

Annual Review

Vickery Coal Mine

Name of operation	Vickery Coal Mine
Name of operator	Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd
Development consent/project approval number	DA 8-1-2005 SSD-5000 SSD-7480
Name of holder of development consent/project approval	Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd
Mining lease number	ML 1471, CL 316, ML 1718, ML 1838
Name of holder of mining lease	Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd (ML 1471), Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd (CL 316), Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd (ML 1718), Vickery Coal Pty Ltd (ML 1838)
Water licence number	WAL No. 12651 WAL No. 12653
Name of holder of water licence	Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd
RMP start date	01 June 2023
RMP end date	Perpetual
Annual review start date	1 st January 2025
Annual review end date	31 st December 2025
I, Matthew Sparkes certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of Vickery Coal Project for the period January 1st 2025 until December 31st 2025, and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd. <i>Note.</i> <i>a) The Annual Review is an 'environmental audit' for the purposes of section 122B (2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Section 122E provides that a person must not include false or misleading information (or provide information for inclusion in) an audit report produced to the Minister in connection with an environmental audit if the person knows that the information is false or misleading in a material respect. The maximum penalty is, in the case of a corporation, \$1 million and for an individual, \$250,000.</i> <i>b) The Crimes Act 1900 contains other offences relating to false and misleading information: section 192G (Intention to defraud by false or misleading statement—maximum penalty 5 years imprisonment); sections 307A, 307B and 307C (False or misleading applications/information/documents—maximum penalty 2 years imprisonment or \$22,000, or both).</i>	
Name of authorised reporting officer	Matthew Sparkes
Title of authorised reporting officer	Operations Manager Vickery Coal Mine
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	31 March 2026

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1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The compliance status of the Vickery Coal Mine as at the 31st December 2025, is summarised in Table 1 .

Table 1 - Statement of Compliance

Approval	Were all conditions of the relevant approval(s) complied with?
Development Consent DA 8-1-2005, SSD-5000 and SSD-7480	Yes
Coal Lease 316	Yes
Forward Program	Yes
ML 1471	Yes
ML 1718	Yes
ML 1838	Yes
WAL No. 12651	Yes
WAL No. 12653	Yes
Environmental Protection Licence (No. 21283)	Yes

Table 2 - Non-Compliances

Relevant approval	Condition Number	Condition description (summary)	Compliance status	Comment	Where addressed in Annual Review
There were no non-compliances identified over the reporting period.					

Table 3 - Compliance status key for Table 2

Risk level	Colour code	Description
High	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with potential for significant environmental consequences, regardless of the likelihood of occurrence.
Medium	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: - potential for serious environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or - potential for moderate environmental consequences but is likely to occur.
Low	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: - potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or - potential for low environmental consequences but is likely to occur.
Administrative non-compliance	Non-compliant	Only to be applied where the non-compliance does not result in any risk of environmental harm (e.g. submitting a report to government later than required under approval conditions).

2. INTRODUCTION

This is the eleventh Annual Review (AR) produced for the Vickery Coal Mine (VCM), and has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 4 of Development Consent SSD-5000 and Schedule 2, Condition E9 of Development Consent 7480. The AR follows the format required by the NSW Government Annual Review Guideline (October 2015).

The VCM is located approximately 15 kilometres (km) south-east of Boggabri and approximately 25 km north of Gunnedah in New South Wales (refer to **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). Mining operations at the previous VCM ceased in 1998 when approval from the then NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) was granted to suspend operations and complete rehabilitation works on-site. Whitehaven (WHC) acquired 100 percent (%) of the Coal Lease (CL) 316 and Authorisation (AUTH) 406 from Rio Tinto Limited in January 2010. ML 1718 and ML 1838 were issued under Part 5 of the NSW *Mining Act, 1992* by the NSW Minister for Mineral Resources in September 2015 and September 2022 respectively.

Development Consent (SSD-7480) was granted to Vickery Coal Pty Ltd (VCPL) on 12 August 2020 by the NSW Independent Planning Commission as the declared consent authority, under Section 4.38 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (EP&A Act). The Development Consent allows for the development of an open cut mine and associated infrastructure with a 25 year mine life, extracting run-of-mine (ROM) coal at up to 10 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) and processing the coal, as well as coal from WHC's Tarrawonga Mine, at an on-site coal handling and processing plant (CHPP) for off-site transport by rail.

WHC commenced development under Development Consent SSD-7480 for the VCM on 28 April 2022 to undertake pre-construction activities. The Development Consents SSD-5000 and DA 8-1-2005 were not surrendered in the reporting period and an extension to this requirement was granted by the Planning Secretary in October 2025. Therefore, this AR addresses Development Consent SSD-5000 (Vickery Coal Project), DA 8-1-2005 (Canyon Coal Mine) and Development Consent SSD-7480 (Vickery Extension Project). SSD-5000 and DA-8-1-2005 are planned to be surrendered in the 2026 reporting period. It was confirmed by the DPHI on the 22 August 2024 that the Canyon AR could be incorporated into the Vickery AR (this document).

Mining activities commenced on 26 October 2023 at Vickery Coal Mine and have continued through the 2025 reporting period. Construction of the Project Rail Spur and Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP) has not yet commenced. ROM coal extracted from the VCM continues to be transported via the approved coal haulage route to the Gunnedah CHPP.

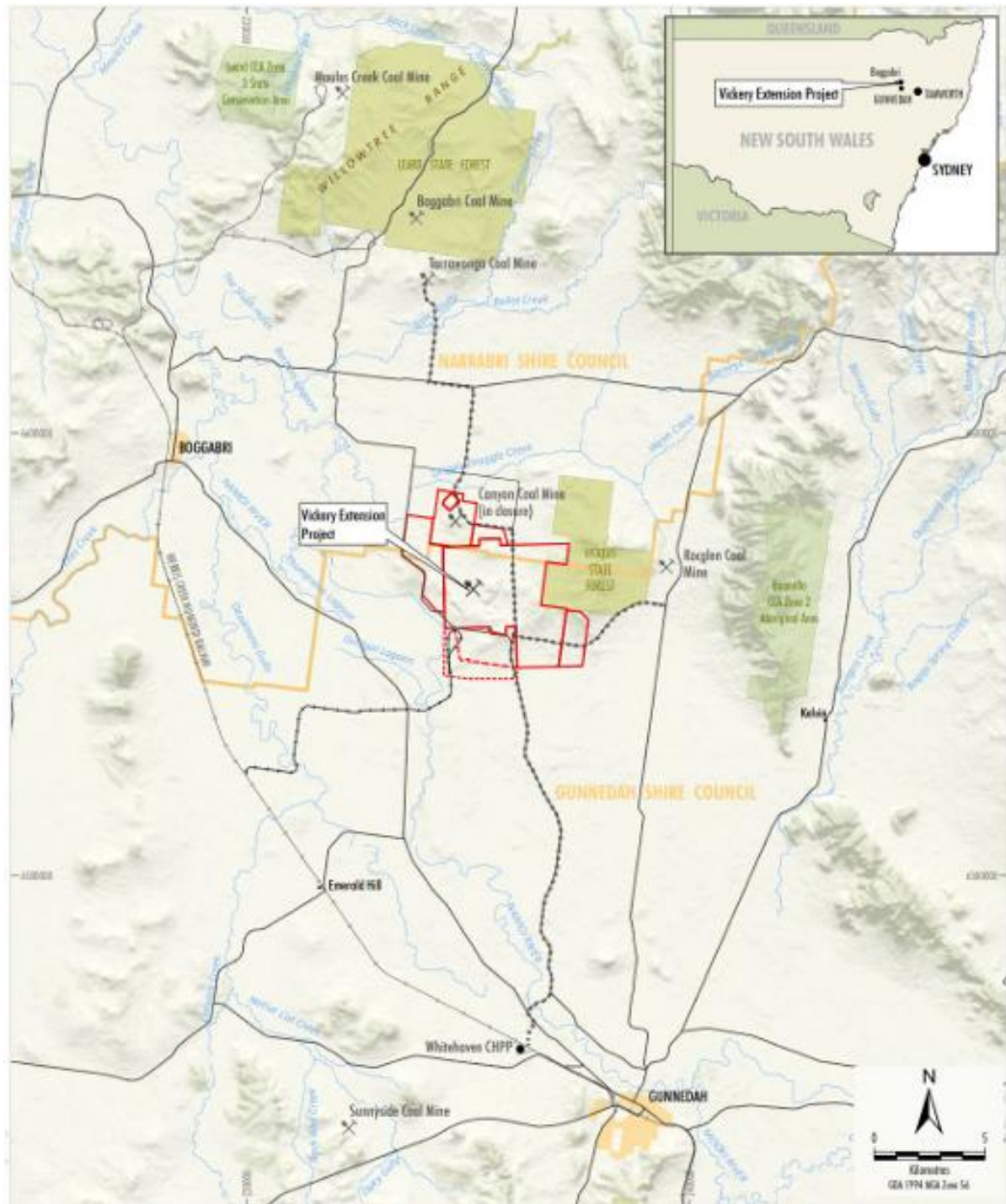
2.1 Mine Contacts

The management personnel responsible for the VCM during the reporting period and their relevant contact details are as follows. VCM is managed as an operating asset. The management of SSD-7480 falls under the Gunnedah Open Cuts (GOC) Operations led by:

- Mr Dean Scott - General Manager – Gunnedah Open Cut Operations. Contact: (02) 6741 9300.

Key site personnel include:

- Mr Matthew Sparkes – Operations Manager and Mining Engineering Manager ('MEM'); and
- Mrs Megan Martin – Environmental Superintendent. Contact (02) 6741 9300.



LEGEND

- Mining Tenement Boundary (ML and CL)
- Exploration Licence Boundary (EL)
- Mining Lease Application (MLA)
- Local Government Boundary
- State Forest
- State Conservation Area, Aboriginal Area
- Major Road
- Railway
- Approved Road Transport Route
- Indicative Project Rail Spur

Source: IPWA - Topographic Base (2010); NSW Department of Industry (2015)

WHITEHAVEN COAL
VICKERS EXTENSION PROJECT
 Project Location

Figure ES-1

Figure 1 - Locality Plan

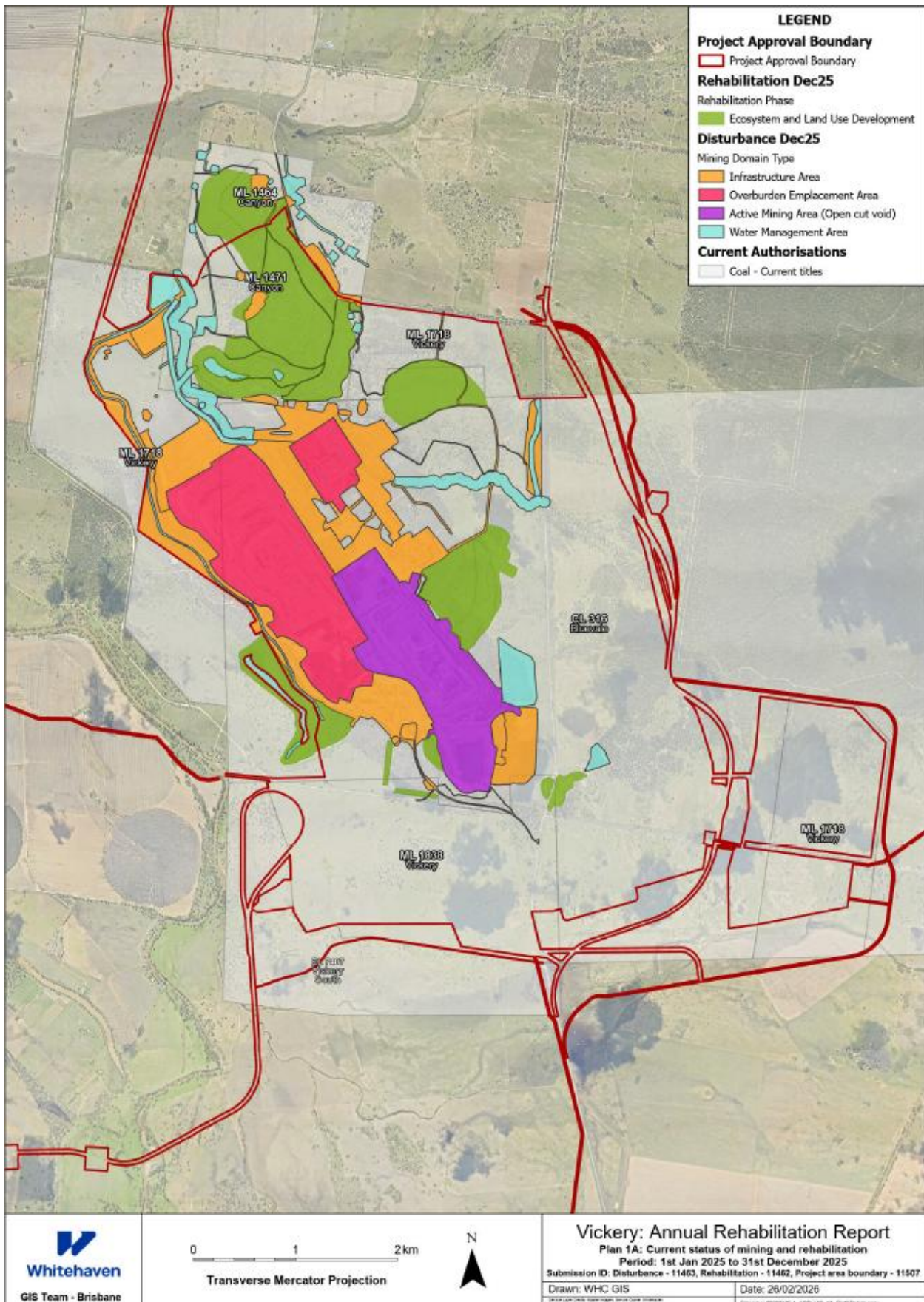


Figure 2 - Vickery Current Mining Status

3. APPROVALS

3.1 Tenements, Licences and Approvals

Table 4 identifies the approvals in place for the VCM at the end of the reporting period, the issuing / responsible authority, date of issue and expiry date.

Table 4 - Tenements, Licences and Approvals

Issuing/Responsible Authority	Type of Lease, Licence, Approval	Date of Issue	Expiry
Independent Planning Commission of NSW	Development Consent SSD-7480 (MOD 2)	12 August 2020	11 August 2045
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI)	Development Consent SSD-5000	19 September 2014	31 December 2044. Must be surrendered prior to 31 October 2026
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI)	Development Consent: DA 8-1-2005 (MOD 3)	3 September 2015	N/A. Must be surrendered prior to 31st October 2026.
Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	EPBC 2012/6263	17 May 2012	Continuing
Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	EPBC 2016/7649	15 September 2021	31 December 2051
Environment Protection Licence (EPL) – NSW (EPA)	EPL 21283	17 May 2019	Continuing
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	Mining Lease 1471 (ML 1471)	7 September 2000	6 September 2042
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	Coal Lease 316 (CL 316)	15 June 1988	15 June 2033
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	Mining Lease 1718 (ML 1718)	15 September 2015	15 September 2036
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	Mining Lease 1464 (ML 1464)	31 October 2023	20 December 2043
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG)	Mining Lease 1838 (ML 1838)	13 September 2022	13 September 2043

WaterNSW	Water Access Licence (WAL 36576)	17 February 2014	30 March 2053
WaterNSW	Water Access Licence (WAL 12701)	1 November 2006	31 October 2029
WaterNSW	Water Access Licence (WAL 12731)	1 November 2006	31 October 2029
WaterNSW	Water Access Licence (WAL 13051)	1 July 2004	1 January 2028
WaterNSW	Water Access Licence (WAL 12645)	1 November 2006	31 October 2029
WaterNSW	Water Access Licence (WAL 12651)	1 November 2006	31 October 2029
WaterNSW	Water Access Licence (WAL 12653)	1 November 2006	31 October 2029
WaterNSW	Bore licence (90CA807002)	01 November 2006	31 October 2029

4. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

4.1 Mining Operations

Mining operations have continued in 2025 (refer to Table 5). Mining operations undertaken in the 2025 reporting period consisted of overburden / waste rock movement and ROM coal production. As per Schedule 2, Condition B76 of SSD-7480 relating to monitoring of coal transport, the coal transport and railing records are recorded in Appendix 1: Daily Coal Tonnes.

No mining activities associated with DA 8-1-2005 have been undertaken as the area is integrated into the Vickery Coal Mine project (SSD-7480). Therefore, all Canyon Coal Mine (CCM) is included as part of SSD-7480 requirements and any relevant information is included in this Annual Review.

Table 5 - Production Summary

Material	Approved Limit	Previous Reporting Period (2024)	This Reporting Period (2025)	Next Reporting Period (forecast)
Waste Rock/Overburden (bcm)	1,830 Mbcm ¹	17,378,515	20,370,413	22,629,242
ROM Coal/Ore (T)	10 Mtpa ²	681,038	2,145,140	2,391,039
Coarse Reject(T)	25 Mt ¹	222,173	597,788	1,128,038
Fine Reject (Tailings) (T)	N/A	96,689	147,057	277,499
Saleable Product(T)	N/A	329,587.3	882,005	1,664,362 ³

¹ VEP Environmental Impact Statement – Life of Mine (BCM = Bank Cubic Meter)

² Development Consent SSD-7480. Note: Approved coal extraction limit under Development Consent SSD-5000 is 4.5 Mtpa.

³ Anticipated volumes are based on an estimated washed product percentage of ROM coal mined.

4.2 Road Haulage Operations

Road coal haulage operated from Tarrawonga and Vickery Coal Mines into the Gunnedah CHPP during the reporting period. Annual road haulage numbers are recorded in Table 6.

Table 6 – 2025 Cumulative Roal Haulage Tonnes

Site	2025 Road Hauled Coal (T)
Vickery Coal Mine	1,495,767
Tarrawonga Coal Mine	2,297,390
Total	3,793,157

4.3 Next Reporting Period

Vickery Coal mine is expected to mine over 22 million cubic meters of overburden in 2026 and produce over 2 million Tonnes of Coal as per Table 5. Clearing will continue to allow for mine expansion.

Formal surrender of the development consent SSD-5000 and DA 8-1-2005 is planned to occur during the 2026 reporting period in accordance with condition A18 of SSD-7480 and the extension granted by DPHI until 31 October 2026.

5. ACTIONS REQUIRED FROM PREVIOUS ANNUAL REVIEW

There were four actions required from DPHI in relation to the 2024 Annual Review and several commitments made by WHC. Table 7 indicates all actions required by WHC from the last Annual Review.

Table 7 - Actions from the previous Annual Review

Action required from previous Annual Review	Requested by	Action taken by the Operator	Where discussed in Annual Review
Continue CCC Meetings.	Operator	CCC Meetings held in February, July and October 2025	Section 9
Continuation of weed and feral animal monitoring on-site to guide management actions at VCM offset properties.	Operator	Weed and feral animal monitoring was undertaken	Section 0 Section 5.2.10
Inspection of completion and condition of fencing at Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.	Operator	Heritage fencing inspection was undertaken	Section 6.5
Continue environmental monitoring and reporting, as required.	Operator	Environmental monitoring was continued	Section 6
Include a comparison of previous year's noise monitoring results.	DPHI	Comparison to previous years' results have been reported.	Section 6.4
Include a comparison of previous year's air quality monitoring results.	DPHI	Comparison to previous years' results have been reported.	Section 6.1
Include a comparison of previous years greenhouse gas emissions results.	DPHI	Comparison to previous years' results have been reported.	Section 6.1
Include a comparison of previous years complaints numbers.	DPHI	Comparison to previous years' complaint numbers reported.	Section 10

6. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

This section describes the environmental performance of the VCM and includes a summary of monitoring results. The locations of these monitoring points are shown in Figure 3. A description of the environmental performance of the VCM regarding biodiversity, Aboriginal Heritage, Historic Heritage and Waste is also included in this section.

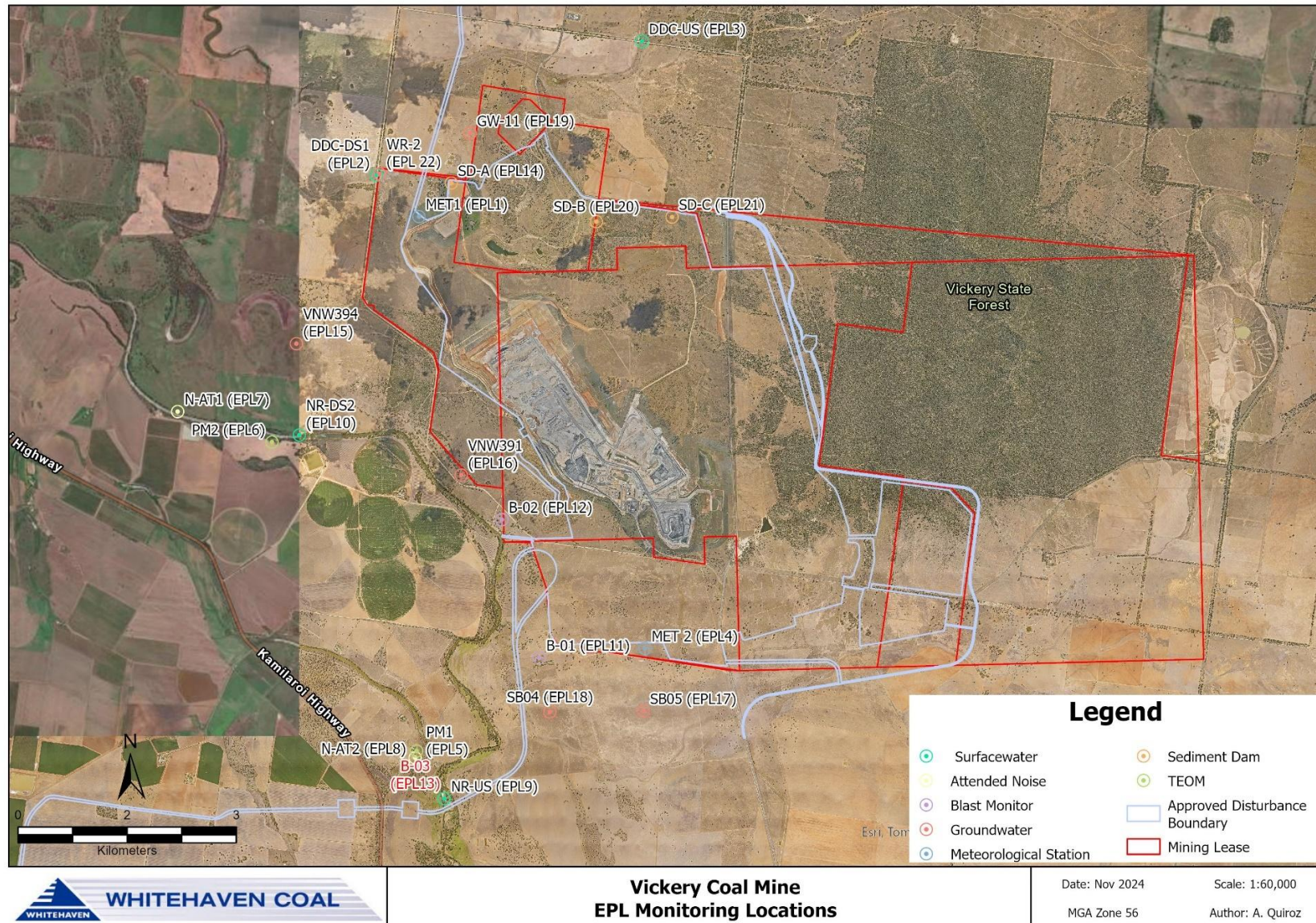


Figure 3 - EPL Monitoring Locations

6.1 Air Quality

Air quality criteria for VCM are stipulated in SSD-5000 and SSD-7480, Schedule 3 condition 18 and Part B condition B32 respectfully. Air Quality Criteria listed in Schedule 3 condition 1 for DA 8-1-2005 has also been included to cover Canyon Coal Mine. Air Quality Criteria is summarised in Table 8:

Table 8 – Air Quality Criteria

Pollutant	Averaging Period	SSD-7480 (AQ Criteria)	SSD-5000 (AQ Criteria)	DA 8-1-2005
Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter	Annual	90 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	90 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	90 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$
Particulate matter < 10 μm (PM_{10})	Annual	25 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	30 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	30 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$
Particulate matter < 10 μm (PM_{10})	24 Hour	50 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	50 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	50 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$
Particulate matter < 2.5 μm ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$)	Annual	8 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	-	-
Particulate matter < 2.5 μm ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$)	24 Hour	25 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	-	-
Deposited Dust	Annual	-	Max increase: 2 $\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{month}$ Max Total: 4 $\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{month}$	Max increase: 2 $\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{month}$ Max Total: 4 $\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{month}$

6.1.1 Environmental Performance/Management

Greenhouse Gas

Scope 1 Emissions

GHG emissions are reported through participation in the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) and as part of the Whitehaven Group in the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (NGERS).

The total of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions reported for NGERS FY2025 at VCM were 60,273t CO₂-e. The EA prediction for FY25 for total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions includes Scope 2 emissions assuming Vickery is connected to the electricity grid and purchasing electricity. Vickery is not yet connected to the electricity grid and therefore comparison to the EA predictions for Scope 2 emissions is not available.

The total Scope 1 GHG emissions for FY2025 was 60,241 t CO₂-e and the EA prediction for Scope 1 GHG emissions was 49,303 t CO₂-e.

Diesel combustion accounts for >98% of the Scope 1 emissions at Vickery (refer Table 9). 21,486kL of diesel (stationary and transport use) was consumed equating to 58,222 tCO₂-e GHG Emissions. Diesel usage was slightly higher than estimated in the EA. This can be attributed to the non-connection to the electricity grid and the total reliability on Diesel power for construction and early mining activity.

Table 9 – Comparison of Emissions Compared to Prediction in EA

	FY2024	FY2025
Predicted GHG Emissions EA (t CO₂-e)	19,952	49,303
Actual Emissions (t CO₂-e)	27,451	60,241
+/-	+7,499	+10,938

Scope 2 Emissions

Approximately 48,356 kWh electricity was purchased by the mine during the FY2025 reporting period equating to 32 t CO₂-e GHG emissions. Vickery is not connected to the electricity grid and relies on generators for power generation. The electricity purchased was from VCM owned properties that contain monitoring equipment. WHC NSW operations including VCM offset Scope 2 emissions by purchasing carbon neutral electricity.

DA 8-1-2005 Deposited Dust Monitoring

Operational activities in the vicinity of VCM were minimal during the reporting period and consisted of environmental monitoring activities and Bushfire Fire trails maintenance.

Monitoring of deposited dust was undertaken on a monthly basis, results were within the criteria of 4 g/m²/month (**Error! Reference source not found.**). In December D13B (Wilga) was decommissioned as part of mining activities (only averaged over 11 months).

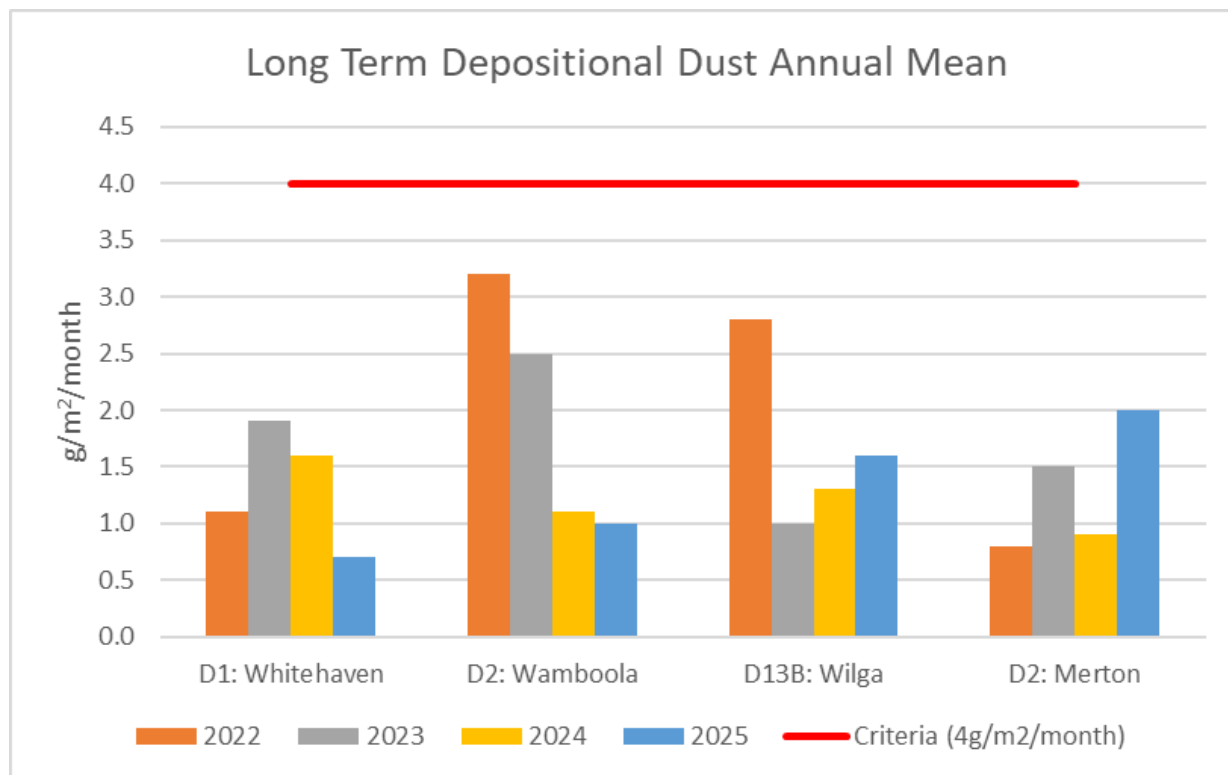


Figure 4 - Long term Deposited Dust Annual Mean

Table 10 – DA 8-1-2005 Long Term Depositional Dust Monitoring Summary 2022-2025

Site	Property Name	2022 Annual mean total insoluble solids (g/m ² /month)	2023 Annual mean total insoluble solids (g/m ² /month)	2024 Annual mean total insoluble solids (g/m ² /month)	2025 Annual mean total insoluble solids (g/m ² /month)
D1	Whitehaven	1.1	1.9	1.6	0.7
D12	Wamboola	3.2	2.5	1.1	1.0
D13B	Wilga	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.6
D2	Merton	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.0

* In December D13B (Wilga) was decommissioned as part of mining activities (only averaged over 11 months).

SSD-5000 Deposited Dust Monitoring

Mining activities at the VCM continued in the reporting period. Monitoring of deposited dust is undertaken monthly, with results within the mean annual dust deposition criterion of 4 g/m²/month (Table 11).

Table 11 – SSD-5000 Long Term Depositional Dust Monitoring Summary 2023-2025

Site	Property Name	2023 Annual mean total insoluble solids (g/m ² /month)	2024 Annual mean total insoluble solids (g/m ² /month)	2025 Annual mean total insoluble solids (g/m ² /month)
DG1	Ingleburn	1.6	2.7	1.9
DG2	Mirrabinda	1.5	2.0	1.1
V1	Greenwood/Shannon Harbour	1.3	0.9	1
V2	Greenwood/Shannon Harbour	0.7*	0.8	0.7
V3	Welkaree/Tralee	2.2	2.4	2.1
V4	Shannon Harbour	1.6	1.6	1.5
V5	Wilga	1.4	1.8	2.2

*1 anomalous sample excluded due to localised farming activity and no mining activity undertaken in early 2023

Air Quality Monitoring

SSD-5000 & DA 8-1-2005 - TEOMs

Particulate matter for SSD-5000 and DA 8-1-2005 is measured at a Whitehaven Coal owned property (Willgai), approximately 1.5 km to the east of the north-eastern boundary of ML 1471. Sampled data was analysed from the real time monitoring unit, with a validation process undertaken.

For the 2025 reporting period, the mean annual PM₁₀ particulate level (12.6 µg/m³) was within the criteria noted in SSD-5000 (30 µg/m³) (Figure 5). This value is below the predicted mean annual PM₁₀ particulate levels in the EIS (between 15 µg/m³ and 35 µg/m³).

For the 2025 reporting period the 24-hour average PM₁₀ Particulate level criterion (50 µg/m³) was exceeded once at Wilgai TEOM D1. The exceedance of 51.9 µg/m³ occurred on 27 May 2025 and is attributable to the NSW Dust Storm. This was confirmed as an extraordinary event by the DPHI on 30 May 2025.

For the 2025 reporting period, the mean annual PM TSP particulate level (25.2 µg/m³) was within the criteria stipulated in SSD-5000 (90 µg/m³) (Figure 6).

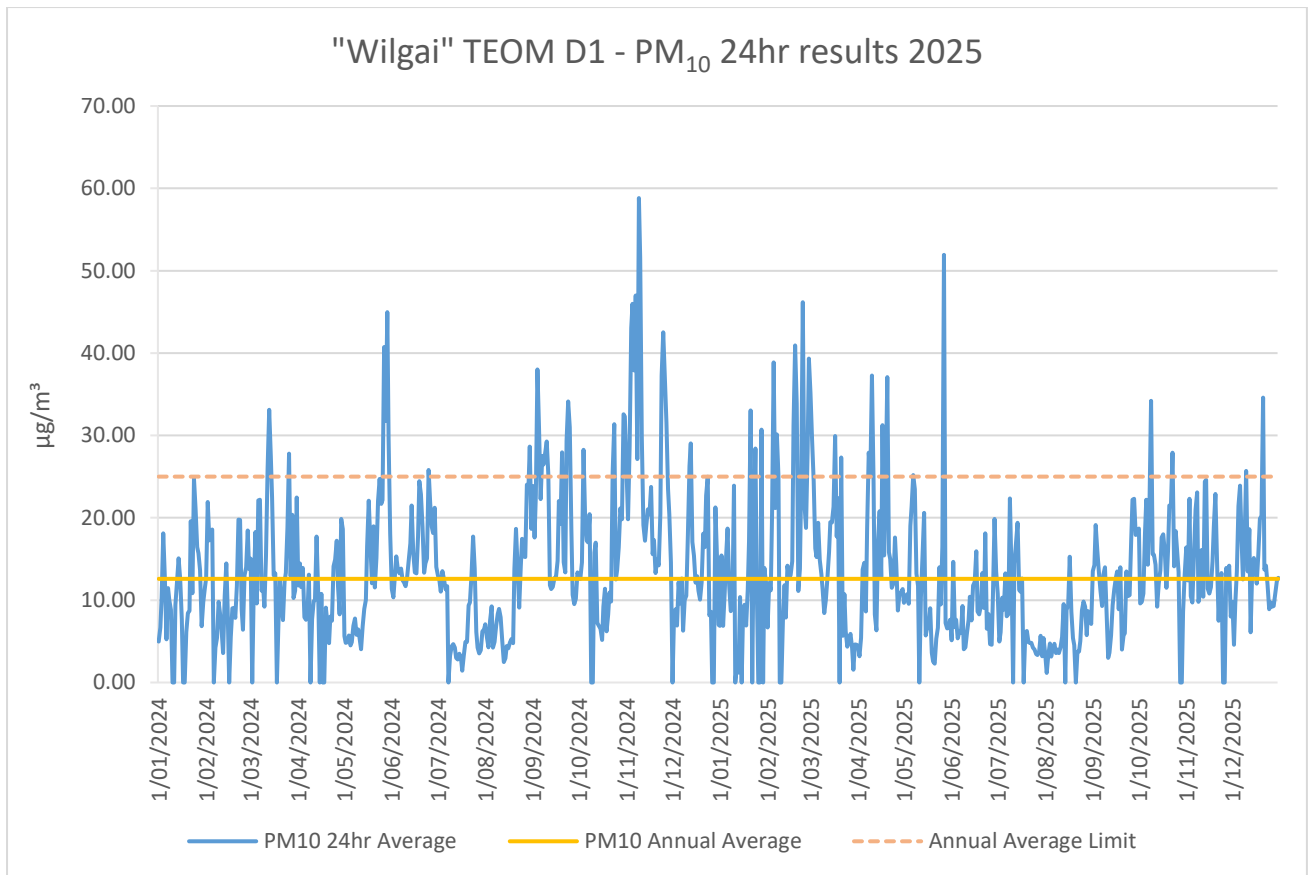


Figure 5 - "Wilgai" Particulate Matter (PM10)

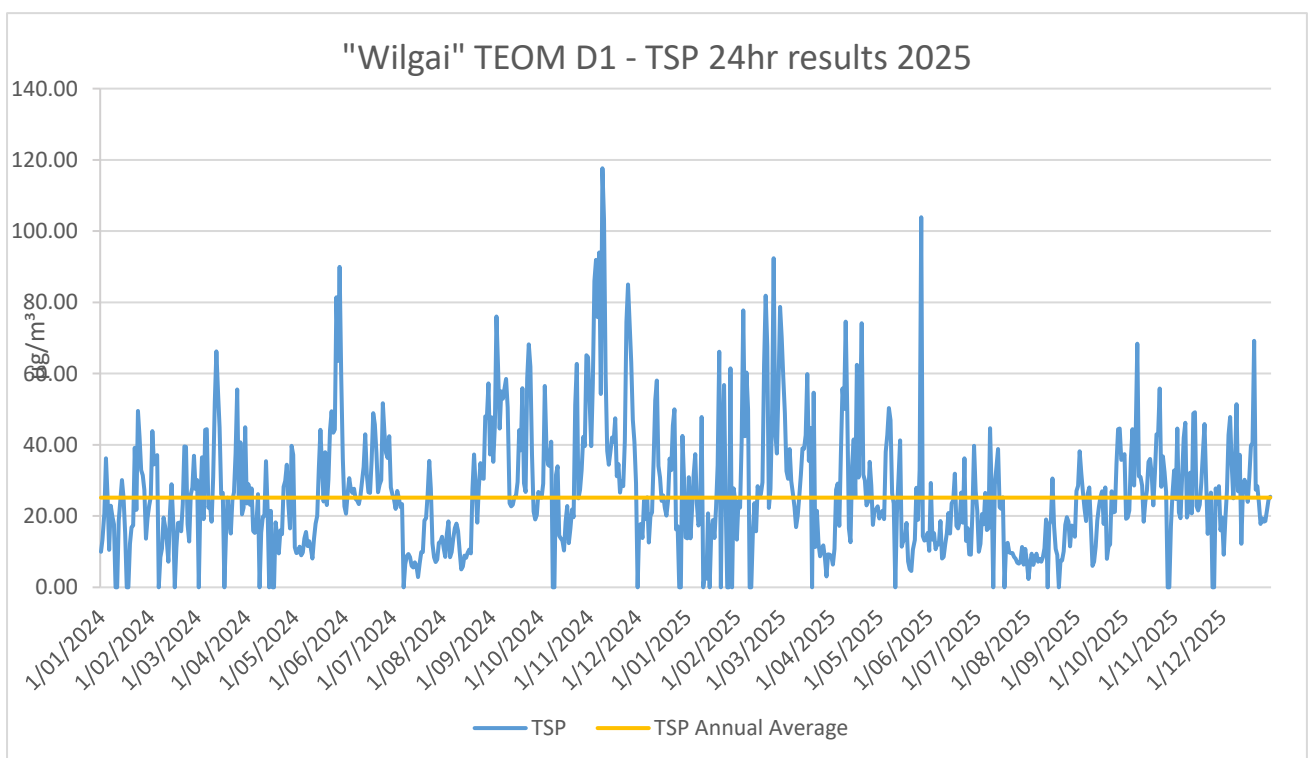


Figure 6 - "Wilgai Particulate Matter (TSP)

SSD-7480 – TEOMs

Mining activities have ramped up and continued at Vickery Coal Mine in 2025. Particulate matter for SSD-7480 is measured at privately owned properties (TEOM 1- “Lanreef” & TEOM 2 – “Mirrabinda”) approximately 5 km to the South and South West of Vickery Coal Mine. Sampled data was analysed from the real time monitoring unit, with a validation process undertaken. The Vickery TEOMs (PM1 & PM2) became operational in mid-August 2023 and have continued operations throughout 2025.

Compliance Overview

Compliance TEOMs 1 and 2 both exceeded the 24hr criteria for PM₁₀ on one occasion. Neither TEOM 1 or 2 exceeded the annual criteria for PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5}.

TEOM 1- “Lanreef”

For the 2025 reporting period, the mean annual PM₁₀ particulate level (9.2µg/m³) at TEOM 1 was within the criteria noted in SSD-7480 (25 µg/m³) (Figure 7). For the 2025 reporting period the 24-hour average PM₁₀ Particulate level criterion (50 µg/m³) was exceeded once at TEOM 1. The exceedance of 59.3 µg/m³ occurred on 27 May 2025 and is attributable to the NSW natural dust storm. This was confirmed as an extraordinary event by the DPHI on 30 May 2025.

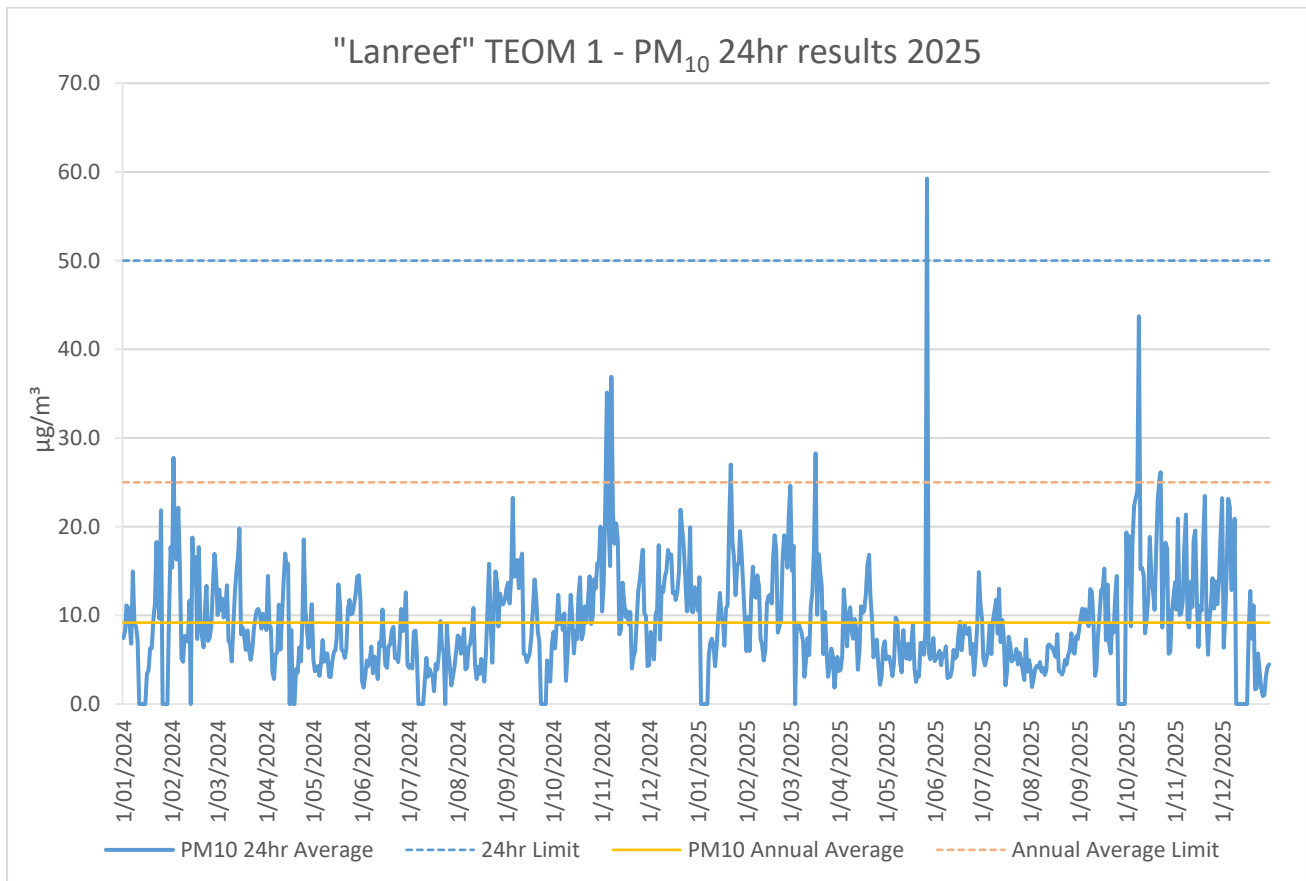


Figure 7 – “Lanreef” TEOM 1 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

The mean annual PM_{2.5} particulate level (4.6µg/m³) was also within the criterion noted in SSD-7480 of 8 µg/m³. For the 2025 reporting period the 24-hour average PM_{2.5} Particulate level criterion (25 µg/m³) was not exceeded at TEOM 1. (Figure 8).

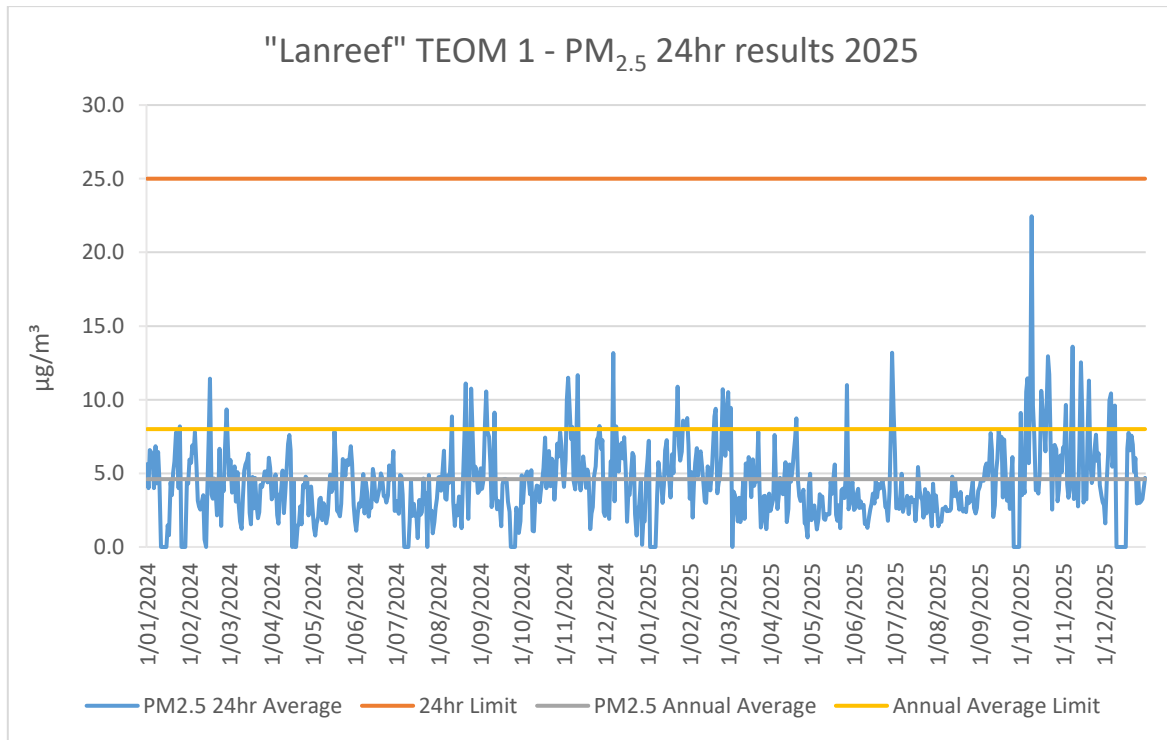


Figure 8 - “Lanreef” TEOM 1 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

For the 2025 reporting period, the mean annual PM TSP particulate level (18.4 µg/m³) at TEOM 1 was within the criteria noted in SSD-7480 (90 µg/m³) (Figure 9).

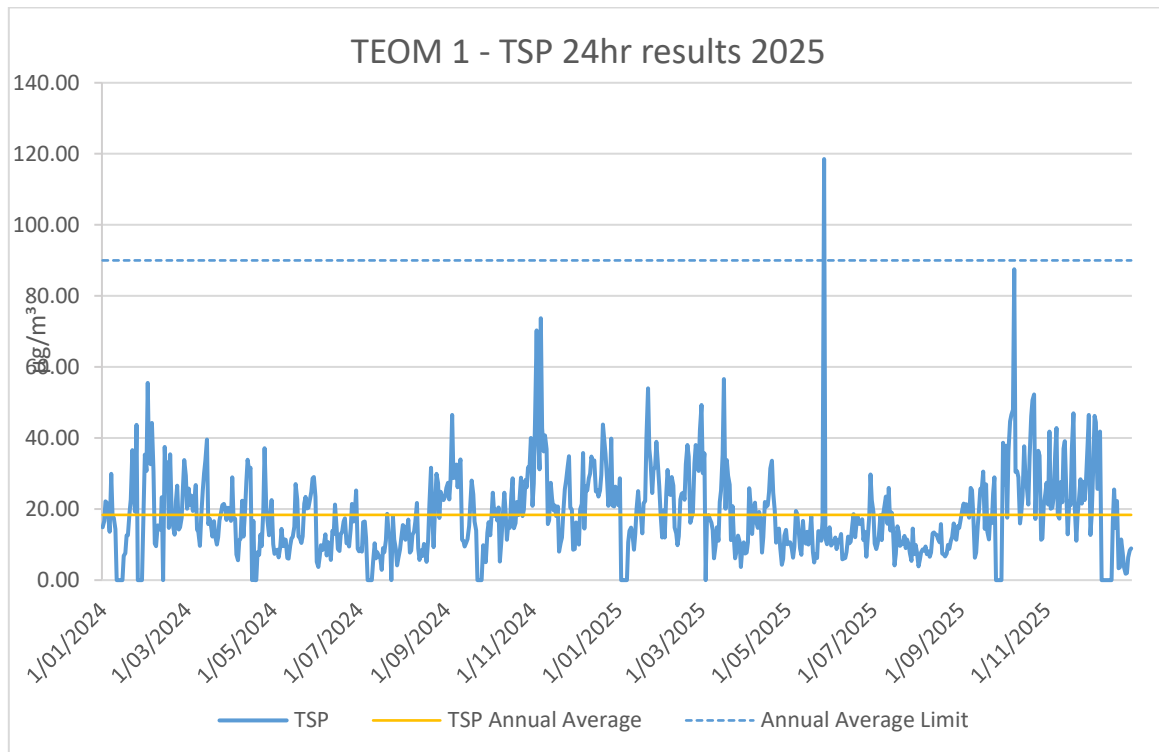


Figure 9 - “Lanreef” TEOM 1 Particulate Matter (TSP)

TEOM 2- “Mirrabinda”

For the 2025 reporting period, the mean annual PM₁₀ particulate level (10.1 µg/m³) at TEOM 2 was within the criteria noted in SSD-7480 (25 µg/m³). For the 2025 reporting period the 24-hour average PM₁₀ Particulate level criterion (50 µg/m³) was exceeded once at TEOM 2 (Figure 10). The exceedance of 62.7 µg/m³ occurred on 27 May 2025 and is attributable to the NSW natural dust storm. This was confirmed as an extraordinary event by the DPHI on 30 May 2025.

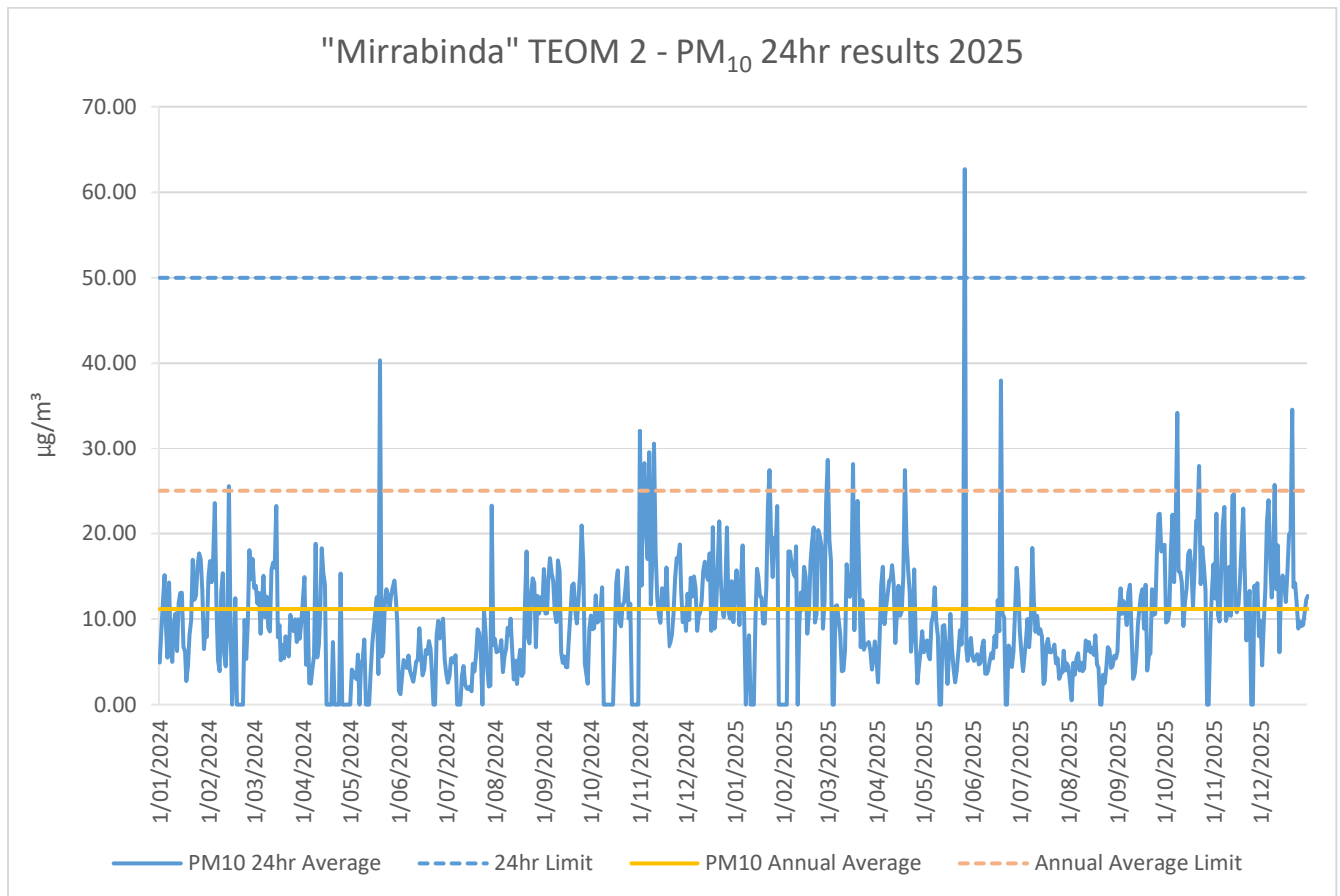


Figure 10 - “Mirrabinda” TEOM 2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

The mean annual PM_{2.5} particulate level (5.1 µg/m³) was also within the criterion noted in SSD-7480 of 8 µg/m³. For the 2025 reporting period the 24-hour average PM_{2.5} Particulate level criterion (25 µg/m³) was not exceeded at TEOM 2 (Figure 11).

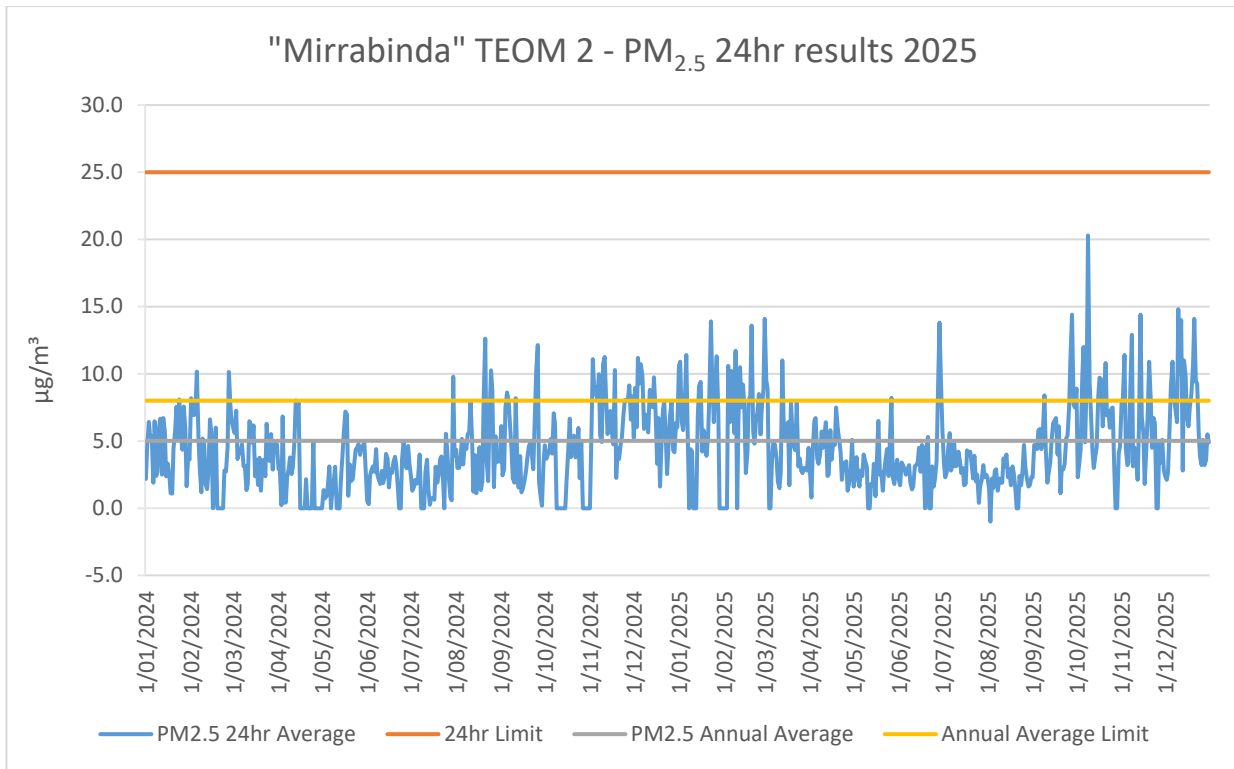


Figure 11 - “Mirrabinda” TEOM 2 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

For the 2025 reporting period, the mean annual PM TSP particulate level (21.5 µg/m³) at TEOM 2 was within the criteria noted in SSD-7480 (90 µg/m³) (Figure 12).

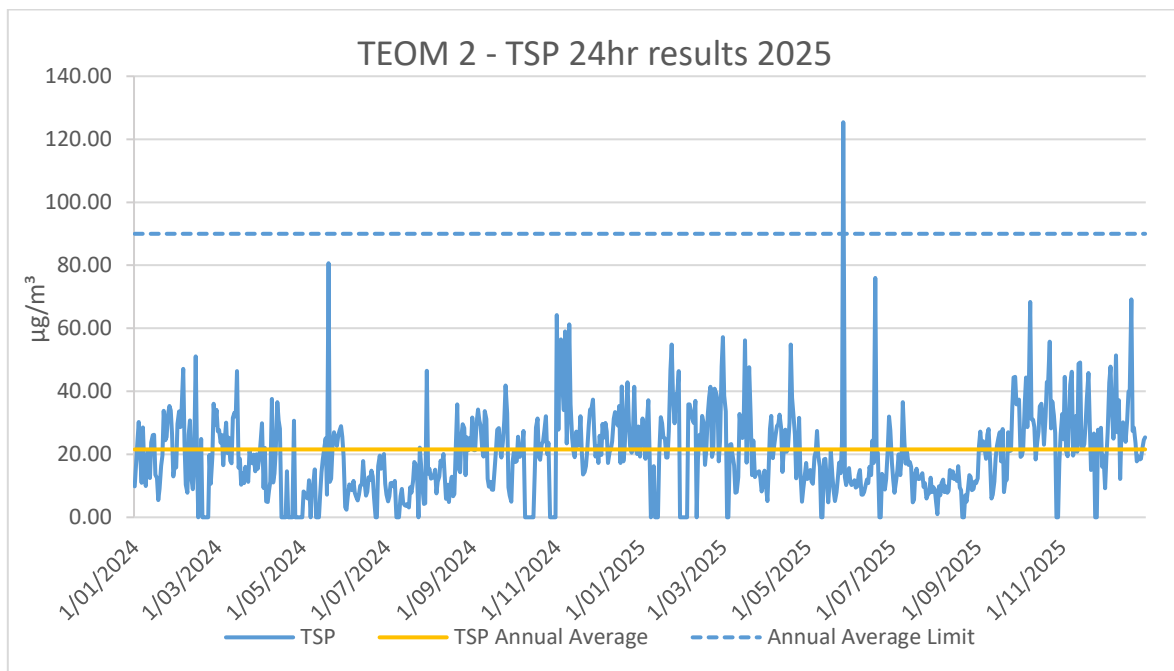


Figure 12 - “Mirrabinda” TEOM 2 Particulate Matter (TSP)

Rocglen TEOM- "Roseberry"

Roseberry TEOM is not a compliance TEOM however is used as an additional site for operational review and background monitoring. Roseberry did not exceed the 24hr or the annual average limits during 2025. (**Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**)

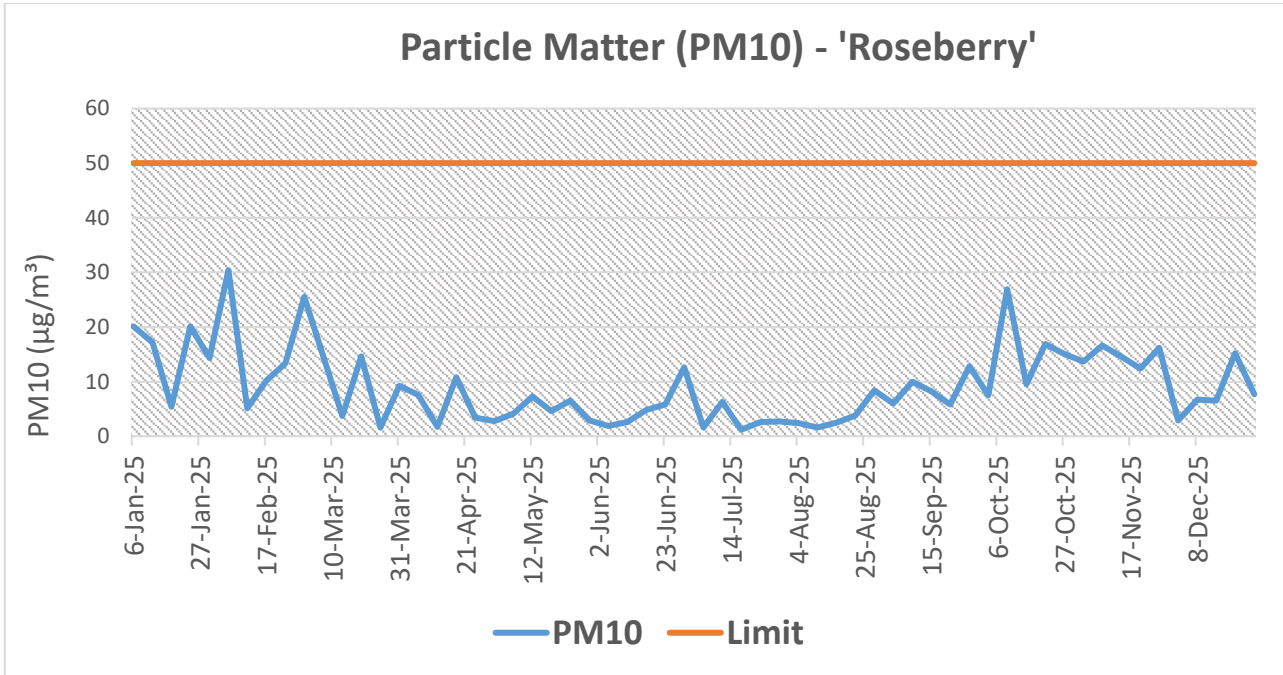


Figure 13 - Roseberry Particulate Matter (PM10)

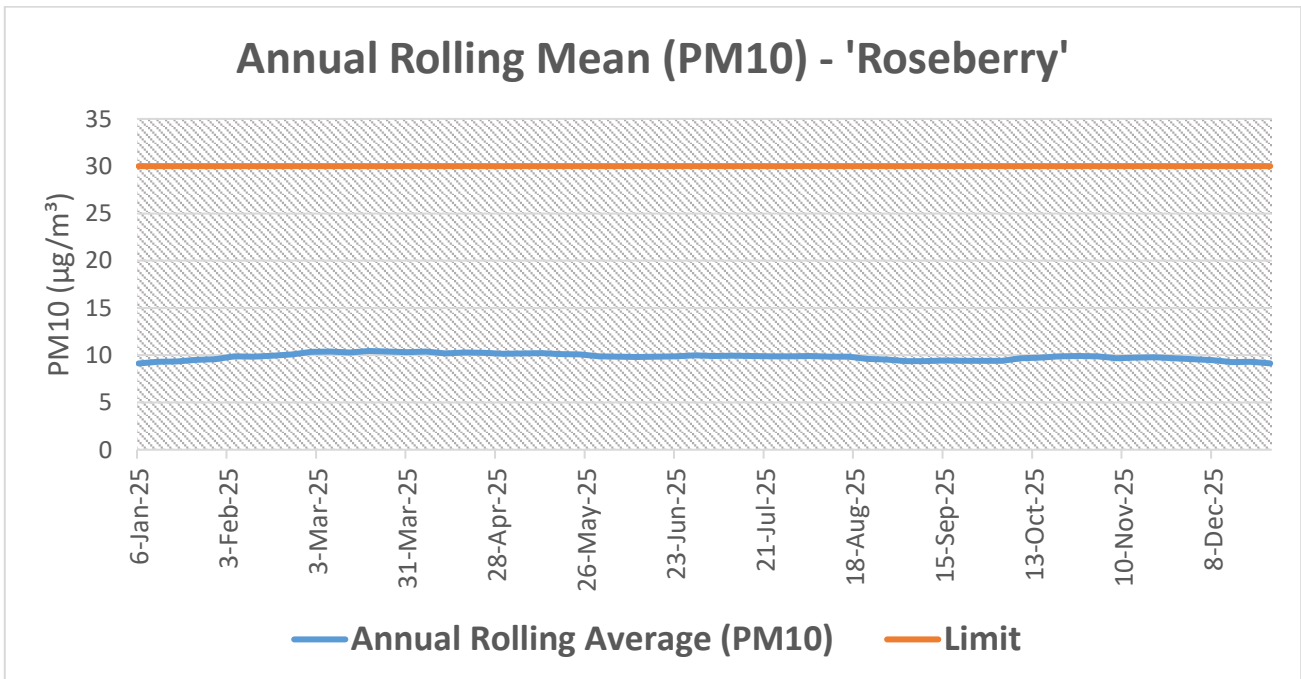


Figure 14 - Annual Average (PM10)

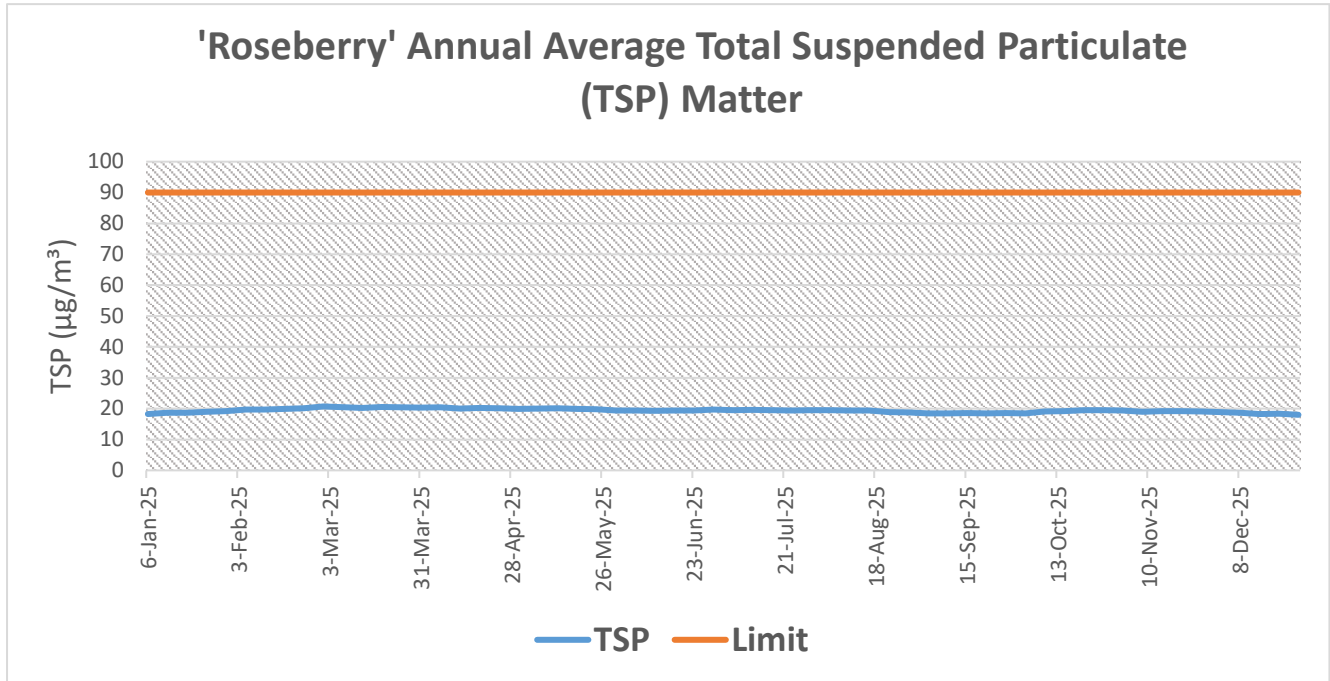


Figure 15 - Annual Average TSP

Table 12: Long-term Air Quality Monitoring Summary Compliance Monitors (2024-2025)

Monitoring Location	Property Name	Annual Averages		Development Consent Criteria (Annual Averages)
		2024	2025	
PM10 (µg/m3)				
TEOM D1	Wilgai	14.2	12.6	25
TEOM 1	Lanreef	9.1	9.2	
TEOM 2	Minabinda	9.1	10.1	
PM2.5 (µg/m3)				
TEOM 1	Lanreef	4.1	4.6	8
TEOM 2	Minabinda	4.0	5.1	
TSP (µg/m3)				
TEOM D1	Wilgai	28.4	25.2	90
TEOM 1	Lanreef	18.2	18.4	
TEOM 2	Minabinda	18.1	21.5	

6.1.2 Key Environmental Management/Performance Issues

Continue to maintain, calibrate and inspect TEOMs for optimal performance.

6.1.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

Continue to operate as per the Vickery Coal Mine Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (AQGGMP).

6.2 Biodiversity

6.2.1 Biodiversity Offset Area (BOA) Management

VCM implemented the Revised Biodiversity Offset Strategy (RBOS) approved on 13 March 2024 by NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) in accordance with the requirements of SSD 7480 Conditions B56/B57, B58/B59 and EPBC Approval 2016/7649 Conditions 19-21. The RBOS for VCM includes the initial Offset Area of Willeroi East 1591ha adjacent to the southeastern boundary of Mount Kaputar National Park and the Substitute Offset Areas (Glenroc, Costavale and Wean North collectively 656ha) for a total of 2247ha adjacent to the Vickery State Forest. In addition, VCM have approved Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements (BSA) (Mt Somner, Blue Vale, Greenwood, Bundaleer and Wean Amalgamated which includes parts of the properties Bull Mountain, Gundawarra, Woodlands, Wear/Silkdale, Wean, Yarrawonga). Collectively these are called the Vickery Biodiversity Management Area (BMA) with a total area of 6202ha that will also establish a restoration corridor linking remnant vegetation adjoining the Vickery State Forest with the Nandewar Range. See **Error! Reference source not found..**

6.2.2 Offset Security Management

VCM previously registered the Conservation Agreement CA0060 over the whole Willeroi property (including Willeroi East Offset Area) on 24 June 2021. Then a further 3 Conservation Agreements for the VCM Substitute Offset Areas were registered between 23 and 26 April 2024 securing the VCM overall RBOS package under Part 5 Division 3 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and completing the in perpetuity legal mechanism required by the Commonwealth EPBC Act Approval 2016/7649 Condition 19 and NSW SSD 7480 Condition B57. Across 2025, WHC continued consultation with NPWS for those Offsets Areas previously shown interest in being transferred to National Park Estate. Following commencement of the VCM development being triggered on 28 April 2022; WHC submitted the final six-monthly report to NSW DPHI in April 2024 to confirm the retirement of Biodiversity Credits required by SSD 7480 Condition B58/B59 with a total Biodiversity Credits of 7,069 Ecosystem Credits and 2,980 Species Credits retired on behalf of VCM. Further, the Bundaleer BSA was registered on 28 March 2025.

6.2.3 Weather Summary of Offset Properties

Regionally central meteorological station to the BMA is the Gunnedah Airport site (BOM 2025) which has recorded highly variable rainfall from the driest on record of 233mm back in 2019, followed by above average rainfall years in 2020, 2021 and 2022 of 844mm, 990mm and 860mm respectively (resulting in a numerous of major flooding events of the Namoi River). Subsequently 2023 and 2024, the Gunnedah Airport site (BOM 2024) recorded 496mm and 572mm closer to the annual average rainfall of 572mm. Flooding of the Namoi River was experienced again in August 2025 with a return to above average annual rainfall for 2025 of 755mm. WHC maintains a meteorological station within the Willeroi BMA and a summary of weather conditions experienced during the 2025 reporting period was maximum monthly average temperature was 31°C in January 2025.

Minimum monthly average temperature was 7°C in July 2025. Annual temperature ranges were 2°C to 37°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 662mm with the maximum in March (105mm) and minimum in June (21mm).

6.2.4 Infrastructure & Waste Management

During the reporting period, a total of 6.1km of new or repaired fencing was constructed along the perimeter of Vickery BMA including Glenroc, Costavale, Wean North, Woodlands, Wean, Gundawarra and Blue Vale as well as maintenance of signage and gates undertaken as required to continue to restrict unauthorised access and minimise livestock incursion. Also, during the reporting period, 18.1km of redundant internal fences were deconstructed from the Wean North, Yarrawonga, Wear/Silkdale and Wean properties. Any remaining derelict assets/infrastructure items will continue to be assessed, removed, and remediated as required prior to potential transfer of certain VCM BMA properties to National Park Estate.

6.2.5 Seed Management

The routine seed assessments on the Vickery BMA aims to identify on a seasonal basis the life cycle stage and development of native plants to identify what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources to collect seed for future revegetation programs. During the reporting period, a total of nine (9) species were collected resulting in 7.3kg of local provenance seed from across the VCM BMA that was incorporated with other local and regionally provenance seed sourced by reputable seed collectors as part of the WHC group wide revegetation planning. A local revegetation provider was engaged to propagate the seed to produce woodland overstorey and midstorey species seedlings required for the completed 2025 revegetation program as well as planning for the 2026 revegetation program for the Vickery BMA.

6.2.6 Revegetation Management

The Vickery BMA revegetation strategy focuses on restoration and revegetation of previously cleared non-native grassland and native grasslands and assisting natural regeneration in better quality woodland areas. During the reporting period, revegetation ground preparation utilised tractors and skidsteers augering holes (to a depth >0.3m) to relieve compaction, improve permeability and infiltration to increase sub-surface soil moisture for planting. WHC coordinated two revegetation programs during the reporting period consisting of an understorey revegetation (direct seeding) program and an overstorey planting program. The understorey revegetation was undertaken as part of soil erosion remediation trial on Willeroi East in November 2025 with 0.1ha sown. There was also 437ha of overstorey revegetation carried out between February and November 2025 with 36,763 hiko seedlings of woodland species planted on the Willeroi East, Glenroc, Costavale, Wean North, Yarrawonga, Wear/Silkdale, Wean and Greenwood BMA properties. Routine tree watering and maintenance activities post planting have been successful to ensure that 77% average survival has been achieved for the Vickery BMA which is commensurate with the target woodland vegetation structure.

6.2.7 Heritage Management

During the reporting period, annual heritage inspections were completed on the 119 known heritage sites (Aboriginal archaeological) within the Vickery BMA. Heritage sites are maintained with 18.9km of demarcation fencing around the heritage site perimeter and signage to mitigate access and inadvertent disturbance. During

this reporting period, there were no new heritage sites identified however six (6 sites changed as a result of the boundary realignment between Willeroi West and East BMAs and the AS26 site on Wean BMA was extended by 131m due to additional artefacts found.

6.2.8 Habitat Management

During the reporting period, habitat augmentation was undertaken with 14 new nest boxes targeted for Small Gliders, Microbats, Turquoise Parrots and Pale-headed Snakes installed on the Willeroi East BMA.

6.2.9 Weed Management

WHC coordinated routine formal weed monitoring/inspections undertaken across Vickery BMA in March, August and November/December 2025. The priority weeds identified included legacy weeds inherited from previous owners' management regimes such as African Box Thorn, Bathurst Burr, Buffel Grass, Coolatai Grass, Noogoora Burr, Prickly Pear, Pattersons Curse, Sweet Briar and Velvet Tree Pear. The weed monitoring/inspections ensure that timely and prioritised weed control is undertaken on a seasonal basis with the spatial information directly given to spraying contractors to identify what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources across the Vickery BMA for weed control. During the reporting period, WHC implemented a weed control program across 530ha being treated between January and December 2025 targeting primarily broadleaf weeds within revegetation areas and along access tracks as well as Prickly Pear, Green Cestrum, African Box Thorn, St Johns Wort, Patterson Curse and Mother of Millions weed species within the Willeroi East, Glenroc, Costavale, Wean North, Yarrawonga, Woodlands, Bull Mountain, Wear/Silkdale, Wean, Gundawarra, Mt Somner, Blue Vale, Greenwood and Bundaleer BMA properties. Only appropriately qualified and experienced weed contractors (AQF3 accreditation or higher for use of herbicide) were engaged to undertake weed control works for WHC.

6.2.10 Pest Animal Management

WHC aims to apply an even and consistent pest animal management effort by routinely scheduling rolling monitoring and control programs across the Vickery BMA. This standardised approach can also be supplemented with periodic targeted programs that focus on specific areas with high pest animal detection, or, on species which have increasing rates of detection. Both the overall management and targeted programs are planned using data collected from grid-based motion detection camera monitoring program, pest animal observations and the results of previous control programs. Monitoring demonstrated that certain animals like Eastern Grey Kangaroos were highly detectable across the year plus Feral Pigs moderately detectable seasonally. All other pest animal species had scarce to low detection levels across 2025. The pest animal monitoring ensures that timely and prioritised pest animal control is undertaken on a seasonal basis identifying what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources across the Vickery BMA for pest animal management. During the reporting period, WHC implemented a pest animal control program across the Vickery BMA with 340 canid pest ejectors triggered from 1739 deployed and 1242 Hoggone baits consumed from 2208 presented across the Vickery BMA. A further 64 Feral Pigs and 1 Feral Cat were trapped and removed from the Vickery BMA. Open range shooting programs were implemented in conjunction with the other pest animal programs resulting in an additional 7 Goats, 4 Foxes and 27 Feral Pigs being controlled in 2025. Feral Goat

mustering continued during the reporting period resulting in 156 Goats being captured with saleable Goats on sold to an abattoir. Only appropriately qualified and experienced feral animal contractors (appropriate feral animal management qualifications, NSW firearms licence and pesticide accreditation where relevant) were engaged to undertake feral animal control works for WHC.

6.2.11 Soil & Erosion Management

Annual inspections were undertaken including unsealed access tracks and associated drainage structures across the Vickery BMA to review appropriate erosion and sediment control measures required in accordance with the Blue Book (Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004)). A total of 12 observations were recorded within the Vickery BMA with no locations requiring targeted additional track maintenance. The remaining tracks/drainage structures are maintained during routine access track maintenance program. There are also a number of legacy erosion sites inherited from previous owners' management regimes that are subject to a separate annual inspection process and updates to the WHC erosion register made. A soil remediation trial commenced in August/September 2024 for the Willeroi East Site 1 with 0.56ha of historical soil degradation treated with 8.2t/ha gypsum and hand seeded. Following lower than expected germination from the initial works, follow up maintenance was undertaken in November 2025 with hydromulching trialled including cover crop and native seed mixes over 0.1ha. Future monitoring and investigations of this trial will inform soil remediation methods commensurate to the risk from the 3 erosion sites remaining within VCM BMA.

6.2.12 Grazing Management

Vickery BMA continued to be destocked with no strategic grazing occurring during the reporting period having been destocked for Willeroi East since 2015, Glenroc since 2021 and remaining BMAs since 2023. There were 13 instances of stock incursion during the reporting period; with the stock on each occasion retrieved and fencing repaired as required.

6.2.13 Bushfire Management

The Vickery BMA annual fuel load monitoring was undertaken between September and December 2025 as part of planning and assessment of bushfire hazard and ecological burn program for 2026; with the results indicating moderate to high overall fuel loads present. During the reporting period, there were no ecological burns but two fires on the Wean North and Wean BMA in February 2025 totalling 3.2ha. Other fire management implemented by WHC during the reporting period included access track maintenance carried out over 224km to a zero fuel barrier standard across the Vickery BMA. WHC maintains regular communications throughout the reporting period with both the Liverpool Range and Namoi-Gwydir Zone RFS teams around planning of ecological burn programs as well as maintaining contact points in case of emergency. WHC maintains a specialist firefighting contractor for an on-call engagement during the fire season to respond in the event of a bushfire on Vickery BMA and non-mining lands.

6.2.14 Threatened Flora Management

During the reporting period, threatened flora inspections were completed at 4 threatened flora sites and 13 threatened flora habitat areas for *Tylophora linearis* within the Vickery BMA and maintained with signage and/or demarcation fencing around the site perimeter to mitigate access and inadvertent disturbance. During the reporting period, 4 *Tylophora linearis* plant turves identified within the VCM were transplanted in November 2025 to the Greenwood BMA as part of the Translocation and Propagation Plan 2025.

6.2.15 Monitoring

The 2025 ecological monitoring program of the Vickery BMA included winter bird surveys that were undertaken in July and August 2025; fauna surveys involved 27 bird survey sites, 12 echolocation sites, four (4) harp trap sites, 15 active forage sites, seven (7) passive acoustic recorder sites, six (6) passive acoustic recording sites, 10 Willeroi and 11 Other motion detection camera sites completed between January 2025 and December 2025 and annual spring flora monitoring of 19 plots across four Vegetation Zones (VZs) during September and October 2025.

During the winter bird surveys, four threatened species (Brown Treecreeper [eastern subspecies], Dusky Woodswallow, Little Lorikeet and Turquoise Parrot) were recorded. Monitoring results from diurnal bird surveys recorded an overall total of 91 bird species at 27 bird survey sites compared to 97 species in 2024. For remnant woodland sites, diurnal bird surveys recorded 74 bird species (average 20.7, range 15-26). For naturally regenerating sites; diurnal bird surveys recorded 78 species naturally sites (average 19, range 10-28). For revegetation/rehabilitation sites; diurnal bird surveys recorded 42 species (average 9.6, range 7-12). Monitoring results from microbat surveys recorded an overall 22 species (positively identified from echolocation recordings) across 12 echolocation sites including seven (7) species listed as threatened under the BC Act. Species richness from microbat surveys recorded 19 species at remnant woodland sites (average 10.3, range 4-15), 17 species in naturally regenerating sites (11.25, range 10-14) and 15 species in revegetated sites (average 8.66, range 6-12). Monitoring results from active forage surveys recorded an overall 21 species of vertebrate fauna captured across 15 active forage sites. Species richness from pitfall trap surveys recorded 15 species in remnant woodland sites (average 5, range 4-7), 9 species in naturally regenerating sites (average 3.67, range 3-5) and six (6) species in revegetated woodland sites (average 1.2, range 1-2). Koalas were detected at a single passive acoustic recorder site on Mt Somner in 2025. A total of 21 and 16 species of animal were detected on the Willeroi and Other motion detection cameras, including 7 and seven (7) introduced species each.

During flora monitoring, two VZs (VZ 36 and 37) were recorded as meeting or exceeding completion criteria for all four biometrics. Native plant species richness (NPS) completion criteria (benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) were met or exceeded at three out of four VZs. Native overstorey cover (NOS) completion criteria (minimum benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at two out of four VZs. Native midstorey cover (NMS) completion criteria (minimum benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at all four VZs. Native ground cover grass (NGCG) completion criteria (minimum benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at all four VZs. Comparison of individual plot data shows that NPS decreased from 17 out of 19 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2024, to 15 out of 19 plots in 2025. Native overstorey cover (NOS) remained

consistent between 2024 and 2025, with 9 out of 19 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in both years. Native midstorey cover (NMS) remained consistent between 2024 and 2025, with all 19 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in both years. Native ground cover grass (NGCG) decreased from 15 out of 19 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2024, to 14 out of 19 plots in 2025.

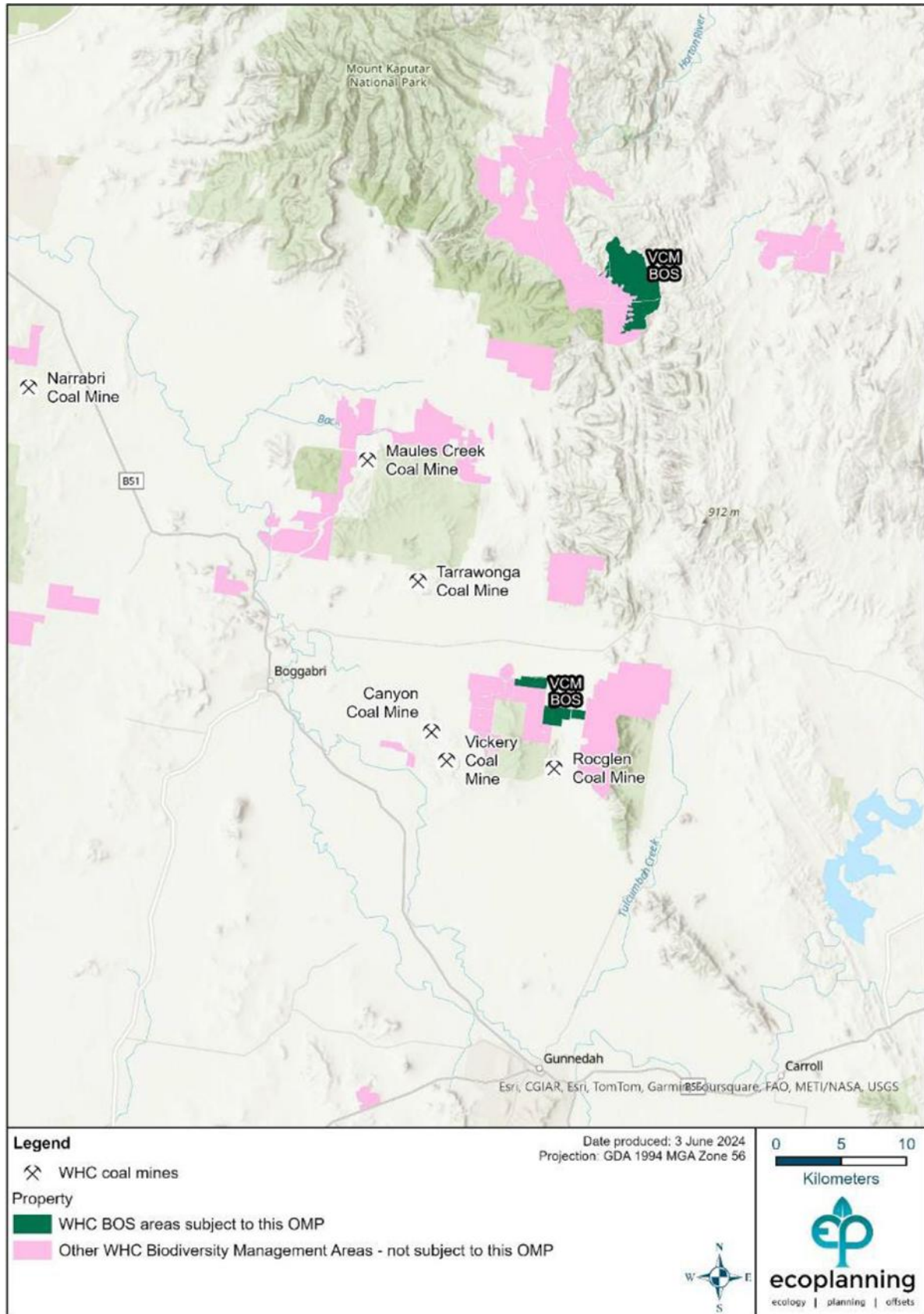


Figure 16 - Regional Setting of Biodiversity Properties and WHC Coal Mines

6.2.16 Mine Site Biodiversity

Lepidium monolocoides (Winged Peppergrass) monitoring

In accordance with the relevant approvals (SSD-7480 and EPBC 2012/6263), monitoring of Winged Peppergrass (*Lepidium monolocoides*) within the Canyon Protection Area and Vickery Impact Area occurred from spring to summer 2025-26. A total of 1,240 individuals were observed within the Canyon Protection Area, and a total of 679 individuals were observed between the five reference transects in the Pilliga National Park.

All Winged Peppergrass observed within the Canyon Protection Area developed seed during the 2025-26 monitoring period, indicating that the species continues to complete its annual life-cycle within the Canyon Protection Area. During the monitoring period no Winged Peppergrass were observed within cells where direct seeding occurred in 2020, nor were individuals observed at locations of previous plantings (whole plant translocations and tubestock) from 2021. No Winged Peppergrass were observed within the Vickery Impact Area from spring to summer 2025-26 and therefore no translocations occurred during the reporting period.

Tylophora linearis monitoring and translocation

Following the discovery of a population of *Tylophora linearis* during preclearance surveys of the VOC in October 2025, a translocation plan was developed to guide the translocation of *Tylophora linearis* from the VOC to the Greenwood BSA. During October 2025, four *Tylophora linearis* were translocated from the VOC to the recipient site following this translocation plan. Monitoring during March 2026 of the translocated plants at the recipient site found that three of the four plants translocated have stems above ground.

Digitaria Porrecta Management

In 2023 an area of topsoil associated with a population of *Digitaria porrecta* was direct-placed and fenced off to construct a *Digitaria porrecta* nursery area on a life-of-mine drain that will not be subject to future disturbance. This area has been demarcated and protected with appropriate signage in the 2024 reporting period and growth has been monitored for *Digitaria porrecta*. No individuals have been observed in this area in 2025 most likely due to lower rainfall in the germination periods. If climatic conditions are favourable, a trial of seeding with *Digitaria porrecta* seeds collected prior to topsoil stripping in 2024 will be undertaken in 2026 to augment the natural seedbank population. Weed management will also be undertaken prior to the germination period commencing to reduce competition and encourage germination from the natural seedbank.

6.2.17 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

No key environmental performance/management issues were identified during the reporting period.

6.2.18 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

No improvements are proposed within the next reporting period.

6.3 Blasting

5.3.1 Environmental Performance/Management

Blasting criteria for the VCM are noted in SSD-5000 and SSD-7480 and outlined in Table 13 below.

Table 13 – SSD-7480 Blasting Criteria

Location	Airblast Overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground Vibration (mm/s)	Allowable Exceedance
Residence on Privately-Owned Land (B03)	120	10	0%
	115	5	5% of the total number of blasts over a calendar year
Kurumbede (B01)	133	10	0%
Grinding Grooves (B02)	-	80	0%
All other public Infrastructure (B02)	-	50	0%

During the 2025 reporting period there were 55 blasts initiated.

The maximum ground vibration recorded at Vickery Coal Mine during the reporting period was 7.52 mm/s recorded at B-02 on 21 June 2025 which is within compliance limits. All blasts on non-project related residences during the reporting period were within the ground vibration criteria.

The maximum overpressure recorded at Vickery Coal Mine during the reporting period was 118.5 dBL recorded at B-02 on 11 December 2025 which is within Compliance Limits. All blasts on non-project related residences during the reporting period were within the overpressure criteria.

Table 14 – Blast Monitor Performance in the 2025 reporting period

Location	Parameter	Units of Measure	Frequency	No. of Blasts for the Year	Average Value	Max Value	100%ile Limit	Non-compliance	Date of Max. Value Obtained
B-01	Blast Noise	dB (Lin Peak)	Every Blast	55	101.24	111.70	133	No	7/11/2025
	Blast Vibration	mm/s	Every Blast	55	0.67	2.09	10	No	22/12/2025

Location	Parameter	Units of Measure	Frequency	No. of Blasts for the Year	Average Value	Max Value	100%ile Limit	Non-compliance	Date of Max. Value Obtained
B-02	Blast Noise	dB (Lin Peak)	Every Blast	55	102.62	118.50	N/A	N/A	11/12/2025
	Blast Vibration	mm/s	Every Blast	55	1.82	7.52	80	No	21/06/2025

Location	Parameter	Units of Measure	Frequency	No. of Blasts for the Year	Average Value	Max Value	100%ile Limit	Non-compliance	Date of Max. Value Obtained
B-03	Blast Noise	dB (Lin Peak)	Every Blast	55	95.38	113.1	120	No	8/01/2025
	Blast Vibration	mm/s	Every Blast	55	0.33	0.87	10	No	22/06/2025

6.3.2 Key Environmental Performance/Management issues

No Blasting issues

6.3.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

Continue to monitor all blasts.

6.4 Operational Noise

6.4.1 Environmental Performance/Management

Attended monitoring is undertaken on a monthly basis by an independent consultant and is used to assess compliance with licence and approval limits for mine contributed noise. Attended noise monitoring identified no exceedances of the noise criteria in Table 18, Condition B1 of SSD-7480 during the reporting period (2025). There have been no noise exceedances whilst VCM has been operational.

Table 15 - VCM Noise Exceedances 2024-2025

Site ID	2024	2025
N-AT1	0	0
N-AT2	0	0
Total	0	0

In summary the measured noise levels from VCM contributions throughout all monitoring periods during 2025 display VCM's noise levels as generally below EIS predictions (Table 16Table 17Table 18Table 19). No exceedances of the modelled EIS predictions were recorded for day time period, evening period, or nighttime period at N-AT1 or N-AT2, for the 15-minute compliance measurement periods. There were no exceedances of Lmax modelled predictions throughout the 2025 reporting period.

The attended noise monitoring results show that, under the operating and meteorological conditions throughout 2025, for the 15 minute and Lmax compliance measurement periods, the mine noise from VCM was inaudible or below all applicable noise criteria.

Table 16 - VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – Day-Time Period

Month	Location	Time / Date	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Exceedance (Yes/No)	EA Predicted Level ²	Difference ³
January	N-AT1	1:04pm (22/01/25)	31	IA	45 ¹	6.1 / 331	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	3:03pm (22/01/25)	27	IA	45 ¹	5.7 / 317	D	No	30	-
February	N-AT1	12:00pm (14/02/25)	36	IA	40	2.5 / 297	B	No	21	-
	N-AT2	9:33am (14/02/25)	42	IA	40	1.6 / 123	A	No	30	-

Month	Location	Time / Date	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Exceedance (Yes/No)	EA Predicted Level ²	Difference ³
March	N-AT1	1:49pm (13/03/25)	42	IA	45 ¹	2.7 / 241	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	4:09pm (13/03/25)	38	IA	45 ¹	1.9 / 242	D	No	30	-
April	N-AT1	3:32pm (28/04/25)	37	IA	40	1.9 / 125	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	1:21pm (28/04/25)	50	IA	40	2.4 / 171	D	No	30	-
May	N-AT1	3:58pm (28/05/25)	32	IA	40	2.5 / 255	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	1:45pm (28/05/25)	48	IA	40	2.5 / 271	D	No	30	-
June	N-AT1	4:22pm (06/06/25)	31	IA	40	2.1 / 320	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	2:10pm (06/06/25)	34	IA	40	1.9 / 348	D	No	30	-
July	N-AT1	4:57pm (28/07/25)	43	IA	45 ¹	3.2 / 267	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	3:19pm (28/07/25)	47	IA	45 ¹	7.2 / 288	D	No	30	-
August	N-AT1	5:33pm (13/08/25)	48	IA	40	1.4 / 264	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	4:36pm (13/08/25)	51	IA	40	2.1 / 267	D	No	30	-
September	N-AT1	12:08pm (16/09/25)	48	IA	45 ¹	5.5 / 322	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	11:16am (16/09/25)	45	IA	45 ¹	5.5 / 344	D	No	30	-
October	N-AT1	12:16pm (31/10/25)	37	IA	40	2.9 / 209	B	No	21	-
	N-AT2	4:18pm (31/10/25)	44	IA	45 ¹	4.7 / 227	D	No	30	-
November	N-AT1	5:22pm (24/11/25)	38	IA	40	1.7 / 306	D	No	21	-
	N-AT2	4:18pm (24/11/25)	45	IA	45 ¹	3.1 / 250	B	No	30	-
December	N-AT1	4:56pm (09/12/25)	32	IA	40	0.8 / 013	N/A	No	21	-
	N-AT2	3:50pm (09/12/25)	41	IA	40	1.9 / 302	N/A	No	30	-

1. Applicable meteorological conditions not met, noise limit is the equivalent of those described in Table 2 plus 5dB.
2. 'Max' predicted level as per EA Report.
3. '-' in column means VCM was 'inaudible', therefore comparison is not possible.

Throughout the attended noise monitoring surveys conducted in the 2025 calendar year, the identified noise sources during the day-time period attended noise monitoring included birds, traffic, insects, wind, and frogs. VCM was not audible or quantifiable during any of the day-time period attended noise monitoring surveys at any monitoring location.

Table 17- VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – Evening Period

Month	Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Exceedance (Yes/No)	EA Predicted Level ²	Difference ³
January	N-AT1	6:13pm (22/01/25)	26	IA	40 ¹	4.3 / 325	D	No	29	-
	N-AT2	7:30pm (22/01/25)	47	IA	42 ¹	3.7 / 346	E	No	36	-
February	N-AT1	6:04pm (13/02/25)	42	IA	40 ¹	3.6 / 061	D	No	29	-
	N-AT2	7:15pm (13/02/25)	42	IA	42 ¹	3.7 / 290	D	No	36	-
March	N-AT1	9:19pm (18/03/25)	42	28	40 ¹	4.3 / 146	D	No	29	-1
	N-AT2	8:11pm (18/03/25)	40	IA	42 ¹	3.8 / 131	D	No	36	-
April	N-AT1	9:23pm (28/04/25)	35	27	35	1.7 / 0 97	D	No	29	-2
	N-AT2	8:16pm (28/04/25)	44	IA	37	2.5 / 100	D	No	36	-
May	N-AT1	9:27pm (28/05/25)	32	23	40 ¹	1.0 / 273	F	No	29	-6
	N-AT2	8:19pm (28/05/25)	42	IA	37	2.2 / 232	E	No	36	-
June	N-AT1	9:24pm (06/06/25)	36	25	40 ¹	0.4 / 357	F	No	29	-4
	N-AT2	8:13pm (06/06/25)	34	IA	42 ¹	0.2 / 089	F	No	36	-
July	N-AT1	9:33pm (28/07/25)	42	IA	40 ¹	1.9 / 325	F	No	29	-
	N-AT2	9:42pm (28/07/25)	35	IA	37	2.6 / 345	E	No	36	-
August	N-AT1	8:40pm (13/08/25)	42	IA	35	0.6 / 189	F	No	29	-
	N-AT2	9:40pm (13/08/25)	39	IA	37	1.4 / 306	E	No	36	-
September	N-AT1	8:44pm (16/09/25)	35	IA	40 ¹	3.9 / 027	E	No	29	-
	N-AT2	9:43pm (16/09/25)	45	IA	42 ¹	4.1 / 021	E	No	36	-

Month	Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Exceedance (Yes/No)	EA Predicted Level ²	Difference ³
October	N-AT1	8:40pm (31/10/25)	33	IA	40 ¹	3.5 / 044	D	No	29	-
	N-AT2	9:37pm (31/10/25)	42	IA	42 ¹	3.8 / 061	F	No	36	-
November	N-AT1	8:35pm (24/11/25)	38	IA	35	1.1 / 082	E	No	29	-
	N-AT2	9:33pm (24/11/25)	40	IA	37	1.5 / 084	D	No	36	-
December	N-AT1	8:40pm (09/12/25)	29	IA	35	1.9 / 075	N/A	No	29	-
	N-AT2	9:42pm (09/12/25)	38	IA	37	0.6 / 086	N/A	No	36	-

1. Applicable meteorological conditions not met, noise limit is the equivalent of those described in Table 2 plus 5dB.

2. 'Max' predicted level as per EA Report.

3. '-' in column means VCM was 'inaudible', therefore comparison is not possible.

Throughout the attended noise monitoring surveys conducted in the 2025 calendar year, the identified noise sources during the evening period attended noise monitoring included birds, traffic, insects, wind, cattle frogs, and VCM operational noise.

VCM was audible and quantifiable during four evening period attended noise monitoring surveys at N-AT1, but was below the applicable noise criterion. VCM was not audible or quantifiable during any of the evening period attended noise monitoring surveys at N-AT2.

Table 18 - VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – Night-Time Period

Month	Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Exceedance (Yes/No)	EA Predicted Level ²	Difference ³
January	N-AT1	11:39pm (22/01/25)	31	26	40 ¹	5.7 / 134	D	No	29	-3
	N-AT2	10:05pm (22/01/25)	40	IA	42 ¹	3.2 / 119	E	No	36	-
February	N-AT1	11:49pm (13/02/25)	35	22	35	1.5 / 113	E	No	29	-7
	N-AT2	10:03pm (13/02/25)	39	IA	37	1.2 / 097	E	No	36	-
March	N-AT1	10:03pm (18/03/25)	44	28	40 ¹	5.0 / 140	E	No	29	-1
	N-AT2	11:46pm (18/03/25)	39	25	42 ¹	3.7 / 128	D	No	36	-11

Month	Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Exceedance (Yes/No)	EA Predicted Level ²	Difference ³
April	N-AT1	10:01pm (28/04/25)	37	24	35	2.6 / 070	E	No	29	-5
	N-AT2	11:41pm (28/04/25)	38	<20	37	2.5 / 009	E	No	36	-≥16
May	N-AT1	10:02pm (28/05/25)	35	22	35	2.9 / 300	E	No	29	-7
	N-AT2	11:44pm (28/05/25)	40	<20	37	2.7 / 290	E	No	36	-≥16
June	N-AT1	10:01pm (06/06/25)	38	22	35	0.6 / 192	F	No	29	-7
	N-AT2	11:47pm (06/06/25)	40	<20	37	0.6 / 235	F	No	36	-≥16
July	N-AT1	10:00pm (28/07/25)	43	IA	35	3.0 / 359	E	No	29	-
	N-AT2	10:01pm (28/07/25)	35	IA	37	3.0 / 359	E	No	36	-
August	N-AT1	10:57pm (13/08/25)	37	24	35	0.5 / 039	F	No	29	-5
	N-AT2	10:02pm (13/08/25)	42	IA	37	0.8 / 304	F	No	36	-
September	N-AT1	10:58pm (16/09/25)	46	IA	35	2.9 / 018	E	No	29	-
	N-AT2	10:01pm (16/09/25)	42	IA	42 ¹	4.2 / 021	E	No	36	-
October	N-AT1	10:54pm (31/10/25)	28	IA	35	2.3 / 060	D	No	29	-
	N-AT2	10:00pm (31/10/25)	43	IA	42 ¹	4.8 / 073	D	No	36	-
November	N-AT1	10:56pm (24/11/25)	31	IA	35	1.9 / 099	F	No	29	-
	N-AT2	10:01pm (24/11/25)	40	IA	37	0.7 / 104	D	No	36	-
December	N-AT1	10:53pm (09/12/25)	31	IA	35	1.2 / 255	N/A	No	29	-
	N-AT2	10:00pm (09/12/25)	38	IA	37	0.1 / 302	N/A	No	36	-

1. Applicable meteorological conditions not met, noise limit is the equivalent of those described in Table 2 plus 5dB.

2. 'Max' predicted level as per EA Report.

3. '-' in column means VCM was 'inaudible', therefore comparison is not possible.

Throughout the attended noise monitoring surveys conducted in the 2025 calendar year, the identified noise sources during night-time period attended noise monitoring included frogs, traffic, insects, wind, aeroplanes and VCM operational noise.

VCM was audible and quantifiable during seven night-time period attended noise monitoring surveys at N-AT1, and four night-time period attended noise monitoring surveys at N-AT2, but was below the applicable noise criterion.

Table 19 - VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results LA_{max} – Sleep Disturbance

Month	Location	Time	dB(A), LA _{max}	VCM Contribution dB(A), LA _{max}	Criterion dB(A), LA _{max}	Wind speed (m/s), dir	Stability Class	Exceedance (Yes/No)	EA Predicted Level ²	Difference ³
January	N-AT1	11:39pm (22/01/25)	49	30	57 ¹	5.7 / 134	D	No	38	-8
	N-AT2	10:05pm (22/01/25)	52	1A	57 ¹	3.2 / 119	E	No	42	-
February	N-AT1	11:49pm (13/02/25)	46	26	52	1.5 / 113	E	No	38	-12
	N-AT2	10:03pm (13/02/25)	50	1A	52	1.2 / 097	E	No	42	-
March	N-AT1	10:03pm (18/03/25)	53	32	57 ¹	5.0 / 140	E	No	38	-6
	N-AT2	11:46pm (18/03/25)	67	29	57 ¹	3.7 / 128	D	No	42	-13
April	N-AT1	10:01pm (28/04/25)	48	32	52	2.6 / 070	E	No	38	-6
	N-AT2	11:41pm (28/04/25)	58	20	52	2.5 / 009	E	No	42	-22
May	N-AT1	10:02pm (28/05/25)	42	25	52	2.9 / 300	E	No	38	-13
	N-AT2	11:44pm (28/05/25)	51	20	52	2.7 / 290	E	No	42	-22
June	N-AT1	10:01pm (06/06/25)	48	24	52	0.6 / 192	F	No	38	-14
	N-AT2	11:47pm (06/06/25)	55	<20	52	0.6 / 235	F	No	42	-≥22
July	N-AT1	10:00pm (28/07/25)	62	1A	52	3.0 / 359	E	No	38	-
	N-AT2	10:01pm (28/07/25)	54	1A	52	3.0 / 359	E	No	42	-
August	N-AT1	10:57pm (13/08/25)	59	<30	52	0.5 / 039	F	No	38	-≥8
	N-AT2	10:02pm (13/08/25)	55	1A	52	0.8 / 304	F	No	42	-
September	N-AT1	10:58pm (16/09/25)	49	1A	52	2.9 / 018	E	No	38	-
	N-AT2	10:01pm (16/09/25)	53	1A	57 ¹	4.2 / 021	E	No	42	-

Month	Location	Time	dB(A), LA _{max}	VCM Contribution dB(A),LA _{max}	Criterion dB(A),LA _{max}	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Exceedance (Yes/No)	EA Predicted Level ²	Difference ³
October	N-AT1	10:54pm (31/10/25)	48	IA	52	2.3 / 060	D	No	38	-
	N-AT2	10:00pm (31/10/25)	50	IA	57 ¹	4.8 / 073	D	No	42	-
November	N-AT1	10:56pm (24/11/25)	44	IA	52	1.9 / 099	F	No	38	-
	N-AT2	10:01pm (24/11/25)	49	IA	52	0.7 / 104	D	No	42	-
December	N-AT1	10:53pm (09/12/25)	43	IA	52	1.2 / 255	N/A	No	38	-
	N-AT2	10:00pm (09/12/25)	44	IA	52	0.1 / 302	N/A	No	42	-

1. Applicable meteorological conditions not met, noise limit is the equivalent of those described in Table 2 plus 5dB.
2. 'Max' predicted level as per EA Report.
3. '-' in column means VCM was 'inaudible', therefore comparison is not possible.

Throughout the attended noise monitoring surveys conducted in the 2025 calendar year, the identified LA_{max} noise sources during night-time period attended noise monitoring included insects, traffic, aeroplanes, frogs, and wind.

VCM LA_{max} noise was audible and quantifiable during seven night-time period attended noise monitoring surveys at N-AT1, and four night-time period attended noise monitoring surveys at N-AT2 but was below the applicable noise criterion.

Sound Power Level Testing

Annual Sound Power Level testing was undertaken on the 20 January 2026 for the mining equipment at VCM including non-attenuated plant. Annual testing was completed notwithstanding that all equipment on site had been tested within the required 3 year period. The majority of the mining equipment used at Vickery coal mine has been transported from Werris Creek Coal Mine as this site's production declined towards the operation ceasing mining in May 2024. These machines have also been power level tested historically at that operation. Sound power levels are calculated in accordance with the methodologies of ISO 6395, for the uphill and downhill motion for trucks and first gear operation for dozers, are summarised in Table 20.

Table 20 – Calculated Sound Power Levels $\pm 1.0\text{dB}$

Plant Item		dB(A) Leq (RWDI 2023)	dB(A) Leq (2025)
Type	No.		
Excavator CAT 349F	EXC810	116	114
Excavator CAT 349F	EXC815	116	113
CAT D10T Dozer	DOZ505	120	116*
CAT D11T Dozer	DOZ894	120	117*
CAT D11T Dozer	DOZ895	120	118*
CAT D11T Dozer	DOZ896	120	116*
CAT D9 Dozer	DOZ898	120	117*
Haul truck CAT 793F XQ	RDT662	115	115
Haul truck CAT 793F XQ	RDT666	115	113
Haul truck CAT 793F XQ	RDT668	115	114
Haul truck CAT 793F XQ	RDT669	115	113
Haul truck CAT 793F XQ	RDT808	115	114
Grader	GR862	111	108
Loader	LD822	115	114

*Equipment monitored in consecutive years- average of the first and second year

The noise emissions from the mine are the result of the combined noise emissions from all individual plant items working concurrently. As such the critical factors are the combined sound power levels of all plant items and the location of each relative to any individual receiver. The overall aim of the noise measurement process is to ensure that the mine is operating in compliance with off-site noise limits.

Noise levels well below VCM's criteria have been recorded during the 2025 calendar year, suggesting that no plant items are producing excessive noise. No plant items measured during the survey exhibited unusual noise emissions in terms of quality or level and no further noise monitoring of the measured items is recommended within the current three-year measurement cycle.

6.4.2 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

No noise Management Issues.

6.4.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

Continue to monitor noise levels as the mine progresses. ROM coal production in excess of 3.5Mtpa in any financial year triggers commissioning of all mining trucks and water carts as noise suppressed. This will be implemented when the proposed production is scheduled to exceed that level.

6.5 Aboriginal Heritage Management

6.5.1 Environmental Performance/Management

Salvage Activities

In 2025 a salvage program of the proposed rail spur was commenced. The initial survey and salvage program identified 14 sites for salvage. Salvage occurred in October 2025. In accordance with section 4.14 of the ACHMP, Aboriginal objects collected during archaeological salvage have been stored in a secure, Temporary Keeping Place.

Fencing Audit

Whincop Archaeology has undertaken the 2025 Annual Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites Audit in for the Vickery Coal Mine. The rationale for which Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are included in the audit is based on several factors: all existing sites within the Vickery approved disturbance boundary with a buffer of 1 km, including the adjacent Stratford property, but excluding ACH sites that are monitored annually by other Whitehaven projects.

The 2025 Audit was undertaken on 24-26 November 2025. AHIMS searches (Search IDs #1076146; #1076147) were undertaken and revealed 203 entries for the search areas, many of which have been salvaged (or 'destroyed'). The resulting dataset for the 2025 VCM Audit includes one hundred and twenty-eight (128) valid or partially destroyed AHIMS sites to be audited (Maps 2-5). Fourteen (14) AHIMS sites were located west of the Namoi River and were not visited as part of the 2025 Audit due to limited access. One additional site (Broadwater 2, AHIMS 20-4-0290) is part of a much larger artefact scatter (VEP AS19, AHIMS 20-4-0665) and, therefore, will be wholly contained within the proposed fence for the larger site; Broadwater 2 will be considered part of VEP AS19. Finally, the location of one artefact site (BBS: Red Chief LALC; Vickery SF 1, AHIMS 20-4-0066) needs further clarification (the AHIMS site card has been requested) and will be included in any fieldwork undertaken in 2026 or the 2026 Audit, whichever occurs first.

In accordance with section 4.14 of the ACHMP, Aboriginal objects collected during archaeological salvage are to be stored in a secure, Temporary Keeping Place. The Temporary Keeping Place is a secure, locked facility at Whitehaven's Gunnedah Office (231 Conadilly Street, Gunnedah NSW 2380). Access to the Temporary Keeping Place is managed/controlled by the WHC Aboriginal Community Relations Manager (or relevant delegate). The Temporary Keeping Place will be used to store Aboriginal objects until a long-term arrangement is agreed upon. The Temporary Keeping Place (a locked cabinet at Whitehaven's Gunnedah Office at 231 Conadilly Street, Gunnedah NSW 2380) was inspected during the 2025 Audit, confirming that all salvaged artefacts are being managed in accordance with the ACHMP (see Photographic Archive).

Fence maintenance and installation will be required at multiple sites, most commonly due to wildlife or livestock damaging the fencing. Following a fencing review committed to in 2024's Annual Review, a mix of fencing types will be trialled to ensure that livestock are not injured by degraded fencing and loose wire. Where sites are immediately adjacent to future disturbance areas (but not to be impacted) robust, cattle panel, fencing will be

installed. Following fencing repairs, the efficacy of the proposed new fencing protocol will be reported on in the 2026 fencing audit.

Inspection of the Wilga GG (AHIMS 20-4-0009) site confirmed that the grooves are located within the Namoi River and at the time of the inspection were visible. While fencing of this site is an impractical undertaking, the grooves are being monitored for potential vibration impacts from blasting at the Vickery Coal Mine. The 2025 Audit confirmed the presence of vibration monitoring equipment at a location (Easting 228900, Northing 6591431) near the grooves (see Photographic Archive).



Figure 17 - Scar Tree at Stratford ST2

RAP Consultation

An Annual RAP meeting was held on 30 May 2025 in Boggabri. Proposed updates to the ACHMP were discussed as well as WHC providing a general project update. The Permanent Keeping Place was discussed and a proposal was tabled to create a care agreement for the Keeping Place to be Red Chief LALC. This proposal will be pursued in 2026.

6.5.2 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

No key environmental performance/management issues were identified during the reporting period.

6.5.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

In accordance with the VCM Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, annual inspections of the fencing will be undertaken, and recommendations actioned.

Aboriginal cultural heritage sites required to be salvaged will be salvaged in accordance with the ACHMP.

6.6 Historic Heritage Management

The Kurrumbede Homestead Complex was listed on the State Heritage Register during the 2022 reporting period, in accordance with the decision made by the Minister for Environment and Planning made on 28 April 2022.

Whitehaven continues its annual Kurrumbede open day hosted by Whitehaven Coal and the Dorothea Mackellar Memorial Society, the 2025 event held on 10th May, provided an opportunity for visitors from across the region to explore the history of the heritage-listed Kurrumbede property, originally owned by the Mackellar family.

The open day showcased the Gunnedah region's iconic heritage and underscored Dorothea Mackellar's enduring bond with our community. It provided a heartfelt tribute to her legacy and the historical significance of Kurrumbede.

The Kurrumbede Homestead Complex is managed in accordance with the approved Vickery Coal Mine Historic Heritage Management Plan. Management activities in this reporting period were limited to ongoing maintenance of the gardens.

The first annual structural assessment of the homestead was completed in December 2023 prior to blasting operations commencing. The 2025 annual inspection has been undertaken in December 2025 and defects will be actioned where necessary. The inspection concluded that blasting has not had an impact on the condition of the building.



Figure 18 - Kurrumbede Homestead

6.7 Waste

6.7.1 Environmental Performance/Management

VCM aims to implement all reasonable and feasible measures to minimise waste and ensure it is appropriately stored, handled and disposed of. Waste materials at VCM are managed in accordance with:

- Schedule 2 Condition B92 of SSD-7480;
- Schedule 3 Condition 40 of SSD-5000;
- VCM Waste Management Plan; and
- NSW legislative requirements.

VCM waste streams include general waste and sewage that are collected and disposed of at authorised waste disposal sites by a licenced contractor. The engaged waste management service provider records waste generation quantities at the point of either disposal or collection. The quantities of each generated waste type removed from site by licenced contractor have been summarised in Table 21 for the 2025 period.

Sewage and wastewater from on-site ablution facilities is collected and treated in a biocycle aerated wastewater/sewage treatment system and serviced by a licenced waste management contractor on an as needs basis. Treated effluent will be irrigated at a small wastewater disposal area in accordance with the *Environmental Guidelines: Use of Effluent by Irrigation* (NSW Department of Environment and Conservation, 2004). This Onsite Aerated wastewater treatment system was granted approval by Gunnedah Shire Council under a Section 68 Approval granted on the 18 October 2024.

A bottles and cans recycling initiative commenced in 2025. During this period, VCM collected a total of 5,701 bottles and cans for recycling and reduced the amount of this waste being disposed of as part of the general waste stream. Proceeds generated through the Return and Earn scheme were donated to Boggabri Hospital via the Lions Club.

Table 21 – Approximate Waste Quantities Removed from Site By Licenced Contactor

Waste Stream	2024	2025	+/-
Waste Oil (kL)	186.1	234.4	+ 48.3
Scrap Metal (tons)	19.2	55.6	+ 36.4
General Waste (tons)	265.22	289.5	+ 24.28
Co-Mingled Recycling (tons)	6.51	10.2	+ 3.69
Timber (tons)	6.7	18.1	+ 11.4
Liquid Waste – J120 / Septic (kL)	550.7	184.2	- 366.5
Hydraulic Hoses + Filters (tons)	8.95	6.2	- 2.75
Batteries (tons)	1.35	2.5	+ 1.15
Tyres (each)	0	0	=
Cans / Bottles	0	5701	+ 5701

Asbestos

No asbestos contaminated locations within the project boundary were cleared during the reporting period.

6.7.2 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

No management issues.

6.7.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

Waste tracking to continue as mine increases in size and other waste streams come online.

Waste OTR Tyres will be disposed of in the overburden emplacement for the first time in 2026 following the approval of Modification 1 to SSD-7480.

6.8 Environmental Performance Summary

An environmental performance summary for VCM is presented in Table 22.

Table 22 - Environmental Performance

Aspect	Approval Criteria/ EIS Prediction	Performance During the Reporting Period	Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/Proposed Management Actions
Noise	Day–40 L _{Aeq} (15 min) Evening–35 L _{Aeq} (15 min) Night–35 L _{Aeq} (15 min) Night–52 L _{AF} max	Compliant with criterion.	Within criteria	Continue Regular Monthly Monitoring
Blasting	120dBL & 10mm/s (100%) 115dBL & 5mm/s (95%)	Compliant with criterion.	Within criteria	Continue Regular Monitoring
Mean annual dust deposition	4 g/m ² /month (SSD- 5000 only)	Compliant with criterion.	Within criteria	Nil
Mean annual PM ₁₀ particulate level	30 µg/m ³ (SSD-5000) 25 µg/m ³ (SSD-7480)	12.6 µg/m ³ 10.6 µg/m ³	Within criteria	Continue Regular Monitoring
Mean annual PM _{2.5} particulate level	8 µg/m ³ (SSD-7480)	4.8 µg/m ³	Within criteria	Continue Regular Monitoring
24 hour average PM ₁₀ particulate level	50 µg/m ³	<Criterion	Within criteria	Continue Regular Monitoring
24 hour average PM _{2.5} particulate level	25 µg/m ³ (SSD-7480)	<Criterion	Within criteria	Continue Regular Monitoring
Mean annual Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) matter	90 µg/m ³	21.7 µg/m ³	Within criteria	Continue Regular Monitoring
Waste	No Approval Criteria	Waste Streams Tracked and compared to 2024	Increase in Waste volumes to due mining ramp up	Continue Regular Monitoring
Biodiversity	EPBC 2012/6263 and 3(33) of SSD-5000, requires the translocation and protection of the Winged Peppercross.	Winged Peppercress protection area monitored.	N/A	Continue regular monitoring and maintenance of fence.

7. WATER MANAGEMENT

7.1 Surface Water Management

7.1.1 Environmental Performance/Management

The VCM is largely located within the Stratford Creek and Driggle Draggie Creek catchments, which ultimately flow into the Namoi River south of Boggabri. Areas to the south-west of the Vickery Extension Project drain directly to the Namoi River catchment.

The water management strategy for VCM is based on targeted management of water from different sources based on water quality. Water on the site is categorised as either:

- clean water – water from areas not disturbed by mining;
- dirty water – runoff from areas disturbed by stripping or placement of waste rock material (sediment laden);
- mine water – surface runoff in mining areas that is likely to have come into contact with coal or other contaminants; or
- external water – Water imported to site from licensed extraction points, either surface water or bore water

The objectives of the site water management system are to ensure:

- clean water runoff from undisturbed catchment areas is diverted away from the mining area, where possible and practical to do so;
- dirty water runoff from disturbed areas is re-used in the mine water management system or released into the receiving environment if water quality meets EPL requirements (i.e. treatment may be required);
- no discharge of mine water off-site; and
- mine water (including water that accumulates within, or drains from, active mining areas, coal reject emplacement areas and Coal Processing Plant (CPP) infrastructure areas) and groundwater collected within open cut pits is contained and reused on-site;
- on-site water demands are satisfied whilst minimising external water supply requirements.

In the 2024 reporting period the Vickery Extension Project (SSD-7480) finalised the Water Management Infrastructures. SD-A, a licenced discharge point has been fully operational, and no discharge occurred during the 2025 reporting period.

7.1.2 Surface Water Monitoring

Surface water monitoring is undertaken monthly at the locations outlined in Table 23. The monthly monitoring began in August 2023, in line with the commencement of mining activities. Over the 2025 reporting period local rivers and drainage lines lowered in level and in most cases ceased to flow or dried up.

MWD2 finished construction in 2025, and, water sampling was conducted during the reporting period. There were no surface water discharges during the 2025 reporting period and site surface water will be monitored when not dry.

Off-site surface water monitoring results from the Namoi River and local ephemeral creeks are displayed in Appendix 3. Figure 19, contains monitoring data obtained from Water NSW website and shows EC plotted alongside river height. The VCM surface water monitoring points NR-US and NR-DS returned monitoring results that are consistent with this data. The resultant water quality from this monitoring is commensurate with the lower rainfall experienced in the later months of 2025. As no discharges occurred from VCM these monitoring results are relevant baseline data. The VCM Monitoring Regime is outlined below in Table 23 and Table 24.

Table 23 – Surface water Monitoring Summary

Monitoring Location		Parameters	Frequency
Onsite		Rainfall	Continuous
Namoi River	NR-US NR-DS1 NR-DS2	Table 24	Monthly if flowing; within 12 hours of a discharge
Driggle Draggie Creek	DDS-US DDS-DS1 DDS-DS2	Table 24	Monthly if flowing; within 12 hours of a discharge
North-West Drainage Line	VUS	Table 24	Monthly if flowing;
Stratford Creek	SC-US SC-DS1 SC-DS2	Table 24	Monthly if flowing; within 12 hours of a discharge
MWD2		Table 24	Quarterly
All Dams		Water Level	Weekly
Sediment Dam Overflows		Table 24	As soon as practicable and not more than 12 hours after discharge

Table 24 – Discharge and Receiving Environment Water Quality Parameters

Parameter	Unit
pH (in situ and lab)	-
Turbidity (in situ and lab)	NTU
TSS (Lab)	mg/L
EC (in situ and lab)	µs/cm
Oil and Grease	mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L
Iron (Fe) – Filtered and total	mg/L
Sulphate as SO ₄ ⁻ - Turbidimetric	mg/L
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L
Hydroxide Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L
Chloride	mg/L
Calcium	mg/L
Magnesium	mg/L
Sodium	mg/L
Potassium	mg/L
Aluminium (filtered)	mg/L
Antimony (filtered)	mg/L
Arsenic (filtered)	mg/L
Barium (filtered)	mg/L
Boron (filtered)	mg/L
Bromine (filtered)	mg/L
Cadmium (filtered)	mg/L
Copper (filtered)	mg/L
Iron (filtered)	mg/L
Lead (filtered)	mg/L
Lithium (filtered)	mg/L
Manganese (filtered)	mg/L
Mercury (filtered)	mg/L
Molybdenum (filtered)	mg/L
Nickel (filtered)	mg/L
Rubidium (filtered)	mg/L
Selenium (filtered)	mg/L
Silver (filtered)	mg/L
Strontium (filtered)	mg/L
Zinc (filtered)	mg/L
Ammonia as N	mg/L
Nitrite as N	mg/L
Nitrate as N	mg/L
Nitrite + Nitrate as N	mg/L
Total Phosphorus as P	mg/L

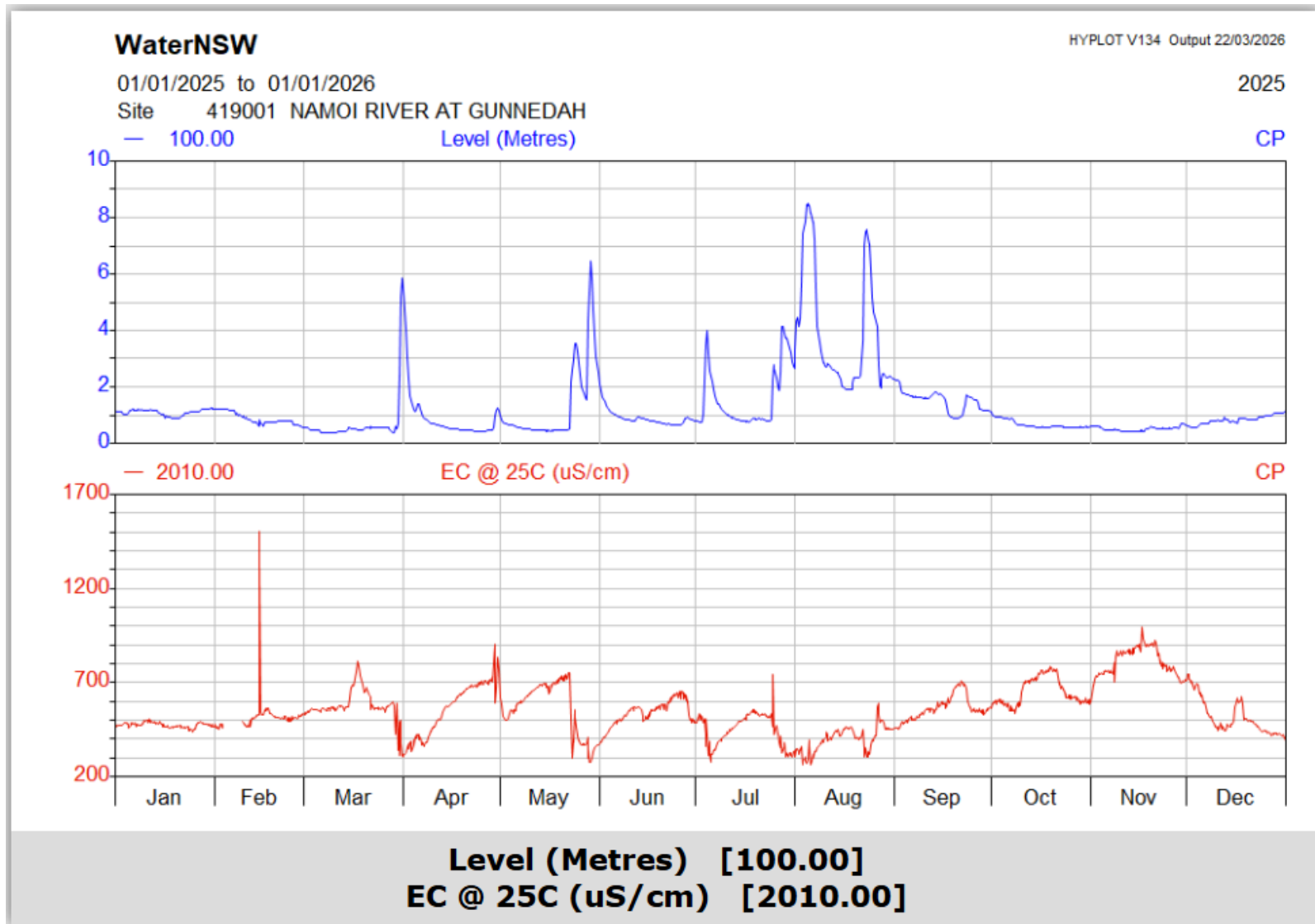


Figure 19 - Water NSW 2025 Namoi River Data

¹ Data obtained from: <https://realtime.data.watersnsw.com.au/water.stm> (March 2024)

7.1.3 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

Some offsite water quality monitoring locations were dry due to climatic conditions. Samples will be labelled as 'Dry' when a sample cannot be taken.

7.1.4 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

No improvements are proposed for the next reporting period.

7.2 Groundwater Management

7.2.1 Environmental Performance/Management

Groundwater monitoring was undertaken in the reporting period as construction and mining activities commenced.

The VCM Ground Water Management Plan (GWMP) outlines the groundwater monitoring network of 65 monitoring sites outlined below and shown in Figure 20:

- 32 monitoring locations in Alluvial aquifer,
- 29 monitoring locations in Permian aquifer,
- Two sites (WR1 and WR2) positioned to monitor the potential for seepage from the spoil dump (installed January 2024), and
- Two water supply bores (GW971400 and GW971614).

A comprehensive survey was completed of the proposed additional eleven monitoring sites in 2023 and 2024. Two seepage monitoring bores were installed during January 2024 (WR1 and WR).

The following monitoring locations have been inspected/installed and are suitable for long term monitoring:

- Two locations (WR1 and WR2) positioned to the north-west of the mine to monitor the potential for seepage from the spoil dump;
- One location screening the alluvium to the southeast of the mine, situated outside the 1 metres predicted drawdown impact zone of the mine;
- Four locations screening the permian to the north of the mine in proximity of the proposed VEP bore field;
- One location screening the Alluvium aquifer to the north of the mine.

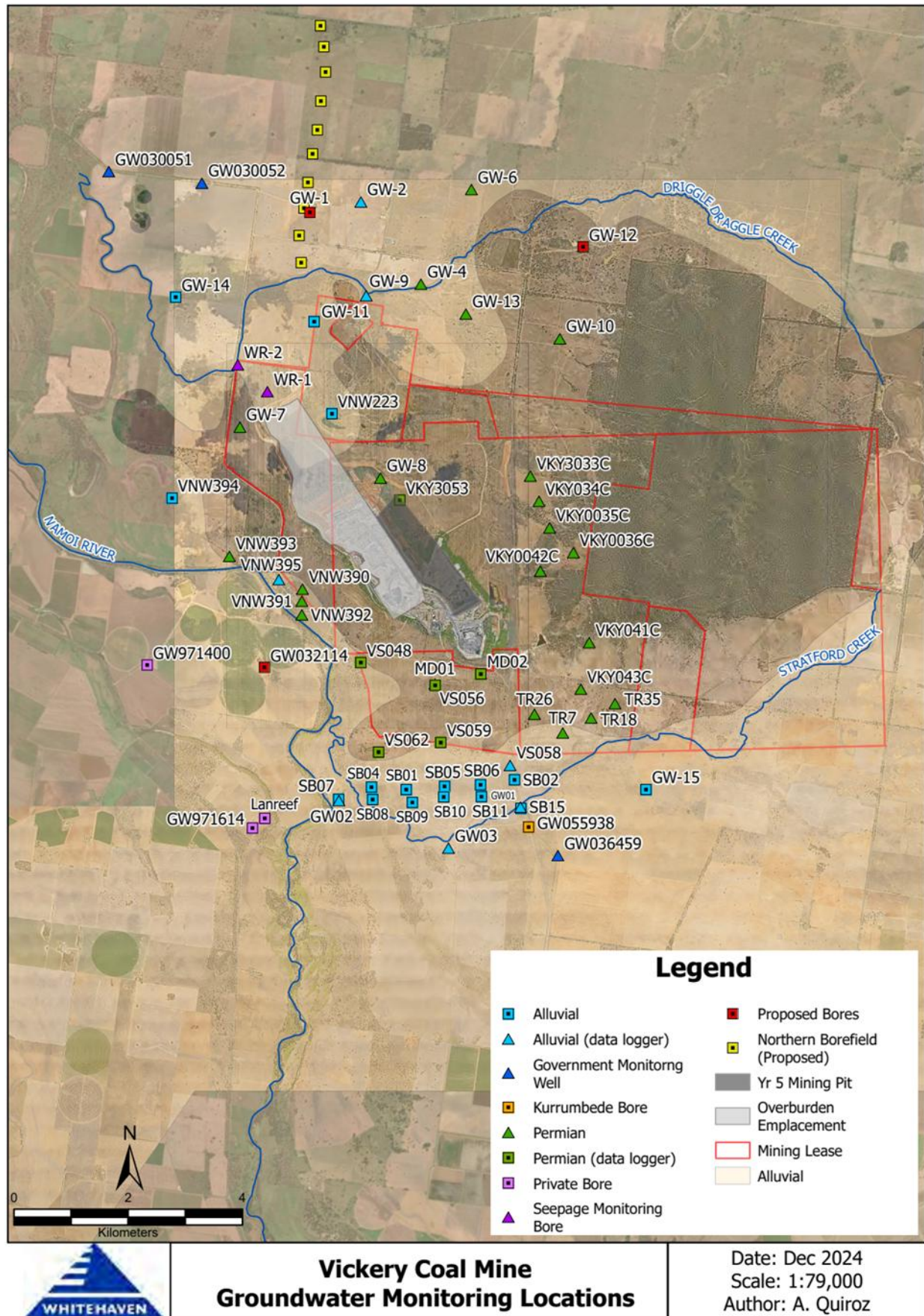


Figure 20 - VCM Groundwater Monitoring Locations

Groundwater Levels

Groundwater levels in the Alluvial bores have shown minor variation between July 2025 and October 2025 monitoring rounds. Overall, the October 2025 average water level was approximately 10.5 metres below top of casing (mbTOC), with values ranging from 6.44 mbTOC at bore GW03 to 22.2 mbTOC at bore VNW223.

The largest decreases from July to October 2025 were observed at GW-14 by 1.1 m and VNW394 by 0.54 m. Both bores recorded their historical lowest water levels in this round; water level should be reviewed in the next monitoring round to determine whether it represents a continuous decline or is a temporary response to drier seasonal conditions.

Of note, the four additional bores showed very slight decreases, whilst the remaining 18 recorded slight increases of 0.5 – 1.0 m. This indicates the declining trend is not consistent across the alluvial aquifer. No trigger level exceedances were recorded in the Alluvial aquifer bores.

Groundwater levels in the Permian aquifer bores have generally remained within historical ranges between July 2025 and October 2025 monitoring rounds, although some outliers showed notable variations in the latest monitoring round.

Overall, the October 2025 average water level was approximately 23.4 mbTOC, with values ranging from 6.4 mbTOC at VNW392 to 50.0 mbTOC at VKY036C.

Compared to July 2025 round, the largest changes in groundwater levels were observed as follows:

- Decreases in the measured depth to water of greater than 1 metre, indicating potential rising of groundwater level, was observed at: VKY035C, observed a 9.4 m decrease in the measured depth to water. The significant water level rise from 43.5 mbTOC in July 2025 to 34.1 mbTOC in October 2025 was likely due to a data entry error in this round. This water level should be reviewed in the next monitoring round to confirm whether it is an anomaly or a real rise in groundwater level.
- GW-10 observed a 2.99 m decrease in the measured depth to water (rise in groundwater level). No apparent trend in recent measurements.
- VKY036C observed a 2.55 m decrease in the measured depth to water (rise in groundwater level). No apparent trend in recent measurements and latest value falls within historical fluctuations.
-
- Increases in the measured depth to water of greater than 1 metre, indicating potential decline of groundwater level, was observed at: TR35 which saw a ~6.8 m increase in the measured depth to water, from 18.4 mbTOC to 25.1 mbTOC. The closest Permian bore, TR18, had an observed rise in water level of 0.11m. Nearby VKY043C recorded a decline in groundwater level of 1.91 metres. Groundwater levels in this bore have been relatively stable up until this month. The inconsistent groundwater responses of bores in the same area, and the lack of apparent long-term trend, do not provide clear indication of causation (i.e. decline due to extractive activities). Review of the ongoing observation data is recommended to confirm if trends exist.
- GW-8 also recorded a 3.4 m increase in depth from 22.0 mbTOC to 25.40 mbTOC. In contrast, VKY036C located nearby observed a ~2.5 m water level rise (see above).

- VKY034C recorded a 1.91 m increase in depth to groundwater (groundwater level decline) from 43.1 mbTOC to 45.0 mbTOC. This bore has shown minor but steady decline in groundwater level since April 2024.
- VKY043C recorded a 1.27 m increase in depth to groundwater (groundwater level decline) from 16.4 mbTOC to 17.7 mbTOC. This bore has shown minor but steady decline in groundwater level since April 2024. This bore has shown minor but steady decline in groundwater level since October 2024.

No trigger level exceedances were recorded in the Permian aquifer bores.

It was noted mining continues to intersect groundwater during this reporting period, as observed by increased in-pit water. The recent monitoring round coincided with a period of reasonably average climatic conditions (not significantly above or below long-term average rainfalls) in the latter two months, however August had significantly (approximately 4 times) higher rainfall than long term average. Historically, groundwater levels have typically shown a strong correlation to rainfall trends, and any review of trends will need to consider mining operations and climatic conditions.

Within the area of approved drawdown (i.e. encompassing bores with approved levels of drawdown and consequently no trigger values assigned) there is an apparent commencement of drawdown (groundwater levels trending down) which may be resultant from mining operations within this reporting period.

Review of trigger levels as per the WMP against groundwater level observations does not indicate any breach in trigger levels. Therefore, the groundwater levels do not result in the enactment of the TARPs.



Figure 21 - VCM Alluvial Hydrograph

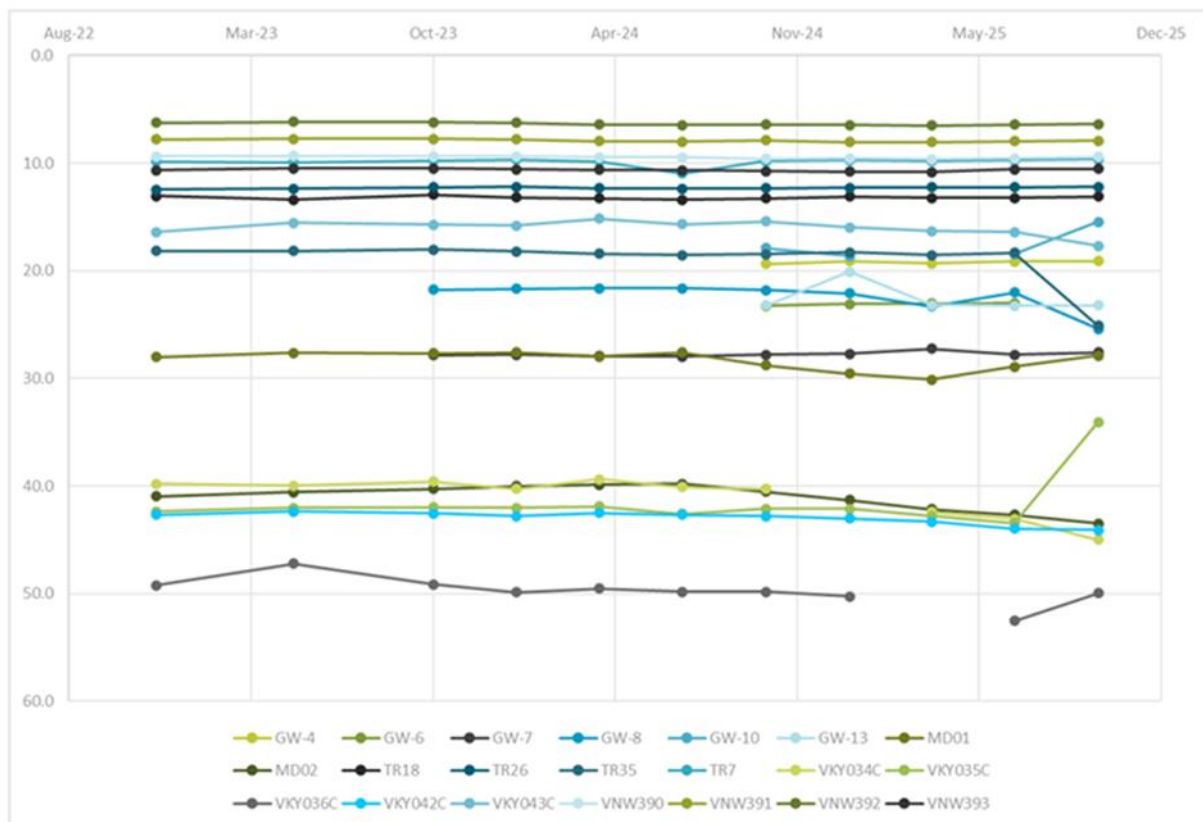


Figure 22 - VCM Permian Hydrographs

Ground Water Quality

Routine groundwater monitoring commenced in October 2023 and continues quarterly. Except for the pH result in TR7 and the EC levels in TR7 and GW03, all triggers identified during this reporting period are based on either interim trigger levels or ANZECC default guideline values. These trigger levels were defined using standard guideline values and, consequently, do not necessarily reflect local natural conditions. A review of the trigger values is underway, and new values will be adopted once the updated GWMP and TARP take effect.

The EC level at bore GW03 is provided in Figure 23, together with the water level measurements at the same location. Since October 2023, EC has exceeded the trigger value of 811 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, ranging between approximately 860 and 1,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Both EC and water level exhibit a similar pattern of variation, indicating a potential correlation. The observed changes in water level may have mobilised salts from surrounding strata, contributing to the increase in EC at GW03. The EC at GW03 is considered a trigger exceedance, and the TARP will be enacted accordingly.

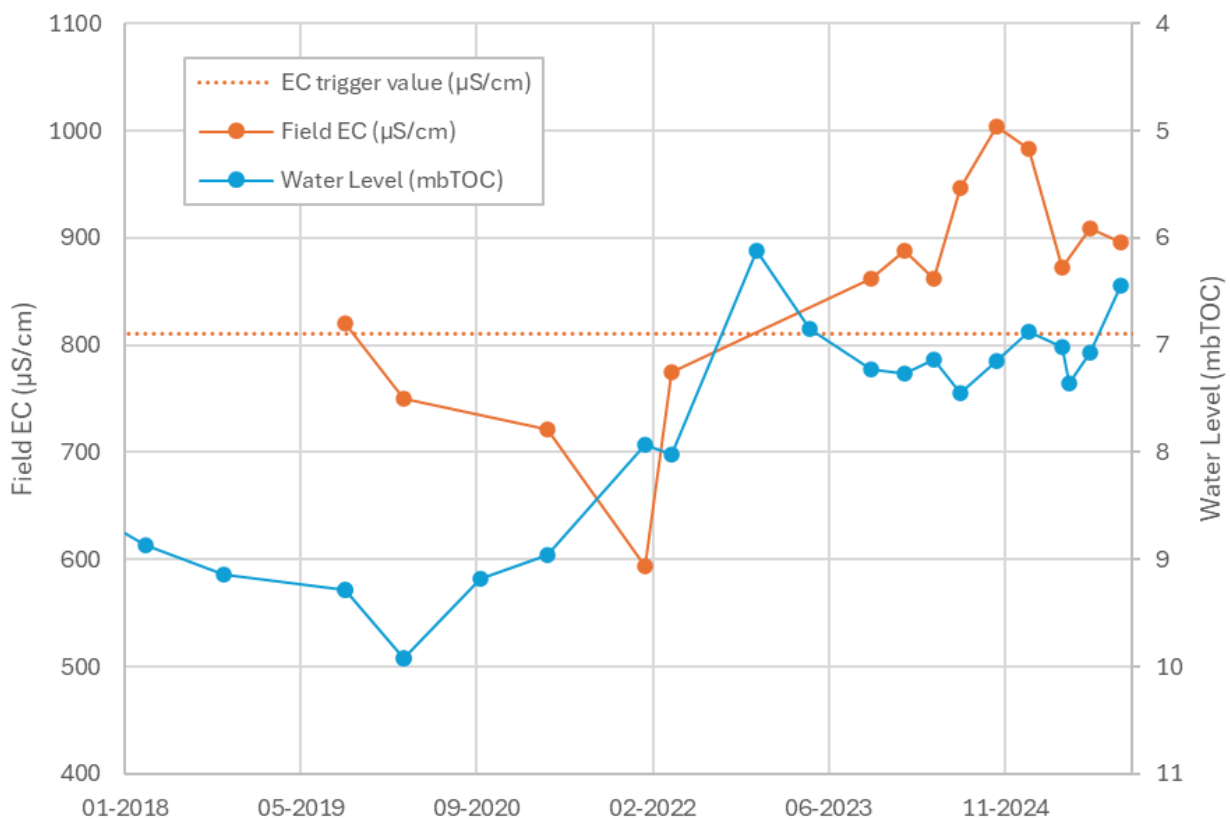


Figure 23 - EC Time Series Plot for GW03

Figure 24 presents the time series for pH and EC at TR7. All results exceeded the current trigger values; however, neither parameter has shown a discernible trend since October 2023, indicating no significant variation in groundwater quality. Consequently, this is not considered a realistic 'exceedance', and the TARP is not

enacted for this bore/parameter. New site-specific trigger values will be developed as part of the upcoming GWMP and TARP update.

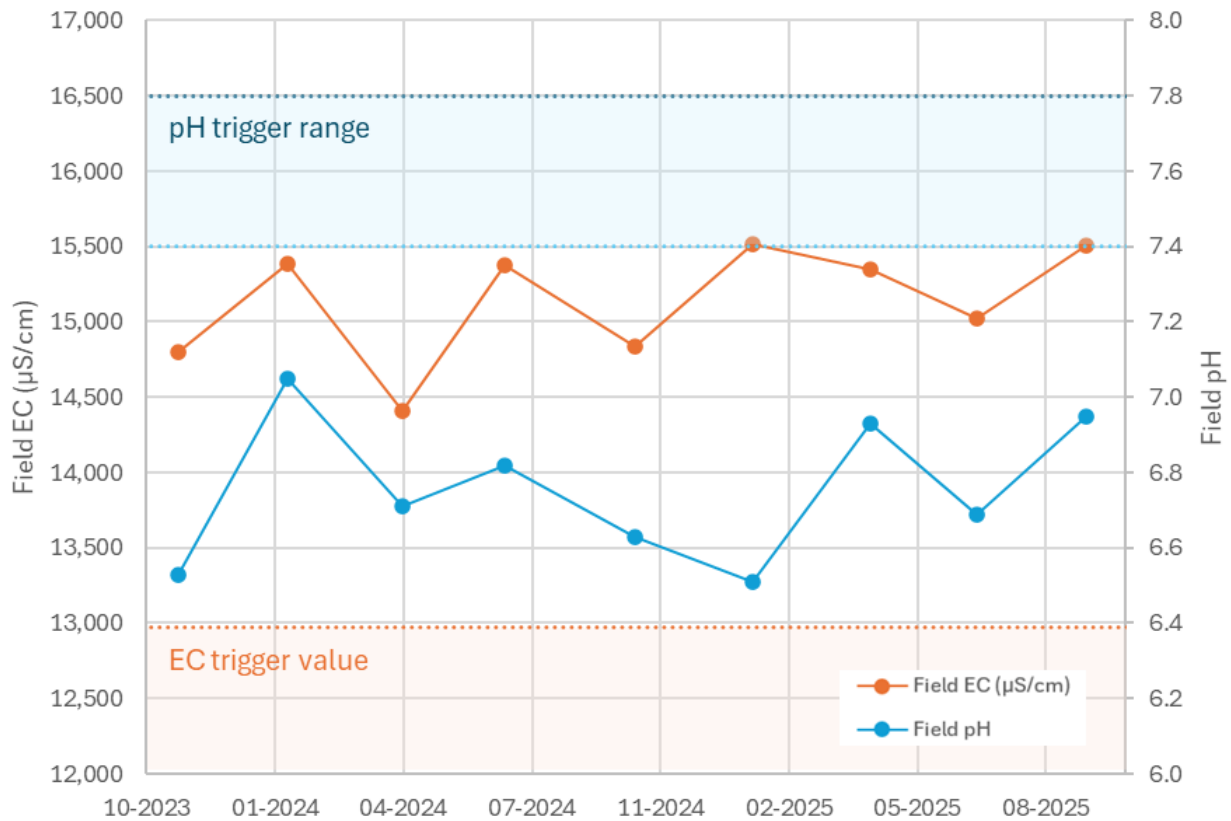


Figure 24 - Time series plot for EC and pH for TR7

In addition, piper diagrams are used to present the geochemical signature of groundwater. Piper plots will continue to be prepared for both the alluvial and Permian aquifers to compare the geochemical signature over time.

Figure 25 and Figure 26 show the piper diagrams for the alluvial and Permian groundwater respectively. Where data was available, the July 2024 and October 2025 data has been presented for analysis of trending change in geochemistry across the suite of bores. The piper plots show no trending variation between historical and current geochemical signature.

condition' TARP response, except for EC at GW03, which can be considered a Level 1 trigger. GW03 will be resampled for EC in the next monitoring round.

Ground Water Extraction

One extraction point was used in the 2025 reporting period. The two WALs (12651 and 12653) associated with this extraction point and usage are summarised in Table 25.

Table 25 - Water take for 2025 Reporting Period

Water Licence #	Water sharing plan, source and management zone	Entitlement (unit shares)	Passive take / inflows (ML)	Active pumping (ML)	Total (ML)
12651	<i>Water Sharing Plan for the Namoi Alluvial Groundwater Sources Order 2020</i>	52 unit shares (104 ML)	0	109.9	109.9
12653	Upper Namoi Zone 4, Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam to Gin's Leap) Groundwater Source	166 unit shares (332 ML)			
36576	Gunnedah-Oxley Basin MDB Groundwater Source	600 Unit Shares	239.1*	0	239.1*

* modelled inflows from Water Management Plan and will be reported against WL 36576 (Water balance indicated 146ML)

7.2.2 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

The interim trigger levels were defined utilising standard guideline value and consequently are not reflective of the local natural conditions. As per the GWMP, these trigger values will be updated when reasonable baseline data is collected anticipated to be in a 2026 review of the Water Management Plan.

7.2.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

The monitoring procedures will be reviewed and updated as required, following future groundwater sampling campaigns.

7.3 AUSRIVAS Assessment

7.3.1 Water Quality

During the autumn 2025 survey, ten of twelve sites could be measured for water quality along all waterways included in the survey (the Namoi River, Driggle Draggie Creek, Barbers Lagoon, South Creek and Stratford Creek). One site along Stratford Creek (SC-US) was dry and one site along South Creek (STHCK-DS) was also dry. There was no significant difference in Turbidity, DO%, and EC at sites upstream and downstream of VCM in the spring survey. During the autumn survey 2025, turbidity was above the recommended ANZG (2018) levels at NR-DS2, DDC-DS1, SC-US2, BL1, and was below it at SC-DS and STHCK-US. pH was above the recommended levels at all but three sites (DDC-US, DDC-DS1 and STHCK-US) and was below the recommended range at BL1. EC was within ANZG limits at all sites and DO % was below the recommended limits at all but one site (NR-DS1). Water temperature was between 13.53 °C at BL1 on Barbers Lagoon and 17.12 °C at DDC-US on Driggle Draggie Creek (Table 26).

The physico-chemical variables measured along the Namoi River were relatively consistent, but the parameters measured at Driggle Draggie Creek varied between upstream and downstream sites, as did some parameters for sites along Stratford Creek. Upstream and downstream parameters cannot be compared for South Creek since only the upstream site was able to be sampled. Despite similar physico-chemical results amongst Namoi River sites, DO was noticeably higher at one downstream site (NR-DS2) than the other upstream and downstream sites. Turbidity was noticeably higher at the downstream site (DDC-DS1) along Driggle Draggie Creek than the upstream site (DDC-US). DO, EC and pH were also lower at DDC-DS1 than DDC-US. However, the upstream site along Stratford Creek (SC-US2) had a higher turbidity than the downstream site, SC-DS. DO and pH were also higher at this site than the downstream site. The physico-chemical parameters measured upstream and downstream of VCM did vary slightly between waterways. South Creek, Barbers Lagoon and Driggle Draggie Creek sites had lower pH and EC compared to Namoi sites, but similar for DO %.

All sites along the Namoi River, Driggle Draggie Creek, Barbers Lagoon and Stratford Creek contained water and were sampled in spring 2025. There was no significant difference in Turbidity, DO and at sites upstream and downstream of VCM in the spring survey. Turbidity was high at all sites except STHCK-DS, BL1, SC-US2 and STHCK-US which were all smaller creeks with riparian vegetation or had high vegetative growth through the creek line (SC-US2). pH was high at all sites downstream of VCM during spring surveys except DDC-DS1 where it was low and BL1 along Barbers Lagoon where it was within the recommended range. DO% was low at all sites upstream and downstream of VCM except SC-DS and SC-US along Stratford Creek. EC was within the recommended range at all sites and water temperature ranged from 14.42 – 26.76 °C (BL1 and SC-US respectively) with an average of 19.5 °C (Table 26).

Physico-chemical parameters varied slightly between the autumn and spring 2025 surveys. EC was higher along the Namoi in autumn than spring. Turbidity was higher in spring than autumn, however DO % remained low at most sites in autumn and spring Turbidity at DDC-DS1 in spring appears to be anomalous (861 NTU) and was excluded from analysis to prevent it skewing the results.



Figure 27 - NR-DS1 facing upstream

Table 26: Physico-chemical measurements at sites sampled around VCM. Red figures are those that exceed water quality guidelines.

		Temperature	pH	EC	Turbidity (NTU)	DO	DO	Temperature	pH	EC	Turbidity (NTU)	DO	DO
	Unit of Measure:	°C		µS/cm	NTU	mg/L	% saturation	°C		µS/cm	NTU	mg/L	% saturation
	ANZG:		6.5-8.0	125-2200	6-50		85-110		6.5-8.0	125-2200	6-50		85-110
Waterway	Site	Autumn 2025						Spring 2025					
Namoi River	NR-US	15.6	8.48	613	35.9	6.9	69	18.87	7.84	390	57.7	7.91	82.7
	NR-DS1	16.33	8.32	603	41.4	8.77	88.6	17.75	8.22	433	66.6	7.69	80.5
	NR-DS2	16.81	8.19	601	116	7.59	77.6	16.82	8.12	427	59.1	7.27	75
	NR-DS3	16.43	8.51	590	32.9	6.2	63.4	15.69	8.08	402	51.6	6.98	70.3
Driggle Draggie Creek	DDC-US	17.12	7.45	203	33.2	8.33	84	17.73	7.66	181	70.5	5.24	54.9
	DDC-DS1	15.78	7.18	157	155	6.73	67.7	16.46	6.36	129	86.1	5.35	53.3
Stratford Creek	SC-US	Dry						26.76	7.76	245	244	8.43	103.2
	SC-US2	14.95	8.37	284	169	7.82	77.5	25.82	7.46	172	19.1	5.74	70.4
	SC-DS	14.0	8.23	350	54.3	5.85	56.4	24.79	8.25	457	79	7.44	89.4
South Creek	STHCK-US	14.84	7.01	315	3.5	6.66	64.3	19.74	6.54	207	43.4	4.06	44.2
	STHCK-DS	Dry						24.79	8.25	457	79	7.44	89.4
Barbers Lagoon	BL1	13.53	6.35	176	140	5.89	56.6	14.42	7.72	305	8.7	5.7	55.4

7.3.2 Macroinvertebrate communities

In autumn 2025, there was no significant difference in taxonomic richness between control and impact sites at VCM ($t = 0.958$, $df = 5.724$, $p\text{-value} = 0.376$). In total there were 32 macroinvertebrate taxa sampled during the autumn 2025 survey. Of the 32 taxa, 20 occurred in both control and impact waterways. Eleven taxa were sampled in impact sites only and the remaining one taxon (Planorbidae) was found in control sites only. There were between 8 to 14 taxa (mean = 11 ± 2.6) in the control sites, and 7 to 13 (mean = 9.5 ± 2.2) in the impact sites at VCM. Taxonomic richness was lowest in NR-DS3, an impact site along the Namoi River. This was potentially due a variety of factors such as flooding in 2022, decreasing water levels in 2023 and impacts from agricultural production along the river, such as the irrigated cropped occurring on the adjacent farmland. This differs to the 2024 spring survey season where this site contained the highest taxonomic richness. This is possibly due to recent high levels of rain causing disturbance in the river flow. The site with the highest taxonomic richness was SC-US2, an upstream control site along Stratford Creek, which was shallow and made a broad, vegetated wetland that is usually dry.

In spring 2025, there was also no significant difference in taxonomic richness between control and impact sites ($t = 0.727$, $df = 6.770$, $p\text{-value} = 0.492$). In total there were 43 macroinvertebrate taxa sampled during the spring 2025 survey, 11 more than in autumn. Of the 43 taxa, 29 occurred in both control and impact waterways, 11 taxa were sampled in impact sites only and the remaining three taxa were found in control sites only. There were 10 to 20 taxa (mean = 13.3 ± 4.3) in the seven impact sites, and 13 to 16 (mean = 14 ± 1.4) in the four control sites at VCM. Taxonomic richness was lowest in NR-DS1 and DDC-DS1 (both impact sites). The site with the highest taxonomic richness in the spring survey was BL1 (as it had been in autumn), the furthest downstream impact site along Barbers Lagoon, located between VCM and TCM.

Table 27: Macroinvertebrate community indices for sites sampled in autumn and spring 2025

Survey Season	Macroinvertebrate Indices	Control sites			Impact Sites					
		NR-US	DDC-US	SC-US2	NR-DS1	NR-DS2	NR-DS3	DDC-DS1	BL1	SC-DS
Autumn 2025	Taxonomic Richness	8	10	14	9	8	7	9	13	11
	SIGNAL	4.4	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.3
	%EPT	37.5	10	14.3	11.1	0	14.3	11.1	7.7	9.1
Spring 2025	Taxonomic Richness	14	16	13	11	10	12	10	20	11
	SIGNAL	3.9	3.3	2.7	4	3	3.5	3.0	2.1	2.4
	%EPT	28.6	12.5	7.7	27.3	20	33.3	10	15	0

7.3.3 Discussion

From the autumn 2025 survey, ten of the 12 sites were sampled for water quality and macroinvertebrates due to two being dry along Stratford and South Creeks. Waterways were wetter in spring, and all 12 sites contained enough water to sample. There were more impact sites than control six impact and four control sites in autumn and seven impact and five control sites in spring.

Macroinvertebrate communities did not differ significantly between the control and impact sites for Taxa Richness, SIGNAL Score and EPT during the autumn or spring surveys. This has been observed previously in drier seasons and now in spring 2025, a season when all sites had water and could be sampled.

Macroinvertebrate indices at sites upstream and downstream of VCM all had poor SIGNAL scores, indicating severe to moderate pollution across all sites. This is further shown by the poor water quality results observed across most sites in the form of high turbidity, low DO % and high and low pH, outside recommended ANZG ranges. Poor water quality may be attributed to the restricted flow at most sites, with water present as isolated pools of differing size; and a lack of riparian health which was observed across all sites as low to moderate RARC scores. One site (STHCK-US) returned a good RARC score but is located in a densely forested area, unlike the other sites which are located on cleared farmland and lack good riparian zones due to historical clearing and lack of native plant regeneration.

However, flooding also constitutes disturbances in river ecosystems and water quality, increasing turbidity, which was evident in creeks that had been less turbid and clearer in the autumn survey prior the peaks in flow between then and the spring survey. Between autumn and spring, the Namoi experienced several increases in flow with the largest approximately 6 - 7 m above the average water level. This would have impacted macroinvertebrate communities for the weeks following resumption of normal flow levels. Sensitive macroinvertebrate taxa (SIGNAL score greater than 7, and vulnerable to the sudden changes in flow velocity or water quality caused by flooding) mostly occurred in the Namoi River samples, however, one occurred in Driggle Draggie Creek in spring at control site DDC-US.

Despite the overall poor macroinvertebrate SIGNAL scores, macroinvertebrate richness did increase from autumn to spring. The likely main factor driving improved macroinvertebrate community composition may have been the increase in water availability, with all sites being wet enough to sample in spring. Another factor could be an increased mobility of invertebrates in the warmer spring water. The Namoi River had a distinctly different invertebrate community to the ephemeral creeks.

7.3.4 Conclusion

Riparian vegetation, water quality and macroinvertebrate communities appear to be in poor condition at sites surveyed for VCM, both at control and impact sites. The poor to moderate condition of the riparian zone at most sites limits the filtration of sediment from surrounding landscapes into waterways, especially in 2025 when rainfall increased over winter, likely increasing sediment runoff into waterways, which resulted in increased turbidity and reduced DO throughout all waterways. Limited riparian vegetation also means that fewer logs and roots are in the water to act as complex habitat features for invertebrates and fish. Greater macroinvertebrate richness in spring is likely due to more water being available, and the increased mobility of invertebrates in warmer water. There was poorer water quality in sites downstream of the mine in autumn and spring however these were not significantly different to water quality results upstream of VCM. RARC slightly decreased however scores were not significantly different at sites upstream and downstream of the mine. Macroinvertebrate indices were also not significantly different at sites upstream and downstream of VCM, indicating that there has been no impact from the mine on the aquatic health of these waterways.

7.4 Water Balance

The water balance model was run for the calibration period (January 2025 to December 2025) to assess and validate the performance of the model against site observations. The objective of this exercise was to confirm or infer the following:

- Suitability of catchment runoff yield parameters.
- Suitability of evaporation factors.
- Net groundwater/spoil seepage inflow to the Mine Pit.

The outcomes from this assessment, as well as a comparison against the predicted water balance in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), are provide in the following sections. The water balance is summarised in Table 28 below.

Table 28 – Vickery Coal Mine

Component	Year 2025 Volume (ML)	Basis	EIS Year 2 Median Volume (ML)
<u>Water Inflows</u>			
Namoi River pumping	0	Measured	137
Kurrumbede Bore	108	Measured	
Direct rainfall	154	Modelled	1,104
Catchment runoff	1,387	Modelled	
Groundwater/spoil seepage	256	Inferred	239
<u>TOTAL INFLOWS</u>	1,905		1,480
<u>Water Outflows</u>			
Water cart demand	355	Measured	660
Construction water demand	60	Measured	
Evaporation	370	Modelled	486
Dam overflows	0	Modelled	38
<u>TOTAL OUTFLOWS</u>	785		1,184
<u>Change in storage</u>			
Start of Jan 2025	316	Modelled	
End of Dec 2025	1,126	Modelled	
<u>Net change in storage</u>	810		296
<u>WATER BALANCE*</u>	1,120		

For a balanced system, this value should equal the “net change in storage”

A comparison of Year 2025 water balance against the predictions in the EIS (for median Year 1 conditions) is as follows:

- Actual Namoi River pumping inflow (0 ML) was zero, as the infrastructure for this pump/pipeline has not yet been constructed. The total external imported water for Year 2025 (108 ML) is similar with the predicted average volume (137 ML).
- Rainfall and runoff (1,541 ML) were higher than predicted in the EIS for Year 2 (1,104 ML). This is expected as the Year 2025 rainfall was around 20% higher than the long-term average annual rainfall.
- Estimated in-pit groundwater/soil seepage inflows (157 ML) are consistent with the predicted in the predicted from the GWMP for Year 2.

- The total dust suppression and construction usage (415 ML) is lower than the predicted Year 2 usage in the WMP (660 ML).
- Evaporative losses (370 ML) are lower (Year 2 loss in the WMP 9486 ML).
- Offsite discharge (0 ML) are nil compared with the predicted annual average dam overflows of the 38 ML the WMP for Year 2.

8. REHABILITATION PERFORMANCE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

8.1 Status of Mining and Rehabilitation

Total mine footprint consists of previously disturbed areas, including land under active rehabilitation combined with active disturbance. As VCM progresses, previously disturbed (active rehab) will be disturbed.

Table 29 summarises the rehabilitation status at Vickery.

Table 29 - Rehabilitation Status

Mine Area Type ¹	Previous Reporting Period (Actual) (ha)	This Reporting Period (Actual) (ha)	Next Reporting Period (Forecast) (ha)
	2024	2025	2026
Total Mine Footprint	1010.3 ²	1251.5 ²	1474.8 ²
Total Active Disturbance	641.3 ³	891.7 ³	1113.34 ³
Land Being Prepared for Rehabilitation	0	0	0
Land Under Active Rehabilitation	369 ⁴	359.8 ⁴	359.38 ⁴
Completed Rehabilitation	0	0	0

¹ Refer to Annual Review Guidelines (p.11) for description of mine area types.

² Previously Disturbed ground + Active Disturbance (Rehab, void, etc)

³ Vickery Coal Mine Active Disturbance

⁴ Prior mining land under rehabilitation

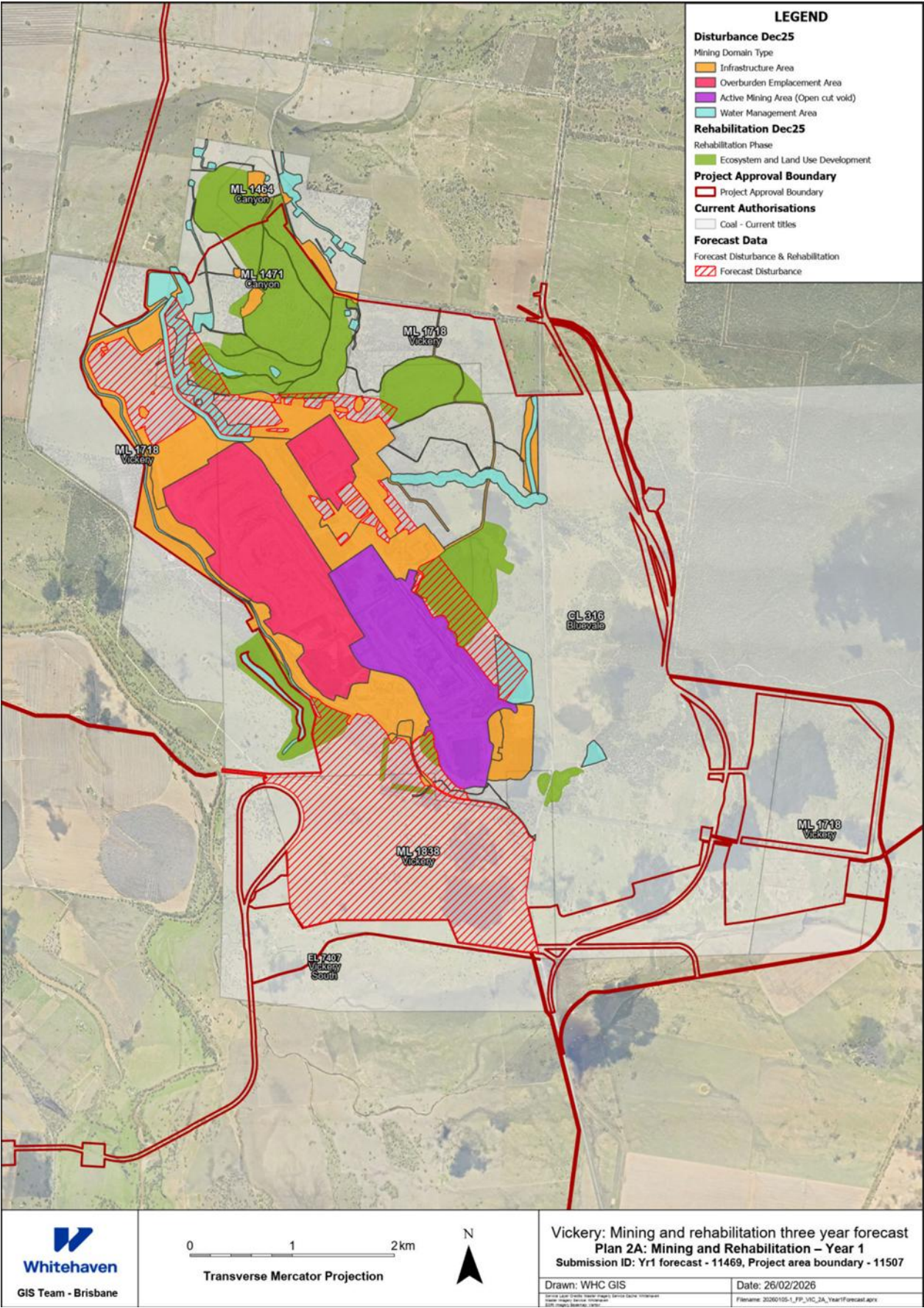


Figure 28 - VCM Forward Program Forecast Disturbance for 2026 and Rehabilitation Status

8.2 Post Rehabilitation Land Uses

Two final rehabilitation land uses are to be established at Vickery – land suitable for grazing (780 ha) and native forest/woodland (1,360 ha).

8.3 Key Rehabilitation Performance Indicators

Rehabilitation at VCM consists of existing rehabilitation areas that occurred as part of historic operations. Some of these rehabilitation areas will be cleared as VCM progresses however some will remain and forms the current rehabilitation areas for VCM. The Annual Rehabilitation surveys provide insight into the health and progress of these remaining areas as per Figure 28.

The monitoring was undertaken during September–October 2025 by Principal Ecologist Chris Spain and Ecologists Jeremy Jones and Alison Hewitt of Aspect Ecology. Monthly rainfall totals preceding the 2025 annual monitoring campaign were typically above or similar to the 10–year average. Whilst conditions on the ground during the monitoring period were generally dry, high rainfall totals over the preceding two months were likely favourable for winter-growing forbs, which were notably abundant across rehabilitation sites.

The survey method was as per the ARMM (Aspect Ecology, 2024). To calculate benchmarks, mean values were first obtained for each analogue site across all sampling years, then these values were used to obtain overall mean values or 10th–90th percentiles for each target community. The overall mean value for each vegetation community target, together with the values for the individual analogue sites are provided in the respective graphs as points. Targets derived from these values are provided as horizontal lines, each covering only the applicable rehabilitation phase.

Monitoring Overview (Figure 29)

Monitoring in the Woodland Domain comprised:

- one repeat monitoring woodland rehabilitation site
- one repeat monitoring analogue woodland site

Monitoring in the Pasture Domain comprised:

- five repeat monitoring pasture rehabilitation sites
- one repeat monitoring analogue pasture site

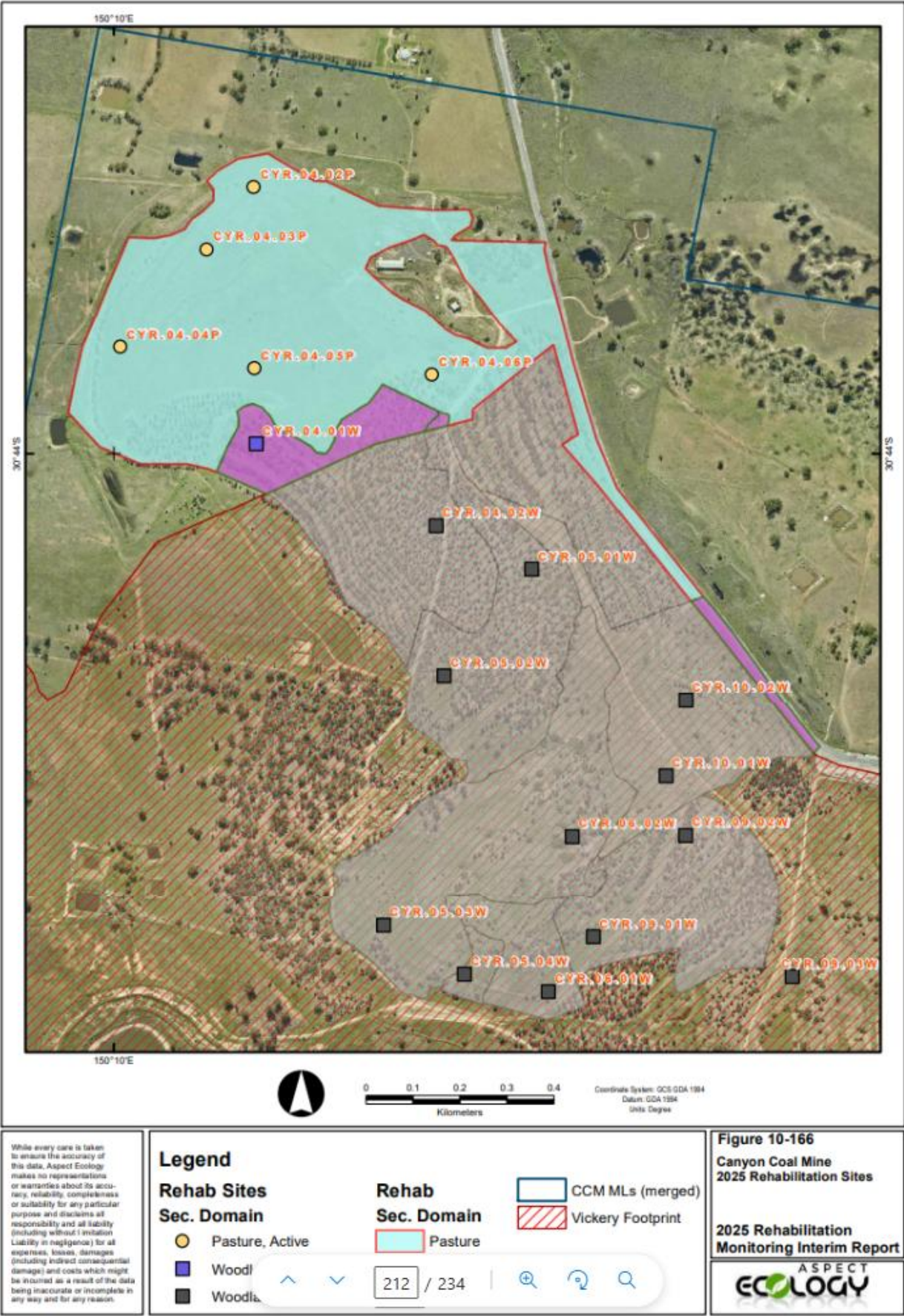


Figure 29 - VCM Rehabilitation Survey Points

Woodland - Surface Cover

Surface cover represents the summed groundcover components of vegetation, litter and mulch. This serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for soil nutrient cycling and structure to be self-sustaining. To achieve the completion criterion target for this indicator, surface cover is to be greater than 50%.

In 2025, the rehabilitation continued to consistently exceed the desired benchmark value for surface cover reaching a value of 69.6%, (Figure 30).

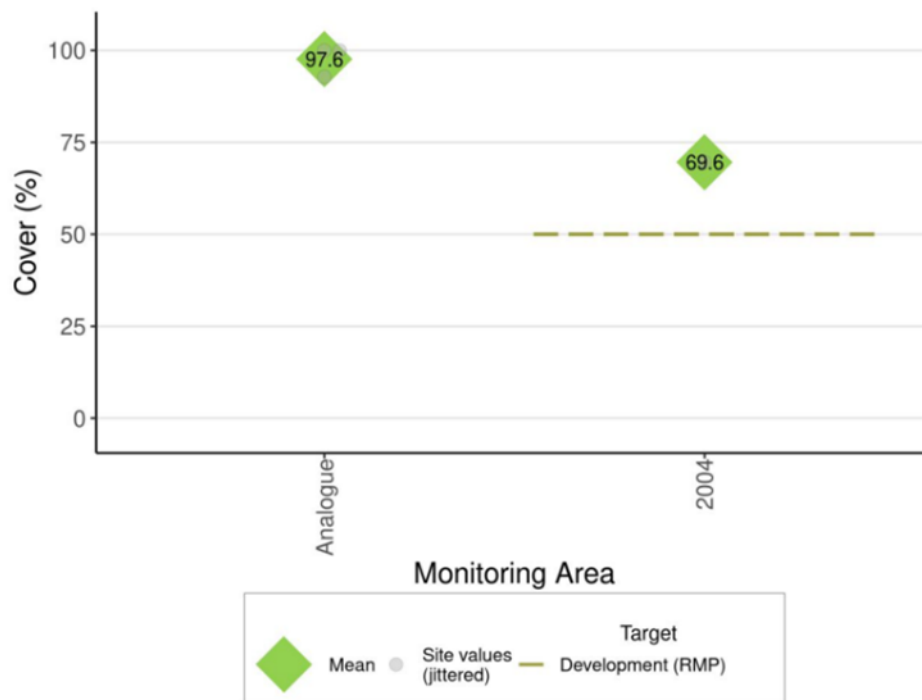


Figure 30 - Woodland Native Species Richness Trends

Woodland – Native Species Richness

Woodland species richness serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for woodland rehabilitation areas to have species diversity similar to analogue sites. To achieve this completion criterion, species richness must demonstrate no statistically significant differences when compared to analogue sites (RMP tbl 9). Results are presented from a generalised linear model of species richness within the 20 x 20 m monitoring plots, using a Poisson distribution.

There was no statistical difference between the rehabilitation site and the analogue value which was 40 and 40.3 respectively. The data shows that the rehabilitation has remained relatively stable across the previous monitoring years, (Figure 31).

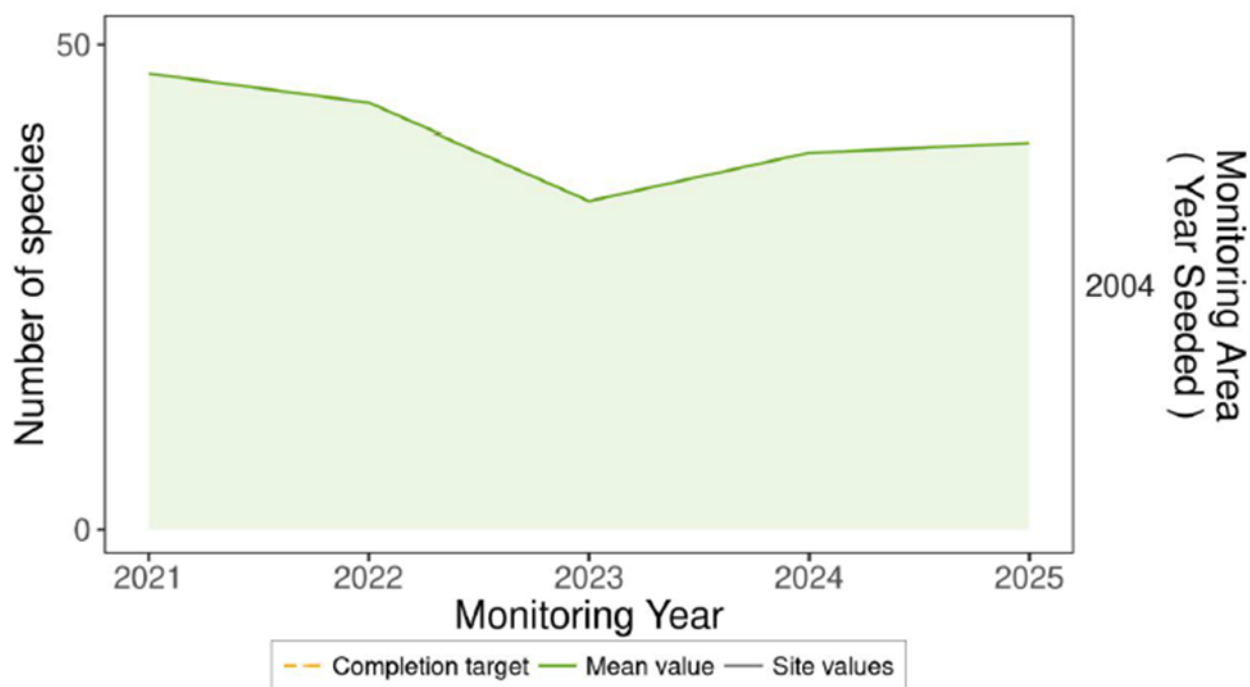


Figure 31 - Woodland Native Species Richness

Woodland - Weed Presence

Exotic species richness within the rehabilitation showed similar values to analogue sites, suggesting that the completion criterion target for this indicator has been achieved.

Overall, the rehabilitation remained stable in exotic species richness since the previous monitoring campaign, (Figure 32Error! Reference source not found.).

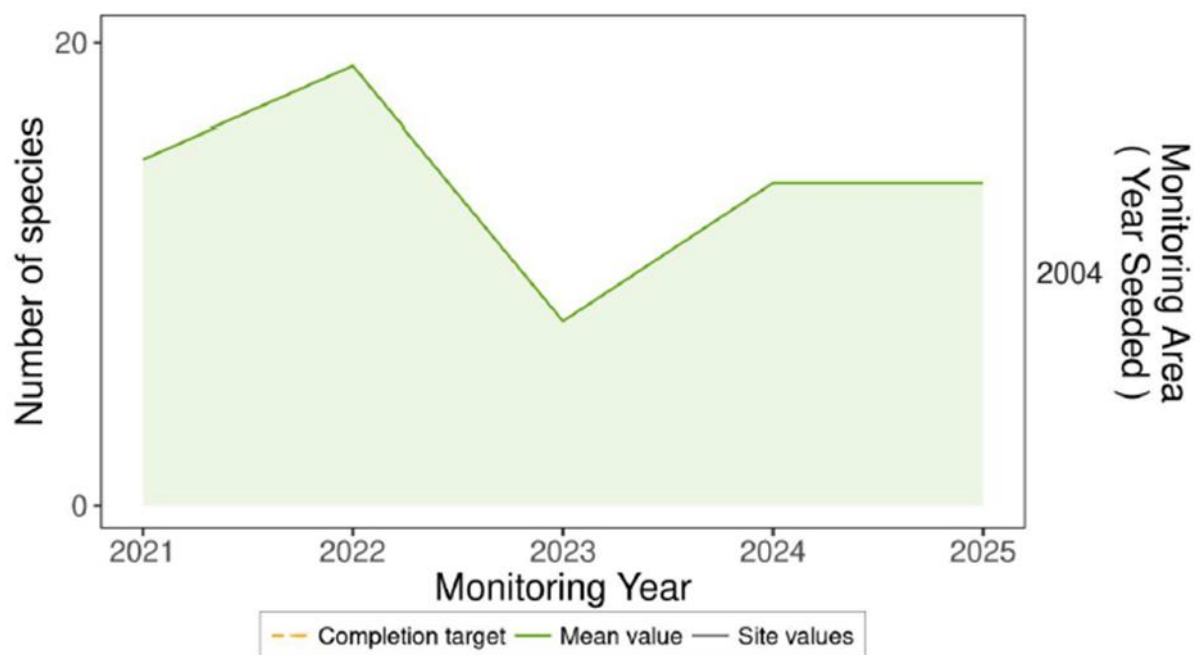


Figure 32 - Woodland Weed Presence

Pasture Domain

Pasture – Surface Rock Density

Surface rock density serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for pasture areas to be capable of sustaining grazing. To achieve the completion criterion target for this indicator, surface spoils must be generally rock free. Pasture surfaces were generally rock free indicating rehabilitation has met the target for this indicator, (Figure 33).

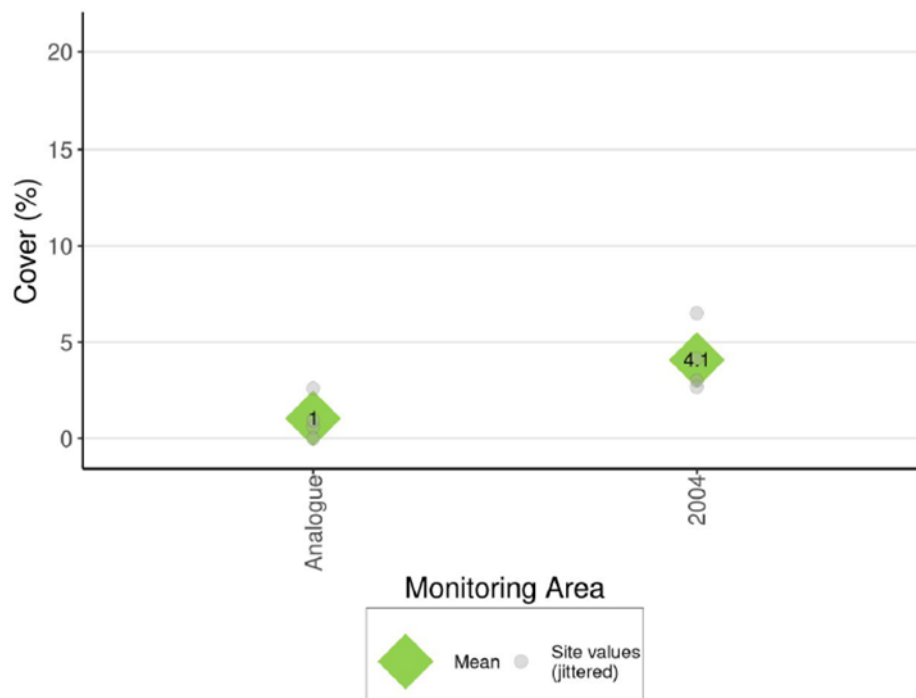


Figure 33 - Pasture Surface Rock Density

Pasture – Species Composition

Species composition serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for pasture areas to be capable of sustaining grazing. To achieve the completion criterion for this indicator, at least 75% of species observed must be representatives of the specified perennial pasture species mix. As rehabilitation results are similar to analogue sites with 34.5% of recorded species known to be palatable the objective for this indicator is likely to have been achieved, (Figure 34).

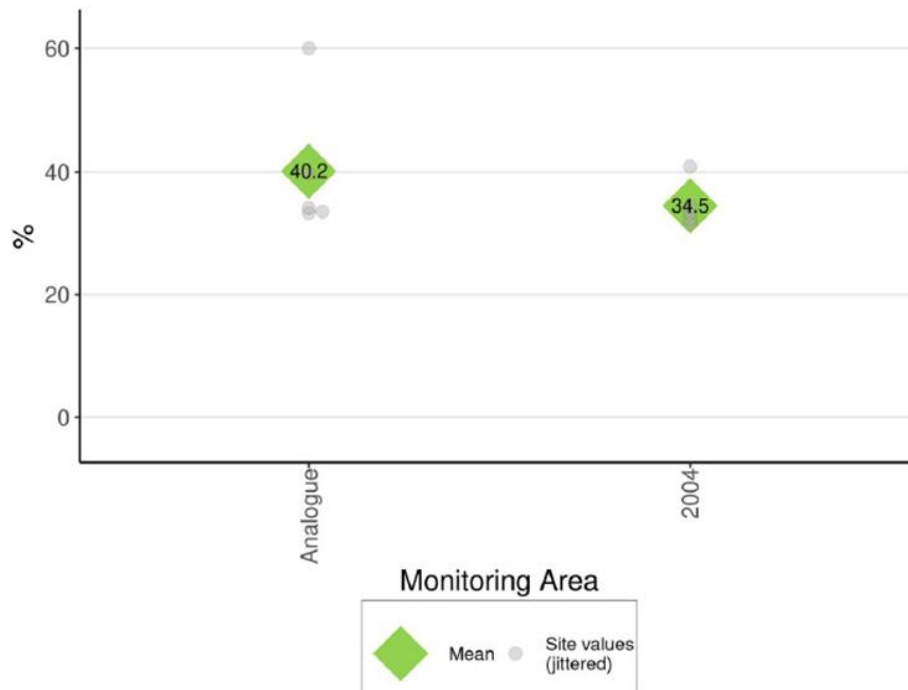


Figure 34 - Composition

Pasture – Weed Presence

Weed presence serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective that weeds do not present a risk to the rehabilitation. To achieve the completion criterion target for this indicator, the density of weed species is to be no worse than analogue site values. Pasture weed cover was higher in the rehabilitation area compared to analogue site values, (Figure 35).

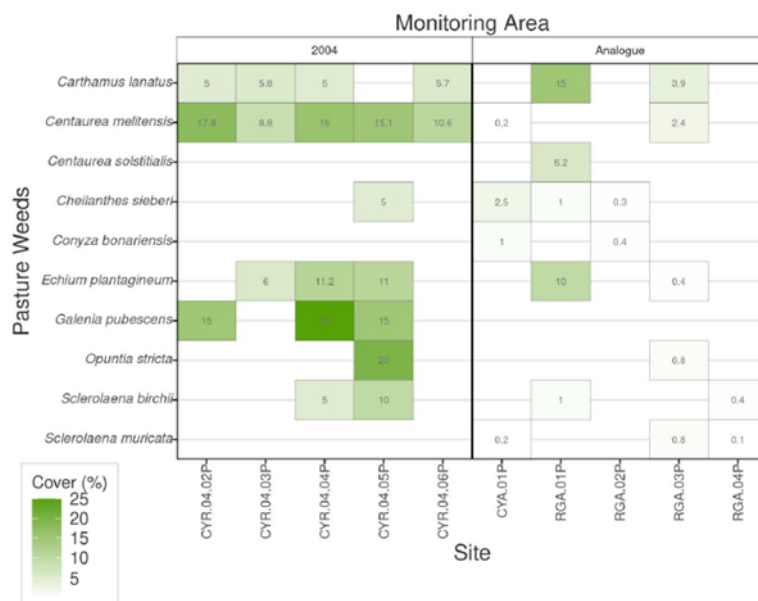


Figure 35 - Pasture Weed species

All Domains

Erosion

Erosion and sediment control serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective that erosion does not present a safety hazard or compromise the post-mining land capability. To achieve the completion criterion target for these indicators, there is to be no evidence of significant erosion.

No erosion was recorded at rehabilitation monitoring sites in 2025.

Feral Fauna

Feral animal density serves as an indicator for the rehabilitation objective that feral animals do not present a risk to rehabilitation. To achieve the completion criterion target for this indicator, feral animal pests must be controlled in accordance with legislation and the RMP (RMP table 9). No quantitative data is available for feral animal density or control outcomes. Direct and indirect observations of feral animals are recorded during monitoring.

No feral fauna was observed at rehabilitation monitoring sites in 2025.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- implementation of controlled grazing trials be investigated; and
- the weed *Galenia pubescens* (Galenia) is controlled.

8.4 Renovation or Removal of Buildings

One structure was demolished in the reporting period in accordance with SSD-7480 Condition A30 the demolition was conducted in accordance with AS2601.



Figure 36 - Shed demolished in 2025

8.5 Departmental Sign-off of Rehabilitated Areas

Departmental sign-off has not been requested for any rehabilitated areas.

8.6 Variations in Activities against Forward Program

Activities in line with Forward Program.

8.7 Trials, Research Projects and Initiatives

No rehabilitation trials, research projects or other initiatives were undertaken during the reporting period.

8.8 Key Issues to Achieving Successful Rehabilitation

No specific issues in achieving rehabilitation success have been determined to date.

9. TRAFFIC

9.1 Environmental Performance/Management

Traffic impacts associated with the VCM are managed in accordance with Part B, Condition B76 to B89 of the SSD-7480 and the Traffic Management Plan (TMP). Various management measures were implemented during the reporting period to mitigate the traffic impacts of the VCM including:

- A code of conduct for drivers of heavy and light vehicles;
- Nominated access routes for all vehicles travelling to and from the VCM;
- Monitoring of traffic volumes and road safety inspections;
- Results for coal transport monitoring are available in Appendix A;
- Community feedback via community contact line, website request and email, as well as consultation with the Community Consultative Committee (CCC); and
- Consultation with the relevant authorities to obtain necessary permits prior to the movement of oversized loads on public roads

Figure 37 compares the forecast and surveyed non-haulage vehicle traffic generated by VCM. The forecast generation is that of the operational traffic only, noting that ongoing construction/development activities have likely contributed to additional traffic during the survey period. During the audit period haulage was comparable to the predicted levels in the Modification 2 traffic assessment (TTPP, 2025) at 498 trips per day measured compared to 452 trips per day in the 2025 assessment. Coal flows in the period were higher leading to increased haulage in line with a temporarily increased cumulative haulage limit of 3.8Mtpa for 2025 (FY26 for the VEP).

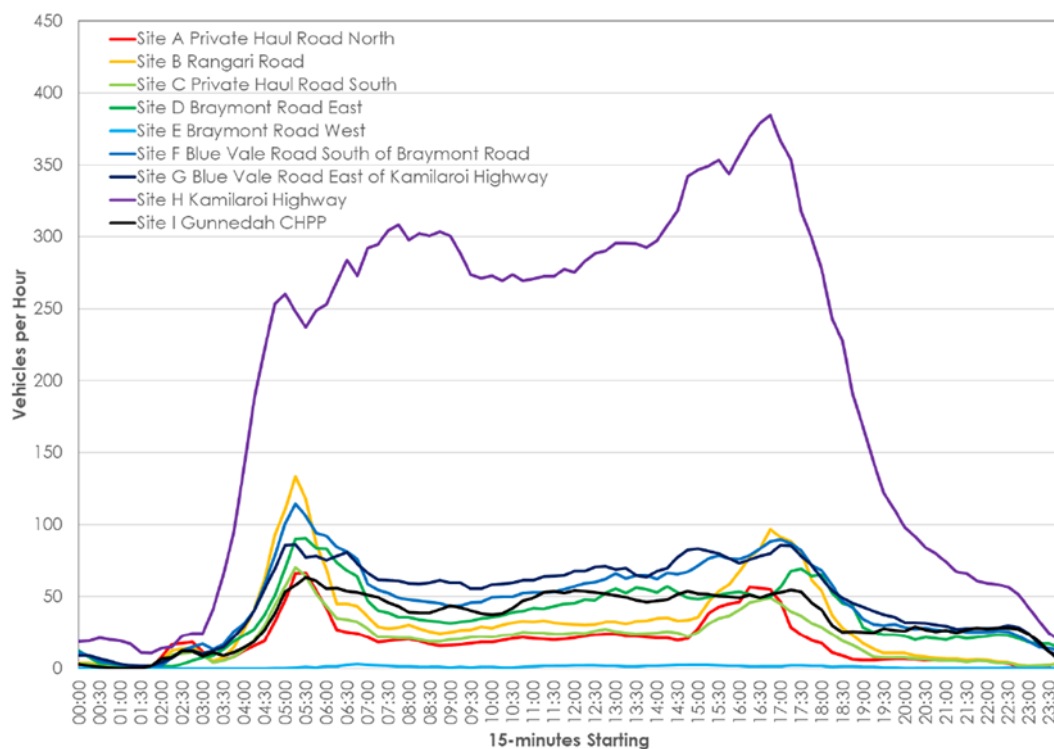


Figure 37 - Surveyed Two-Way Rolling Hourly Traffic on Average Weekday

9.2 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

VCM conducts an annual traffic review regarding road coal haulage tonnage and vehicle movement records for operating mines as described in the TMP. There were no complaints regarding traffic generated by the VCM during the 2025 reporting period.

9.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

Annual reviews of restricted roads, traffic monitoring and responses to any community complaints will continue to be implemented during the next reporting period.

10. COMMUNITY

In accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 6 of SSD-5000 and Schedule 2, Condition A23 of SSD-7480, the Community Consultative Committee (CCC) met 3 times in 2025. Minutes of the CCC meetings were published on the project website.

10.1 Community Complaints

Whitehaven maintains a dedicated Community Hotline 1800 WHAVEN (1800 842 836) for all sites, including VCM. The contact line continues to be advertised on the Whitehaven Coal website, in Community Newsletters and newspaper advertising.

A summary of the complaints (by category) received by VCM over the last two reporting years are detailed in **Table 30: Summary of Community Complaints and Enquiries** Table 30. The Community Complaints Register is also available on the Whitehaven Coal website and a summary provided at CCC meetings.

Table 30: Summary of Community Complaints and Enquiries

Category	2024	2025
Air Quality	3	0
Traffic	0	0
Lighting	1	2
Noise	0	1
Blasting	4	3
Other	1	0
TOTAL	9	5¹

¹Some complaints discussed multiple areas.

10.2 Community Contributions

Community contributions are managed in accordance with the Whitehaven Coal Donations and Sponsorship Policy. Whitehaven supports a range of community, not-for-profit and charitable organisations. In 2025, support for the community in NSW totalled more than \$1M. Organisations included:

Gunnedah LGA:

Awesome Opportunities Basketball	Gunnedah High School
Black n Blue Boxing Gunnedah	Gunnedah Kennel Club
CanAssist	Gunnedah Meals on Wheels
Curlewis Public School	Gunnedah Ministers Fraternal
Deadly Dance Academy	Gunnedah Mountain Bikers
Fairfax Public School Parents & Citizens Association	Gunnedah MS Incorporated
Foundation Boxing	Gunnedah Show Society
Gomerioi Roos	Gunnedah South Public School P & C Association
Gunnedah & District Chamber of Commerce	Gunnedah Triathlon Club
Gunnedah & District Soccer Association	Lake Keepit Family Fishing Club
Gunnedah and District Australian Football Club	Maules Creek Campdraft
Gunnedah Athletics Centre	PCYC Gunnedah
Gunnedah Baptist Community Preschool	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council
Gunnedah Bulldogs Rugby League Football Club	Rotary Club of Gunnedah West
Gunnedah Cricket Club	Sacred Heart School
Gunnedah Family Support	St Mary's College Gunnedah
Gunnedah Gymnastics	Swimming Gunnedah Inc
	Weeks of Speed Gunnedah

Narrabri LGA:

Baan Baa Tennis Club	Narrabri Dirt Bike Club
Bellata Common Trust	Narrabri Dolphins Water Polo Club
Boggabri & District Rugby League Football Club Inc	Narrabri High School
Boggabri Anglican Church	Narrabri Hospital
Boggabri Business Chamber	Narrabri Jockey Club
Boggabri Gunnehah Gun Club	Narrabri Junior Rugby Club
Boggabri Joeys Playgroup	Narrabri Local Aboriginal Land Council
Boggabri Junior Rugby League Club	Narrabri Polocrosse Club
Boggabri Men's Shed	Narrabri Racecourse Land Manager
Boggabri Pony Club	Narrabri RSL Sub-Branch
Boggabri Public School	Narrabri Rugby League Football Club
Boggabri Showground and Public Recreation Land Manager	Narrabri Show Society
Eulah Creek Recreation Reserve Land Manager	Nosh Narrabri
G.S Kidd Memorial Public School	Parkinsons Support Group of Narrabri
Narrabri & District Junior Rugby League	Rotary Club of Narrabri
Narrabri & District Pony Club	St Francis Xaviers Narrabri
Narrabri Arts Eisteddfod	Wee Waa Aboriginal Local Land Council
Narrabri Clay Target Club	Wee Waa High School
	Wee Waa Lions Club
	Wee Waa Show Society Inc

Tamworth LGA:

2025 Tamworth Science and Engineering Challenge	Kootingal Moonbi Rugby League Football Club Little Wings
Barraba Central School	Nexus Health and Wellbeing
Barraba Junior Touch Football Association Inc	Northern Inland Academy of Sport
Barraba Public School	Namoi Valley Christian School
Boomerangs Sports Club	Rotary Club of Tamworth West
Carinya Christian School	Square and Round Dance Association of NSW
Clontarf Academy	Summit Community Services Inc
Cougars Baseball Club	Tamworth and District Campdraft Club
Dorothea Mackellar Poetry Society	Tamworth Business Chamber
Huskies Baseball Club Inc	Tamworth Crows
Kamilaroi Lightning	Wallambee Homes for the Aged

Liverpool Plains LGA:

Australian Bushman's Campdraft and Rodeo Association	Quirindi RSL Sub Branch
Manilla Show Society	Spring Ridge Public School P & C Association
Mullaley Cricket Club	Tambar Springs Progress Association
Premier Public School	Wean Jockey Club
Quirindi Branch of the Country Women's Association	Werris Creek Golf Club Anglers Club
Quirindi Grasshoppers Rugby League Football Club	Werris Creek Public School
	Werris Creek Rugby League Club
	Werris Creek Swimming Club

Other:

Business NSW	New England Quarter Horse Association
Challenge Community Services	Ngaarr Thawun Rural Ag and Environmental
Childrens Medical Research Institute	NSW Aboriginal Golf Incorporated
Connecting with Bricks	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council Pink
Country Education Foundation of the Namoi	Shenanigan's Crew
Cure Brain Cancer Foundation	Royal Far West
Drovers Campfire	Sustainability Indigenous Corporation
Dymocks Children's Charities	The Tiny Foxes Pty Ltd
Group 4 Rugby League	VRL Memorial Women's Rugby League Team
Inverell Bear Eaters Elders Group	Westpac Rescue Helicopter Service
Movember Foundation	White Elephant Ball
National Breast Cancer Foundation	

11. INDEPENDENT AUDIT

In accordance with Condition E10 of SSD-7480 an independent environmental audit (IEA) was undertaken during the 2023 reporting period, with the next proposed IEA scheduled in 2026. The 2023 IEA was undertaken in May 2023 and was undertaken by Environmental Resources Management Australia (ERM). No non-compliances or actions were noted during the independent audit.

The Independent Environmental Audit report is located on the project website.

12. INCIDENTS AND NON-COMPLIANCES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

12.1 Reportable Incidents

There were no reportable incidents recorded during the reporting period.

12.2 Non-compliances

There were no non-compliances with SSD-7480 during the reporting period.

12.3 Regulatory Actions

There were no regulatory actions during the reporting period.

13. ACTIVITIES TO BE COMPLETED IN THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

Formal surrender of the development consent SSD-5000 is anticipated to occur during the 2026-reporting period in accordance with condition A18 of SSD-7480.

The following measures will continue, or be implemented, in the next reporting period to improve the environmental or community performance of the operation:

- Continuation of the CCC meetings;
- Continuation of weed and feral animal monitoring on-site to guide management actions,
- Inspection of completion and condition of fencing at Aboriginal cultural heritage sites;
- Environmental management related to exploration, and rehabilitation of previous boreholes;
- Continued environmental monitoring and reporting, as required; and
- Site wide environmental management Plans updated to support mining activities.

14. REFERENCES

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DA 8-1-2005, NSW Government, (June 2005), available:

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2025 Biodiversity Summary (February 2025)

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2025 Annual Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites Audit (December 2025)

Kurrumbede House Annual Inspection (December 2025)

Water Management Strategy, Whitehaven (June 2025), available:

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15. Appendix 1: Daily Coal Tonnes

2025 Coal Movement (Road Tonnes)

Date	Coal Movement (Road Tonnes)
01 Jan 2025	0.00
02 Jan 2025	6,759.36
03 Jan 2025	6,153.34
04 Jan 2025	3,856.08
05 Jan 2025	0.00
06 Jan 2025	4,777.64
07 Jan 2025	6,227.24
08 Jan 2025	5,678.08
09 Jan 2025	4,095.70
10 Jan 2025	5,696.55
11 Jan 2025	2,261.92
12 Jan 2025	0.00
13 Jan 2025	6,111.68
14 Jan 2025	5,259.40
15 Jan 2025	6,166.90
16 Jan 2025	5,988.50
17 Jan 2025	6,973.06
18 Jan 2025	4,759.14
19 Jan 2025	0.00
20 Jan 2025	5,901.86
21 Jan 2025	6,454.14
22 Jan 2025	6,361.36
23 Jan 2025	6,062.82
24 Jan 2025	5,230.56
25 Jan 2025	3,685.48
26 Jan 2025	0.00
27 Jan 2025	0.00
28 Jan 2025	6,205.76
29 Jan 2025	7,268.40
30 Jan 2025	5,995.74
31 Jan 2025	6,644.92
01 Feb 2025	2,724.08
02 Feb 2025	0.00
03 Feb 2025	2,920.50
04 Feb 2025	6,325.74
05 Feb 2025	6,059.76
06 Feb 2025	6,150.30
07 Feb 2025	4,855.66
08 Feb 2025	3,781.00
09 Feb 2025	0.00
10 Feb 2025	6,910.68
11 Feb 2025	5,734.02
12 Feb 2025	6,581.40
13 Feb 2025	6,212.42
14 Feb 2025	6,674.90
15 Feb 2025	4,756.26
16 Feb 2025	0.00
17 Feb 2025	6,986.16
18 Feb 2025	7,422.52
19 Feb 2025	6,802.42
20 Feb 2025	6,565.58
21 Feb 2025	6,543.82
22 Feb 2025	3,920.66
23 Feb 2025	0.00
24 Feb 2025	5,967.90
25 Feb 2025	4,978.62
26 Feb 2025	6,751.73
27 Feb 2025	7,906.42
28 Feb 2025	7,405.04

Date	Coal Movement (Road Tonnes)
01 Mar 2025	5,206.98
02 Mar 2025	0.00
03 Mar 2025	8,213.86
04 Mar 2025	8,724.26
05 Mar 2025	5,027.96
06 Mar 2025	7,749.00
07 Mar 2025	4,953.74
08 Mar 2025	0.00
09 Mar 2025	0.00
10 Mar 2025	5,555.24
11 Mar 2025	7,165.00
12 Mar 2025	7,707.71
13 Mar 2025	7,919.74
14 Mar 2025	6,550.46
15 Mar 2025	4,907.60
16 Mar 2025	0.00
17 Mar 2025	6,937.00
18 Mar 2025	6,187.18
19 Mar 2025	6,413.66
20 Mar 2025	5,773.10
21 Mar 2025	4,854.72
22 Mar 2025	3,009.84
23 Mar 2025	0.00
24 Mar 2025	4,009.14
25 Mar 2025	6,097.24
26 Mar 2025	6,517.54
27 Mar 2025	5,562.40
28 Mar 2025	5,140.36
29 Mar 2025	123.12
30 Mar 2025	0.00
31 Mar 2025	3,861.08
01 Apr 2025	5,575.14
02 Apr 2025	4,013.00
03 Apr 2025	4,220.10
04 Apr 2025	5,616.24
05 Apr 2025	3,374.66
06 Apr 2025	0.00
07 Apr 2025	5,638.92
08 Apr 2025	5,609.06
09 Apr 2025	6,885.68
10 Apr 2025	7,718.72
11 Apr 2025	7,562.26
12 Apr 2025	1,351.82
13 Apr 2025	0.00
14 Apr 2025	7,925.45
15 Apr 2025	7,991.27
16 Apr 2025	7,284.12
17 Apr 2025	8,358.18
18 Apr 2025	0.00
19 Apr 2025	0.00
20 Apr 2025	0.00
21 Apr 2025	0.00
22 Apr 2025	6,305.77
23 Apr 2025	6,931.48
24 Apr 2025	6,108.56
25 Apr 2025	0.00
26 Apr 2025	3,449.64
27 Apr 2025	0.00
28 Apr 2025	6,567.62
29 Apr 2025	5,559.16
30 Apr 2025	4,887.30

Date	Coal Movement (Road Tonnes)
01 May 2025	6,949.20
02 May 2025	6,017.60
03 May 2025	1,487.58
04 May 2025	0.00
05 May 2025	5,437.90
06 May 2025	6,657.70
07 May 2025	5,934.76
08 May 2025	6,681.34
09 May 2025	8,155.13
10 May 2025	3,272.96
11 May 2025	0.00
12 May 2025	7,496.02
13 May 2025	8,217.02
14 May 2025	5,747.26
15 May 2025	6,847.34
16 May 2025	7,189.82
17 May 2025	3,890.88
18 May 2025	0.00
19 May 2025	6,878.42
20 May 2025	7,668.18
21 May 2025	7,717.00
22 May 2025	6,424.78
23 May 2025	5,834.20
24 May 2025	4,125.72
25 May 2025	0.00
26 May 2025	6,220.44
27 May 2025	7,244.68
28 May 2025	8,641.70
29 May 2025	8,379.82
30 May 2025	5,714.70
31 May 2025	3,150.50
01 Jun 2025	0.00
02 Jun 2025	8,087.12
03 Jun 2025	9,664.12
04 Jun 2025	8,667.62
05 Jun 2025	9,228.26
06 Jun 2025	7,275.06
07 Jun 2025	5,160.24
08 Jun 2025	0.00
09 Jun 2025	0.00
10 Jun 2025	5,866.60
11 Jun 2025	6,313.60
12 Jun 2025	5,964.92
13 Jun 2025	7,698.53
14 Jun 2025	3,474.24
15 Jun 2025	0.00
16 Jun 2025	7,520.16
17 Jun 2025	9,532.78
18 Jun 2025	6,678.12
19 Jun 2025	9,954.00
20 Jun 2025	10,012.70
21 Jun 2025	5,888.00
22 Jun 2025	0.00
23 Jun 2025	8,889.94
24 Jun 2025	9,280.89
25 Jun 2025	8,582.12
26 Jun 2025	7,534.94
27 Jun 2025	7,860.00
28 Jun 2025	4,783.10
29 Jun 2025	0.00
30 Jun 2025	5,008.00

Date	Coal Movement (Road Tonnes)
01 Jul 2025	6,875.60
02 Jul 2025	7,550.34
03 Jul 2025	8,082.54
04 Jul 2025	7,886.96
05 Jul 2025	5,428.38
06 Jul 2025	0.00
07 Jul 2025	8,403.30
08 Jul 2025	9,444.32
09 Jul 2025	8,355.02
10 Jul 2025	8,703.80
11 Jul 2025	8,895.94
12 Jul 2025	4,443.38
13 Jul 2025	0.00
14 Jul 2025	8,203.76
15 Jul 2025	9,550.20
16 Jul 2025	7,228.08
17 Jul 2025	8,728.04
18 Jul 2025	9,402.62
19 Jul 2025	4,667.90
20 Jul 2025	0.00
21 Jul 2025	8,812.18
22 Jul 2025	8,872.34
23 Jul 2025	9,549.20
24 Jul 2025	8,507.86
25 Jul 2025	9,378.72
26 Jul 2025	4,725.96
27 Jul 2025	0.00
28 Jul 2025	8,699.69
29 Jul 2025	6,957.37
30 Jul 2025	4,065.58
31 Jul 2025	5,158.14
01 Aug 2025	8,401.18
02 Aug 2025	5,410.64
03 Aug 2025	0.00
04 Aug 2025	0.00
05 Aug 2025	0.00
06 Aug 2025	0.00
07 Aug 2025	0.00
08 Aug 2025	3,963.50
09 Aug 2025	3,037.12
10 Aug 2025	0.00
11 Aug 2025	5,920.82
12 Aug 2025	8,770.82
13 Aug 2025	8,591.76
14 Aug 2025	8,494.14
15 Aug 2025	9,448.48
16 Aug 2025	5,647.06
17 Aug 2025	0.00
18 Aug 2025	8,401.03
19 Aug 2025	9,108.40
20 Aug 2025	8,090.90
21 Aug 2025	6,719.20
22 Aug 2025	5,923.26
23 Aug 2025	0.00
24 Aug 2025	0.00
25 Aug 2025	7,520.18
26 Aug 2025	7,299.80
27 Aug 2025	8,648.78
28 Aug 2025	7,718.40
29 Aug 2025	7,540.83
30 Aug 2025	5,676.02
31 Aug 2025	0.00

Date	Coal Movement (Road Tonnes)
01 Sep 2025	7,781.00
02 Sep 2025	10,146.48
03 Sep 2025	11,054.56
04 Sep 2025	10,972.10
05 Sep 2025	11,824.12
06 Sep 2025	6,352.44
07 Sep 2025	0.00
08 Sep 2025	11,296.12
09 Sep 2025	8,890.06
10 Sep 2025	6,155.90
11 Sep 2025	7,686.70
12 Sep 2025	5,753.86
13 Sep 2025	4,547.98
14 Sep 2025	0.00
15 Sep 2025	9,469.20
16 Sep 2025	10,545.32
17 Sep 2025	10,037.32
18 Sep 2025	9,824.58
19 Sep 2025	5,340.48
20 Sep 2025	3,844.76
21 Sep 2025	0.00
22 Sep 2025	10,421.76
23 Sep 2025	10,763.74
24 Sep 2025	11,177.74
25 Sep 2025	10,168.84
26 Sep 2025	9,143.08
27 Sep 2025	4,644.26
28 Sep 2025	0.00
29 Sep 2025	10,969.70
30 Sep 2025	11,249.24
01 Oct 2025	4,304.22
02 Oct 2025	6,057.00
03 Oct 2025	8,251.34
04 Oct 2025	5,738.00
05 Oct 2025	0.00
06 Oct 2025	0.00
07 Oct 2025	11,335.46
08 Oct 2025	11,548.56
09 Oct 2025	10,914.66
10 Oct 2025	8,958.20
11 Oct 2025	8,347.81
12 Oct 2025	0.00
13 Oct 2025	11,644.44
14 Oct 2025	8,823.62
15 Oct 2025	11,368.68
16 Oct 2025	9,221.82
17 Oct 2025	11,558.36
18 Oct 2025	8,033.32
19 Oct 2025	0.00
20 Oct 2025	12,018.94
21 Oct 2025	12,516.03
22 Oct 2025	11,411.42
23 Oct 2025	11,793.35
24 Oct 2025	11,661.87
25 Oct 2025	8,378.25
26 Oct 2025	0.00
27 Oct 2025	12,480.08
28 Oct 2025	9,012.46
29 Oct 2025	11,509.96
30 Oct 2025	12,210.00
31 Oct 2025	12,900.93

Date	Coal Movement (Road Tonnes)
01 Nov 2025	8,295.61
02 Nov 2025	0.00
03 Nov 2025	9,412.32
04 Nov 2025	10,169.79
05 Nov 2025	8,894.70
06 Nov 2025	9,351.89
07 Nov 2025	8,855.67
08 Nov 2025	6,575.57
09 Nov 2025	0.00
10 Nov 2025	8,571.27
11 Nov 2025	7,652.67
12 Nov 2025	9,906.65
13 Nov 2025	8,693.02
14 Nov 2025	12,502.13
15 Nov 2025	6,957.16
16 Nov 2025	0.00
17 Nov 2025	7,304.38
18 Nov 2025	6,036.54
19 Nov 2025	4,163.76
20 Nov 2025	6,300.86
21 Nov 2025	7,433.32
22 Nov 2025	4,067.36
23 Nov 2025	0.00
24 Nov 2025	8,970.62
25 Nov 2025	7,536.74
26 Nov 2025	9,038.27
27 Nov 2025	8,088.65
28 Nov 2025	9,076.58
29 Nov 2025	7,439.92
30 Nov 2025	0.00
01 Dec 2025	8,576.57
02 Dec 2025	9,800.59
03 Dec 2025	10,517.91
04 Dec 2025	11,027.94
05 Dec 2025	10,358.65
06 Dec 2025	6,837.78
07 Dec 2025	0.00
08 Dec 2025	10,178.14
09 Dec 2025	8,180.68
10 Dec 2025	6,546.00
11 Dec 2025	7,315.13
12 Dec 2025	8,888.84
13 Dec 2025	0.00
14 Dec 2025	0.00
15 Dec 2025	8,428.44
16 Dec 2025	7,943.88
17 Dec 2025	9,330.84
18 Dec 2025	9,248.76
19 Dec 2025	11,276.66
20 Dec 2025	6,073.11
21 Dec 2025	0.00
22 Dec 2025	10,852.00
23 Dec 2025	10,692.00
24 Dec 2025	6,525.40
25 Dec 2025	0.00
26 Dec 2025	0.00
27 Dec 2025	5,607.38
28 Dec 2025	0.00
29 Dec 2025	12,387.08
30 Dec 2025	11,706.62
31 Dec 2025	11,067.70

16. Appendix 2: Gunnedah CHPP Train Movements

Train Load Times		
5/01/2025	2:03	AM
5/01/2025	8:33	AM
5/01/2025	21:21	PM
6/01/2025	1:06	AM
7/01/2025	3:26	AM
7/01/2025	7:42	AM
8/01/2025	4:10	AM
8/01/2025	11:46	AM
9/01/2025	5:49	AM
10/01/2025	10:20	AM
11/01/2025	9:45	AM
11/01/2025	15:13	PM
12/01/2025	5:11	AM
12/01/2025	21:09	PM
13/01/2025	1:45	AM
14/01/2025	11:40	AM
14/01/2025	19:03	PM
18/01/2025	13:25	PM
18/01/2025	23:25	PM
19/01/2025	21:06	PM
20/01/2025	23:52	PM
21/01/2025	15:50	PM
21/01/2025	23:45	PM
22/01/2025	6:16	AM
23/01/2025	15:08	PM
30/01/2025	13:20	PM
6/02/2025	22:45	PM
7/02/2025	21:09	PM
8/02/2025	0:59	AM
8/02/2025	19:24	PM
9/02/2025	2:25	AM
11/02/2025	7:17	AM
12/02/2025	6:24	AM
13/02/2025	15:25	PM
14/02/2025	11:45	AM
14/02/2025	15:54	PM
15/02/2025	19:51	PM
16/02/2025	2:10	AM
16/02/2025	9:22	AM
16/02/2025	13:24	PM
17/02/2025	9:18	AM
22/02/2025	23:52	PM
23/02/2025	22:00	PM

24/02/2025	3:55	AM
24/02/2025	11:25	AM
25/02/2025	4:40	AM
28/02/2025	22:30	PM
1/03/2025	2:32	AM
2/03/2025	12:52	PM
3/03/2025	15:47	PM
3/03/2025	21:52	PM
4/03/2025	6:34	AM
5/03/2025	7:28	AM
5/03/2025	18:44	PM
6/03/2025	15:05	PM
6/03/2025	20:19	PM
7/03/2025	0:16	AM
7/03/2025	8:13	AM
7/03/2025	21:35	PM
9/03/2025	9:53	AM
9/03/2025	16:43	PM
10/03/2025	20:12	PM
11/03/2025	1:07	AM
11/03/2025	11:49	AM
12/03/2025	2:26	AM
12/03/2025	22:05	PM
13/03/2025	6:23	AM
14/03/2025	14:25	PM
15/03/2025	18:36	PM
17/03/2025	1:21	AM
19/03/2025	5:05	AM
19/03/2025	11:40	AM
20/03/2025	21:04	PM
21/03/2025	5:00	AM
26/03/2025	13:52	PM
26/03/2025	22:27	PM
30/03/2025	4:17	AM
30/03/2025	12:37	PM
6/04/2025	9:24	AM
7/04/2025	0:30	AM
8/04/2025	9:48	AM
8/04/2025	14:27	PM
8/04/2025	21:42	PM
9/04/2025	7:32	AM
9/04/2025	22:05	PM
10/04/2025	10:04	AM
11/04/2025	13:15	PM

12/04/2025	14:19	PM
13/04/2025	5:09	AM
14/04/2025	10:11	AM
15/04/2025	11:11	AM
16/04/2025	14:07	PM
17/04/2025	17:40	PM
18/04/2025	12:46	PM
18/04/2025	18:55	PM
19/04/2025	0:04	AM
20/04/2025	6:30	AM
21/04/2025	11:55	AM
21/04/2025	18:11	PM
22/04/2025	8:41	AM
23/04/2025	0:29	AM
23/04/2025	9:54	AM
24/04/2025	16:05	PM
27/04/2025	11:22	AM
27/04/2025	17:02	PM
29/04/2025	15:53	PM
1/05/2025	5:10	AM
2/05/2025	12:55	PM
5/05/2025	13:21	PM
6/05/2025	5:47	AM
6/05/2025	17:25	PM
8/05/2025	2:54	AM
9/05/2025	12:20	PM
12/05/2025	19:31	PM
13/05/2025	10:26	AM
13/05/2025	17:35	PM
13/05/2025	23:15	PM
14/05/2025	4:57	AM
14/05/2025	18:28	PM
20/05/2025	22:05	PM
22/05/2025	7:20	AM
22/05/2025	12:34	PM
26/05/2025	11:48	AM
28/05/2025	20:20	PM
29/05/2025	2:47	AM
29/05/2025	11:08	AM
30/05/2025	6:59	AM
31/05/2025	22:15	PM
1/06/2025	10:53	AM
1/06/2025	14:59	PM
1/06/2025	19:38	PM

1/06/2025	23:40	PM
2/06/2025	17:45	PM
2/06/2025	23:26	PM
3/06/2025	8:50	AM
3/06/2025	16:57	PM
8/06/2025	19:20	PM
11/06/2025	2:33	AM
11/06/2025	14:05	PM
12/06/2025	7:00	AM
16/06/2025	14:22	PM
17/06/2025	1:15	AM
17/06/2025	5:28	AM
17/06/2025	12:50	PM
17/06/2025	21:44	PM
18/06/2025	5:56	AM
18/06/2025	10:55	AM
18/06/2025	22:54	PM
19/06/2025	5:09	AM
19/06/2025	12:56	PM
19/06/2025	23:38	PM
20/06/2025	5:40	AM
20/06/2025	10:19	AM
21/06/2025	2:38	AM
21/06/2025	10:16	AM
21/06/2025	23:20	PM
22/06/2025	6:48	AM
22/06/2025	22:44	PM
23/06/2025	4:16	AM
27/06/2025	20:35	PM
29/06/2025	13:33	PM
29/06/2025	20:06	PM
30/06/2025	12:05	PM
30/06/2025	17:45	PM
2/07/2025	21:55	PM
3/07/2025	3:33	AM
3/07/2025	10:25	AM
4/07/2025	19:04	PM
8/07/2025	22:05	PM
9/07/2025	14:39	PM
9/07/2025	23:55	PM
10/07/2025	7:04	AM
12/07/2025	12:50	PM
13/07/2025	15:11	PM
15/07/2025	2:10	AM

15/07/2025	9:30	AM
16/07/2025	22:48	PM
17/07/2025	9:38	AM
19/07/2025	21:36	PM
20/07/2025	8:59	AM
25/07/2025	15:38	PM
25/07/2025	22:36	PM
27/07/2025	2:55	AM
28/07/2025	3:28	AM
30/07/2025	5:02	AM
31/07/2025	2:20	AM
31/07/2025	6:33	AM
1/08/2025	2:03	AM
1/08/2025	14:45	PM
2/08/2025	2:25	AM
3/08/2025	15:05	PM
4/08/2025	19:20	PM
5/08/2025	1:03	AM
5/08/2025	5:03	AM
5/08/2025	22:30	PM
6/08/2025	7:18	AM
6/08/2025	17:22	PM
6/08/2025	22:53	PM
7/08/2025	2:44	AM
7/08/2025	22:25	PM
9/08/2025	6:31	AM
11/08/2025	15:40	PM
12/08/2025	4:28	AM
12/08/2025	11:45	AM
12/08/2025	16:15	PM
13/08/2025	18:30	PM
15/08/2025	12:11	PM
16/08/2025	15:24	PM
17/08/2025	13:25	PM
18/08/2025	2:30	AM
18/08/2025	14:15	PM
18/08/2025	20:05	PM
19/08/2025	23:17	PM
20/08/2025	7:20	AM
21/08/2025	1:03	AM
21/08/2025	10:15	AM
23/08/2025	7:20	AM
25/08/2025	11:50	AM
26/08/2025	13:30	PM

29/08/2025	7:29	AM
29/08/2025	12:43	PM
29/08/2025	19:45	PM
30/08/2025	5:50	AM
1/09/2025	9:31	AM
2/09/2025	0:14	AM
2/09/2025	11:07	AM
2/09/2025	20:09	PM
3/09/2025	1:30	AM
4/09/2025	23:55	PM
5/09/2025	12:35	PM
6/09/2025	3:01	AM
8/09/2025	12:05	PM
9/09/2025	9:53	AM
10/09/2025	15:52	PM
11/09/2025	4:26	AM
12/09/2025	4:14	AM
18/09/2025	3:33	AM
19/09/2025	3:54	AM
19/09/2025	17:27	PM
20/09/2025	21:30	PM
21/09/2025	2:15	AM
21/09/2025	15:53	PM
21/09/2025	23:45	PM
26/09/2025	9:35	AM
28/09/2025	7:27	AM
28/09/2025	23:54	PM
29/09/2025	5:46	AM
29/09/2025	19:50	PM
30/09/2025	10:34	AM
2/10/2025	10:39	AM
7/10/2025	8:12	AM
7/10/2025	19:09	PM
10/10/2025	21:03	PM
11/10/2025	2:20	AM
11/10/2025	21:06	PM
12/10/2025	11:48	AM
12/10/2025	22:45	PM
15/10/2025	4:28	AM
15/10/2025	18:49	PM
17/10/2025	3:53	AM
18/10/2025	21:40	PM
19/10/2025	13:13	PM
21/10/2025	4:10	AM

23/10/2025	7:55	AM
24/10/2025	15:15	PM
25/10/2025	1:33	AM
25/10/2025	8:35	AM
25/10/2025	20:18	PM
26/10/2025	11:20	AM
27/10/2025	1:15	AM
30/10/2025	2:39	AM
31/10/2025	5:42	AM
31/10/2025	14:08	PM
1/11/2025	8:05	AM
1/11/2025	17:15	PM
2/11/2025	15:59	PM
4/11/2025	7:32	AM
4/11/2025	22:04	PM
5/11/2025	5:05	AM
8/11/2025	3:35	AM
8/11/2025	7:58	AM
8/11/2025	12:07	PM
8/11/2025	23:09	PM
9/11/2025	3:49	AM
9/11/2025	8:30	AM
9/11/2025	21:05	PM
10/11/2025	7:17	AM
12/11/2025	23:51	PM
15/11/2025	0:55	AM
15/11/2025	10:58	AM
16/11/2025	9:36	AM
16/11/2025	22:58	PM
17/11/2025	16:35	PM
17/11/2025	22:34	PM
22/11/2025	1:07	AM
23/11/2025	22:16	PM
24/11/2025	12:10	PM
24/11/2025	18:28	PM
25/11/2025	2:40	AM
26/11/2025	9:30	AM
28/11/2025	9:59	AM
28/11/2025	14:37	PM
29/11/2025	17:00	PM
30/11/2025	16:40	PM
2/12/2025	1:19	AM
2/12/2025	9:23	AM
3/12/2025	2:46	AM

3/12/2025	11:28	AM
4/12/2025	10:17	AM
10/12/2025	9:22	AM
10/12/2025	19:41	PM
11/12/2025	0:51	AM
14/12/2025	14:47	PM
15/12/2025	3:45	AM
15/12/2025	9:58	AM
15/12/2025	16:26	PM
15/12/2025	22:51	PM
16/12/2025	4:35	AM
16/12/2025	11:23	AM
16/12/2025	16:42	PM
16/12/2025	22:39	PM
17/12/2025	3:30	AM
18/12/2025	4:55	AM
19/12/2025	12:39	PM
19/12/2025	23:10	PM
20/12/2025	14:33	PM
20/12/2025	19:27	PM
21/12/2025	0:28	AM
21/12/2025	17:55	PM
21/12/2025	22:55	PM
22/12/2025	14:42	PM
22/12/2025	20:05	PM
23/12/2025	5:27	AM
23/12/2025	14:51	PM
23/12/2025	19:11	PM
24/12/2025	2:30	AM
24/12/2025	7:51	AM
28/12/2025	0:25	AM
28/12/2025	19:21	PM
29/12/2025	18:27	PM
30/12/2025	17:41	PM

17. Appendix 3: VCM Offsite Surface Water Monitoring

		Field pH	Alkalinity (Carbonate)	Alkalinity (Hydroxide) as CaCO ₃	Alkalinity (total)	Aluminium (dissolved)	Ammonia (N)	Antimony (dissolved)	Arsenic (dissolved)	Barium (dissolved)	Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Boron (dissolved)	Bromine (dissolved)	Cadmium (dissolved)	Calcium (dissolved)	Chloride	Copper (dissolved)	EC at 25°C	Ionic Balance	Iron (dissolved)	Iron (total)	Lead (dissolved)	Lithium (dissolved)	Magnesium (dissolved)	Manganese (dissolved)	Mercury (dissolved)	Molybdenum (dissolved)	Nickel (dissolved)	Nitrate (as N)	Nitrate & Nitrite	Nitrite (as N)	Oil & Grease	pH	Phosphorus (total)	Potassium (dissolved)	Rubidium (dissolved)	Selenium (dissolved)	Silver (dissolved)	Sodium (dissolved)	Strontium (dissolved)	Sulfate as SO ₄ - Turbidimetric (dissolved)	TDS	TDS (dried at 180°C)	Total Anion	Total Cation	TSS	Turbidity	Zinc (dissolved)
SITE	Date / Time	pH	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	mg/L	µg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µS/cm	%	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	pH	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mg/L	µg/L	mg/L	mg/L	meq/L	meq/L	mg/L	NTU	µg/L	
NR-DS 3	2025-12-15 11:40	8.22	<1	<1	122	<0.01	0.02	<1	<0.001	21	122	<50	100	<0.0001	26	25	<0.001	368	0.65	<0.05	2.37	<0.001	3	15	5	<0.1	<1	<1	0.22	0.22	<0.01	<5	8.1	210	3000	<1	<4	<1	26	220	31	–	255	3.79	3.74	57	57	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-11-19 11:40	8.29	<1	<1	249	<0.01	0.13	<1	<0.001	42	249	<50	300	<0.0001	57	81	<0.001	768	1.81	<0.05	1.01	<0.001	<1	35	9	<0.1	<1	1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<5	8.2	160	2000	<1	<4	<1	76	531	72	–	478	8.76	9.08	44	33.1	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-10-27 12:15	8.81	16	<1	230	<0.01	0.02	<0.001	0.001	0.036	214	<0.05	0.2	<0.0001	52	56	0.002	675	1.92	<0.05	0.84	<0.001	0.001	32	0.011	<0.0001	<0.001	0.001	0.02	0.02	<0.01	<5	8.55	0.11	2	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	52	0.455	52	–	424	7.26	7.54	35	22.6	<0.005
NR-DS 3	2025-09-25 11:50	8.35	3	<1	146	<0.01	0.02	<1	<0.001	22	142	<50	<100	<0.0001	28	26	<0.001	399	1.7	<0.05	1.46	<0.001	2	17	3	<0.1	<1	<1	0.4	0.4	<0.01	<5	8.36	120	2000	<1	<10	<1	30	241	31	–	264	4.3	4.15	31	27.9	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-08-14 12:50	7.79	<1	<1	124	<0.01	0.04	<1	<0.001	17	124	<50	<100	<0.0001	25	23	0.001	326	0.61	<0.05	4.59	<0.001	<1	15	13	<0.1	<1	1	0.62	0.63	0.01	<5	7.9	200	3000	<1	<10	<1	24	197	25	227	–	3.65	3.6	66	86.3	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-07-22 12:20	8.53	<1	<1	183	<0.01	<0.01	<1	<0.001	23	183	<50	100	<0.0001	39	39	0.001	499	1.45	<0.05	0.29	<0.001	1	24	3	<0.1	<1	<1	0.6	0.6	<0.01	<5	8.25	140	2000	<1	<10	<1	38	328	34	292	–	5.46	5.62	36	33.2	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-06-25 13:00	8.54	6	<1	185	0.01	0.02	<1	<0.001	25	179	<50	100	<0.0001	42	52	<0.001	584	7.76	<0.05	1.43	<0.001	<1	27	4	<0.1	<1	1	0.73	0.73	<0.01	<5	8.33	120	2000	<1	<10	<1	45	365	107	390	–	7.39	6.33	29	27.4	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-05-29 13:30	8.17	<1	<1	104	<0.01	0.14	<1	0.003	9	104	<50	<100	0.0001	20	22	0.004	292	3.66	0.06	38.2	<0.001	<1	10	1	<0.1	1	3	0.93	0.95	0.02	<5	7.67	650	4000	<1	<10	<1	21	145	17	285	–	3.05	2.84	1140	598	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-04-16 08:40	7.68	<1	<1	185	<0.01	0.02	<1	0.002	24	185	<50	100	<0.0001	39	36	<0.001	483	1.22	<0.05	0.59	<0.001	<1	22	<1	<0.1	10	1	2.37	2.38	0.01	<5	8.06	180	4000	<1	<10	<1	38	339	45	354	–	5.65	5.51	42	44.6	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-03-25 10:15	8.18	<1	<1	182	0.01	0.05	<1	0.002	36	182	<50	100	<0.0001	40	38	<0.001	561	2.74	<0.05	1.7	<0.001	<1	24	<1	<0.1	<1	<1	0.02	0.02	<0.01	<5	8.14	180	3000	<1	<10	<1	41	380	39	303	–	5.52	5.83	29	25.7	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-02-25 09:30	8.34	<1	<1	175	<0.01	–	<1	0.002	20	175	<50	<100	<0.0001	33	28	<0.001	506	2.3	<0.05	0.3	<0.001	–	23	<1	<0.1	1	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<5	8.02	80	4000	<1	<10	<1	38	304	37	321	–	5.06	5.29	28	21.6	<5
NR-DS 3	2025-01-21 10:50	8.55	–	–	<0.01	0.02	<1	0.002	21	–	<50	100	<0.0001	–	–	<0.001	493	–	<0.05	0.33	<0.001	<1	–	<1	<0.1	<1	<1	0.02	0.02	<0.01	<5	8.25	90	–	<1	<10	<1	–	270	–	286	–	–	–	23	8.2	<5	
MWD2	2025-12-15 11:05	8.37	13	<1	277	<0.01	0.02	4	0.004	72	264	<50	1400	<0.0001	44	499	<0.001	2320	1.73	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	56	53	2	<0.1	12	11	2.9	2.93	0.03	<5	8.48	20	11000	15	<4	<1	361	892	179	–	1400	23.3	22.5	<5	5.7	<5
MWD2	2025-11-19 09:00	8.32	<1	<1	276	<0.01	0.02	4	0.004	91	276	<50	1500	<0.0001	52	519	<0.001	2270	2.84	<0.05	0.05	<0.001	50	54	<1	<0.1	15	18	3.35	3.38	0.03	<5	8.19	20	10000	17	4	<1	418	977	188	–	1310	24.1	25.5	7	7.3	8
MWD2	2025-10-27 12:50	8.49	9	<1	281	0.02	0.07	0.004	0.004	0.095	273	0.06	1.4	<0.0001	53	564	0.002	2220	6.66	<0.05	0.07	<0.001	0.055	54	<0.001	<0.0001	0.020	0.016	2.65	2.69	0.04	<5	8.36	<0.01	9	0.014	<0.01	<0.001	336	0.925	170	–	1440	25.1	21.9	<5	5.8	<0.005
MWD2	2025-09-25 13:00	8.62	17	<1	292	<0.01	0.19	4	0.004	104	276	<50	1200	<0.0001	56	463	0.002	2020	3.8	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	48	52	7	<0.1	21	18	2.72	2.79	0.07	<5	8.53	30	9000	13	<10	<1	318	860	188	–	1230	22.8	21.1	<5	2.4	46
MWD2	2025-08-14 08:40	8.4	9	<1	264	<0.01	0.25	4	0.004	101	255	<50	1000	<0.0001	47	394	<0.001	1700	4.05	<0.05	2.1	<0.001	44	36	9	<0.1	27	10	2.24	2.5	0.26	<5	8.35	60	7000	9	<10	<1	280	693	133	1140	–	19.2	17.7	34	80.9	<5
MWD2	2025-07-24 14:00	8.23	6	<1	259	<0.01	0.01	2	<0.001	88	254	<50	1400	<0.0001	67	502	0.001	2130	0.64	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	37	56	2	<0.1	13	35	3.31	3.33	0.02	<5	8.32	<10	11000	17	<10	<1	325	841	132	1430	–	22.1	22.4	<5	2.6	9
MWD2	2025-06-25 11:57	8.39	6	<1	244	<0.01	0.04	2	0.001	85	238	<50	1400	<0.0001	66	590	0.003	2320	6.23	<0.05	0.32	<0.001	36	59	14	0.2	17	38	4.02	4.06	0.04	<5	8.33	20	14000	18	<10	<1	334	814	220	1580	–	26.1	23	71	24.9	12
MWD2	2025-05-29 12:25	8.14	<1	<1	249	<0.01	0.10	0.001	0.005	0.075	249	0.05	1.4	<0.0001	52	542	0.002	2220	3.66	<0.05	0.06	<0.001	0.036	52	<0.001	<0.0001	0.020	0.014	2.83	2.91	0.08	<5	8.20	<0.01	12	0.016	<0.01	<0.001	351	0.700	187	–	1420	24.2	22.4	15	5.3	<0.005
MWD2	2025-02-25 07:30	8.39	–	–	<0.01	0.1	2	0.013	98	–	50	3100	<0.0001	–	–	<0.001	4610	–	<0.05	<0.05	<0.001	79	–	<1	–	18	13	1.07	1.18	0.11	<5	8.4	<10	–	27	<10	<1	–	1420	–	–	–	–	–	15	4.8	<5	
NR-US	2025-12-15 09:50	8.06	<1	<1	130	<0.01	0.02	<1	<0.001	22	130	<50	100	<0.0001	28	26	<0.001	394	0.11	<0.05	2.4	<0.001	3	16	5	<0.1	<1	<1	0.29	0.29	<0.01	<5	8.12	200	3000	<1	<4	<1	28	235	33	–	284	4.02	4.01	79	70.1	<5
NR-US	2025-11-19 10:00	8.39	<1	<1	249	<0.01	0.04	<1	0.001	44	249	<50	300	<0.0001	57	87	<0.001	793	1.66	<0.05	1.37	<0.001	<1	36	6	<0.1	<1	1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<5	8.23	160	2000	<1	<4	<1	78	551	73	–	510	8.95	9.25	48	37.8	<5
NR-US	2025-10-27 10:55	8.44	<1	<1	226	<0.01	0.11	<0.001	0.002	0.040	226	<0.05	0.2	<0.0001	52	54	0.002	685	2.20	<0.05	0.72	<0.001	0.001	31	0.016	<0.0001	<0.001	0.001	0.62	0.64	0.02	<5	8.27	0.10	3	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	51	0.445	52	–	427	7.12	7.44	57	27.5	<0.005
NR-US	2025-09-25 10:30	8.36	3	<1	142	<0.01	0.02	<1	<0.001	21	139	<50	<100	<0.0001	27	27	<0.001	393	1.94	<0.05	1.66	<0.001	2	17	3	<0.1	<1	<1	0.41	0.41	<0.01	<5	8.35	110	2000	<1	<10	<1	30	236	32	–	256	4.26	4.1	20	32.4	<5
NR-US	2025-08-14 11:25	8.02	<1	<1	127	<0.01	0.05	<1	<0.001	18	127	<50	<100	<0.0001	25	24	0.001	331	2.08	<0.05	4.32	<0.001	<1	15	6	<0.1	<1	1	0.63	0.64	0.01	<5	7.92	210	3000	<1	<10	<1	24	197	26	218	–	3.76	3.6	82	81.7	<5
NR-US	2025-07-22 10:35	8.49	<1	<1																																												