

Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Yancoal Mount Thorley Warkworth

March 2026

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 5

2.0 AIR QUALITY 5

2.1 Meteorological Monitoring 5

2.1.1 Rainfall 5

2.1.2 Wind Speed and Direction 5

2.2 Depositional Dust 7

2.3 Suspended Particulates 7

2.3.1 HVAS PM_{10} Results 7

2.3.2 TSP Results 8

2.3.3 Real Time PM_{10} Results 8

2.3.4 Real Time Alarms for Air Quality 8

3.0 WATER QUALITY 10

3.1 Surface Water 10

3.1.1 Surface Water Monitoring results 10

3.1.2 Surface Water Trigger Tracking 14

3.2 HRSTS Discharge 14

3.3 Groundwater Monitoring 16

3.3.1 Groundwater Trigger Tracking 41

4.0 BLAST MONITORING 43

4.1 Blast Monitoring Results 43

5.0 NOISE 46

5.1 Attended Noise Monitoring Results 46

5.1.1 WML Noise Assessment 46

5.1.2 MTO Noise Assessment 47

5.1.3 NPfl Low Frequency Assessment 48

5.2 Noise Management Measures 51

6.0 OPERATIONAL DOWNTIME 51

7.0 REHABILITATION 52

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS 52

9.0 COMPLAINTS 52

Appendix A: Meteorological Data 54

Figures

Figure 1: Rainfall Trend YTD 5
Figure 2: Charlton Ridge Wind Rose – March 2026 5
Figure 3: Air Quality Monitoring Locations 6
Figure 4: Depositional Dust – March 2026 7
Figure 5: Individual PM_{10} Results – March 2026 7
Figure 6: Annual Average PM_{10} – March 2026 8
Figure 7: Annual Average Total Suspended Particulates – March 2026 8
Figure 8: Real Time PM_{10} daily 24hr average (line graphs) and YTD annual average (column graphs) – March 2026 9
Figure 9: Site Dams Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 10
Figure 10: Site Dams pH Field Trend – March 2026 11
Figure 11: Site Dams Total Suspended Solids Trend – March 2026 11
Figure 12: Watercourse pH Field Trend – March 2026 12
Figure 13: Watercourse Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 12
Figure 14: Watercourse Total Suspended Solids Trend – March 2026 13
Figure 15: Surface Water Monitoring Location Plan 15
Figure 16: Bayswater Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 16
Figure 17: Bayswater Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 17
Figure 18: Bayswater Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 17
Figure 19: Blakefield Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 18
Figure 20: Blakefield Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 18
Figure 21: Blakefield Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 19
Figure 22: Bowfield Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 19
Figure 23: Bowfield Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 20
Figure 24: Bowfield Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 20
Figure 25: Redbank Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 21
Figure 26: Redbank Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 21
Figure 27: Redbank Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 22
Figure 28: Shallow Overburden Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 22
Figure 29: Shallow Overburden pH Field Trend – March 2026 23
Figure 30: Shallow Overburden Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 23
Figure 31: Vaux Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 24
Figure 32: Vaux Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 24
Figure 33: Vaux Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 25
Figure 34: Wambo Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 25
Figure 35: Wambo Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 26
Figure 36: Wambo Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 26
Figure 37: Warkworth Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 27
Figure 38: Warkworth Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 27
Figure 39: Warkworth Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 28
Figure 40: Wollombi Alluvium 1 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 28
Figure 41: Wollombi Alluvium 1 pH Field Trend – March 2026 29
Figure 42: Wollombi Alluvium 2 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 29
Figure 43: Wollombi Alluvium 2 pH Field Trend – March 2026 30
Figure 44: Wollombi Alluvium Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 30
Figure 45: Woodlands Hill Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 31
Figure 46: Woodlands Hill Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 31

Figure 47: Woodlands Hill Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 32
Figure 48: Aeolian Warkworth Sands Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 32
Figure 49: Aeolian Warkworth Sands pH Field Trend – March 2026 33
Figure 50: Aeolian Warkworth Sands Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 33
Figure 51: Hunter River Alluvium 1 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 34
Figure 52: Hunter River Alluvium 1 pH Field Trend – March 2026 34
Figure 53: Hunter River Alluvium 2 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 35
Figure 54: Hunter River Alluvium 2 pH Field Trend – March 2026 35
Figure 55: Hunter River Alluvium 3 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 36
Figure 56: Hunter River Alluvium 3 pH Field Trend – March 2026 36
Figure 57: Hunter River Alluvium 4 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 37
Figure 58: Hunter River Alluvium 4 pH Field Trend – March 2026 37
Figure 59: Hunter River Alluvium 5 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 38
Figure 60: Hunter River Alluvium 5 pH Field Trend – March 2026 38
Figure 61: Hunter River Alluvium Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 39
Figure 62: Whynot Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026 39
Figure 63: Whynot Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026 40
Figure 64: Whynot Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026 40
Figure 65: Groundwater Monitoring Location Plan 42
Figure 66: Abbey Green Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026 43
Figure 67: Bulga Village Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026 43
Figure 68: Putty Road MTIE Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026 44
Figure 69: Wambo Road Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026 44
Figure 70: Warkworth Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026 44
Figure 71: Wollemi Peak Road Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026 44
Figure 72: MTW Blast Monitoring Location Plan 45
Figure 73: Noise Monitoring Location Plan 50
Figure 74: Operational Downtime by Equipment Type – March 2026 51
Figure 75: Rehabilitation YTD – March 2026 52

Tables

Table 1: Monthly Rainfall MTW 5
Table 2: Surface Water Trigger Tracking – March 2026 14
Table 3: Groundwater Trigger Tracking – March 2026 41
Table 4: Blasting Limits 43
Table 5: $L_{Aeq,\ 15\ minute}$ Warkworth Impact Assessment Criteria – March 2026 46
Table 6: $L_{A1,\ 1\ minute}$ Warkworth Impact Assessment Criteria – March 2026 46
Table 7: $L_{Aeq,\ 15minute}$ Mount Thorley Impact Assessment Criteria – March 2026 47
Table 8: $L_{A1,\ 1\ minute}$ Mt Thorley Impact Assessment Criteria – March 2026 47
Table 9: Warkworth Low Frequency Noise Assessment – March 2026 48
Table 10: Mount Thorley Operations Low Frequency Noise Assessment – March 2026 49
Table 11: Supplementary Attended Noise Monitoring Data – March 2026 51
Table 12: Complaints Summary YTD 53
Table 13: Meteorological Data – Charlton Ridge Meteorological Station – March 2026 55

Revision History

Version No.	Version Details	Date
1.1	Final	28/10/2026

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been compiled to provide a monthly summary of environmental monitoring results for Mount Thorley Warkworth (MTW). This report includes all monitoring data collected for the period 1 March to 31 March 2026.

2.0 AIR QUALITY

2.1 Meteorological Monitoring

Meteorological data is collected at MTW's 'Charlton Ridge' meteorological station (refer to **Figure 3**).

2.1.1 Rainfall

Rainfall for the reporting period is summarised in **Table 1**. The year-to-date monthly rainfall totals, 2026 monthly rainfall totals and historical average monthly rainfall trend are shown in **Figure 1**.

Table 1: Monthly Rainfall MTW

2026	Monthly Rainfall (mm)	Cumulative Rainfall (mm)
March	51.6	145.8

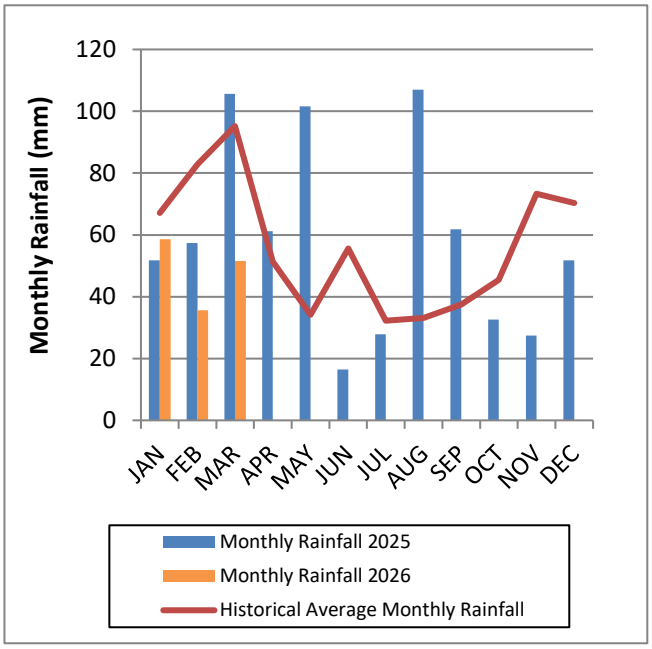


Figure 1: Rainfall Trend YTD

Note: The historical average monthly rainfall is calculated from 2007 to 2025 monthly totals

2.1.2 Wind Speed and Direction

Winds from the South and Southeast were dominant during the reporting period as shown in **Figure 2.**

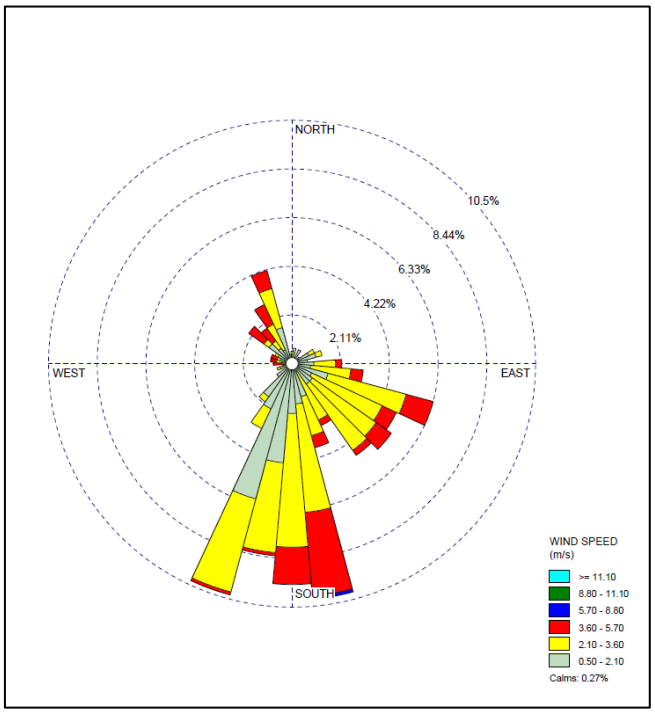


Figure 2: Charlton Ridge Wind Rose – March 2026

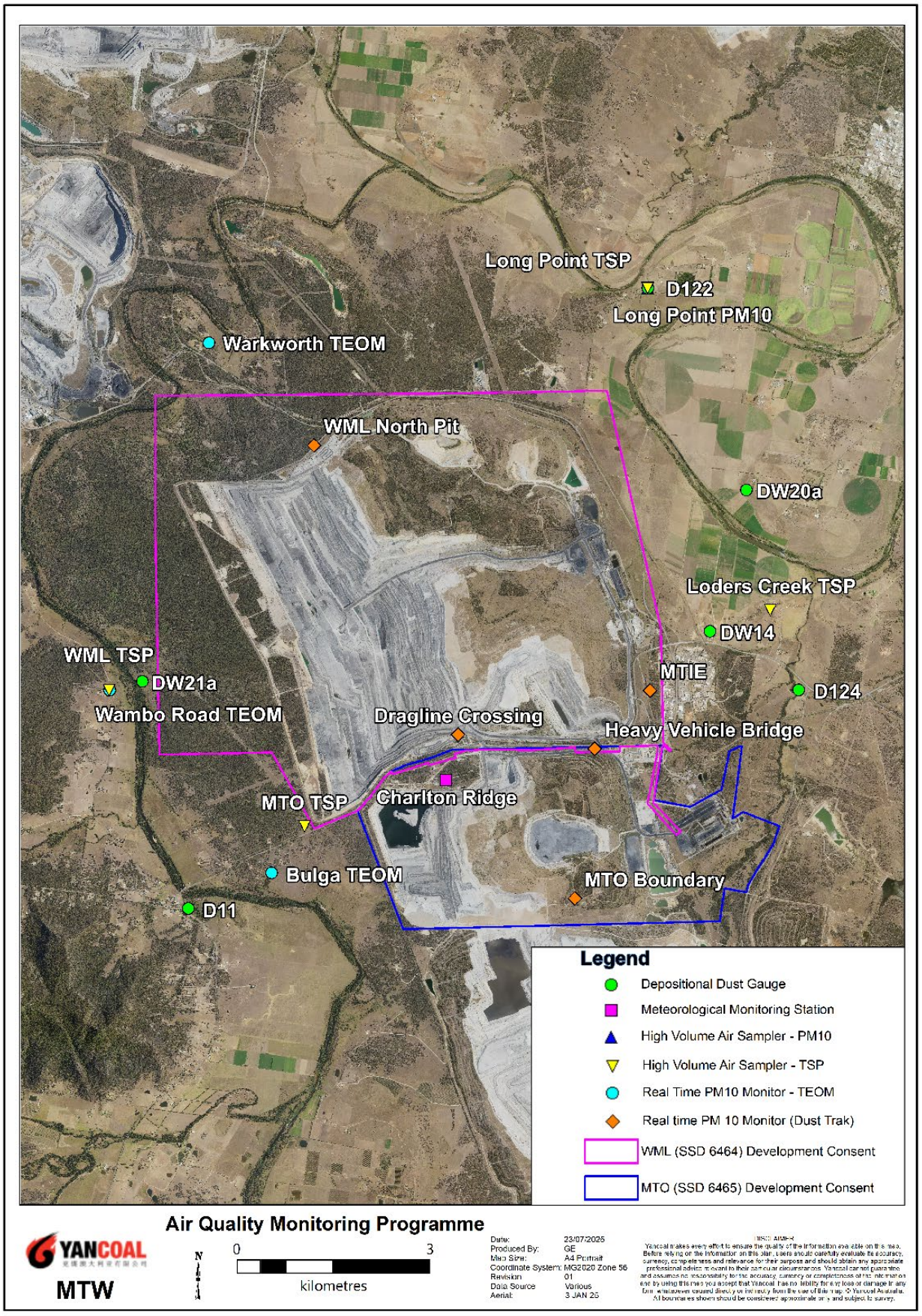


Figure 3: Air Quality Monitoring Locations

2.2 Depositional Dust

To monitor air quality, MTW operates and maintains a network of six depositional dust gauges, situated on private and mine owned land surrounding MTW.

Figure 4 displays insoluble solids results from depositional dust gauges during the reporting period compared against the year-to-date average and the annual impact assessment criteria.

An annual assessment of MTW's compliance with the Long-Term Impact Assessment Criteria will be provided in the 2026 Annual Review Report.

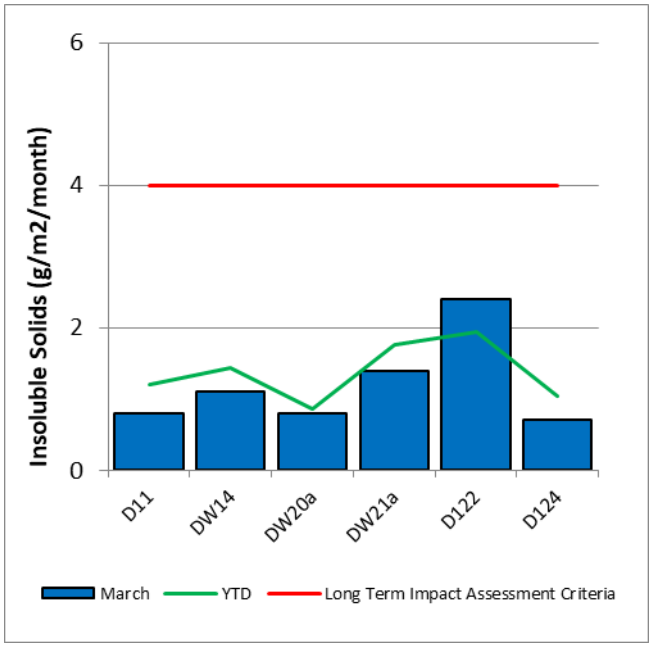


Figure 4: Depositional Dust – March 2026

2.3.1 HVAS PM_{10} Results

Figure 5 shows the individual PM_{10} results at each monitoring station against the short-term impact assessment criteria of 50µg/m³.

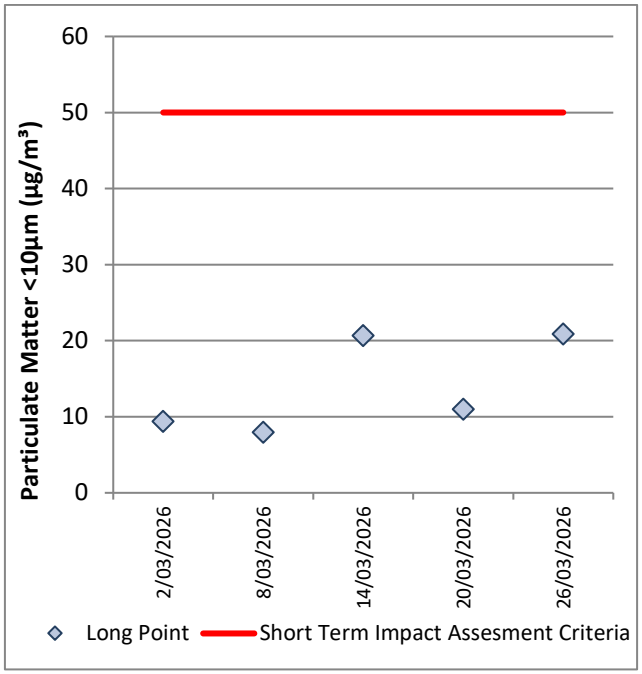


Figure 5: Individual PM_{10} Results – March 2026

Figure 6 shows the annual average PM10 result against the long-term impact assessment criteria.

An assessment of MTW's compliance with the Long-Term Impact Assessment Criteria will be provided in the 2026 Annual Review Report.

2.3 Suspended Particulates

Suspended particulates are measured by a network of High Volume Air Samplers (HVAS) measuring Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) and Particulate Matter <10µm (PM_{10}). The location of these monitors can be found in **Figure 3**. Each HVAS was run for 24 hours on a six-day cycle in accordance with EPA requirements.

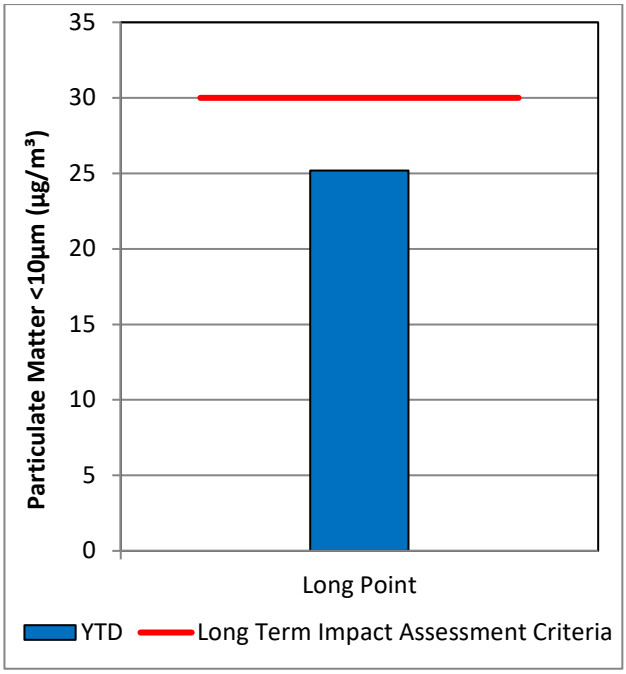


Figure 6: Annual Average PM_{10} – March 2026

2.3.2 TSP Results

Figure 7 shows the annual average TSP results compared against the long-term impact assessment criteria of 90µg/m³.

An assessment of MTW's compliance with the Long-Term Impact Assessment Criteria will be provided in the 2026 Annual Review Report.

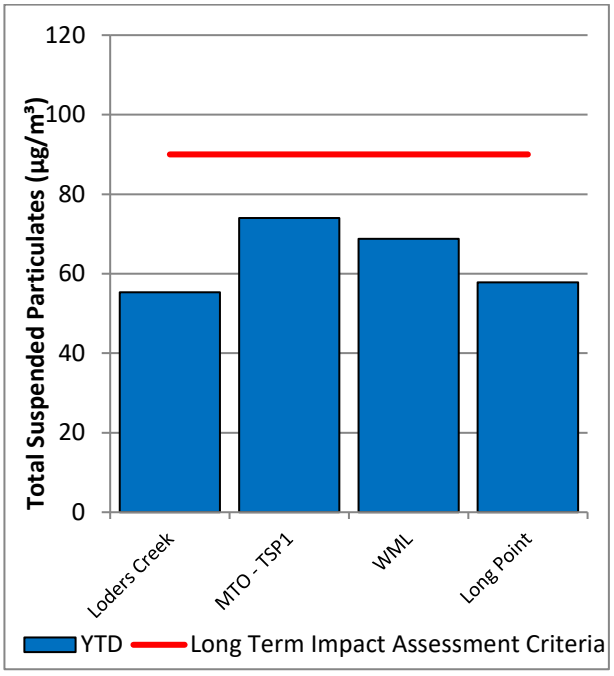


Figure 7: Annual Average Total Suspended Particulates – March 2026

2.3.3 Real Time PM_{10} Results

MTW maintains a network of real time PM_{10} monitors. The real time air quality monitoring stations continuously log information and transmit data to a central database, generating internal alerts when particulate matter levels exceed internal trigger limits.

Results for real time dust sampling are shown in **Figure 8**, including the daily 24-hour average PM_{10} result and the annual PM_{10} average.

On 17 March 2026, the Warkworth TEOM (55.3 ug/m3) exceeded its short-term (24hr) criteria. The measurement was assessed for MTW's potential contribution based on meteorological conditions and background PM_{10} levels on the day resulting in a maximum estimated contribution of 17.3 ug/m3. Accordingly, no further action is required (as per the approved Air Quality Monitoring Programme).

On 18 March 2026, the Warkworth TEOM (65.3 ug/m3) exceeded its short-term (24hr) criteria. The measurement was assessed for MTW's potential contribution based on meteorological conditions and background PM_{10} levels on the day resulting in a maximum estimated contribution of 47.4 ug/m3. Accordingly, no further action is required (as per the approved Air Quality Monitoring Programme).

A flow anomaly was identified at Warkworth TEOM by the Department for the period lasting from 1 March to 16 March 2026. As a result, data between these dates has been invalidated by the Department, and excluded from this report to retain reporting accuracy.

2.3.4 Real Time Alarms for Air Quality

During March, the real time monitoring system generated 111 automated air quality related alerts, including 3 alerts for adverse meteorological conditions and 108 alerts for elevated PM_{10} levels.

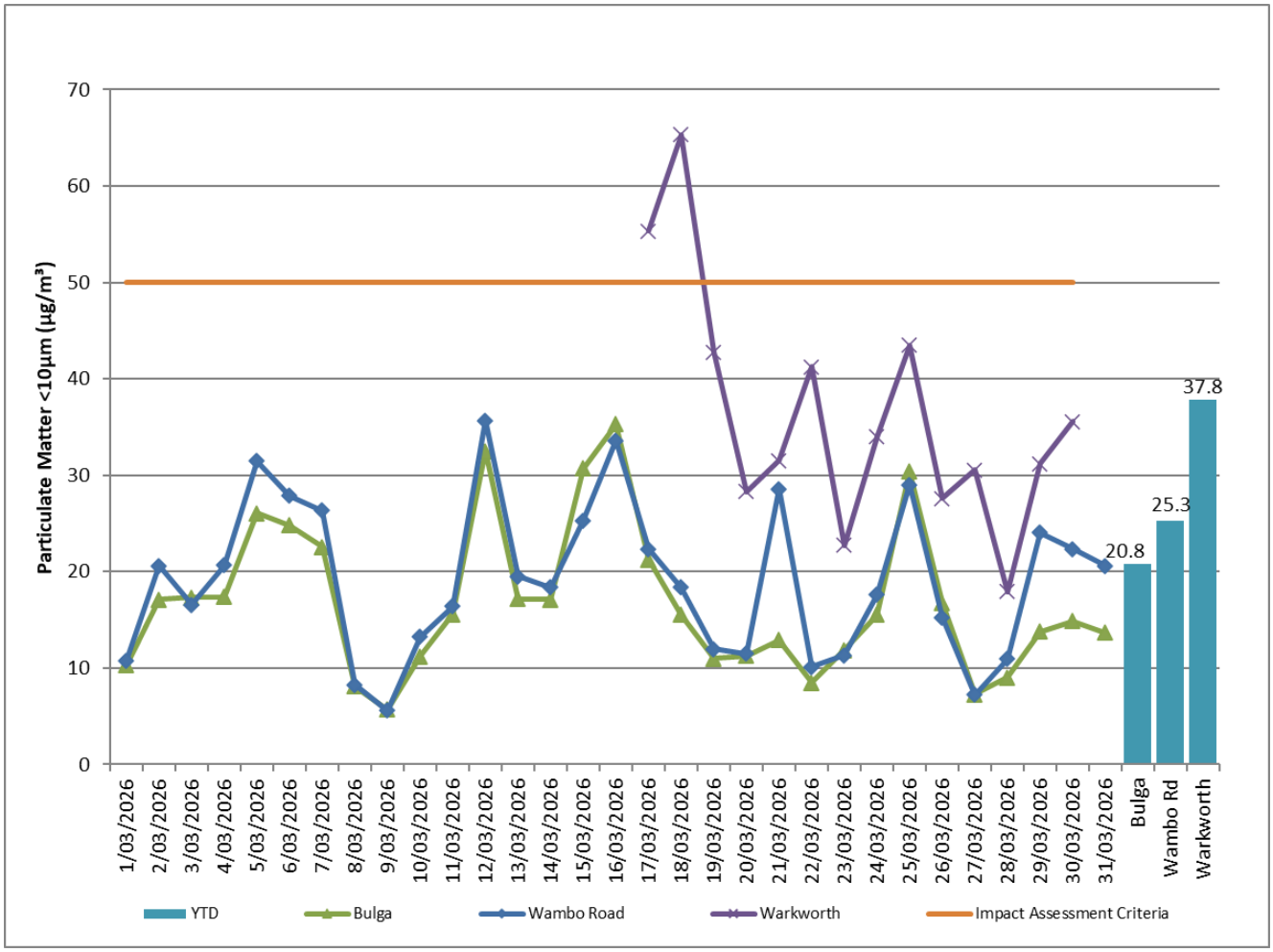


Figure 8: Real Time PM_{10} daily 24hr average (line graphs) and YTD annual average (column graphs) – March 2026

3.0 WATER QUALITY

MTW maintains a network of surface water and groundwater monitoring sites.

3.1 Surface Water

Monitoring is conducted at mine site dams and surrounding natural watercourses. The surface water monitoring locations are outlined in **Figure 15**.

Surface water courses are sampled on a monthly or quarterly sampling regime. Water quality is evaluated through the parameters of pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The Hunter River and the Wollombi Brook are sampled both upstream and downstream of mining operations, to record background water quality and to monitor the potential impact of mining on the river system. Other Hunter River tributaries are also monitored.

3.1.1 Surface Water Monitoring results

Figure 9 to **Figure 11** show the long-term surface waste trend (2023 – current) within MTW mine dams. **Figure 12** to **Figure 14** show the long-term surface water trend (2023 – current) in surrounding watercourses.

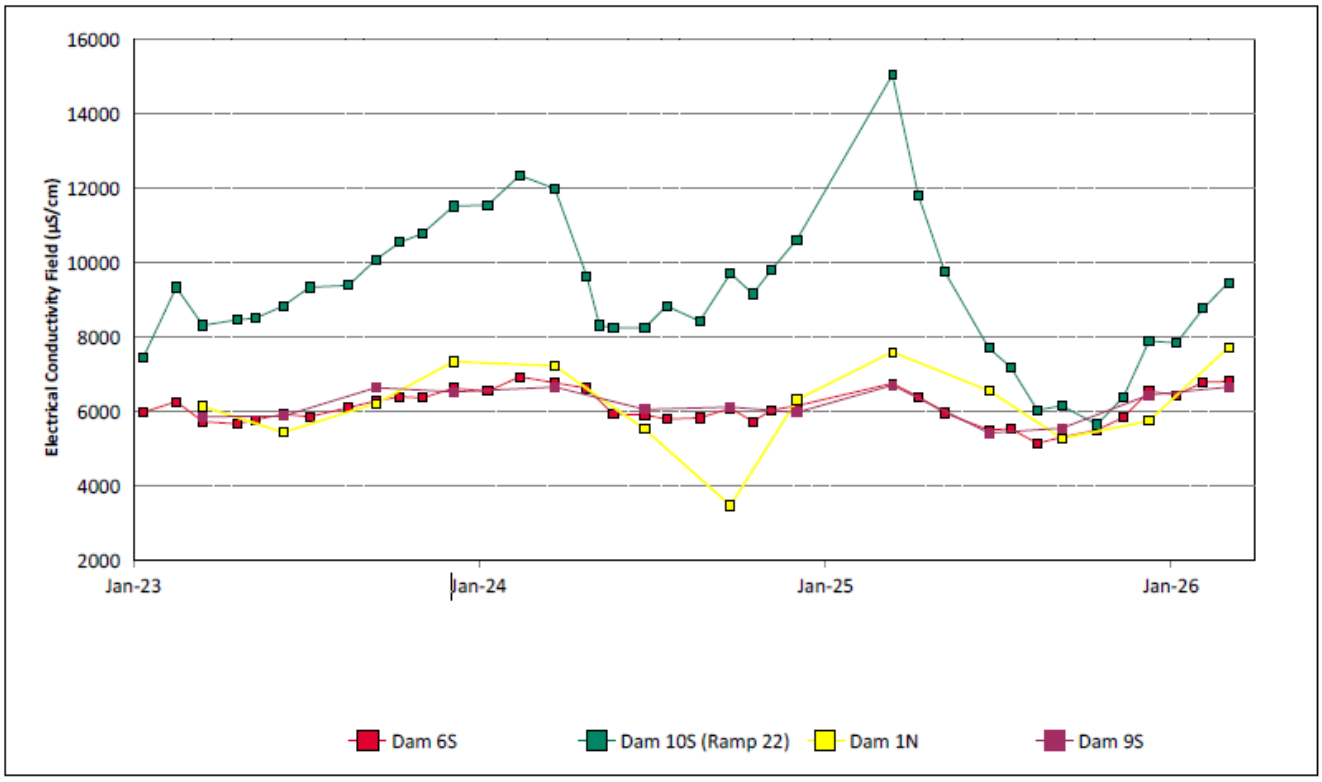


Figure 9: Site Dams Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

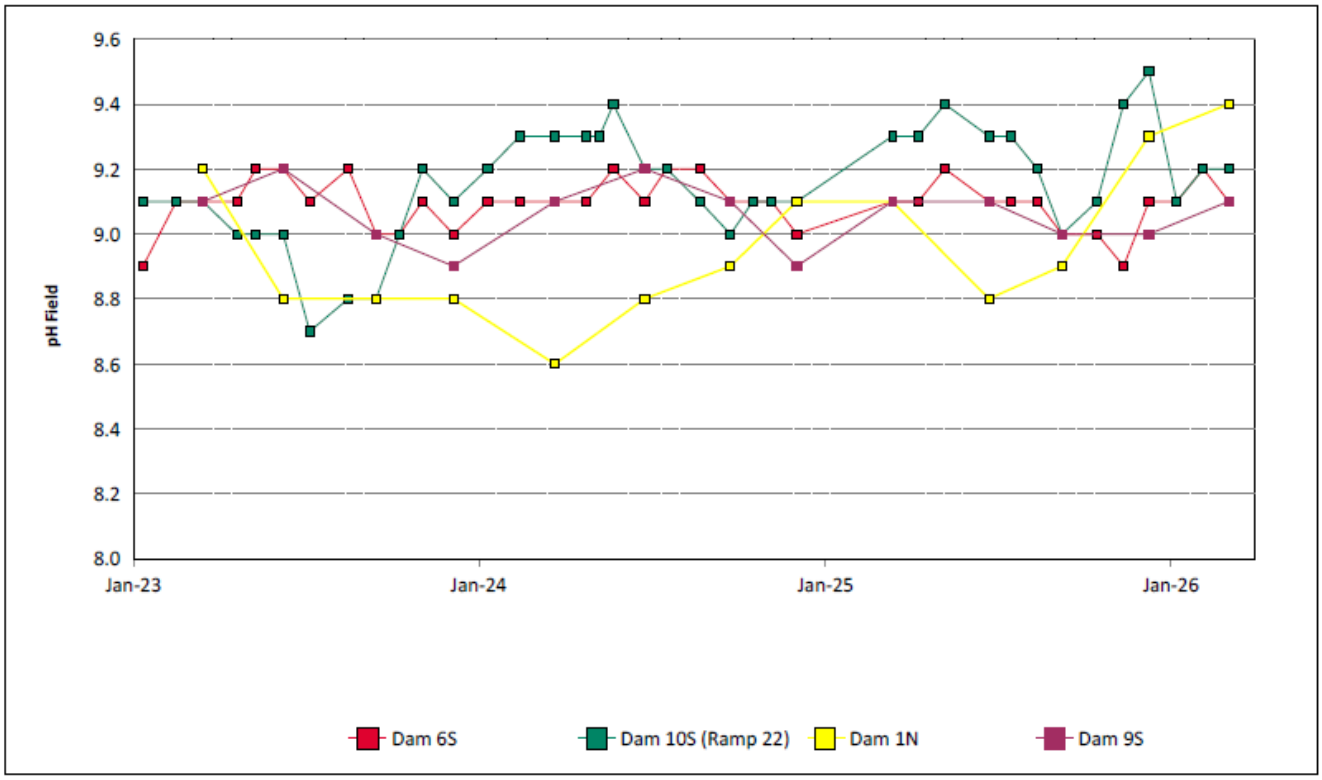


Figure 10: Site Dams pH Field Trend – March 2026

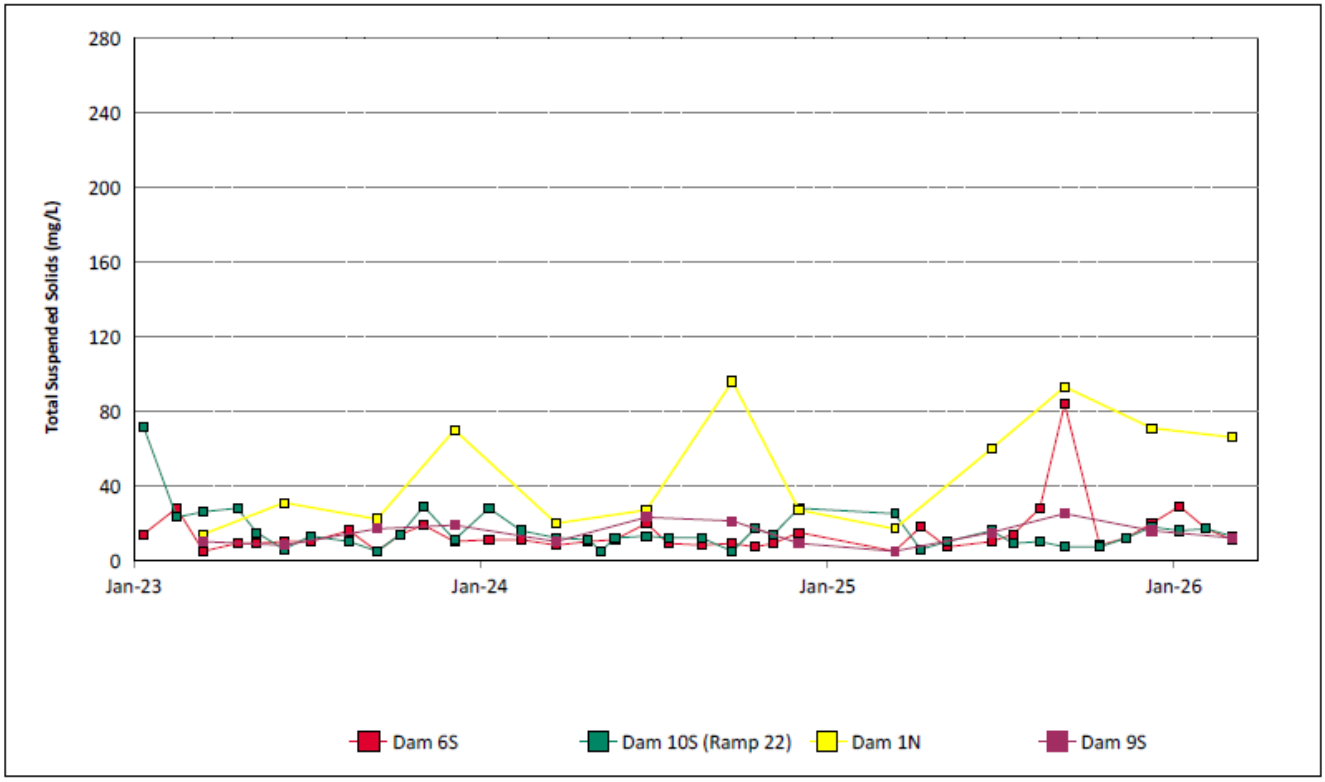


Figure 11: Site Dams Total Suspended Solids Trend – March 2026

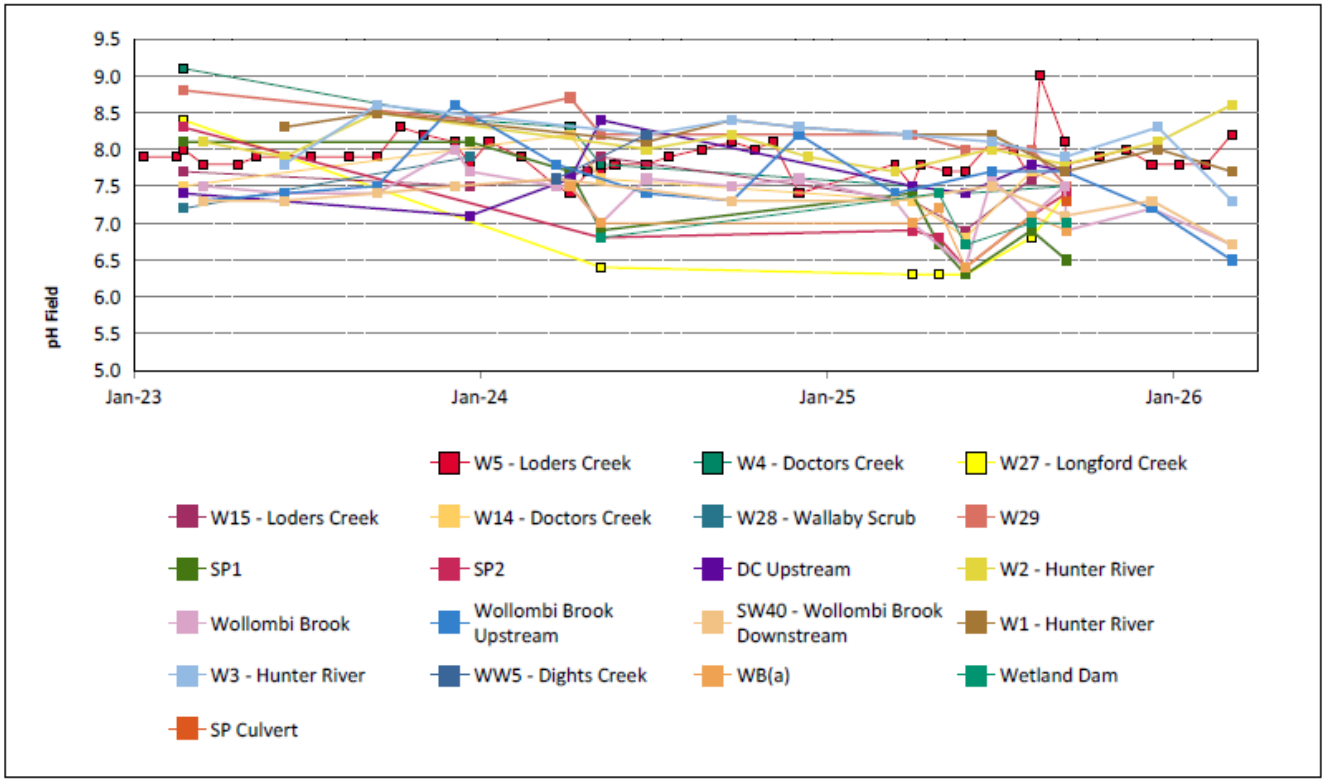


Figure 12: Watercourse pH Field Trend – March 2026

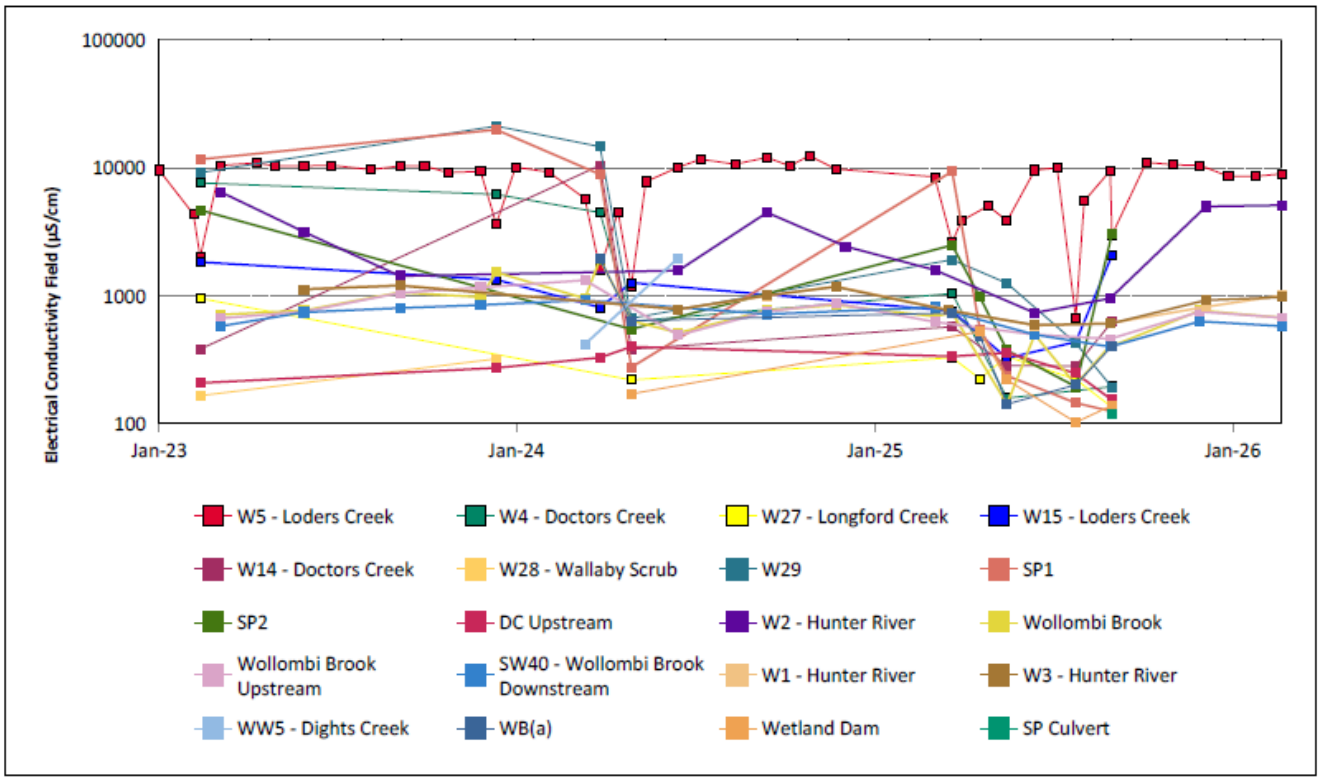


Figure 13: Watercourse Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

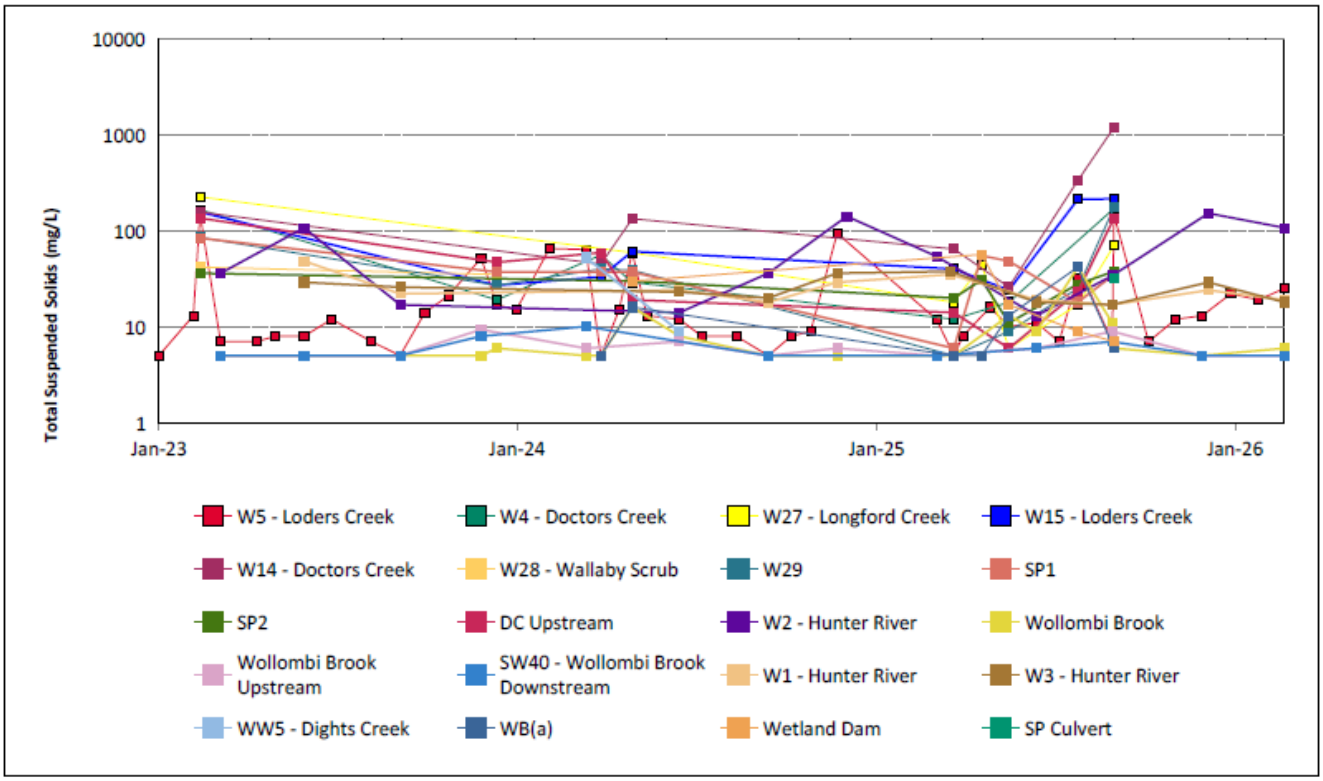


Figure 14: Watercourse Total Suspended Solids Trend – March 2026

3.1.2 Surface Water Trigger Tracking

Internal trigger limits have been developed to assess monitoring data on an on-going basis, and to highlight potentially adverse surface water impacts. The process for evaluating monitoring results against the internal triggers and subsequent responses are outlined in the MTW Water Management Plan.

Current internal surface water trigger limit breaches are summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Surface Water Trigger Tracking – March 2026

Site	Date	Trigger Limit Breached	Action Taken in Response
W3	3/03/2026	pH - 5th Percentile	Watching Brief*
Wollombi Brook	3/03/2026	pH - 5th Percentile	Watching Brief*
Wollombi Brook Upstream	3/03/2026	pH - 5th Percentile	Watching Brief*
SW40	3/03/2026	pH - 5th Percentile	Watching Brief*
W2	3/03/2026	TSS – 50mg/L (ANZECC criteria)	No MTW site sources of sediment identified. Watching Brief*
W1	3/03/2026	EC - 95th Percentile	Watching Brief*
W2	3/03/2026	EC - 95th Percentile	Watching Brief*

* = Watching brief established pending outcomes of subsequent monitoring events. No specific actions required.

3.2 HRSTS Discharge

MTW participates in the Hunter River Salinity Trading Scheme (HRSTS), allowing discharge from licensed discharge points located at Dam 1N, Dam 6S and Dam 9S. Discharges can only take place subject to HRSTS regulations.

MTW did not undertake HRSTS discharges during the reporting period.

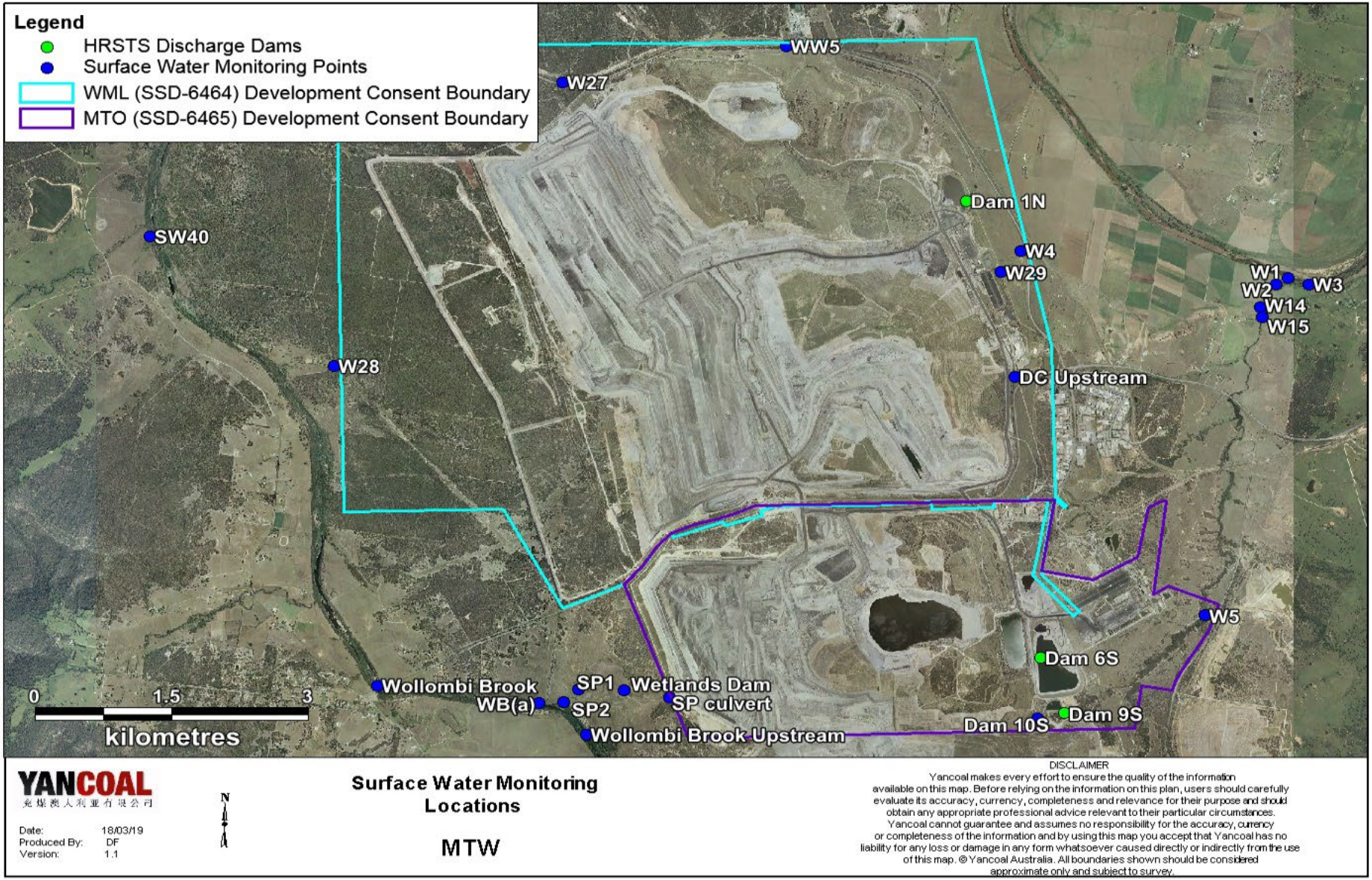


Figure 15: Surface Water Monitoring Location Plan

3.3 Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater monitoring is undertaken on a quarterly basis in accordance with the MTW Groundwater Monitoring Programme.

Figure 16 to **Figure 64** show the long-term water quality trends (2023 - current) for groundwater bores monitored at MTW.

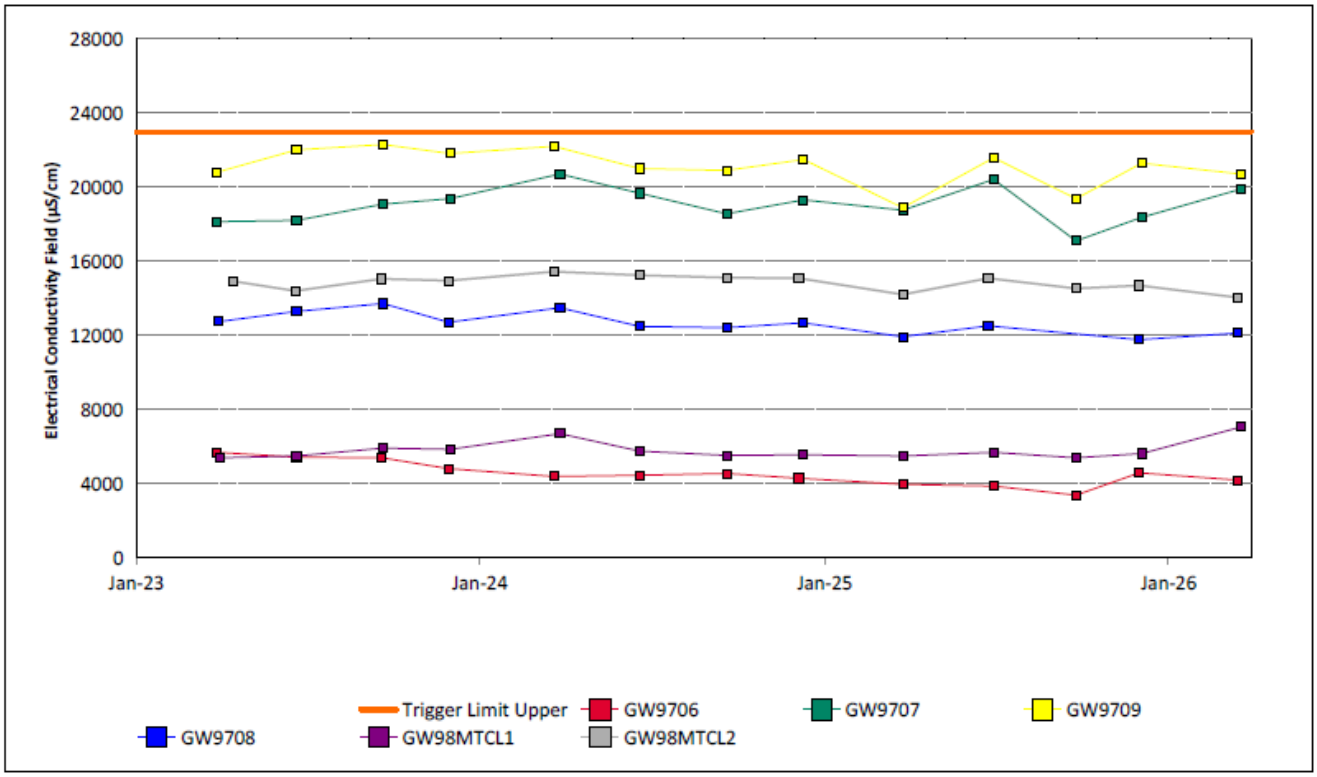


Figure 16: Bayswater Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

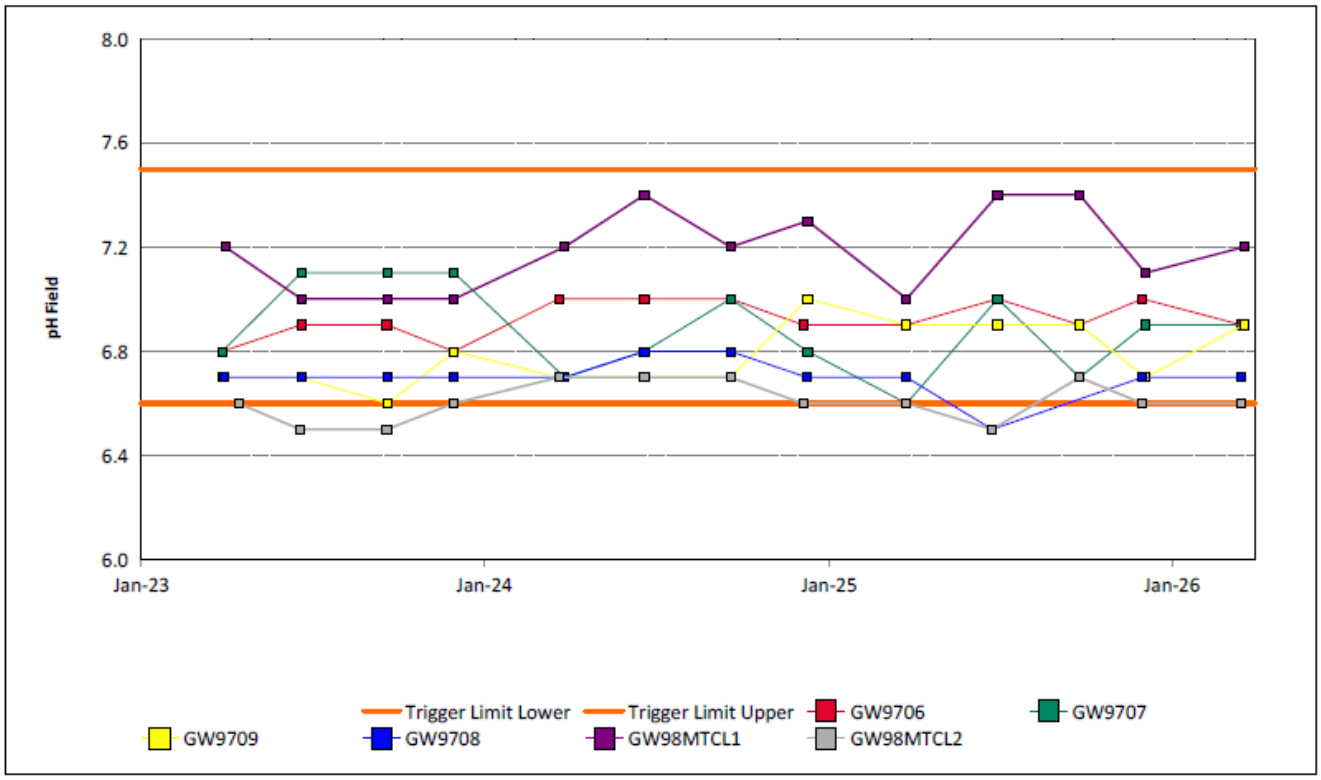


Figure 17: Bayswater Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

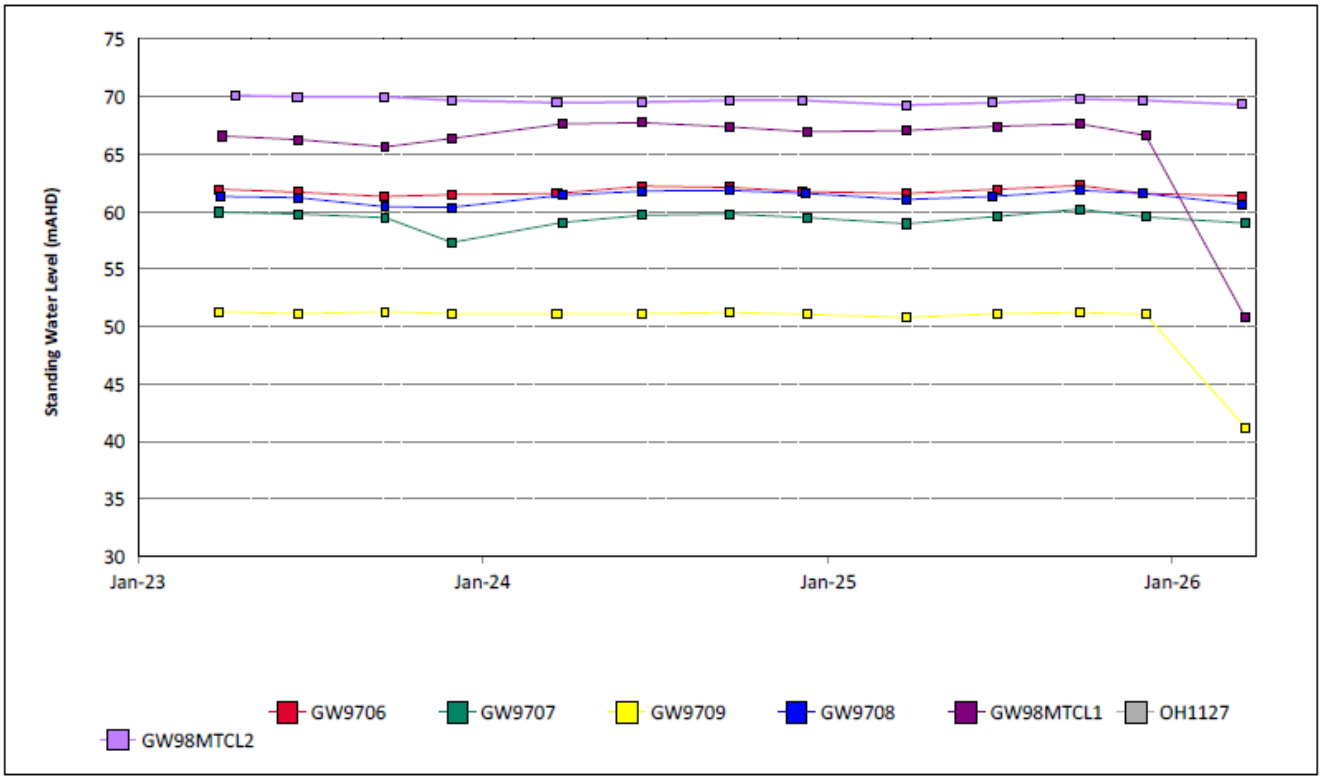


Figure 18: Bayswater Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

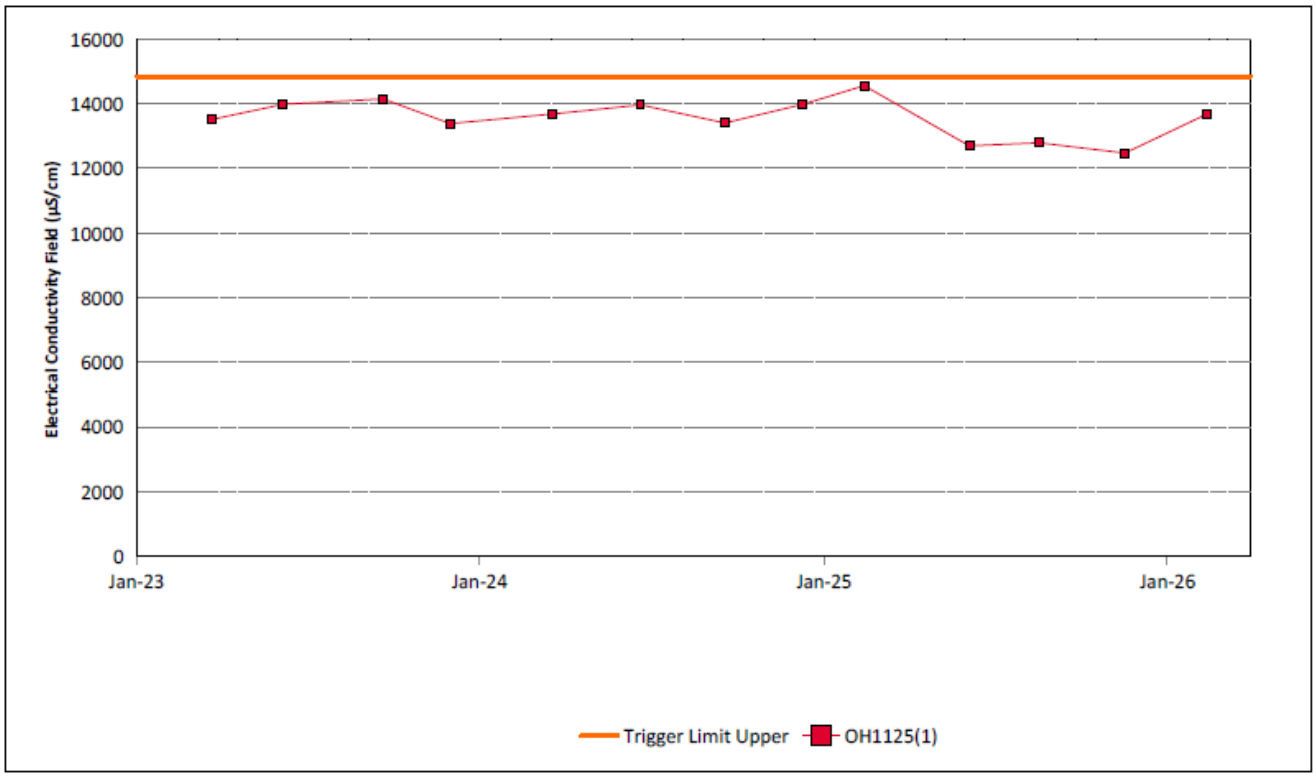


Figure 19: Blakefield Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

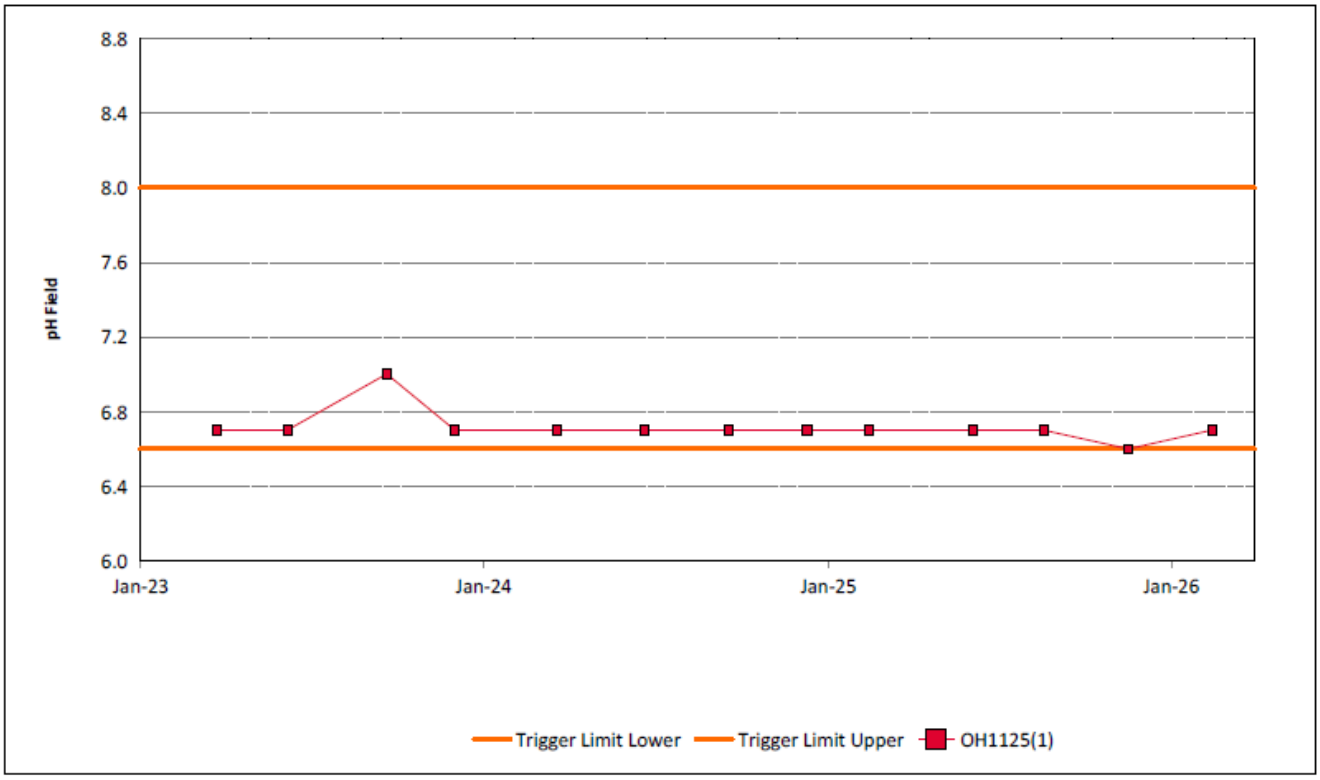


Figure 20: Blakefield Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

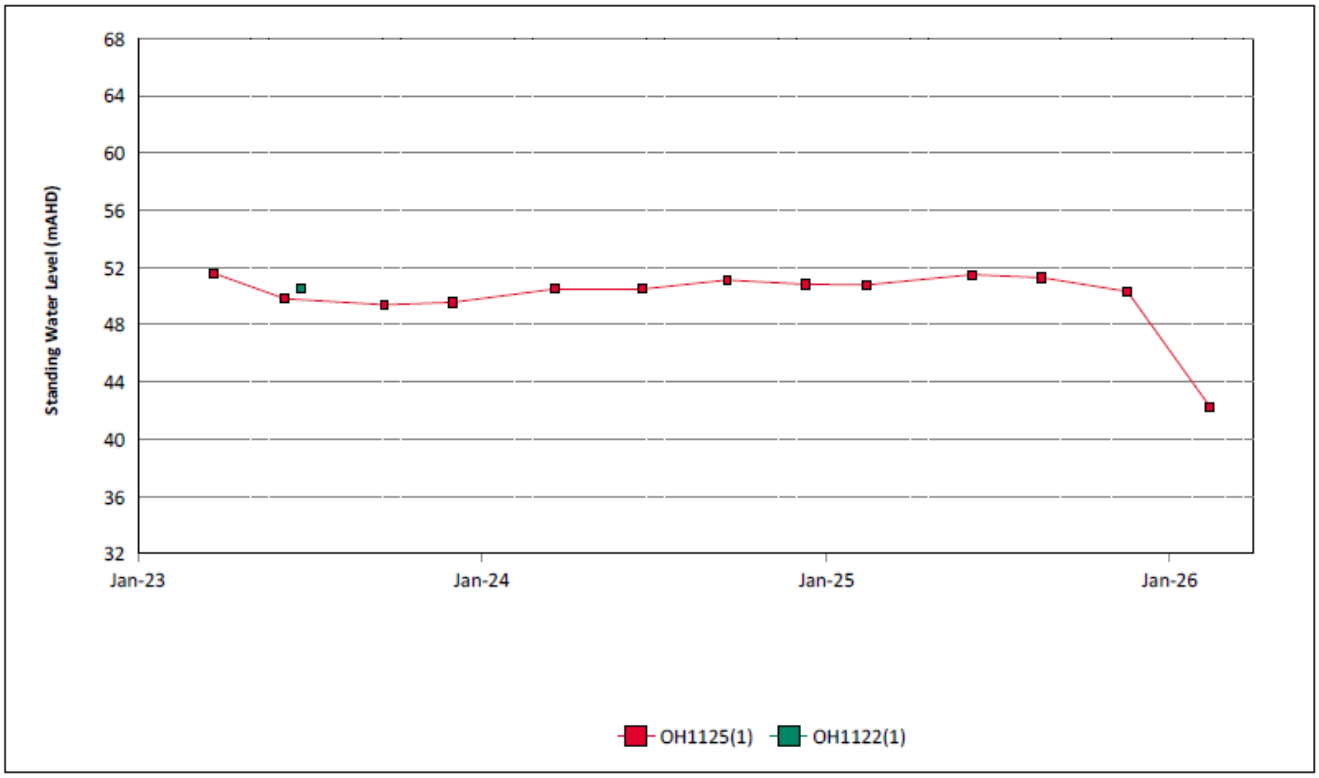


Figure 21: Blakefield Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

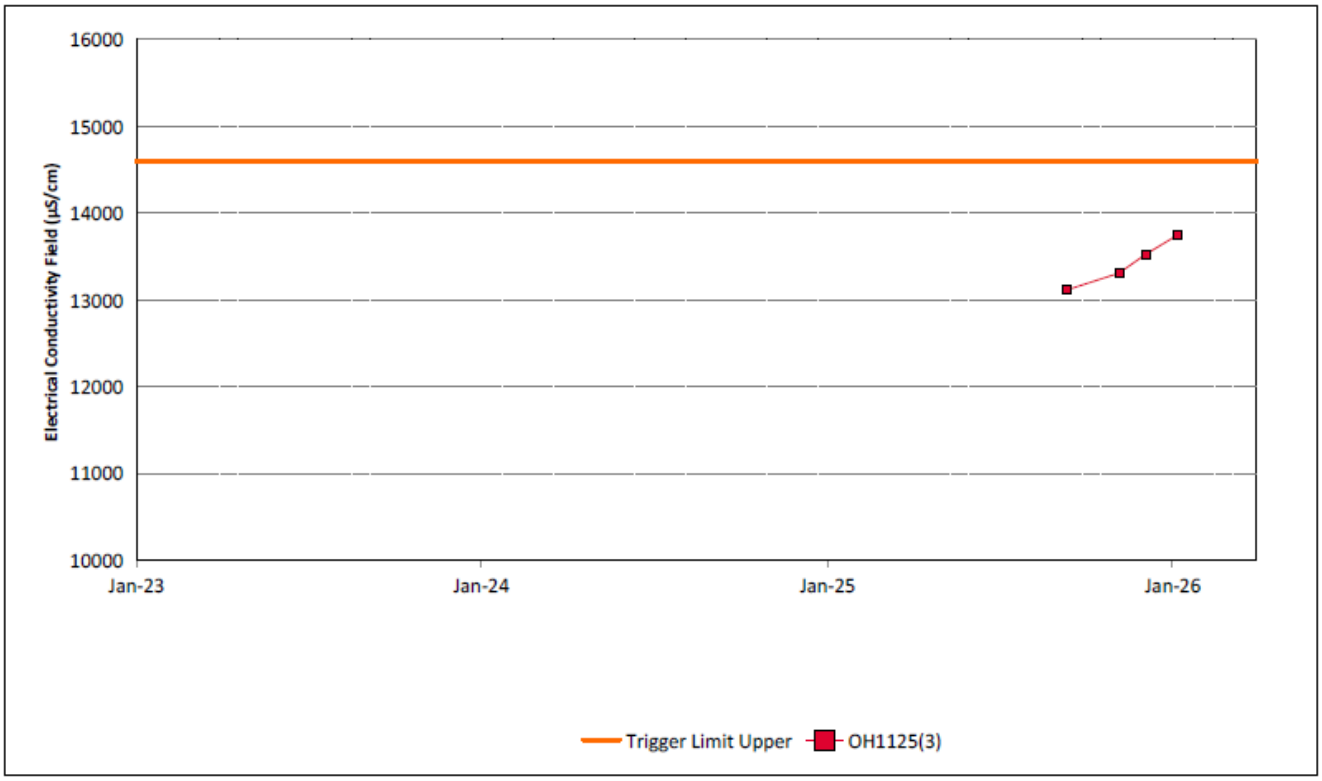


Figure 22: Bowfield Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

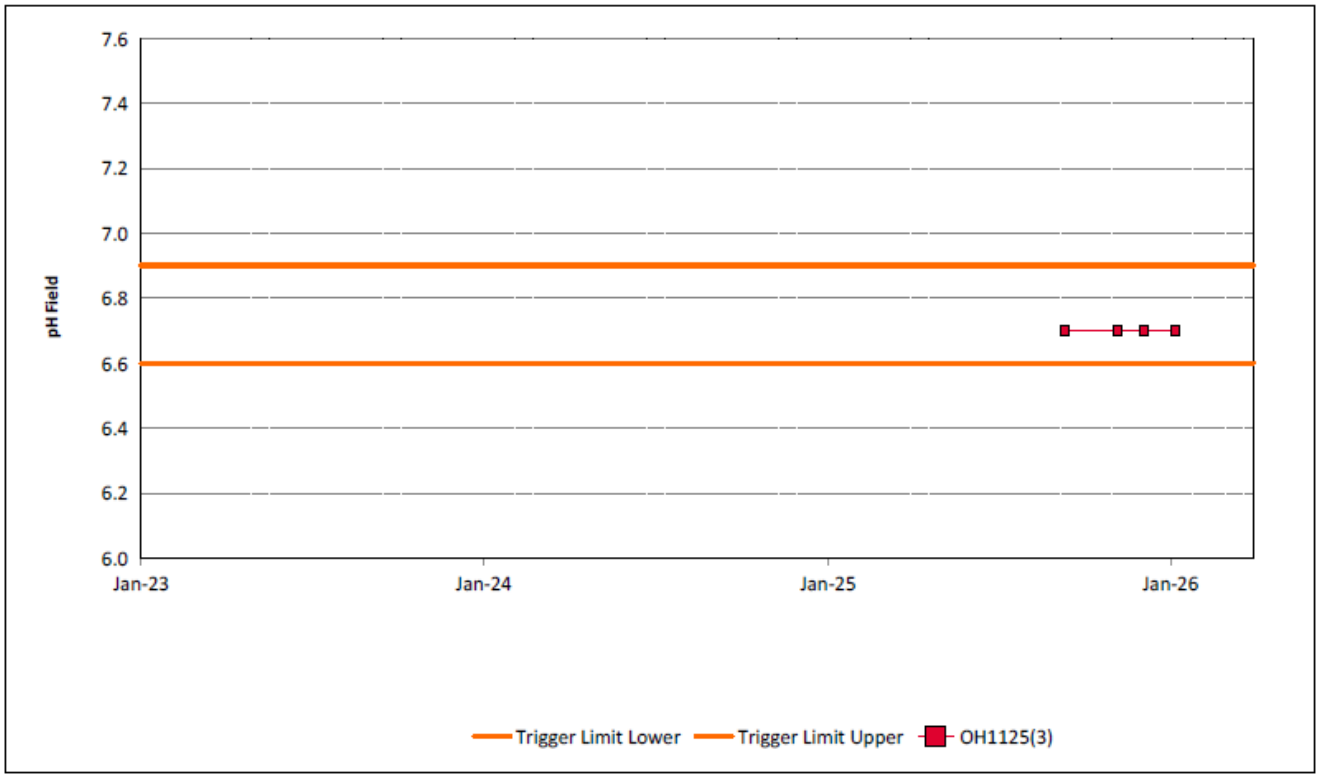


Figure 23: Bowfield Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

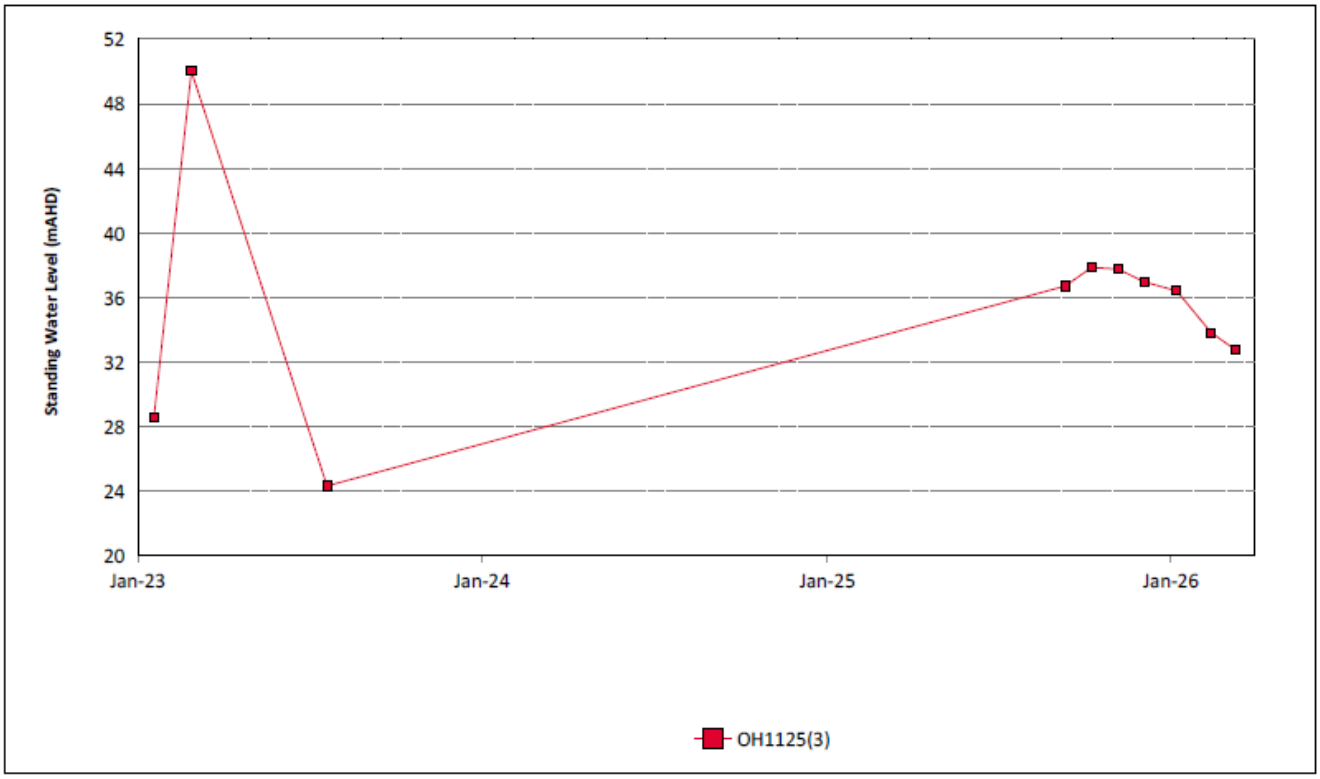


Figure 24: Bowfield Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

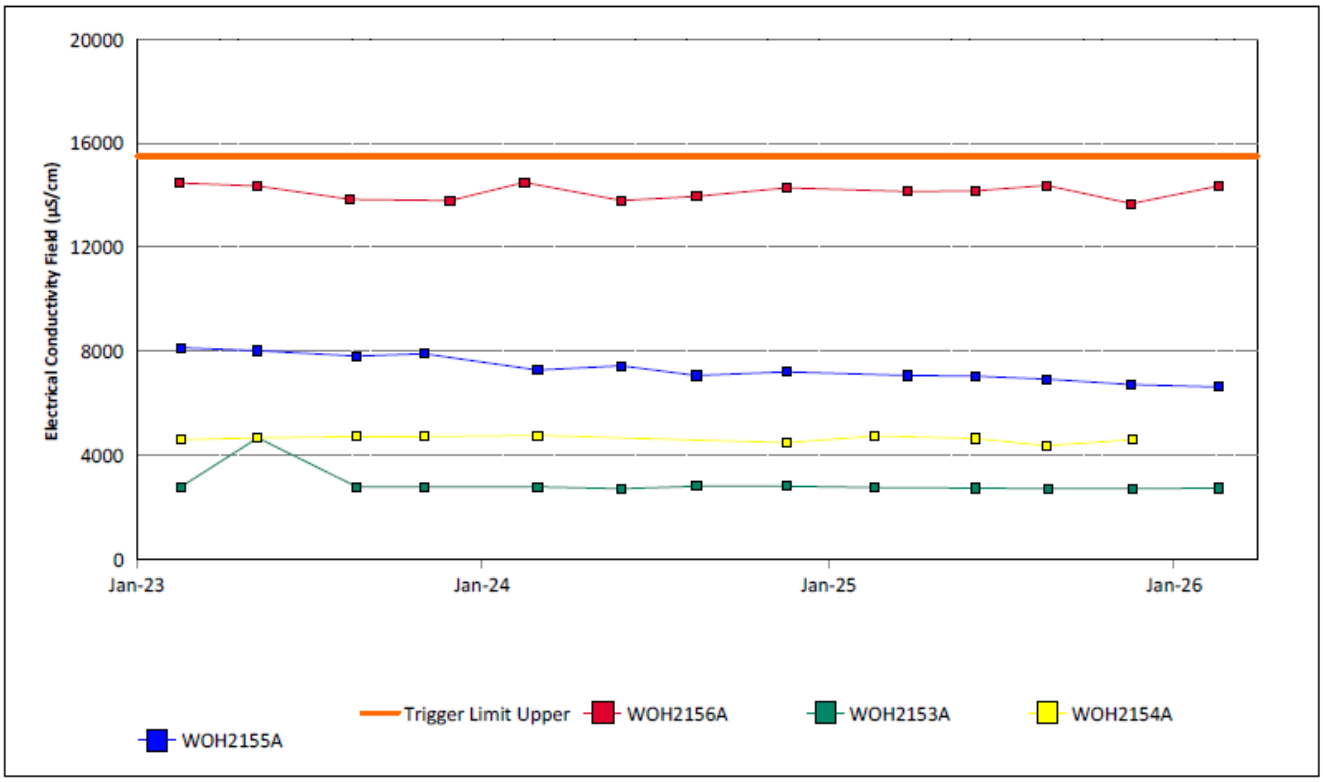


Figure 25: Redbank Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

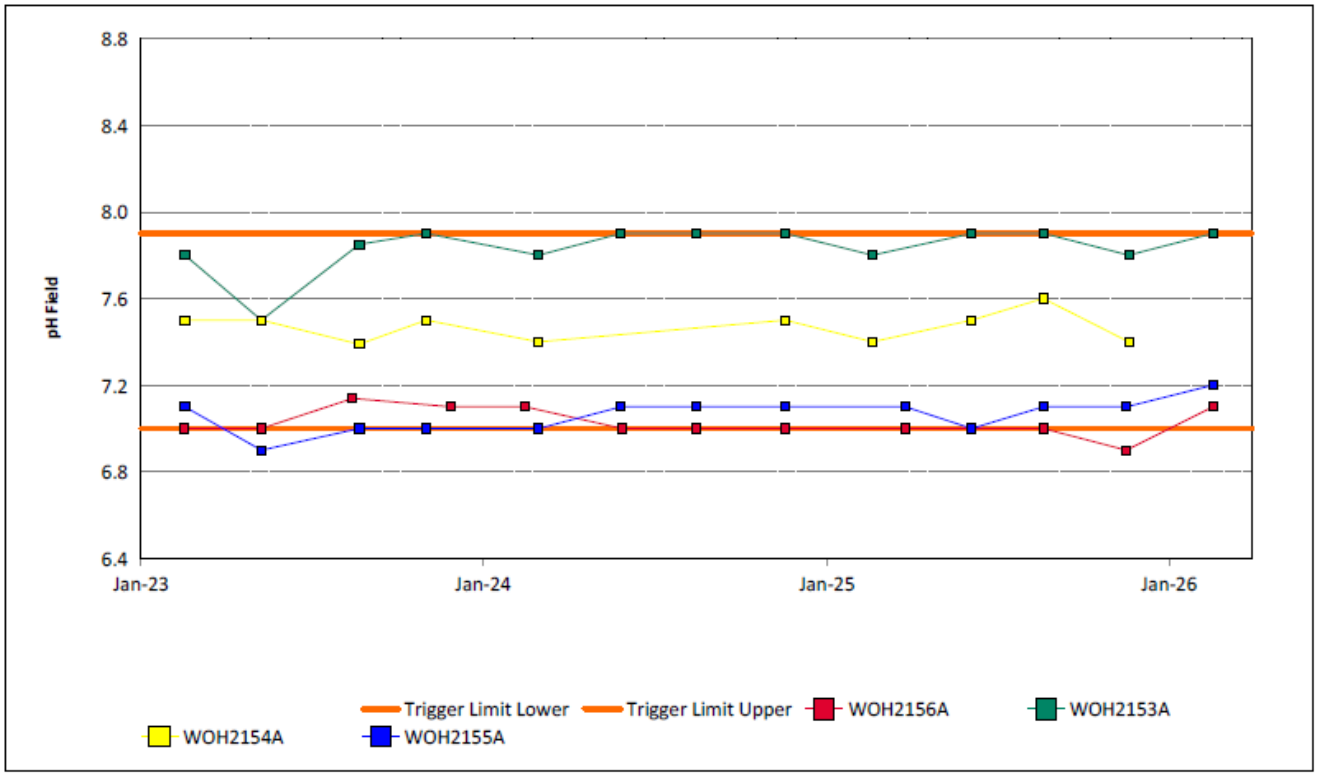


Figure 26: Redbank Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

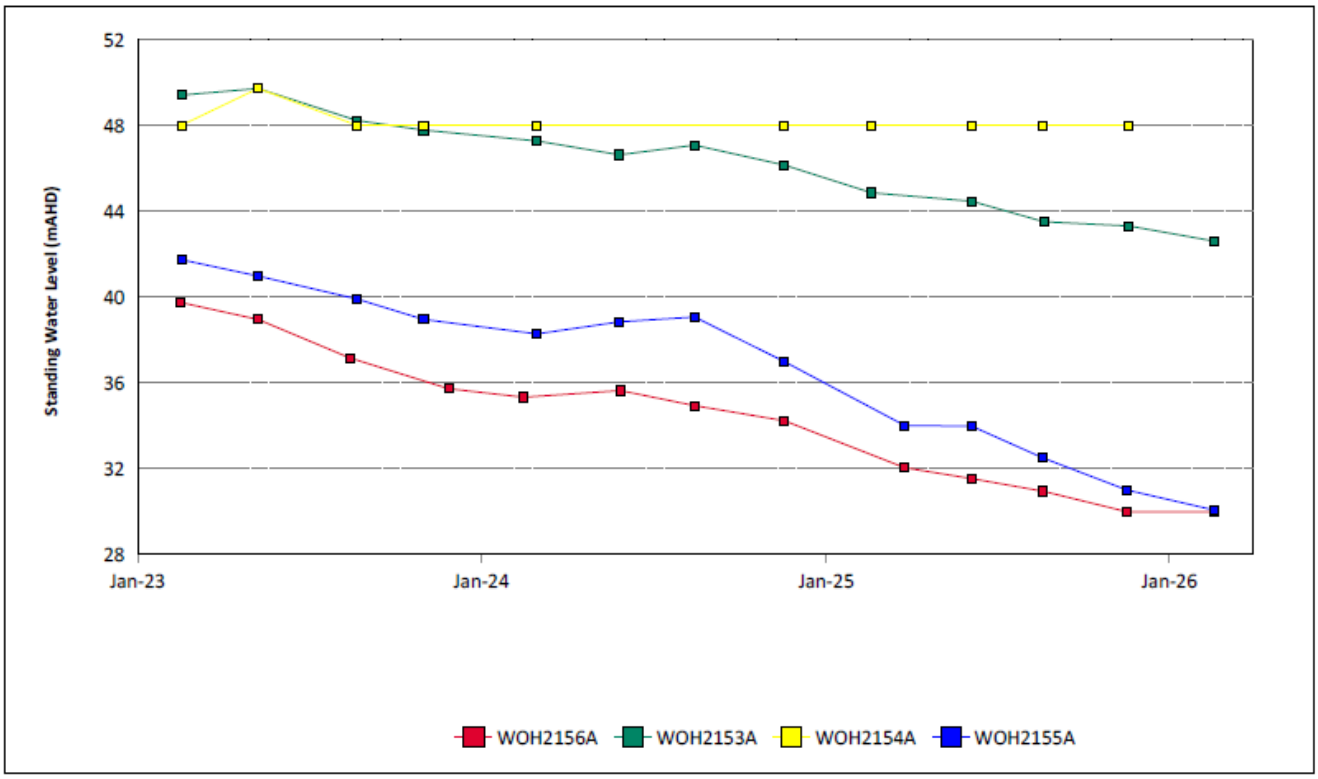


Figure 27: Redbank Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

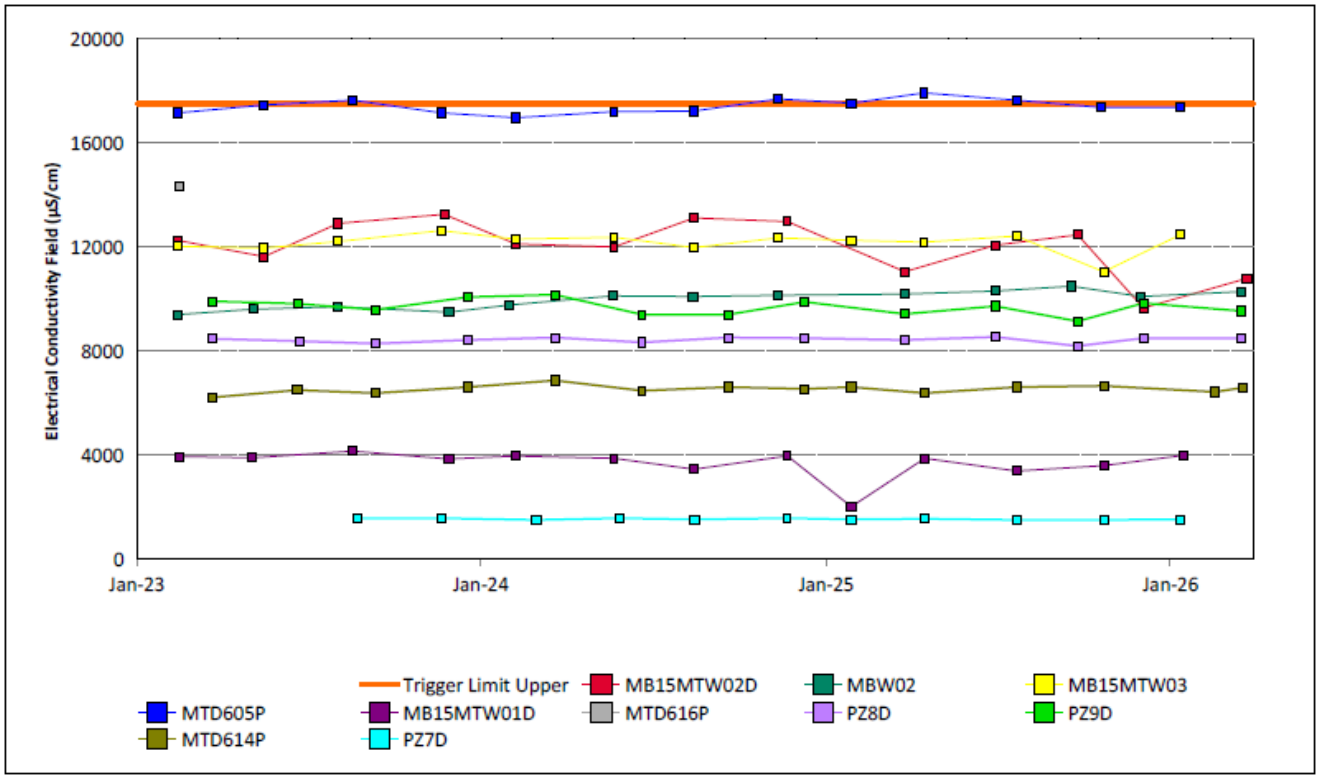


Figure 28: Shallow Overburden Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

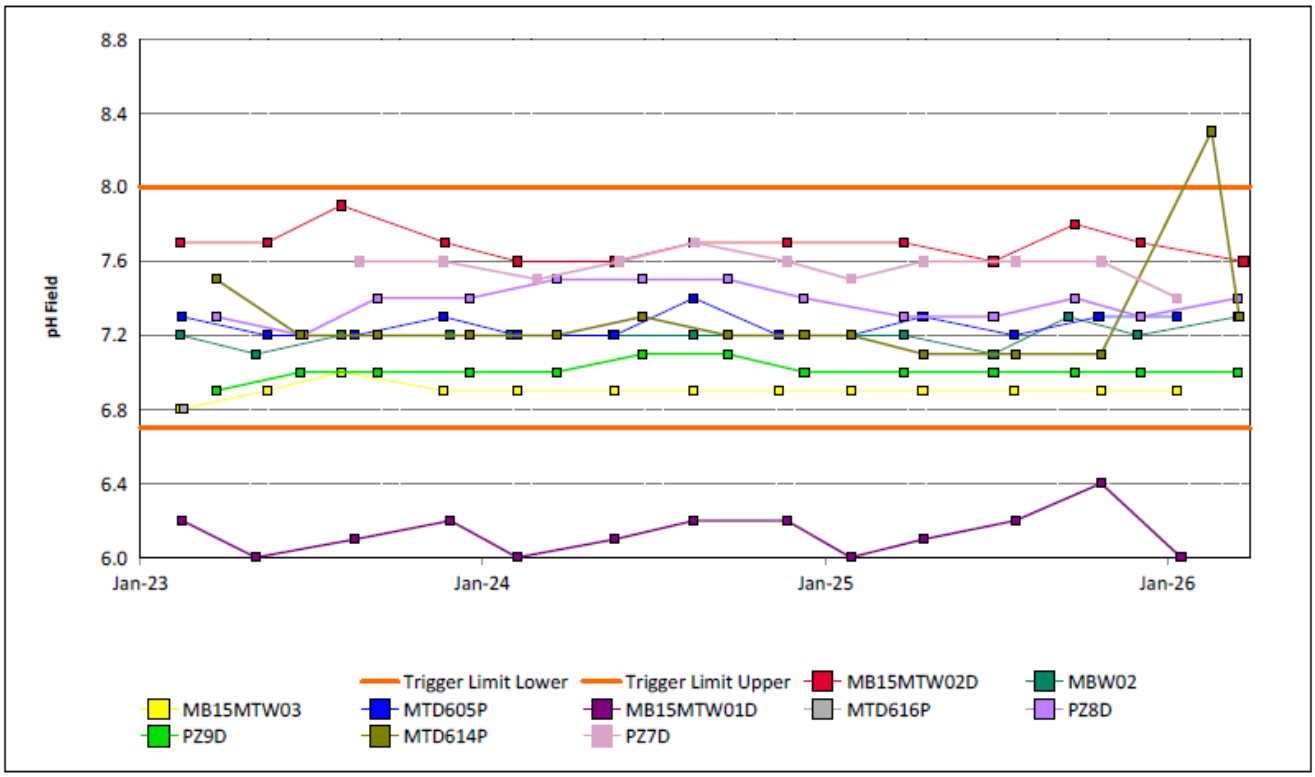


Figure 29: Shallow Overburden pH Field Trend – March 2026

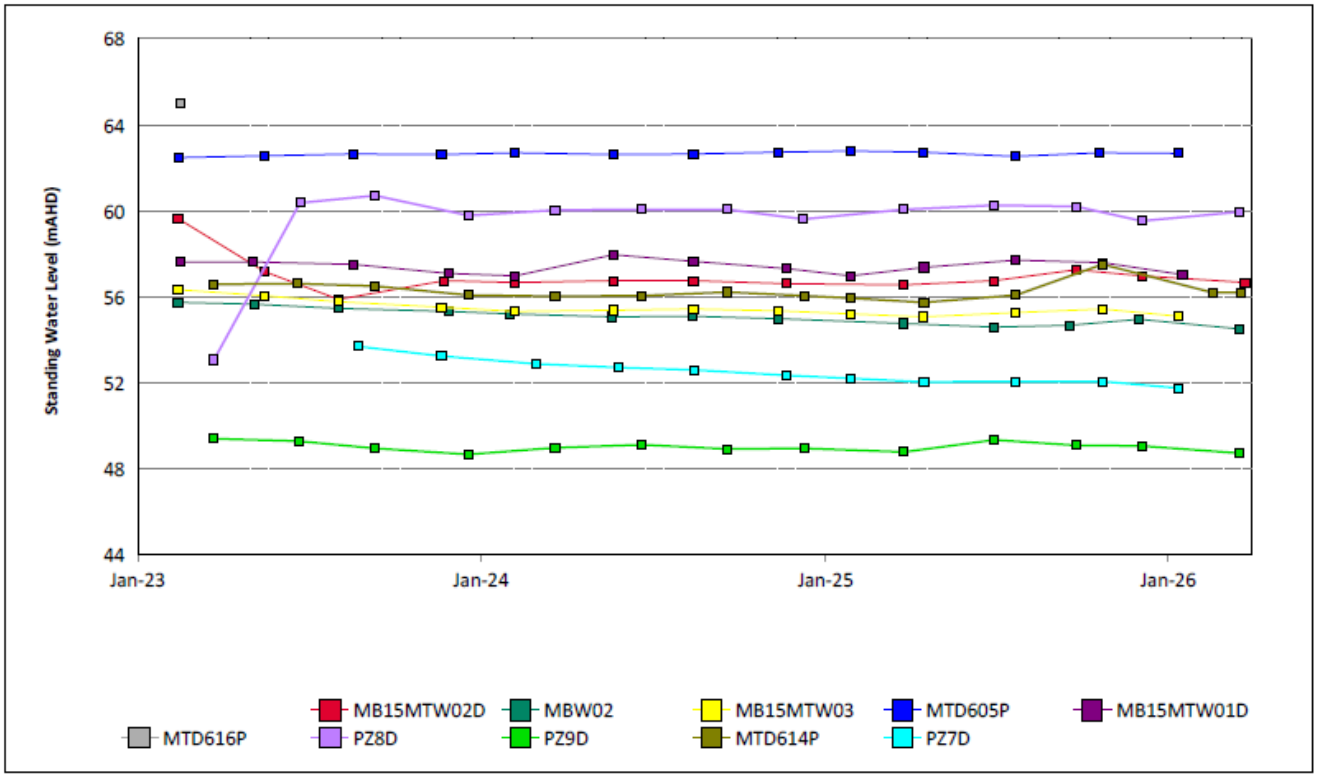


Figure 30: Shallow Overburden Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

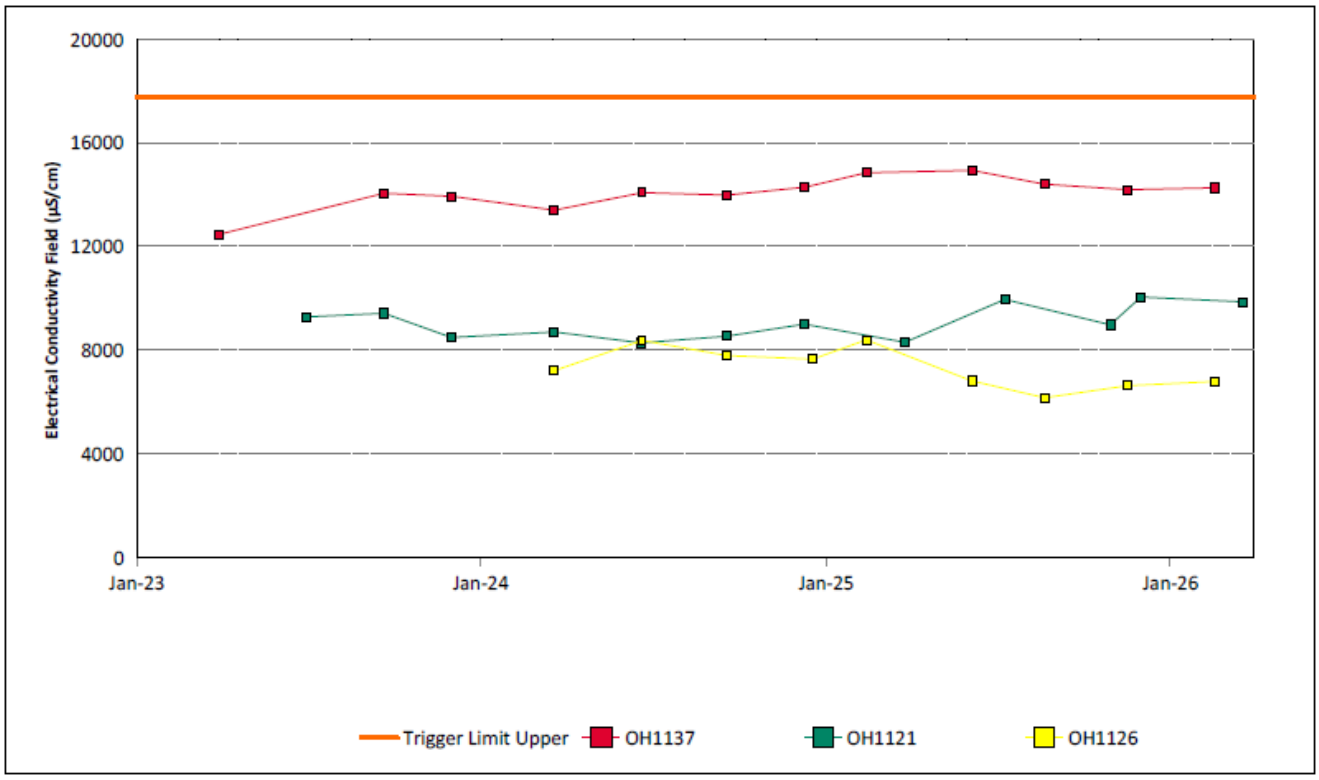


Figure 31: Vaux Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

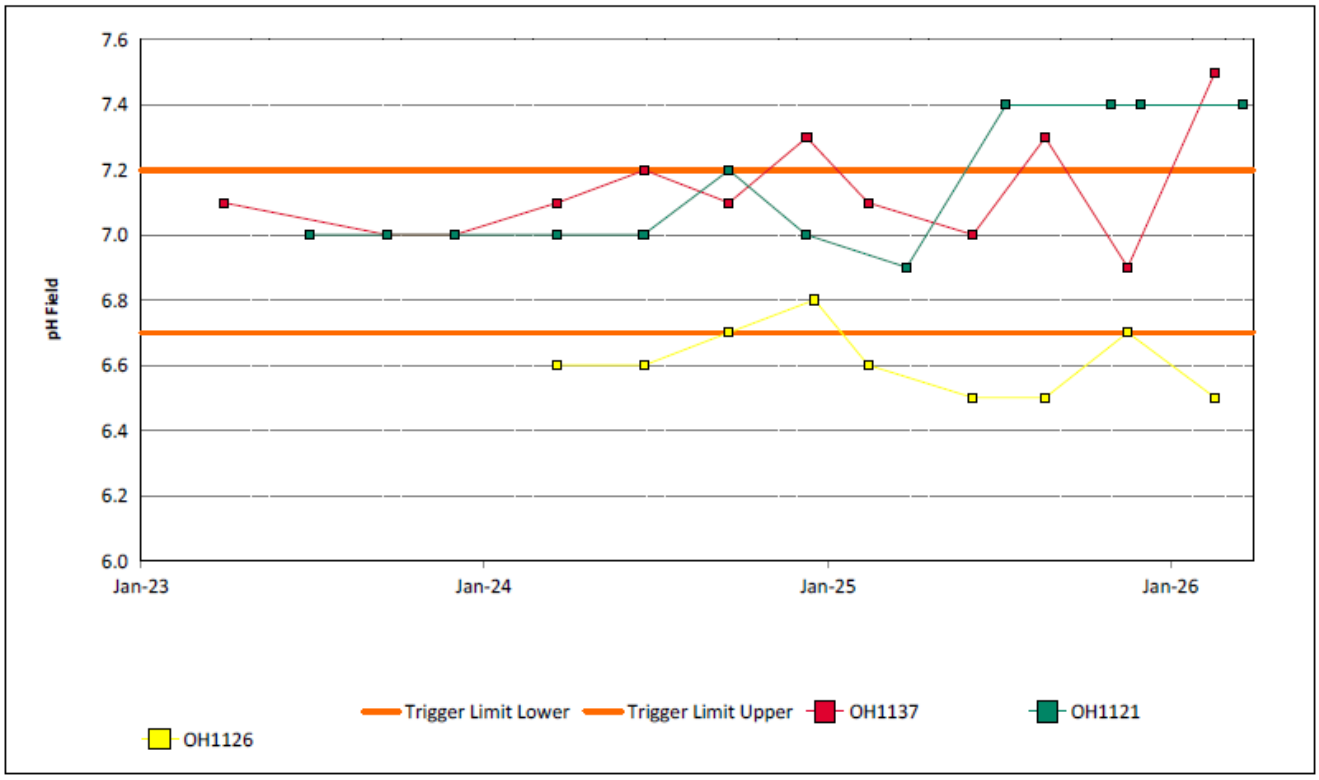


Figure 32: Vaux Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

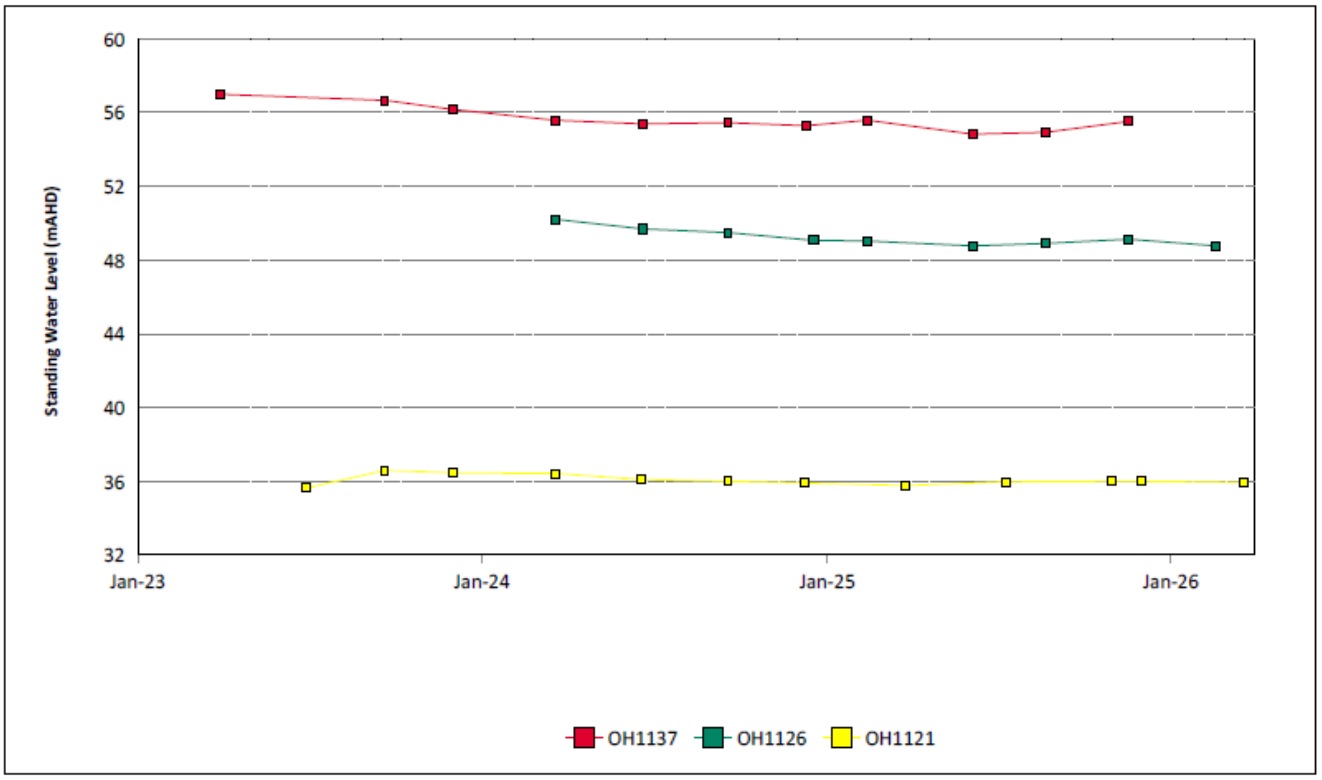


Figure 33: Vaux Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

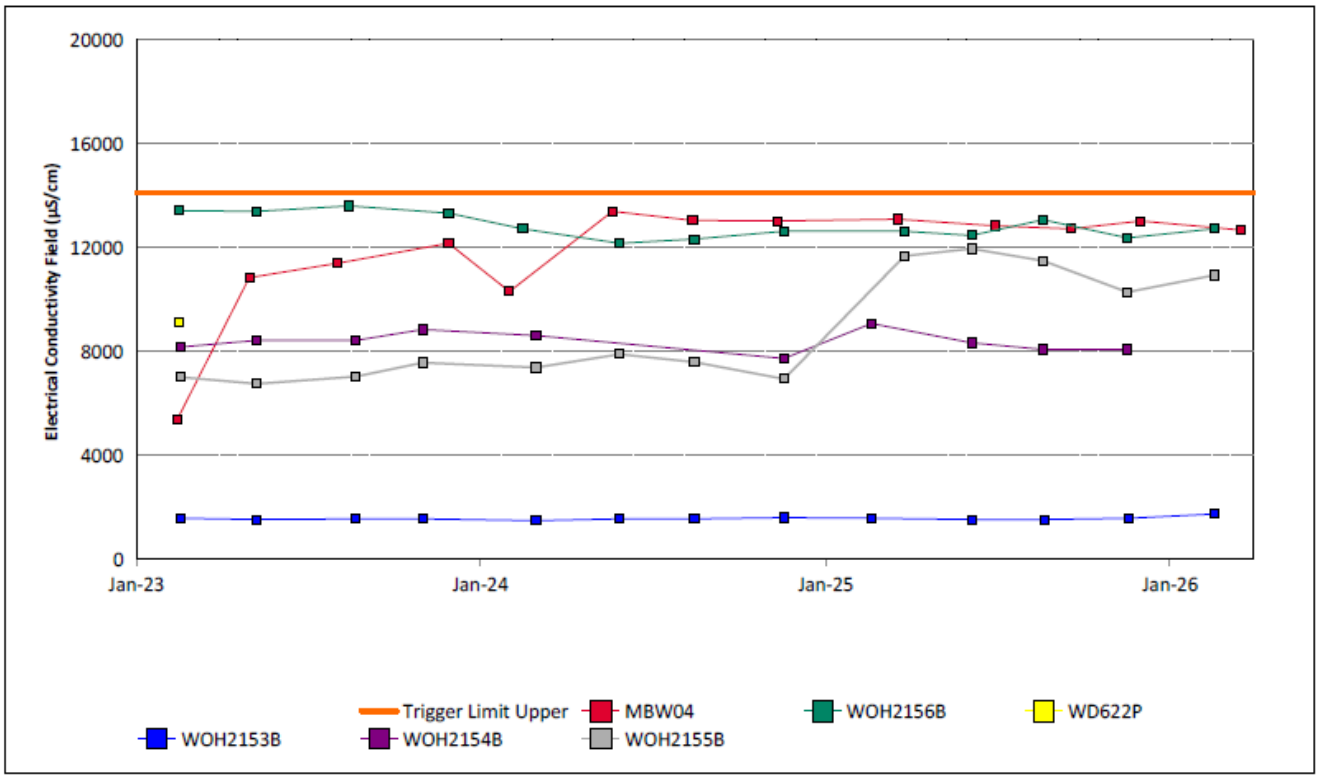


Figure 34: Wambo Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

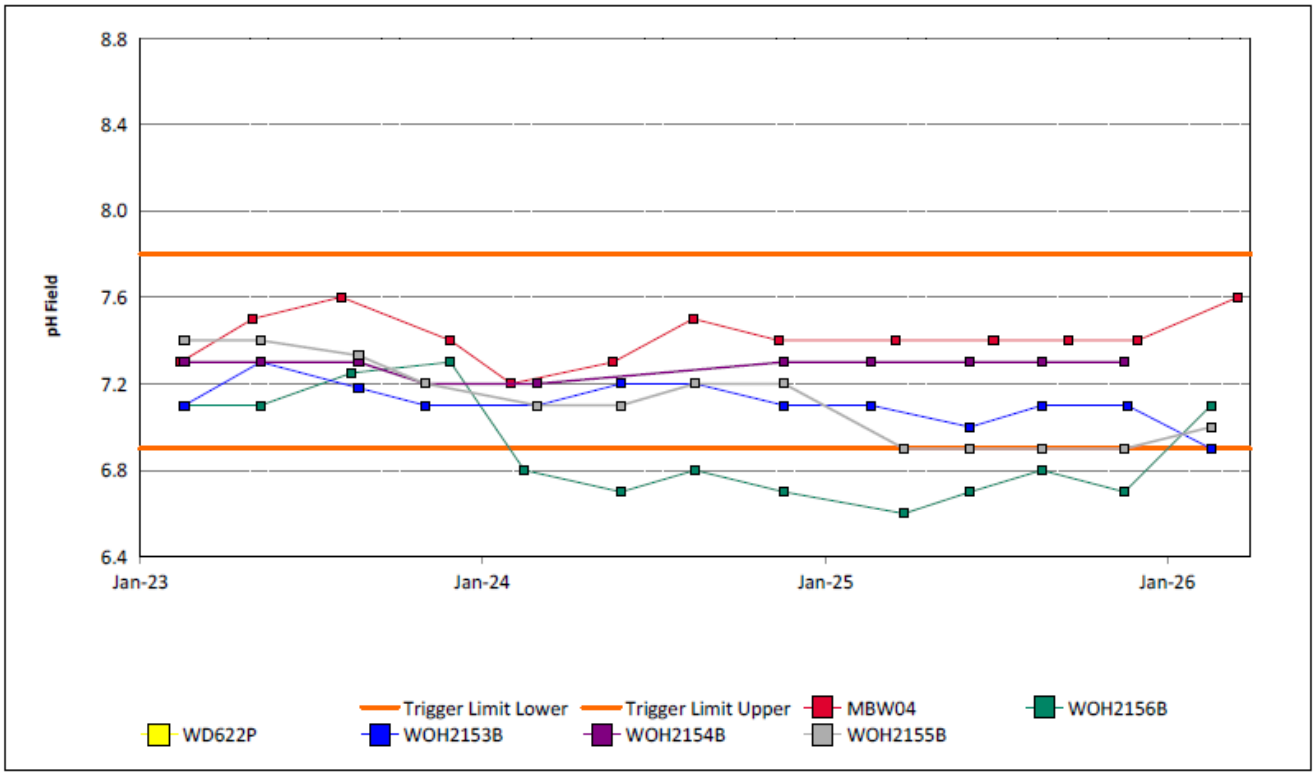


Figure 35: Wambo Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

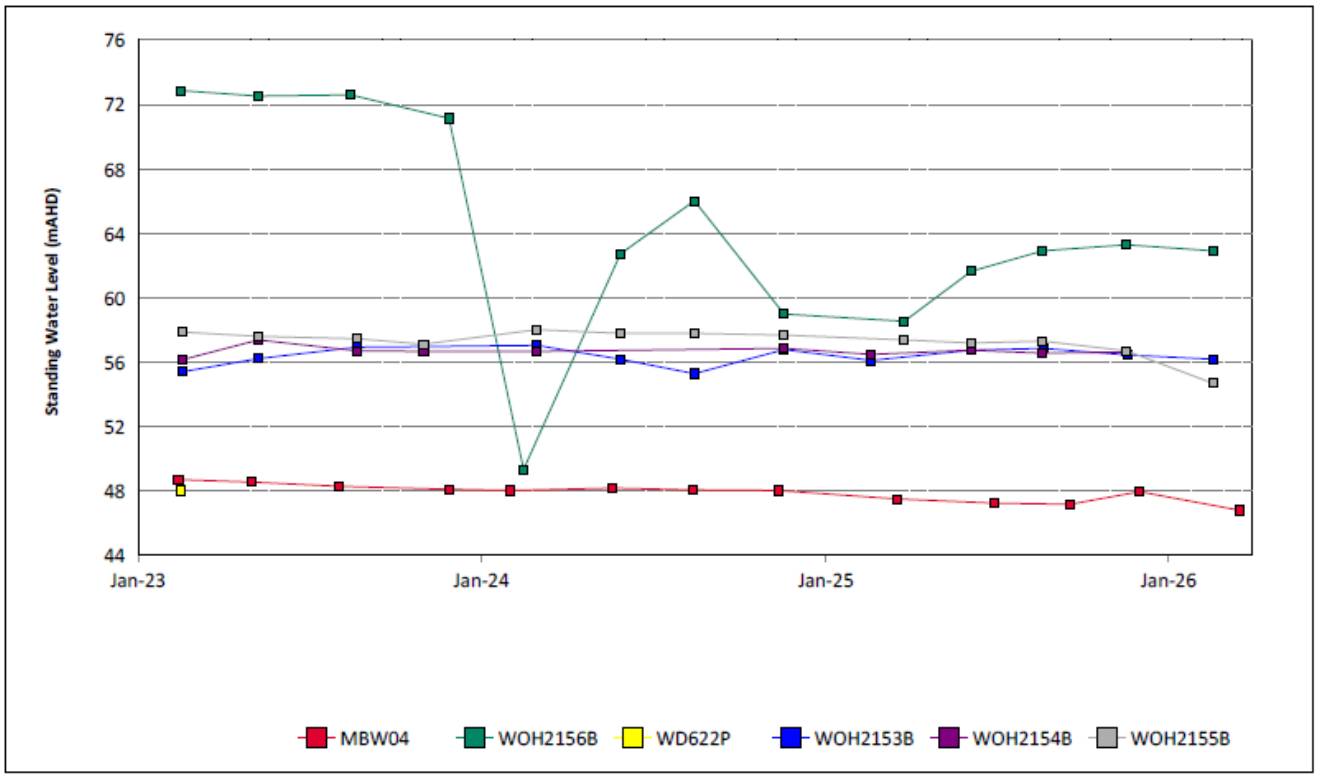


Figure 36: Wambo Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

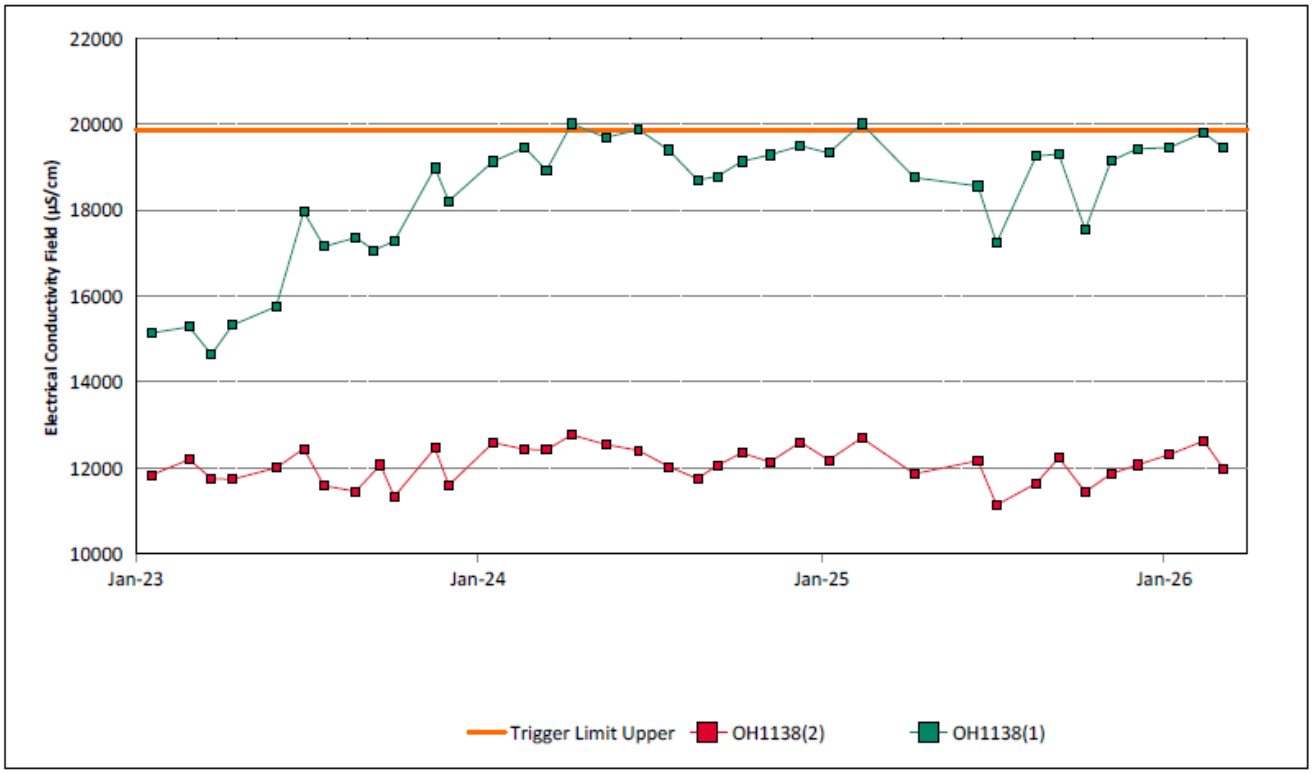


Figure 37: Warkworth Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

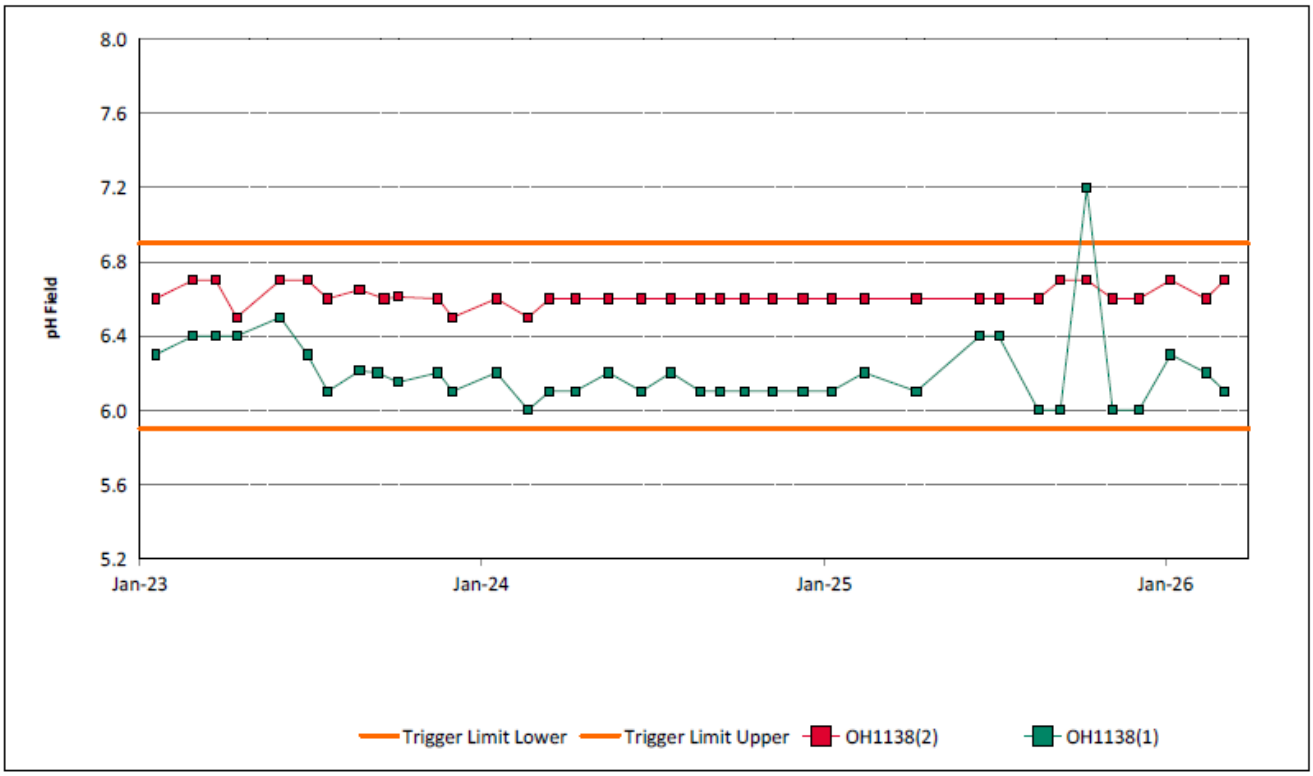


Figure 38: Warkworth Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

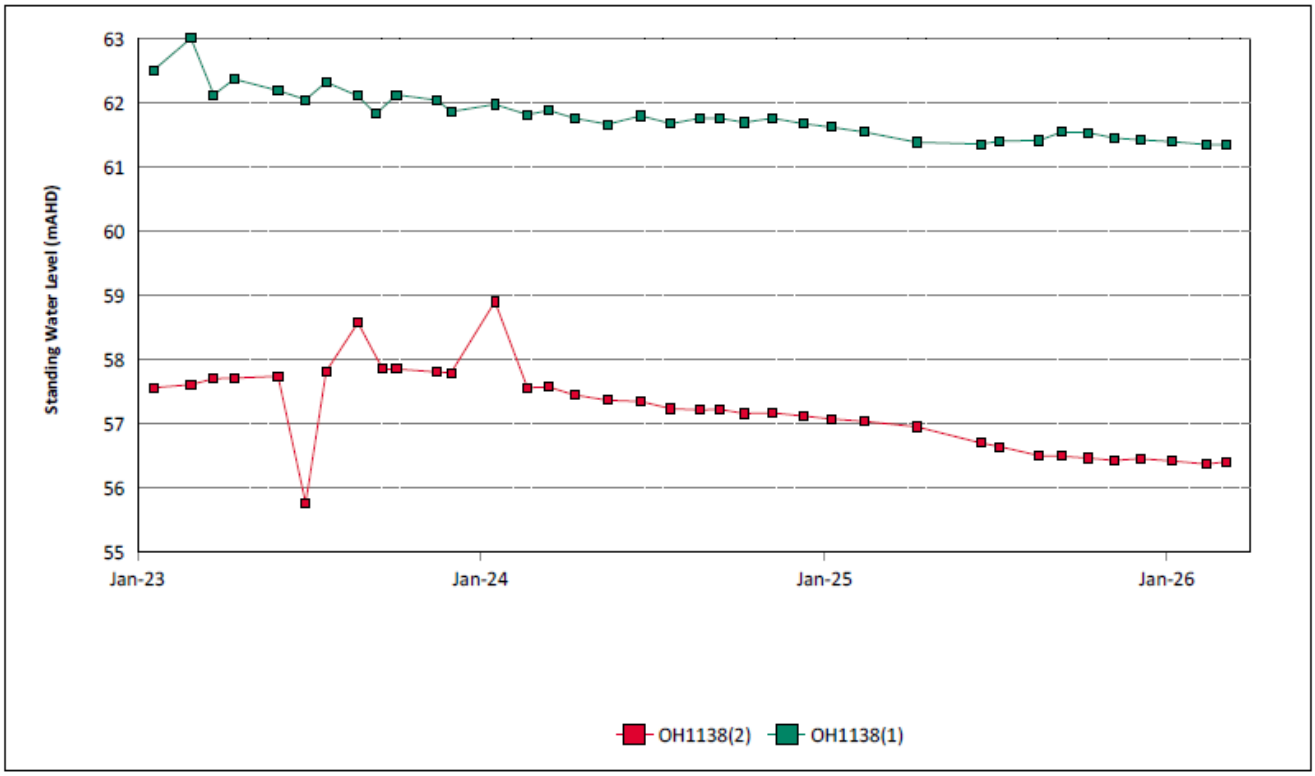


Figure 39: Warkworth Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

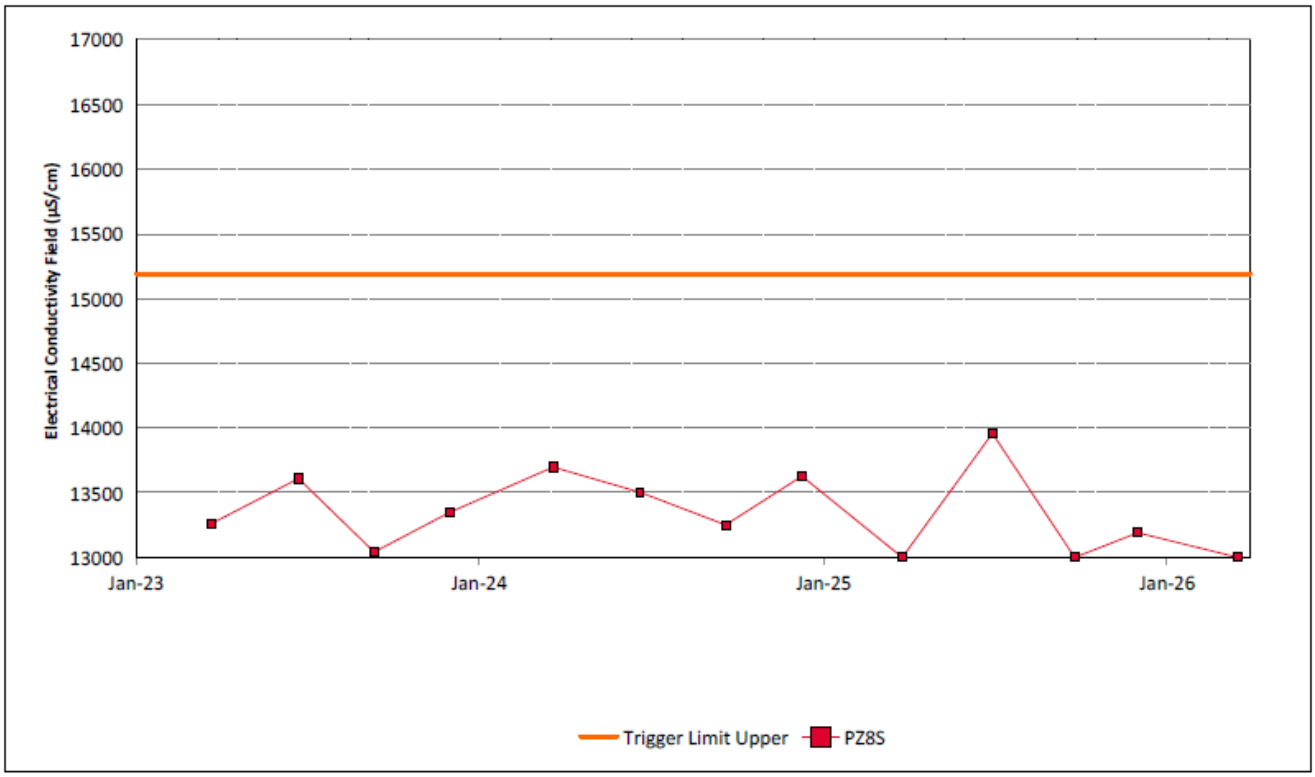


Figure 40: Wollombi Alluvium 1 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

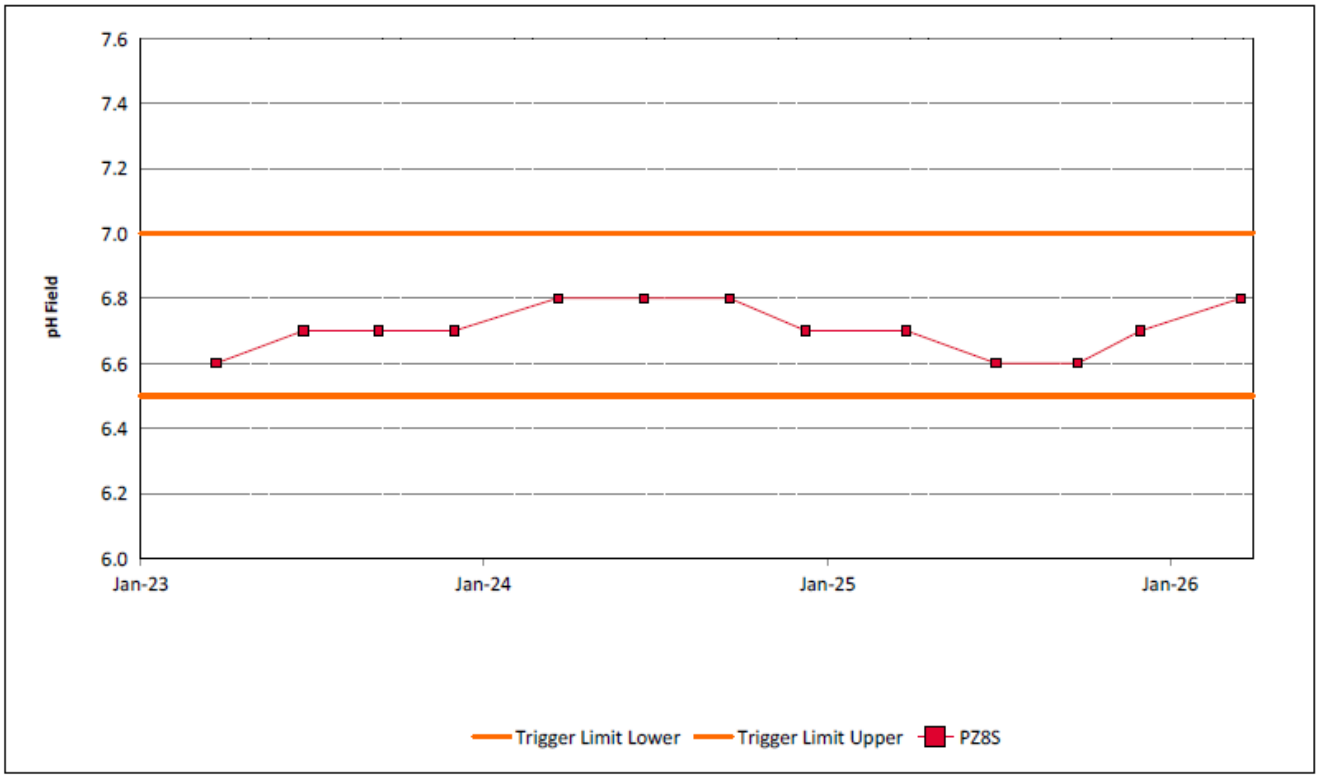


Figure 41: Wollombi Alluvium 1 pH Field Trend – March 2026

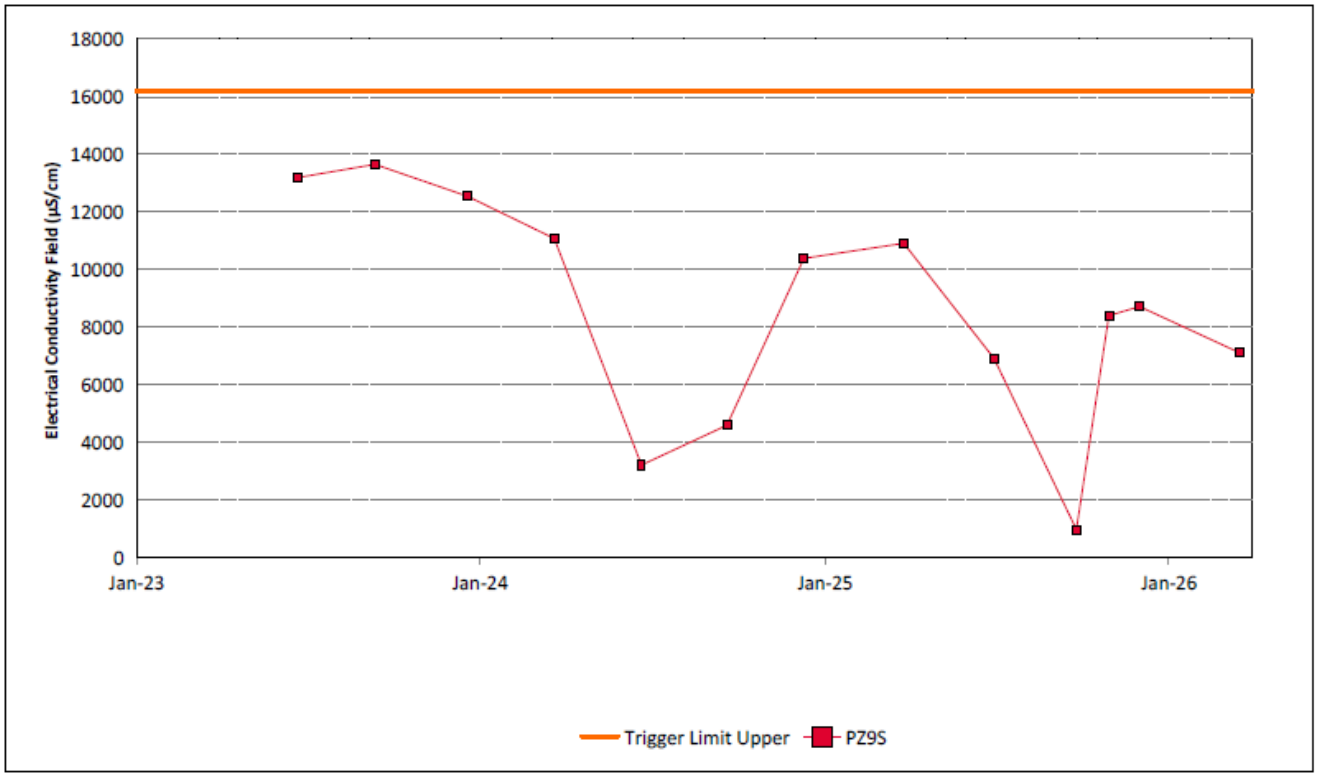


Figure 42: Wollombi Alluvium 2 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

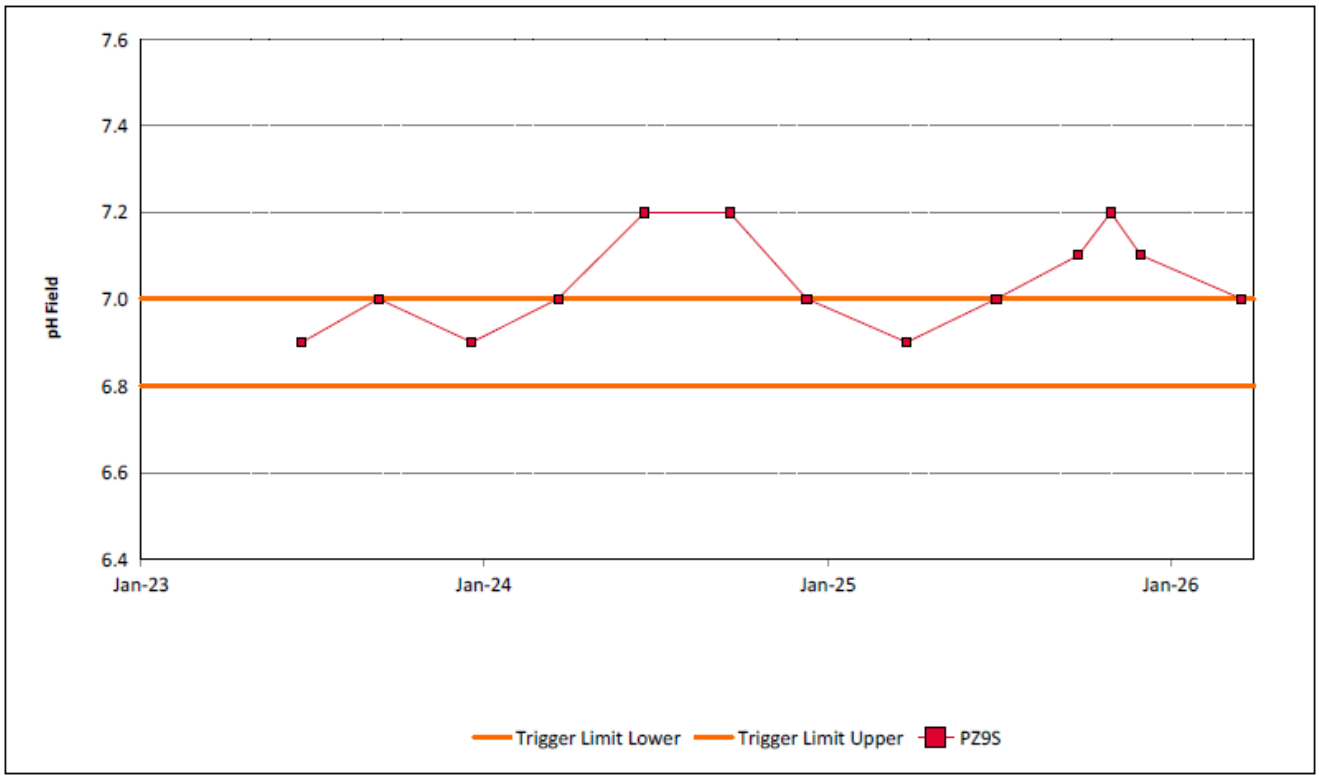


Figure 43: Wollombi Alluvium 2 pH Field Trend – March 2026

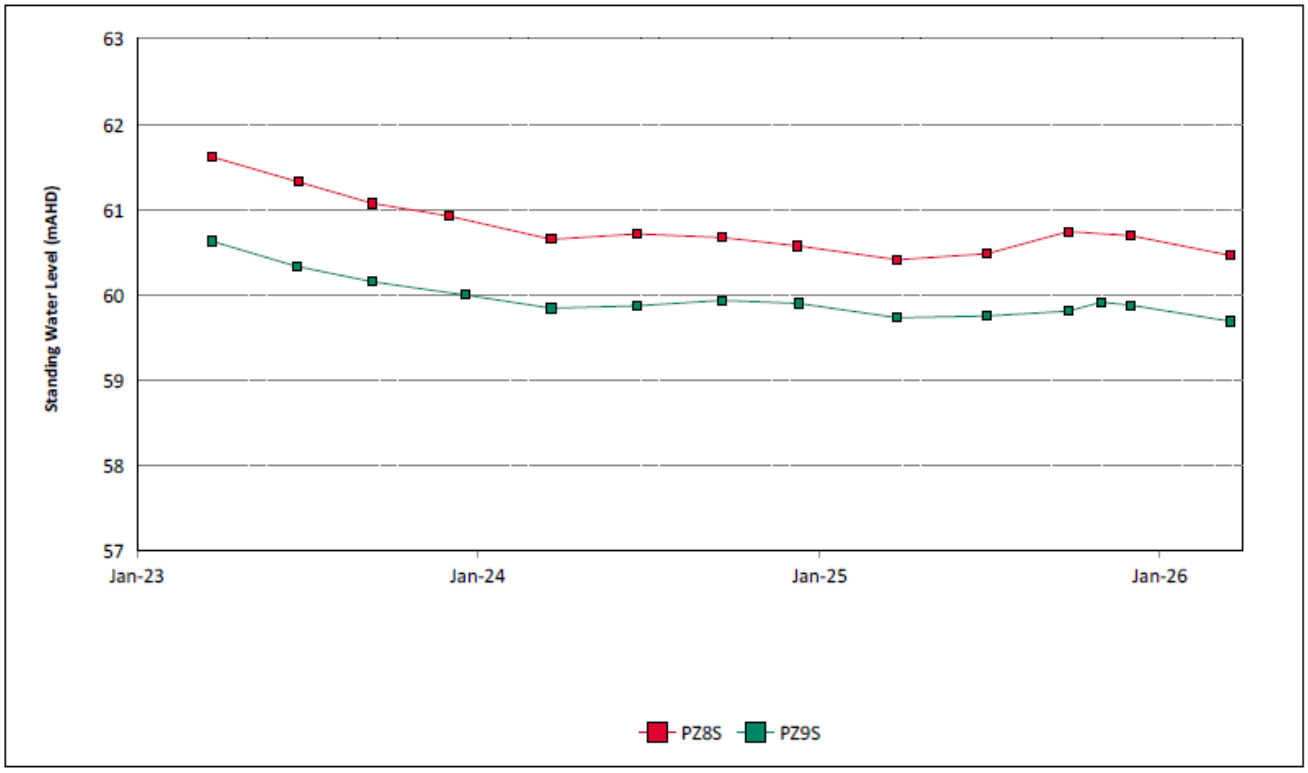


Figure 44: Wollombi Alluvium Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

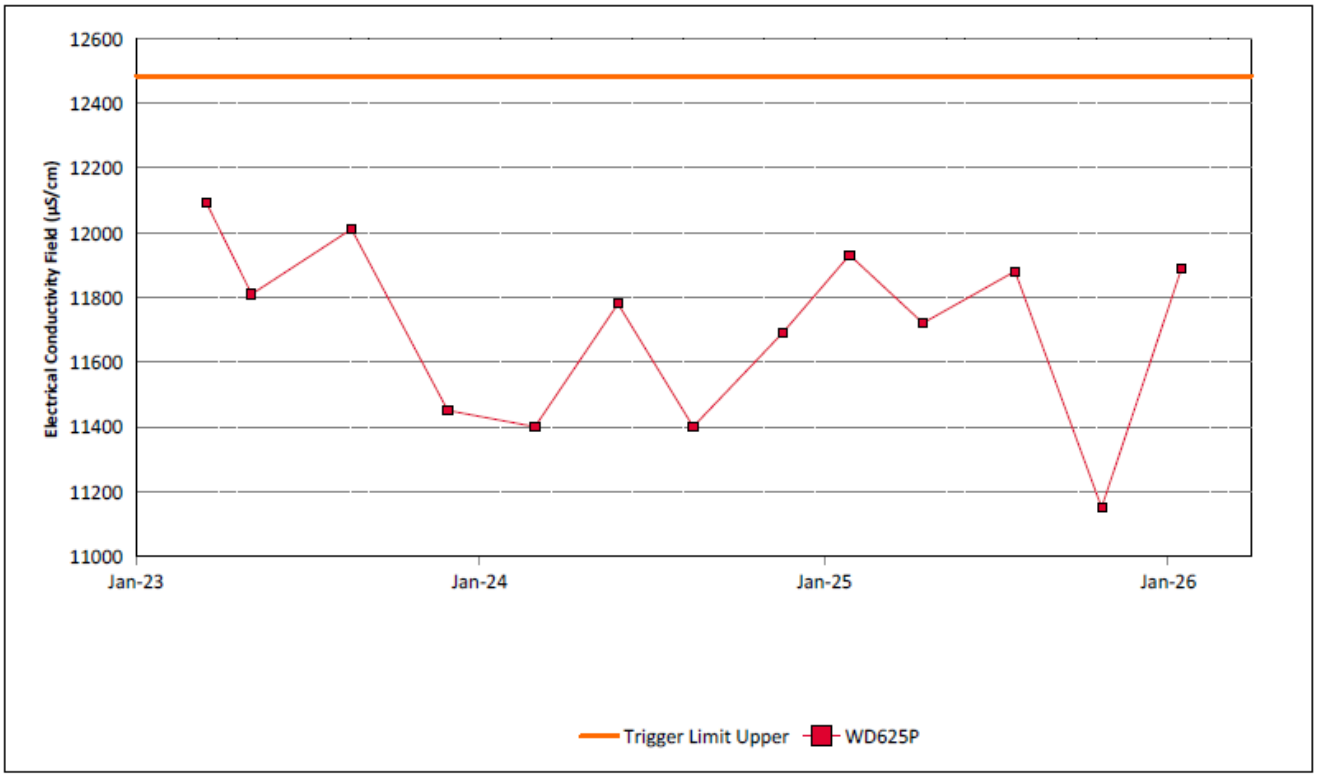


Figure 45: Woodlands Hill Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

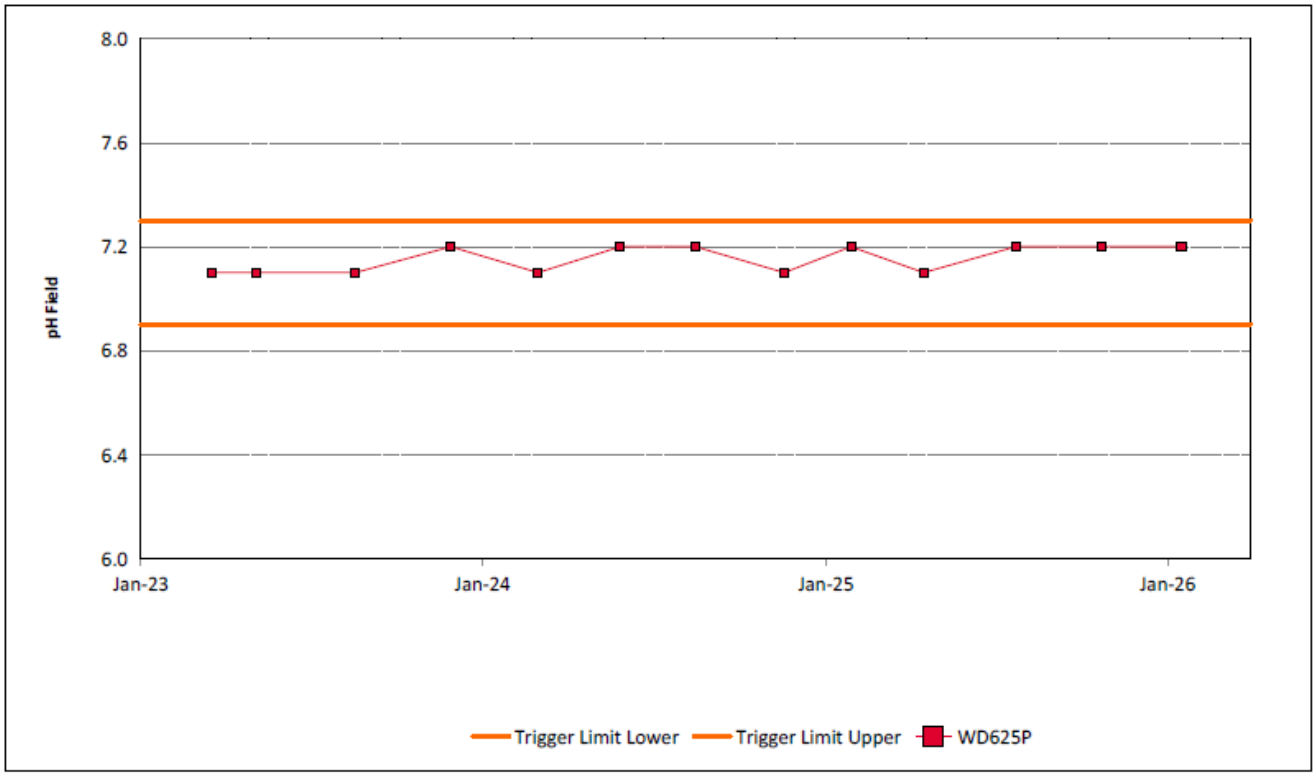


Figure 46: Woodlands Hill Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

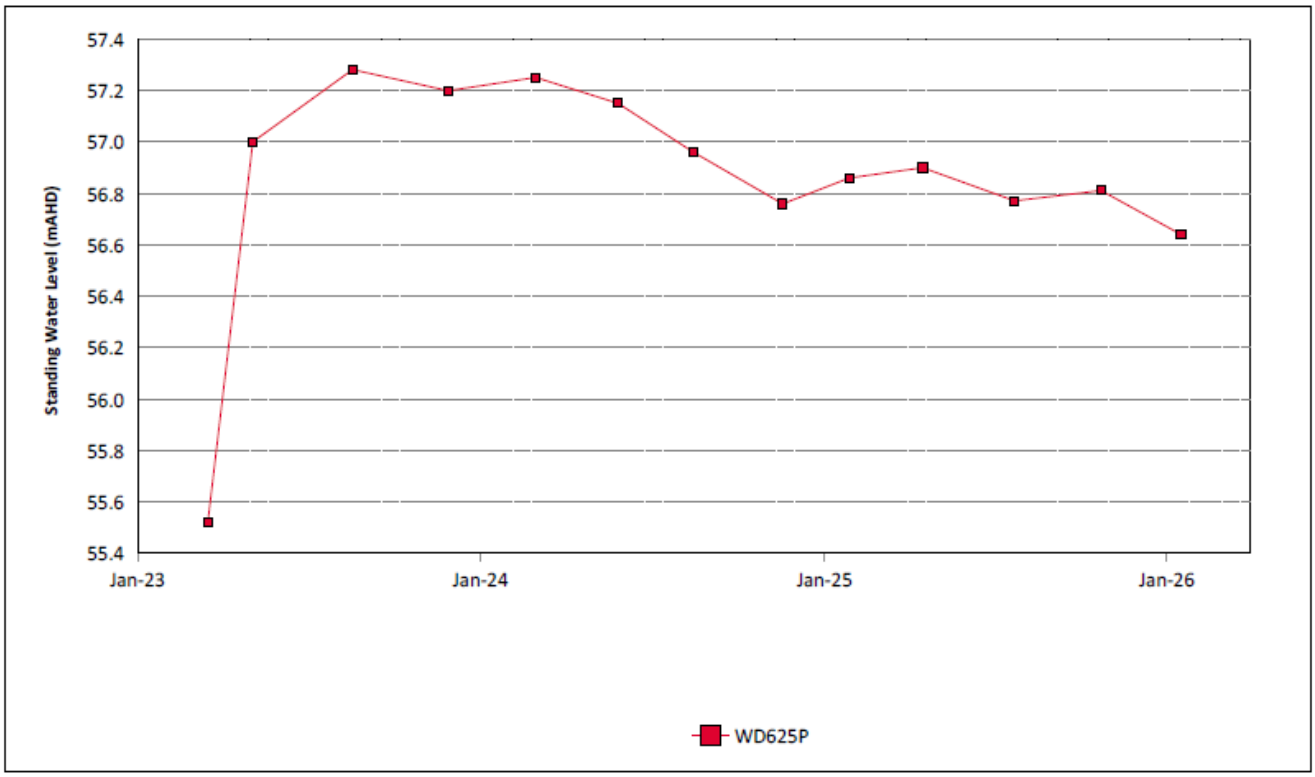


Figure 47: Woodlands Hill Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

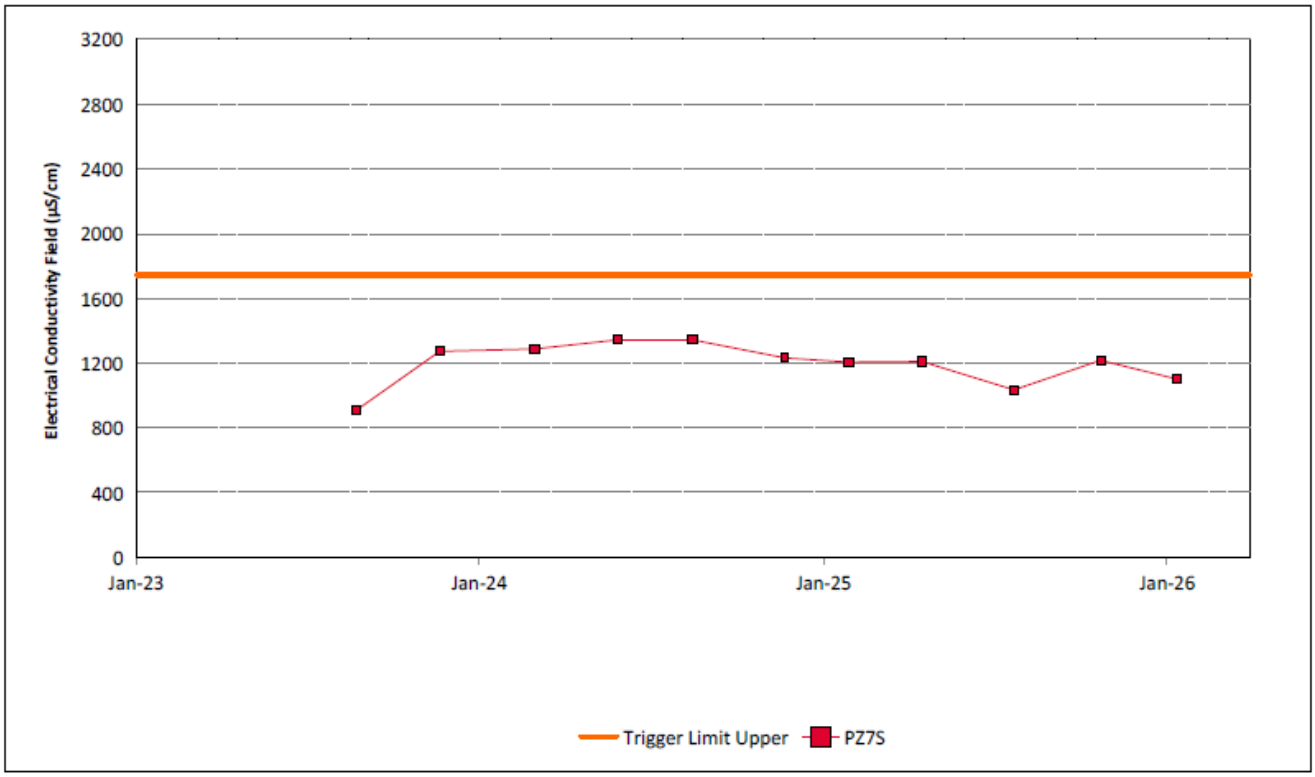


Figure 48: Aeolian Warkworth Sands Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

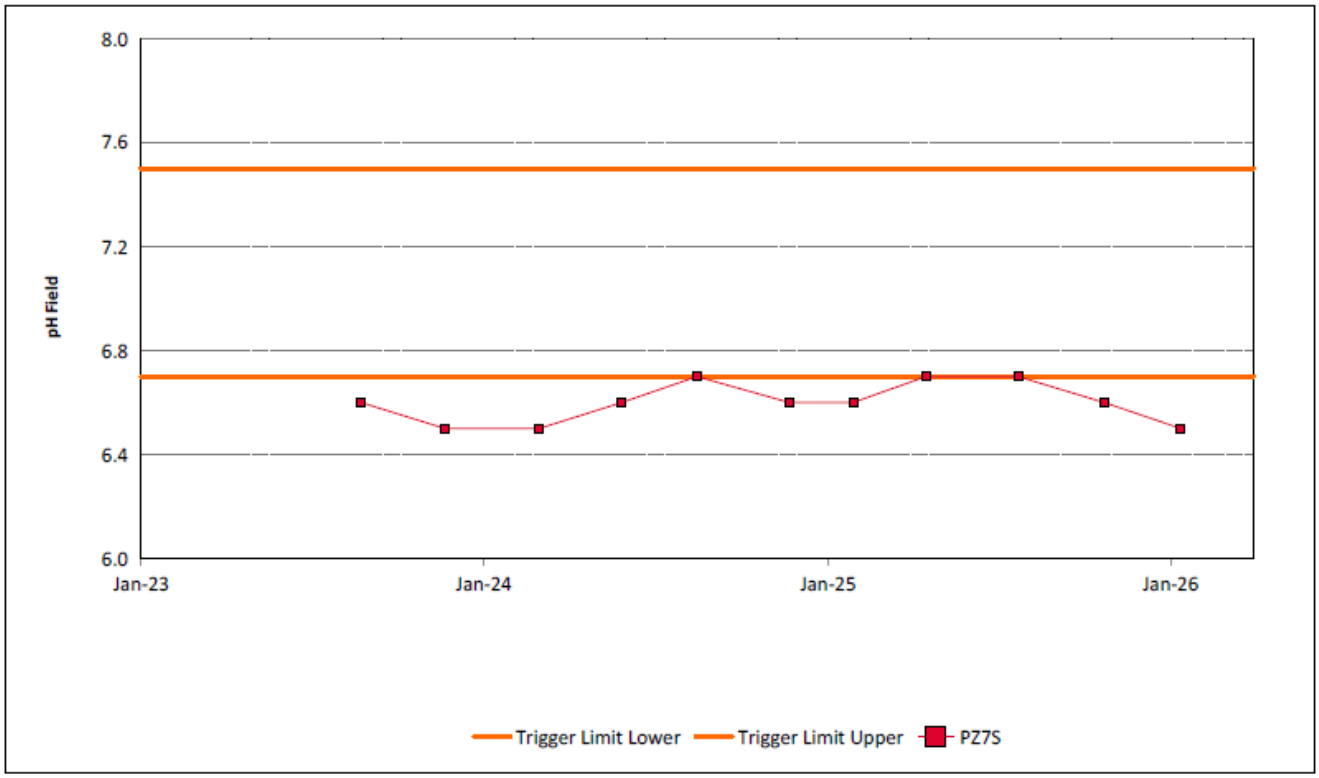


Figure 49: Aeolian Warkworth Sands pH Field Trend – March 2026

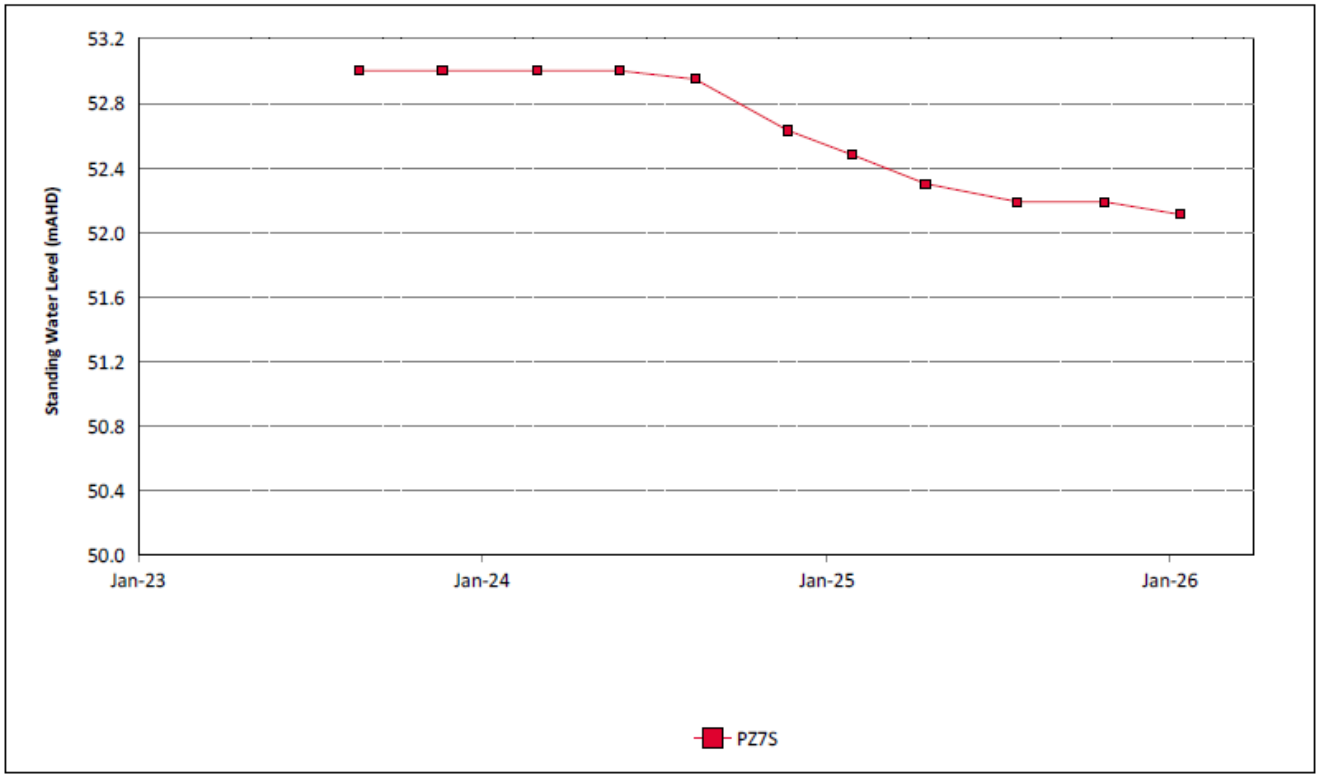


Figure 50: Aeolian Warkworth Sands Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

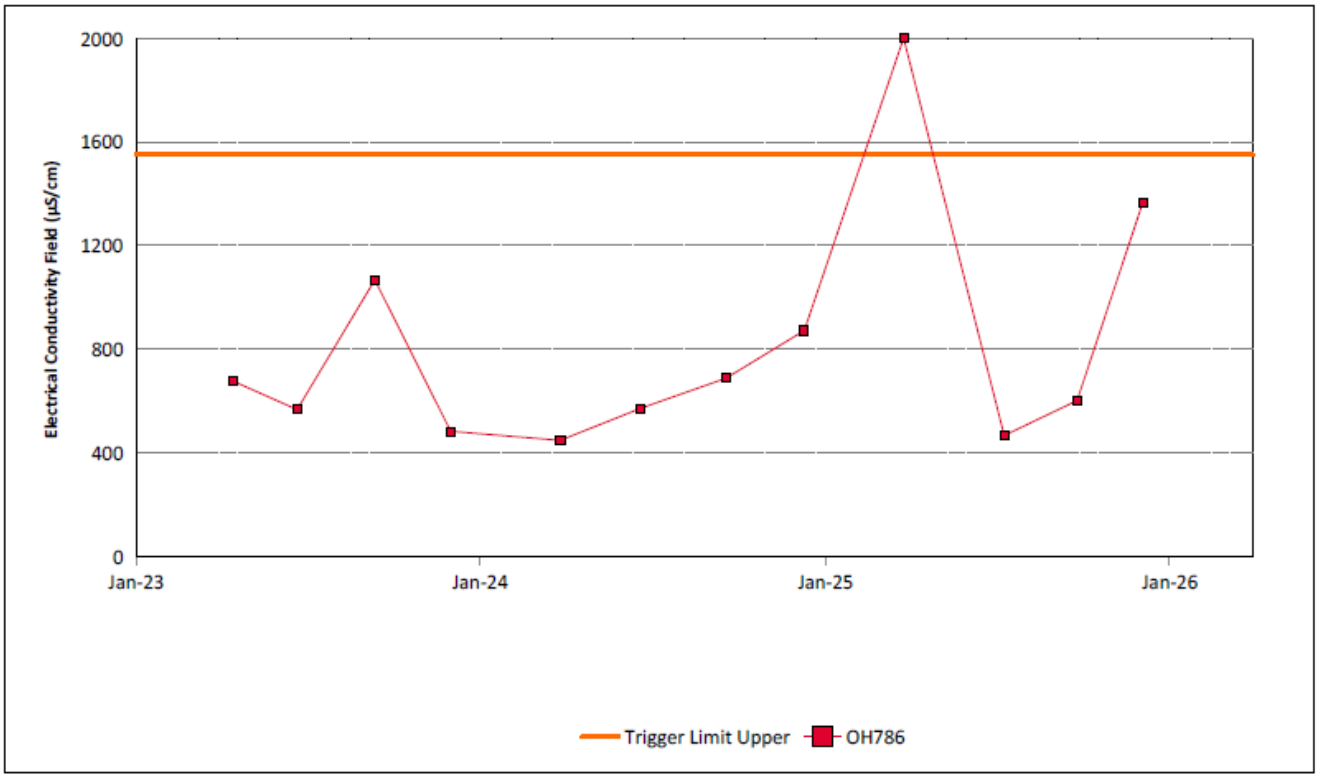


Figure 51: Hunter River Alluvium 1 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

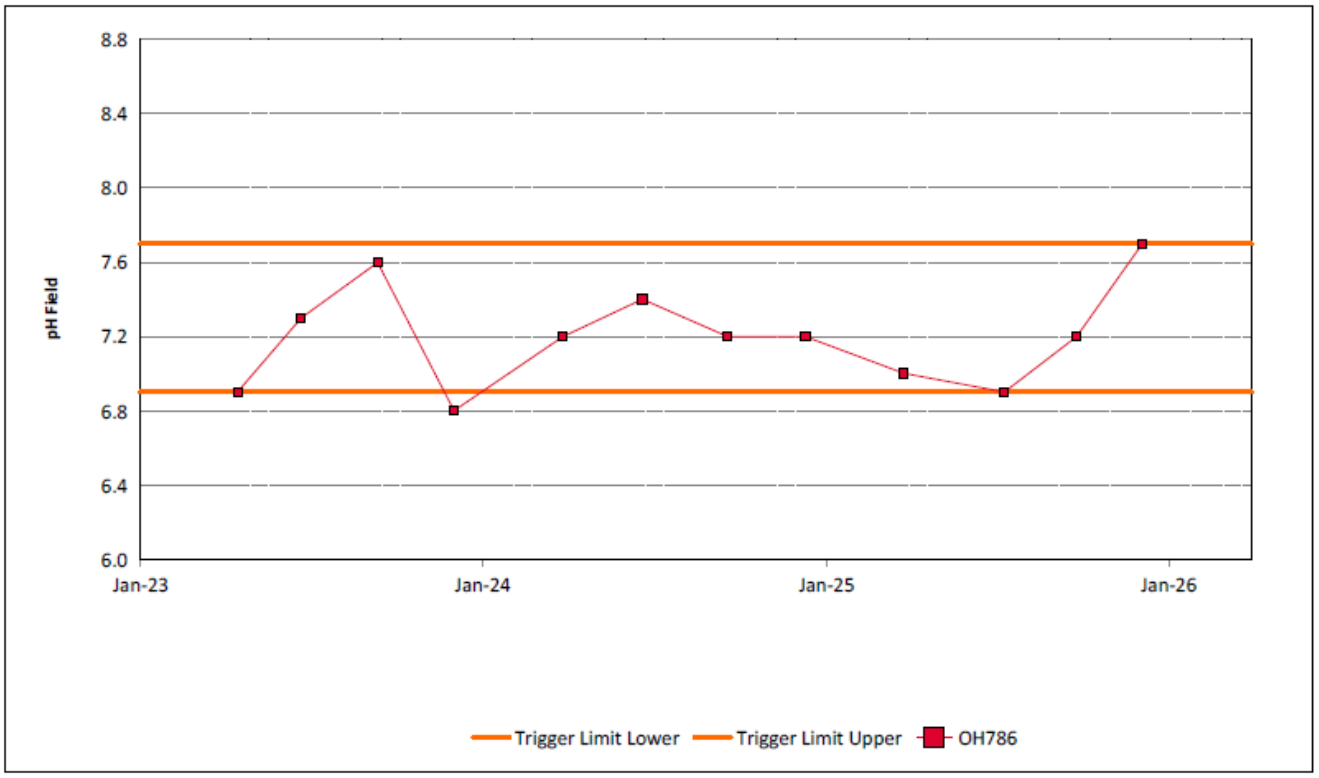


Figure 52: Hunter River Alluvium 1 pH Field Trend – March 2026

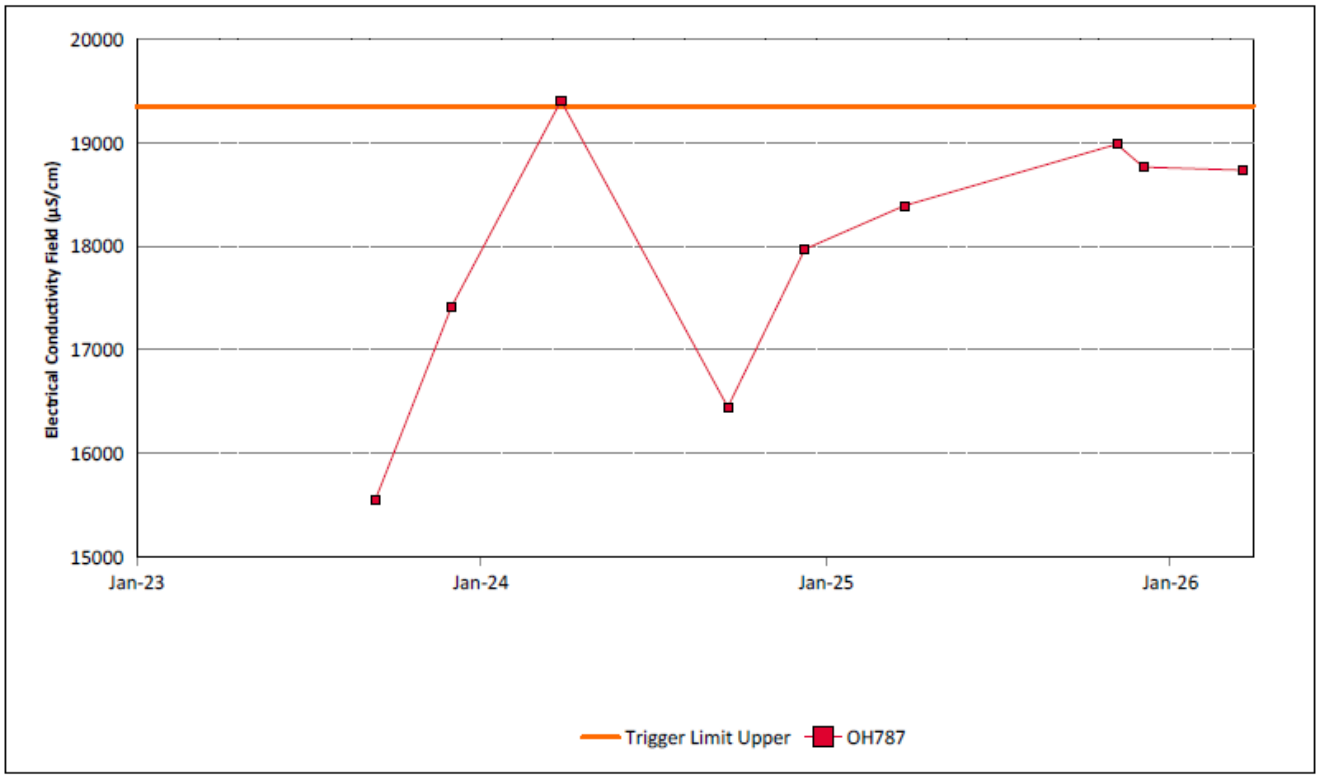


Figure 53: Hunter River Alluvium 2 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

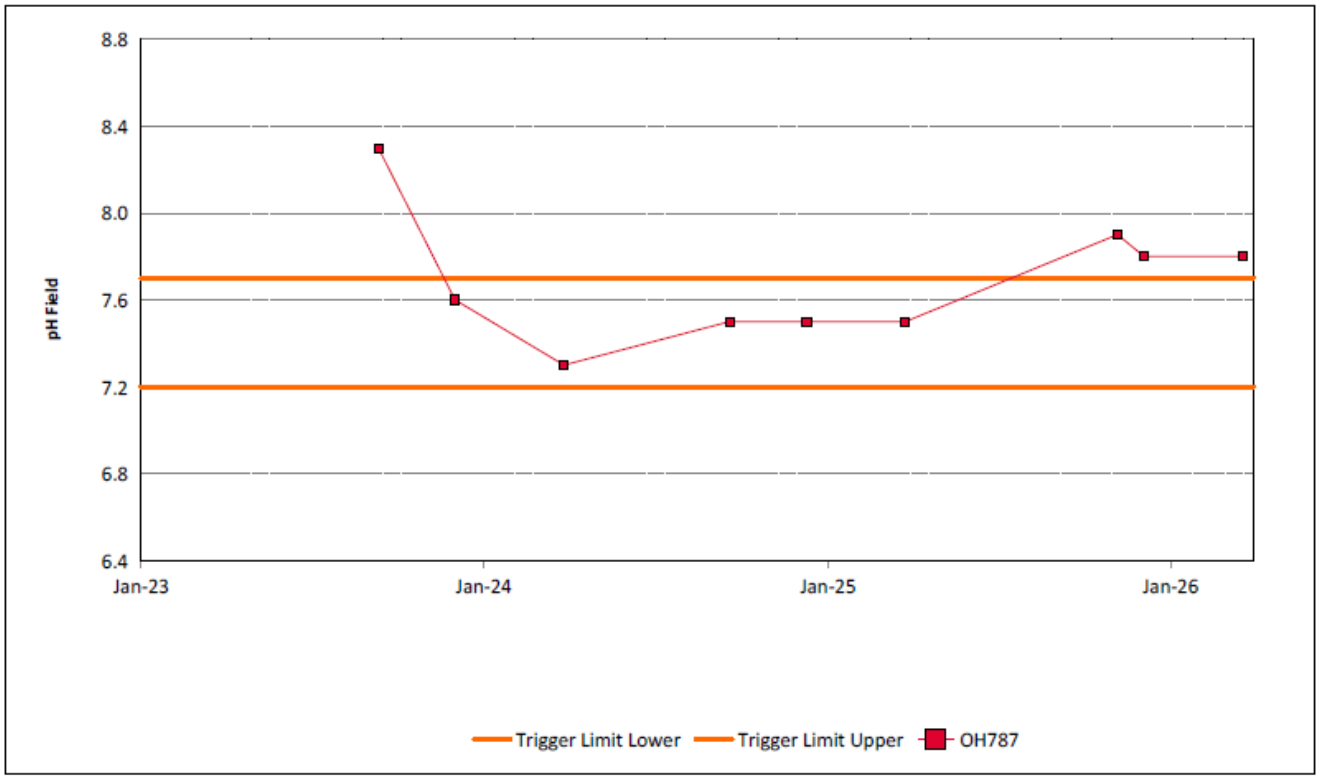


Figure 54: Hunter River Alluvium 2 pH Field Trend – March 2026

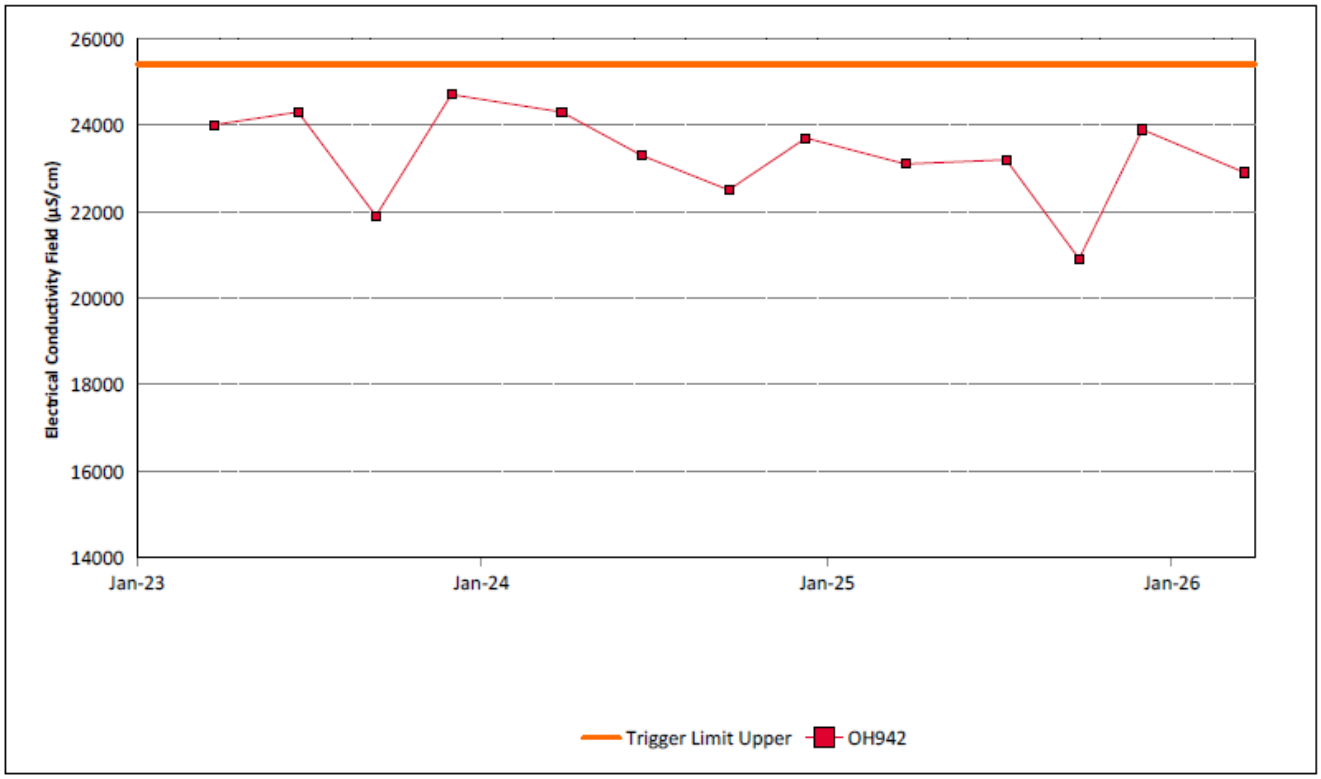


Figure 55: Hunter River Alluvium 3 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

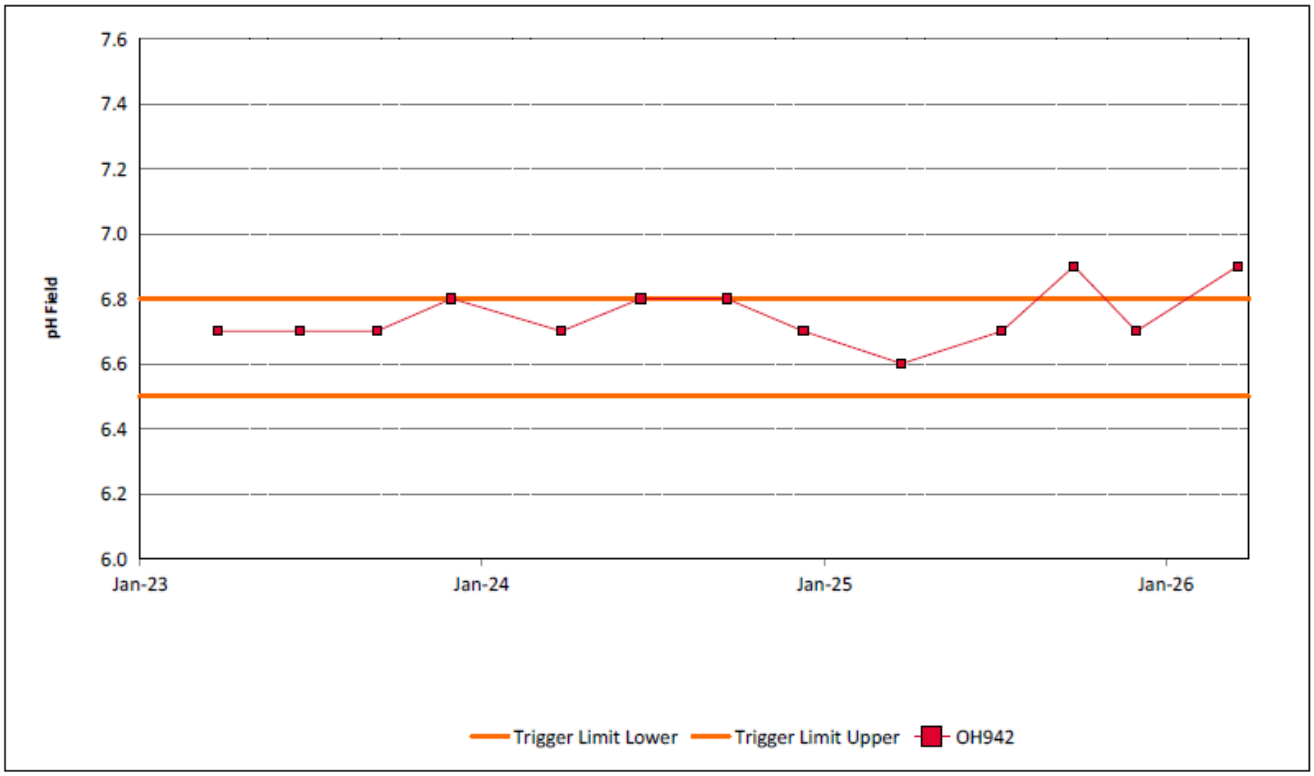


Figure 56: Hunter River Alluvium 3 pH Field Trend – March 2026

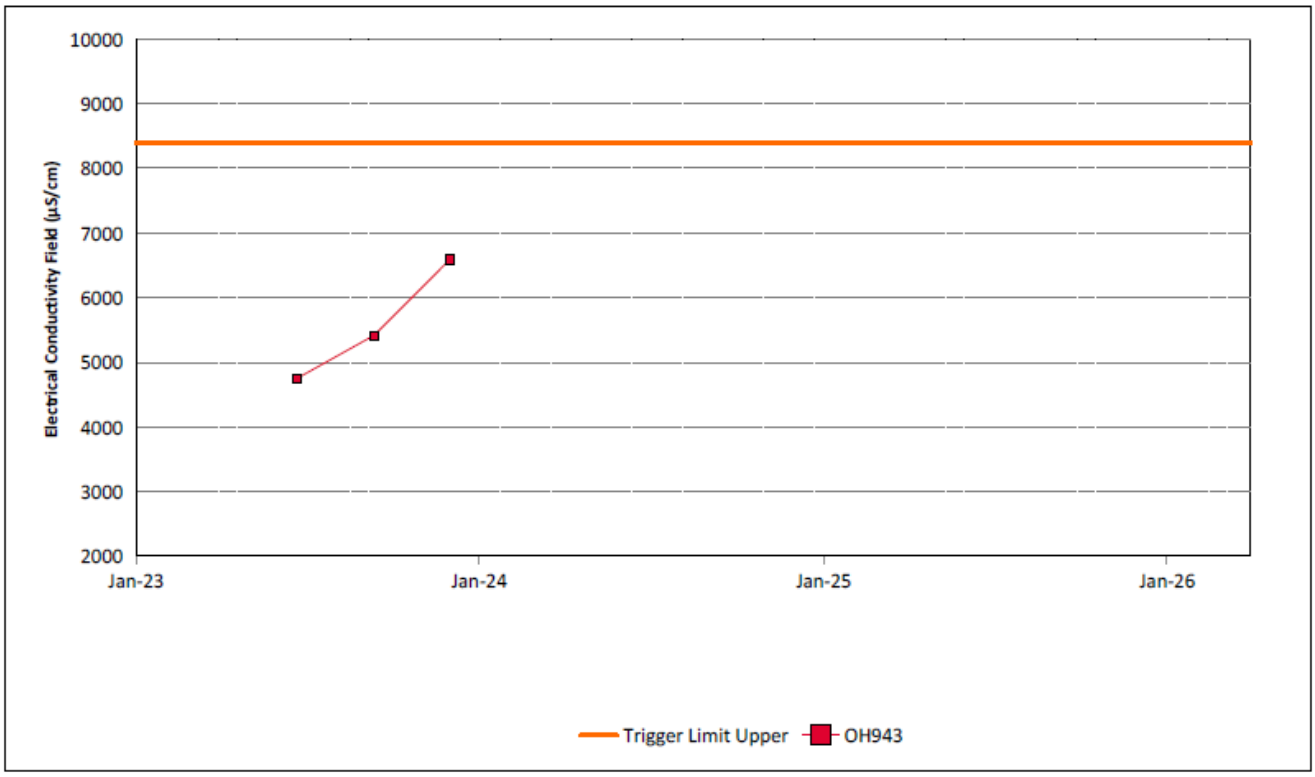


Figure 57: Hunter River Alluvium 4 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

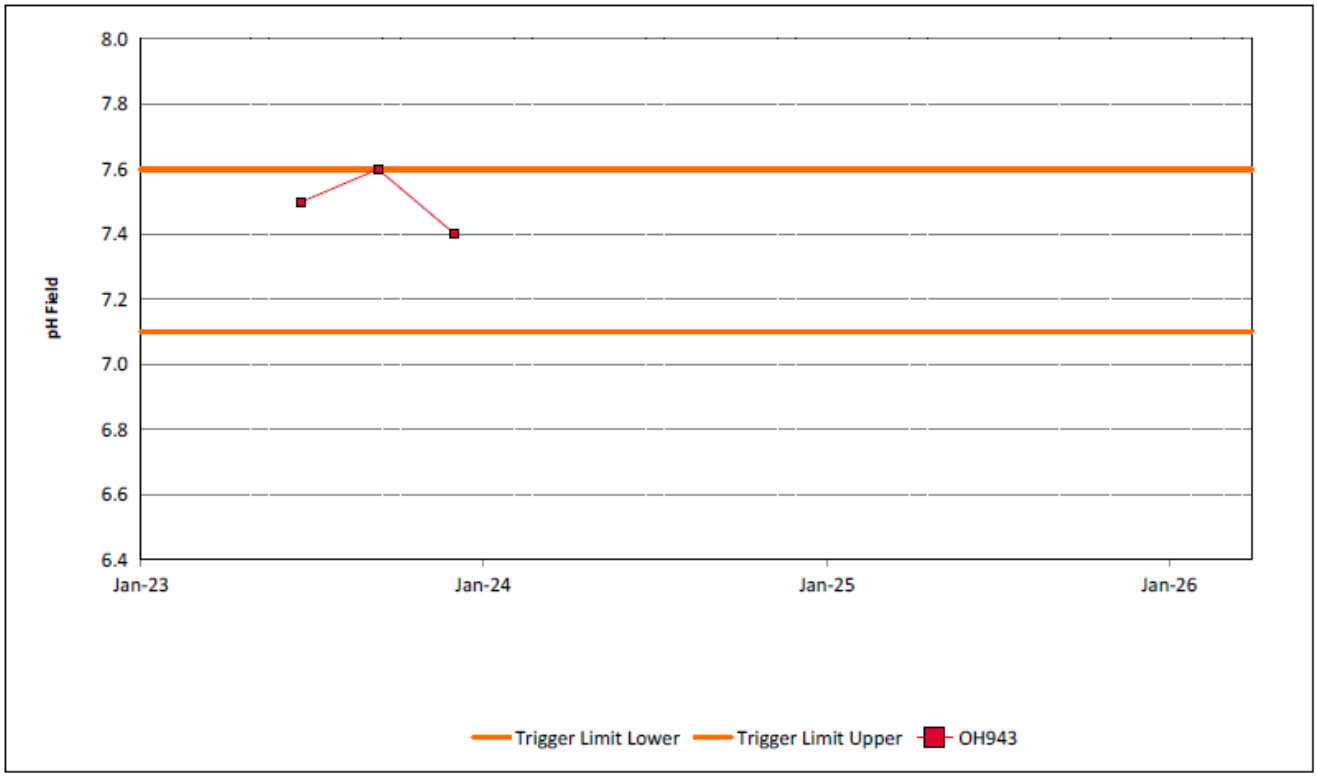


Figure 58: Hunter River Alluvium 4 pH Field Trend – March 2026

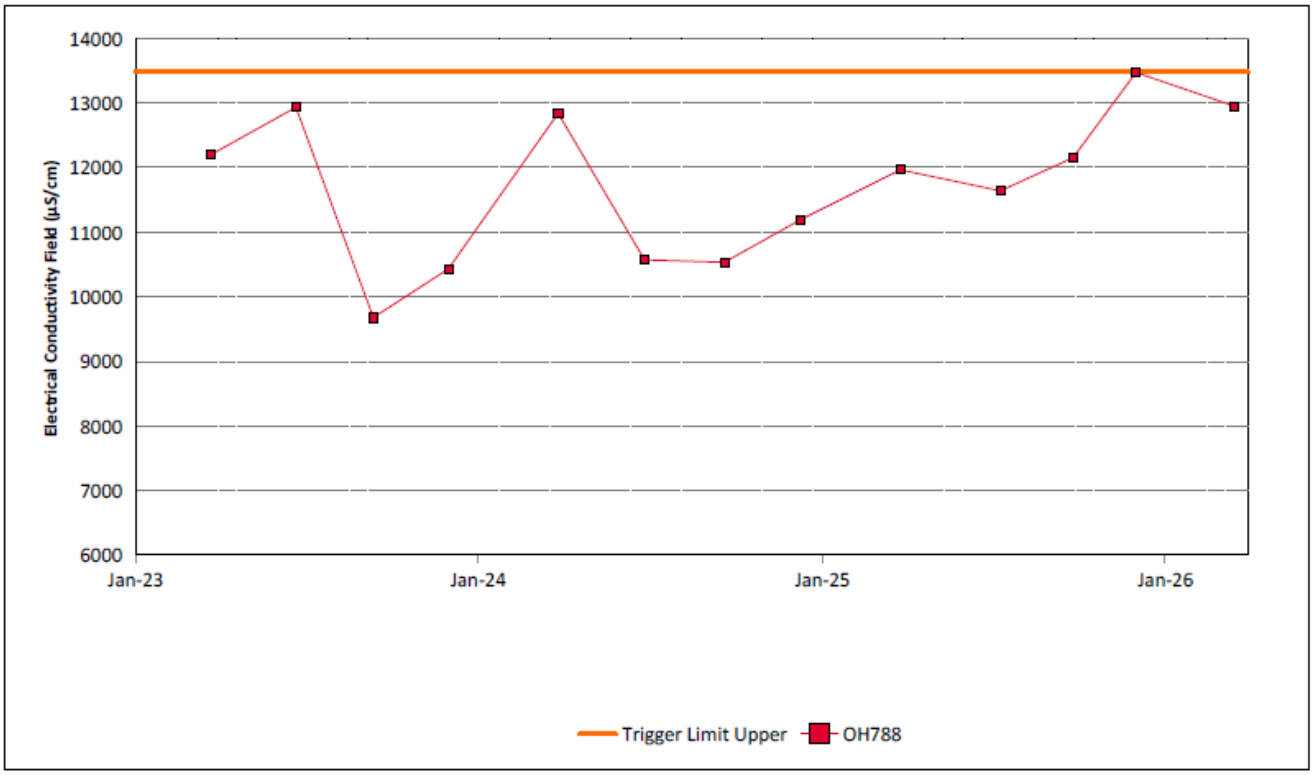


Figure 59: Hunter River Alluvium 5 Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

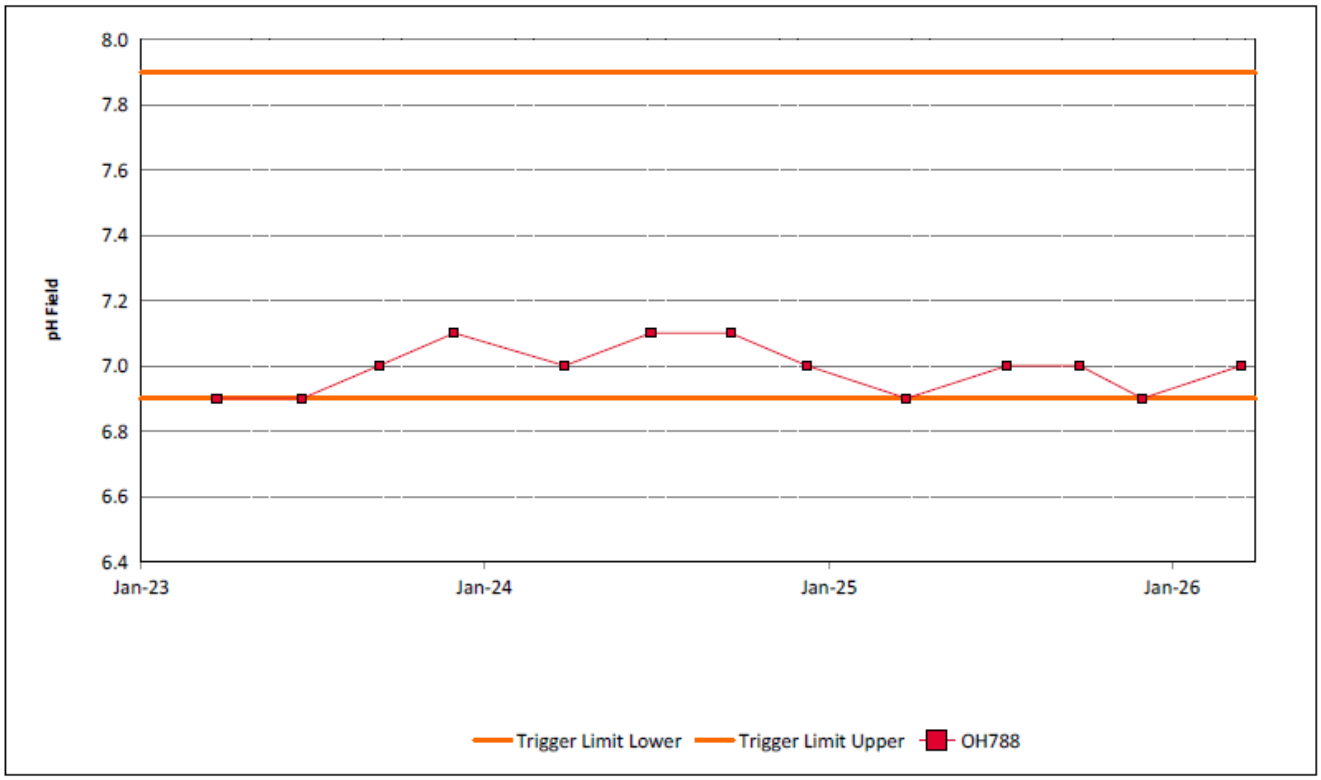


Figure 60: Hunter River Alluvium 5 pH Field Trend – March 2026

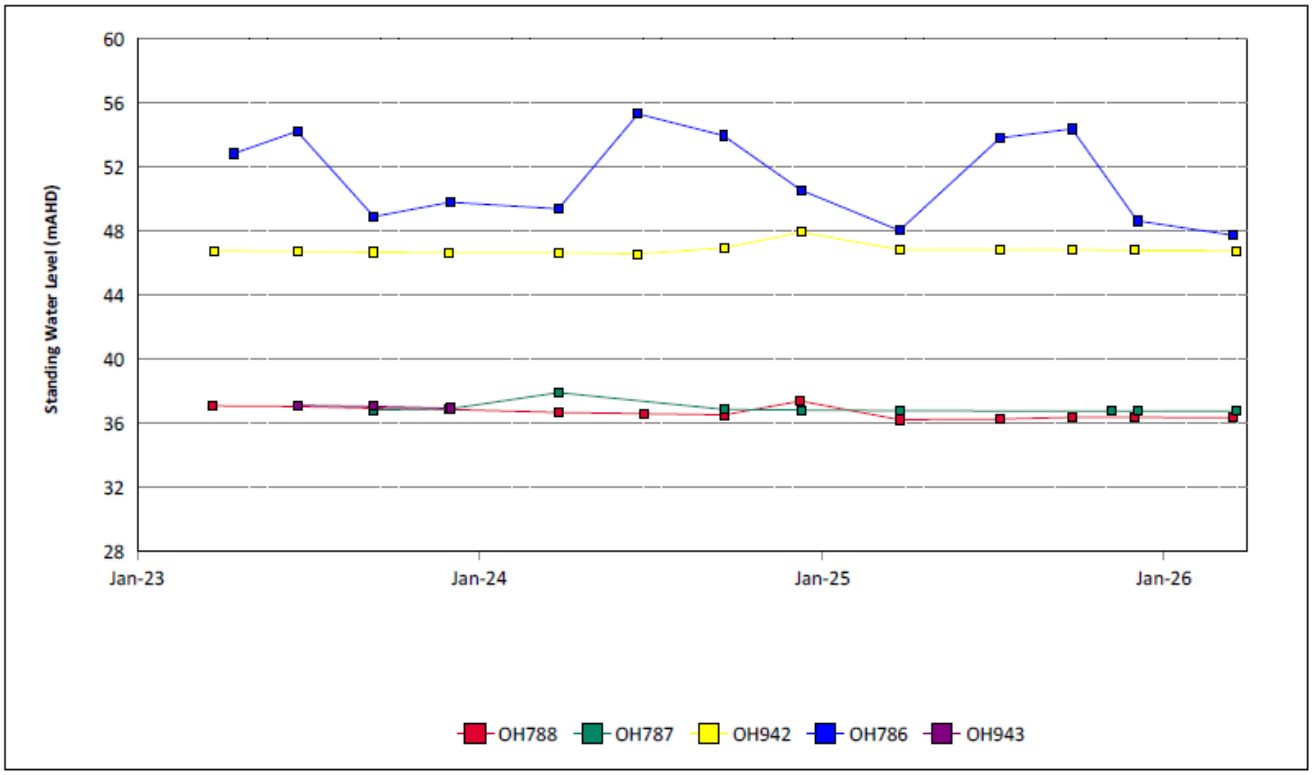


Figure 61: Hunter River Alluvium Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

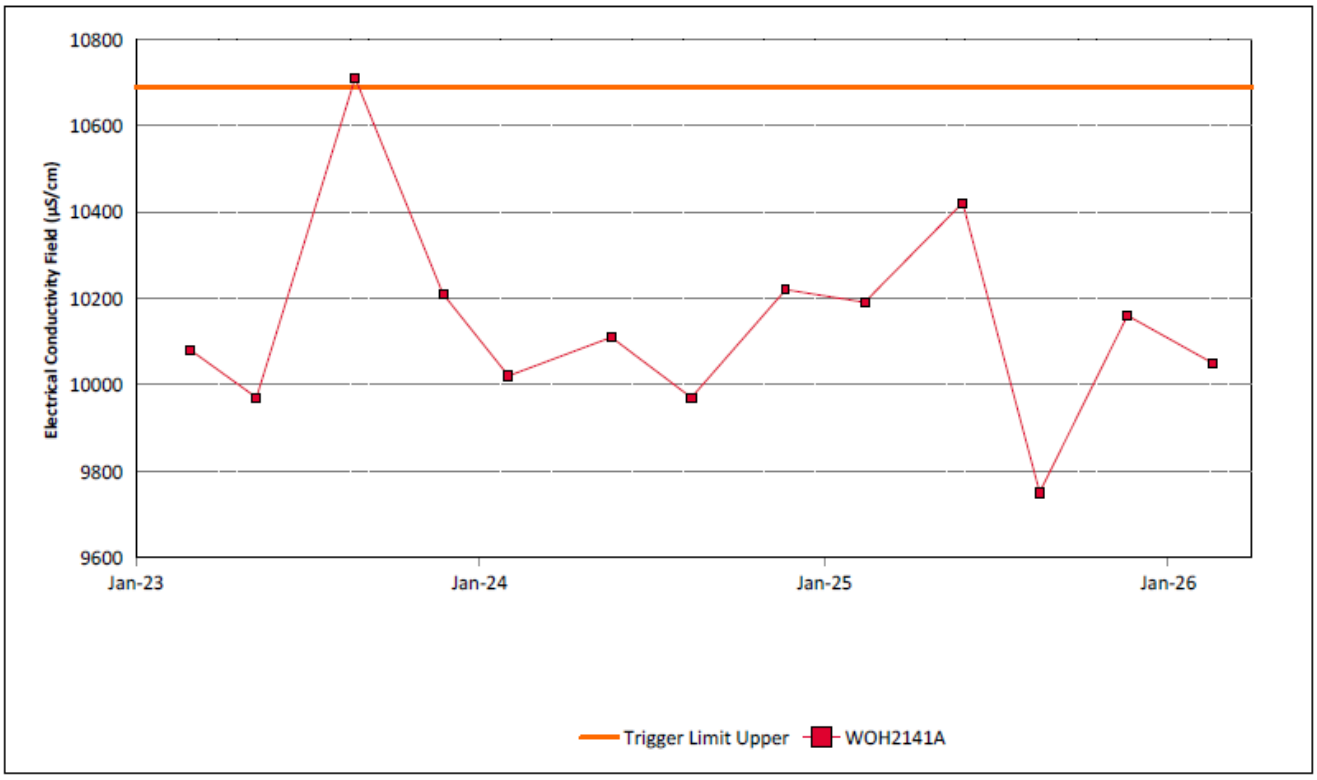


Figure 62: Whynot Seam Electrical Conductivity Field Trend – March 2026

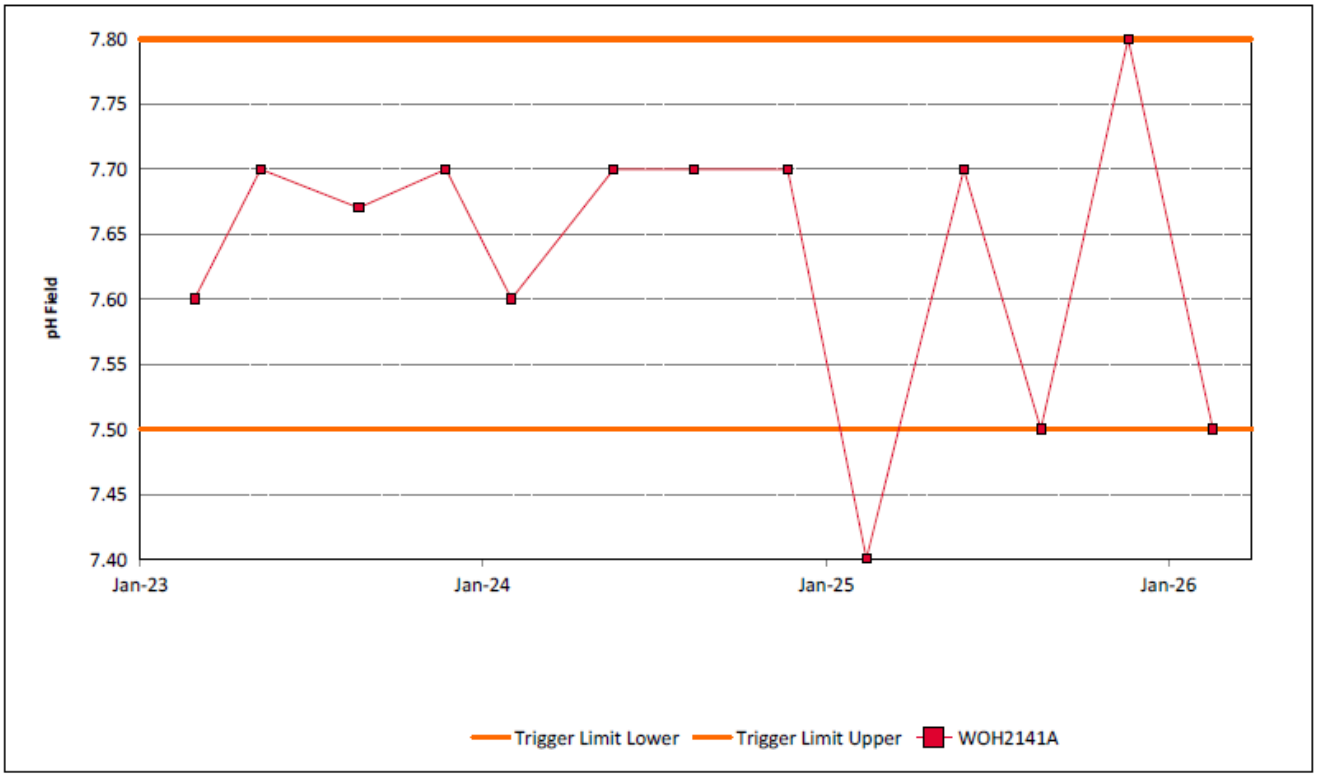


Figure 63: Whynot Seam pH Field Trend – March 2026

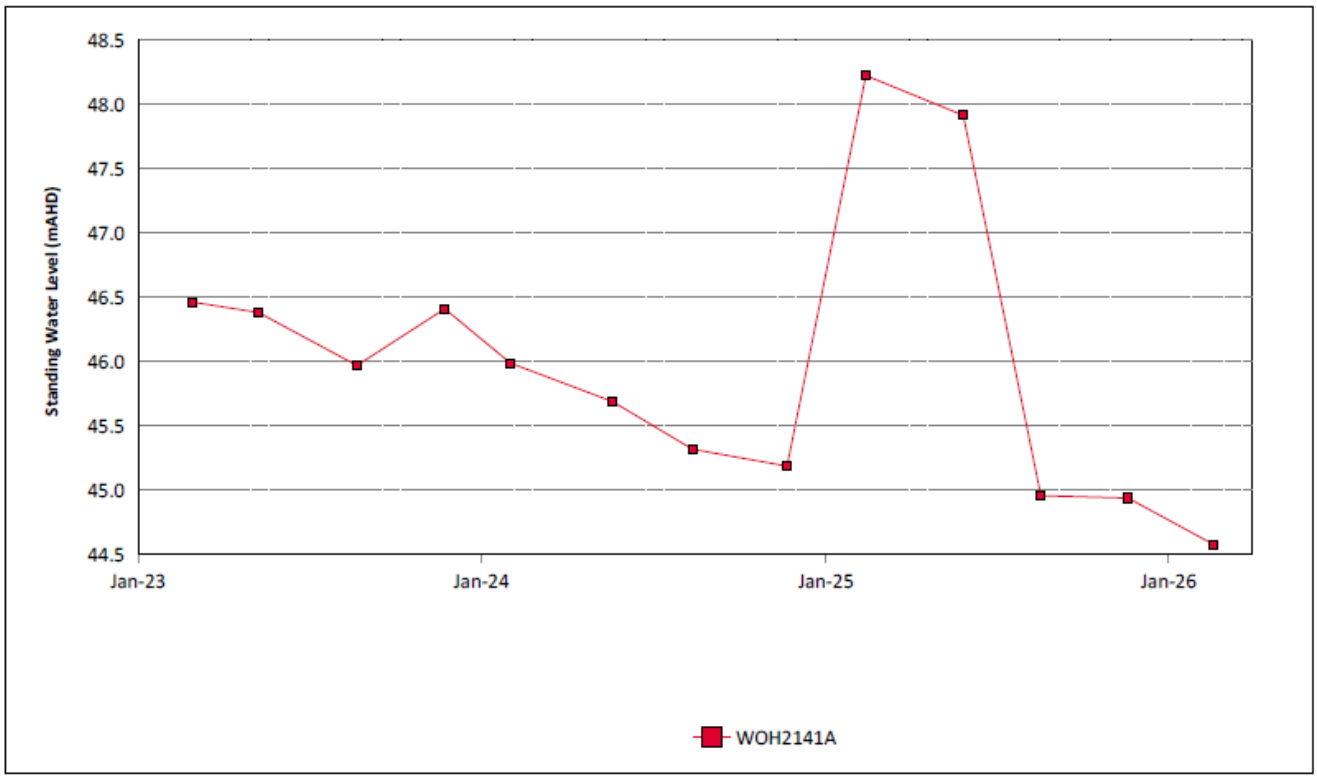


Figure 64: Whynot Seam Standing Water Level Trend – March 2026

3.3.1 Groundwater Trigger Tracking

Internal trigger limits have been developed to assess monitoring data on an on-going basis, and to highlight potentially adverse groundwater impacts. The process for evaluating monitoring results against the internal triggers and subsequent responses are outlined in the MTW Water Management Plan. Locations of groundwater bores are shown in **Figure 65.**

Current internal groundwater trigger limit breaches are summarised in **Table 3.**

Table 3: Groundwater Trigger Tracking – March 2026

Site	Date	Trigger Limit Breached	Action Taken in Response
PZ7S	12/01/2026	pH – 5th percentile	Watching brief*
MB15MTW01D	16/01/2026	pH – 5th percentile	Investigation previously completed. The consultant identified in their report that "it is likely the trigger values derived for shallow overburden bores do not accurately represent in-situ groundwater water quality for MB15MTW01D". The result is consistent with previous results for this bore since 2021 and within sample location trigger levels. No further investigation required.
OH1126	18/02/2026	pH – 5th percentile	Watching brief*
OH1126	18/02/2026	Ph – 5th percentile	Watching brief*
OH787	4/12/2025, 19/03/2026	Ph – 95th percentile	Watching brief*
OH1121	19/03/2026	pH – 95th percentile	Consultant has undertaken investigation in relation to triggers 10/07/2025, 30/10/2025, 1/12/2025,. The narrow trigger range prescribed to the Vaux seam bores for groundwater pH ultimately do not account for any margin for error or the bores natural variability for groundwater measurements and their trigger values should be revised. Sampling was above trigger level 19/03/2026.
OH1137	18/02/2026	pH – 95th percentile	Watching brief*
OH942	19/03/2026	pH – 95th percentile	Watching brief*
* = Watching brief established pending outcomes of subsequent monitoring events. No specific actions required.			

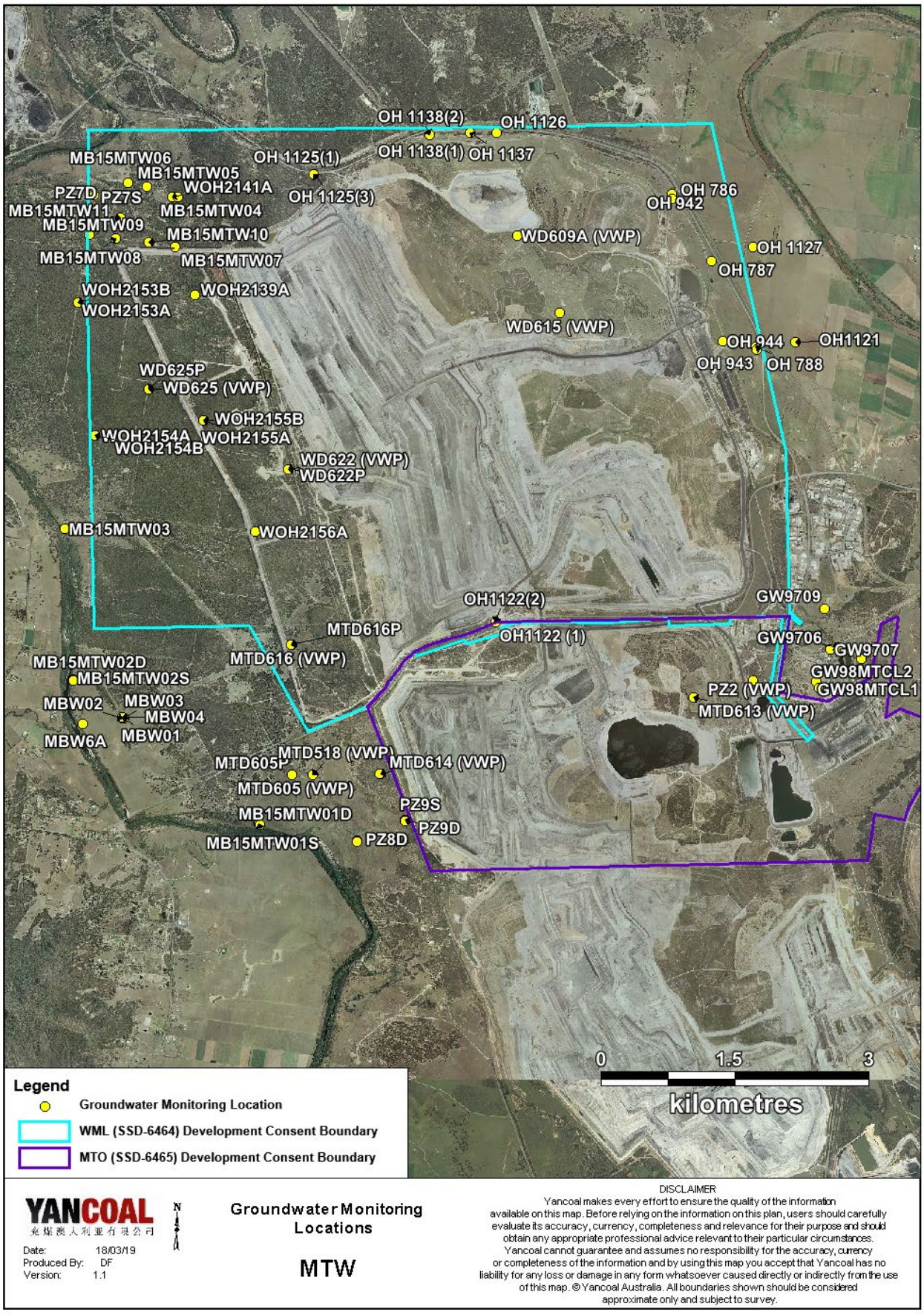


Figure 65: Groundwater Monitoring Location Plan

4.0 BLAST MONITORING

MTW have a network of six blast monitoring units. These are located at nearby privately owned residences and function as regulatory compliance monitors.

The location of these monitors can be found in **Figure 72**.

4.1 Blast Monitoring Results

During March 2026, 24 blasts were initiated at MTW. **Figure 66** to **Figure 71** show the blast monitoring results for the reporting period against the impact assessment criteria. The criteria are summarised in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Blasting Limits

Airblast Overpressure (dB(L))	Comments
115	5% of the total number of blasts in a 12 month period at WML or MTO
120	0%
Ground Vibration (mm/s)	**Comments**
5	5% of the total number of blasts in a 12 month period at WML or MTO
10	0%

During the reporting period, one blast exceeded the 115dB(L) threshold for airblast overpressure at the Wollemi Peak Rd (115.14dB) monitoring location. No blasts exceeded the 120dB(L) threshold for airblast overpressure. No blasts exceeded the 5mm/s criteria for ground vibration.

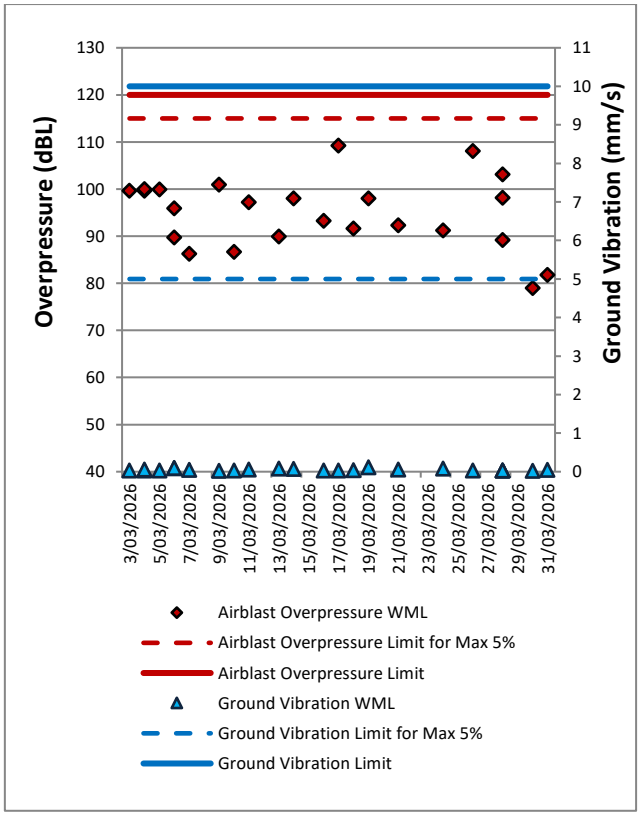


Figure 66: Abbey Green Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026

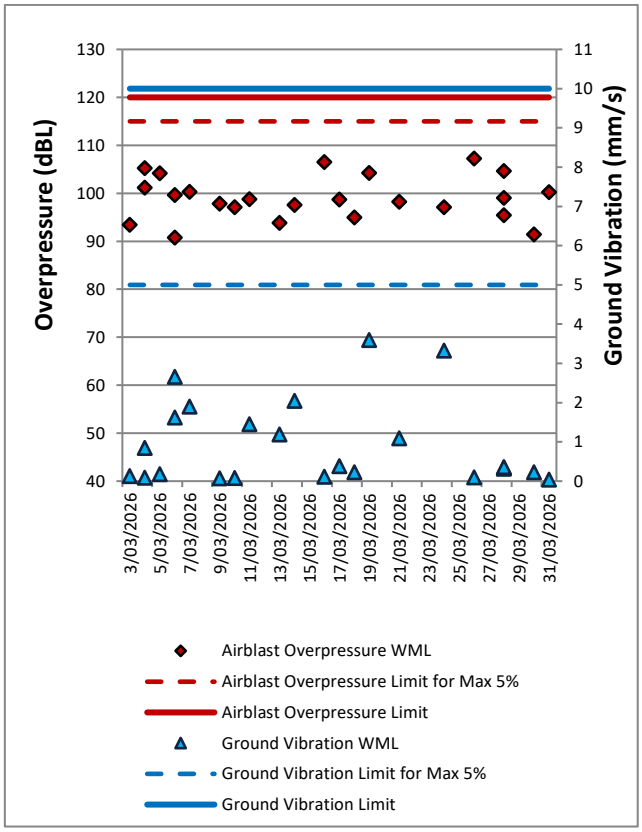


Figure 67: Bulga Village Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026

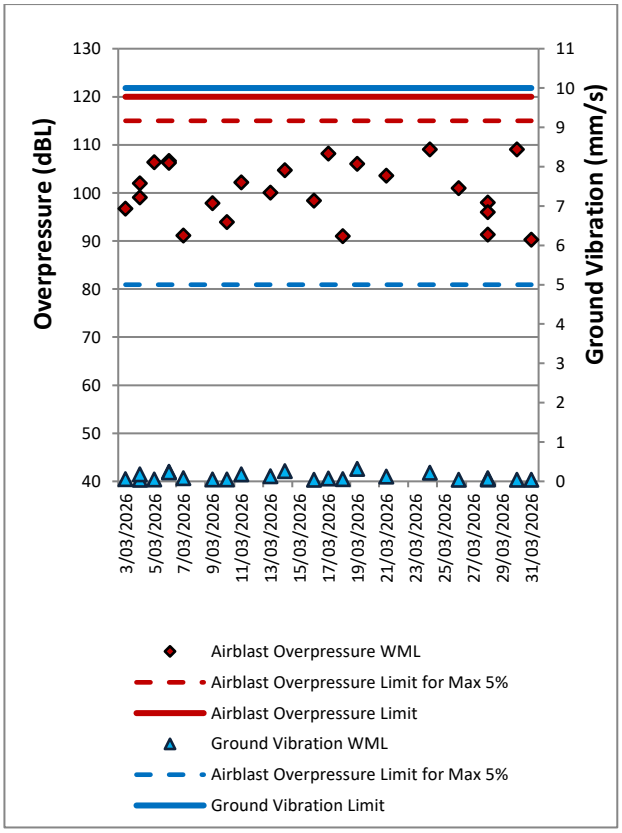


Figure 68: Putty Road MTIE Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026

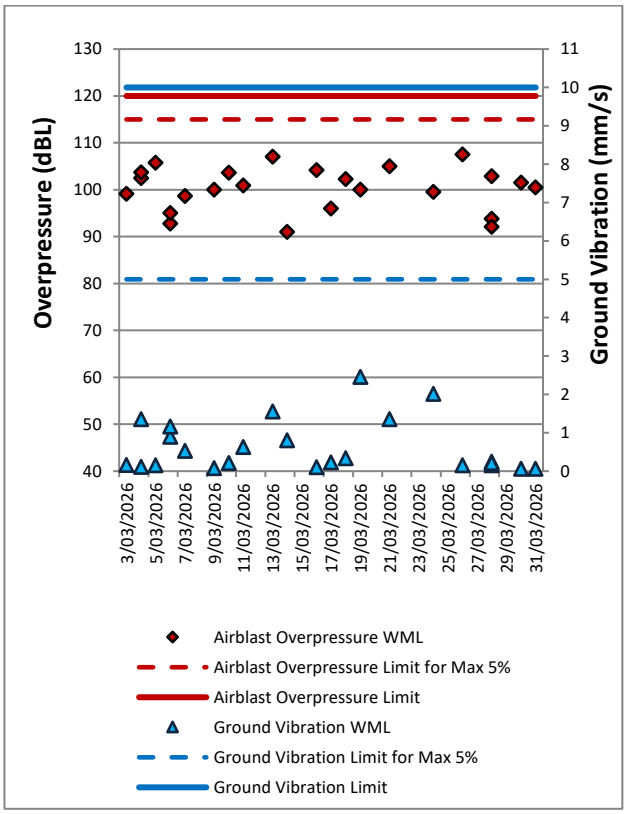


Figure 69: Wambo Road Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026

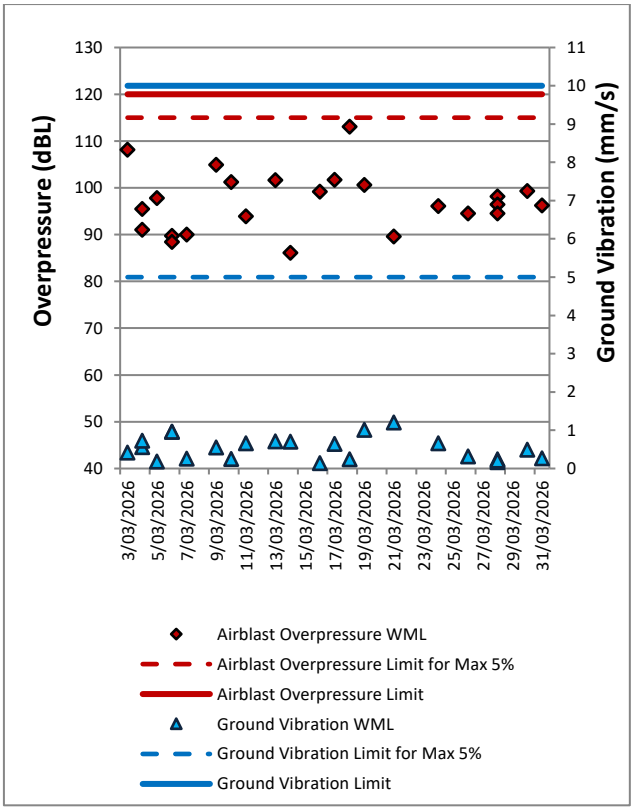


Figure 70: Warkworth Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026

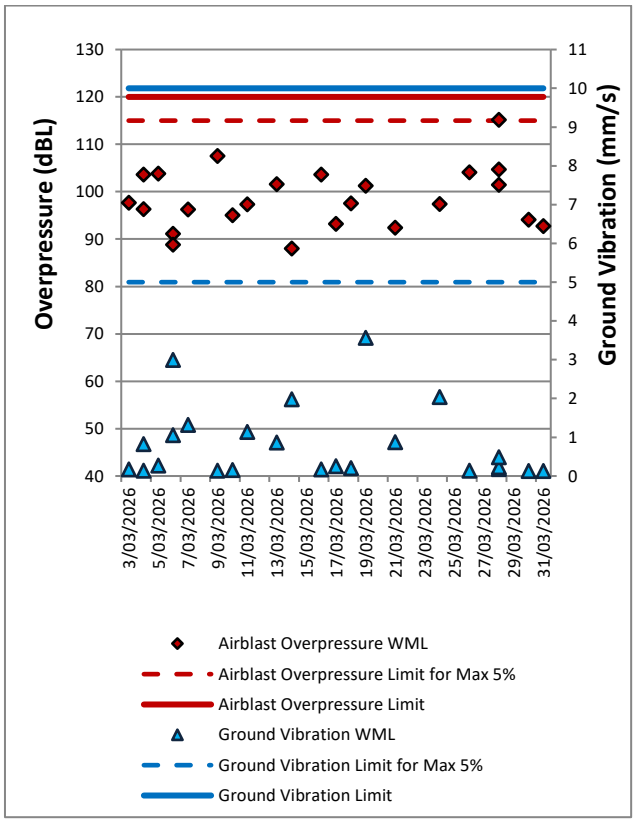


Figure 71: Wollemi Peak Road Blast Monitoring Results – March 2026

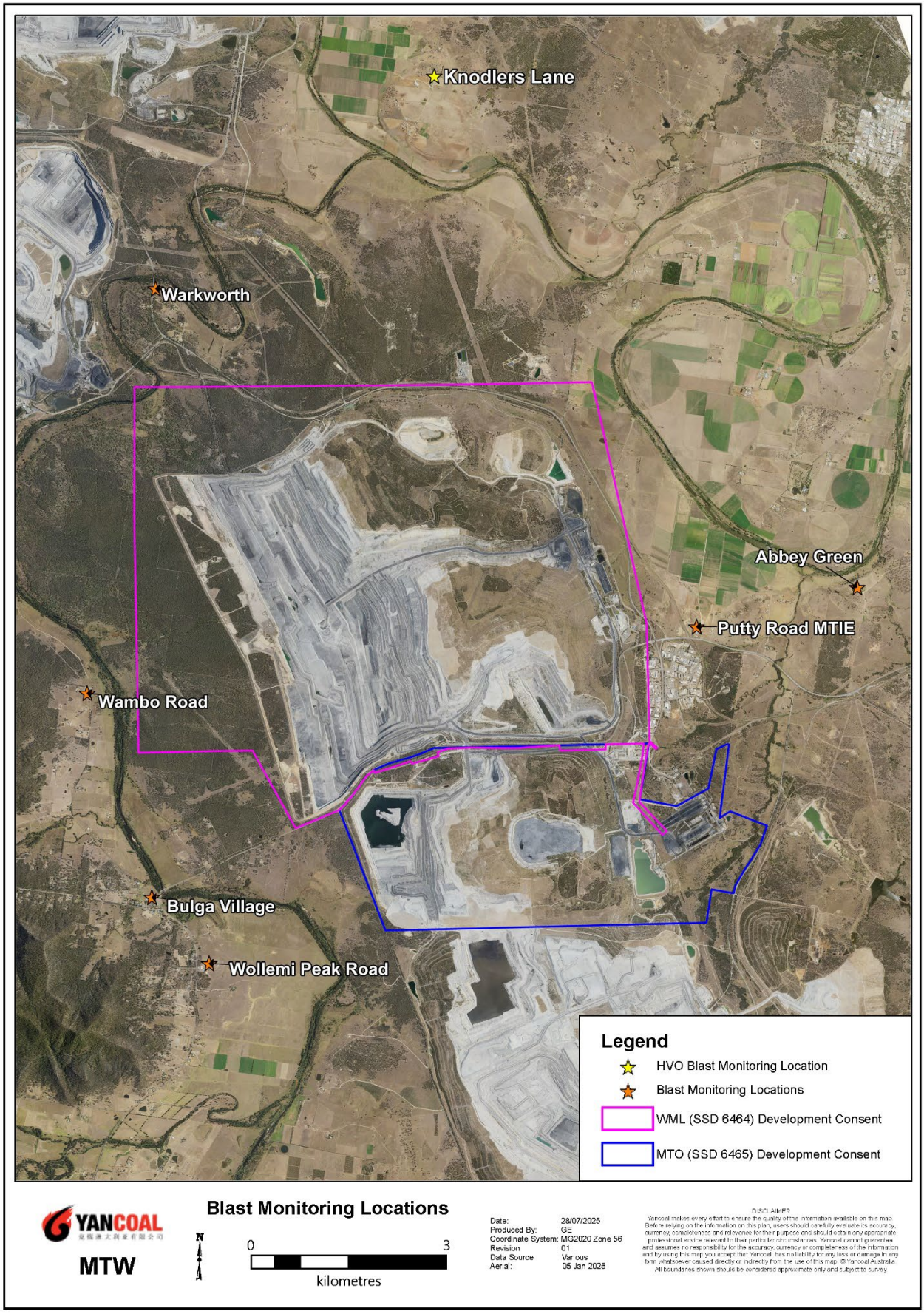


Figure 72: MTW Blast Monitoring Location Plan

5.0 NOISE

Routine attended noise monitoring is carried out in accordance with the MTW Noise Management Plan. A review against EIS predictions will be reported in the Annual Review. The purpose of the noise surveys is to quantify and describe the acoustic environment around the site and compare results with specified limits. Real time noise monitoring also occurs at five sites surrounding MTW. Noise monitoring locations are displayed in **Figure 73**.

5.1 Attended Noise Monitoring Results

Attended monitoring was conducted at receiver locations surrounding MTW on the night of 10 March 2026. All measurements complied with the relevant criteria. Results are detailed in **Table 5** to **Table 8**.

5.1.1 WML Noise Assessment

Compliance assessments undertaken against the WML noise criteria are presented in **Table 5** and **Table 6.**

Table 5: $L_{Aeq,\ 15\ minute}$ Warkworth Impact Assessment Criteria – March 2026

Location	Start Date and Time	Wind Speed (m/s)	Stability Class	Criterion dB(A)	Criterion Applies?[1]	WML $L_{Aeq,15minute}$ dB[2]	Exceedances[3]
Bulga RFS	10/03/2026 23:43	2.3	F	37	No	28	N/A
Bulga Village	10/03/2026 22:15	2.4	F	38	No	32	N/A
Gouldsville	10/03/2026 21:22	2.5	F	38	No	IA	N/A
Inlet Road	10/03/2026 21:24	2.2	F	37	No	35	N/A
Inlet Road West	10/03/2026 21:00	3.2	E	35	No	32	N/A
Long Point	10/03/2026 21:00	3.2	E	35	No	IA	N/A
South Bulga	10/03/2026 23:21	2.2	F	35	No	31	N/A
Wambo Road	10/03/2026 21:51	2.7	F	38	No	35	N/A

Notes:
1. Noise limits are applicable if weather conditions were within parameters specified in the approved MTW Noise Management Plan. Criterion may or may not apply due to rounding of meteorological data values.
2. Site-only LAeq,15minute includes modifying factor penalties if applicable.
3. Bold results in red indicate exceedance of relevant limit.

Table 6: $L_{A1,\ 1\ minute}$ Warkworth Impact Assessment Criteria – March 2026

Location	Date and Time	Wind Speed (m/s)	Stability Class	Criterion dB(A)	Criterion Applies?[1]	WML $L_{A1,1minute}$ dB[2]	Exceedances[3]
Bulga RFS	10/03/2026 23:43	2.3	F	47	No	31	N/A
Bulga Village	10/03/2026 22:15	2.4	F	48	No	36	N/A
Gouldsville	10/03/2026 21:22	2.5	F	48	No	IA	N/A
Inlet Road	10/03/2026 21:24	2.2	F	47	No	39	N/A
Inlet Road West	10/03/2026 21:00	3.2	E	45	No	34	N/A
Long Point	10/03/2026 21:00	3.2	E	45	No	IA	N/A
South Bulga	10/03/2026 23:21	2.2	F	45	No	38	N/A
Wambo Road	10/03/2026 21:51	2.7	F	48	No	40	N/A

Notes:
1. Noise limits are applicable if weather conditions were within parameters specified in the approved MTW Noise Management Plan. Criterion may or may not apply due to rounding of meteorological data values.
2. Site-only LAeq,1minute based on measured site-only Lamax as detailed in Section 3.2.
3. Bold results in red indicate exceedance of relevant limit.

5.1.2 MTO Noise Assessment

Compliance assessments undertaken against the MTO noise criteria are presented in **Table 7** and **47.**

Table 7: $L_{Aeq,\ 15minute}$ Mount Thorley Impact Assessment Criteria – March 2026

Location	Date and Time	Wind Speed (m/s)	Stability Class	Criterion dB	Criterion Applies?[1]	MTO L_{Aeq} dB[2,3,4]	Exceedance[3,4]
Bulga RFS	10/03/2026 23:43	2.3	F	37	No	33	N/A
Bulga Village	10/03/2026 22:15	2.4	F	38	No	27	N/A
Gouldsville	10/03/2026 21:22	2.5	F	35	No	IA	N/A
Inlet Road	10/03/2026 21:24	2.2	F	37	No	<25	N/A
Inlet Road West	10/03/2026 21:00	3.2	E	35	No	IA	N/A
Long Point	10/03/2026 21:00	3.2	E	35	No	IA	N/A
South Bulga	10/03/2026 23:21	2.2	F	36	No	28	N/A
Wambo Road	10/03/2026 21:51	2.7	F	38	No	<25	N/A

Notes:
1. Noise limits are applicable if weather conditions were within parameters specified in the approved MTW Noise Management Plan. Criterion may or may not apply due to rounding of meteorological data values.
2. Site-only LAeq,15minute includes modifying factor penalties if applicable.
3. Bold results in red indicate exceedance of relevant limit.

Table 8: $L_{A1,\ 1\ minute}$ Mt Thorley Impact Assessment Criteria – March 2026

Location	Date and Time	Wind Speed (m/s)	Stability Class	Criterion dB	Criterion Applies?[1]	MTO $L_{A1,\ 1min}$ dB[2,3,4]	Exceedance[3,4]
Bulga RFS	10/03/2026 23:43	2.3	F	47	No	39	N/A
Bulga Village	10/03/2026 22:15	2.4	F	48	No	38	N/A
Gouldsville	10/03/2026 21:22	2.5	F	45	No	IA	N/A
Inlet Road	10/03/2026 21:24	2.2	F	47	No	27	N/A
Inlet Road West	10/03/2026 21:00	3.2	E	45	No	IA	N/A
Long Point	10/03/2026 21:00	3.2	E	45	No	IA	N/A
South Bulga	10/03/2026 23:21	2.2	F	46	No	35	N/A
Wambo Road	10/03/2026 21:51	2.7	F	48	No	<25	N/A

Notes:
1. Noise limits are applicable if weather conditions were within parameters specified in the approved MTW Noise Management Plan. Criterion may or may not apply due to rounding of meteorological data values.
2. Site-only LAeq,1minute based on measured site-only Lamax as detailed in Section 3.2.
3. Bold results in red indicate exceedance of relevant limit.

5.1.3 NPfI Low Frequency Assessment

In accordance with the requirements of the EPA's Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI), the applicability of the low frequency modification factor corrections has been assessed. There were no noise measurements taken during the reporting period which required the penalty to be applied. The WML assessment for low frequency noise is shown in **Table 9** and the MTO assessment for low frequency noise is shown in **Table 10**.

Table 9: Warkworth Low Frequency Noise Assessment – March 2026

Location	Date and Time	Measured WML LAeq dB	Criterion Applies?	Intermittency Modifying Factor?[1]	Tonality Modifying Factor?[1]	Frequency of Tonality[1]	Low-frequency Modifying Factor?[1]	Maximum Exceedance of Reference Spectrum [1,2]	Total Penalty dB[2]
Bulga RFS	10/03/2026 23:43	28	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Bulga Village	10/03/2026 22:15	32	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Gouldsville	10/03/2026 21:22	IA	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Inlet Road	10/03/2026 21:24	35	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Inlet Road West	10/03/2026 21:00	31	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Long Point	10/03/2026 21:00	IA	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
South Bulga	10/03/2026 23:21	31	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Wambo Road	10/03/2026 21:51	35	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil

Notes:
1. Yes/No denote modifying factor was or was not applied. N/A denotes assessment was 'not applicable' due to meteorological conditions or further assessment was not required.
2. Bold results indicate that application of NPfI modifying factor/s is required.

Table 10: Mount Thorley Operations Low Frequency Noise Assessment – March 2026

Location	Date and Time	Measured MTO LAeq dB	Criterion Applies?	Intermittency Modifying Factor?[1]	Tonality Modifying Factor?[1]	Frequency of Tonality[1]	Low-frequency Modifying Factor?[1]	Maximum Exceedance of Reference Spectrum [1,2]	Total Penalty dB[2]
Bulga RFS	10/03/2026 23:43	34	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Bulga Village	10/03/2026 22:15	27	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Gouldsville	10/03/2026 21:22	IA	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Inlet Road	10/03/2026 21:24	<25	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Inlet Road West	10/03/2026 21:00	IA	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Long Point	10/03/2026 21:00	IA	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
South Bulga	10/03/2026 23:21	28	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Wambo Road	10/03/2026 21:51	<25	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil

Notes:
1. Yes/No denote modifying factor was or was not applied. N/A denotes assessment was 'not applicable' due to meteorological conditions or further assessment was not required.
2. Bold results indicate that application of NPfI modifying factor/s is required.

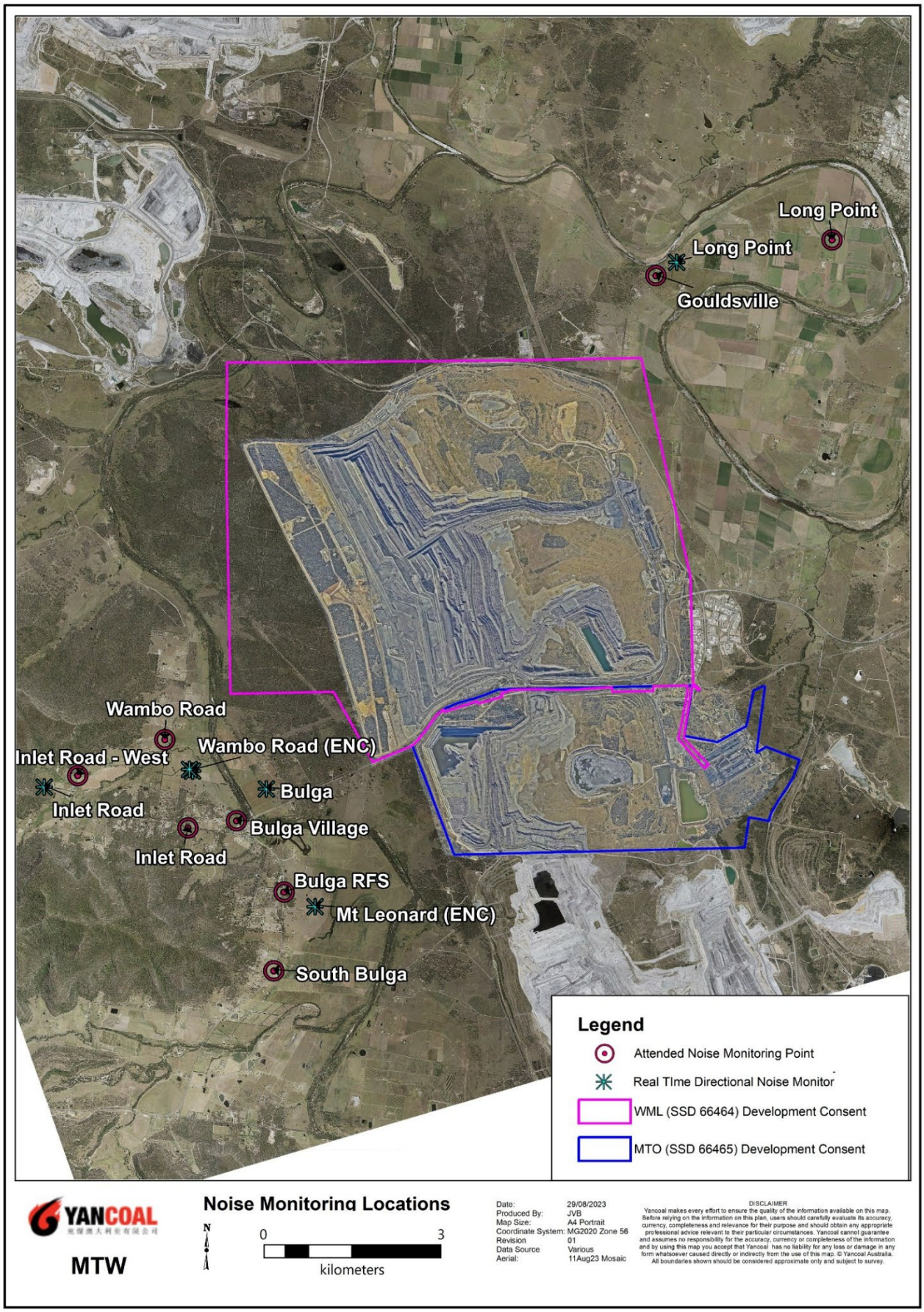


Figure 73: Noise Monitoring Location Plan

5.2 Noise Management Measures

A program of targeted supplementary attended noise monitoring is in place at MTW, supported by the real-time directional monitoring network and ensuring the highest level of noise management is maintained. The supplementary program is undertaken by MTW personnel and involves:

- Routine inspections from both inside and outside the mine boundary;
- Routine and as-required handheld noise assessments (undertaken in response to noise alarm and/or community complaint), comparing measured levels against consent noise limits; and
- Validation monitoring following operational modifications to assess the adequacy of the modifications.

Where a noise assessment identifies noise emissions which are exceeding the relevant noise limit(s) for any particular residence, modifications will be made to ensure that the noise event is resolved within 75 minutes of identification. The actions taken are commensurate with the nature and severity of the noise event, but can include:

- Changing the haul route to a less noise sensitive haul;
- Changing dump locations (in-pit or less exposed dump option);
- Reducing equipment numbers;
- Shut down of task; or
- Site shut down.

A summary of these assessments undertaken during the reporting period are provided in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Supplementary Attended Noise Monitoring Data – March 2026

No. of assessments	No. of assessments > trigger	No. of nights where assessments > trigger	% greater than trigger
704	17	5	2.41

Note: Measurements are taken under all meteorological conditions, including conditions under which the consent noise criteria do not apply.

6.0 OPERATIONAL DOWNTIME

During March 2026, a total of 641 hours of equipment downtime was logged in response to environmental events such as dust, noise and adverse meteorological conditions. Operational downtime by equipment type is shown in **Figure 74**.

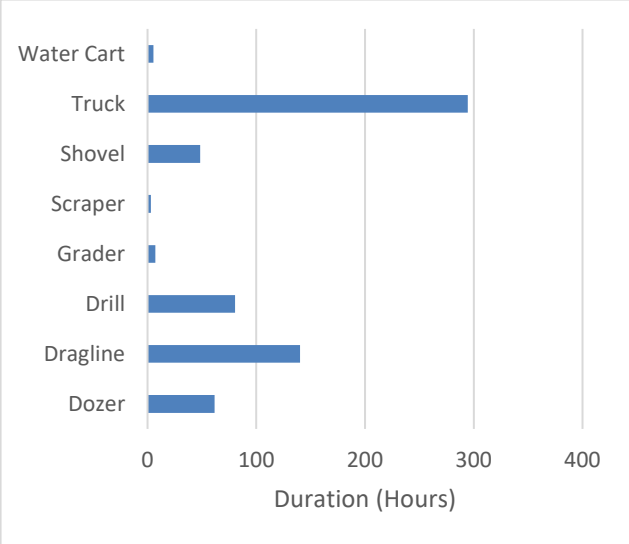


Figure 74: Operational Downtime by Equipment Type – March 2026

7.0 REHABILITATION

During March 2026, 10.6 Ha of land was released, 4.4 Ha was bulk shaped, 1.7 Ha of land was topsoiled and 1.7 Ha of land was composted. 2.4 Ha of land was rehabilitated.

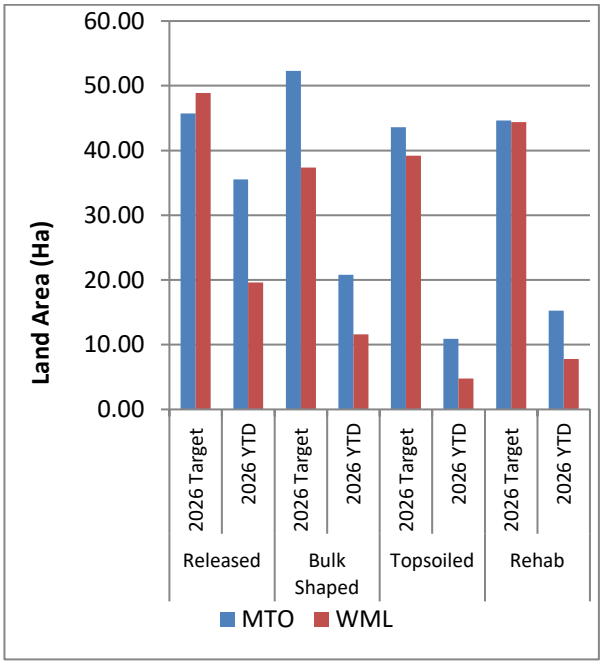


Figure 75: Rehabilitation YTD – March 2026

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

There were no environmental incidents recorded during the reporting period.

9.0 COMPLAINTS

Two complaints were received during the reporting period. Details of these complaints are shown in **Table 12.**

Table 12: Complaints Summary YTD

	Noise	Dust	Blast	Lighting	Other	Total
January	0	4	0	0	0	4
February	1	1	1	0	0	3
March	1	1	0	0	0	2
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	1	0	0	9

Appendix A: Meteorological Data

Table 13: Meteorological Data – Charlton Ridge Meteorological Station – March 2026

Date	Air Temperature		Relative Humidity		Wind Direction	Wind Speed	Rainfall
	Maximum (°C)	Minimum (°C)	Maximum (%)	Minimum (%)	Average (°)	Average (m/sec)	total (mm)
1/03/2026	26	18	100	61	146	2.6	0.8
2/03/2026	31	19	93	37	128	2.0	0.0
3/03/2026	28	18	99	60	170	1.8	2.6
4/03/2026	26	20	98	63	233	1.9	0.0
5/03/2026	34	19	100	36	186	1.6	0.0
6/03/2026	35	20	98	32	173	2.5	0.0
7/03/2026	30	19	98	54	176	2.1	8.6
8/03/2026	25	18	100	64	172	4.2	10.0
9/03/2026	22	18	100	84	172	3.9	14.2
10/03/2026	27	18	100	52	152	2.6	0.0
11/03/2026	33	17	100	29	244	1.9	0.0
12/03/2026	33	19	82	27	174	2.2	0.0
13/03/2026	21	17	100	65	156	2.7	0.6
14/03/2026	24	14	81	43	151	2.9	0.0
15/03/2026	28	12	94	35	188	1.7	0.0
16/03/2026	31	14	94	29	192	1.7	0.0
17/03/2026	31	18	86	31	229	1.9	0.0
18/03/2026	28	20	92	48	148	2.8	0.0
19/03/2026	22	18	100	84	161	1.6	8.8
20/03/2026	26	17	100	60	166	2.0	1.8
21/03/2026	27	16	100	53	163	2.0	3
22/03/2026	27	17	100	50	166	2.7	0.4
23/03/2026	27	17	100	52	144	2.5	0.6
24/03/2026	27	17	96	43	126	2.6	0.0
25/03/2026	28	15	100	41	195	1.7	0.0
26/03/2026	32	15	100	31	297	2.4	0.2
27/03/2026	18	12	87	45	304	4.4	0.0
28/03/2026	22	11	75	38	232	2.7	0.0
29/03/2026	24	10	90	43	159	2.2	0.0
30/03/2026	25	12	100	41	152	2.2	0.0
31/03/2026	27	12	93	34	147	2.5	0.0