



Rasp Mine

Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd


Annual Review

REPORTING PERIOD

1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025

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Title Block

Name of Operation:	Rasp Mine
Name of Operator:	Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd
Development consent / project approval:	PA 07_0018 (MOD1, MOD2, MOD3, MOD4, MOD5, MOD6, MOD7, MOD8, MOD9, MOD10, MOD11, MOD12)
Name of holder of development consent / project approval:	Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd
Mining Titles / Leases:	Consolidated Mining Lease 7 Mining Purpose Leases 183, 184, 185, 186
Name of holder of mining lease:	Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd
Water licence:	WAL31065
Name of holder of water licence:	Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd
AR Commencement Date: 01/01/2025	AR End Date: 31/12/2025
I, Devon Roberts, certify that this report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of the Rasp Mine for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (Reporting Period as per PA 07_0018 Sch4 Cond3) and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd.	
Name of authorised reporting officer:	Devon Roberts
Title of authorised reporting officer:	Senior Environmental Advisor
Signature of authorised reporting officer:	
Date: 31 March 2026	

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1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Table 1-1 lists the development consent and mining leases and confirms compliance as at the end of the reporting period. **Table 1.2** lists the non-compliances with relevant approval conditions for the reporting period.

Table 1-1 Statement of Compliance

Were all conditions of the relevant approval(s) complied with?	(Yes/No)
Project Approval 07_0018 (Consolidated MOD12)	No
Consolidated Mining Lease 7	Yes
Mining Purpose Lease 183	Yes
Mining Purpose Lease 184	Yes
Mining Purpose Lease 185	Yes
Mining Purpose Lease 186	Yes

Table 1-2 lists conditions that were identified as non-compliant and provides a comment outlining actions undertaken and where appropriate, addressed in this Annual Review. An Independent Environmental Audit was conducted in July 2023, and a copy of the report and Action Plan are available on the BHM website. Non-compliances are reported in the Annual Review for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Table 1-2 Non-Compliances

Relevant Approval	Relevant Condition	Condition description (summary)	Compliance Status	Comment	Annual Review Section
PA07_0018	Schedule 3 Condition 3	The Proponent shall ensure that all reasonable and feasible avoidance and mitigation measures are employed so that particulate matter emissions generated by the project do not cause an exceedance of the criteria listed in Tables 1, 2 or 3 at any residence on privately-owned land.	Non-compliant	The 24-hour average of PM10 data for TEOM2 on 28 January 2025 was 51.7ug/m ³ exceeding the allowable level of 50ug/m ³ PM10 dust averaged over a daily 24-hour period as specified by PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3.	10
PA07_0018	Schedule 3 Condition 3	The Proponent shall ensure that all reasonable and feasible avoidance and mitigation measures are employed so that particulate matter emissions generated by the project do not cause an exceedance of the criteria listed in Tables 1, 2 or 3 at any residence on privately-owned land.	Non-compliant	The 24-hour average of PM10 data for TEOM2 on 22 May 2025 was 50.7ug/m ³ (yet to be validated by Acoem ERS) exceeding the allowable level of 50ug/m ³ PM10 dust averaged over a daily 24-hour period as specified by PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3.	10
PA07_0018	Schedule 3 Condition 3	The Proponent shall ensure that all reasonable and feasible avoidance and mitigation measures are	Non-compliant	As BAM2 did not collect data for 13 hours on 20 October 2025 and 9 hours on 21 October 2025, the data capture from this	10

		employed so that particulate matter emissions generated by the project do not cause an exceedance of the criteria listed in Tables 1, 2 or 3 at any residence on privately-owned land.		instrument was below the required 75% or 18 hours for both 24- hour periods. This is a non-compliance with PA 07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3 Table 2 requirements for PM2.5 measurements to be collected over an averaging period of 24 hours.	
PA07_0018	Schedule 3 Condition 3	The Proponent shall ensure that all reasonable and feasible avoidance and mitigation measures are employed so that particulate matter emissions generated by the project do not cause an exceedance of the criteria listed in Tables 1, 2 or 3 at any residence on privately-owned land.	Non-compliant	On 20 October 2025, High Volume Air Samplers HVAS2 and HVAS3 did not run for a complete 24-hour period as required by AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2015 and AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2015 for a valid sample to be collected, and as a consequence resulted in a non-compliance with PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3.	10
PA07_0018	Schedule 3 Condition 3	The Proponent shall ensure that all reasonable and feasible avoidance and mitigation measures are employed so that particulate matter emissions generated by the project do not cause an exceedance of the criteria listed in Tables 1, 2 or 3 at any residence on privately-owned land.	Non-compliant	The 24-hour average of PM10 data for TEOM2 (excluding external events) on 10 December 2025 was 84ug/m ³ , exceeding the allowable level of 50ug/m ³ PM10 dust averaged over a daily 24-hour period as specified by PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3.	10
PA07_0018	Schedule 3 Condition 3	The Proponent shall ensure that all reasonable and feasible avoidance and mitigation measures are employed so that particulate matter emissions generated by the project do not cause an exceedance of the criteria listed in Tables 1, 2 or 3 at any residence on privately-owned land.	Non-compliant	On 19 December 2025 High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS2) did not run for a complete 24 ±1 hour period as required by AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2015 for a valid sample to be collected, and as a consequence is non-compliant with PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3.	10
PA07_0018	Schedule 3 Condition 18	The Proponent shall ensure that blasting on the site does not cause exceedances of the criteria in Tables 8 and 9.		Following a review of annual blast data it has been determined that of the 56 production firings in the 2025 calendar year, three blasts produced vibration results at a compliance monitor exceeding the 5mm/s limit for Peak Particle Velocity (PPV). With 5.4% of production blasts exceeding the 5mm/s limit at a compliance monitor, BHO is non-compliant with PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 18.	10

1.1 Actions required from previous Annual Review

None required.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

The Annual Review (AR) documents the environmental performance of the Rasp Mine for the reporting period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. It has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Government *Post-approval requirements for State significant mining developments - Annual Review Guideline*, October 2015 to evaluate and report on compliance with the performance measures, criteria and operating conditions of approval PA07_0018 Project Approval 07_0018.

2.2 Location

The Rasp Mine is owned and operated by Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd (BHO), a wholly owned subsidiary of Broken Hill Mines Pty Ltd (BHM) located on Consolidated Mine Lease 7 (CML7) within the City of Broken Hill and includes several Mining Purposes Leases (183,184,185 and 186) with the entire Project extending over Western Land Leases and freehold properties.

The Rasp Mine consists of underground mining operations, a processing plant producing zinc and lead concentrates, a rail siding for concentrate dispatch to shipping facilities within Australia as well as other mining ancillary facilities. In the reporting period all concentrate product was placed in sealed containers and transported by rail to Port Adelaide in South Australia. Rasp Mine is approved to produce 500,000 tpa of ore, or 750,000 tpa with Secretary approval as per PA07_0018 Schedule 2 Condition 6A, and 8,450,000 tonnes of ore over the life of the Project to December 2026.

The Mine is located centrally within the City of Broken Hill (Figure 2-1) is surrounded by transport infrastructure, areas of commercial and industrial development and some residential housing. The Mine is bounded by Eyre Street to the southeast, Perilya Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd (Perilya) North Mine to the east and Perilya's South Mine to the west, and the commercial centre of Broken Hill to the north. Two major State roads dissect CML7 - South Road (Silver City Highway SH22) to the southwest and Menindee Road (MR66) to the northeast. These roads form part of the existing road train and B-double routes through Broken Hill. Mawson's Quarry lies to the east of the existing processing plant. The Broken Hill railway station is located within CML7 on a surface exclusion with the main Sydney – Perth railway line also located within the Lease on various surface exclusions. Residential and commercial areas surround the mine with pastureland to the southeast.

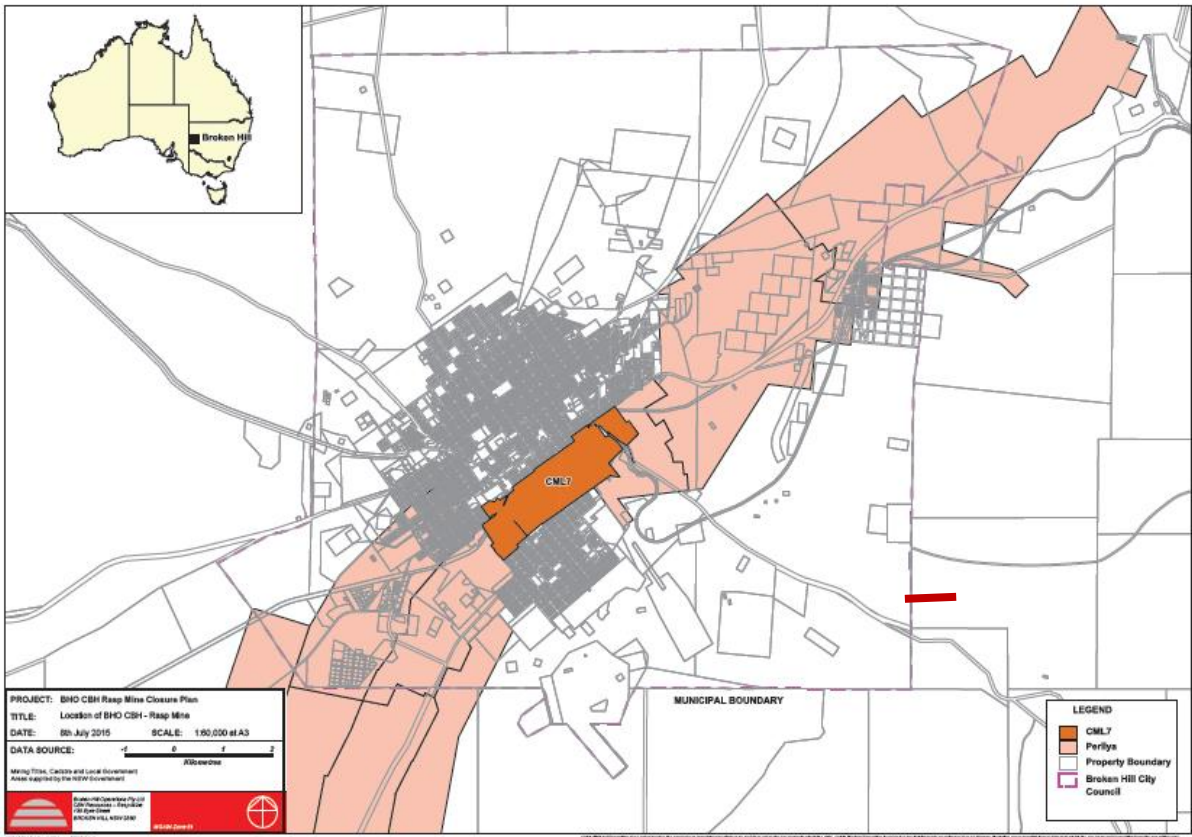
The mining leases occupy a central region of the historic Broken Hill Line of Lode ore body incorporating the original mine areas that commenced operations in the 1880s including a substantial amount of mining infrastructure from various mining phases. The Mine was the birthplace of Broken Hill Pty Ltd (BHP) in 1885. Subsequently several mining companies, including Broken Hill South and Minerals Mining and Metallurgy Ltd (MMM), have operated the mine. This past mining has left the mining lease highly modified and disturbed. The original landform has been significantly altered, the majority of native vegetation removed and soils have been degraded and covered with waste rock.

There are a number of heritage items on the site relating to historic mining activities and the site is recorded on the Register of National Estate for its heritage values. The people of Broken Hill consider the mine as an important historic site for its role in Broken Hill's history. The Broken Hill Miners Memorial and Broken Earth Café are located centrally within CML7.

The Project Area includes additional areas to the south-east located on Western Land leases or freehold properties owned or leased by BHO (highlighted in orange). Located in this area are the current Rasp Mine administration offices and stores.

The AR is distributed to a range of stakeholders that include government authorities and is available on the BHM website at: <https://brokenhillmines.com>.

Figure 2-1 Location Map – Plan 1



2.2 Mine Level

The Rasp Mine is classified as a Level 1 Mine and in 2018 it was transitioned to a State Significant Development under the *EP&A Act* with development consent determined and authorised by the Minister for the Department of Planning and Environment.

2.3 Mine Contacts

Table 2-1 outlines the contacts for the Rasp Mine.

Table 2-1 Mine Contacts

Name	Title	Contact Details
Chris Chindanya	BHO General Manager Rasp Mine	08 8088 9111
Fran Burgess	BHO Processing Manager	08 8088 9102
Joel Sulicich	BHO HSET Manager	08 8088 9125
Devon Roberts	BHO Senior Environmental Advisor	08 8088 9126
Complaints Line	Health, Safety and Environment Office	08 8088 9211

3. APPROVALS, LICENCES AND PERMITS

3.1 Approvals

Table 3-1 provides a list of all current development consents, mining leases and licences held by the Rasp Mine.

Table 3-1 Rasp Mine - Current Approvals

Approval Number	Date Issued	Expiry	Purpose
Project Approval 07_0018 (Part 3A)	31 Jan 2011	31 Dec 2026	<p>Mining production of 750,000 tpa from Western Mineralisation, Centenary Mineralisation and Main Lode Pillars. Construction and operation of minerals processing plant and rail load out facility. Supported by an EAR and PPR.</p> <p>MOD1 – relocation of primary ventilation shaft (March 2012)</p> <p>MOD2 – 24 hour operation of crusher (August 2014)</p> <p>MOD3 – Mining of Block 14 (Zinc & Main Lodes) (March 2015)</p> <p>MOD4 – Installation of Concrete Batching Plant and Extension to TSF2 (September 2017)</p> <p>MOD5 – Warehouse Extension, Cement Silo and adjustment of air quality monitoring (October 2018)</p> <p>MOD6 – New Tailing Storage Facility and Mine Portal (March 2022)</p> <p>MOD7 – Utilise, crush and screen waste rock in BHP Pit for Embankments construction (July 2019)</p> <p>MOD8 – Mining under a Perilya Sublease (April 2021)</p> <p>MOD9 – Extension of Underground Exploration (December 2021)</p> <p>MOD10 – Temporary tailings placement in TSF2 (December 2022)</p> <p>MOD11 – Ventilation Intake and Underground Exploration (March 2024)</p> <p>MOD12 – Mining Extension (November 2025)</p>
CML7	17 Jan 2007	31 Dec 2026	Granted 8 Oct 1987. As per Schedule 2 of the Lease - Open cutting, shaft sinking, stoping, tunnelling, building of dams, extraction and obtaining minerals, generation of electricity, erecting dwellings, storage of fuels, dumping of ore, treatment and dumping of tailing, development of roads
MPL 183	24 Apr 2007	31 Dec 2026	Granted 4 Feb 1981. Dumping of ore and mine residues, treatment of tailing
MPL 184	24 Apr 2007	31 Dec 2026	Granted 4 Feb 1981. Dumping of ore and mine residues, treatment of tailing
MPL 185	24 Apr 2007	31 Dec 2026	Granted 4 Feb 1981. Dumping of ore and mine residues, treatment of tailing
MPL 186	24 Apr 2007	31 Dec 2026	Granted 4 Feb 1981. Dumping of ore and mine residues, treatment of tailing
EPL 12559 - NSW EPA	NA	Upon surrender, suspension or revocation.	<p>Authorises the carrying out of scheduled activities: Crushing, grinding or separating >500,000 – 2,000,000T processed.</p> <p>Mining for minerals >500,000 – 2,000,000T produced.</p>

Approval Number	Date Issued	Expiry	Purpose
Dangerous Goods Explosives – Work Cover	NA	24 Oct 2027	Store Manufacture
Refrigerant – Refrigerant Trading Council	NA	27 Mar 2027	Use of refrigerant
Water extraction 85WA752823 – NSW Water	NA	29 Mar 2027	To extract 370 ML for use on site
Radiation #5063802 – NSW EPA	NA	26 July 2026	Sell and/or possess radiation apparatus. Sell and/or possess radioactive or items containing radioactive substances.

3.2 Rehabilitation Management Plan and Strategy

The Rasp Mine Rehabilitation Management Plan and Rehabilitation Strategy are available on the company website.

3.3 Management Plans

The Rasp Mine has developed several environmental management plans as required by PA07_0018. **Table 3-2** provides a list of these Plans together with the date last updated.

Table 3-2 Status of Environmental Management Plans

Environmental Management Plan	Condition	Approved
Environment Management Strategy	Sched 4 Cond 1	01-Jul-23
Air Quality Management Plan	Sched 3 Cond 11	10-Aug-22
Community Lead Management Plan	Sched 3 Cond 13	24-Nov-23
Noise and Blast Management Plan	Sched 3 Cond 20	26-July-23
Site Water Management Plan	Sched 3 Cond 23	04-Mar-22
Waste Management Plan	Sched 3 Cond 33	09-Feb-24
Rehabilitation Strategy	Sched 3 Cond 34A	21-Nov-23

4. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

During the reporting period, an application to modify the Project Approval (MOD12) for mining of Blackwoods Deposit was approved.

Preparation of the Kintore Pit TSF3 for receiving tailings was completed in February 2024.

Construction of the TSF2 tailings stockpile (approved under MOD10) began in April 2023 and was completed in February 2024 as Kintore Pit TSF3 became available for tailings disposal.

On 31 October 2024, Broken Hill Mines took over ownership of Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd (Rasp Mine).

Table 4-1 outlines the production summary for the reporting period.

Table 4-1 Production Summary – Cumulative

Material	Approved Limit	At end of 2024 (end previous reporting period)	End of reporting period
Waste rock	NA	3,481,015	3,593,046
Ore	500,000	7,209,207	7,662,539
Processing waste (Tailings)	NA	6,293,381	6,709,692
Product (Concentrates)	NA	857,431	894,120

4.1 Exploration

4.1.1 Surface exploration

Surface exploration was undertaken in 2025 across TSF1 to identify potential for retreatment of the decommissioned tailings dam.

Surface exploration is planned for the Line of Lode waste dump in 2026.

4.1.2 Underground exploration

Central Deep Hole Drilling were mobilised to site in December 2024 to conduct underground exploration from 2025.

Underground exploration in 2026 will continue to focus on the Main Lode including the Western Mineralisation, Siberia and Blackwoods North, and potentially Centenary. The British orebody to the east of Blackwoods Pit will be targeted if MOD13 is approved.

4.2 Construction

4.2.1 New buildings / structures

No new buildings were constructed in 2025.

4.2.2 Roads and fencing

Routine maintenance of roads was undertaken as required which includes the application of dust suppressant to infrequently used roads.

Boundary fencing was also inspected and repaired.

4.3 Mining

4.3.1 Mine access

All mining is conducted underground and the mine is accessed via the box cut and underground portal entrance completed in 2023.

Mining activities included mining of the Western Mineralisation and Main Lode Pillars.

Mining activities were undertaken as follows and met the requirements of the Project Approval:

- Underground operations, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week;
- Truck haulage of ore from underground to ROM Pad 24 hours per day, 7 days per week;
- Production rock blasting between 6.45 am to 7.15 pm, 7 days per week;

- Development blasting concurrently with production blasting where practicable;
- Ventilation fans, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week;

4.3.2 Mining method and sequence

A variety of production methods are utilised, including open stoping (OS), uphole benching, room and pillar and uphole pillar retreat mining. OS is the most prevalent method used in the Western Mineralisation, uphole stoping (with room and pillar) and uphole pillar retreat in the Main Lode Pillars.

The ore was blasted using a bulk emulsion explosive and extracted using load haul dump vehicles (LHD's) either conventionally or under remote control and transported to loading points where mine trucks transported ore to the ROM pad.

A total 453,332 t of ore was mined during the reporting period. This resulted in approximately 11,333 truck movements to the ROM pad. A vertical distance of 64 m was maintained (in the Zinc Lodes) from South Rd/Bonanza Street.

4.3.3 Void backfilling

Waste rock was used to backfill mined out stopes during the reporting period. This includes Cemented Rock Fill where conditions and requirements dictate its use.

4.3.4 Waste rock and void backfilling

Waste rock is generated from underground mining operations and is predominantly used underground for backfilling stopes and maintenance of underground roads. During the reporting period 112,031 t was extracted as waste. At the end of the reporting period, the waste stockpile in Kintore Pit held approximately 600,000 t and BHP Pit held approximately 600,000 t.

Waste rock is used for road making and repairs underground.

Block modelling is used to identify underground waste material sources. Underground diamond drilling results and assays assist the geological technicians to identify waste materials earmarked for surface.

4.3.5 Ore and waste stockpiles

Ore mined in the reporting period was transported by truck and stored on the ROM Pad before being processed. The ROM Pad is 32m by 80m and is surrounded by 5 m windbreaks. Water application was used to control dust. No more than a week's processing was stored on the ROM stockpile at any one time. Mined ore in the period was below the approved maximum rate of 500,000 tpa.

4.4 Mineral Processing

4.4.1 Processing methods and rates

All mined ore is processed on site in the processing plant. This consists of a single stage crushing circuit with a two stage Semi-Autogenous Grind (SAG) – Ball milling circuit capable of processing ore at the required rate and to the required grind size. Material then passes through differential flotation, which incorporates conventional roughing, scavenging and multi-stage cleaning and includes concentrate regrind, to separate lead and zinc concentrates. Concentrates are dewatered using thickeners and pressure filtration. The filtered concentrates are conveyed directly into containers and sealed. The concentrate is stored in these sealed containers in readiness for loading onto rail wagons for transport to Port Adelaide.

Reagents used in the process included pulp pH modifier, flotation frothers, collectors, activators and depressants, used in various combinations in the lead and zinc flotation circuits. Flocculants are used in concentrate and tailing dewatering.

With MOD6 approval, the capacity of TSF2 is extended by employing tailings harvesting with deposit to Kintore Pit TSF3. MOD10 has approved dry stacking of tailings in the western end of TSF2 until TSF3 preparations for accepting tailings is completed. The tailings stockpile will be removed and placed in Kintore Pit TSF3.

A summary of mineral processing production rates for the reporting period is presented in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2 Mineral Processing Summary for the Reporting Period

Activity	Total in reporting period (t)
Milled	453,332
Lead concentrate	10,133
Zinc concentrate	26,546
Tailings deposited	416,311
Tailings Storage Facility (TSF2) storage capacity as at end of period	To Dec 2026 as per PA with storage and harvesting operations
Tailings Storage Facility (TSF3) storage capacity as at end of period	To 2036

4.4.2 Mill operating hours

The processing plant operates 24 hours per day in accordance with the Project Approval. Schedule 3 Condition 16 places a restriction on milling activities - (b) *shunting of concentrate wagons shall only occur between 7:00am and 6:00pm on any day*. No shunting of concentrate wagons occurs during the loading or unloading of concentrate containers. Concentrate trains are moved into and out of the loading area by Pacific National operators as one unit and no reordering of wagons occurs. Pacific National conducts this activity twice per week taking 10 to 15 minutes, following inspection of the connection and state of the wagons. Once loaded, the train departs in the same direction as arrival. During the reporting period there were no community complaints related to this activity.

In July 2020 due to operational changes the Mill began operating on an 8 day on/6 day off campaign.

4.4.3 Mineral waste - tailings

All tailings generated from the processing plant are deposited into Blackwood Pit (TSF2). Tailings from the flotation process are pumped to and deposited in one of two cells in TSF2 via a duty/standby configuration of centrifugal pumps. Particle solids settle out of the slurry stream along the length of each TSF2 cell in a north-easterly direction. Any excess water is pumped back into the process water tank via a mobile diesel water pump.

During the reporting period, 416,311 t of tailings were pumped to TSF2, on average the tailings contained zinc (0.35%), lead (0.20%), copper (0.01%), Ag (8g/t), and Fe (2.97%).

In the initial Project Approval, BHO underestimated the amount of mine development that was required to access the Main Lode and Western Mineralisation ore bodies. The need to undertake more underground mining development than anticipated has reduced the capacity of underground voids to accept both waste rock and tailings material from the Backfill Plant. In the original EA, it was predicted that approximately 250,000 t of waste rock would be produced each year for a production rate of 750,000 t of ore. BHO has chosen to place the additional waste rock underground to fill voids and stopes, as it is more economical to dispose waste rock underground if possible rather than transporting waste to the surface. Hence, there is no void space underground for the backfill of tailings.

4.5 Next Reporting Period

4.5.1 Construction

A dewatering plant may be constructed after approval of MOD13 in 2026.

4.5.2 Water structures - maintenance

Inspections of storages for sediment build-up were conducted in 2025 and sediment removal was conducted in sediment pond 17A and Horwood's Dam in 2025. The material recovered from Horwoods Pond and House Dam were disposed of in TSF3 Kintore Pit.

Electric pumps have been installed at the S14, S17 House Dam, and Mill Events water storage ponds to enable 24-hour transfer of water to Horwoods and S22 (Loch Ness) storage ponds.

An electrical supply and a high-capacity automatic pump was installed in the Ryan St Dam in 2023 to enable the rapid transfer of water to the S1A pond on South Road. A backup diesel generator is also situated at Ryan St Dam in the event power is lost following a rainfall event.

4.5.3 Modification applications

In 2026 BHO will make a modification request (07_0018 Mod 13) to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces under section 4.55(2) of the EP&A Act to:

- extend underground mining operations into the British deposit (Mining Lode Block 16)
- develop a tailings dewatering system
- install an additional emergency egress ladderway from underground workings to the surface
- receive and process up to 100,000 tonnes per annum of ore from the nearby Pinnacles Mine
- increase the total amount of ore permitted to be extracted from 8,450,000 tonnes to 12,200,000 tonnes over the life of the project
- extend the approved mine life from 31 December 2026 to 31 December 2031, and
- update the figure in the project approval showing the 'free areas' at the site.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

5.1 Meteorological

Meteorological measurements are performed on-site by a compact weather station consisting of a Vaisala WXT536 unit. The latter uses ultrasonic anemometers to monitor wind speed, wind direction and associated sigma theta, providing 15min-averaged data, as per EPL requirements. It also measures temperature, relative humidity (no EPL requirement) and rainfall.

Figure 5-5-1 and Table 5-1 provide summary weather data from the site weather station.

The reporting period saw significantly more rainfall than usual, with 122mm more rain than the BoM's long-term annual average (1947-2025) of 247.6mm. A comparison of 2025 weather data vs BoM's statistics is presented in Figure 5-5-1. February was the wettest month in 2025 with 35.1mm of rain recorded at the site weather station. There were 104 rain days in total for the period. Temperatures were consistent with measurements from previous recent years.

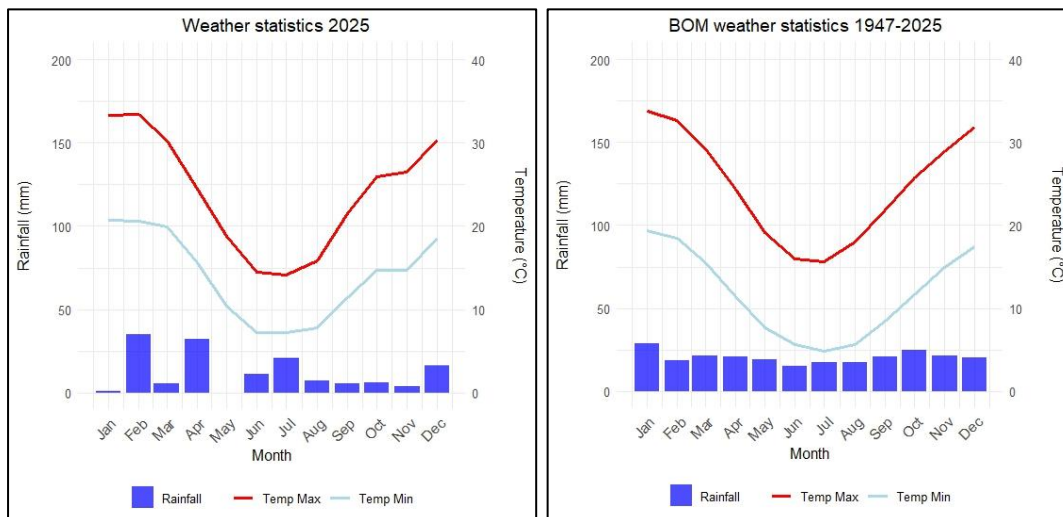
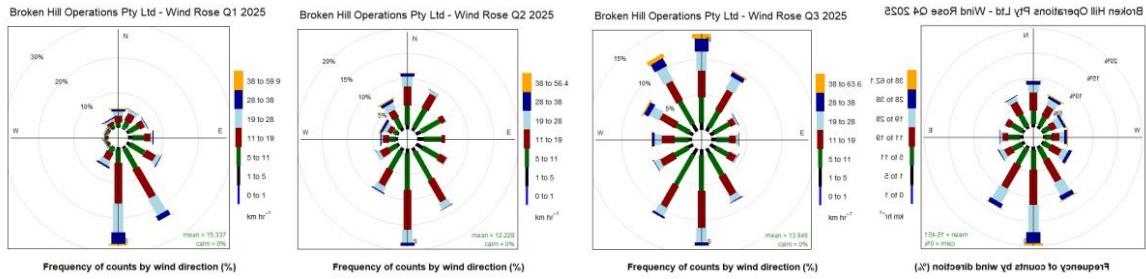


Figure 5-5-2 Weather Data for the Reporting Period against BOM long-term dataset

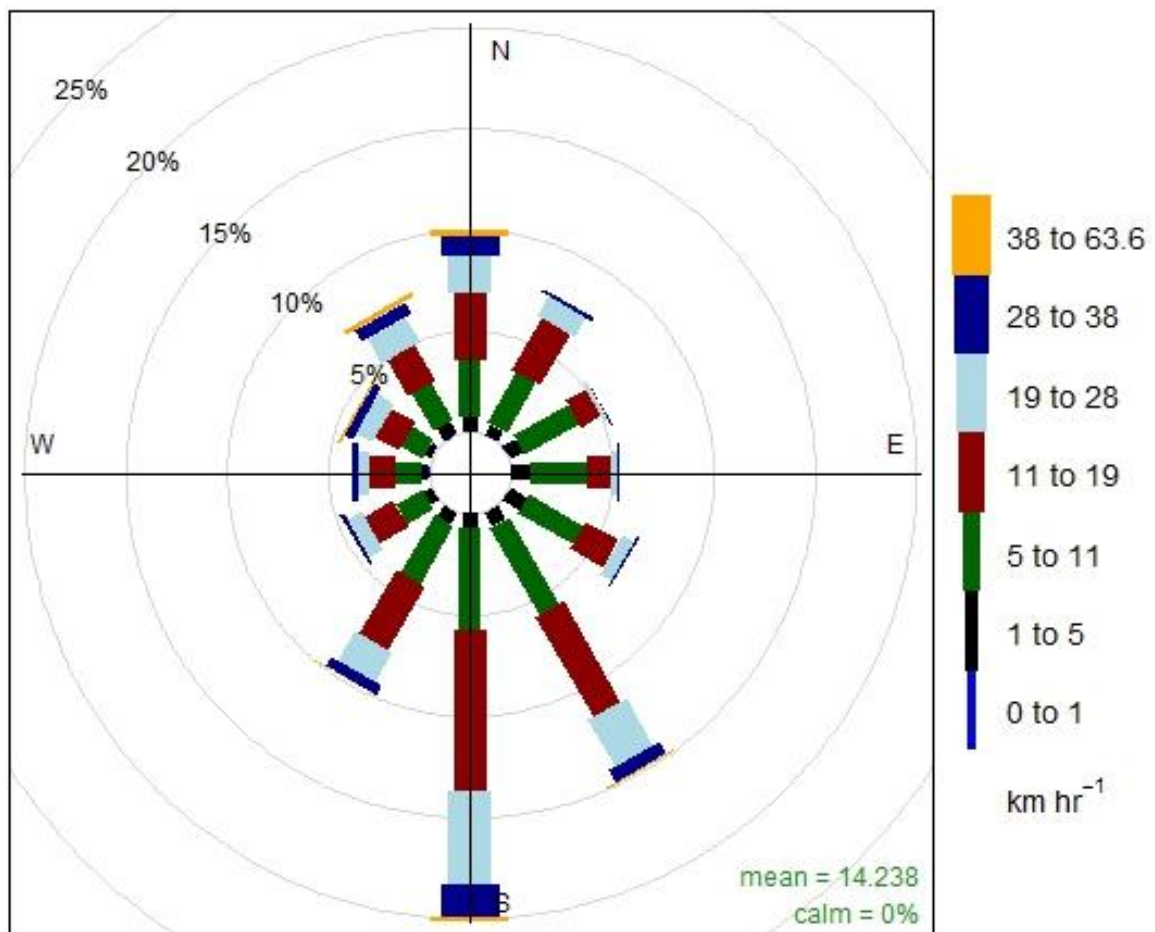
Table 5-2 Summary of Wind and Rain Days in Reporting Period

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Predominant Wind Direction	S	S	SE	S	S	N	NW	S	SW	S	S	S
Max wind speed (km/hr)	65	63	62	46	53	61	62	62	74	62	63	67
Days rained in month	7	6	13	6	6	6	12	11	6	11	12	8

As shown in wind roses below (**Figure 5-5-2**), winds were predominantly from the south with high wind speeds experienced in the summer and spring months. Winter quarter (Q3) saw winds showing higher directional spread, with predominant northerly directions.



Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd - Wind Rose 2025



Frequency of counts by wind direction (%)

Figure 5-5-2 Wind roses for reporting period

5.2 Environmental Monitoring Locations

The BHO site environmental monitoring program is summarised in **Table 5-2**, locations for sampling/monitoring points are shown in **Figure 5-2**. A new weather station was installed on site in January 2019 as the previous weather station could not calculate Sigma Theta, a requirement of EPL 12559. TEOM units with the capability of monitoring PM_{2.5} were installed in 2022 and replaced by BAM units in March 2023.

Table 5-3 Summary of BHO Environmental Monitoring Program

EPA ID	BHO ID	Parameter	Frequency
AIR QUALITY			
1	Primary Vent Shaft	- Oxides of Nitrogen (as NO ₂) - Total solid particles (TSP) - Volatile organic compounds - Sb, As, Cd, Pb, Hg, Be, Cr, Co, Mn, Ni, Se, V	Quarterly (at blasting event)
2	Crusher Baghouse Stack	- Total solid particles (TSP) - Total - Sb, As, Cd, Pb, Hg, Be, Cr, Co, Mn, Ni, Se, V	Quarterly
3 - 9	D1 – D7	Insoluble solids, Lead	Monthly
10, 57	TSP-HVAS & HVAS3	Total Suspended Particulate, Lead on filter paper	Every 6 days
11, 12	PM10-HVAS1 & HVAS2	PM10, Lead on filter paper	Every 6 days
13, 14 (TEOM)	TEOM 1 & 2/BAM 1 & 2	PM10, PM 2.5	Continuous
SURFACE WATER			
29 - 36	S31-1, 44, 49, 1A, 9B-2, Horwood Dam, Upstream and Downstream	pH, EC, TDS, SO ₄ , Cl, Na, Cd, Pb, Mn, Zn	When contain water (at least 2 per 12 months)
GROUNDWATER			
37 - 52	GW01 – GW16	pH, EC, TDS, SO ₄ , Cl, Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, Cd, Pb, Mn, Zn	Quarterly
53, 54	Shaft 7 & Kintore Pit extraction	pH, EC, TDS, SO ₄ , Cl, Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, Cd, Pb, Mn, Zn	Quarterly
NOISE & BLASTING VIBRATION			
15 - 28	A1 – A14	Leq, 15min/Day Leq, 15min/Evening Leq, 15min/Night	Annually
V1 – V5	V1 – V5	dB mm/ second	Continuous (when blasting)
-	V6	dB mm/ second	Continuous (when blasting)
WEATHER			
55	Meteorological Station	Temperature, wind speed & direction, rainfall, Sigma Theta	Continuous (15 minute intervals)

The following sections provide a summary of these monitoring requirements together with the results for the reporting period. A discussion of any identified trends and a comparison with predictions in the original EA/PPR are also provided where available.

5.3 Air Quality

In accordance with the conditions of PA07_0018 and EPL12259 air quality is monitored:

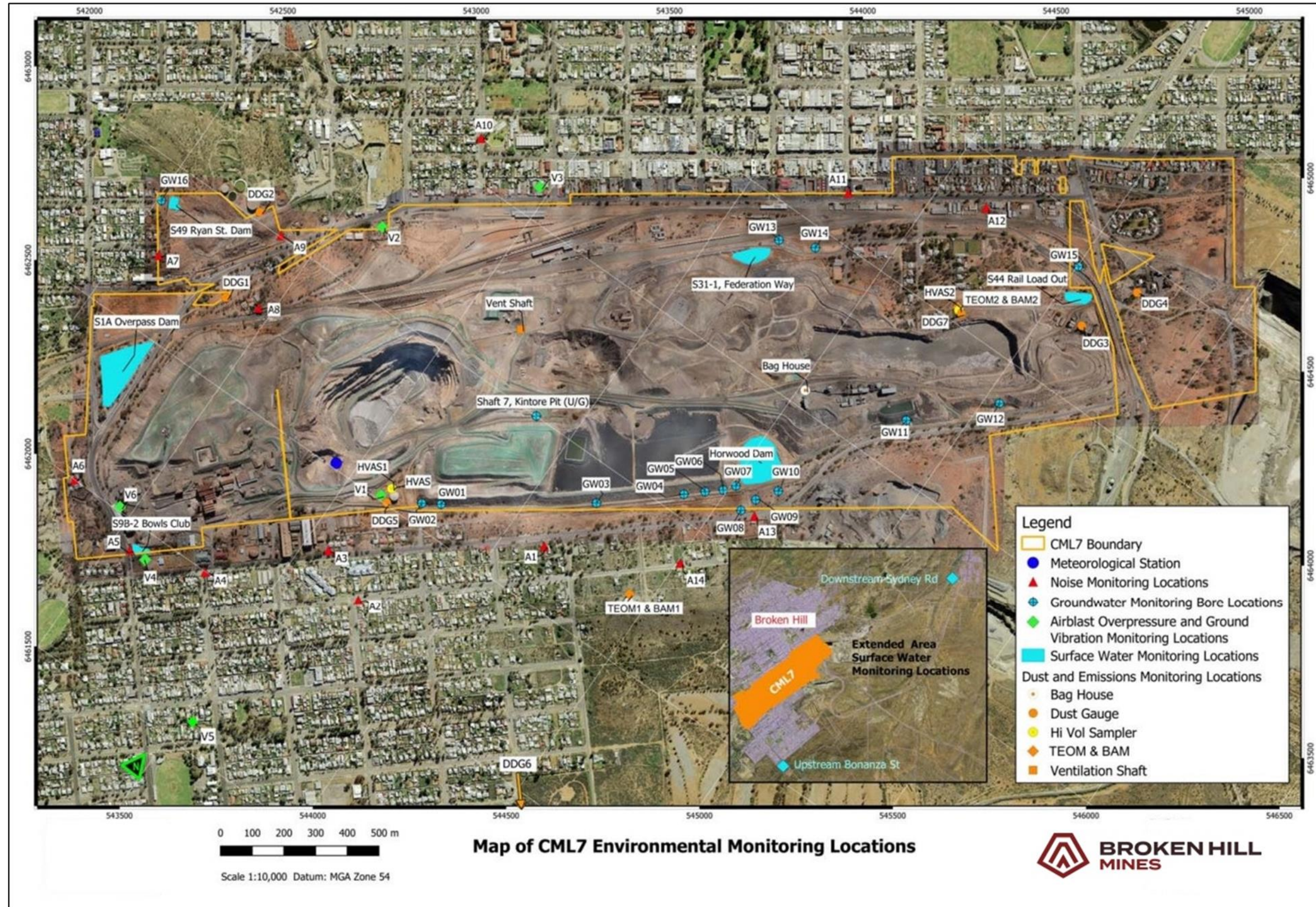
- Air emissions from in-stack mine exhaust ventilation and the crusher baghouse are tested quarterly by an external contractor with specialised equipment;
- Ambient air quality is monitored by BHO personnel via a combination of dust deposition gauges, high volumes air samplers (HVAS) and tapered element oscillating microbalance (TEOM) sampling units; and

Real-time information is downloaded and alerts automatically forwarded to assist in the day-to-day operational management of issues as well as long-term analysis of environmental data.

A Sintrol real-time dust monitor was installed in the crusher baghouse emissions stack in April 2022 to provide early warning of potential damage to the baghouse dust bags.

Figure 5-3 shows the sampling locations for all air quality monitoring units.

Figure 5-3 Location of Monitoring / Sampling Points



5.3.1 In-stack air quality

During the reporting period BHO engaged Assured Monitoring Group (AMG) to conduct testing of the mine ventilation exhaust points and the crusher baghouse. Testing was performed each quarter in accordance with the EPL. AMG are NATA accredited to perform this testing. The EPL Condition L2.1 specifies the in-stack performance criteria for the two ventilation exhaust units - Primary Ventilation Shaft and the Crusher Baghouse. **Table 5-3** provides the results of the testing against the limits as set out in the EPL. All sampling events result were within criteria limits.

Table 5-4 Vent and Baghouse Testing Results During the Reporting Period

Limit		Primary Vent (EPL1)				Crusher Baghouse (EPL2)			
Testing Date		11/03	17/06	23/09	16/12	11/03	18/05	24/09	16/12
Nitrogen Oxides (mg/Nm ³)	350	<2.05	<2.07	<2.05	<2.05	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/Nm ³)	40	<0.44	0.07	<0.43	<0.41	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Total Suspended Particles (mg/m ³)	20	17.1	<1.91	2.78	6.09	12.3	<1.91	13.8	10.6
Type 1 and Type 2 ² (mg/m ³)	1	0.2	0.021	0.04	0.067	0.25	0.04	0.47	0.27

Note 1 = Not required to be tested.

Note 2 = 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.

Air Quality Management Plan BHO-PLN-ENV-001 lists the controls that were in place during the reporting period. In summary, the major controls include:

- Automatic watering sprays on the ventilation shafts; and
- Fully enclosed primary crusher operating under negative pressure to a baghouse and continuous stack monitor.

5.3.2 Dust deposition gauges

Dust deposition levels refer to the quantity of dust particles that settle out from the air as measured in grams per square metre per month (g/m²/month) at a particular location. Total fallout dust (depositional dust) is continuously monitored from seven deposition gauges located on and around the Rasp Mine, as shown in **Figure 5-2**. 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.

Samples are collected monthly and are sent to ALS Laboratory (NATA accredited) in Newcastle and analysed for total deposited dust and deposited lead dust. Deposited dust is assessed as insoluble solids as defined by *AS 3580.10.1-2003: Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air - Determination of Particulates - Deposited Matter - Gravimetric Method*.

Dust deposition criteria are provided in terms of both an acceptable increase in dust deposition over the existing background levels and an absolute maximum value. These impact assessment criteria are summarised in

Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Dust Deposition Criteria

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Maximum increase in deposited dust level	Maximum total deposited dust level
Deposited dust	Annual	2 g/m ² /month	4 g/m ² /month

Provided below is a discussion of results for dust deposition during the reporting period (January 2025 to December 2025) and dust related trends over the operational life of the Rasp Mine. Dust deposition results are reported and reviewed internally monthly.

Figure 5-3 and **Figure 5-4** show the monthly wind roses for the reporting period.

Depositional dust level of 4 g/m²/month limit (red figures in **Table 5-5**) was exceeded at D4 - Junction Mine (EPL6), D5 - Silver Tank (EPL7), and D6 - Casuarina Ave (EPL8).

D4 - Junction Mine (EPL6) recorded 8.10 g/m²/month after January 2025 and 4.10 g/m²/month after September 2025. The Junction Mine gauge is located next to a residence and cleared area with vehicle traffic which may contribute deposited matter. In January the predominant wind direction was from the South so there may have been contribution from operations at the site rail facility but also the ballast storage and loading facility at Menindee Road. Lead levels recorded at this time were low so the contribution from site may be minimal. In September the result was just above the limit when the predominant wind directions were from the SW and South suggesting some contribution from site activities although Lead levels were also low in this month.

D5 - Silver Tank (EPL7) recorded slightly elevated levels in May, June and November but the contributing sources were likely offsite as the wind was blowing predominantly from the South in May and November, and multiple directions in June.

D6 - Casuarina Ave (EPL8) recorded a high level in December of 13.8 g/m²/month which was likely due to local dust generation as the gauge is located near bushland and wind was predominantly from the South.

Lead results were occasionally above baseline levels throughout the period at D1 - St Johns (EPL3), D3-Thompsons Shaft and D6 - Casuarina Ave (EPL8) (red figures in **Table 5-5**).

Results at D3-Thompsons Shaft were likely due to site activities such as road haulage and rail siding activities. Exposed site areas around the Thompson Shaft gauge are sprayed with dust suppressant and a water cart services the haul road while concentrate is being carted to the rail loadout and loaded to trains.

D1 - St Johns (EPL3) results were potentially due to site activities as it is situated to the North of the site and predominant wind directions were southerly in the months of November and December which experienced elevated results. However, the monitoring site is also to the north of rail yards which may also contribute dust.

The D6 - Casuarina Ave (EPL8) Lead result of 0.0109 g/m²/month was the highest and as this is a control site it is considered an erroneous result.

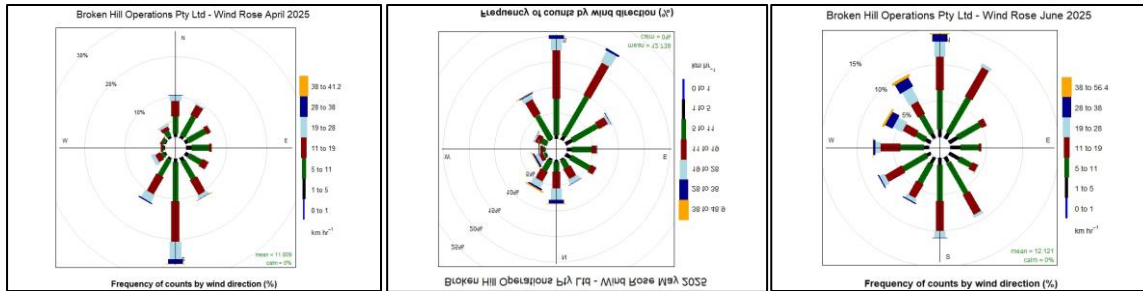
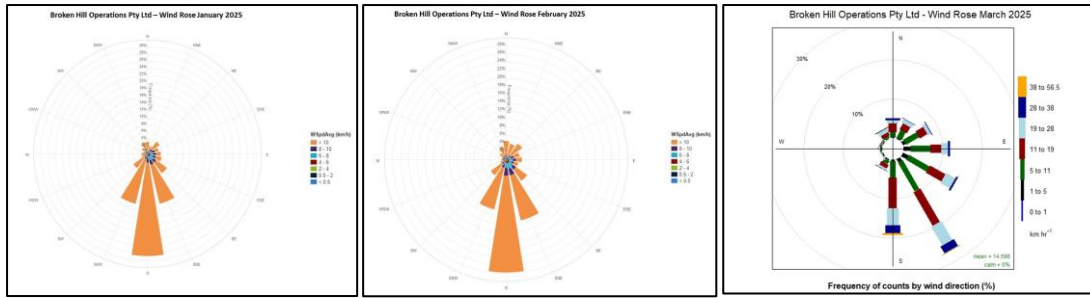


Figure 5-4 Monthly wind roses – January to June 2025

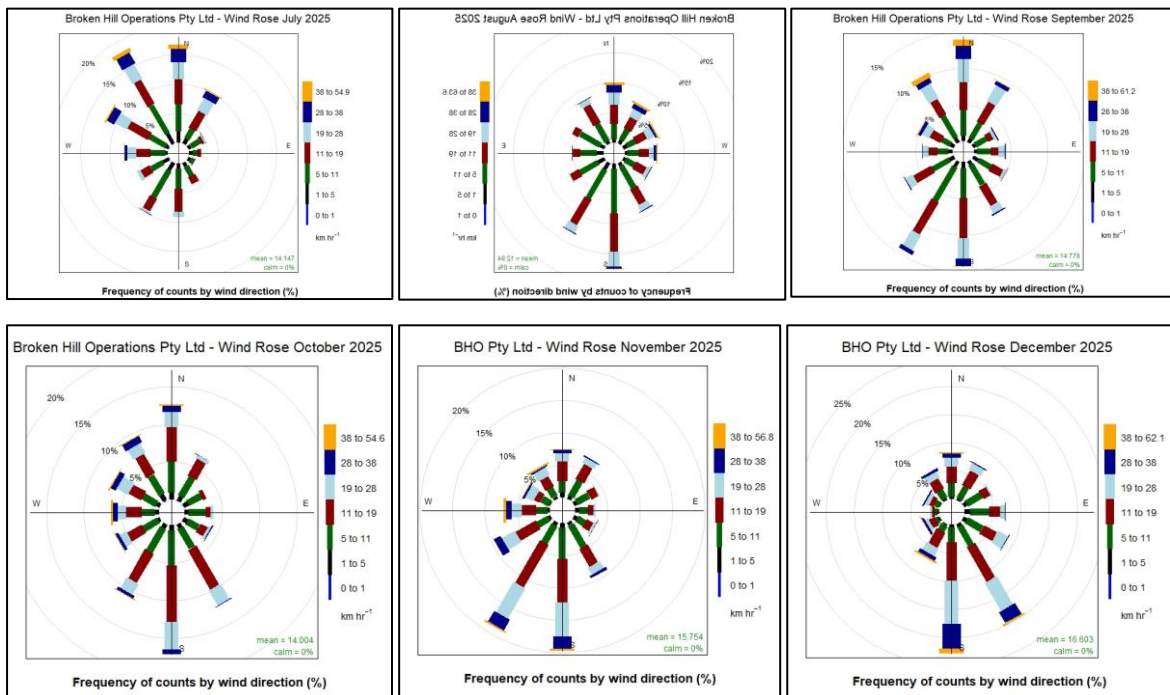


Figure 5-5 Monthly wind roses - July to December 2025

The long-term monitoring of dust and lead are illustrated by results shown in **Figure 5-8** and **Figure 5-9** respectively. The generated total rolling average for dust, calculated by averaging the 12-month rolling averages for analysis results for all dust gauges, show a weak decreasing trend over the last five years. The same trend can be noticed on the graph displaying results for lead.

Table 5-6 Dust Deposition Results for the Reporting Period (g/m²/month)

	D1 EPL3 (off site)		D2 EPL4		D3 EPL5		D4 EPL6		D5 EPL7		D6 EPL8 (off site)		D7 EPL9	
	Dust	Lead	Dust	Lead	Dust	Lead	Dust	Lead	Dust	Lead	Dust	Lead	Dust	Lead
Jan-25	1.4	0.001	3.2	0.0005	2.5	0.0019	8.10	0.004	3.3	0.0017	2.70	0.0005	2.7	0.0011
Feb-25	1.4	0.0005	0.5	0.0001	0.9	0.0006	1.40	0.001	1.5	0.0033	1.60	0.0109	2	0.0819
Mar-25	1.6	0.0015	2.6	0.0004	1.4	0.0021	1.50	0.002	2.7	0.0006	2.80	0.0003	1.7	0.0021
Apr-25	0.8	0.0026	0.4	0.0003	1.1	0.0038	1.10	0.002	0.9	0.0021	1.90	0.0007	0.9	0.0026
May-25	0.9	0.0003	1.6	<0.0001	0.6	0.0004	2.10	0.001	4.1	0.0015	1.40	<0.0001	0.5	0.001
Jun-25	0.2	0.0009	0.4	<0.0001	0.3	0.002	1.20	0.001	4.6	0.0074	0.30	<0.0001	<0.1	<0.0001
Jul-25	0.7	0.0011	1	<0.0001	0.9	0.0047	1.90	0.003	2.5	0.0086	3.50	0.0010	0.3	0.0021
Aug-25	0.7	0.0006	0.6	0.0003	1.6	0.0071	0.80	0.002	1	0.003	0.90	0.0002	0.3	<0.0001
Sep-25	0.7	0.0019	2.3	0.0019	0.8	0.0034	4.10	0.003	5.7	0.01	1.00	<0.0001	0.5	<0.0001
Oct-25	1.1	0.0014	0.6	0.0021	1	0.0081	1.20	0.004	1.6	0.0081	1.70	0.0014	0.7	0.0032
Nov-25	1.2	0.0037	0.8	0.0008	1	0.004	1.90	0.005	4.1	0.0168	2.70	0.0024	0.6	0.0022
Dec-25	3.9	0.0044	1.4	0.001	1.9	0.0046	2.10	0.003	1.6	0.0017	13.80	0.0016	1.9	0.0009
2010	4.0	0.0034	3.1	0.005	4.3	0.005	5.7	0.006	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	5.8	0.004	N/A ¹	N/A ¹

Note 1 = Background is not available for these locations

ns = no sample

Figure 5-6 Monthly Total Deposited Dust for Results for the Reporting Period

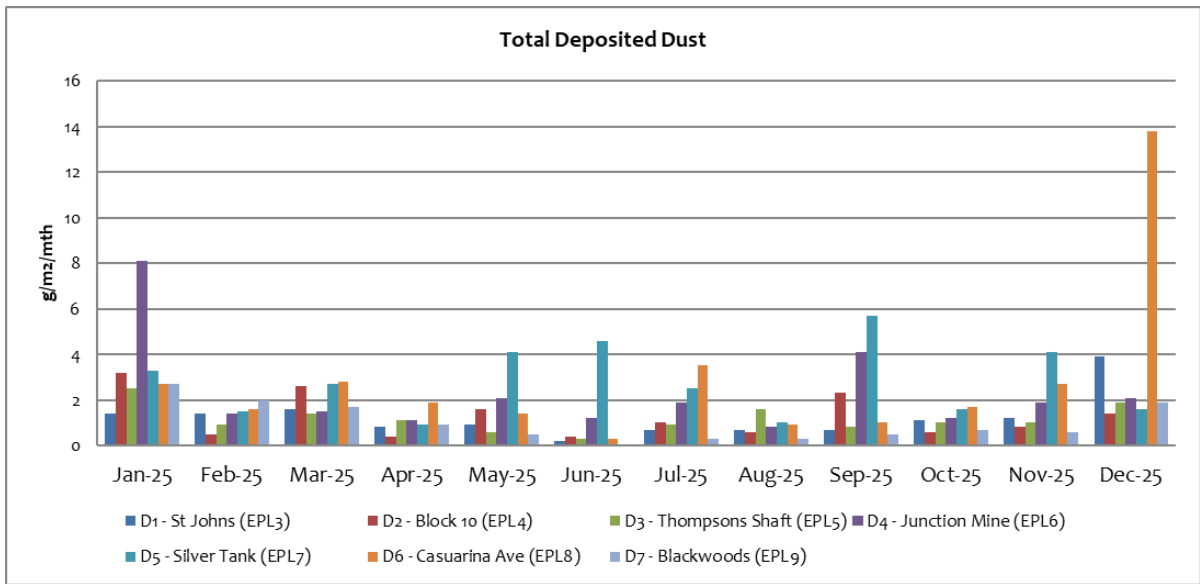


Figure 5-7 Monthly Lead Deposition for the Reporting Period

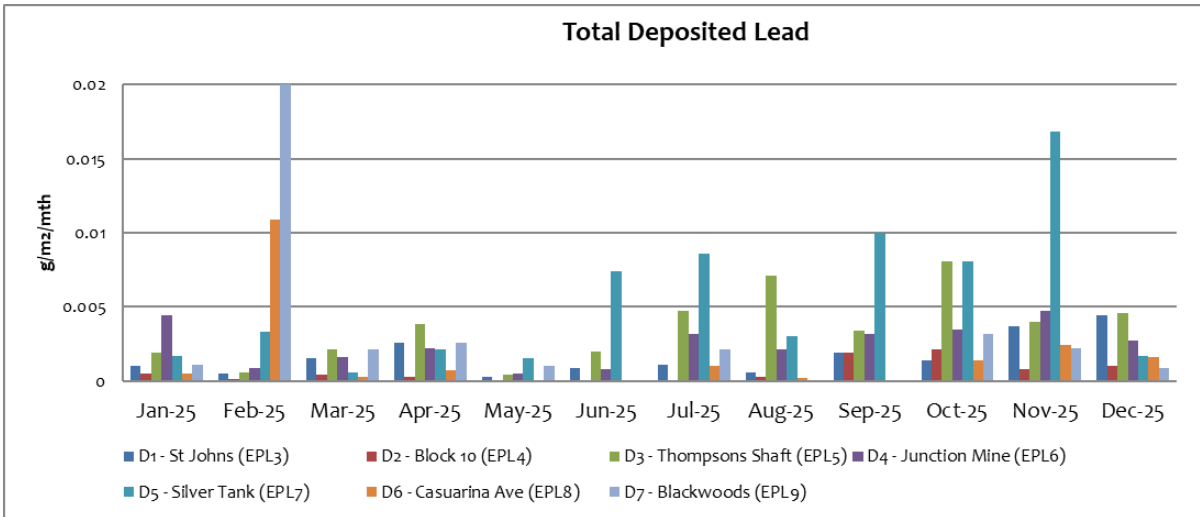


Figure 5-8 Total Deposited Dust 2007 – December 2025

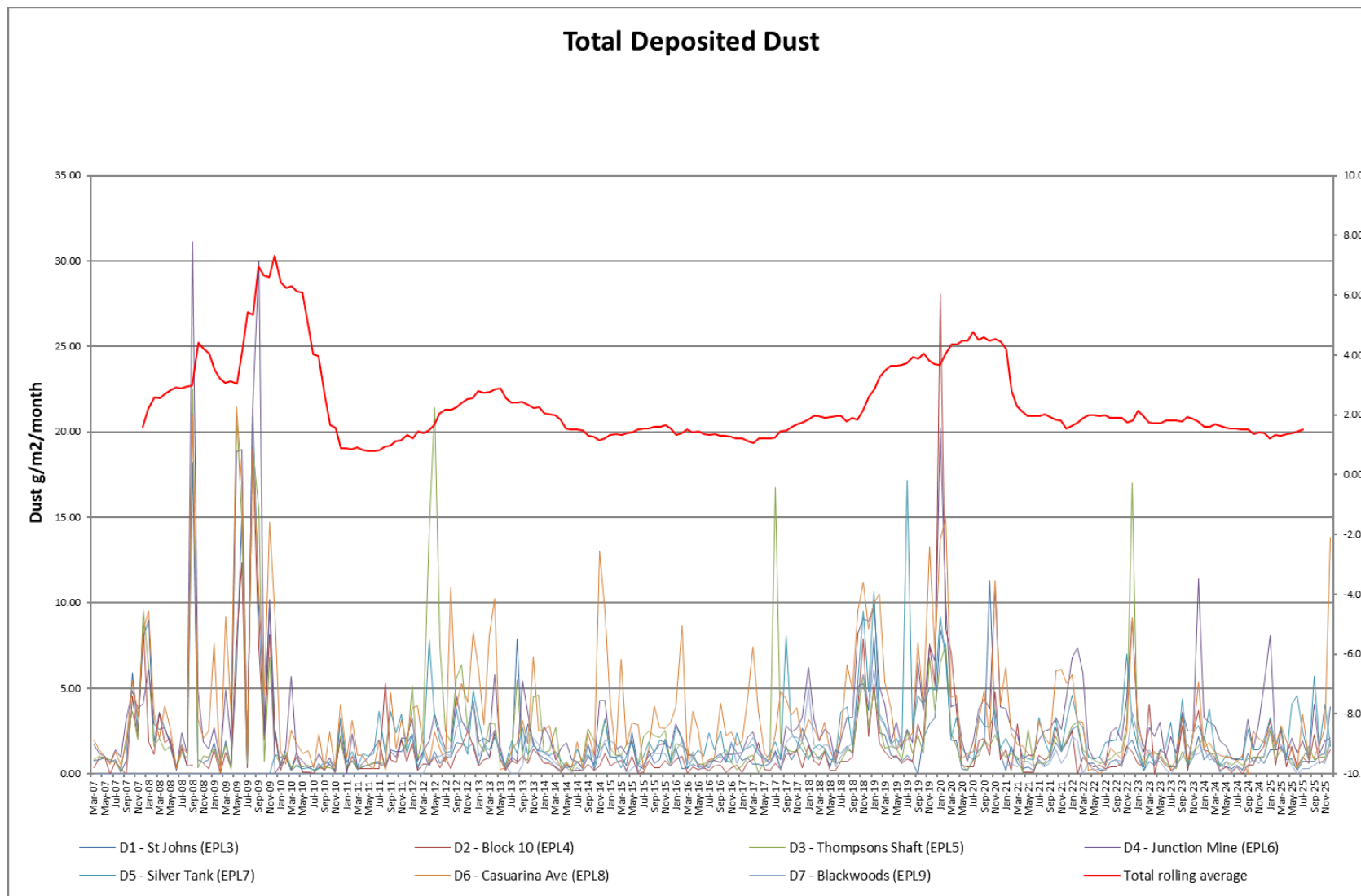
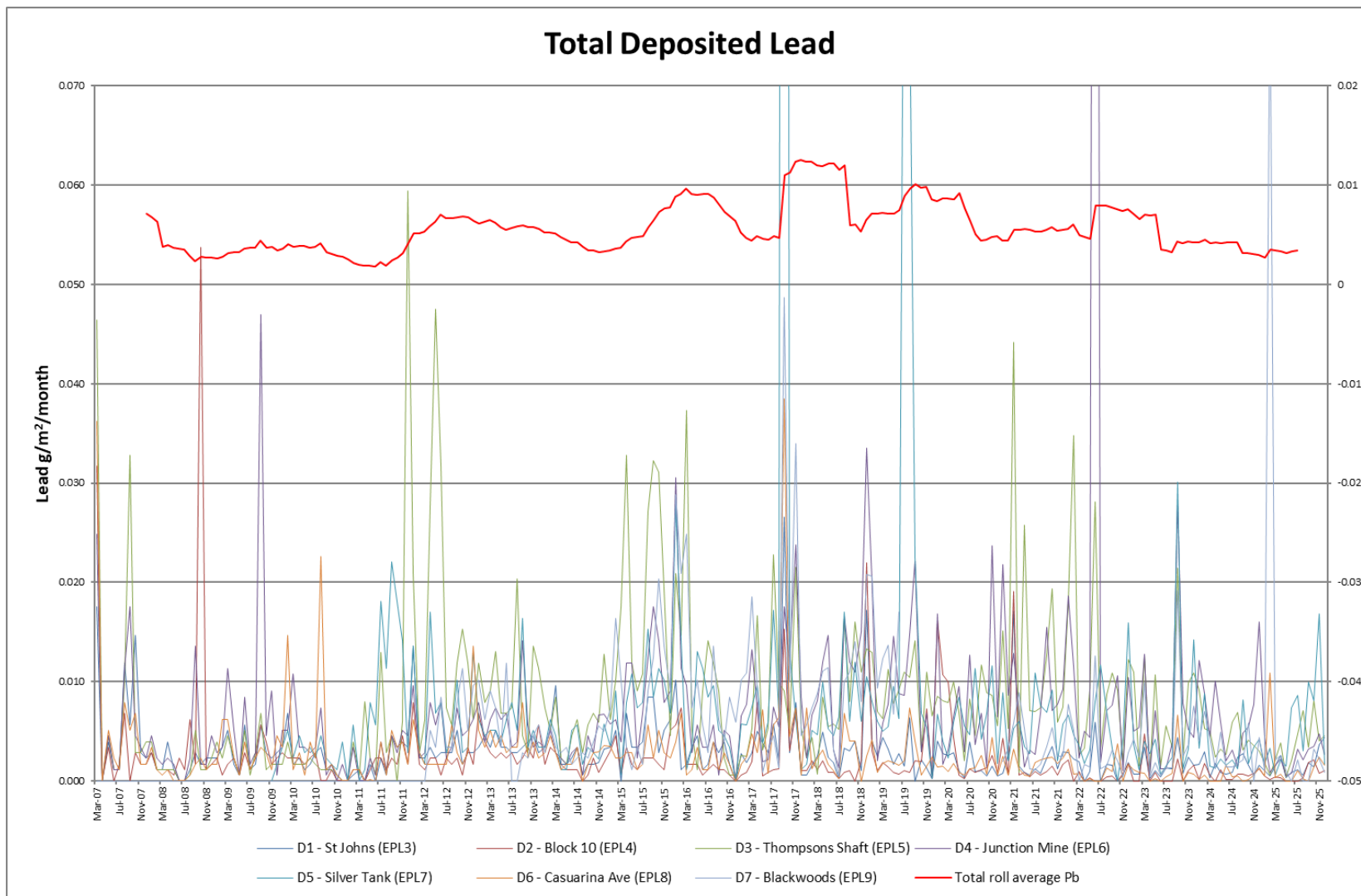


Figure 5-9 Total Deposited Lead 2007 to December 2025



5.3.3 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. Locations are shown in **Figure 5-3**. 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.

Samples are collected every six days and are sent to ALS Laboratory (NATA accredited) in Newcastle. **Table 5-7** outlines the impact assessment criteria as listed in PA07_0018.

In accordance with the PA07_0018 and the EPA air quality guidelines, from September 2017, the criteria for annual rolling average for PM₁₀ criterion was reduced from 30 µg/m³ to 25 µg/m³. All other air quality criterion remains unchanged.

Table 5-7 Impact Assessment Criteria

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Criterion
Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter	Annual	90 µg/m ³
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM ₁₀)	Annual	25 µg/m ³
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM ₁₀)	24-hour	50 µg/m ³

Note: Criteria changed from 30 µg/m³ to 25 µg/m³ in September 2017

Provided below is a discussion of results for each HVAS unit during the reporting period and trends over the operational life of the Rasp Mine. HVAS unit results are reported and reviewed internally monthly.

HVAS (EPL10)

TSP and TSP-lead results for the period recorded by HVAS are shown in Figure 5-10 and Figure 5-11. These show the results have remained consistent over the reporting period.

The rolling annual average TSP at the HVAS unit recorded 49.7 µg/m³ for the reporting period, an increase compared to the previous period rolling annual average of 34.5 µg/m³. External events are included in the results.

The highest TSP result measured at HVAS (EPL10) for 2025 was 129.0 µg/m³ sampled on 19 December. The wind sensor from the on-site weather station indicated that strong winds—mostly moderate breezes and up to strong breezes—were blowing predominantly from NNW/N directions. The second highest TSP result measured at HVAS (EPL10) for December was 123.0 µg/m³ sampled on 1 December when winds were predominantly from the SW. These results were due to dust storms on both dates as also recorded by other site monitors.

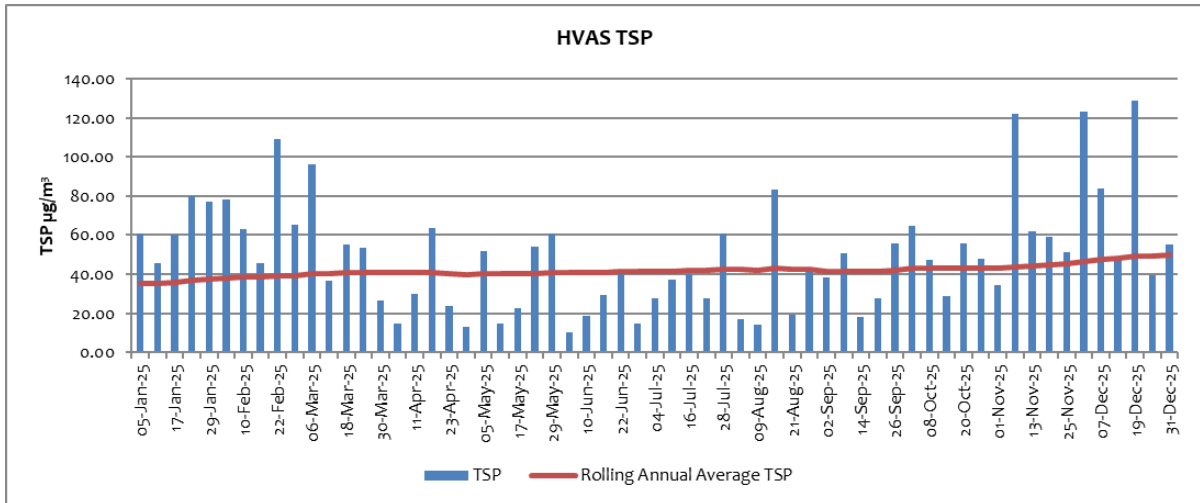


Figure 5-10 HVAS TSP Results for the Reporting Period

The rolling annual average for TSP Lead in December 2025 was 0.20 µg/m³, higher than the rolling annual average of 0.13 µg/m³ for TSP Lead at the end of December 2024. The Rasp Mine PA07_0018 does not stipulate any criteria for lead; however, the recorded annual average of TSP-lead remains below the NSW EPA guideline of 0.50µg/m³.

The highest TSP-Lead level recorded in the 2025 period was on 1 December 2025 (1.00µg/m³) when winds were predominately from the South, suggesting contribution from off-site sources during a dust storm.

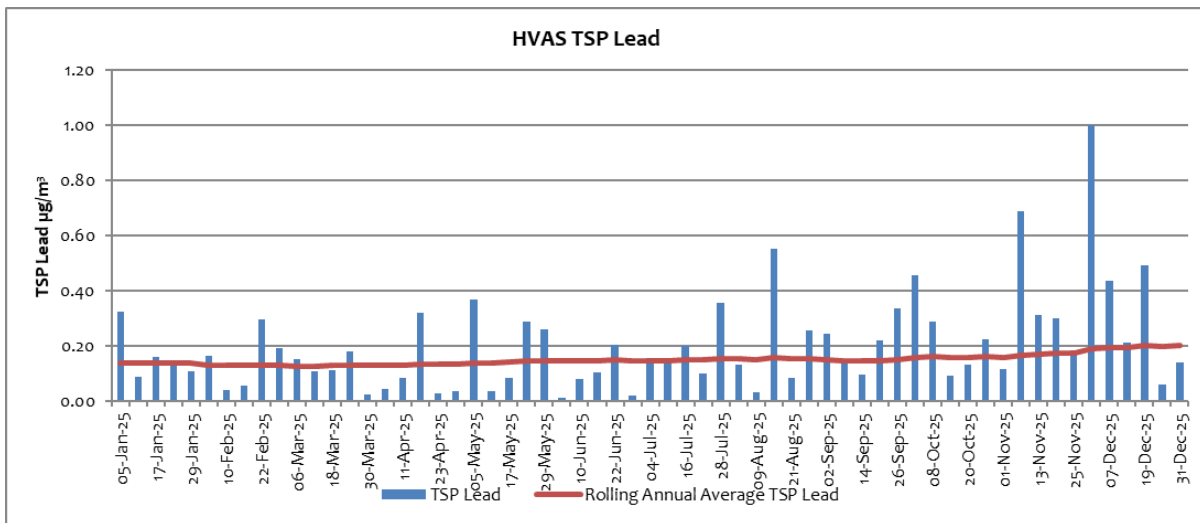
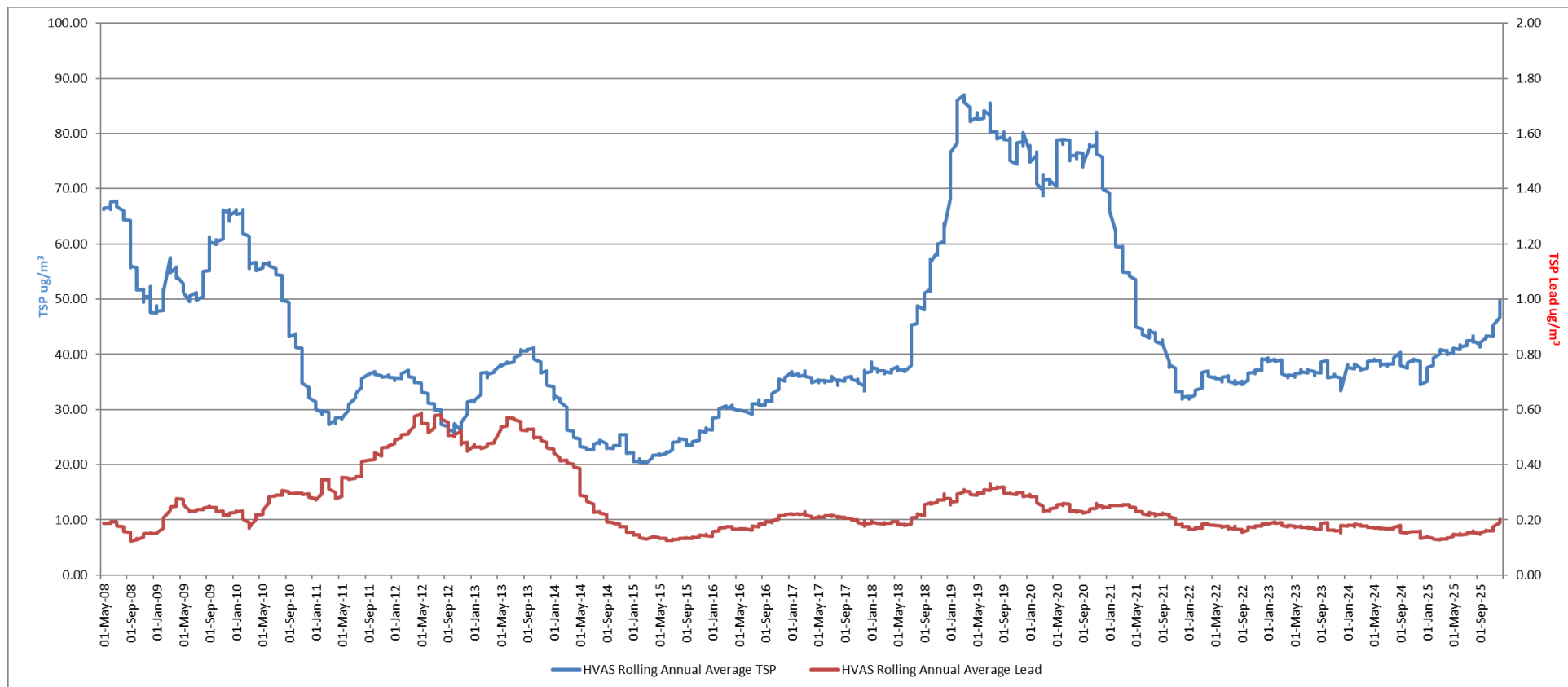


Figure 5-11 HVAS TSP-Lead Results for the Reporting Period

As for the long-term trend (see Figure 5-12), the 12-month rolling averages for TSP dust levels measured at HVAS have been relatively stable since 2021, with values staying below 40µg/m³. Lead levels within these samples displayed the same stability, with a weak decreasing trend started at the beginning of 2024. Lead levels stayed below 0.2µg/m³, well below the EPA threshold of 0.5 µg/m³ for TSP-lead.

Figure 5-12 HVAS TSP and TSP-Lead Results for the period 2008 to 2025



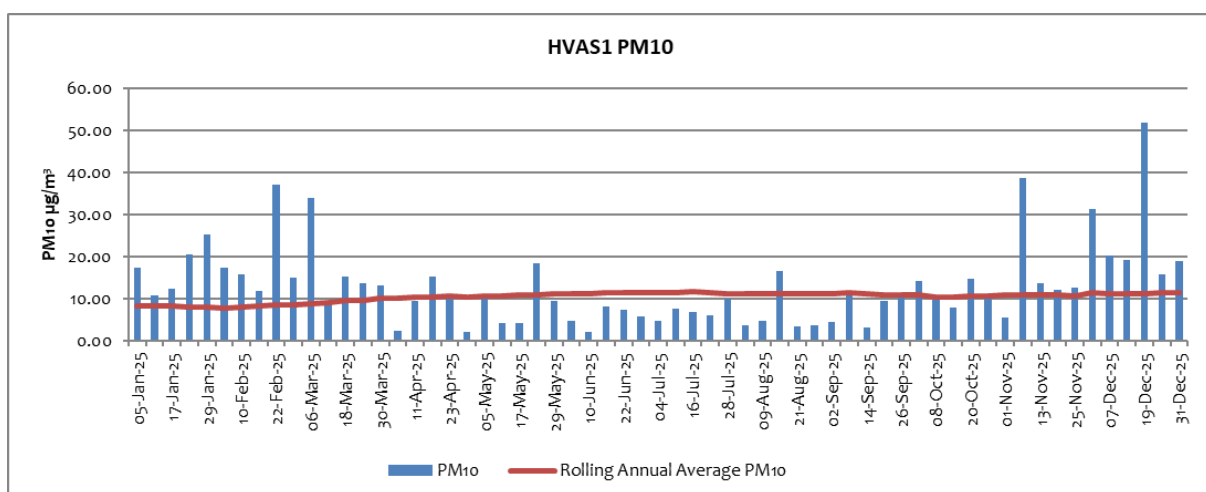
HVAS1 (EPL11)

HVAS1 is used for sampling PM₁₀ and PM₁₀-lead. The annual rolling average for PM₁₀ dust at this location is 11.4 µg/m³ at the end of December 2025, higher than the annual rolling average at the end of December 2024 which was 8.3 µg/m³ but well below the background level of 29.1µg/m³ reported in the EA. The average annual PM₁₀ level calculation includes data collected during extreme events. Results for the reporting period are shown in Figure 5-13 which indicates that the rolling annual average for PM₁₀ is below the criteria of 25 µg/m³, and has remained consistently low during the reporting period.

The highest PM₁₀ dust level for 2025 was 51.8 µg/m³ on 19 December when a dust storm was occurring. While there may have been contribution from Little Kintore Pit, it was likely a regional dust event on this day that contributed the bulk of the dust.

Results for the period 2011 to 2025 are shown in Figure 5-19.

Figure 5-13 HVAS1 PM₁₀ Results for the Reporting Period

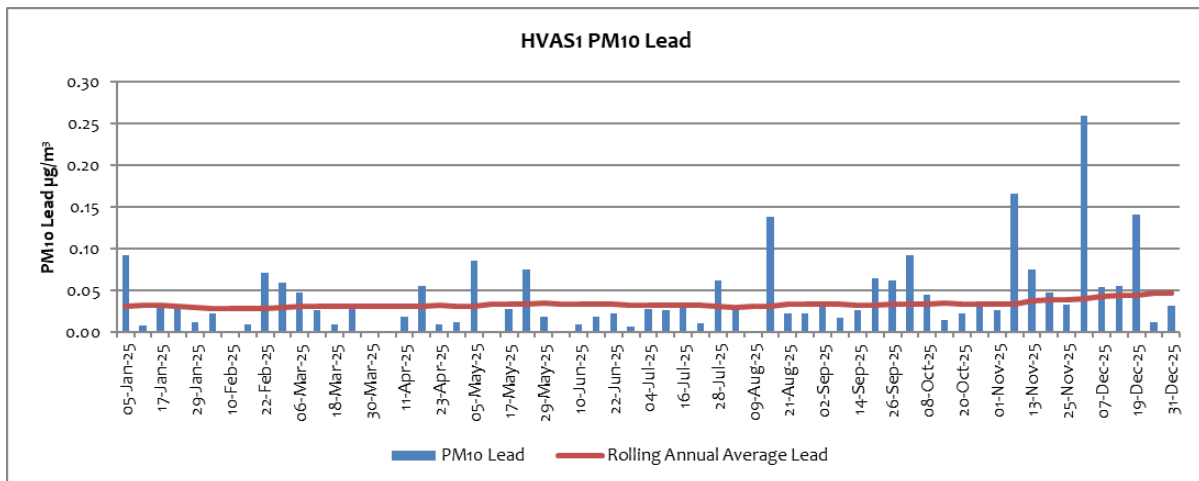


HVAS1 PM₁₀ Lead results for the reporting period are shown in Figure 5-14. The highest Lead PM₁₀ result for 2025 was 0.259 µg/m³ on 1 December when winds were predominantly from the southwest during a dust storm. The rolling annual average for PM₁₀ Lead in December 2025 was 0.05 µg/m³, higher than the average of 0.03 µg/m³ in December 2024.

Since May 2011, when HVAS1 started operating, dust levels have fallen and then risen in the last few years due to the drought and frequent dust storms.

Results for the period 2011 to 2025 are shown in Figure 5-20.

Figure 5-14 HVAS1 PM₁₀-Lead Results for the Reporting Period

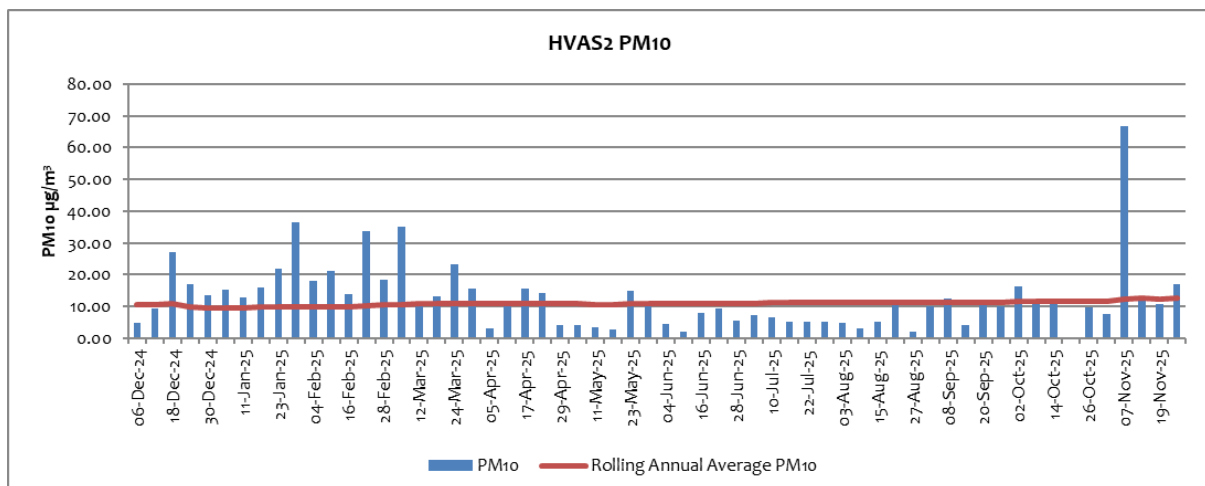


HVAS2 (EPL12)

The highest recorded PM₁₀ dust reading for 2025 was 66.9 µg/m³ on 7 November when dust storms from the NNW were occurring which was recorded in other monitoring units. The surface of Blackwoods TSF2 to the south is treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system has been installed. The annual rolling average for PM₁₀ dust at this location is 14.1 µg/m³ at the end of December 2024, up from 9.41 µg/m³ in December 2024 and below both the background level reported in the EA of 29.1µg/m³ and the criteria of 25µg/m³ (for off-site receptors), Figure 5-15. Data presented includes that which may be result of external events, particularly dust storms which are expected in the spring and summer months.

Trends for the period 2011 to 2025 are shown in Figure 5-19. Since September 2013 when HVAS2 started operating, dust levels rose during the drought period of 2018 to 2021, fell during the wet year of 2022, and have remained low in 2025.

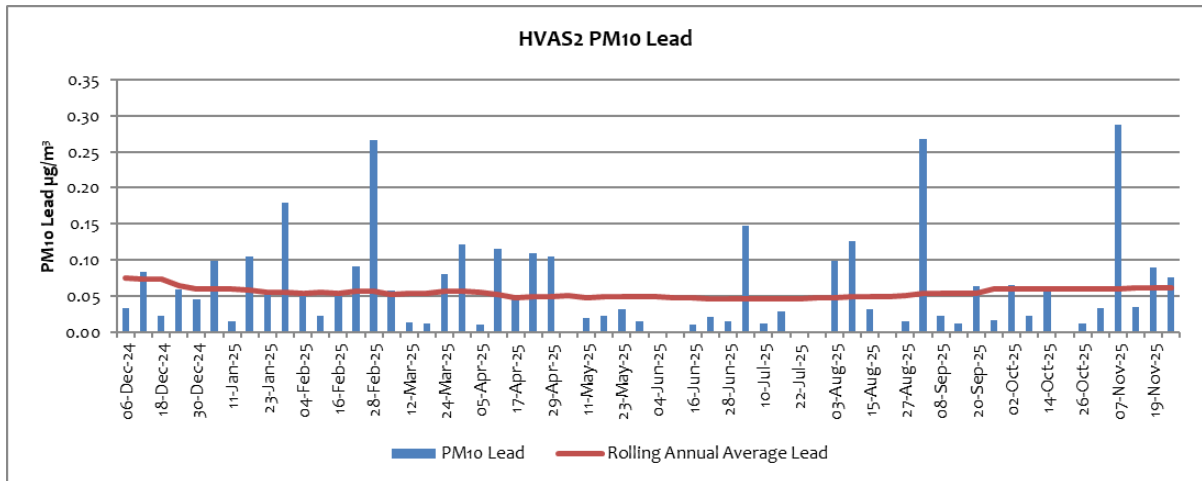
Figure 5-15 HVAS2 PM₁₀ Results for the Reporting Period



The highest recorded PM₁₀ Lead dust reading for 2025 was 0.26 µg/m³ on the 7 November when dust storms from the NNW were occurring which was recorded in other monitoring units. Lead dust contribution was likely from off-site sources. The surface of Blackwoods TSF2 is treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system is operational. The rolling annual average for PM₁₀ Lead in December 2025 was 0.07 µg/m³, up from 0.06 µg/m³ in December 2024, Figure 5-14.

Results for the period 2011 to 2025 are shown in Figure 5-20. Since September 2013 when HVAS2 started operating PM₁₀-lead levels have tracked with PM₁₀ trends at HVAS2.

Figure 5-16 HVAS2 PM₁₀-Lead Results for the Reporting Period

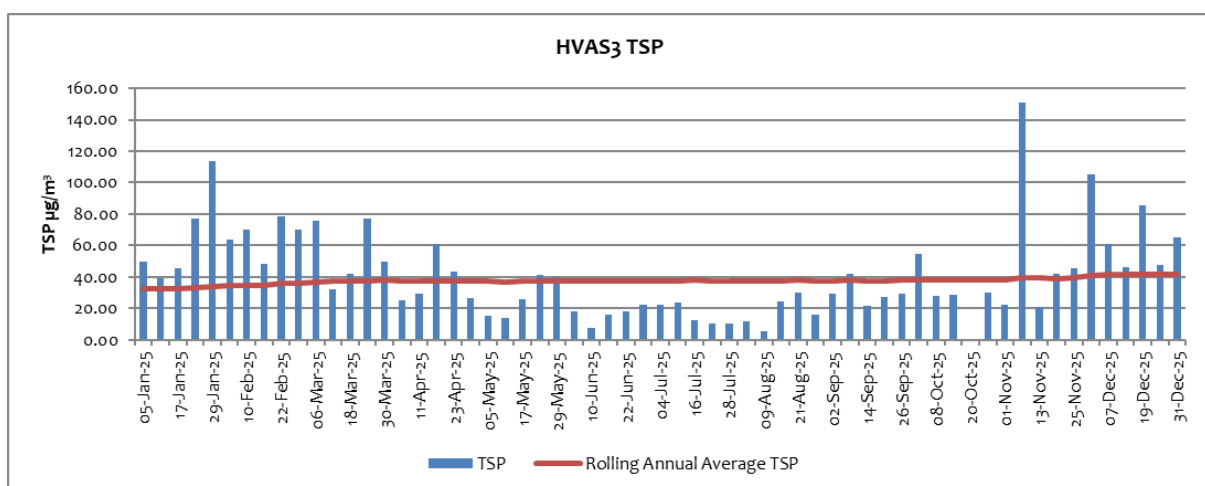


HVAS3 (EPL57)

HVAS3 (EPL57) was included in EPL 12559 on 14 March 2019 to provide for monitoring of TSP Dust on the northern boundary of the site at Blackwoods Pit TSF2.

TSP levels at HVAS3 were highest on 7 November with a result of 151.0µg/m³, due to a dust storm predominantly from the NNW. The surface of Blackwoods TSF2 is treated with dust suppressant and the TSF spray system has been installed. The annual rolling average for TSP dust at this location is 39.3 µg/m³ at the end of December 2025, up from 34.8 µg/m³ in December 2024 as seen in Figure 5-17.

Figure 5-17 HVAS3 TSP Results for the Reporting Period



The highest TSP Lead level recorded at HVAS3 during the reporting period was 1.9 µg/m³ on 28 February when winds were predominantly from the South suggesting contribution from Blackwoods TSF2. The rolling annual average for TSP Lead in December 2025 was 0.28 µg/m³, up from 0.26 µg/m³ in December 2024. The surface of Blackwoods TSF2 is treated with dust suppressant and the

TSF spray system has been installed. Elevated lead levels were recorded sporadically throughout the reporting period, usually because of site activities around TSF2.

Figure 5-18 HVAS3 TSP-Lead Results for the Reporting Period

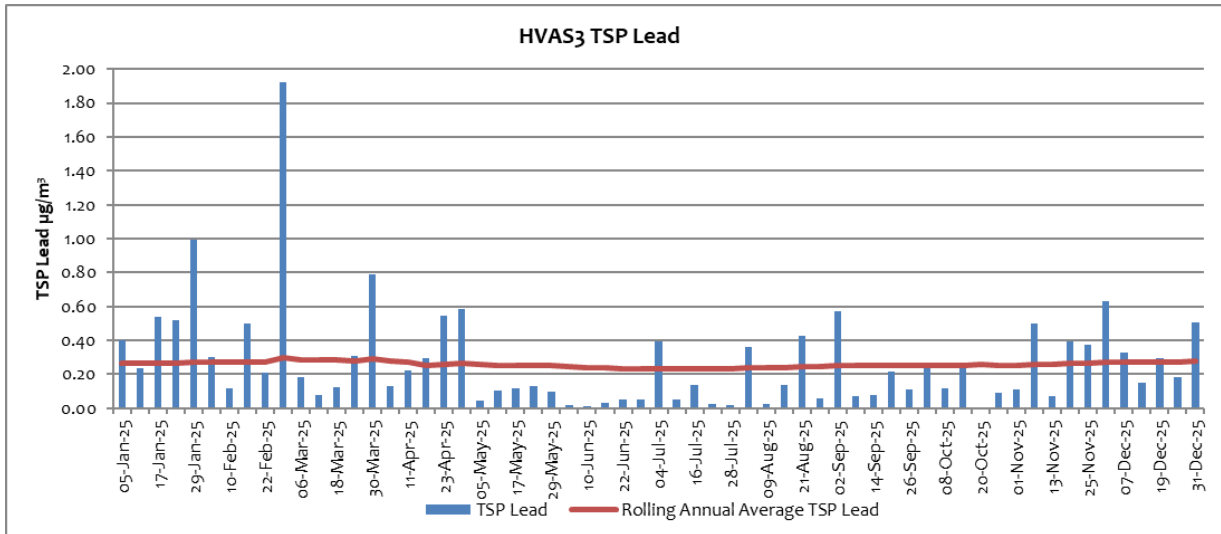


Figure 5-19 HVAS1 & HVAS2 PM₁₀ Annual Average Results for the Period 2011 to 2025

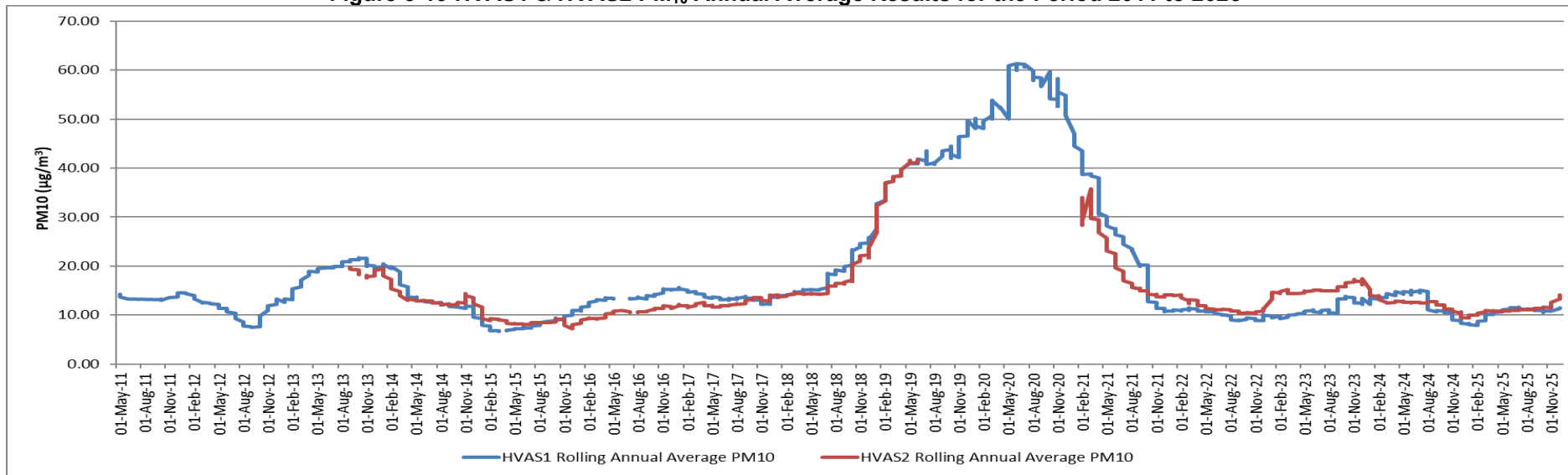


Figure 5-20 HVAS1 & HVAS2 PM₁₀-Lead Annual Average Results for the Period 2011 to 2025

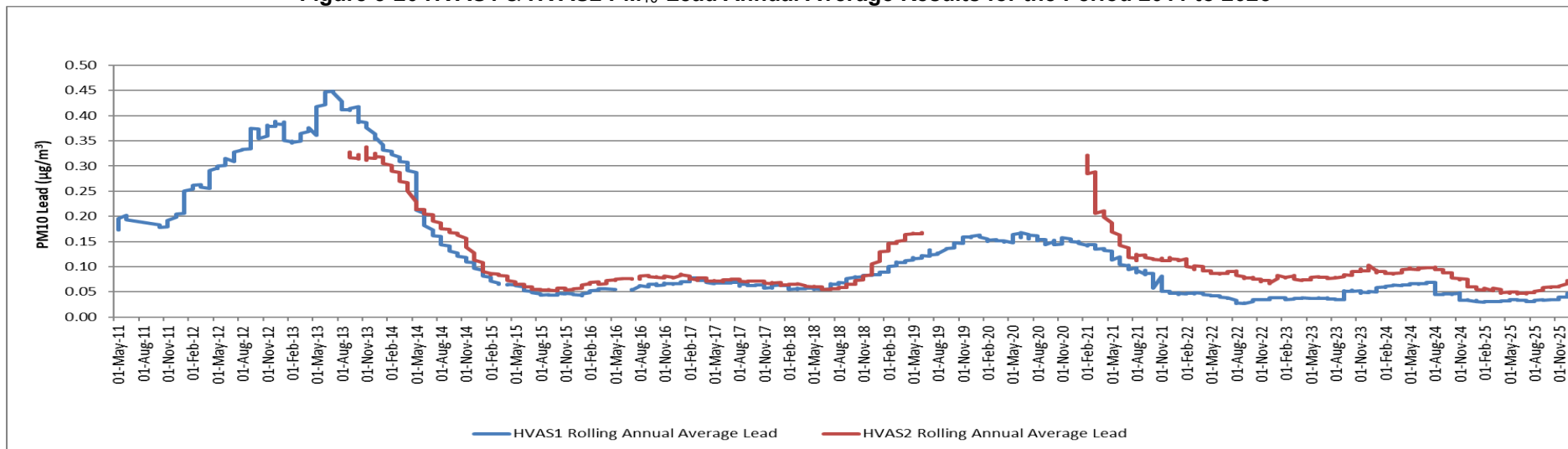


Figure 5-21 HVAS & HVAS3 TSP Annual Average Results for the Period 2008 to 2025

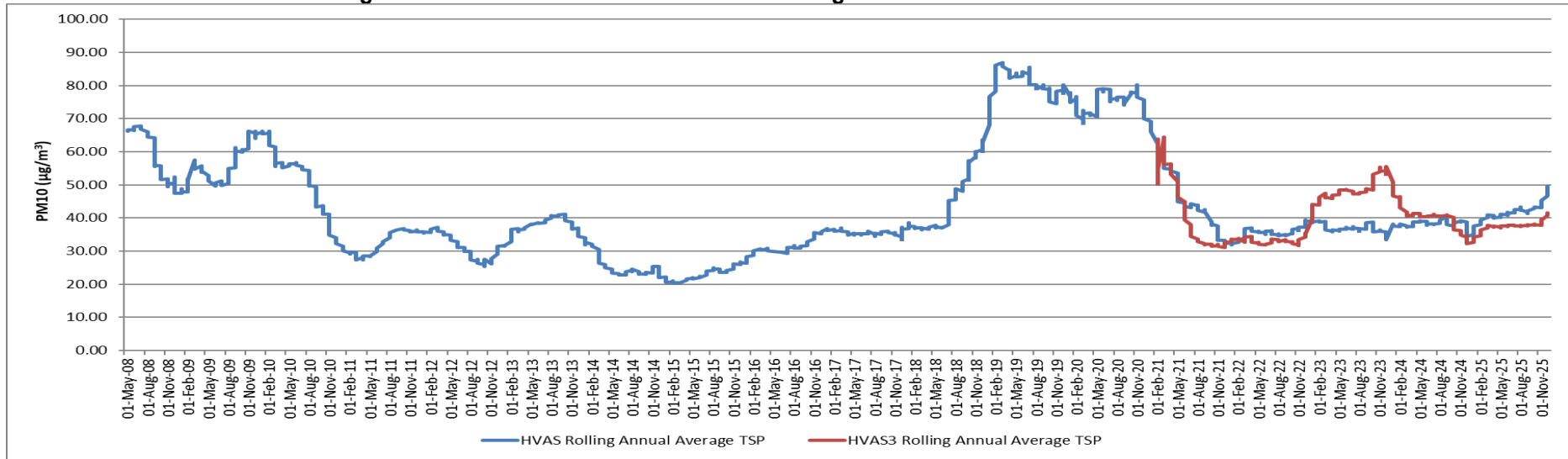
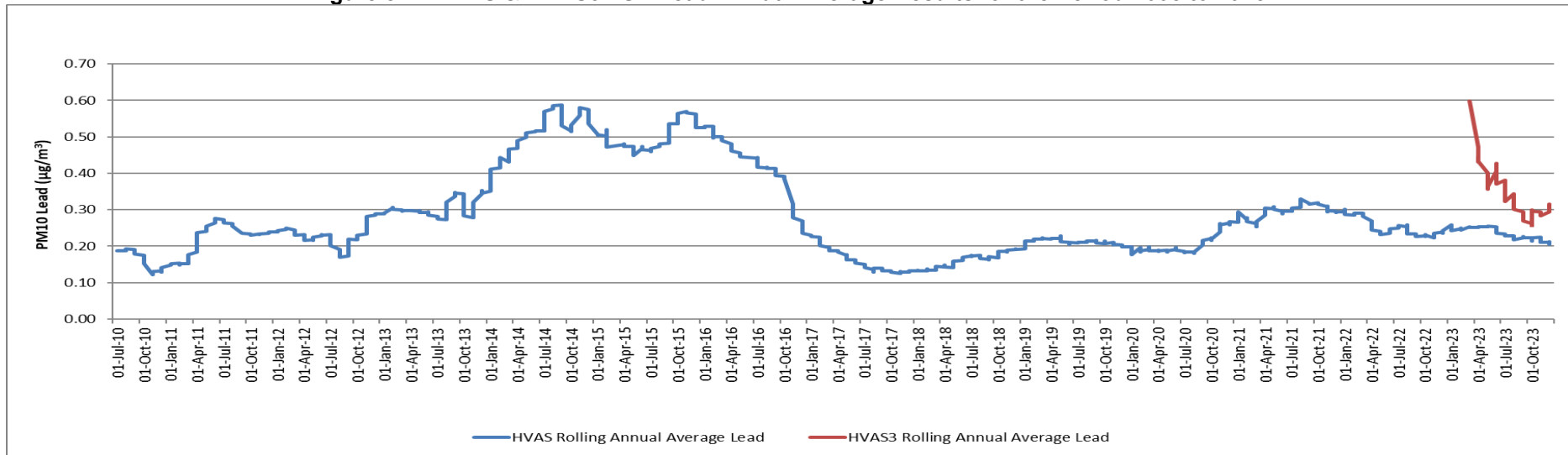


Figure 5-22 HVAS & HVAS3 TSP-Lead Annual Average Results for the Period 2008 to 2025



5.3.4 TEOM monitors

The Rasp Mine PM monitoring network relies on two types of NSW EPA approved instruments for continuously measuring dust levels, with an hourly time resolution. Two Thermo TEOM 1405 PM monitors using Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM, method no. AM22) measurement principle monitor real time PM₁₀ data. Two Metone BAM1022 using Beta Attenuated Monitor (BAM) measurement principle measure real time PM_{2.5} data. **Figure 5-3** shows the location of these monitors.

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Criterion
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM ₁₀)	24 hours	50 µg/m ³
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM ₁₀)	Annual	25 µg/m ³
Particulate matter < 2.5 µm (PM _{2.5})	24 hours	25 µg/m ³
Particulate matter < 2.5 µm (PM _{2.5})	Annual	8 µg/m ³

Note: Criteria changed from 30 µg/m³ to 25 µg/m³ in September 2017

The monitors operate continuously over a 24-hour period and provide a real time data read out on a kiosk computer in the ESO office. The monitors also provide auto-generated notifications when triggers are exceeded (when the level exceeds 100µg/m³ expressed as a 1 hour rolling average) the cause is investigated and controlled using the water truck or by modifying work methods when high PM values originate from on-site activities. A network of water sprinklers is installed around TSF2. These allow a preventive management of dust lift-off by watering TSF2 tailings, ahead of expected high wind conditions. They can also be activated when windstorms take place, to reduce the amount of airborne dust.

During the reporting period, besides regular maintenance done by staff, a technician from NATA-accredited company ACOEM serviced the TEOM and BAM units in June and December as per requirements from AS 3580.9.8:2008, AS 3580.9.12:2022 and AS 3580.9.13:2022

The recorded annual average PM_{2.5} results for both BAM1 and BAM2 are below the listed 24-hour averaging criteria of 25 µg/m³ and at the annual averaging criteria of 8.00 µg/m³. The highest 24-hour PM_{2.5} result recorded was 71.0 µg/m³ at BAM2 on September 7 however this was the result of a dust storm recorded at other monitoring units.

The corrected results with storm events excluded for TEOM1 PM₁₀ 24-hour average for the reporting period are provided in Figure 5-23. Several dust storm events were recorded on TEOM 1 and 2 during the period. As can be seen in the graphs in Figure 5-23 and Figure 5-24, high-dust events are captured by both monitors so they are unlikely to be the result of site activities.

The rolling annual average for PM₁₀ at TEOM1 with external dust events and invalid data removed for the period December 2024 to December 2025 is 12.7 µg/m³, comparable the rolling annual average of 12.7 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 December 2024 to December 2025 is 14.9 µg/m³, higher than the rolling annual average of 13.3 µg/m³ at the beginning of the reporting period. The corrected results with storm events excluded for TEOM2 PM₁₀ 24-hour average for the reporting period are provided in Figure 5-24.

A graph of results for TEOM1 and TEOM2 are provided in Figure 5-27.

The corrected results with some storm events removed for PM_{2.5} at either location has not exceeded the 24 hour average of 25 µg/m³ as set out in PA07_0018 as seen in Figure 5-25 and Figure 5-26.

The recorded annual average PM₁₀ result at TEOM2 (14.9 µg/m³) is below the prediction for R28, the closest receptor to this monitoring point (30 m) reported in the EA for MOD4 at 17.54 µg/m³.

Air Quality Management Plan BHO-PLN-ENV-001 lists the controls that were in place during the reporting period. In summary, the major controls include:

- The use of chemical dust suppressant on non-active mining areas and roads;
- Sealing of all major roads and the use of a street sweeper and water truck;
- An enclosed crusher building and water sprays on the apron feeder to the crusher;
- Fully enclosed conveyors and transfer points prior to the Sag Mill with installed dust collectors;
- Restricted access to non-active mining areas;
- Concentrate loading into containers occurs in an enclosed building and containers are covered prior to exiting the building; and
- All vehicles leaving site are washed, including trucks taking containers to the rail loadout area.
- Traffic light system informing all staff and contractors of wind speeds on a daily basis.
- Wind speed alerts from the onsite weather station notifying of wind speeds greater than 35 km/hr

Monitoring results indicate that controls have been adequate to manage dust levels during the reporting period.

Figure 5-23 TEOM1 PM₁₀ 24-hour Average Results for the Reporting Period

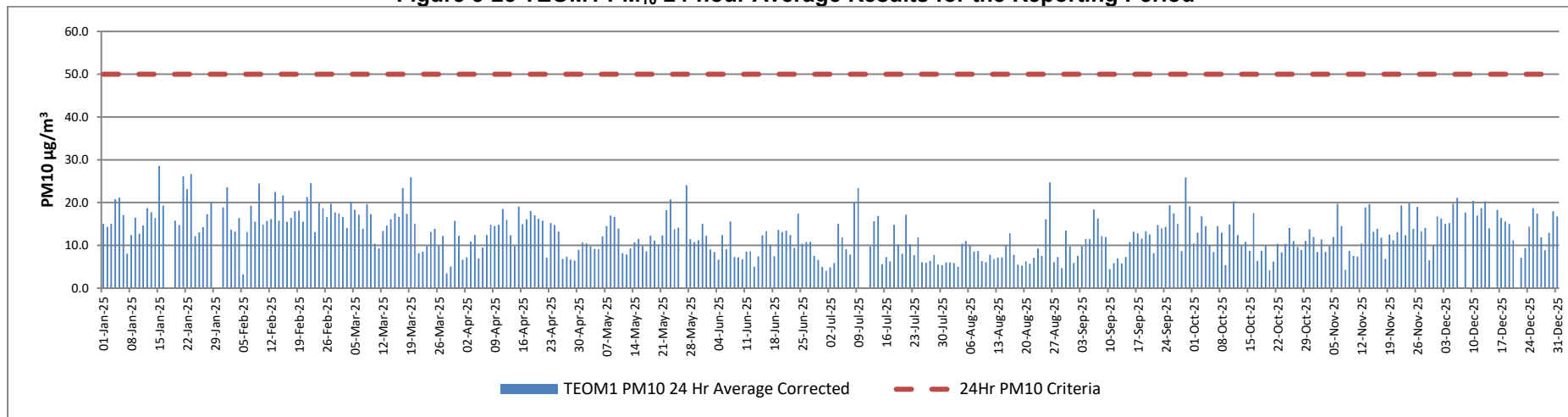


Figure 5-24 TEOM2 PM₁₀ 24-Hour Average Results for the Reporting Period

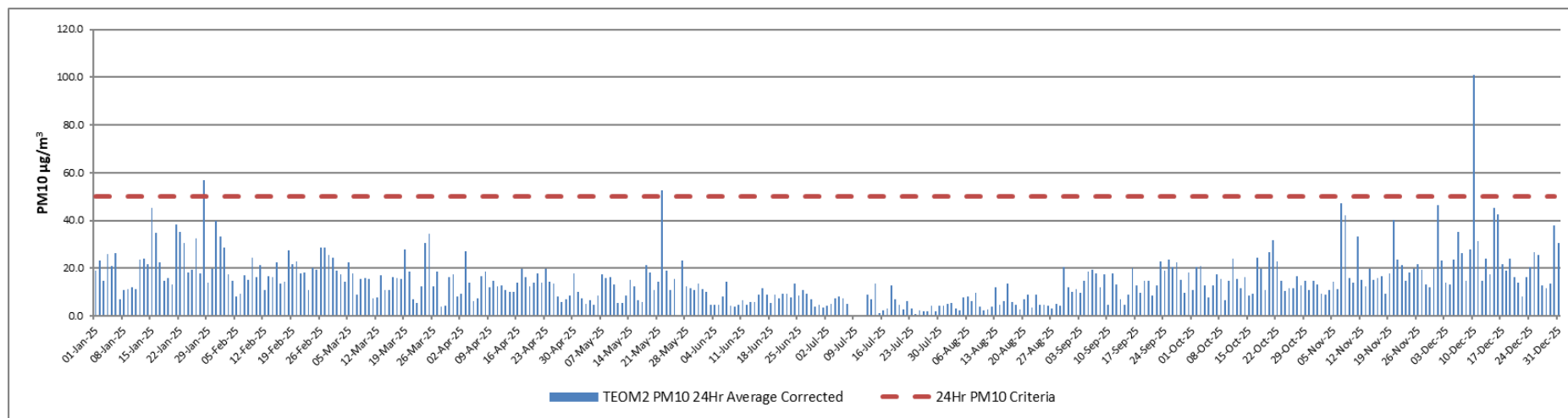


Figure 5-25 BAM1 PM_{2.5} 24-hour Average Results (Validated) for the Reporting Period

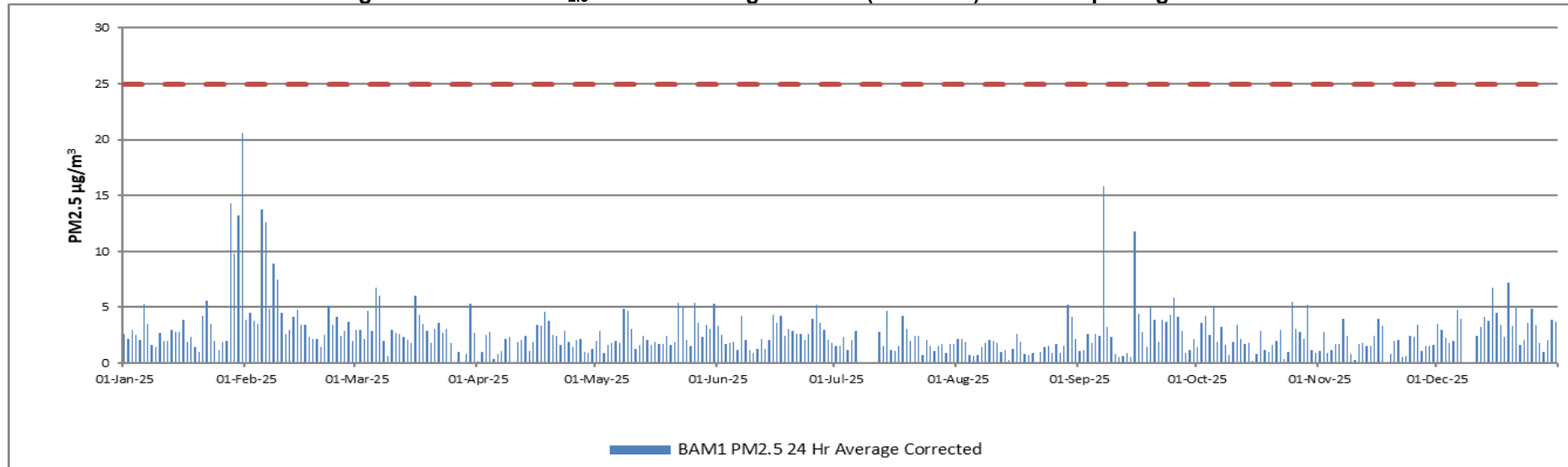


Figure 5-26 TEOM/BAM2 PM_{2.5} 24-Hour Average Results (Validated) for the Reporting Period

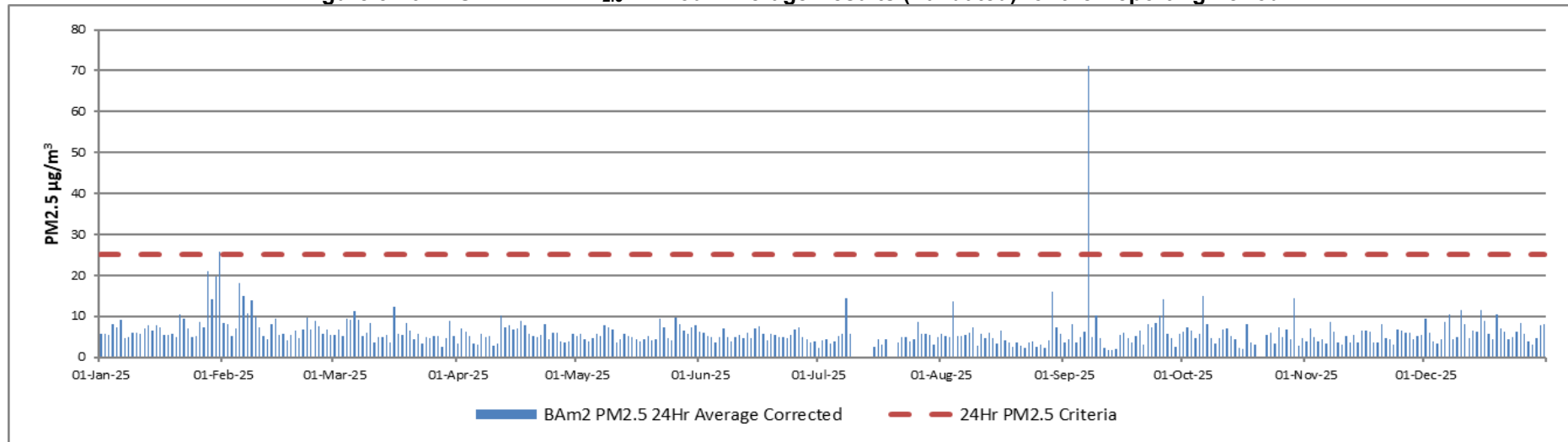


Figure 5-27 TEOM1 & TEOM2 PM₁₀ Annual Rolling Average for the Reporting Period

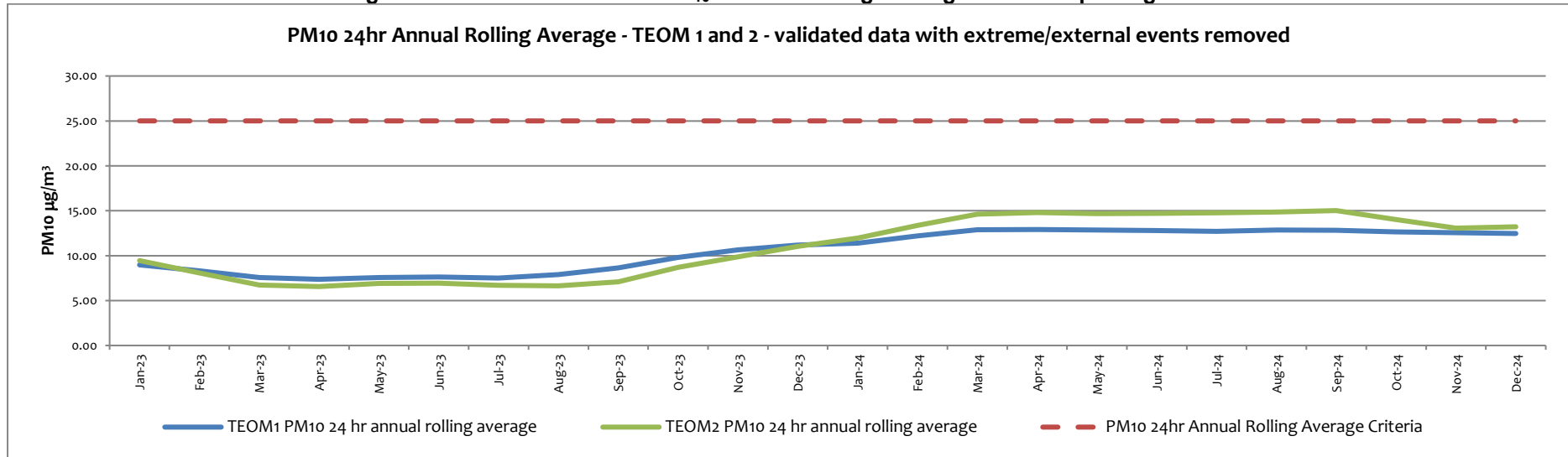
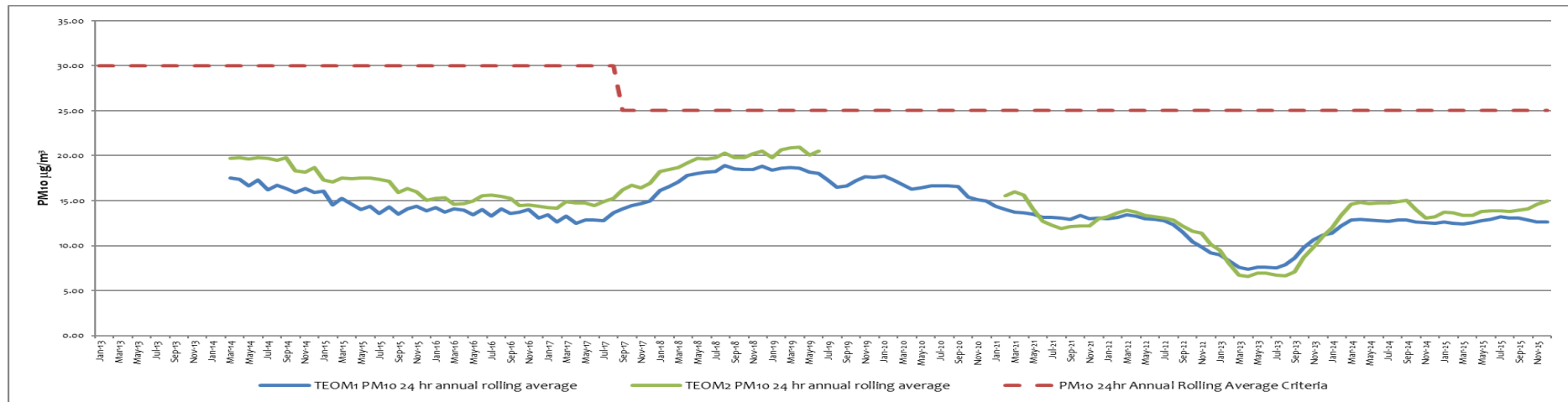


Figure 5-28 TEOM1 & TEOM2 PM₁₀ Annual Rolling Average Results for the Period 2013 to December 2025



5.4 Erosion and Sediment

The majority of the existing batters were constructed during former mining operations and consequently the surfaces of the batters consist predominantly of weathered rock. It is not practical to reshape the slopes, as most of the slopes are steep, on the mine lease boundary and predominantly comprise of large rock aggregate. The process of erosion over the years since the slopes were formed has removed most of the finer materials and the existing surface now comprises relatively large and coarse rock resulting in a self-armoured surface with limited erosion potential.

Inspections consist of a visual assessment for erosion, flooding, rubbish, algal growth or significant sediment build up. Removal of sediment from the Federation Way ponds and House Dam was conducted in 2025.

Baseline erosion monitoring using terrestrial scanning was conducted on a number of Rasp Mine waste dumps in December 2023. Future scans will be conducted to monitor the rates of erosion on waste dumps on site.

A Pollution Reduction Program was added to EPL 12559 requiring the trialling of dust suppressants on waste dump slopes to minimise erosion of fine materials. Trials were not conducted as appropriate plant was not available after a watercart incident in August resulted in the restriction of plant able to access site unless they complied with NSW Resources Regulator MDG15 guidelines. A watercart capable of conducting batter spraying has been sourced and trials will proceed in 2026.

As part of the trials a new product called Sedibind will be tested, as will Flockit blocks which will be placed in drainage channels to encourage the flocculation of sediment in runoff.

5.5 Surface Water

There are no natural watercourses or creeks flowing through the site. The drainage network layout restricts runoff leaving active mine areas of the site for a 1 in 100year 72 hour ARI rainfall event.

Surface water monitoring includes a weekly visual inspection of water storage facilities, freeboard and structural integrity. The tailings storage facility and the processing events dam are inspected and levels checked monthly. Quarterly water quality samples are taken from dams when the water levels are above 20% capacity. Samples are couriered to ALS, a NATA accredited laboratory for analysis.

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. Sampling requirements are provided in **Table 5-8** and locations of sampling points are shown in **Figure 5-2**.

Table 5-8 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 (SO ₄), 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/Horwood Dam	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	

Ponds are sampled following rainfall events, and the volume of stored water is at least 20% of the pond capacity. Sampling is most likely to be undertaken in April and October, as these are the highest rainfall months as recorded by Bureau of Meteorology. Sufficient rain fell in April 2025 to enable sampling to be conducted from most of the monitoring locations. Results of the surface water analysis for the reporting period are provided in **Table 5-9**.

Results at all locations were stable in 2025 although slightly elevated for Cadmium, Zinc, Manganese and Lead at S31-1 in April 2025 which is likely due to a reduced volume of water in the pond. BHO intend to fence the ponds to restrict public access in 2026.

Table 5-9 Stormwater Pond Water Quality Results for the Reporting Period

Sample Point	Sample Date	pH	EC	TDS	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	SO ₄	Cl	Ca	Mg	Na	Cd	Pb	Mn	Zn	Fe
			(µS/cm ²)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)
S31-1 (EPL29)	28/04/2025	6.11	1890	2030	2	1460	30	144	15	39	3.24	2.09	92.9	424	<0.05
S49 (EPL31)	28/04/2025	6.7	450	380	7	229	5	50	4	7	0.246	0.198	11.7	33.7	<0.05
S1A (EPL32)	28/04/2025	6.76	248	190	14	96	9	28	3	10	0.0487	0.13	1.35	7.16	<0.05
S9B-2 (EPL33)	28/04/2025	Insufficient sample													
Horwood Dam (EPL34)	16/04/2025	6.68	11900	14100	8	5160	1770	453	325	1700	2.25	0.788	361	804	<0.05
Upstream (EPL35)	28/04/2025	Insufficient sample													
Downstream (EPL36)	28/04/2025	Insufficient sample													

5.5.1 Water containment structures

All surface runoff on site is captured by diversion trenches or berms and channelled to site water storage structures. No changes were made to this system during the reporting period.

A review of site water structures by WSP was completed in June 2023 and recommendations for the improvement and increase of structures were made. These recommendations and findings were incorporated into the updated Site Water Management Plan in 2023. Follow-up engineering reviews to confirm capacities and options were conducted in 2025.

After the heavy rainfall events of 2022 and the resulting issues with containing and managing runoff in surface structures, improvements in pumping capability were made, particularly with S14 and Ryan St Dam ponds where automatic electric pumps were installed.

5.6 Groundwater

The regional groundwater near the site is depressed due to long term pumping from the underground mines in the area. This results in the depressed groundwater level below the site being more than 100m below the surface level, with a hydraulic gradient into the site at depth. The groundwater monitoring program is undertaken with the purpose of recording perched groundwater movement. Perched groundwater refers to surface water that has infiltrated into the near surface moderate to high permeability material generally comprising of granular soils and rock dill. The perched ground water exists for short periods of time after rainfall events and generally seeps laterally over the low permeability bedrock surface below the near surface permeable material. The rainfall events at Rasp mine site indicate that the perched groundwater has the potential to surface seep rather than seep into the regional groundwater. Considering the depth of the regional groundwater, it is concluded that there is little interaction between the shallow perched groundwater and the regional groundwater.

Rasp's groundwater monitoring plan is outlined in the Site Water Management Plan.

The monitoring program includes eighteen sampling locations for groundwater, GW01 (EPL37) to GW16 (EPL52) are installed piezometers 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), sampled monthly. The locations for these monitoring points are shown in **Figure 3-2**. Groundwater monitoring is scheduled for March, June, September and December. A number of parameters are required to be analysed including: 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). **Table 5-10** lists the location and function of each borehole.

Table 5-10 Location and Function for Groundwater Monitoring Points

Bore ID	Location	Function
GW01, GW02	Southeast of Mt Hebbard	Monitor potential seepage from Mt Hebbard
GW03 – GW09	East of TSF1	Monitor potential seepage from TSF1 towards CML7 boundary
GW10	Downstream of Horwood Dam	Monitor potential seepage north of Eyre St Dam
GW11, GW12	East of Blackwood Pit	Monitor perched groundwater mounding from TSF
GW13-GW15	Adjacent to storage areas S44, S31-1 and S31-2	Monitor movement of perched groundwater occurring from the storages
GW16	West of S49	Monitor potential seepage from S49
Shaft 7	Shaft 7	To maintain safety for underground mining at both the Rasp and Perilya South Mines
Kintore Pit (UG) - Mine dewatering	Kintore Pit decline	To maintain safety for underground mining at the Rasp Mine

Groundwater quality monitoring was undertaken in May 2007 and August 2011 at Shaft 7 to establish an initial baseline for parameters and trigger levels for the monitoring program (30% above 2011 results).

The site's groundwater is deep and is extracted as part of mining. The underground extraction system results in inward flow of the groundwater into the mine. Hence, groundwater at the mine is likely to be impacted by off-site sources due to the inward hydraulic gradient into the mine.

Most piezometers showed a decrease in water levels during the reporting period after levels increased following the high rainfall in 2022 as shown in **Table 5-11**. GW06 and GW07 showed slight increases in 2025 which was likely due to high water levels in the adjacent Horwood Dam.

Quarterly samples were obtained from 12 of the 16 bores and no samples could be obtained from bores GW2, GW13, GW14 or GW15 and results were within historic ranges. **Table 5-12** provides a summary of groundwater monitoring results for 2024.

Table 5-14 provides a summary of water monitoring results for Shaft 7 and mine dewatering (Kintore Pit), indicating samples above baseline trigger in orange.

Figure 5-29 and Figure 5-30 provide a summary of water monitoring results for the period 2012, commencement of operations, to 2024.

Table 5-11 Bore Piezometer Depths

Sample point	Depth mbTOC												Trend
	Avg 2025	Avg 2024	Avg 2023	Avg 2022	Avg 2021/22	Avg 2020/21	Avg 2019	Avg 2018	Avg 2017	Avg 2016	Avg 2015	Avg 2014	
GW01	6.85	6.05	5.09	6.05	8.96	Dry	8.42	8.35	6.85	7.39	7.25	7.25	Falling
GW02	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	3.33	Dry	Dry	Dry	Stable
GW03	3.45	3.46	3.6	3.52	3.66	3.66	3.83	3.6	3.58	3.64	3.62	3.61	Falling
GW04	2.71	2.72	2.83	2.92	3.03	3.42	2.99	2.73	2.87	2.94	2.9	2.83	Stable
GW05	2.69	2.69	2.91	3.25	3.48	4.16	3.76	3.65	3.49	3.53	3.5	3.4	Falling
GW06	2.37	2.42	2.59	2.77	3.26	3.21	3.16	3.1	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.66	Rising
GW07	2.39	2.48	2.54	2.68	3.25	3.8	3.14	3.15	2.58	2.74	2.8	2.54	Rising
GW08	1.58	1.47	1.5	1.48	2.22	3.08	2.53	2.36	1.88	1.81	1.87	2.11	Falling
GW09	2.64	2.59	2.62	2.46	3.34	4.31	3.89	3.84	3.5	2.94	3.07	1.79	Falling
GW10	1.48	1.49	1.8	2.44	4.1	5.2	4.2	3.46	1.9	1.49	1.725	0.83	Falling
GW11	10.58	9.33	9.51	9.9	11.42	13.3	12.17	12	10	10.1	10.4	10.69	Falling
GW12	Dry	Dry	26.8	34.1	Dry	21.52	21.53	20.47	19.19	34.49	37.1	21.6	Stable
GW13	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Stable
GW14	1.27	1.27	Dry	0.34	0.34	Dry	Dry	Dry	1.3	Dry	Dry	Dry	Stable
GW15	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	2.8	Dry	Dry	Dry	Stable
GW16	Dry	Dry	Dry	1.29	1.14	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	1.55	Dry	Dry	Stable

The following provides a discussion of results.

GW01 and GW2 Located Downstream of Mt Hebbard

These water bores are intended to monitor the sub-surface water fluctuations south of Mt Hebbard. GW1 had sufficient water to monitor each quarter while GW2 was dry through the year. GW1 sample results were consistent with results from previous years with overall decreases in all parameters since 2012. GW2 did not contain water in previous years except for 2017 but this was at bore depth. Figure 5-29 indicates that results remain within historic ranges.

GW03, GW04, GW05, GW06, GW07, GW08, GW09 and GW10 Located Adjacent to TSF1 and Horwood Dam

Groundwater bores are located near the eastern side of the unused historic TSF1 and extend to Horwood Dam. The intent of the monitoring bores is to monitor perched water in the area that may impact on Eyre Street Dam. The monitoring is in response to surface seepage noted in the area during intense 2011 rainfall events. All bores in the series were able to be monitored each quarter. Water levels were falling in these bores after rising following heavy rainfall in 2022. Manganese, Zinc and Cadmium results from GW10 were elevated at times in 2025 and likely due to seepage from Horwood Dam, while levels of these parameters decreased in nearby GW8 and GW9. GW6 experienced increases in Manganese and Cadmium while GW7 saw decreases in Lead and both are adjacent to Horwood Dam.

GW11 and GW12 located southeast of Blackwood Pit

Blackwood Pit is used for the storage of tailings. It forms part of the mining area and is surrounded by historic mine workings. Due to these historic workings, any seepage from the Pit will be intercepted and collected by the underground mine water management system. Due to the northeast and southwest length of the pit there is a possibility for the formation of a perched aquifer because of groundwater mounding around the southeast site of the pit once it receives tailings. If a perched water table is measured in the two bores, consideration will be given to the installation of additional bores to assess the local hydrogeological conditions and risk of migration of seepage. On the advice of WSP Golder, bores were installed to the southeast of the facility to detect any seepage.

The ground water level in GW11 was lower than previous periods due to a decrease in rainfall and saw reductions in Lead and Cadmium levels. GW12 has gone dry which may be due to nearby exploration drilling intercepting an old working in the area.

GW13 and GW14 (adjacent 31-1), GW15 (adjacent rail load out) and GW16 (adjacent S49)

As perched water seepage may occur from ponds located near the CML7 boundary when these ponds store water, bores have been installed adjacent to these locations. Both bores were dry during the

period except for GW14 which was damp on one occasion but not containing enough water for sampling.

Table 5-12 Piezometer Monitoring Results for the Reporting Period

Sample Point	Sample Date	pH	EC	TDS	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	SO ₄	Cl	Ca	Mg	Na	Cd	Pb	Mn	Zn	Fe	
			(µS/cm ²)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)
GW1 (EPL37)	18/03/2025	4.52	7740	7240	2	3960	467	195	281	1160	0.101	0.018	188	142	<0.05	
	12/06/2025	4.34	7840	7660	2	4010	576	210	268	1120	0.105	0.023	207	154	<0.05	
	12/09/2025	4.48	7710	7540	1	3970	594	195	297	1220	0.112	0.035	212	146	<0.05	
	16/12/2025	Dry														
GW2 (EPL38)	18/03/2025	Dry														
	12/06/2025	Dry														
	12/09/2025	Dry														
	16/12/2025	Dry														
GW3 (EPL39)	18/03/2025	5.6	15000	14800	<1	4870	3100	582	332	2060	0.627	3.74	444	343	0.15	
	12/06/2025	5.53	14600	13700	<1	4720	2860	597	309	1950	0.576	0.753	462	367	14	
	12/09/2025	5.63	14500	12800	<1	5510	3100	549	338	2100	0.571	1.88	443	334	0.32	
	16/12/2025	5.79	14100	13400	<1	4890	2910	605	363	2240	0.581	1.43	432	361	0.5	
GW4 (EPL40)	18/03/2025	6.5	14400	13300	268	4820	2700	597	525	2220	0.0332	0.033	28.2	15	<0.05	
	12/06/2025	6.48	14400	12400	308	4810	2660	619	479	2130	0.017	0.03	17.5	6.37	<0.05	
	12/09/2025	6.68	14200	11800	292	6050	2770	576	524	2280	0.018	0.035	16.8	10.8	<0.05	
	16/12/2025	6.57	14300	11800	279	4740	2570	642	622	2520	0.0281	0.054	21.7	13.3	<0.05	
GW5 (EPL41)	18/03/2025	5.85	13700	13600	46	4570	2540	587	338	1860	0.835	0.138	247	158	<0.05	
	12/06/2025	5.9	13300	12400	35	4600	2530	590	321	1830	0.976	0.026	287	187	0.39	
	12/09/2025	6.12	12800	11400	28	4880	2750	533	353	1970	0.893	0.096	266	172	<0.05	
	16/12/2025	5.97	12900	11600	37	4570	2470	661	438	2270	0.81	0.187	252	147	<0.05	
GW6 (EPL42)	18/03/2025	5.75	14700	13900	49	5170	2740	553	431	2020	1.18	0.052	312	212	<0.05	
	12/06/2025	5.73	14500	14100	50	5210	2620	575	416	2020	1.55	0.031	394	239	<0.05	
	12/09/2025	5.92	14100	13300	45	5170	2800	523	432	2220	2.04	0.026	447	273	<0.05	
	16/12/2025	5.8	14400	14100	45	5840	2770	591	490	2460	2.07	0.072	448	304	<0.05	

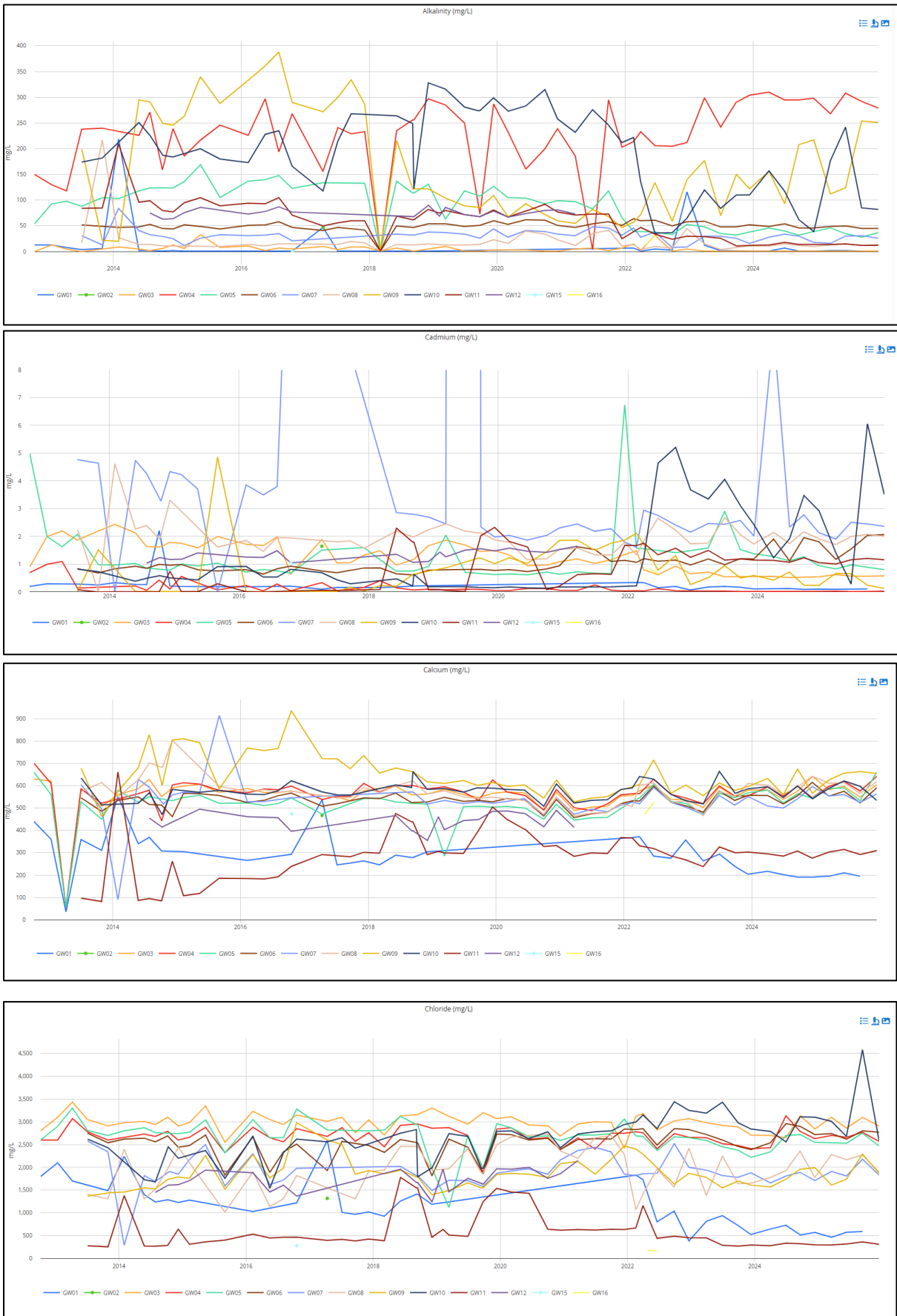
Table 5-12 Piezometer Monitoring Results for the Reporting Period (continued)

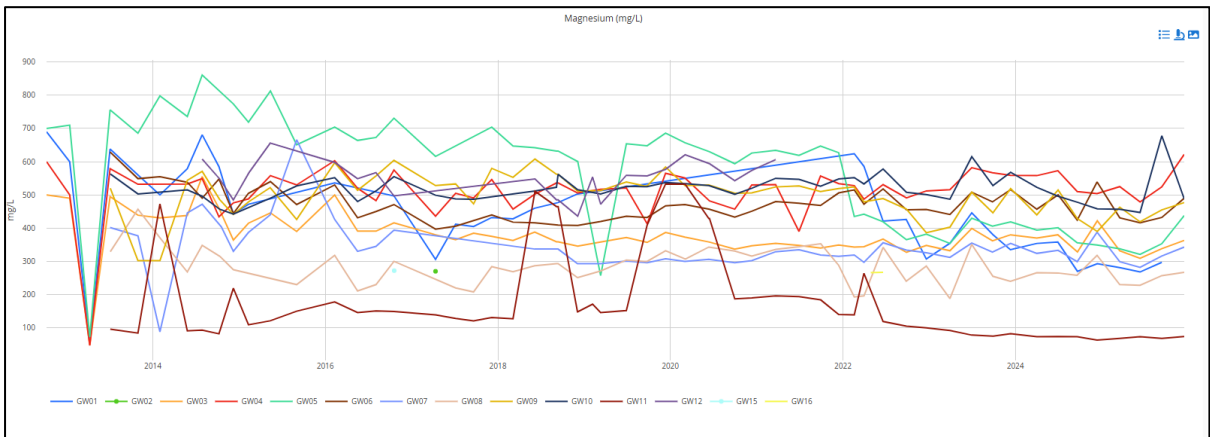
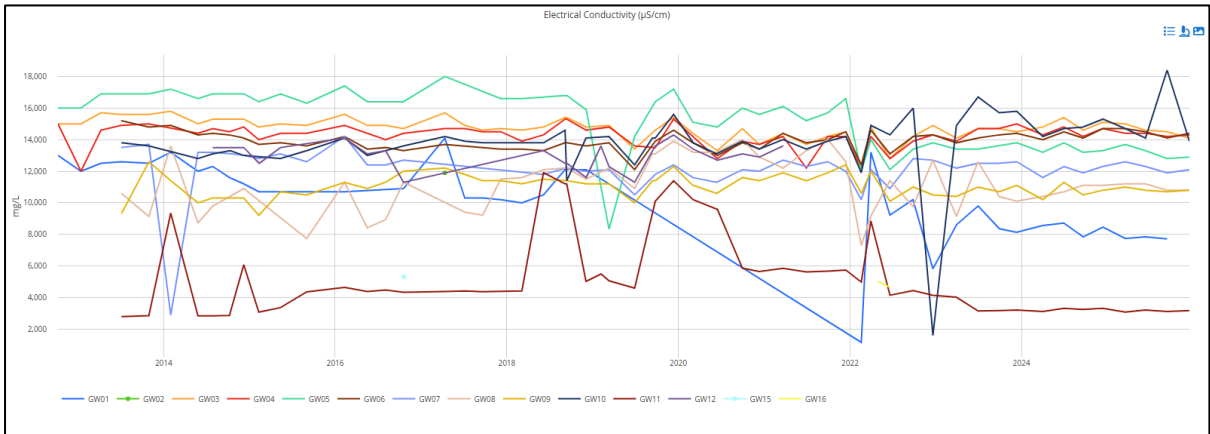
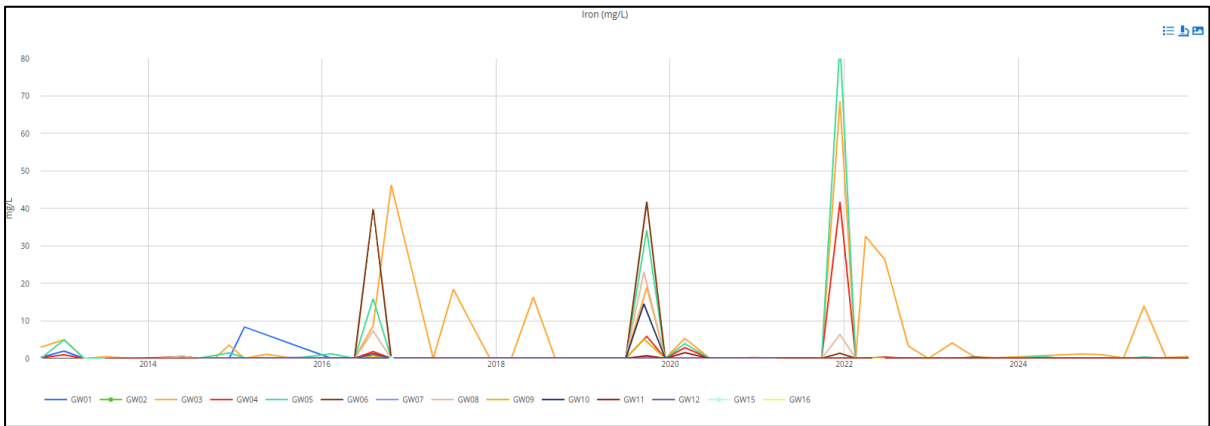
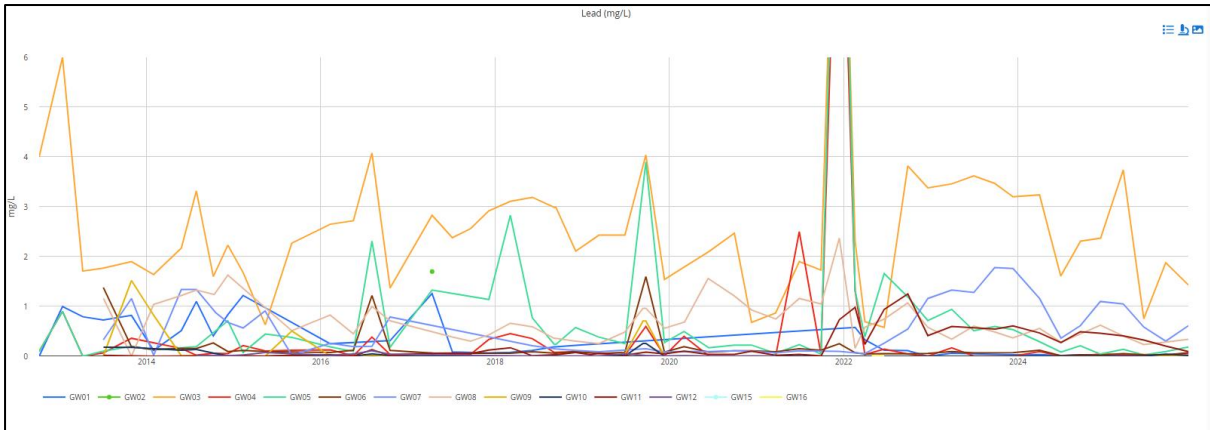
Sample Point	Sample Date	pH	EC	TDS	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	SO ₄	Cl	Ca	Mg	Na	Cd	Pb	Mn	Zn	Fe
			(µS/cm ²)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)
GW7 (EPL43)	18/03/2025	5.74	12600	12000	16	4660	1910	554	299	1680	1.91	1.05	284	299	<0.05
	12/06/2025	5.82	12300	11900	30	4820	1810	560	282	1620	2.51	0.586	320	379	<0.05
	12/09/2025	5.92	11900	11400	31	4740	2180	525	316	1810	2.45	0.304	309	349	<0.05
	16/12/2025	5.87	12100	11700	26	4960	1830	563	343	1920	2.37	0.613	338	356	<0.05
GW8 (EPL44)	18/03/2025	5.65	11200	11600	13	3710	2280	611	230	1330	1.71	0.407	287	458	<0.05
	12/06/2025	5.65	11200	11100	15	3940	2170	614	228	1300	2	0.235	333	499	<0.05
	12/09/2025	5.8	10800	10200	12	4060	2270	565	257	1430	2.08	0.284	278	436	<0.05
	16/12/2025	5.89	10800	10700	14	3830	1900	618	267	1510	2.01	0.34	306	483	<0.05
GW9 (EPL45)	18/03/2025	6.36	11000	9990	112	3980	1610	626	463	1340	0.674	<0.001	56.3	71.3	<0.05
	12/06/2025	6.31	10800	10000	124	4080	1740	656	419	1260	0.661	<0.001	48.1	56.4	<0.05
	12/09/2025	6.4	10700	9270	254	3660	2290	663	455	1410	0.248	0.003	19	25.7	<0.05
	16/12/2025	6.64	10800	9250	251	3470	1870	654	477	1470	0.134	<0.001	10.2	3.73	<0.05
GW10 (EPL46)	18/03/2025	6.05	14700	12200	177	4670	3010	588	457	2180	1.41	0.002	85.5	155	<0.05
	12/06/2025	6.22	14100	12200	242	4500	2680	621	447	2090	0.287	<0.001	20.7	23.8	<0.05
	12/09/2025	6.46	18400	16000	85	5580	4580	597	678	3020	6.06	0.043	214	369	<0.05
	16/12/2025	5.96	13900	13200	82	5560	2590	534	488	2240	3.51	0.015	183	322	<0.05
GW11 (EPL47)	18/03/2025	6.09	3080	2580	14	1260	297	303	68	313	1.01	0.41	8.52	53.5	<0.05
	12/06/2025	6.04	3210	2800	15	1380	318	315	73	301	1.16	0.326	8.9	52.2	<0.05
	12/09/2025	6.15	3120	2730	12	1470	365	292	68	323	1.21	0.205	8.2	49.2	<0.05
	16/12/2025	6.08	3170	2850	12	1400	311	310	74	343	1.16	0.096	8.12	53.4	<0.05
GW12 (EPL48)	18/03/2025								Dry						
	12/06/2025								Dry						
	12/09/2025								Dry						
	16/12/2025								Dry						

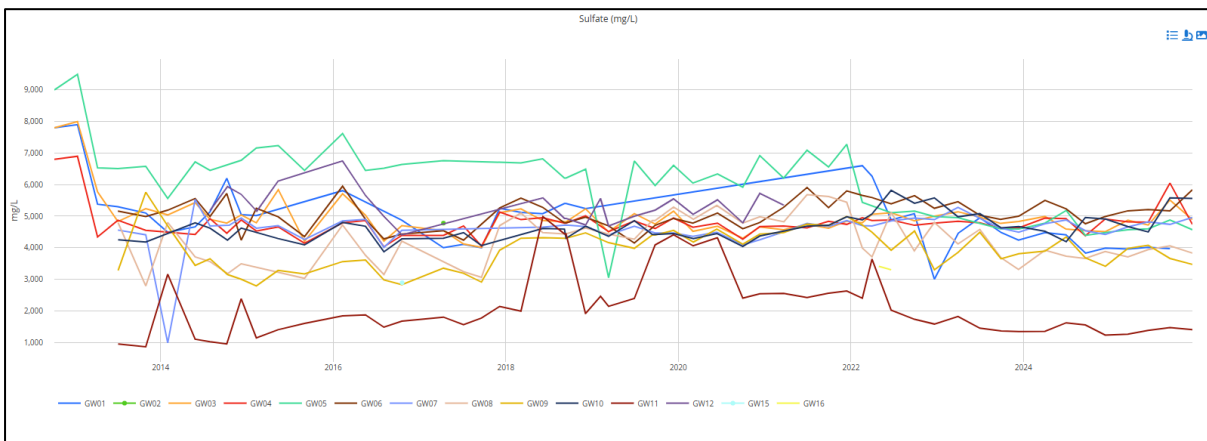
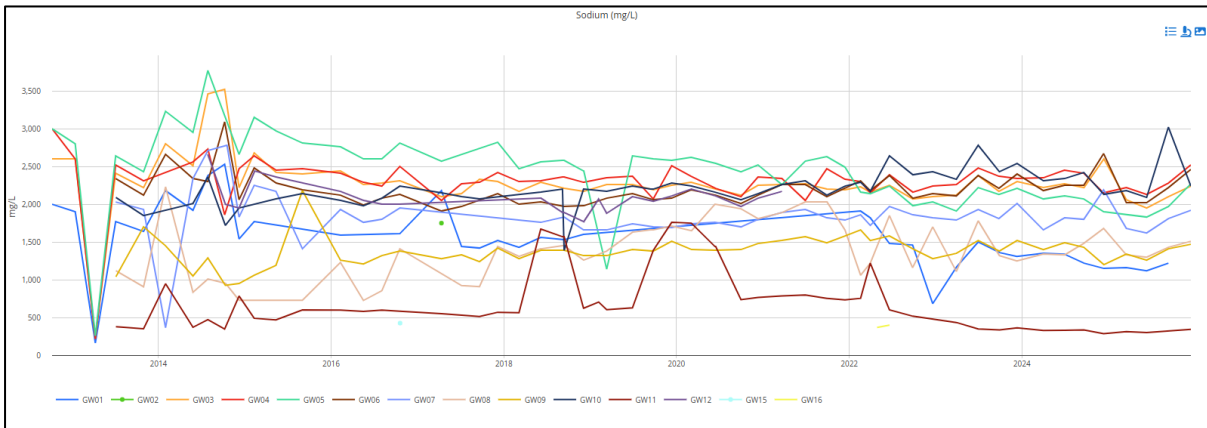
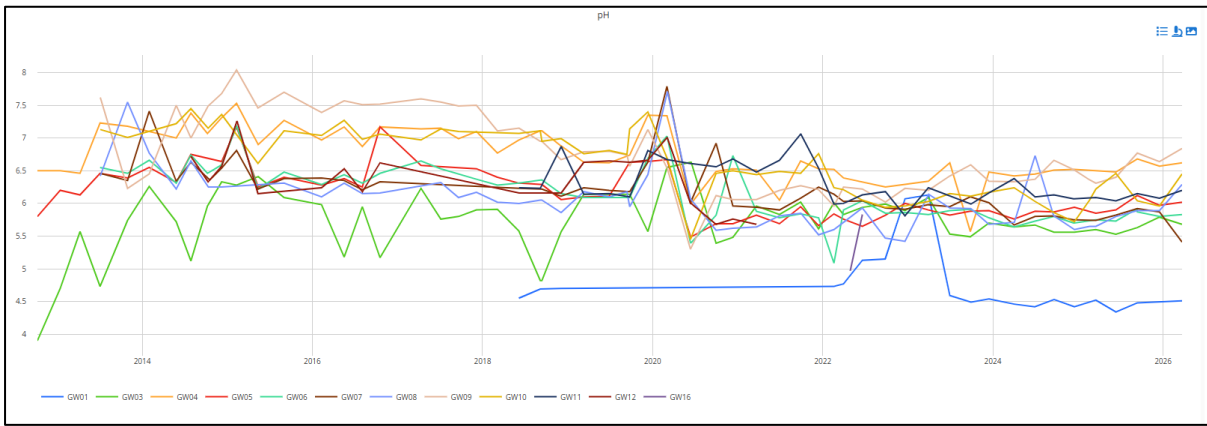
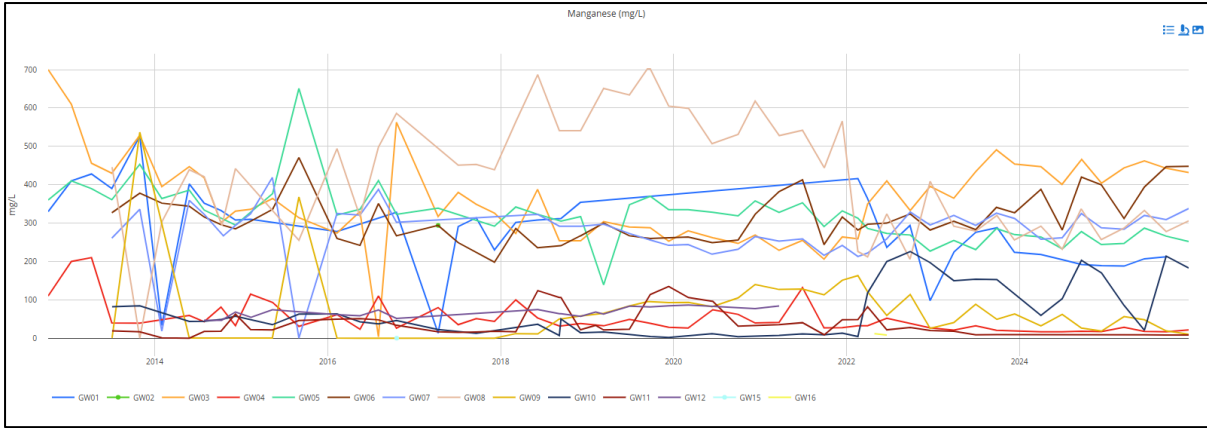
Table 5-12 Piezometer Monitoring Results for the Reporting Period (continued)

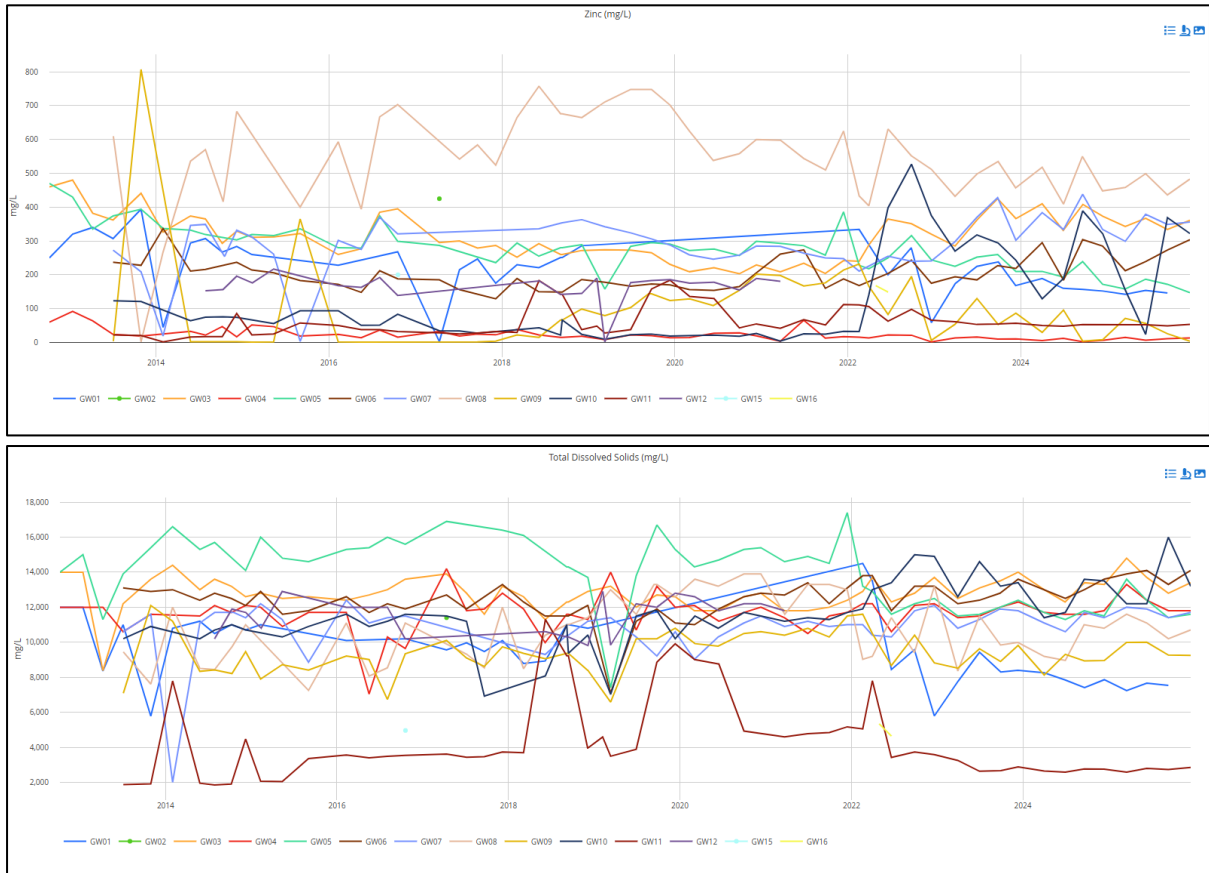
Sample Point	Sample Date	pH	EC	TDS	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	SO ₄	Cl	Ca	Mg	Na	Cd	Pb	Mn	Zn	Fe
			(µS/cm ²)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)
GW13 (EPL49)	18/03/2025								Dry						
	12/06/2025								Dry						
	12/09/2025								Dry						
	16/12/2025								Dry						
GW14 (EPL50)	18/03/2025								Dry						
	12/06/2025								Dry						
	12/09/2025								Dry						
	16/12/2025								Dry						
GW15 (EPL51)	18/03/2025								Dry						
	12/06/2025								Dry						
	12/09/2025								Dry						
	16/12/2025								Dry						
GW16 (EPL52)	18/03/2025								Dry						
	12/06/2025								Dry						
	12/09/2025								Dry						
	16/12/2025								Dry						

Figure 5-29 Groundwater Quality Results for the Period 2012 to December 2025









Underground Feed Sampling

Water from both sources is used on site and not discharged. Samples from Shaft 7 were not available as pumping from Shaft 7 ceased in 2023. Two results for UG Feed exceeded trigger thresholds for Lead in the period but this was likely the result of differing mine locations being developed. Total dissolved solids (TDS) results were above the trigger threshold for all UG Feed results; however, results were within the historic range for TDS.

Figure 5-30 provides a series of graphs indicating results from commencement of operations to present (2012-2024). Results are within the historic range for all parameters.

Table 5-13 Groundwater Monitoring Results for Shaft 7 and Mine Dewatering 2025

Sample Point	Date	pH	EC	TDS	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	SO ₄	Cl	Ca	Mg	Na	Cd	Pb	Mn	Zn	Fe
			(µS/cm ²)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)
Shaft 7	29/01/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	18/02/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	18/03/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	16/04/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	12/05/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	12/06/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	8/07/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	15/08/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	12/09/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	13/10/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
	12/11/2025		No extraction Shaft 7												
16/12/2025		No extraction Shaft 7													
UG/Kintore	29/01/2025	5.09	15500	24800	<1	7770	1970	515	449	2070	4.4	4.07	402	2380	2.44
	18/02/2025	6.1	13300	16200	3	5320	1600	490	389	1720	2.92	1.4	315	1140	<0.05
	18/03/2025	6.2	13900	14700	4	6020	1750	501	375	1720	2.64	1.98	316	1070	<0.05
	16/04/2025	6.18	12100	16400	8	5880	1810	453	483	1690	3.3	1.17	330	1240	<0.05
	12/05/2025	6.16	13900	15700	7	5010	1450	490	482	1780	3.67	2.19	343	1260	<0.05
	12/06/2025	6.07	14400	16400	4	6230	1960	510	535	1840	4.29	1.93	365	1340	0.06
	8/07/2025	6.16	14500	15700	5	7070	1870	511	433	1910	3.68	1.62	357	1130	<0.05
	15/08/2025	5.85	15200	17300	4	6680	2220	497	598	1810	5.36	3.02	364	1700	<0.05
	12/09/2025	6.13	12900	13900	4	5560	1890	485	358	1820	2.88	1.18	319	912	<0.05
	13/10/2025	6.02	13600	14300	3	6200	1920	479	404	1840	3.07	1.87	334	1220	0.18
	12/11/2025	6.14	13300	15800	6	5840	1770	492	407	1820	2.99	2.25	377	1040	<0.05
16/12/2025	6.1	13200	14300	8	6070	1660	496	410	1850	2.81	1.33	328	1150	<0.05	
Baseline		5.8	13900	8000	40	9660	1360	472	395	3550	6.32	2.25	907	3330	1.57
Trigger		7.54	18070	10400	52	12558	1768	614	514	4615	7.57	2.93	1179	4329	2.04

Trigger = Baseline + 30%

Figure 5-30 Shaft 7 & Mine Dewatering Results for Sampled Parameters - Period 2012 to Dec 2025



Figure 5-31 Shaft 7 & Mine Dewatering Results for Sampled Parameters - Period 2012 to Dec 2025 (continued)

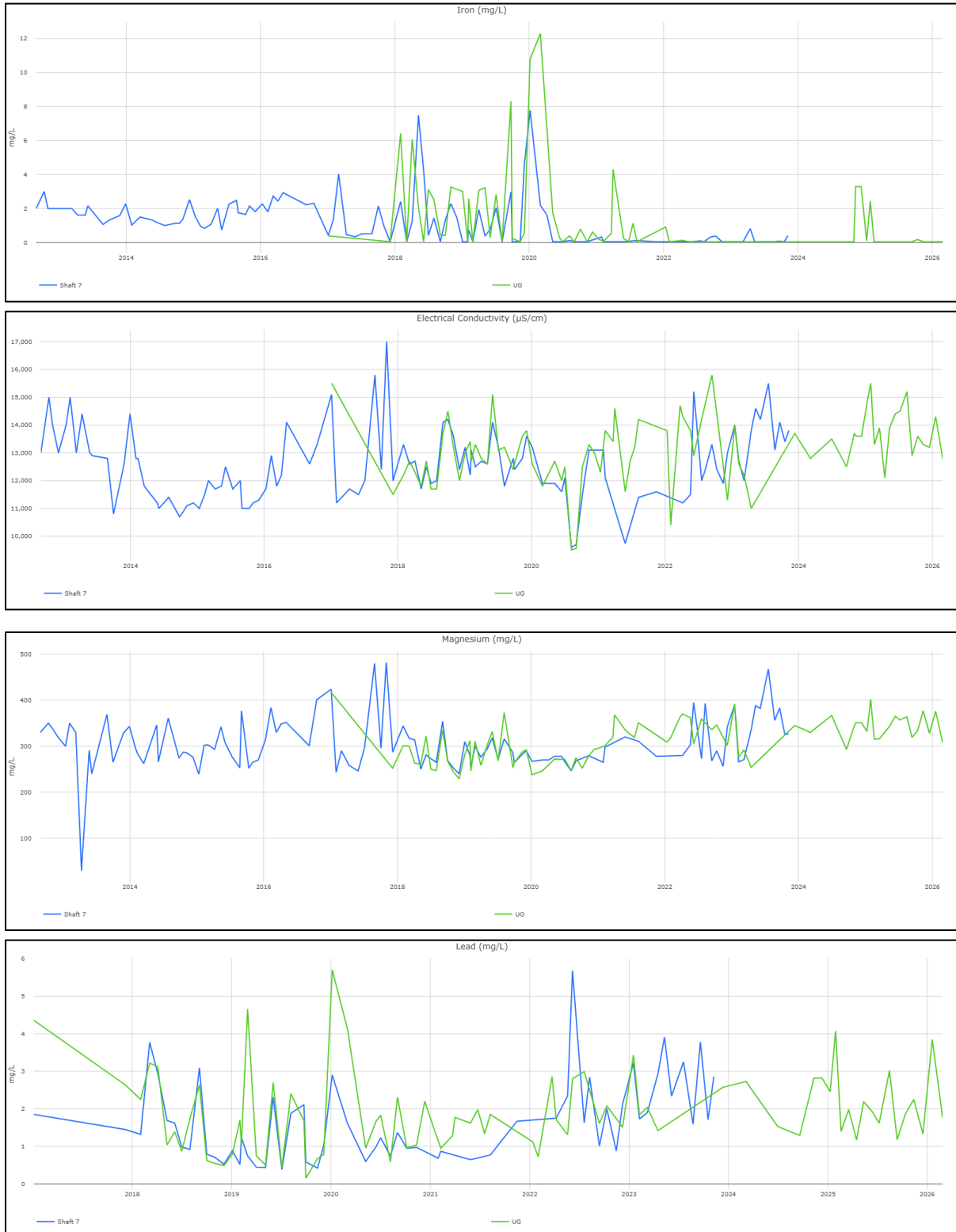


Figure 5-32 Shaft 7 & Mine Dewatering Results for Sampled Parameters - Period 2012 to Dec 2025 (continued)

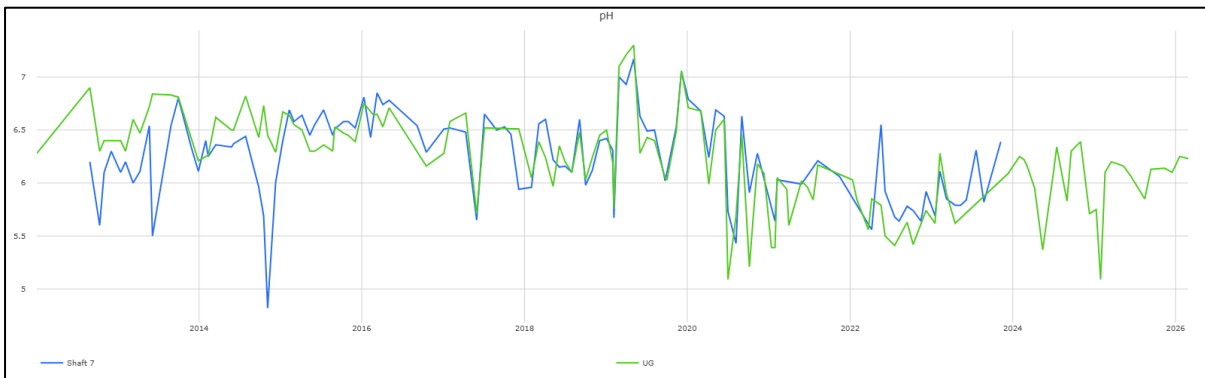
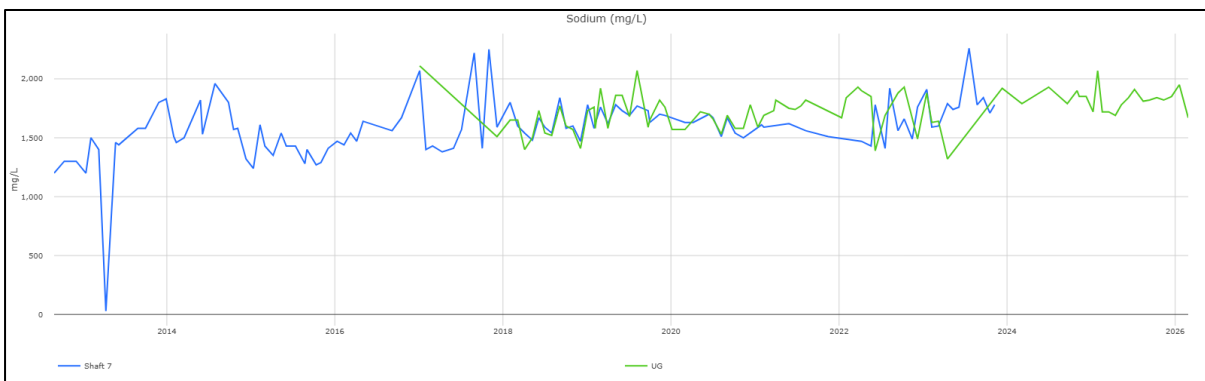
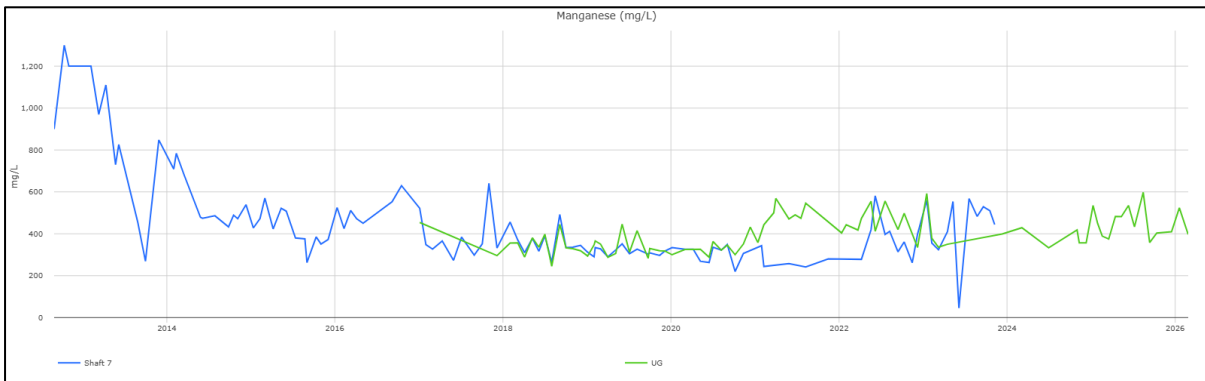
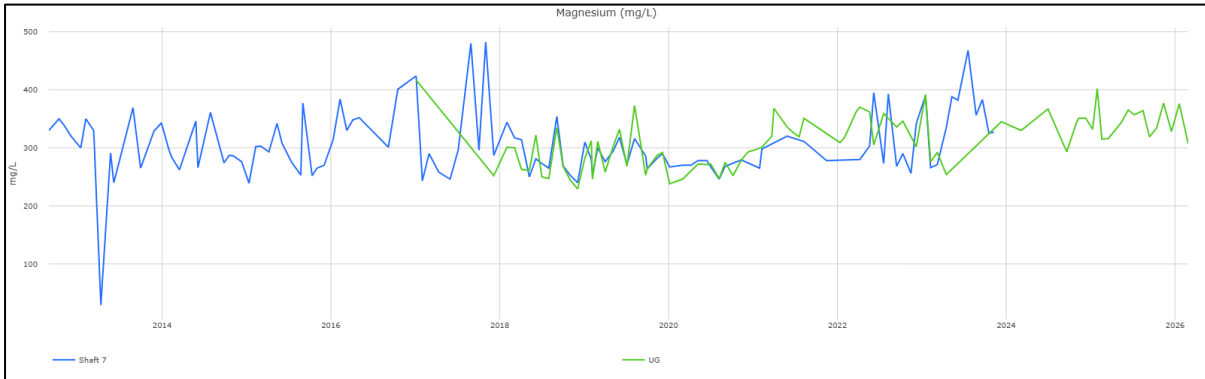


Figure 5-33 Shaft 7 & Mine Dewatering Results for Sampled Parameters - Period 2012 to Dec 2025 (continued)



5.7 Contaminated Land

The majority of the surface land area that makes up the Rasp Mine is contaminated historic mining waste material including waste rock emplacements and tailings.

The storage and handling of diesel fuels, lubricants and oils, and waste rock material are the only aspects of the operation, which have the potential to contribute to contaminated land. The sections below outline how dangerous goods are handled onsite and procedures in place for managing and reporting spills.

On 24 December 2022 there was an offsite release of tailings (further explained in Section 10) to an area accessible to public north of TSF2 which was quickly remediated. No lasting contamination because of this event is likely. The area was capped with clean loam and seeded in 2023 and assessed by EMM contaminated land specialists to be satisfactorily remediated.

5.8 Hydrocarbon and Chemical Management

The main streams of hydrocarbons managed on site include:

- Fuel (diesel) - storage and distribution;
- Grease oils and lubricants - storage distribution and recovery for recycling; and
- Solvents used in the parts washer.

5.8.1 Fuel

Diesel is stored in two tanks each with a capacity of 68,000L. These self-bunded trans-tanks are located adjacent to the workshop and are sitting on a constructed concrete re-fuelling station. The facility has been designed and manufactured in accordance with AS1940 and AS1692. BHO has provision for diesel storage on its Dangerous Goods Licence, UN 00C1 Diesel 150,000 L. Surface distribution of diesel is by direct collection from the fuel browser. The tanks operate on a float and cut-off system that prevents overfilling of the tanks.

Rasp's fuel management system enables monitoring of fuel usage by each vehicle and piece of plant. This assists with maintenance and security as well as providing an accurate reporting mechanism for the collecting of data for NPI and NGERS reporting.

The tanks were removed from site for their ten-year test and inspection and returned in 2023.

5.8.2 Grease, oils and lubricants

Lubricants and oils are stored in individual pods located on a portable bund. A storage facility for these lubricants and oils has been constructed on the western side of the main workshop. It consists of a raised concrete pad topped by a steel enclosure.

5.8.3 Solvents

Oil solvents used for cleaning of mechanical parts at the workshop are removed by a contractor on a fixed maintenance schedule.

5.8.4 Processing reagent storage

All reagents are stored in a purpose built storage facility designed to prevent contamination and capture spillage.

The reagents stored here include:

- Hydrated Lime
- Copper Sulphate
- Sodium metabisulphite
- Sodium ethyl xanthate
- Flocculant
- InterFroth F228
- Cytec S9232 (zinc collector)
- Antiscalant
- Defoamer
- Zinc Sulphate

All quantities and map with storage locations are reference in the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan which is tested annually and available on the BHM website.

5.9 Hazardous Material Management

5.9.1 Licensing

Rasp holds Licence XSTR100095 for the storage and handling of dangerous goods and Radiation Management Licence 5063802. Additionally, Rasp holds an explosives licence (licence number XMNF200003) to manufacture, possess, store explosives and ammonium nitrate emulsion on site.

5.9.2 Dangerous goods management

Site dangerous goods are managed according to the site Chemical Management Procedure BHO-PRO-SAF-020.

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) database for each chemical is maintained. SDS's are kept at each location where chemicals are stored and in the mines rescue room. SDS's are also electronically available on the intranet.

General and contractor inductions outline the required actions in the event of a spill, including completing an Incident Report.

All quantities and a map with storage locations are referenced in the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan, which is tested annually and updated as required.

Storage, management and access to explosives onsite is outlined in the Store, Manage and Access Explosives Standard BHO-STD-MIN-001. A security plan compiled and submitted by the supervising licensee detailing the security measures for explosives on the Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd, Rasp Mine site. (Site Security Plan BHO-PLN-MIN-015)

Explosives are stored both on the surface and underground. The surface explosive magazines (SEM) are located within the BHP Pit approx. 3 km north from the main office on Eyre Street. The area encompasses one detonator magazine (IE), one packaged explosives magazine (HE) and one emulsion bulk storage compound. The magazines are separated by a minimum of 7 metres and are bunded in accordance with AS 2187.1. All gates and magazines are secured with locks, and signage that meet the minimum required standards.

The underground explosive magazines (UEM) are located within the underground operations of Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd, Rasp Mine. Separate storages are utilised for the storage of (IE) and (HE) Explosives Magazines are secured with locks, and signage that meet the minimum required standards.

SEM & UEM keys are locked in a secured key cabinet in the Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd, Rasp Mine Site Emergency Services Officer (ESO) Office and are to be issued only by the Emergency Service Officers, who must check the identity and authority of the person wishing to take possession of the keys. The SEM & UEM Explosive Magazine Access Log Book BHO-TRN-REG-004 must be completed prior to issuing and returning the keys. Personnel will only be granted access if they possess a Security Clearance and their name appears on the Key Register (Section 7 of the Site Security Plan).

5.10 Waste Management

Waste management at the mine is classified into two broad categories: mineral wastes (mining and mineral processing wastes discussed above), and non-mineral wastes which include recyclables and non-recyclables.

5.10.1 Mineral wastes

Mineral wastes consist of waste rock from underground workings and tailings residue from the processing of ore.

Waste rock is managed on site through the Waste Rock Management Plan BHO-PLN-ENV-014. Waste rock that cannot be returned underground to fill voids is stored in Kintore and BHP Pit (for embankment material crushing), following testing and confirmation that it contains less than 0.5% lead. In the reporting period 112,031 t of waste rock was produced.

Tailings is discharged into Blackwood Pit (TSF2) with water recycled for use in processing where possible. In the reporting period 416,311t of tailings was placed in Blackwood Pit.

5.10.2 Non-mineral waste

Rasp Mine has four main laydown areas where used parts and equipment are stored for future use. The recyclable area has dedicated sections for scrap metal, timber, batteries, rubber, electronic goods and used pods. Used 1000L pods are returned to the manufacturer for reconditioning and reuse or removed by a waste contractor for recycling or disposal.

Waste oil, oily water, coolant, hydrocarbon-contaminated solids (rags, spill control material, etc), grease, oil filters, hydraulic hoses, and batteries are collected by a waste contractor for disposal or recycling. Due to the reduced development works and heavy vehicles being serviced off-site in 2024 there was a reduction in the amount of hydrocarbon and other vehicle wastes produced.

Paper and cardboard are disposed on in blue recycling bins and skips which are collected by City Council. Printer cartridges are collected in "Planet Ark" disposal bags and delivered to the local Post Office for recycling. Scrap Metal is sold to a local scrap metal merchant.

Waste disposed of in the period is summarised in **Table 5-14**.

No tyres were disposed in underground workings during the reporting period. Tyres for heavy mobile equipment have been stored or reused around the mine site for barricades on roadways and within the laydown yards. All other LV and light truck tyres are removed from site under arrangement with the tyre supplier.

Table 5-14 Non-mineral Waste Summary for reporting period

Waste	Quantity Disposed
Oil	0 L
Oily water	108,000 L
Coolant	1,000 L
Scrap metal	150.45 t
Grease	4,920 L
Oil filters, hoses,	18 m ³
Contaminated drums/IBC's	7 drums
Printer cartridges	4 bags
E-waste	0 desktop computers
Waste to Landfill	166.05 t

5.11 Flora and Fauna

The site is a highly disturbed environment that provides little value as native flora and fauna habitat. There have been no threatened flora, fauna or species habitat identified at the Rasp Mine. Goats frequent the site.

5.12 Weeds

During site inspections in 2020, individual Bush Tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) trees and a stand of rhizomatous bamboo (likely *Phyllostachys spp*) were identified. The Bush Tobacco, which grows around water storages and some isolated locations on dumps, will be removed by cutting at the stump. Native tobacco around the S17 pond were removed in 2019 by mechanical means but have regrown and will have to be targeted with herbicide. Mesquite growing near the Main Vent Shaft was removed by mechanical means in 2023. The bamboo growing in the Eyre St trench and will likely be controlled with a Glyphosate-based herbicide.

5.13 **Blasting**

There are six compliance monitors installed to record blasting vibration and over pressure at five locations around Broken Hill and one monitor located on-site near the core shed (this is used to monitor blast impacts at South Road). Locations are shown on **Figure 6-2**. When a blast complaint is received, the person is given the opportunity to have a roving monitor placed at their location. By doing so BHO can monitor the impact at the location for a time. Normally, a roving monitor is placed at the complainants' location for at least two months to record blast vibration levels and develop an accurate K Factor used in blast design modelling to predict ground vibration at a set location. BHO maintains a spare monitor to replace compliance monitors removed for calibration or due to fault. In April 2018, blast monitor V4 at 123 Eyre St was removed at the resident's request and placed at the Eyre St Bowls Club. In September 2024 the V5 monitor was removed from 80 Eyre Street at the owner's request and moved to 121 Patton Street.

Three blast monitors are installed on each of the Blackwoods TSF2 embankments to monitor vibration in each embankment to trigger inspections if vibration levels are high enough and inform bank integrity reviews. A fourth monitor was installed on the TSF2 Spillway in 2025 and another in the Perilya Proprietary Square Tennis Court following MOD12 approval.

No blasting was conducted in the Zinc Lodes/Block 7 in 2025.

Table 5-16 and **Table 5-17** lists the criteria for blasting ground vibration and overpressure for Western Mineralisation / Main Lodes (Western Min/Main Lodes) and Block 7, respectively.

Table 5-15 Overpressure and Ground Vibration Western Min/Main Lodes (excluding Block 7)

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

Table 5-16 Overpressure and Ground Vibration Block 7 (includes Zinc Lodes)

Location	Airblast Overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground Vibration (mm/s)	Allowable Exceedance
Residence on privately owned land (7am-7pm)	115	3 (interim) ^c	5% of the total number of blasts over a 12-month period ^a
(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 ^d	-	100	0%

The Project Approval provides the following notes to these **Table 5-15** and **Table 5-19**:

- a) The allowable exceedance must be calculated separately for development blasts and production blasts;

- b) The 5% allowable exceedance does not apply to production blasts until the Proponent has successfully completed a Pollution Reduction Program aimed at achieving this goal, as required by the EPA under the Proponent's EPL (No. 12559), or as otherwise agreed with the EPA;
- c) The interim criteria applies unless and until such time that the Proponent has written consent from the Secretary to apply site specific criteria in accordance with condition 19 of this approval; and
- d) The Proponent must close South Road to pedestrians if blasts are expected to exceed a peak particle velocity ground vibration of 65 mm/s at the road reserve surface, while the blast firing occurs.

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

In accordance with Project Approval and EP Licence conditions:

- All of the production-blasts were fired between 6.45am and 7.15pm on any day.
- Production blasts averaged 1.08 per week over the previous calendar year
- Development blasts averaged 21.54 per week over the previous calendar year

A total of 1176 blasts were fired during the reporting period, 1120 for development and 56 for production.

For the annual period January 2025 to December 2025, 5.4% of Western Mineralisation/Main Lodes production blast levels were above the vibration limit of 5mm/s. The non-compliance is discussed in Section 10.

In the Block 7 mining areas (including the Zinc Lodes), no production blasts were fired during the reporting period. Block 7 was 100% compliant for the reporting period.

Table 5-17 lists the highest recorded results for ground vibration (mm/s) at each of the vibration monitors.

Table 5-17 Ground Vibration Results at Vibration Monitors for the Reporting Period

Vibration Monitor/Location	Highest Recorded Ground Vibration (mm/s)
V1 Silver Tank (located on CML7)	2.67
V2 Hire yard	8.53
V3 Air Express	4.11
V4 123 Eyre St / Bowls Club	1.5
V5 80 Eyre St	1.79
V6 BHO Core Shed (located on CML7)	2.46

All blasts recorded at off-site monitors were under 10 mm/s.

5.14 Operational Noise

During the reporting period, noise was generated by operational activities, movement of heavy vehicles and delivery trucks leaving and entering site.

Random noise monitoring is conducted by BHO Environmental staff to monitor project noise emissions. Real-time noise monitors are located at the SE and SW corners of TSF1 to monitor the MOD6 construction operations. Attended noise monitoring is completed annually by consultants at noise monitoring locations shown together with the relevant location criteria in ..

Location	Day (dB(A))	Evening (dB(A))	Night (dB(A))
A1 – Piper Street North	40	37	35
A2 – Piper Street Central	40	37	35
A3 – Eyre Street North	44	41	39
A4- Eyre Street Central	44	41	39
A5 – Eyre Street South	44	41	39
A6 – Bonanza and Gypsum Streets	48	41	39
A7 – Carbon Street	45	42	36
A8 – South Road	48	39	39
A9 – Crystal Street	46	39	39
A10 – Barnet and Blende Streets	42	41	35
A11 – Crystal Street	46	39	39
A12 – Crystal Street	46	39	39
A13 – Eyre Street North 2	40	35	35
A14 – Piper Street North	40	35	35
Additional Construction Noise Criteria for the Boxcut Construction			
A1 – Piper Street North	43	NA	NA
A2 – Piper Street Central	45	NA	NA
A3 – Eyre Street North	47	NA	NA
A13 – Eyre Street North 2	48	NA	NA
A14 – Piper Street North	47	NA	NA

During the reporting period EMM Consulting Pty Ltd conducted a noise assessment for these receptors, Figure 5-34.

Figure 5-34 Noise Receptors



Attended noise monitoring was conducted on 3 and 4 December 2025 to quantify off-site noise levels from the Rasp Mine. While the EPL nominates noise limits for day, evening and night, attended monitoring was completed during the night-time period to minimise the contamination of monitoring data by extraneous noise sources (e.g. domestic and road traffic noise).

Operator-attended noise measurements were completed at each of 14 monitoring locations set out in PA07_0018 Condition 17.

The wind speed was below 3 m/s during the attended measurements.

Noise monitoring results are shown in **Table 5-18**.

Low frequency noise was assessed by using the Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI) (EPA 2017) methodology for each attended measurement and for audible contributions only. Low frequency noise, as defined in the NPfI, was not identified during the attended measurements.

Rasp Mine LAeq,15min noise contributions (including the addition of the relevant modification factor) satisfied the relevant night-time noise limits at all assessment locations.

Table 5-18 Noise Monitoring Results

Location	Start date and time	L _{Amax}	L _{A1}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A50}	L _{A90}	L _{Amin}
A13	03/12/2025 22:00	68	64	50	50	36	27	24
A12	03/12/2025 22:00	79	48	43	49	38	34	27
A14	03/12/2025 22:17	59	50	43	40	36	30	27
A11	03/12/2025 22:19	81	73	62		47	38	33
A1	03/12/2025 22:34	70	62	48	50	36	31	27
A10	03/12/2025 22:39	77	64	56	53	42	35	32
A2	03/12/2025 22:53	80	54	44	50	39	36	33
A9	03/12/2025 22:58	76	70	62	58	46	35	31
A3	03/12/2025 23:11	55	49	42	39	38	37	35
A8	03/12/2025 23:16	69	62	56	51	42	36	31
A4	03/12/2025 23:25	71	66	52	51	35	31	28
A7	03/12/2025 23:36	53	48	40	39	37	35	33
A5	03/12/2025 23:44	86	73	61	62	47	30	27
A6	03/12/2025 23:56	69	64	57	52	42	30	24
A13	04/12/2025 22:00	69	65	50	51	40	36	33
A12	04/12/2025 22:00	66	63	49	49	39	36	32
A14	04/12/2025 22:16	65	51	41	42	37	34	33
A11	04/12/2025 22:18	79	68	58	57	49	47	42
A1	04/12/2025 22:33	78	68	52	55	42	41	40
A10	04/12/2025 22:37	83	63	55	56	38	34	31
A2	04/12/2025 22:50	55	51	40	39	38	37	36
A9	04/12/2025 22:55	80	70	62	58	41	36	33
A3	04/12/2025 23:08	58	46	37	36	34	32	31
A8	04/12/2025 23:13	56	51	45	41	37	32	30
A4	04/12/2025 23:30	69	62	46	49	32	31	29
A7	04/12/2025 23:33	57	46	38	37	34	32	30
A5	04/12/2025 23:47	72	65	54	52	39	31	29

Noise attenuation measures on site include:

- Plant and equipment operator training. This included correct gear selection to minimize noise emission, retraining in travelling haul road procedure and educating personnel of the noise criteria for site.
- The use of an “ice-creaming” technique when loading the crusher allows the crusher to be loaded to maximum capacity at all times reducing the noise generated by rock fall onto the grizzly. “Ice-creaming” is where the crusher bin volume is maintained at a high level by the ROM front end loader.
- Optimisation of haul truck speed and gear changing via the use of intermediate markers along haulage route.

- Extension of both length and height of the existing earth bund along the southern haul road (from Kintore Pit to ROM pad).
- Installation of noise abatement material in the crusher house.
- A 2.5 m high by 6 m long tyre wall was constructed to reduce noise transition from the filtration area of the processing plant.

5.15 Visual, Stray Light

Light towers around machinery, where practicable, are designed to face light away from residents.

There were no light complaints for the reporting period.

5.16 Indigenous Heritage

There are no known significant indigenous sites within CML7.

5.17 Natural and Social Heritage

5.17.1 Conservation management strategy

The Conservation Management Strategy draft was being developed at the end of the reporting period and was provided to stakeholders for review in 2025.

5.18 Public Safety

All active mine areas of the Rasp Mine site are signposted and fenced to restrict any unauthorised access. Perimeter fencing is inspected weekly by Emergency Services Officers.

Visitors to the mine are only allowed on site with management approval and are required to undertake a visitor briefing (induction), and are accompanied by a site representative at all times. Visitor briefing cards are distributed to ensure key information is readily at hand for visitors. Visitors must follow site policies and conform to personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements.

All employees and contractors complete a general induction and work area specific inductions where required (e.g. underground, mill).

5.19 Emissions, Greenhouse Gasses and Energy Efficiency

Rasp Mine reported data to the National Pollution Inventory (NPI) for the 2024/2025 year.

In this period 1,769,692 L (1,844,812 L in 2023/2024) of diesel and 34,101 MW-hr (34,614 MW-hr in 2023/2024) of energy were used.

Emissions data is presented in

Table 5-19.

Reductions in emissions are produced by:

- Application of dust suppressant;
- Construction of wind breaks around stockpiles;
- Improved maintenance scheduling and record keeping;
- Operations of dust monitors;
- Operation of baghouses on crushing stations; and
- Use of water carts and spray systems around dust-generating activities.

Table 5-19 NPI Emissions Data

Substance	Usage (t/yr)	Air Fugitive (kg/yr)
Carbon monoxide	0	31,339.63
Copper & compounds	570.72	4.93
Cumene (1- methyl ethylbenzene)	14.42	0.56
Fluoride compounds	0	0
Hydrochloric acid	0	0
Lead & compounds	7,977.34	0
Oxides of Nitrogen	0	66,727.23
Particulate Matter PM2.5	0	5,049
Particulate Matter PM10	0	30,181.77
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (B[a]P _{eq})	5.33	1.9
Sulfur dioxide	0	39.89
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	112.44	5,054.93
Zinc and compounds	15,612.79	113.67

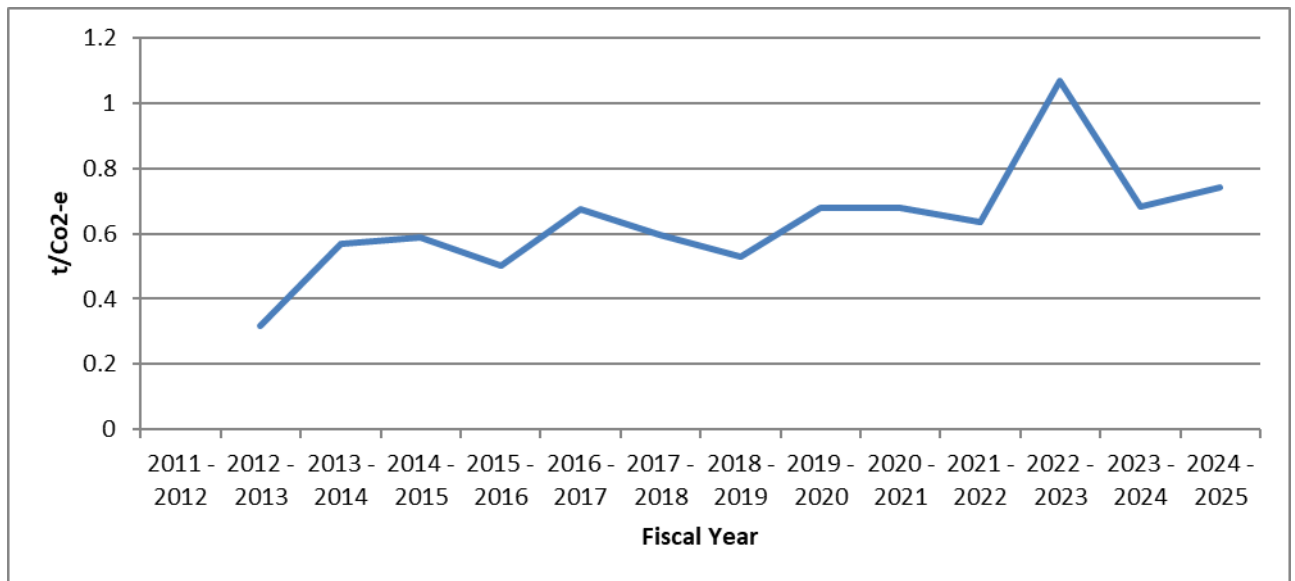
Rasp Mine participates in the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme and the emissions and energy consumption figures reported for the 2024-2025 fiscal year are provided below in **Table 5-20**.

Table 5-20 NGERs Data 2024-2025 Fiscal Year

Greenhouse gas emissions (t CO ₂ -e)		Energy produced and energy consumed (GJ)	
Scope 1	4,650	Energy Produced	0
Scope 2	22,507	Energy consumed net	189,363
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2	27,157	Energy consumed total	189,363
Voluntary Market-Based Scope 2	-		
Scope 1 Emission By Gas (t CO₂-e)			
Carbon Dioxide CO ₂	4,594	Perfluorocarbons PFCs	0
Methane CH ₄	6	Hydrofluorocarbons HFCs	0
Nitrous Oxide N ₂ O	14	Sulphur Hexafluoride SF ₆	36

Rasp Mine monitors emissions by tracking CO₂ emissions against the tonnes of concentrate produced as shown in

Figure 5-35. The 2024-2025 fiscal period saw a slight increase in emissions of CO₂/tonne concentrate compared to 2023 – 2024. The 2022 – 2023 period experienced elevated CO₂ levels produced due to the MOD6 projects such as the boxcut, TSF3 construction and tailings harvesting.

Figure 5-35 CO₂ emissions/tonne concentrate produced

5.20 Dust Suppressant Application

In January and February 2025, Total Ground Control (TGC) dust suppressant was applied to various free areas identified in PA07_0018. The TGC did not include green dye and the EPA requested TGC with green dye (TGC+) was purchased and reapplied. Reapplication started in July 2025 but was interrupted following an incident involving the water cart in August 2025. As a result of the investigation and Regulator recommendations it was determined NSW Resources Guideline MDG15 should be applied to the operation of plant onsite and consequently a suitable water cart by the primary contractor. At the end of 2025 the water cart was still being audited for MDG15 compliance.

Dustbinder dust suppressant (also known as Dustreat from Veolia) was applied to unsealed roads and areas such as the heavy vehicle workshop environs.

Trials of dust suppressant on waste rock dump slopes were also planned for 2025 but were interrupted by the water cart incident in August 2025. The trials included the use of TGC+, Dustbinder, and Sedibind, which is not a dust suppressant but a chemical that will assist flocculation of any sediment washed from the dump slopes.

Flockit blocks were also installed at trial locations in the Federation Way ponds and in the primary drainage channel opposite Delprats Mine.

Consultants from Zephyr Environmental have been engaged to attend site in 2026 to conduct Confined Chamber Air Burst testing on treated and untreated waste dump slope locations to assess the efficacy of dust suppressant applications, as well as develop a monitoring and evaluation procedure for site.

6. WATER MANAGMENT

Raw water and potable water are supplied by Essential Water with take off valves at the Eyre Street entrance to the Rasp Mine. Raw water, water from the town supply, is supplied untreated to the mine site via existing connections.

Potable water is supplied direct from the town supply and is used for drinking, safety showers and in the crib rooms and change houses. Water from the town supply is treated at the Mica Street treatment plant and supplied to the Project via existing connections and is used for showers, toilets, and laundry.

Average annual usage of potable water is 9 ML supplying the offices, workshop, core shed and processing facility.

BHO are required to dewater the mine workings to ensure the safety of both the employees at the adjacent Perilya South Mine and its own employees. This water is extracted under licence and can be used on the Rasp Mine site or transferred for use at the Perilya operations.

Water is reclaimed onsite from various sources to be recycled for the Project, mainly from underground dewatering. If necessary, the reclaimed water is treated onsite to ensure that it is suitable for use as process water in both the processing plant and underground operations. Reclaimed water is returned after treatment to the process water tank which has a three hour holding capacity or to the Silver Tank which has a capacity of 8ML.

The sources for the reclaimed water include:

- No. 7 Shaft dewatering;
- Underground mine operations dewatering;
- TSF decant pond; and
- Stormwater containment dams (only during extreme rain events)

The Rasp Mine has installed several water meters to monitor water supplies and movements.

Raw water used during the period was 247ML, an increase over the 241ML used in 2024, likely due to the increased processing and development works in 2025.

BHOP has a water extraction licence, WAL31065, to extract by active pumping 370ML pa. In the reporting period, approximately 519.64ML was extracted and 261.72ML returned to Underground for a Net Extraction of 257.92MLpa.

An independent review of the site water balance by EMM in 2021 included investigation into flow meter data records and descriptions of day to day water movements provided by site operators. It was determined that the groundwater take at Rasp Mine is estimated using the water balance as: Groundwater take = Dewatering (pumping from underground to surface) minus the Underground supply (pumping water underground for use in the mining process). During a consultation session between BHO, EMM and DPIE Water held on 15 November 2021, this methodology was discussed and endorsed by DPIE Water representatives as appropriate given the nature of the operation and associated water balance. In 2020, approximately half of the water removed from the underground workings via dewatering pumps was directly attributable to water taken underground for the purposes of operating underground machinery and ancillary uses such as fire water. This water was used in mining activities, collected in sumps within the excavated shafts and drives, and returned to the surface for settling in pond S22 before being recycled. The remainder of the water removed from the underground workings is attributed to groundwater inflows.

Flow meters have been installed on dewatering lines in 2022 as part of the NSW non-urban water-metering framework. BHO subsequently engaged a Duly Qualified Person to install and verify pattern approved flow meters. In 2023, telemetered flow meters supplied by Water NSW were installed on the Shaft 7 and Mine Dewatering lines.

No water was transferred to Perilya South Mine Operations, during the reporting period.

7. REHABILITATION

7.1 Buildings

No buildings were constructed on CML7 in the reporting period. The most recent building construction was the extension of the site warehouse in 2019.

7.2 Rehabilitation and Disturbed Land

A trial to cap Mt Hebbard with waste rock was agreed to by the Resources Regulator to be undertaken in 2018. As BHO was still developing a waste rock testing procedure and were unable to crush extracted

material (waste rock) on the surface, waste rock was not applied to the surface of Mt Hebbard in 2019. Waste rock capping operations were further postponed as a site-wide Instability and Inrush Risk Assessment, and slope stability investigation, conducted on waste dumps in 2020 suggested access to Mt Hebbard by haul trucks via the Loch Ness ramp could cause rockfalls from the edge of the ramp.

Waste rock capping of the railway dump surface to the NW of Kintore Pit was conducted in 2025 in line with the Forward Program. Waste rock was sourced from the Kintore Pit tipples after analysis at ALS indicated all samples met the 0.5% Lead cutoff limit except for one 4m x 4m section which was sent to the ROM Pad for processing.

In December 2023 baseline terrestrial scanning of waste dumps was conducted to enable monitoring erosion rates on waste dump batters over coming years as outlined in the Rehabilitation Management Plan available for review on the BHM website.

The Rehabilitation Strategy was updated in 2023, provided to stakeholders for comment, and submitted to the Secretary for approval. The approved version is available to review on the BHM website.

In September 2024, EMM Consultants conducted an extensive review of the condition of site Heritage Structure for inclusion in the Strategic Decision Matrix, a document developed to inform management of Heritage Structures.

The Department of Premier & Cabinet Broken Hill Post Mining Interagency Meeting was held in Broken Hill on 13 and 14 August 2019. During the Interagency meeting there was agreement that paddock dumping of waste rock on free areas may be a suitable method of capping them following comments from David Williams, Director of Geotechnical Engineering, University of Queensland.

The Department of Premier & Cabinet held another set of meetings in Broken Hill on 18 September 2024 with staff of local mining companies and NSW Regional team members to familiarise officers with community lead controls and remediation works in Broken Hill.

NSW RR officers conducted a site visit on 8 April to conduct a Planned Inspection Program (PIP) focussed on Rehabilitation. Document LETT0010038 was sent to BHO requesting further information regarding commitments to the capping schedule as outlined in the RMP and Forward program.

8. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

8.1 Environmental Complaints

During the reporting period, BHO has maintained a register for community complaints and concerns which is available on the Broken Hill Mines website at coolabahmetals.com.au/complaints-register.

Three complaints were received over the reporting period. Of those complaints, all related to blast vibration, **Table 8-1**. All complainants were contacted by BHO if requested and if details were provided.

All blasts were found to be compliant with the applicable licence limits. The applicable blast data was distributed to the EPA and the affected resident.

Table 8-1 Complaints register

<u>Date of Complaint</u>	<u>Reason for Complaint</u>	<u>Comment</u>
August 2025 INX 10842	Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complainant contacted the BHO Complaints Hotline to report dust leaving the Southern end of the site on 26 August. • Predominant winds were from the North on that day. • No dust was observed upon inspection.
November 2025 INX 11034	Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complainant contacted NSW EPA on 05 November regarding uncontrolled emission of dust in Line of Lode area on 31 October 2025 • Several actions including the use of an additional water cart, the installation of PM10 monitor in area and the review of our dust management procedure have been implemented. • The complainant also provided concerns regarding potential fire hazards created by excessive waste oil stored on site. • A more effective system for collection of waste oil involving a local contractor has been implemented.
November 2025 INX 11185	Blast vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complainant contacted NSW EPA on 13 November regarding a blast on 12 November 2025. • The highest recorded PPV for the blast was 1.95 mm/s at the V2 Hire Yard monitor. • The blast took 10 seconds to complete when most blasts take much less time to complete. • A blast monitor is installed at the complainant's residence and recorded 2.19 mm/s for the blast in question.

8.2 Stakeholder Liaison

During the period of the Annual Review, BHO has conducted direct and indirect consultation with neighbours, members of the public, local community organisations, state government agencies and local council.

The major stakeholders include:

- Broken Hill Lead Reference Group (BHLRG) – meetings held on 25 February, 28 May, 3 September, and 26 November.
- Environment Protection Authority (EPA) – Site visits on 27 February and 4 November.
- NSW RR- Rehabilitation PIP site visit on 8 April.

- Office of Chief Scientist and Engineer – site visit to gather data for Broken Hill Lead Dust review on 17 September 2025.
- Premiers Department – site visit to discuss Broken Hill Lead Management – 10 September 2025.

The following community communication activities occurred during the period:

BHO was represented at quarterly meetings of the BHCC Lead Reference Group (BHLRG) during the reporting period.

8.3 Community Support

During the reporting period, Rasp Mine provide support and funding to the following groups.

Organisation	Activity	Support
Dolly's Dream/R U OK?	Employee and Company Contribution	Donation
Freelance Production	Filming	Access and Admin

Far West Health did not apply for funding for public blood lead monitoring and public health under Schedule 3 Condition 12 in 2024.

9. INDEPENDENT AUDIT

An independent audit was conducted by Integrated Environmental Systems Pty Ltd in the week of 3 to 7 July 2023. The audit was commissioned by BHO to satisfy Schedule 4, Conditions 7 of the Project Approval, to commission an independent environmental audit of the Project within one year of physical commencement of development under Modification 6 (approved on 16 March 2022), and once every three years afterwards.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the NSW Government's Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements, issued in May 2020 (IPAR).

The audit period was 12 March 2022 to 7 July 2023.

All 75 conditions in the consolidated Project Approval 07_0018 (as of 13 December 2022) were audited. As recorded in the audit report, the audit identified 47 'compliant' findings, 16 'non-compliant' findings, and 12 'not triggered' findings.

Copies of the Independent Audit report and Action Plan are available on the BHM Website and have been provided to DPHI.

Following the independent audit conducted in July 2023, BHO were found to be non-compliant against 16 applicable Project Approval conditions, related to individual incidents across site, Management Plans review and approval, and implementation of programs outlined in Management Plans. Corrective actions related to a number of these non-compliances were undertaken at the time of the non-compliance, others were reviewed and actioned following the audit.

All actions related to the following have been completed:

- Building Inspection Certificates were obtained for the Batch Plant and Stores Extension
- Gain Secretary's endorsement of the Human Health Risk Assessment suitably qualified expert
- Actions required for Plant Maintenance Schedule 2 Condition 10
- Actions related to Schedule 3 Condition 3 recommendations have been completed
- The Air Quality Management Plan has been revised and amended as recommended
- Report annual emissions and implement measures in AQMP

- Measures have been implemented to prevent off site releases of contaminated water
- The Site Water Management Plan has been updated to address recommendations related to Schedule 3 Condition 23c
- Revision history tables included in Management Plans

As of December 2025, 4 actions to address Project Approval non-compliances remain in progress, related to:

- Negotiate with owners to exceed criteria in Schedule 3 Condition 18
- Waste management monitoring and auditing
- Review of Management Plan requirements and application to remove unwarranted conditions
- Conservation Management Plan to be approved and uploaded to website

The next Independent Audit is planned for July 2026 as required by PA07_0018 Schedule 4 Condition 7.

10. INCIDENTS AND NON-COMPLIANCES

Environmental incidents are reported using the Rasp Incident Reporting Procedure BHO-SAF-PRO-101. BHO maintains a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan BHO-ENV-PLN-002 on the BHM website in accordance with EPA requirements.

The Pollution Incident Response Management Plan was tested and updated in October 2024, in accordance with the requirements of EPL 12559.

There were seven reportable incidents/non-compliance during the reporting period.

1) TEOM2 PM10 limit exceedance - 28 January 2025 - INX 10220 (Ref MP07_0018-PA-92)

PM10 dust levels at TEOM2 exceeded the PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3 limit for PM10 dust in the 24-hour period of 28 January 2025. Strong winds were blowing from the South on the day.

Tails harvesting activities were being undertaken in the northern side of Cell 3, south of the TEOM2 monitor.

Drilling of blast holes was being conducted on the northern edge of the Mawsons quarry pit to the south of TSF2.

Dust storms occurred in the early morning to approximately 4am and during midday from 9am to 3pm but the data was revised to account for these events.

Smoke from the Victorian bushfires have contributed to the PM_{2.5} levels recorded during this period

Actions taken:

- Upon receiving dust alerts on the Airodis system Mill supervisors conducted inspections of the harvesting operations and maintained an extended observation ensuring dust mitigation measures were applied.
- Sprays on the TSF2 Cell 1 stockpile were activated in the morning and operational throughout the day.
- A water cart was servicing haul roads and the tailings harvesting site in TSF2 Cell 3 throughout the day.
- Tailings harvesting activities were suspended when dust was being generated to enable the water cart to safely access the harvesting location to apply water.

2) TEOM2 PM₁₀ limit exceedance – 22 May 2025 - INX 10483 (MP07_0018-PA-95)

PM₁₀ dust levels at TEOM2 exceeded the PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3 limit for PM10 dust in the 24-hour period of 22 May 2025. Strong winds were blowing from the South on the day.

No tails harvesting activity was being undertaken at the time of the incident.

Gusting winds occurred from 10:30am to 16:00pm when elevated PM10 dust levels were recorded. The highest wind speed recorded in this period was 36.7Km/hr.

Inspections of the TSF2 to the South of TEOM2 the next day revealed a section of track containing loose dust which could have been the source of the dust. The location is treated by the water cart daily and will be treated with dust suppressant suitable for trafficked surfaces. The PM2.5 limit for the 24-hour period as measured at the co-located BAM unit was not exceeded.

Actions taken:

- Sprays on the TSF2 Cell 1 stockpile were activated in the morning and operational throughout the day.
- A water cart was servicing site haul roads throughout the day.

3) High Volume Air Sampler power loss – 20 October 2025 - INX 10981 (MP07_0018-PA-96)

High Volume Air Samplers HVAS2 and HVAS3 did not run for a complete 24-hour period as required by AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2015 and AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2015 for a valid sample to be collected, and as a consequence is non-compliant with PA07_0018 (Schedule 3 Condition 3), BHO-PLN-ENV-001 Air Quality Management Plan, and AM-11, AM-15 and AM-18 sampling methods as detailed in EPL 12559 3.

Actions taken:

- The monitoring instruments were electrically hard wired to prevent overloading of individual power circuits.
- Environmental personnel continue to inspect High Volume Air Samplers on sampling days to ensure they have started and have not been interrupted.

No environmental harm was observed.

4) BAM data loss – 20 October 2025 - INX 10981 (MP07_0018-PA-97)

At approximately 11:00am on 20 October 2025 power was lost to some monitoring equipment located on Embankment 2 of TSF2 Blackwoods Pit, including a PM2.5 dust monitor (BAM2, type Metone BAM1022). Power was not restored until 9:00am on 21 October 2025. The co-located PM10 monitor (EPL Monitoring point 14) was not impacted by the power outage during this period. Non-compliance with PA 07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3 Table 2 requirements for PM2.5 measurements to be collected over an averaging period of 24 hours. As BAM2 did not collect data for 13 hours on 20 October and 9 hours on 21 October, the data capture from this instrument was below the required 75% or 18 hours for both 24- hour periods.

This event is a non-compliance with PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3 Table 2 Short Term Criterion for Particulate Matter, dust monitoring requirements as detailed in BHO-PLN-ENV-001 Air Quality Management Plan.

Actions taken:

- Power was restored to the monitoring location on Embankment 2 of TSF2 Blackwoods Pit by the Mill Electrician, who was able to diagnose a tripped circuit breaker.
- Too many pieces of equipment (monitors, pumps and air conditioners) were connected to the same circuit-breaker.
- Equipment was plugged into separate outlets to separate electrical load.
- Circuit breaker was reset by the electrician and the equipment re-started.
- Hardwiring of all air quality monitoring instrument power cables at TSF2 power distribution boards.

- Ensuring 2nd communication channel (not 4G) is established to effectively communicate with all instruments and not be reliant on an unstable/unreliable 4G network.
- Update Air Quality Monitoring Equipment Procedure and Trigger Action Response Plan to include BAMs (BHO-SAF-TARP-012, BHO-ENV-PRO-37)

The co-located PM10 monitor measured 24h-averaged concentrations below 40 µg/m³ during both periods which is below the 24-hour criterion. Based on the results from our long-term continuous monitoring of dust at TSF2, the ratio between PM2.5 and PM10 is typically 3. The PM2.5 limit for both 24-hour periods was therefore most likely not exceeded during the incident.

5) TEOM2 PM₁₀ limit exceedance – 10 December 21025 - INX 11134 (MP07_0018-PA-98)

PM₁₀ dust levels at TEOM2 exceeded the PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3 limit for PM10 dust in the 24-hour period of 22 May 2025. Strong winds were blowing from the South and SSE on the day.

Tails harvesting was being undertaken in Cell 3 of TSF2 at the time of the incident.

Gusting winds occurred from 1pm to 8:15pm when elevated PM10 dust levels were recorded. The highest wind speed recorded in this period was 62.1Km/hr.

High dust levels measured in TEOM2 were likely from several sources such as TSF2 activities, quarrying activities to the South of the Rasp Mine site which were observed to be generating dust, and regional dust (minor dust storm) which was evidenced in the elevated dust levels recorded in TEOM1 to the South of Rasp Mine.

The 24-hour average of PM10 data for TEOM2 on 22 May was 84ug/m³ exceeding the allowable level of 50ug/m³ PM10 dust averaged over a daily 24-hour period as specified by PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 3.

Actions taken:

- Harvesting activities in Cell 3 of TSF2 were stopped at 4pm while the water cart serviced the area.
- A water cart was servicing the tailings harvesting site and site haul roads throughout the day.
- The site Extreme Weather, TEOM, and Air Quality Trigger Action Response Plans for air quality management were reviewed to ensure all available triggers and the appropriate actions are considered.

The PM_{2.5} limit for the 24-hour period as measured at the co-located BAM unit was not exceeded.

6) High Volume Air Sampler power loss – 19 December 2025 – INX 11158 (MP07_0018-PA-99)

High Volume Air Sampler HVAS2 did not run for a complete 24 ±1 hour period as required by AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2015 for a valid sample to be collected, and as a consequence is non-compliant with PA07_0018 (Schedule 3 Condition 3), BHO-PLN-ENV-001 Air Quality Management Plan, and AM-11 and AM-18 sampling methods as detailed in EPL 12559 M2.3. The instrument log showed sampling had stopped before completing the 24-hour exposure period, after 1311 min i.e., 21.8h.

The instrument at stake is a rental unit which was installed, checked and calibrated by a contractor (ACOEM) a few days before the incident. The contractor was contacted after the incident and asked for inputs. The instrument is a relatively simple piece of equipment. The contractor suggested a possible power instability to explain the incident. The instrument was tested with a scheduled 1hr sampling run after the incident. It performed and logged all relevant parameters normally.

Actions taken:

- This rental unit was replaced by a brand-new instrument at the beginning of next year.
- Environmental personnel will continue to inspect High Volume Air Samplers on sampling days to ensure they have started and have not been interrupted.
- A rental unit was obtained from another supplier for three months while the new unit was operating.

A dust storm involving northerly winds took place on that day. Under such conditions, the sampler collects dust from external sources only. A co-located TEOM was monitoring PM10 levels at the time of the non-compliance.

7) Blast limit exceedance – 31 December 2025 – INX 11234 (MP07_0018-PA-101)

Following a review of annual blast data it was determined that of the 56 production firings in the 2025 calendar year, three blasts produced vibration results at a compliance monitor exceeding the 5mm/s limit for Peak Particle Velocity (PPV). With 5.4% of production blasts exceeding the 5mm/s limit at a compliance monitor, BHO is non-compliant with PA07_0018 Schedule 3 Condition 18, and EPL 12559 L5.1.

The blasts were:

- 4 July 2025 with a Peak Velocity Sum (PVS) or PPV of 5.33 mm/s at V2 Hire Yard monitor;
- 25 July 2025 with a PVS of 7.70 mm/s at V2 Hire Yard monitor, and
- 25 September 2025 with a PVS of 8.53 mm/s at V2 Hire Yard monitor.

No environmental harm is expected from these blasts, and no complaints were received from members of the public. A review of the impacted blasts was conducted by Mike Humphries, Principal Drill and Blast Specialist, Fromble Mining, who determined the elevated results were due to larger than usual stress redistribution effects during the blasts.

The blast of 4 July was designed with full stope strike length holes with elevated mass instantaneous charge to ensure a safe extraction area. The blast of 25 July was designed with a shorter timing modification to reduce the total duration and perception felt by the community. The blast of 25 September had the timing increased to minimise vibration after a review of the 25 July blast by Mike Humphries at Fromble mining as both blasts were in the same location and of the same design. Consequently, a 37ms delay between blast holes has been adopted for all shots as recommended by Mike Humphries at Fromble Mining. There has been no indicative amplification of shots by utilising this timing. The V2 Hire Yard monitor is located at a business location between the mine and residences, and no complaints were received by members of the public for each of these events. Blast modelling for each of the blasts predicted ground vibration well below the 5mm/s limit at all blast monitors at all locations.

11. ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The following lists the proposed activities during the next reporting period:

- MOD13 works.
- Independent audit to be conducted.
- Waste-rock capping as specified in the Forward Program and Rehabilitation Management Plan.
- Undertake maintenance and structural inspections of heritage buildings.
- Trial application of chemical dust suppressant to waste rock dumps.
- Further stormwater pond maintenance, including sediment removal.
- TSF1 and site water structure construction works to improve water storage capabilities.
- Repair of erosion on waste rock dump slopes.