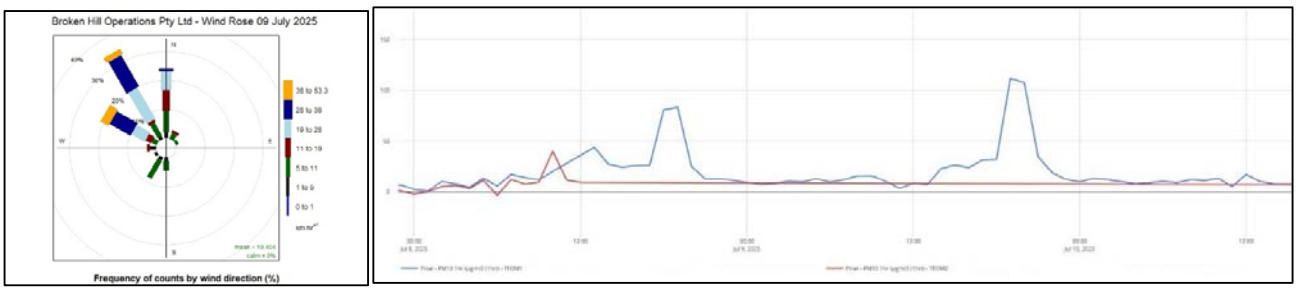

Figure 13: TEOM and wind sensor measurements on 03 April

Figure 14 below shows two polar plots generated for both PM10 measuring sites, i.e. TEOM1 at site 1 and TEOM2 at Site 2. Polar plots are useful tools for visualising how PM10 concentrations vary with wind direction and wind speed. Both plots clearly show that hourly PM10 concentrations stayed below 40 µg/m^3 during this monitoring period. The highest PM10 concentrations were generated when sites experienced winds blowing from NW (yellow zones on these plots, located furthest from centres of plots).

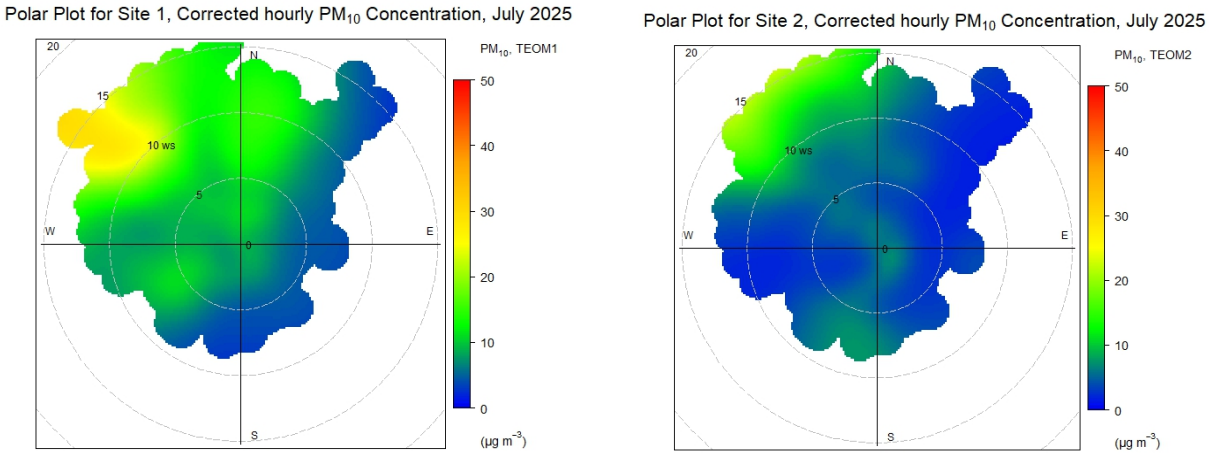

Figure 14: Polar plots, PM10 concentrations measured at site 1 and site 2 in July 2025

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

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?
1/07/2025	4.0	Y	3.5	Y
2/07/2025	4.9	Y	4.4	Y
3/07/2025	5.9	Y	5.2	Y
4/07/2025	15.0	Y	7.5	Y
5/07/2025	11.8	Y	8.1	Y
6/07/2025	9.1	Y	7.5	Y
7/07/2025	7.9	Y	4.9	Y
8/07/2025	20.0	Y		Y
9/07/2025	23.4	Y		Y
10/07/2025		Y		Y
11/07/2025		Y		Y
12/07/2025	9.8	Y	9.1	Y
13/07/2025	15.6	Y	7.0	Y
14/07/2025	16.8	Y	13.8	Y
15/07/2025	5.7	Y	1.1	Y
16/07/2025	7.3	Y	2.4	Y
17/07/2025	6.3	Y	3.1	Y
18/07/2025	14.8	Y	12.9	Y
19/07/2025	10.3	Y	6.9	Y
20/07/2025	8.0	Y	4.7	Y
21/07/2025	17.2	Y	2.8	Y
22/07/2025	10.3	Y	6.4	Y
23/07/2025	7.7	Y	3.1	Y
24/07/2025	11.9	Y	0.9	Y
25/07/2025	6.1	Y	2.3	Y
26/07/2025	5.9	Y	2.0	Y
27/07/2025	6.4	Y	1.9	Y
28/07/2025	7.8	Y	4.4	Y
29/07/2025	5.5	Y	2.1	Y
30/07/2025	5.4	Y	4.2	Y
31/07/2025	6.0	Y	4.4	Y

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

The data capture rate for the TEOM1 and TEOM2 monitors in July were respectively 96.8% and 92.4%. Both instruments went through an annual maintenance in July that includes a 72hr zero-filter test. No dust data was collected at these units during this period of maintenance.

The rolling annual average for PM_{10} at TEOM1 with external dust events and invalid data removed for the period July 2024 to July 2025 is 13.2 µg/m^3, slightly higher than the rolling annual average of 12.7 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 July 2024 to July 2025 is 13.9 µg/m^3, lower than the rolling annual average of 14.8 µg/m^3 at the beginning of the reporting period.

Data collected for the 8 July have been corrected due to the impact from dust storms and external events, with very limited impact on final dataset.

As mentioned above, annual servicing took place between 8 July and 11 July. A portable PM_{10} 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 4 April.

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

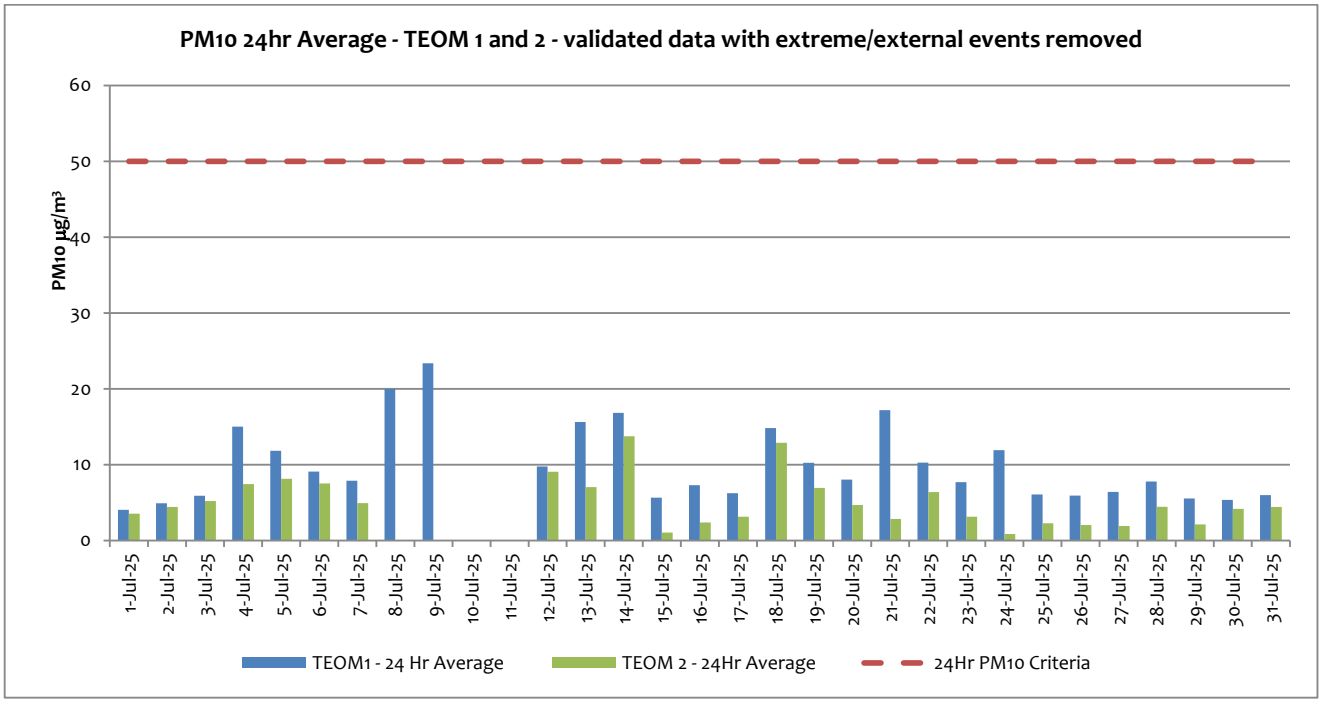

Figure 15: Site 1 and site 2 PM10 24-hour averaged measurements

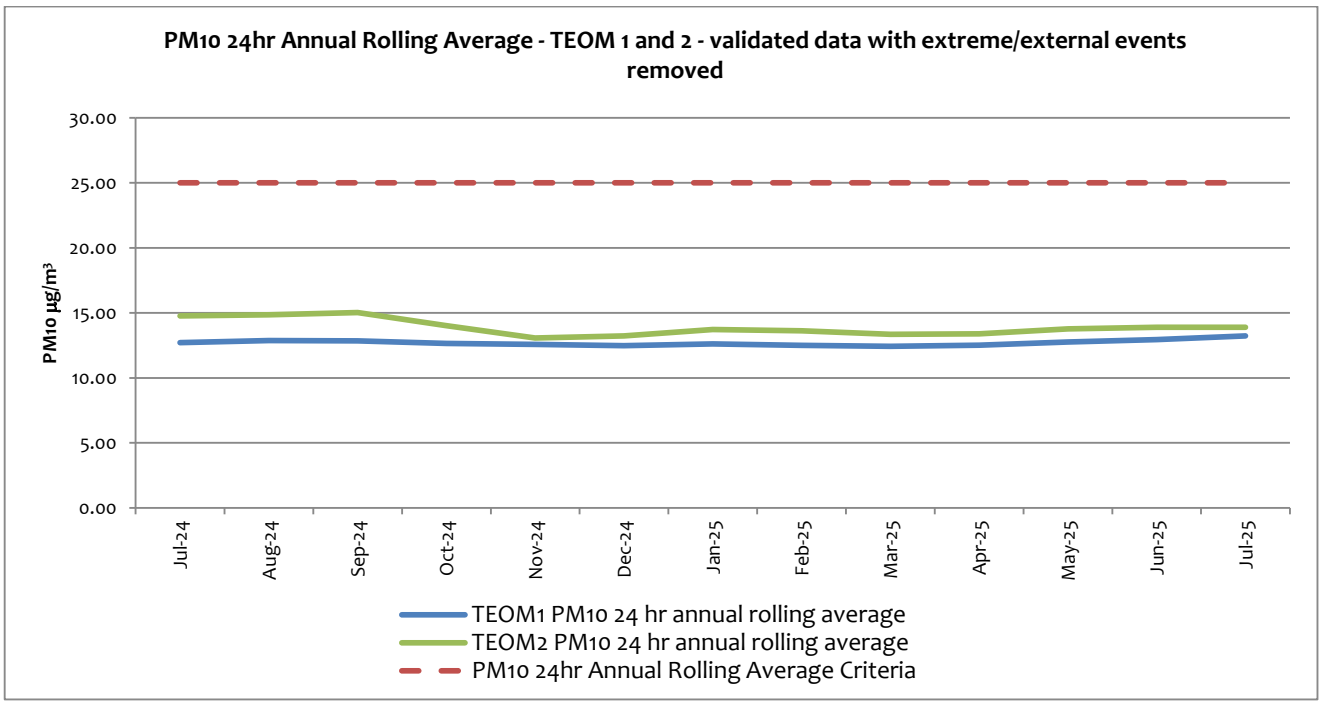

Figure 16: Sites 1 &2 - Annual rolling average PM10 measurements 12-month overview

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 in the Appendix. 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 July 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)
July 2025	0.7	1	0.9	1.9	2.5	3.5	0.3
Annual Rolling Average	0.89	1.23	1.01	2.58	2.32	1.97	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

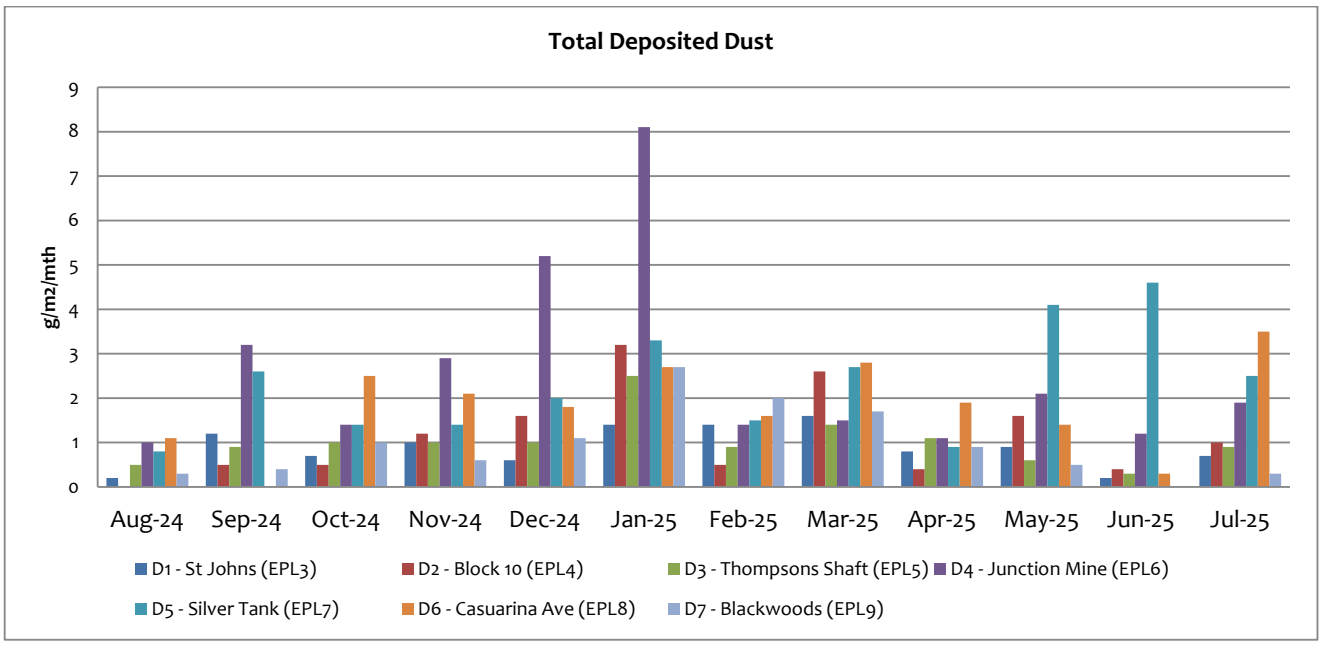

Figure 17: Total deposited dust collected by 7 dust gauges - 12-month overview

All dust levels recorded by the Dust Gauges in July 2025 were higher compared to the results from the previous month, except for D5 Silver Tank. The highest dust levels in July were recorded in the D6 Casuarina Ave gauge. All results for this month were quite heterogeneous. D5 and D6 collected dust levels above their respective 12-month rolling averages, whereas the others remained below.

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 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/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)
July 2025	0.0011	<0.0001	0.0047	0.003	0.0086	0.0010	0.0021
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 July 2025 increased slightly compared to the previous month but remained significantly below the results from the summer months and well below the background levels recorded in 2010. D5 Silver Tank exhibited a significant in Lead measured. It sampled the maximum value for this month, with monthly surface concentration of 0.0086 g/m^2.month. The confirmed high value recorded at D7 Blackwoods in February (0.0819 g/m^2.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 July was from the North-west as shown in the Wind Rose in Section 4 (figure), with more than 60% of winds coming

from 1st and 2nd quadrants (i.e. Northerly directions, between W and E). Given the locations of D5 (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.

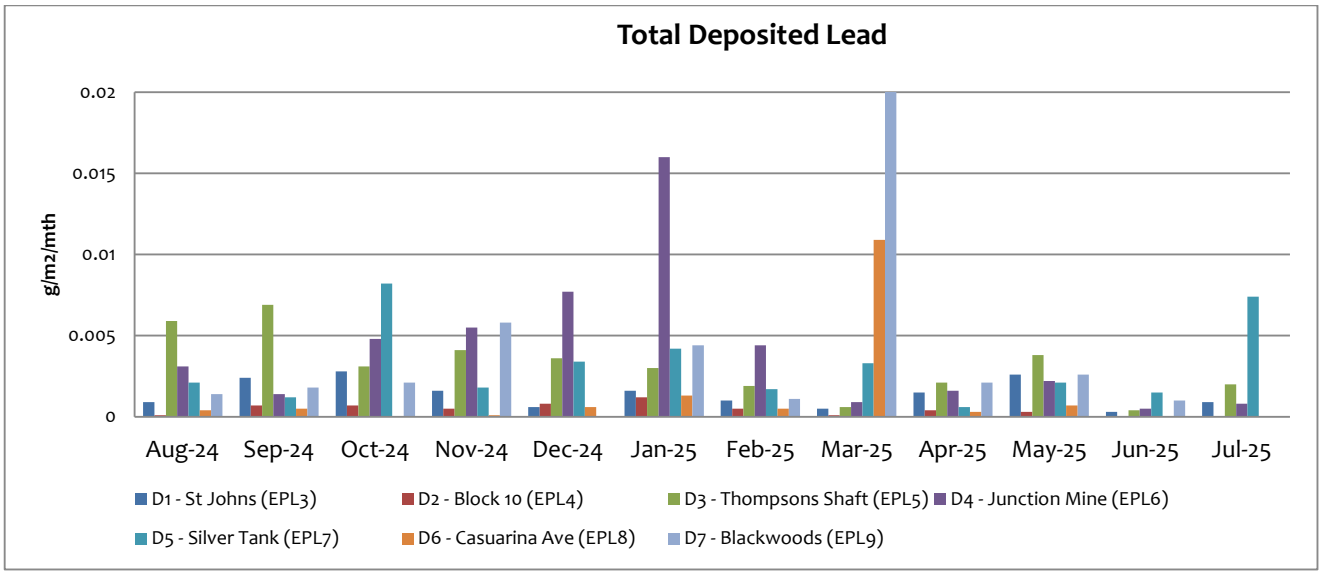

Figure 18: Lead deposited dust collected by 7 dust gauges - 12-month overview

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 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 July 2025

The latest round of quarterly 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	x	x
Moisture	%	2.4	2.2
Molecular weight of stack gases	g/Nm^3	1,288	1,288
Temperature	^oC	25.0	35.0
Nitrogen Oxides	mg/Nm^3	<2.05	NA
Volatile Organic Compounds	mg/m^3	<0.44	NA
Total Suspended particles	mg/Nm^3	17.1	12.3
Type 1 and Type 2	mg/Nm^3	0.25	0.20
Velocity	m/sec	11.1	22.9
Volumetric Flowrate	Nm^3/sec	172	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 a number of roving monitors which may be used to monitor vibration and overpressure at particular 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 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 1.4 per week over the previous calendar year
- The number of Development blasts averaged 12.5 per week over the previous calendar year

Western Mineralisation and Main Lodes (excluding Block 7):

- 2 Blasts 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 (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 July 2025

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)	6.16	14500	15700	5	7070	1870	511	357	1840	3.68	1.62	433	1130	<0.05

Groundwater Bores (EPL37 - EPL52) Results for July 2025

No groundwater samples were collected in July.

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 July 2025

No surface water samples were collected in July.

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 the predominant wind direction for the month of April was from the South, with more than 50% of winds blowing either from the South or from SSE. Strong winds (Near gale, Beaufort level 7) were observed less than 2% of this period, blowing either from the North or from the South

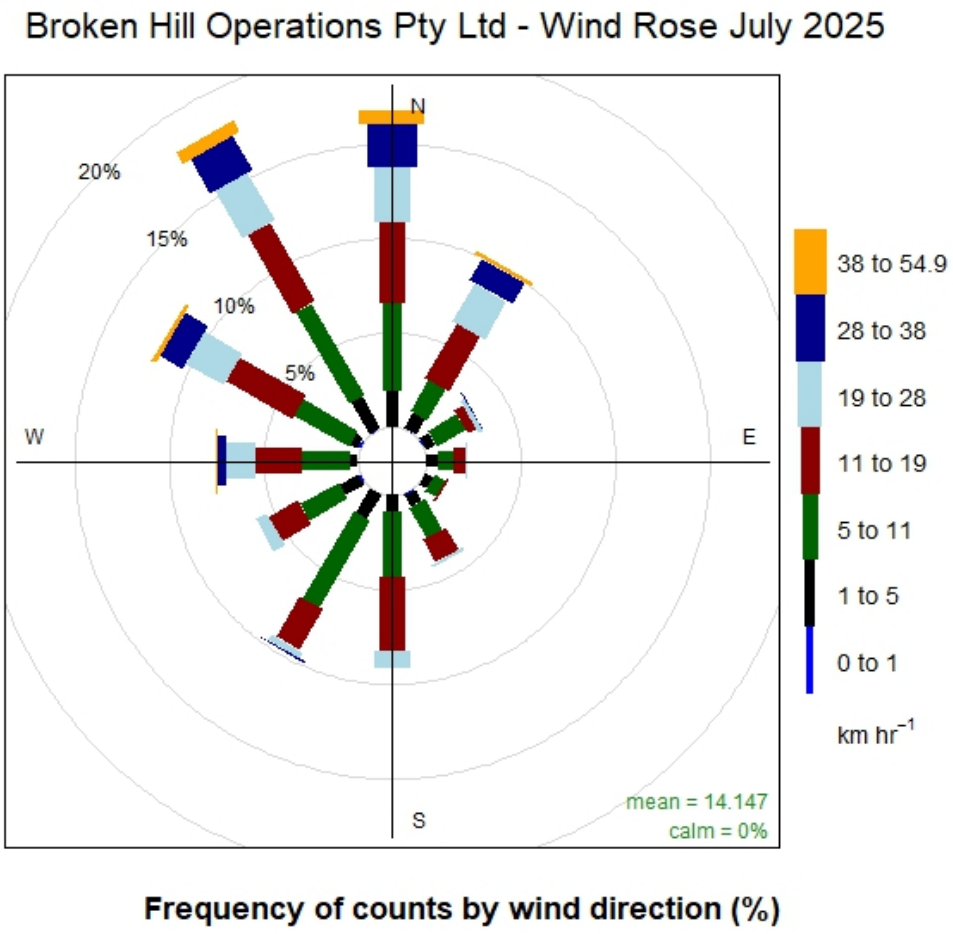

Figure 19: Wind rose for July 2025

Weather Data Summary for July 2025

Date	Temperature @ 10m (°C)		Wind Speed @ 10m (km/hr)		Predominant Wind Direction @ 10m		Rainfall (mm)
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Cardinal	Degree	Total
1-Jul-25	4	11.6	5.2	28.5	SSW	197	0
2-Jul-25	3.2	12.4	2.3	30	SSW	207	0
3-Jul-25	7.5	14.8	0.4	18.3	NW	311	0
4-Jul-25	7.3	16.4	1.1	43.6	NNE	12	0
5-Jul-25	8.8	20.2	2.8	47.7	N	2	0
6-Jul-25	8.3	14.5	0.8	45.4	WNW	292	0.04
7-Jul-25	8.3	15.7	1.1	28.5	NNW	333	0.02
8-Jul-25	10.5	18.2	2.1	62.1	NW	326	0
9-Jul-25	8.4	13.8	0.5	55.9	NW	324	0
10-Jul-25	5.6	13.2	0.5	35	WNW	286	0
11-Jul-25	7.3	16.3	2	34.8	NW	311	0
12-Jul-25	10.8	17	0.7	19.1	N	9	0
13-Jul-25	10.6	17.8	0.4	54.4	NNW	335	0
14-Jul-25	7.4	14.8	0.6	30	NW	320	0.53
15-Jul-25	7.7	10.4	0.8	24.9	SSE	153	11.98
16-Jul-25	7.1	14.2	0.1	13.2	NW	326	0
17-Jul-25	7.4	13.8	0.5	25.1	WSW	244	0
18-Jul-25	5.4	13.1	0.3	17.5	SSW	200	0
19-Jul-25	6.8	14.9	0.7	21.8	NNW	331	0
20-Jul-25	9.2	15.9	0.3	18.2	N	353	0
21-Jul-25	6.8	15	2.3	54.2	N	9	0
22-Jul-25	7	14.8	1.6	47.4	NNW	327	2.24
23-Jul-25	4.9	12.8	0.4	26.4	W	277	0.28
24-Jul-25	7.1	13.9	0.1	38.5	NNE	31	0
25-Jul-25	7.3	11.6	0.9	61.5	NNE	16	2.01
26-Jul-25	8.4	13.9	1.4	58.7	NW	322	0.22
27-Jul-25	6.4	13.5	1.2	41.5	WNW	286	0.01
28-Jul-25	4.6	12.7	0.1	27.2	NW	312	0
29-Jul-25	7.4	12.1	0	26.4	E	101	3.07
30-Jul-25	6.4	10.2	0.2	25.3	S	180	0.04
31-Jul-25	5.7	11.2	1.3	21.3	S	175	0.55

There was a total rainfall of 21 mm in July 2025.

5 Data Log

Sample	Result Received
Hi-Volume Samples	04-09-2025
TEOM	01-09-2025
Dust Deposition	04-09-2025
Vents & Bag House	25-07-2025
Noise	09-04-2025
Water	23-07-2025
Blast vibration and overpressure	01-08-2025
Weather	01-08-2025
Date posted to web site	24-08-2025

6 Correction Log

No corrections.

7 Appendix 1 – Monitoring Locations