MACHEnergy

Mount Pleasant Operation

Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

January 2025

1. Introduction

The Mount Pleasant Operation (MPO) is located within Upper Hunter Valley of New South Wales, approximately three kilometres (km) north-west of Muswellbrook and approximately 50 km north-west of Singleton. The villages of Aberdeen and Kayuga are located 12 km north-northeast and 3 km north of the operations, respectively.

The purpose of this report is to provide a monthly update of monitoring data in accordance with the requirements of NSW Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) 20850, Section 66(6) of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (*POEO Act*), the MPO Development Approval (DA 92/97) and the MPO Development Consent (SSD 10418).

Table 1-1 – Mount Pleasant Operation

Name of Operation	Mount Pleasant Operation
Name of Licensee	MACH Energy Australia Pty Ltd
Environmental Protection Licence	20850
Project Approval	DA 92/97 and SSD 10418
Reporting Period Start Date	1 January 2025
Reporting Period End Date	31 January 2025
Date All Data Received	5 March 2025

Links to three key regulatory documents are provided here:

- MACH Energy Environment Protection Licence EPL 20850; and
- Mount Pleasant Operation Development Application Approval DA 92/97; and
- Mount Pleasant Operation Development Consent SSD 10418.

2. Monitoring Requirements

The MPO EPL 20850 specifically requires the monitoring of:

- 2 x Palas Fidas Air Quality Monitoring sites.
- Noise monitoring.
- Blast monitoring; and
- Meteorological monitoring.

Monitoring of sites not required by the EPL are conducted in accordance with *MPO Environmental Monitoring Program* (*EMP*), Project Approval (DA 92/97) and Development Consent (SSD 10418).

All monitoring is undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced person(s). The MPO Environmental Monitoring Network is shown in the following figures**:**

- **Figure 2-1** shows MPO attended noise monitoring locations and Noise Assessment Groups (NAGs).
- **Figure 2-2** shows the MPO Air Quality Monitoring network.
- **Figure 2-3** shows the MPO Blast Monitoring Locations.
- **Figure 2-4** shows the MPO Groundwater Monitoring network; and
- **Figure 2-5** shows the MPO Surface Water Monitoring network.

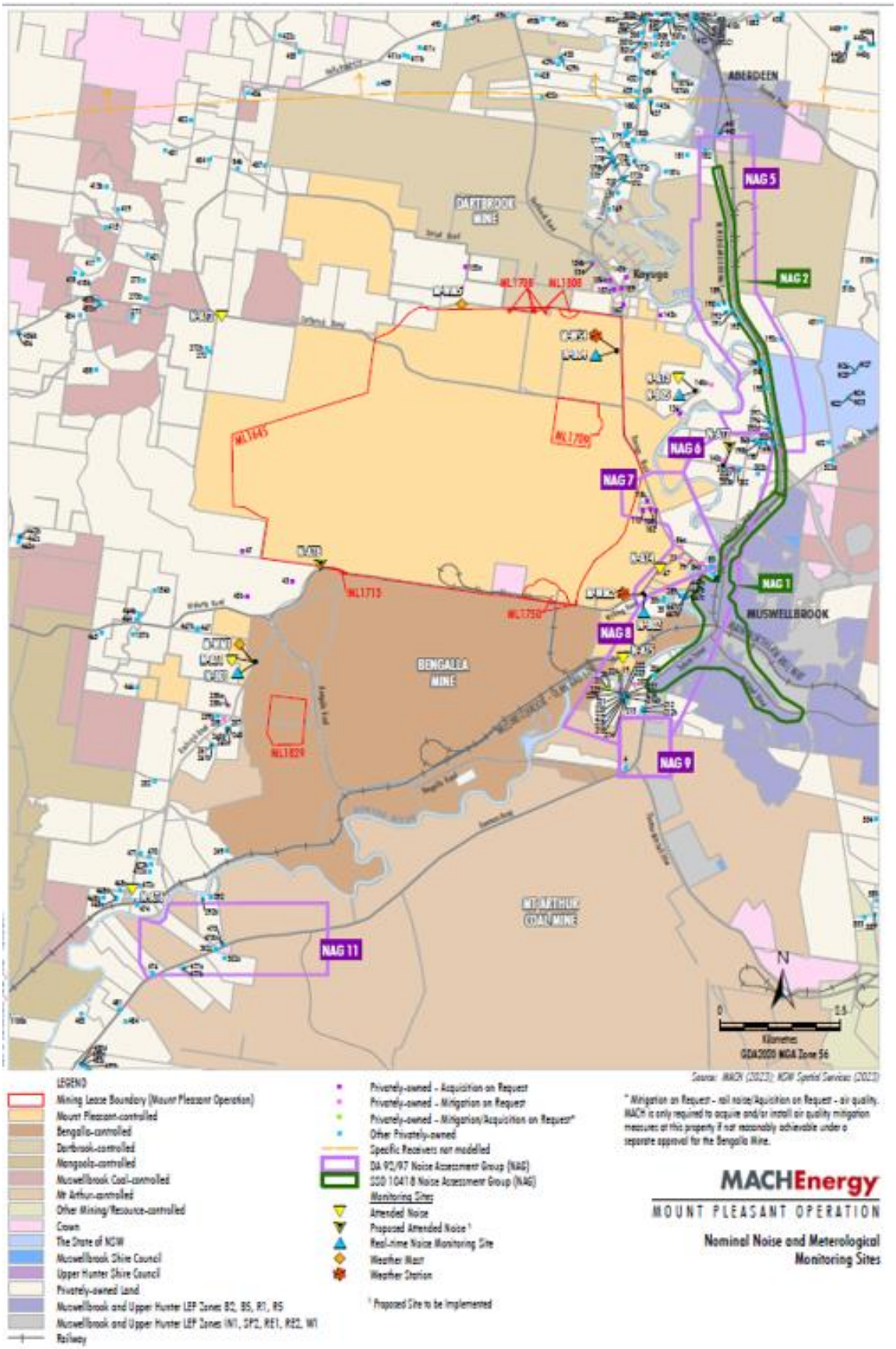


Figure 2-1 – MPO Attended Noise Monitoring Assessment Groups and Locations - Approved (SSD 10418) Water Management Plan

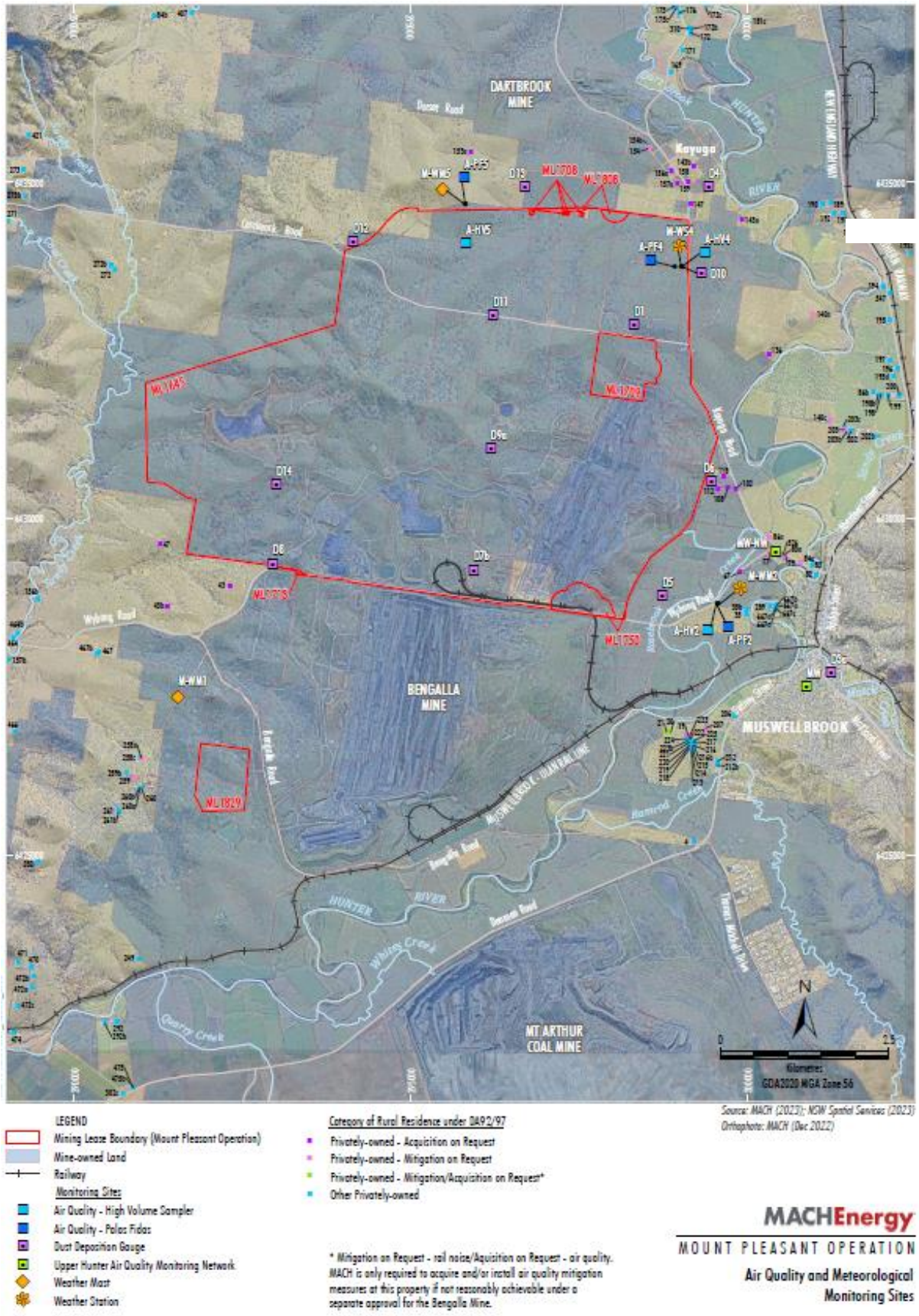


Figure 2-2 – MPO Air Quality and Meteorological Monitoring Network - Approved (SSD 10418) Water Management Plan

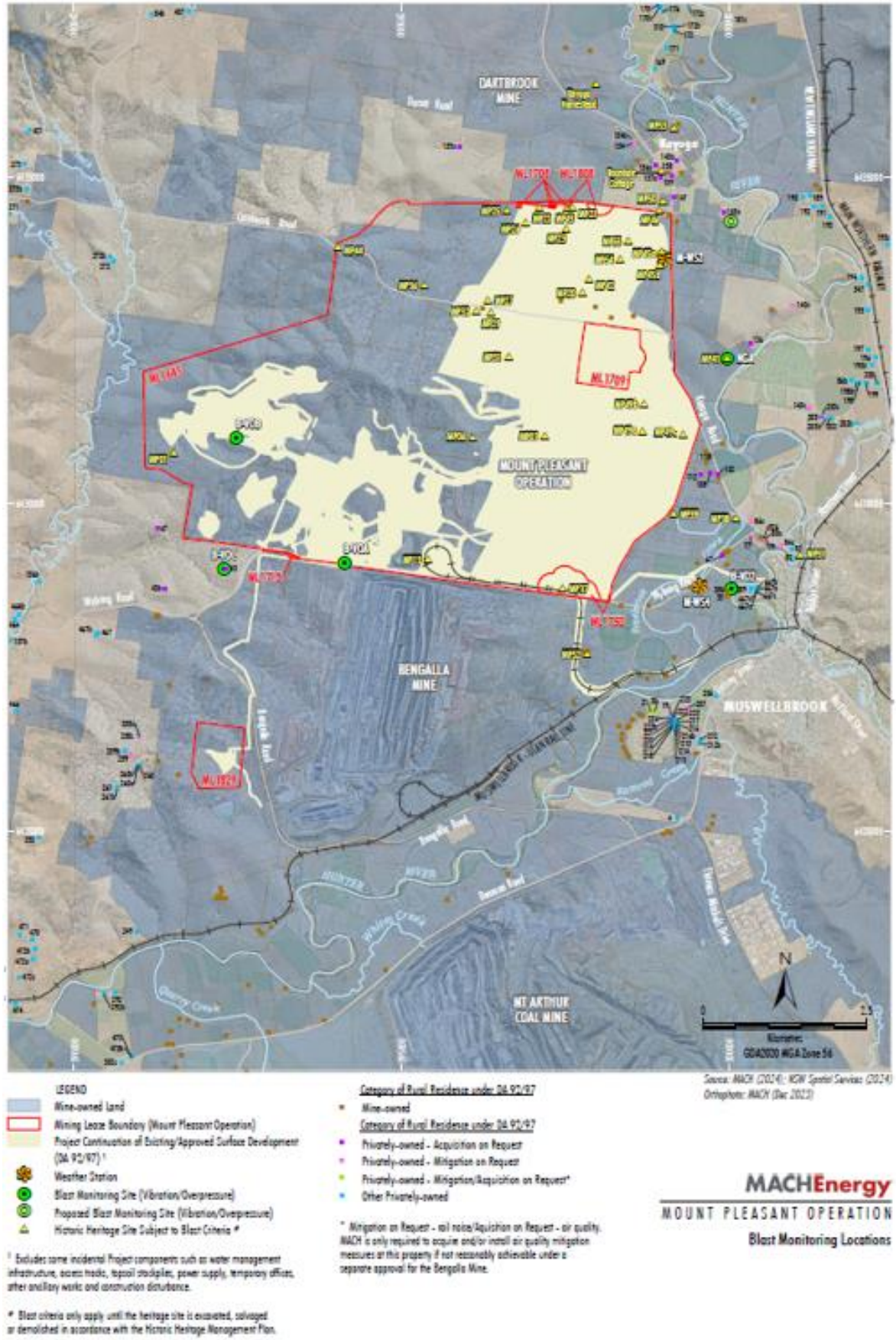


Figure 2-3 – MPO Blast Monitoring Locations

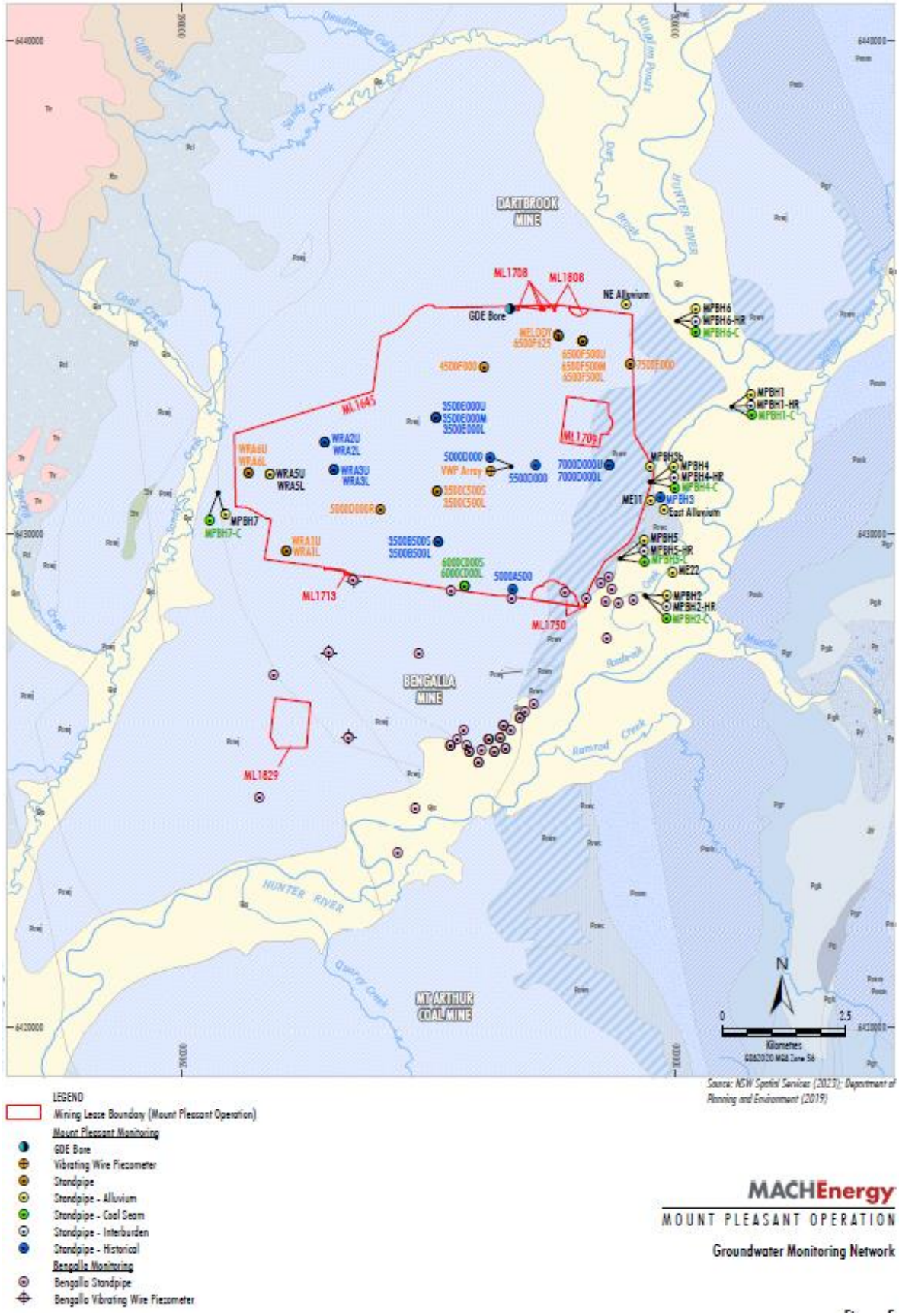
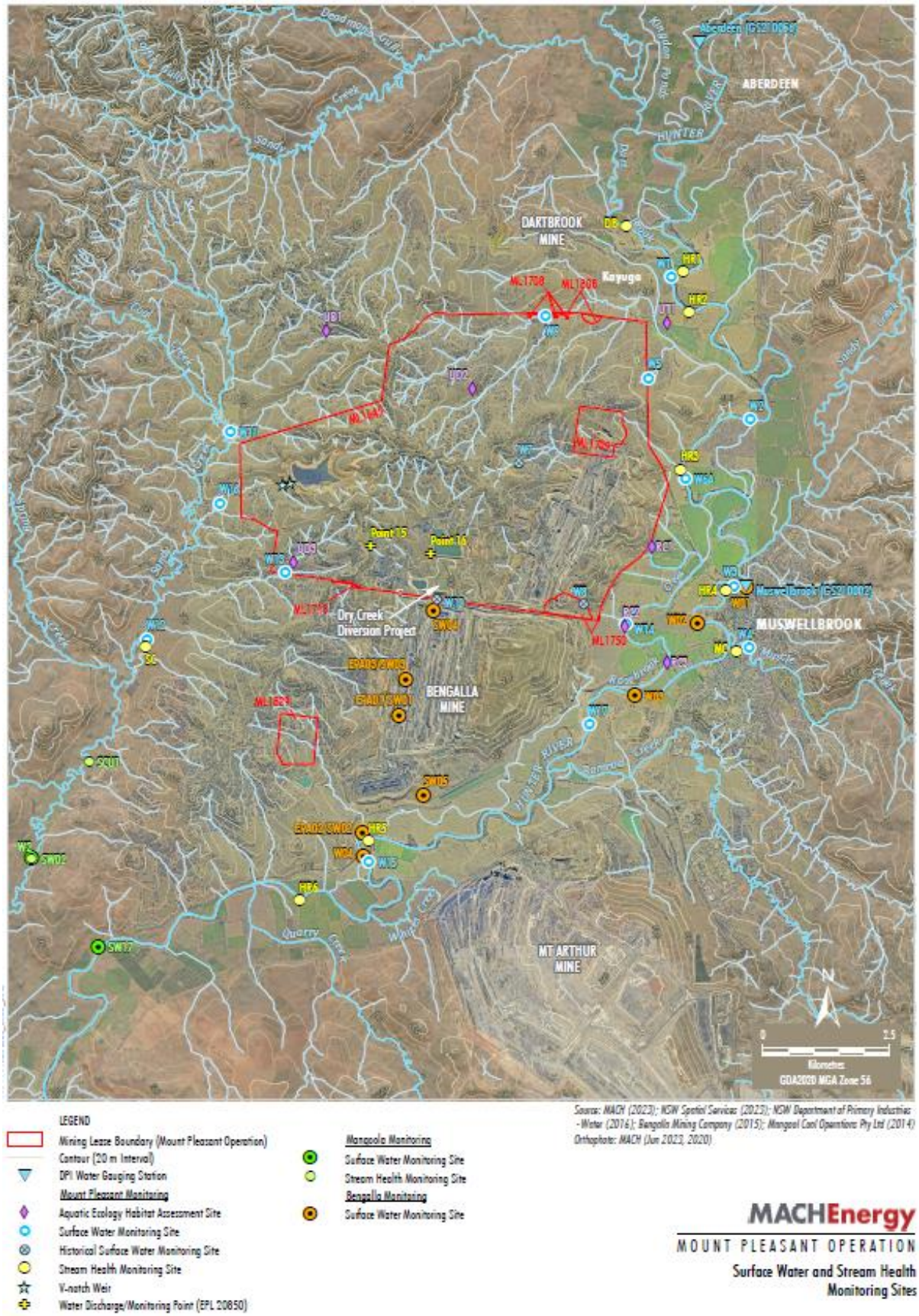


Figure 2-4 – MPO Groundwater Monitoring Network – Approved (SSD 10418) Water Management Plan



Source: MACH (2023); NSW Spatial Services (2023); NSW Department of Primary Industries - Water (2016); Bengalla Mining Company (2015); Mangoola Coal Operations Pty Ltd (2014)
Orthophoto: MACH (Jun 2023, 2020)

LEGEND

- Mining Lease Boundary (Mount Pleasant Operation)
- Contour (20 m Interval)
- DPI Water Gauging Station

Mount Pleasant Monitoring

- Aquatic Ecology Habitat Assessment Site
- Surface Water Monitoring Site
- Historical Surface Water Monitoring Site
- Stream Health Monitoring Site
- V-notch Weir
- Water Discharge/Monitoring Point (EPL 20850)

Mangoola Monitoring

- Surface Water Monitoring Site
- Stream Health Monitoring Site

Bengalla Monitoring

- Surface Water Monitoring Site

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MOUNT PLEASANT OPERATION
Surface Water and Stream Health Monitoring Sites

Figure 2-5 – MPO Surface Water Monitoring Network - Approved (SSD 10418) Water Management Plan

3. Meteorological Monitoring

Weather data is measured continuously[1] at the Kayuga Road (M-WS4) and the Wybong Road (M-WS2) meteorological stations. In addition to air quality parameters (particulate matter less than 10 µm and less than 2.5 µm (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)), the weather stations measure wind speed and direction, temperature (at 2 metres (m) and 10m), temperature inversion (using the sigma theta method), solar radiation, relative humidity, rainfall, and atmospheric pressure.

Meteorological data was captured at M-WS2 during January 2025 (the monitoring period). An additional monitor (E-BAM) is located at M-WS2 to provide additional capture for air quality. Additional meteorological data was collected at M-WS4.
Throughout January 2025, there was 74mm and 123.4mm of rainfall recorded at M-WS2 and M-WS4, respectively.

4. Dust Depositional Monitoring

4.1 Methodology

Dust deposition was monitored according to the OEH's *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales* (DECC 2007), which references *Australian Standard (AS)/New Zealand Standard (NZS) 3580.10.1:2016 Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air: Determination of particulate matter – Deposited matter – Gravimetric Method*. The dust deposition monitoring network comprises of 13 dust deposition gauges (DDG). Details of the monitoring locations are shown in **Figure 2-2**.

DDG samples can be contaminated by a variety of means, notably by the presence of insects and bird droppings. Results for contaminated gauges were not included in the calculation of the annual averages as this would result in skewed or misleading results for the purpose of dust deposition assessment. The Australian Standard does not provide criteria for the determination of contamination of a DDG. AECOM determines a gauge sample to be contaminated only after reference to field observation sheets, historical monitoring location data, laboratory notes and results, prevailing atmospheric conditions, and feedback from field technicians. For example, a gauge sample with a statistically abnormally high insoluble solids result, a low ash residue result (indicating an elevated level of organic matter) and field notation that bird droppings or insects were present is likely to be considered contaminated.

While the new SSD 10418 doesn't explicitly mention dust deposition gauges, there's a notable shift in regulations towards embracing high volume air sampler results and continuous air quality monitoring programs, with a specific focus on total particulate matter, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. These modern monitoring techniques offer a more comprehensive approach to environmental surveillance, furnishing real-time data and insights into air quality conditions. By harnessing these advanced methods, MPO can ensure the implementation of robust monitoring practices, effectively supplanting the older dust deposition gauges. This transition from the previous development consent DA92/97 (which is yet to be surrendered) to SSD 10418 signifies a proactive measure towards upholding environmental compliance. Therefore, Dust Depositional Monitoring will continue to be included in monthly reporting as per DA92/97 up until surrender where it will be discontinued.

[1] The EPA's Ambient air monitoring guidance note (Guidance Note) states that after allowing sufficient down time for routine maintenance and calibrations a continuous monitoring system should be able to achieve at least a 95% availability.

4.2 Results

The dust deposition exposure period for gauges commenced on 30 December 2024. Sample collection was undertaken on 29 January 2025 by AECOM with sample analysis performed by ALS, a National Accreditation and Testing Authority (NATA) accredited laboratory. Results are summarised in **Table 4-1**. Annual rolling averages for January 2025 have been provided as an indication of performance between February 2024 – January 2025 and represents 12 month average results for 2024 as per Schedule 3, Condition 20 of DA 92/97 and Schedule 2, Condition B28 of SSD 10418.

Table 4-1: Dust Depositional Results – January 2025

Location	YTD Insoluble Solids (g/m^2.month)	Insoluble Solids Annual Rolling Average (g/m^2.month)
D1	3.9	2.3
D3	3.2	1.3
D4	1.8	1.2
D5a	2.2	2.2
D6	2.4	2
D7b	8.2	8.8
D8	5.1	4.7
D9a	6.7	3.6
D10	*	1.1
D11	3.8	3.4
D12	2.7	1.1
D13	3.4	1.6
D14	4.6	3.2
Criterion	-	4

Notes:
*Results in **bold** indicate an elevated measurement of adopted assessment criteria.*
** Insufficient monthly results to calculate annual average*

Contaminated results, as described in Section 4.1, are not included in the 12-month rolling average. Site D7b is located within close proximity to the northern boundary of a neighbouring mining operation and thus can be influenced by this site. D7b will continue to be monitored, however will not be used to assess compliance or to represent residential receivers in the area. Furthermore, there are no privately-owned receivers in the vicinity of D8, D9 and D14. Whilst these sites do not represent residence(s) on privately-owned land, they will continue to be monitored in accordance with the *MPO Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan* (MACH Energy, 2019).

Field notes from the January sampling event noted that all thirteen gauges contained insects, three also contained vegetation, one contained bird droppings and two contained suspended solids. Annual average dust deposition results were below the annual average criterion of 4 g/m2.month at all sites except D7b (8.8 g/m2) and D8 (4.7 g/m2).

Figure 4-1 compares the monthly insoluble solids results to the annual averages for each dust gauge and the assessment criterion.

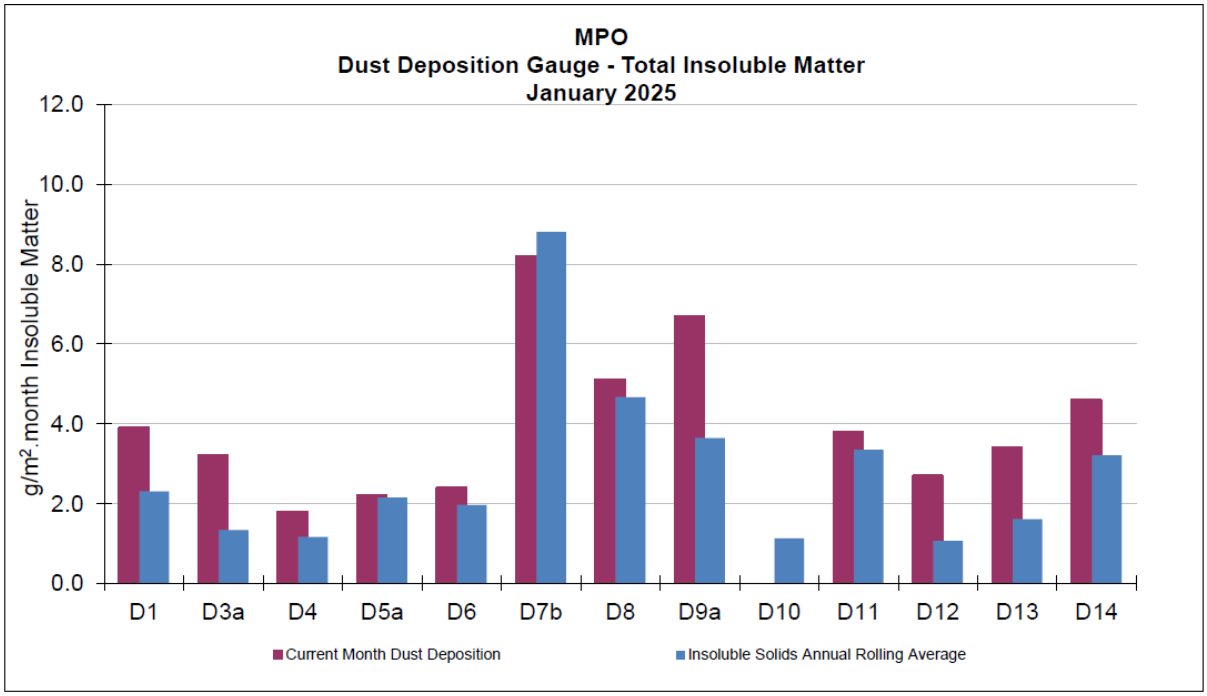

Figure 4-1: MPO Dust Deposition Monthly Results and Annual Rolling Average – January 2025

5. Total Suspended Particulates

All High-Volume Air Samplers (HVAS) are run for 24 hours every six days in accordance with *AM-15 of Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales* (DECC, 2007), referencing *AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2015 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of suspended particulate matter – Total suspended particulate matter (TSP) - High volume sampler gravimetric method*, for the monitoring of TSP.

Three TSP HVAS units are included in the MPO air quality monitoring network and are displayed in **Table 5-1** below. These units were commissioned in March 2017.

Table 5-1 Total Suspended Particulate Monitoring Sites

ID	Description
A-PF2	Reilly's
M-WS4	Kayuga Road Met Station
A-PF5	Athlone

5.1 Assessment Criteria

TSP is assessed against the guidelines defined in the *EPA Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales* (EPA 2016), Project Approval DA 92/97 and Development Consent SSD 10418. The DA 92/97 and SSD 10418 both specify an annual average project contribution plus background criterion of 90 µg/m^3.

5.2 Results

Sample collection was undertaken by AECOM with sample analysis performed by ALS, a NATA accredited laboratory. TSP results for the monitoring period are provided in **Table 5-2**. Annual rolling averages for January 2025 have been provided as an indication of performance between February 2024 – January 2025 and represent a 12 month average results as per Schedule 3, Condition 20 of DA 92/97 and Schedule 2, Condition B28 of SSD 10418.

Table 5-2 Total Suspended Particulate Monitoring Data – January 2025

Run Date	Assessment Criterion	TSP µg/m^3		
		HVAS A-PF2	HVAS A-PF5	HVAS M-WS4
1/12/2024	-	115	88.2	133
7/12/2024	-	40.1	66.4	60.3
13/12/2024	-	17.1	21.5	13.6
19/12/2024	-	81.7	93.9	54.3
25/12/2024	-	31.6	59.2	27
*Monthly Mean	-	57.1	65.8	57.6
Annual Rolling Average	90	47	45	35

Notes:
** Results have been rounded to one decimal place for reporting purposes where applicable.*
^ Indicates makeup run results for run date 11/11/2024.

5.3 Discussion

For the reporting period, the annual rolling average TSP data at all sites was below the annual average criterion of 90 µg/m^3.

6. Real Time Air Quality Monitoring

Continuous particulate matter less than 10 µm (PM_{10}) and particulate matter less than 2.5 µm ($PM_{2.5}$) monitoring was conducted by three Palas Fidas units (one utilised for management only) at MPO during January 2025.

The EPA identification numbers 1 and 2 refer to Palas Fidas units installed on Wybong Road (A-PF2) and Dorset Road (A-PF5), respectively. In addition, a third unit (A-PF4) is installed on Kayuga Road with data used for management purposes only.

Real time PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ 12-month rolling averages for January 2025 have been provided in Section 6.2 and 6.4 respectively, as an indication of performance during the last 12 month as per Schedule 3, Condition 20 of DA 92/97 and Schedule 2, Condition B28 of SSD 10418.

6.1 PM_{10} Results – 24 Hour Rolling Average

In accordance with the DA 92/97 and SSD 10418 limit of 50 µg/m^3 for the 24-hour daily average, there were no elevated readings in January 2025. Real time PM_{10} 24 hour daily average results for January 2024 are presented in **Table 6-1.**

Table 6-1: MPO Palas Fidas PM_{10} Data – January 2025

Date	A-PF2/EPA ID 1	A-PF4	A-PF5/EPA ID 2	Muswellbrook NW	A-PF2, A-PF4, A-PF5 24 Hour Average Limit (µg/m^3)
	24-hour Average Result				
1/01/2025	19	22		27.6	50
2/01/2025	18	19		31.2	50
3/01/2025	11	14		16.4	50
4/01/2025	17	27		23.9	50
5/01/2025	24	50		31	50
6/01/2025	23	29		31.7	50
7/01/2025	9	12		11.9	50
8/01/2025	4	8		7.9	50
9/01/2025	6	10		10.5	50
10/01/2025	6	10		9	50
11/01/2025	6	10		9.1	50
12/01/2025	8	13		14.3	50
13/01/2025	12	23		16.7	50
14/01/2025	16	30		25.5	50
15/01/2025	34	22		-	50
16/01/2025	9			7.4	50
17/01/2025	8		15	13.5	50
18/01/2025	5		10	12.3	50
19/01/2025	12		17	17.6	50
20/01/2025	12		27	21.9	50
21/01/2025	15		29	26.8	50
22/01/2025	19		31	29.8	50
23/01/2025	17		33	25	50
24/01/2025	17		21	27.9	50
25/01/2025	13		22	21.2	50
26/01/2025	12		22	21.6	50
27/01/2025	13		18	19.8	50
28/01/2025	16		19	24.2	50
29/01/2025	21		25	30.5	50
30/01/2025	9		15	14.6	50
31/01/2025	7	10	14	12.7	50

Notes:
*Results in **bold** indicate elevated readings during adverse weather conditions.*
Results with "- "indicate dates where data was affected by maintenance or servicing (scheduled and unscheduled)

Figure 6-1 below shows the results of real-time PM_{10} 24 hour daily average results at MPO air quality monitoring sites January 2025.

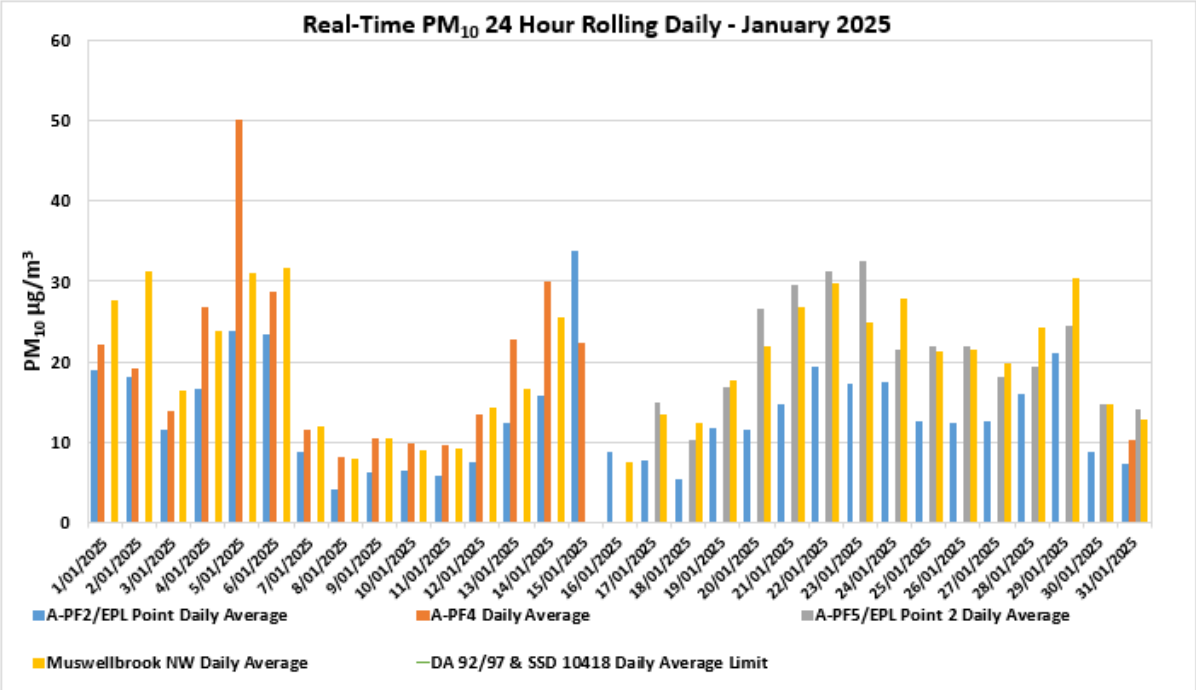

Figure 6-1: Real-time PM_{10} 24 Daily Average Results for January 2025.

6.2 PM_{10} Results – Annual Rolling Average

There was no exceedance of the PM_{10} annual rolling average reported at MPO during January 2025. Real time PM_{10} annual rolling averages during the reporting period are presented in **Figure 6-2** below.

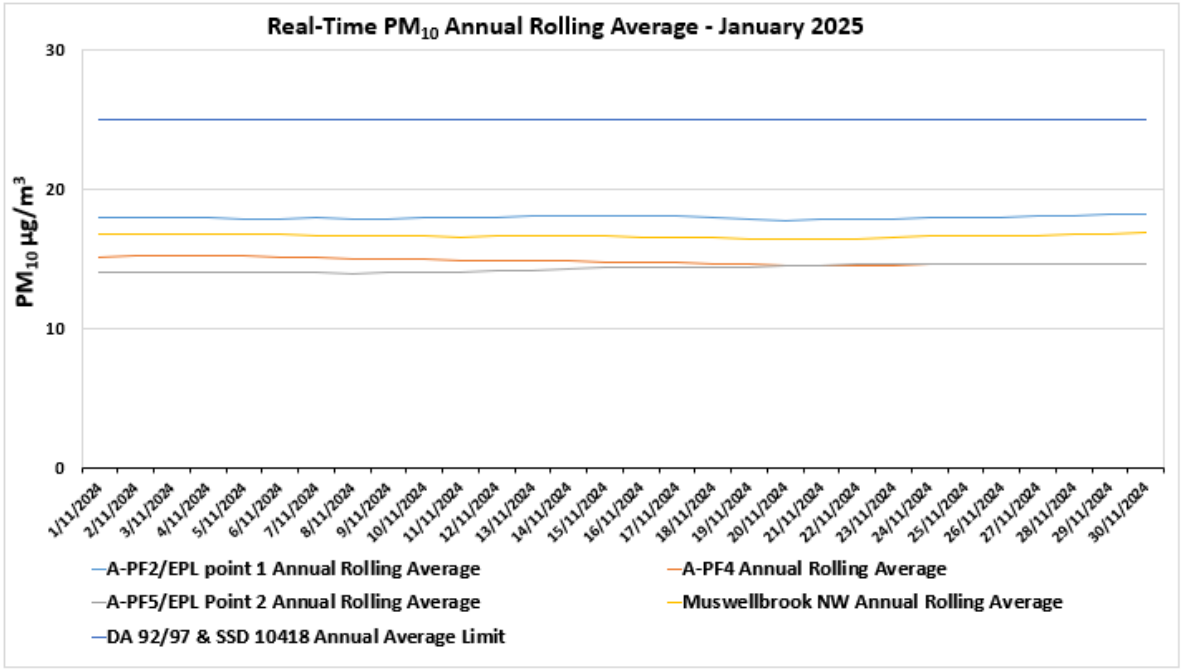

Figure 6-2: Real-time PM_{10} Annual Rolling Average Results for January 2025.

6.3 $PM_{2.5}$ Results – 24 Hour Daily Average

There was no exceedance of the $PM_{2.5}$ annual rolling average reported at MPO during January 2025. Real time $PM_{2.5}$ 24 hour rolling average results for January 2025 are presented in **Table 6-2.**

Table 6-2: MPO Palas Fidas $PM_{2.5}$ Data – January 2025

Date	A-PF2/EPA ID 1	A-PF4	A-PF5/EPA ID 2	A-PF2, A-PF4, A-PF5 24 Hour Average Limit (µg/m³)
	24-hour Average Result			
1/01/2025	9	8		25
2/01/2025	8	8		25
3/01/2025	6	6		25
4/01/2025	6	6		25
5/01/2025	8	9		25
6/01/2025	7	7		25
7/01/2025	6	5		25
8/01/2025	3	3		25
9/01/2025	4	4		25
10/01/2025	4	4		25
11/01/2025	4	4		25
12/01/2025	4	4		25
13/01/2025	6	7		25
14/01/2025	7	8		25
15/01/2025		6		25
16/01/2025				25
17/01/2025			5	25
18/01/2025	4		4	25
19/01/2025	6		6	25
20/01/2025	6		7	25
21/01/2025	6		7	25
22/01/2025	7		7	25
23/01/2025	8		9	25
24/01/2025	8		7	25
25/01/2025	6		6	25
26/01/2025	6		6	25
27/01/2025	6		6	25
28/01/2025	7		6	25
29/01/2025	11		10	25
30/01/2025	6		6	25
31/01/2025	4	4	5	25

Notes:
*Results in **bold** indicate elevated readings during adverse weather conditions.*
Results with "- "indicate dates where data was affected by maintenance or servicing (scheduled and unscheduled)

Real time $PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour average results for January 2025 are presented in **Figure 6-3** below.

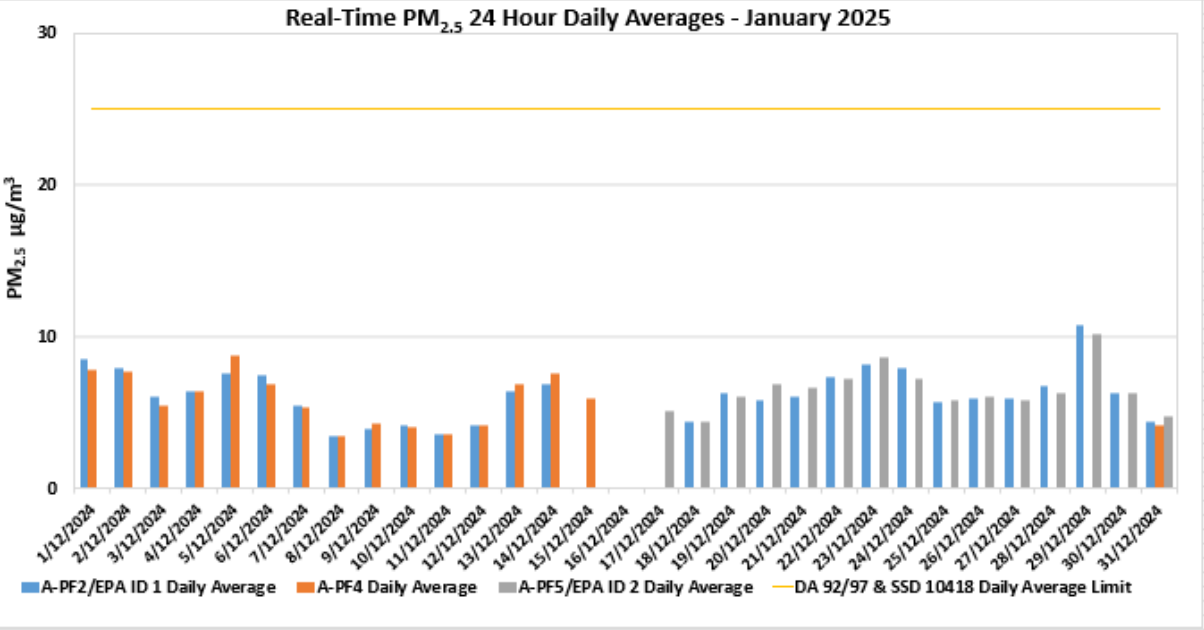

Figure 6-3: Real-time $PM_{2.5}$ 24 hour Daily Average Results for January 2024.

6.4 $PM_{2.5}$ Results - Annual Rolling Average

There was no exceedance of the $PM_{2.5}$ annual rolling average reported at MPO during January 2025. Real time $PM_{2.5}$ annual rolling averages during the reporting period are presented in **Figure 6-4** below.

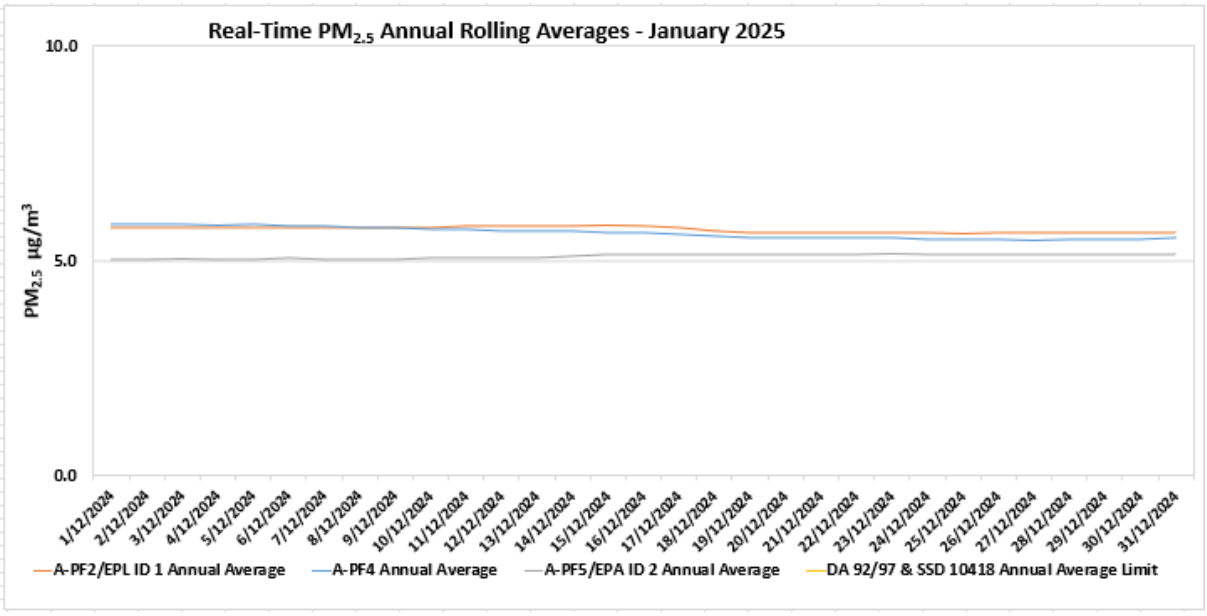

Figure 6-4: Real-time $PM_{2.5}$ Annual Rolling Average Results for January 2025.

7. Surface Water Monitoring

7.1 Methodology

Surface water quality is monitored at 14 sites on a monthly basis, with additional monitoring conducted if triggered by a rain event. A more comprehensive suite of analysis is performed at these sites on a quarterly basis.

7.2 Assessment Criteria

Surface waters were assessed as per the *MPO Water Management Plan* (MACH Energy, 2024) in accordance with site specific trigger values that have been developed using the ANZECC (2000) guidelines for sites that contain a minimum of two years of monthly data. Sites with insufficient data are assessed on default trigger values adopted from ANZECC (2000) guidelines.

7.3 Results

Surface water monitoring was conducted by AECOM on 16 January 2025. Laboratory analysis was performed by ALS NATA accredited laboratory. Monthly monitoring results for pH, EC, TSS and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are presented in **Table 7-1.**

Table 7-1 – MPO Monthly Surface Water Monitoring Results – 16 January 2025

Station	pH	Electrical Conductivity (EC) (µs/cm)[1]	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)
W1	7.8	460	260	18
W2	**	**	**	**
W3	7.9	530	270	25
W4	7.8	2350	1300	17
W5	*	*	*	*
W6A	7.8	520	260	29
W9	6.7	80	150^	19
W11	**	**	**	**
W12	8.2	4500	2500	< 5
W13	8.2	2550	1400	37
W14	*	*	*	*
W15	8	660	370	26
W16	**	**	**	**
W17	8	660	370	33

*Note: Results in **bold** indicate exceedances of adopted assessment criteria.*
**Dry or insufficient water to sample.*
*** No access due to track conditions.*
[1] Results have been rounded in accordance with the In-house method Q4AN(EV)-332-WI2 (EC).

During 16 January 2025 monitoring event, two (2) sites was dry and one (3) site were unable to be accessed due to track conditions. Sites W6A, W13, W15 and W17 were above their respective EC trigger levels. Sites W12 and W13 were above their respective pH trigger levels. Sites W6A and W15 were above the respective TSS trigger levels.

Site W6A was above the respective EC trigger level for five consecutive monitoring events during the last monthly environmental report (December 2024) and continues to be above trigger levels for January 2025.

In accordance with the MPO Water Management Plan (WMP) Table 26 (MACH Energy, 2024) if a water quality indicator at a potential impact monitoring location or at a downstream receiving water monitoring location is above (or outside the range) of the site-specific trigger value for three consecutive sampling events an investigation is required.

Site W6A continued to exceed the respective EC trigger level (520 µS/cm) for January 2025); however, according to Table 26 of the WMP no further investigation is required as the upstream site W2 (Hunter River reference site) was also previously found to be exceeding trigger levels.

8. Groundwater Monitoring

The next quarterly groundwater monitoring event is scheduled for February 2025

9. Noise Monitoring

Attended noise monitoring was undertaken during the night of 14th January 2025 at eight (8) monitoring locations as per the *MPO Noise Management Plan* (MACH Energy, 2021) in accordance with DA 92/97, SSD 10418 and EPL 20850.

9.1 Results

The results for nighttime attended noise monitoring for noise generated by MPO in January 2025 against noise criteria is shown in **Table 9-1**; **Table 9-2;** and **Table 9-3.**

Table 9-1 – $L_{A1,1min}$ Generated by MPO: Attended Night Monitoring – 14 January 2025

Location	Start Date and Time	MPO Only $L_{A1,1min}$ dB[2,4]	Criterion dB	Wind Speed m/s Direction °	Criterion Applies[1]	Stability Class	Exceedance dB[3]
N-AT1	11:31pm	IA	45	1.1 / 219	Yes	E	No
N-AT2	10:44pm	IA	45	1.6 / 178	Yes	D	No
N-AT3	10:15pm	IA	45	2.6 / 170	Yes	D	No
N-AT4	10:41pm	33	45	0.7 / 270	Yes	D	No
N-AT5	11:02pm	IA	45	0.5 / 314	No	F	No
N-AT6	11:49pm	IA	45	0.5 / 083	No	F	No
N-AT7	10:05pm	IA	45	2.7 / 161	Yes	D	No
N-AT8	11:22pm	43	NA[2]	0.8 / 285	NA[6]	F	NA[6]

Notes:

1. *As per Condition L2.3 of EPL 20850, noise emission limits do not apply during wind speeds greater than 3m/s at 10m above ground level, or stability category F temperature inversion conditions and wind speeds greater than 2m/s at 10m above ground level, or stability category G temperature inversion conditions.*
2. *Estimated or measured $L_{A1,1minute}$ attributed to MPO.*
3. *NA in exceedance column means meteorological conditions outside those specified in Condition L2.3 of EPL 20850 and thus criterion is not applicable.*
4. *IA = inaudible; and*
5. *Bold results indicate exceedance of criteria.*
6. *This is not a compliance monitoring location.*

Table 9-2 – $L_{Aeq,15min}$ Generated by MPO: Attended Night Monitoring – 14 Jan 2025

Location	Start Date and Time	MPO Only $L_{A1,1min}$ dB[2.4]	Criterion dB	Wind Speed m/s	Criterion Applies[1]	Stability Class	Exceedance dB[3]
N-AT1	11:31pm	IA	45	1.1 / 219	Yes	E	No
N-AT2	10:44pm	IA	45	1.6 / 178	Yes	D	No
N-AT3	10:15pm	IA	45	2.6 / 170	Yes	D	No
N-AT4	10:41pm	26	45	0.7 / 270	Yes	D	No
N-AT5	11:02pm	IA	45	0.5 / 314	No	F	No
N-AT6	11:49pm	IA	45	0.5 / 083	No	F	No
N-AT7	10:05pm	IA	45	2.7 / 161	Yes	D	No
N-AT8	11:22pm	39	NA[2]	0.8 / 285	NA[6]	F	NA[6]

Notes:

1. *As per Condition L2.3 of EPL 20850, noise emission limits do not apply during wind speeds greater than 3m/s at 10m above ground level, or stability category F temperature inversion conditions and wind speeds greater than 2m/s at 10m above ground level, or stability category G temperature inversion conditions.*
2. *Estimated or measured $L_{Aeq,15minute}$ attributed to MPO.*
3. *IA = inaudible; and*
4. *Bold results indicate exceedance of criteria.*
5. *This is not a compliance monitoring location.*

Table 9-3 – $L_{Aeq,\ period}$ Cumulative Noise: Attended Night Monitoring – 14 Jan 2025

Location	Start Date and Time	Measured Mining Only $L_{Aeq,\ period}$ dB[1,2,3]	Cumulative Noise Criterion LAeq dB	Exceedance dB
N-AT1	11:31pm	IA	40	No
N-AT2	10:44pm	IA	40	No
N-AT3	10:15pm	IA	40	No
N-AT4	10:41pm	26	40	No
N-AT5	11:02pm	IA	40	No
N-AT6	11:49pm	IA	40	No
N-AT7	10:05pm	IA	40	No
N-AT8	11:22pm	39	NA[4]	NA[4]

Notes:

1. *These are the results for MPO and all other mining sources. 15-minute measurements have been assumed to apply across the entire night period as a conservative measure and to represent "worst case" results; and*

2. *By definition, cumulative noise refers to two or more noise sources. If only one other source of mining is audible, or if MPO is inaudible, the measured cumulative noise defined here is 'Nil'.*
3. *NA in exceedance column means criterion was not applicable due to atmospheric conditions.*
4. *This is not a compliance monitoring location.*

The purpose of the noise monitoring is to quantify and describe the existing acoustic environment around the mining operation and compare results with relevant limits as per the *MPO Noise Management Plan* (MACH Energy, 2021).

10. Blast Monitoring

There were six (6) blast events during January 2025 (a total of 6 blasts YTD). Results for January are presented in **Table 10-1**. All blast results during this monitoring period were below the criteria stated in Schedule 3, Condition 10 of DA 92/97, Schedule 2; Condition B12 of SSD 10418; and L5 of EPL 20850.

Table 10-1 – MPO Blast Monitoring Results – January 2025

Day & Date Fired	Time Fired	BVOC Vibration (mm/s)	BVOC Overpressure (dBL)	BVO2 Vibration (mm/s)	BVO2 Overpressure (dBL)	Blast Fume Compliant
2/01/2025	12:51	0.290 mm/s	107 DBL	0.330 mm/s	118 DBL	Y
8/01/2025	15:07	0.550 mm/s	102 DBL	0.340 mm/s	104 DBL	Y
14/01/2025	13:28	0.190 mm/s	86.1 DBL	0.380 mm/s	90.5 DBL	Y
16/01/2025	14:43	0.310 mm/s	106 DBL	0.230 mm/s	95.5 DBL	Y
23/01/2025	13:00	0.120 mm/s	106 DBL	0.240 mm/s	107 DBL	Y
31/01/2025	10:31	1.850 mm/s	105 DBL	0.610 mm/s	103 DBL	Y

END OF REPORT