

# Rasp Mine

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## Waste Rock Classification

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Table 1-1. Document Control

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A	13.10.2016	DRAFT	Ross Lawrence	Brian Fainton
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### Adelaide

35 Edward Street,  
Norwood SA 5067  
PO Box 3187, Norwood SA 5067  
Ph: +61 8 8332 0960  
Fax: +61 7 3844 5858

### Perth

Level 1, Suite 3  
34 Queen Street, Perth WA 6000  
Ph: +61 8 9481 4961  
Fax: +61 2 9870 0999

### Brisbane

Level 19, 240 Queen Street  
Brisbane Qld 4000  
Ph: +61 7 3004 6400  
Fax: +61 7 3844 5858

### Sydney Head Office

Suite 1, Level 1, 146 Arthur Street  
North Sydney, NSW 2060  
Ph: +61 2 9870 0900  
Fax: +61 2 9870 0999

### Melbourne

Level 17, 31 Queen Street  
Melbourne Vic 3000  
Ph: +61 3 9036 2637  
Fax: +61 2 9870 0999

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# 1. Executive Summary

Pacific Environment undertook an assessment of waste rock from a stockpile present within the Kintore Pit of the Rasp Mine located at Broken Hill, NSW. The assessment was required to support an application ('MOD 4') to use the waste rock for the construction of embankments at the Blackwood Pit Tailings Storage Facility ('TSF2') and for construction of a noise abatement bund around the perimeter of the concrete batching plant to the north, east and west.

More generally, BHOP intend to use the waste rock for other dust suppression applications as part of its rehabilitation process for the mine site. This will include cover for existing areas that may otherwise have a potential to generate dust containing elevated lead concentrations. The rock is known to contain potentially elevated lead concentrations due to the ore bodies being mined.

To minimise any potential health affects for the local community the original EA for the Rasp Mine (BHOP, July 2010) stipulated that any waste rock material used for rehabilitation, or other site surface purposes, will be 'inert'. What constitutes 'inert' material has not been defined in the EA. No directly applicable criteria are available for assessing the potential for hazardous dusts generated from the weathering of waste rock at the site, potentially resulting in exposure scenarios for inhalation/ingestion by residents outside the site, or for site users post-rehabilitation.

The study utilised a 'multiple lines of evidence approach', in accordance with guidance provided in the NEPM 2013. This is used for evaluating and integrating information from different sources of data and uses best professional judgement to assess the consistency and plausibility of the conclusions which can be drawn.

This approach studied the following parameters:

- rock type (geological description);
- moisture content;
- particle size distribution (PSD); and
- metals content.

In addition to these studies, additional consideration was given to the prior Human Health Risk Assessment work undertaken by Toxikos (2010, 2015), background soil/dust data, air quality modelling and recent Confined Air Burst Chamber (CABC) testing undertaken by Pacific Environment on-site for the purposes of quantifying dust control.

## **Results and Conclusions**

The results of the waste rock assessment, and in consideration of associated studies, identified that;

- The rock type varies, however all rock types identified are competent and mostly hard, with good resistance to weathering;
- The rock comprises only approximately 1% fines capable of producing dust;

- This was qualified by Confined Air Burst Chamber tests, which identified a 99.7% reduction in dust generation from the waste rock, compared to disturbed dry tailings.
- Lead concentrations averaged 2,371.5 mg/kg (0.24%), and were taken from crushed samples (and therefore conservative). This is approximately 4 x the NEPM HIL-C criterion (600 mg/kg), but significantly below surface dust averages (15,640 mg/kg, or 1.56%). Whilst the NEPM criteria are not directly applicable, they do represent a level below which soils would not be considered a risk to human health.
- Bioaccessibility is very low (7.3% on average). This is much lower (6.8 x) than the 50% (bioavailability) assumed for the calculation of HIL's. This would suggest that results, if adjusted for bioaccessibility, would meet HIL-C criteria;
- Air quality modelling conducted by PE (2017), assumed a waste rock concentration of 0.5% (5,000 mg/kg). Results demonstrate compliance with all the NSW EPA impact assessment criteria for all air quality parameters assessed.

In conclusion, the results support the use of the waste rock for dust suppression for the TSF and 'free areas', and are considered unlikely to cause an unacceptable risk to human health based upon the site's final land use as a proposed tourist/recreational site.

Air quality modelling has assumed lead concentrations above those identified in the waste rock on site (0.5% compared to 0.24%), and therefore the waste rock is likely to meet NSW EPA impact assessment criteria, and is unlikely to impact further upon surface soil lead concentrations within local communities. The very low dusting potential of the rock supports this conclusion.

**In consideration of all other lines of evidence, the 0.5% lead concentration adopted by the air quality model is considered to be a suitable criterion for waste rock placement on-site.**

It is therefore considered that the waste rock meets the criteria of being 'inert' material, based upon the multiple lines of evidence approach.

### **Recommendations**

The waste rock, when placed, is considered to be suitable as a means of reducing, to an acceptable level, the potential for dust generation from the TSF and 'free areas' of the site. To reduce potential risks during placement, we recommend that dust suppression spraying is carried out during capping material (waste rock) placement. A final spray is recommended to ensure that finer particles are washed between the larger rocks. This will greatly reduce the future potential for the rock to create dust.

This assessment has been partially based upon a limited number of waste rock samples, which were analysed for lead composition. For the conclusions of this assessment to maintain validity, it is recommended that field screening of the waste rock is undertaken during placement to confirm that median lead concentrations do not exceed 0.5%. PE recommends that this is undertaken by use of a calibrated x-ray fluorescence (XRF) field meter. It is noted that:

- laboratory results were considered to be conservative due to the crushing and leaching processes used as part of the analysis methodology;

- XRF results are therefore unlikely to be comparable to laboratory results (they may be lower), however they would be considered to be representative for the reasons above; and
- use of an XRF provides a practical and timely characterisation of field material. Many more samples may be screened in comparison to laboratory analysis.



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# 1. Introduction

The Land and Water group of Pacific Environment was commissioned by Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd (BHOP) to carry out classification of the waste rock stockpile present within the Kintore Pit of the Rasp Mine located at Broken Hill, NSW. The site has mined for lead, zinc and silver for approximately 130 years. This study is in support of an application for the modification of the site ('MOD 4'), to include a purpose built concrete batching plant and modifications to the Blackwood Pit Tailings Storage Facility ('TSF2').

A noise abatement bund will be constructed around the perimeter of the concrete batching plant to the north, east and west, utilising the waste rock. The TSF2 modifications will include installation of embankments and a retaining wall along low points in the perimeter utilising the waste rock. More generally, BHOP intend to use the waste rock for other dust suppression applications as part of its rehabilitation process for the mine site. This will include cover for existing areas that may otherwise have a potential to generate dust containing elevated lead concentrations. Due to the historical growth of the City of Broken Hill, many residential structures are located within close proximity to the mine workings. The protection of human health is of the greatest importance.

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## 1.1 Project Description

The project involves the classification of the waste rock, which is intended to be utilised for placement within the site. Currently a large waste rock stockpile, believed to exceed 700,000 tonnes, is contained within Kintore Pit. If suitable, the waste rock will be used for general rehabilitation within the site. Proposed uses include:

- Supporting the batter sides of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) to allow a vertical extension of the TSF, and;
- Noise abatement bunding.
- Placement on the 'free areas' (non-active areas of the mine site) of the site to mitigate against wind erosion of any loose material.

Although there are many more years of extractive operation remaining under the current Project Approval (PA07\_0018), the final use of the site, as outlined in the original Environment Assessment Report (EA), is to return the facility to a condition suitable for continuing tourist operations, with some historical buildings and mine workings preserved for tourism activities post closure of the mine. Tourist operations were conducted on-site prior to BHOP's acquisition of the lease in 2001, including a walking tour and underground tour. Current tourism activities on site include interpretive signage and a miner's memorial and café.

With the final use in mind and the proximity of the residential population to the mine site, the assessment of the waste rock material must consider potential human health effects.

To minimise any potential health affects for the local community the original EA for the Rasp Mine (BHOP, July 2010) stipulated that any waste rock material used for rehabilitation, or other site surface purposes, must be 'inert'. What constitutes 'inert' material has not been defined in the EA. This study will recommend criteria for this term as part of this assessment considering that the material should not cause, or have the potential to cause air pollutant concentrations (metals in dust) that would exceed relevant ambient air quality limits.

A definition of 'solid inert waste' found in the Victorian EPA Publication 448, Classification of Wastes, states: "hard waste which has negligible activity or effect on the environment". No specific directly applicable criteria are available for dust generation from waste rock. Other available criteria are discussed in Sections 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 .

## 1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To characterise the physical and chemical attributes of the waste rock, with respect to its potential to generate lead bearing dusts post-placement;
2. To determine a suitable criteria for the use of the waste rock so as to minimise any health effects on the local community, in particular the potential impact of lead exposure to children, and;
3. To assess if the waste rock meets the identified suitability criteria for use as rehabilitation material in open areas of the Rasp Mine site. This will include;
  - a. Comparison against applicable criteria (if any), and
  - b. Defining the term 'inert' and evaluation of the waste rock against these definitions

## 1.3 Reference documents

In order to complete a desktop assessment of the waste rock material, information from the following documents has been incorporated into this report:

- Rasp Mine Environmental Assessment Report (EAR), Chapter 5 – Existing Environment;
- Rasp Mine EAR, Chapter 8 – Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases;
- Rasp Mine EAR, Chapter 17 – Rehabilitation and Final Landform;
- Rasp Mine EAR – Annexure F – Tailings Scoping Study and Preliminary Design;
- Rasp Mine EAR – Annexure I (Part B) – Chemical Dust Suppression Agent HRA;
- NSW Government, Department of Planning, Rasp Mine Project (07\_0018) Director Generals Requirements (dated 29 March 2009);
- CBH Resources Limited, Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd, Rasp Mining Project: *Project Application* (dated February 2007);
- Vic EPA 448.3 Waste Classification, Publication 448.3\* May 2007 available from <http://www.esdat.com.au/Environmental%20Standards/Australia/448.3%20Waste%20Classification.pdf>;
- Lyle DM, Phillips AR, Balding WA, Burke H, Stokes D, Corbett S, Hall J. (2006) Dealing with lead in Broken Hill – trends in blood lead levels in young children 1991 – 2003. *Science of the Total Environment* 2006, 359:111-119.
- National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013 (No.1) – Volume 2: Schedule B1. National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) (1999).
- National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013 (No.1) – Volume 10: Schedule B7 – Appendix A1, The Derivation of HILs for Metals and Inorganics. National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) (1999).

- Toxikos Pty Ltd (2010), *Health Risk Assessment for Rasp Mine Proposal, Broken Hill*, Toxikos document TR200510-RF (Volume 1, V2), June 2010.
- Pacific Environment Ltd, *Re: Air Quality Assessment for the Rasp Mine Modification 4*, March 2017
- Pacific Environment Ltd, *'Re: Rasp Mine Wind Erosion Field Testing'*, March 2017
- AP 42, Fifth Edition, Volume I Chapter 13: Miscellaneous Sources, Prepared for U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Emission Measurement Center Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, published January 1995, last updated November 2006.
- Boreland, F. and Lyle, D. (2009a) Using performance indicators to monitor attendance at the Broken Hill blood screening clinic. *Environmental Research*. 109 (3): 267-272.

## 2. Site Description

Mining operations commenced on the site in 1885. Historically both open pit and underground mining methods have been used at the site. Today mining is conducted underground to extract zinc, lead and silver ore. The site consists of a series of open cut pits along the Line of Lode, which is in an approximate north-east to south-west alignment. The remaining hill is made up of tailings storage and ore waste rock emplacement, and there is little evidence of the original ore outcropping. There is little buffer distance between the site and the town, with residential encroachment to the north-west and south-east of the mine.

Underground mining access is via a portal 70m from surface located in Kintore Pit. A processing plant takes the ore and through a flotation and filtering process produces two separate concentrates zinc and lead with silver reporting to the lead concentrate. A rail load out area is located to the north east of the site for rail dispatch of concentrates. Tailings are currently stored in an historic open pit, Blackwood Pit ('TSF2') and stormwater retention and evaporation basins are located across the site. Internal roads (sealed or compacted surfaces) are present between the various buildings and facilities within the site. Historic buildings and structures are located across the site together with old stockpiles of mine overburden, waste rock from both open pit and underground mining operations and old tailings. BHOP purchased the site from Normandy Mining Investments in 2001, and has therefore inherited the condition of the site from the previous operators of the site.

### 2.1 Site Location/Setting

Broken Hill is located in far west New South Wales; the local environment is classed as semi-arid with a low annual rainfall in the range of 200 – 300mm and high evaporation rates (2,614mm/yr). The Rasp Mine was founded after the discovery of lead bearing galena on the surface, which had been exposed by weathering of a ridge of the main ore body. Although exposed at the point of discovery, the ore body then dips to the north and south.

With the development of the mine, the area went from rural grazing land with few permanent occupants to mining and residential, with workers' accommodation established in close proximity to the mine. As was common in the late 1800's, private transport was limited and people lived close to their places of work. The mine has operated over an unusually extended time due to the quantity and quality of the ore, with the town gradually developing around the mine.

### 2.2 Site Layout

The site is approximately rectangular and lies in a north-east to south-west orientation as can be seen in Figure 2-1 below. The ore body was discovered in an outcrop in the approximate centre of the site, but dips both to the north-east and south-west. Open cut pits were originally established for extraction of the ore, followed by both the continuation of open cut operations and underground operations occurring concurrently by various mining companies. The Kintore Pit was a former open-cut pit located in the south-western end of the site (Figure 2-1), and now provides access to the underground operations.

Historical buildings and structures, some of which date from the 1890s, have been retained at various locations across the site. A large number of these are listed as heritage items on the BHCC Local Environment Plan 2013 (LEP). In 2015 the City of Broken Hill was included on the National Heritage List primarily for its contributions to mining and ore processing developments.

During current underground mine operations, waste rock material has been stockpiled in the Kintore Pit at the southern end; the waste rock stockpile is estimated to comprise more than 700,000 tonnes of material.

Tailings are stored in an historic open-cut pit (Blackwood Pit) (TSF2), which is located towards the north-east end of the site as shown in Figure 1 below.

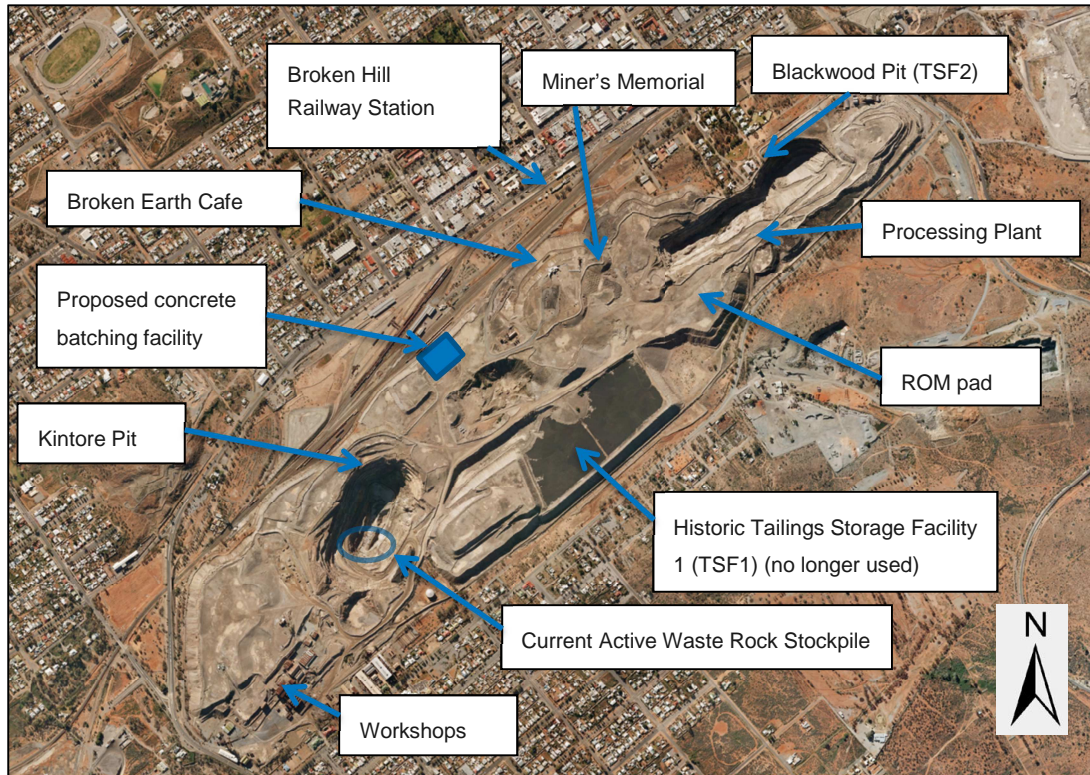


Figure 2-1: Aerial view of the Rasp Mine site – Mine Features

## 2.3 Current and Proposed Land Use

The current use of the site is for mining activities, the current development consent (PA07\_0018) allows for the mining to continue until 2026. Further extensions may be sought after that date providing it is economic to continue production.

The end use of the site, as presented in the site's EA, is for tourism. Guided tours of the old processing plant and heritage buildings were conducted by the then Line of Lode Association and another tourism operator conducted underground tours via the Delprat Shaft, prior to the current mining operation. Several historical buildings and mining related structures have been preserved within the site and the potential for tourism has been noted as a potential post closure use option.

## 2.4 Stockpile Material Origin

The current active waste rock stockpile in the Kintore Pit is composed of material obtained from the creation of the Rasp Decline with portal access at the base of the Pit, which commenced development in 2007. It includes some fines, and may contain limited volumes of low grade ore from areas adjacent to the ore body. The vast majority of the stockpile is either very low grade ore, or material deficient in the minerals extracted at the Rasp Mine. All of the waste rock was derived from within the site and is therefore comprised of material natural to this region.



The waste rock stockpile is placed on the southern end of the Kintore Pit and has a depth of approximately forty metres. The most recent waste rock material has originated from the development of the zinc lode decline, as well as material from stope development adjacent to the ore body. Due to the nature of the construction of the stockpile, some recent material will have flowed down the outside face of the stockpile, although the majority of the recently extracted waste rock material will have remained at the top of the stockpile, where a flat area is maintained.

## 3. Methodology

To use the waste rock material for rehabilitation and other surface activities the waste rock is required to meet the following requirements:

1. Be 'inert' as stipulated in the original EAR. What constitutes 'inert' material has not been defined in the EAR.
2. The material should not cause, or have the potential to cause air pollutant concentrations (metals in dust) that would exceed relevant ambient air quality limits; and
3. Any dusts created by the waste rock material should not result in metals in soils concentrations off-site that exceed relevant criteria, or present unacceptable risks to human health based upon the final land use.

This report will provide a characterisation of the physical and chemical attributes of the waste rock in comparison with the above requirements and provide a recommendation on the suitability for use of this material.

Our evaluation of this issue utilises a multiple lines of evidence approach. The multiple-lines-of-evidence approach is the process for evaluating and integrating information from different sources of data and uses best professional judgement to assess the consistency and plausibility of the conclusions which can be drawn (NEPM 2013 definition).

The following parameters were deemed critical parameters for use in assessing the waste rock material:

- rock type (geological description);
- moisture content;
- particle size distribution (PSD); and
- metals content.

In order to obtain data on the waste rock material, several representative samples were collected from the upper levels of the Kintore Pit stockpile by Rasp Mine staff and forwarded to testing facilities NATA accredited for the appropriate range of analysis. These were ALS (moisture content and metals content) and GHD (PSD).

An initial sample was taken by BHOP staff and submitted for analysis. Based upon the treatment and analysis of this sample, a revised methodology was as developed to obtain more relevant characterisation data for the upper strata of the waste rock stockpile. Specifically, this included moisture content analysis prior to PSD analysis (which requires a drying stage), and PSD prior to crushing to identify the relevant proportions of fine material. Further discussion of these methods is provided in sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

## 3.1 Identification of potential exposure pathways

The NEPM determines risk to human health via a 'source-pathway-receptor' concept, and that a complete linkage must be present for risks to be realised. For the Rasp Mine the current source is the open areas of the site containing fine, loose material, which is naturally impacted by heavy metals. Of these metals, lead is the primary concern. Studies have proven that there is a positive link between the lead levels in the environment and those in the blood of children living in areas with high environmental concentrations of lead present.

The potential pathway for exposure is wind driven dust generated from these open areas of the site and deposited among the residential and recreational spaces of the town and mine site. The potential human health receptors are the Broken Hill residents, and in the case of the final land use, tourists and site users.

The pathways are therefore, potentially, dust (inhalation and ingestion) and direct contact/ingestion on site at final land use. A Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) has already been carried out for the site (Toxikos, 2010, and 2015) where the dust pathway was assessed under several scenarios, including mitigation by 80% using chemical dust suppressant. The capping of exposed areas of the site by coarse waste rock with extremely low fines content is also expected to mitigate against the generation of wind driven dust.

Where a pathway can be blocked or restricted, the risk to the receptors is therefore removed or reduced. Providing that the waste rock is deemed suitable for use in mitigating wind driven dust at the mine site, then the risk from this pathway may be reduced to an acceptable level. The potential for dust generation from the waste rock after placement is therefore the primary concern regarding the use of this material.

## 3.2 Characterisation of Waste Rock

A total of six waste rock samples were submitted for laboratory analysis;

- one initial sample for characterisation; and
- a further five subsequent samples based upon a revised analysis suite

Samples were submitted for moisture content, particle size distribution (PSD) and metals content. Samples were analysed by ALS and GHD, who are NATA accredited for the analyses specified.

The transect along which samples were taken is shown in **Figure 1, Appendix A**. Laboratory results are provided in **Appendix B**, and a photographic log is presented as **Appendix C**.

locations are

### 3.2.1 Initial sample

The results of a single waste rock sample ('Waste Rock Tipple') obtained by BHOP site staff were initially provided for review. The sample was composited from material collected from the surface layer of the waste rock stockpile and analysed by ALS in Sydney. The weight of the sample was almost 10kg and it was crushed by the laboratory prior to analysis. The analytical suite included total metals and water leaching tests to replicate conditions when exposed to weather on the site. The full laboratory report may be viewed in **Appendix B**. A summary table is provided below.

The sample results were reviewed by Pacific Environment and the following information/limitations were noted:

- The exact weight of material from each individual collection point that comprised the composite sample was not noted;



- The sample was crushed prior to leaching, which exposes a far greater surface area to leaching than would otherwise be available when the rock is placed at the mine site; and
- Photographs of the upper surface of the waste rock stockpile indicated that some fines are present. It was not noted if fines were included in the sample material.



Figure 3-1: Material from the Waste Rock Stockpile

In order to obtain more representative data, a process was devised to obtain more relevant characterisation data for the upper strata of the waste rock stockpile. Specifically, this included PSD analysis prior to crushing to identify the relevant proportions of fine material.

### 3.2.2 Additional samples

Another five (5) discrete samples were collected by BHOP site staff and forwarded to NATA accredited laboratories (ALS and GHD) for analysis for a revised suite of analytical parameters (moisture content and PSD (prior to crushing) and metals content (post-crushing)). The transect of these samples is shown in **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.

Moisture content was determined by ALS prior to the waste rock being forwarded to a geological testing facility (GHD) for particle size distribution (PSD) in its natural state. Following the sizing process, the waste rock material was returned to the chemical analytical facility for the determination of concentrations of potential contaminants of concern (heavy metals).

The following information is relevant to the sampling and analysis process:

- The waste rock samples were washed (as standard) as part of the PSD analysis,
- The waste rock samples were crushed by the laboratory for the extraction of the metals and,

- The waste rock samples were obtained from the near surface of the Kintore Pit stockpile.

The types of rock present in the Kintore Pit waste rock stockpile are described and illustrated in Section 4.1 **Error! Reference source not found.** There is significant variation between these rock types and some ore grade material may be present where it was uneconomic to separate this ore for processing. The results of the laboratory analysis are therefore expected to vary

### 3.2.3 Applicable Criteria

No directly applicable criteria are available to assess the potential for hazardous dusts generated from the weathering of waste rock at the site, potentially resulting in exposure scenarios for inhalation/ingestion by residents outside the site, or for site users post-rehabilitation. An assessment of the 'dusting potential' of the rock, and therefore potential risks posed via this pathway can only be quantified by site testing that is beyond the scope of this assessment.

### 3.2.4 Other criteria and guidance

The primary national guidance for criteria relating to human health risks from metals is from the National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (NEPM) Health Based Investigation Levels (HILS). These include criteria for total concentrations of heavy metals in soil media based upon exposure estimates and toxicity reference values.

These HIL's are to be used in the first stage ('Tier 1' or 'screening') of an assessment of potential risks to human health and are intentionally conservative. They are levels at which more investigation is required to assess human health risks, and have been derived from the NHRMC Blood Lead Goal for Australia<sup>1</sup>.

The NEPM guideline criteria are not directly applicable to the use of waste rock for rehabilitation works. This is primarily because soils are more readily available (for ingestion) than rock (generally having a smaller particle size), and are more accessible to children (the most sensitive receptors) as a part of gardens, playgrounds or other urban spaces. However, the NEPM criteria do provide a basic level below which no adverse human health risks are expected. For this reason, they have been adopted as a basic trigger level for further investigation.

The NEPM criteria listed in Table 2 below are for the following land use categories;

- Residential (HIL A) - for low density residential use with access to the soil, assumes that less than 10% of food intake will be grown in the soil;
- Recreational (HIL C) - open public space (parks, playgrounds, playing fields, secondary schools and footpaths); and
- Commercial/Industrial (HIL D) – includes premises such as shops, offices, factories and industrial sites.

The most relevant criteria for the site's intended post mining use are **HIL C** (Recreational).

It must be noted that Broken Hill has a naturally occurring exposed ore body with a high lead content which has been exposed to weathering for centuries, if not longer. This natural process could be expected to have elevated the background concentrations of lead in the residential areas of the city without the advent of the mining operations.

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<sup>1</sup> National Health and Medical Research Council, *Evidence on the Effects of Lead on Human Health* (2015)

Table 3-1 - NEPM Guideline Criteria

Analyte	NEPM HIL A Guidelines (Residential) (mg/kg)	NEPM HIL C Guidelines (Recreational) (mg/kg)	NEPM HIL D Guidelines (Commercial/industrial) (mg/kg)
Arsenic	100	300	3,000
Barium	ND	ND	ND
Beryllium	60	90	500
Boron	4,500	20,000	300,000
Cadmium	20	90	900
Chromium (VI)	100	300	3,600
Cobalt	100	300	4,000
Copper	6,000	17,000	240,000
<b>Lead</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Manganese	3,800	19,000	60,000
Nickel	400	1,200	6,000
Selenium	200	700	10,000
Vanadium	ND	ND	ND
Zinc	7,400	30,000	400,000
Mercury (methyl)	10	13	180

ND: Not Defined \* Total Mercury ^ Arsenic (V) – lowest criterion

The NEPM also contains criteria for metals in surface waters, however; these levels relate to drinking water and fresh (recreational) waters. These water criteria do not directly apply to rainwater detained within the mine site via storm water retention basins and therefore the rainwater/runoff retained within the site has not been included in these discussions. The retained mine site water is understood not to be in continuity with surface water or groundwater resources.

## 3.2.5 Background data

### 3.2.5.1 Broken Hill – Town Soils

While 'baseline' or background lead levels in the town's soil have not been assessed as part of this report, it should be noted that several reports into the natural and anthropogenic deposition of dust within Broken Hill have been carried out for health assessment purposes. Soil lead and indoor dust levels measured in 1992 were reported by Lyle et al. (2006), for five zones covering the residential area of Broken Hill. The reported concentrations of lead in soil ranged from 262mg/kg (less than the NEPM HIL A residential criteria of 300mg/kg) to 1,967mg/kg (greater than the NEPM HIL D commercial /industrial criteria of 1,500mg/kg).

Since the soil lead analysis was undertaken more than a century after the commencement of mining operations at Broken Hill, it is most likely a product of a combination of both anthropogenic and natural processes relating to the ore body. It should also be noted that some soil remediation of highly impacted areas was carried out in Broken Hill in the late 1990's.



A Human Health Risk Assessment carried out by Toxikos (2010) used later soil concentrations and the Lyle et al. data and found that the five previous zones had most likely merged into three zones with the following assumed soil lead concentrations:

- Zone 1 – 2,000mg/kg
- Zones 2 & 3 – 1,000mg/kg
- Zones 4 & 5 – 500mg/kg

The zones are depicted in Figure 2 below.

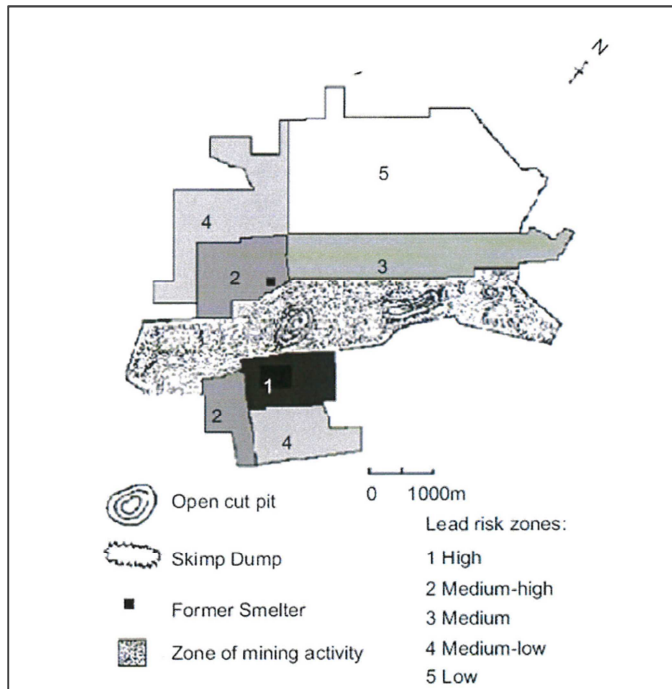


Figure 3-2: Lead Risk Zones (Figure from Boreland et al. (2009a))

### 3.2.5.2 Rasp Mine Soils

Further to the Broken Hill town soil lead concentrations adopted as part of the Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) (Toxikos, 2010), this assessment also considered lead concentrations in surface dust (composite) samples taken from five site locations representing operational and non-operational ('free') areas. The results are provided in Table 3-2, below

Table 3-2 - Lead concentrations in surface dusts – Rasp Mine

Sampling Point	Lead Concentration (mg/g)	Lead Concentration (mg/kg)	Lead Concentration (%)
1	31	31,000	3.1
2	8.8	8,800	0.88
3	7.1	7,100	0.71
4	11.8	11,800	1.18
5	18.7	18,700	1.87

ND: Not Defined \* Total Mercury ^ Arsenic (V) – lowest criterion

### 3.2.5.3 Bioavailability and Bioaccessibility

In addition to lead concentrations in dust, the HHRA also considered bioavailability. Bioavailability is a function of;

- bioaccessibility – the amount of contaminant released from the media (e.g. soil/dust) during digestion within the body that is available to be absorbed; and
- absorption – the part of the bioaccessible fraction that is actually absorbed into systemic circulation within the body

The HHRA used the physiologically based extraction test (PBET) for determining the bioaccessibility of metals from surface dusts at the mine site. This involved simulating the leaching of a solid matrix in the human stomach and small intestine under feed and fasting conditions. This test was conducted by enTox at Queensland University (2009) on the same samples as those submitted for lead concentration (refer Table 3-2)

Results were as follows:

Table 3-3 – Bioaccessibility of lead in surface dusts – Rasp Mine

Sampling Point	Lead Concentration (mg/g)	Lead Concentration (mg/kg)	Lead Concentration (%)	Bioaccessibility (Bac) (%)
1	31	31,000	3.1	<b>14.6</b>
2	8.8	8,800	0.88	<b>3.6</b>
3	7.1	7,100	0.71	<b>8.5</b>
4	11.8	11,800	1.18	<b>6.1</b>
5	18.7	18,700	1.87	<b>3.7</b>
Average bioaccessibility				<b>7.3</b>

For comparison, NEPM HILs have been derived based upon assumed bioavailability for lead (from soil/dust, food and water) of **50%**<sup>2</sup>. This was considered to be 'sufficiently conservative', based upon the wide range of values and factors that have the potential to affect absorption.

<sup>2</sup> NEPM Schedule B7 – Appendix A1, The Derivation of HILs for Metals and Organics

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Physical and geotechnical characteristics

BHOP provided PE with geological descriptions of the potential waste rock types, based upon geological studies of the ore body and surrounds, and overburden material. These are as follows:

The bulk of the waste rock is composed of **Garnet Pelite (GPE)** and **Psammopelite (PM)** then Garnet Spotted Psammopelite (SPM). Only very minor quantities of DOL and GQ will be present. All of these rock types are described as hard and competent units with the exception of GPE1 and GPE2, which is noted as a softer rock type that has been more susceptible to accommodating shearing. Conversely, DOL1 and DOL2 is rated as extremely hard rock with very high UCS.

An explanation of these geological rock description terms is contained below.

**GPE1 and GPE2:** Garnet pelite. Strongly foliated to slightly sheared granulite facies metamorphic pelite. Composition dominated by large garnet porphyroblasts within a strongly foliated biotite and sillimanite matrix with regular quartz and feldspar leucocratic melt veins. Softer rock type that has been more susceptible to accommodating shearing with the lithological sequence and as a result may have more chloritic retrograde alteration associated within.



Figure 4-1: Image of Garnet Pelite (GPE) Sample

**PM1 and PM2:** Psammopelite. Rock type characterised by a moderately banded, interbedded sequence of pelite and psammite layers on an approximate 10cm scale. Quartz garnet biotite sillimanite pelite interbedded with Quartz garnet psammite. Some psammite layers have been subjected to minor hydrothermal garnet dominant alteration. Generally a strong and competent rock unit.



Figure 4-2: Image of Psammopelite Sample

**SPM1 and SPM2:** Garnet spotted psammopelite. Moderately foliated siliceous rock characterised by 0.5-1cm garnet porphyroblast aggregations. Quartz garnet gneiss. Gneissic banding dominated by quartz melt veins with lesser feldspar leucocratic melt veins. This rock type is strong and competent and has been observed to produce extremely good ground conditions in the underground mine with few defects in the rock mass.



Figure 4-3: Image of Garnet Spotted Psammopelite Sample

**DOL1 and DOL2:** Massive I type igneous intrusion with minor assimilation of S type country rock. Dolerites form minor cross cutting dyke structures occasionally encountered in mine development. Extremely hard rock with very high Uniaxial Compressive Strength (UCS).





Figure 4-4: Image of Dolerite Sample

**GQ1 and GQ2:** Garnet quartzite. Hard quartzite rock with massive texture subjected to granulite facies pressure temperature conditions with hydrothermal garnet dominated alteration. Composition dominated by quartz with minor garnet, lesser biotite and irregular minor chlorite alteration. This rock type is rated as a strong competent rock unit.



Figure 4-5: Image of Garnet Quartzite Sample

## 4.2 PSD and Moisture Content

The waste rock composition was analysed for moisture content and PSD by ALS and GHD laboratories respectively. Results are presented in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4-1: Size and Moisture Characterisation

Sample ID	Moisture Content	Sieve sizes - Percentage Passing				
		75mm	53mm	19mm	2.36mm	75µm (silt and clay)
1	3.1%	100%	52%	23%	8%	<b>2%</b>
2	1.6%	68%	49%	14%	3%	<b>1%</b>
3	3.1%	85%	47%	15%	5%	<b>1%</b>
4	3.4%	70%	47%	16%	5%	<b>1%</b>
5	3.4%	71%	49%	11%	3%	<b>1%</b>

Results in **bold** represent particle sizes that are potentially 'dust producing'

The moisture content of all samples is very low. Moisture content has a significant effect on rock strength, lower moisture contents are typically linked to increased rock strength.

The waste rock samples (1-5) that were sent for PSD analysis at the GHD laboratory showed a consistent trend with a low proportion of small particle sizes. Laboratory reports showed that 4 of the 5 samples had 1% of the sample passing a 75µm sieve; while the last sample had 2% passing the 75µm sieve. Significant volumes of dust are unlikely to be generated from particle sizes greater than 75µm.

Furthermore, the greatest percentage of any sample passing a 2.36mm sieve was only 8%. 2.36mm is considered to be the geotechnical cut-off point for fine grained soils, i.e. particles with a diameter less than 2.36mm are classed as fine grained. Silt is classed as particles of less than 75µm, but greater than 2µm; particles of less than 2µm are classed as clay.

Therefore, the average silt content of the five samples is 1.2%, which may include some proportion of clay particles.

Importantly, it is also noted that the proportion of small or fine grained material in the waste rock pile is likely strongly influenced by the method of mining (blasting) rather than being reflective of the rock's natural degradation and erosion (which will be slow).

## 4.3 Metals Content

It is known that the waste rock comprises a number of different rock types, in varying quantities (refer section 4.1). Crushing of the samples prior to metals analysis was undertaken in order to homogenise the sample and eliminate or reduce the possibility that sampling of the finer material, that may constitute a particular rock type, may bias analytical results.

The analytical results have been summarised in Table 4-2 below. The full laboratory reports may be viewed in **Appendix B**.

Table 4-2: Summary of Laboratory Analysis Results, Moisture and Heavy Metals

Analyte	Units	Sample ID					
		Waste Rock Tipple	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sample Date</b>	--	25.08.16	15.09.16	15.09.16	15.09.16	15.09.16	15.09.16
<b>Moisture Content</b>	%	1.3	3.1	1.6	3.1	3.4	3.4
Arsenic	mg/kg	13	9	241	34	26	75
Barium	mg/kg	40	30	30	30	30	20
Beryllium	mg/kg	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Boron	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Cadmium	mg/kg	6	<1	5	57	4	17
Chromium	mg/kg	17	22	13	10	20	17
Cobalt	mg/kg	8	9	16	14	10	11
Copper	mg/kg	93	15	55	240	45	141
<b>Lead</b>	mg/kg	543	57	<b>905</b>	<b>9010</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>3030</b>
Manganese	mg/kg	78	91	258	405	174	188
Nickel	mg/kg	12	18	18	12	19	18
Selenium	mg/kg	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Vanadium	mg/kg	15	22	18	14	28	22
Zinc	mg/kg	1780	222	1420	21500	973	4060
Mercury	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1

The concentrations of all metals analysed other than lead are within the NEPM HIL-C (recreational) and HIL-D (industrial/commercial) guideline criteria. Exceedances of the HIL-C criterion are highlighted in bold in Table 4-2.

Four of the six samples exceed the NEPM HIL-C (recreational) criteria for lead in soil, and two of the samples (samples 3 and 5) exceed HIL-D (industrial/commercial) criteria. The mean lead concentration of all six samples in Table 4-2 was calculated as being 2,371.5 mg/kg. This mean also exceeds the NEPM HIL-C guideline value of 600 mg/kg and the HIL-D guideline value of 1,500 mg/kg.

## 4.4 Dust generation potential

Typically, we would use the US emission factor documentation (AP-42) to derive site-specific emissions from wind erosion, specifically chapter 13.2.5 – Industrial Wind Erosion. The General statement from this document is copied below -

*“Dust emissions may be generated by wind erosion of open aggregate storage piles and exposed areas within an industrial facility. These sources typically are characterized by nonhomogeneous surfaces impregnated with non-erodible elements (particles larger than approximately 1 centimetre [cm] in diameter). Field testing of coal piles and other exposed materials using a portable wind tunnel has shown that (a) threshold wind speeds exceed 5 meters per second (m/s) (11 miles per hour [mph]) at 15 cm above the surface or 10 m/s (22 mph) at 7 m above the surface, and (b) particulate*

*emission rates tend to decay rapidly (half-life of a few minutes) during an erosion event. In other words, these aggregate material surfaces are characterized by finite availability of erodible material (mass/area) referred to as the erosion potential. Any natural crusting of the surface binds the erodible material, thereby reducing the erosion potential'*

From the review of the geological test data (PSD) of the waste rock stockpile material discussed in Section 4.2 above, it is likely that this material will have a very low potential for dust generation. This is partially due to the low percentage of particles sized below 0.75µm as well as the rock type.

The hardness of the rock types and low rainfall conditions at the site indicate that weathering of the rock types present will be particularly slow, requiring geological time frames to decompose significantly.

#### 4.4.1 Confined air burst chamber (CABC) testing

Additional field testing was undertaken by Pacific Environment staff in December 2016 to determine the wind erosion/dust generating potential of the waste rock (as well as other areas of the site). The field tests undertaken were 'Confined Air Burst Chamber (CABC)' tests. This is a semi-quantitative method developed in the US to measure relative wind erosion potential, comprising:

- Pressurised air jet released onto the test surface within the chamber
- Peak particulate matter (PM) concentrations within the chamber recorded as a measure of surface erodibility
- Test conducted on uncontrolled surface and repeated on other (controlled) surfaces allowing estimation of relative control efficiency (% control)

A total of 52 CABC tests were conducted on:

- Dry tailings (Crusted and Disturbed).
- Wet tailings
- **Waste rock trial areas**
- Uncontrolled free areas (Crusted and Disturbed)
- Dust suppressant application area (applied June 2016)
- Fresh dust suppressant application

Table 4-3 – CABC Results

Material Type	% control
Base Case – Dry Tailings - Disturbed	0.0%
Dry Tailings – Crusted	99.7%
Wet Tailings	100%
<b>Waste Rock Trial</b>	<b>99.7%</b>
Base Case – Dry Tailings - Disturbed	0.0%
Uncontrolled Free Areas – Crusted	96.6%
Uncontrolled Free Areas – 5 mo old RST Total Ground Control	98.9%
Base Case – Dry Tailings - Disturbed	0.0%
Unsealed Areas - Crusted	90%
Unsealed Areas – Fresh RST Total Ground Control	99.2%

The results of the CABC tests on the waste rock showed a 99.7% level of control, when compared to the control site (disturbed, dry tailings).

The full report on this work is presented as a letter report to BHOP, *Air Quality Assessment for the Rasp Mine Modification 4*, Pacific Environment Limited, March 2017 and can be viewed at Appendix I of the *Rasp Mine Environment Assessment Modification 4 Concrete Batching Plant Blackwood Pit TSF2 Extension*, BHOP, March 2017.

## 5. Discussion

The multiple lines of evidence used to assess the “inert” properties of the Kintore Pit waste rock stockpile were:

- rock type
- moisture content;
- particle size distribution (PSD), and
- metals concentration.

In addition to these studies, additional consideration was given to the prior Human Health Risk Assessment work undertaken by Toxikos (2010, 2015), background soil/dust data and recent Confined Air Burst Chamber (CABC) testing undertaken on site for the purposes of quantifying dust control.

**Rock type** – Studies and observations undertaken by BHOP have identified that the bulk of the waste rock is composed of Garnet Pelite and Psammopelite then Garnet Spotted Psammopelite. Only very minor quantities of Dolerite and Garnet Quartzite will be present. Psammopelite is generally a strong and competent rock unit. Garnet pelite is less strong, but is nonetheless a competent, metamorphic rock type.

**Moisture content** - The moisture content of the samples is quite low, with the upper level being 3.4% and the lower level being 1.3%. These figures fit with the known rainfall and evaporation conditions at the site, even in the wettest months; evaporation exceeds rainfall by greater than a factor of ten. Low moisture content is typical of harder rock types.

**Particle Size Distribution** - The silt content of the waste rock make-up in its unprocessed state is considered low, being an average of 1.2% of material <0.75µm in the samples subjected to PSD. The potential for dust generation is therefore ranked as low. If the waste rock is subjected to rainfall, this will wash the fines deep into the lower strata, where it will not be subject to wind scour, therefore reducing the potential for dust generation even further.

**Metals concentration** - No directly applicable criteria are available for dust generation from waste rock. The metals concentrations in the waste rock were found to be below NEPM HIL-C (recreational) soil trigger values for the protection of human health for all metals with the exception of lead. Lead concentrations in the samples ranged from 57 mg/kg to 9,010 mg/kg. Four of the six samples exceed the NEPM HIL-C criteria for lead in soil (600 mg/kg), and two of the samples (samples 3 and 5) exceed HIL-D (industrial/commercial) criteria for lead in soil (1,500 mg/kg)

The mean lead concentration of all six (waste rock) samples was **2,371.5 mg/kg (0.23 %)**.

It should be noted that:

- The waste rock, as physically characterised, presents a reduced risk to potential sensitive receptors on-site when compared to soils with similar concentrations of metals. This is based upon its strength/competency and particle size;
- The analysis process involves crushing the samples prior to extracting the metals. The crushing process exposes a greater surface area to the laboratory’s extraction fluid, releasing metals that may otherwise have remained within the rock over geological time periods. It is therefore considered to be a highly conservative analysis.



### Comparison of waste rock lead content to other available criteria/data

The mean lead concentration of the waste rock samples (2,371.5 mg/kg or 0.23 %) can be compared to surface dust concentrations

Table 5-1 – Comparison of lead concentration and bioaccessibility data

Sample ID	Median Lead Concentration (mg/kg)	Median Lead Concentration (%)	Median Bioaccessibility (Bac) (%)
Surface dust samples (Toxikos, 2010)	15,640	1.56	7.3
Waste Rock (PE, 2017)	2,371.5	0.24	7.3 <sup>^</sup>
Broken Hill Town soils (Lyle, et al, 2006)	500 – 2,000	0.05 – 0.2	UK <sup>*</sup>
HIL-C Criteria (recreational)	600	0.06	50
HIL-D Criteria (industrial/commercial)	1,500	0.15	50

<sup>\*</sup> unknown

<sup>^</sup> assumed, based upon Toxikos prior studies on-site

The comparison identifies that:

- Waste rock has a significantly lower median concentration of lead compared to existing site surfaces (both processing and 'free areas');
- Waste rock has a marginally higher concentration of lead than soils in the Broken Hill Town;
- Waste rock exceeds HIL-C criteria and HIL-D criteria for soils, however;
  - a. These criteria are based upon soils concentrations and are not directly applicable. This is because soils are more readily available (for ingestion) than rock (generally having a smaller particle size), and are more accessible to children (the most sensitive receptors) as a part of gardens, playgrounds or other urban spaces.
  - b. HILs assume a bioaccessibility of 50%. Site dusts have been shown to have a median bioaccessibility of 7.3%.

### Confined Air Burst Chamber (CABC) Tests

CABC tests identified that waste rock provided a 99.7% level of control (reduction, compared to the base case) when compared to dust emissions from existing dry tailings.

### Comparison to modelling data

Pacific Environment has assessed particulate matter and lead impacts associated with MOD 4 activities as part of an air quality modelling exercise. The model used assumed concentrations of 0.5% lead in waste rock. This is higher than the median of 0.24% identified from limited field sampling. The results demonstrate compliance with all the NSW EPA impact assessment criteria for all air quality parameters assessed.



## 6. Conclusions

PE have considered numerous physical and chemical attributes of the waste rock in assessing its potential to impact the identified receptors (on-site visitors/tourists and off-site residents (children)).

The results of the waste rock assessment, and in consideration of associated studies, identified that;

- The rock type varies, however all rock types identified are competent and mostly hard, with good resistance to weathering;
- The rock comprises only approximately 1% fines capable of producing dust;
- This was qualified by Confined Air Burst Chamber tests, which identified a 99.7% reduction in dust generation compared to disturbed dry tailings.
- Lead concentrations averaged 2,371.5 mg/kg (0.24%). This is above NEPM HIL-C and HIL-D criteria (600 mg/kg and 1,500 mg/kg respectively), but significantly below surface dust averages (15,640 mg/kg, or 1.56%).
- Bioaccessibility is very low (7.3% on average). This is much lower (6.8 x) than the 50% (bioavailability) assumed for the calculation of HIL's. This would suggest that results, if adjusted for bioaccessibility, would meet HIL-C criteria;
- Air quality modelling conducted by PE (2017), assumed a waste rock concentration of 0.5% (5,000 mg/kg). Results demonstrate compliance with all the NSW EPA impact assessment criteria for all air quality parameters assessed.

In conclusion, the results support the use of the waste rock for dust suppression for the TSF and 'free areas', and are considered unlikely to cause an unacceptable risk to human health based upon the site's final land use as a proposed tourist/recreational site.

Air quality modelling has assumed lead concentrations above those identified in the waste rock on site (0.5% compared to 0.24%), and therefore the waste rock is likely to meet NSW EPA impact assessment criteria, and is unlikely to impact further upon surface soil lead concentrations within local communities. The very low dusting potential of the rock supports this conclusion.

**In consideration of all other lines of evidence, the 0.5% lead concentration adopted by the air quality model is considered to be a suitable criterion for waste rock placement on-site.**

It is therefore considered that the waste rock meets the criteria of being 'inert' material, based upon the multiple lines of evidence approach.

## 7. Recommendations

The waste rock, when placed, is considered to be suitable as a means of reducing, to an acceptable level, the potential for dust generation from the TSF and 'free areas' of the site. To reduce potential risks during placement, we recommend that dust suppression spraying is carried out during capping material (waste rock) placement. A final spray is recommended to ensure that finer particles are washed between the larger rocks. This will greatly reduce the future potential for the rock to create dust.

This assessment has been partially based upon a limited number of waste rock samples, which were analysed for lead composition. For the conclusions of this assessment to maintain validity, it is recommended that field screening of the waste rock is undertaken during placement to confirm that median concentrations do not exceed 0.5%. PE recommends that this is undertaken by use of a calibrated x-ray fluorescence (XRF) field meter. It is noted that:

- laboratory results were considered to be conservative due to the crushing and leaching processes used as part of the analysis methodology;
- XRF results are therefore unlikely to be comparable to laboratory results (they may be lower), however they would be considered to be representative for the reasons above; and
- use of an XRF provides a practical and timely characterisation of field material. Many more samples may be screened in comparison to laboratory analysis.

## 8. Limitations

This report has been prepared, in part, from materials provided by third parties and from the analysis of samples collected by third parties. These third parties were not under the direct supervision of Pacific Environment at the time these activities were carried out. Pacific Environment cannot guarantee the data and other information gained from these sources is entirely accurate although we have not been given reason to think that it is not accurate. The validity and comprehensiveness of supplied information has not been independently verified and, for the purposes of this report, it is assumed that the information provided to Pacific Environment is both complete and accurate.

Errors made where Pacific Environment was reliant on third party data or other information obtained from sources outside the control of Pacific Environment will not constitute a failure of Pacific Environment in their duty to their client.

## 9. Signatories

Drafted by:



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Ross Lawrence  
B. Env Tech, CEnvP  
Senior Consultant  
Pacific Environment Limited

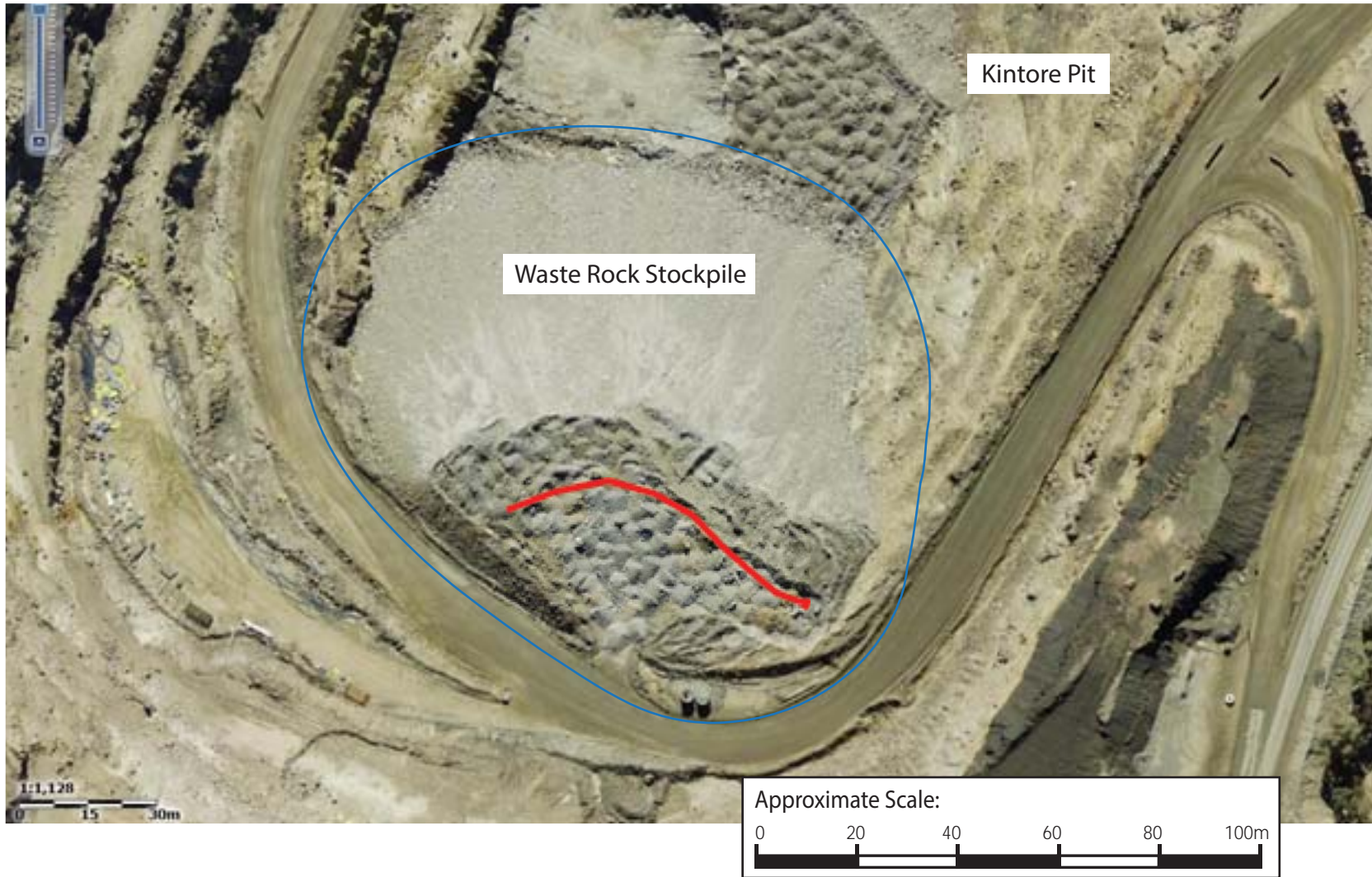
Approved By:



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Brian Fainton  
BSc (Hons), MSc  
Principal & Team Lead, Contaminated Land  
Pacific Environment Limited



## Appendix A - Figures



LEGEND

FIGURE 001

Sampling Transect - Kintore Pit Stockpile

-  Approximate outline of waste rock stockpile
-  Sampling transect

Rasp Mine  
Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd  
Broken Hill, New South Wales

**Pacific Environment**  
Limited 

Level 19, 240 Queen Street  
Brisbane CBD, QLD, 4000  
Ph: 07 300 46 400  
[www.pacific-environment.com](http://www.pacific-environment.com)

JOB ID: 21544B

DRAWN BY: RL

APPROVED BY: BF

March 2017



## Appendix B - Laboratory Reports



# CHAIN OF CUSTODY

ALS Laboratory:  
please tick →

ADELAIDE 21 Burma Road Pooraka SA 5095  
Ph: 08 8359 0890 E: adelaide@alsglobal.com  
BRISBANE 32 Shand Street Stafford QLD 4053  
Ph: 07 3243 7222 E: samples.brisbane@alsglobal.com

MACKEY 78 Harbour Road Mackay QLD 4740  
Ph: 07 4944 0177 E: mackay@alsglobal.com  
MELBOURNE 2-4 Westall Road Springvale VIC 3171  
Ph: 03 8649 9600 E: samples.melbourne@alsglobal.com  
MUDGEE 27 Sydney Road Mudgee NSW 2850  
Ph: 02 8372 8735 E: mudgee@mail@alsglobal.com

NEWCASTLE 5 Rose Gum Road Warabrook NSW 2304  
Ph: 02 4958 9433 E: samples.newcastle@alsglobal.com  
NOWRA 4/13 Gaury Place North Nowra NSW 2541  
Ph: 024423 2063 E: nowra@alsglobal.com  
PERTH 10 Hod Way Malaga WA 6090  
Ph: 08 9209 7655 E: samples.perth@alsglobal.com

SYDNEY 277 289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW 2164  
Ph: 02 8784 8555 E: samples.sydney@alsglobal.com  
TOWNSVILLE 1-15 Desma Court Bonaile QLD 4818  
Ph: 07 4798 0800 E: townsville.environmental@alsglobal.com  
WOLLONGONG 89 Kenny Street Wollongong NSW 2500  
Ph: 02 4225 3125 E: portkembla@alsglobal.com

Broken Hill Operations (ALS shortcode: BROHIL)

PO BOX 5073, BROKEN HILL NSW 2880

ACT: RASP MINE

NUMBER: PO 37241

ACT MANAGER: Leonard Sharp

OPERATOR: L.Sharp

Shipped to ALS? ( YES / NO)

Reports to (will default to PM if no other addresses are listed): leonardsharp@cbhresources.com.au

Invoice to (will default to PM if no other addresses are listed): travisbow@cbhresources.com.au

TURNAROUND REQUIREMENTS :  Standard TAT (List due date):

(Standard TAT may be longer for some tests e.g. Ultra Trace Organics)  Non Standard or urgent TAT (List due date):

ALS QUOTE NO.: SY127/13

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

CONTACT PH: (08) 8088 9111

SAMPLER MOBILE: 0414 347 125

EDD FORMAT (or default):

RELINQUISHED BY:

Len Sharp

DATE/TIME: 25/08/16 2.00pm

RECEIVED BY:

Jessie

DATE/TIME: 26/8/16 12:35

RELINQUISHED BY:

DATE/TIME:

RECEIVED BY:

DATE/TIME:

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY (Circle)

Client Seal Intact?	YES	NO
Free from broken pieces present upon receipt?	YES	NO
Random Sample Temperature on Receipt	15.7	
Other comment		

TESTS/SPECIAL HANDLING/STORAGE OR DISPOSAL:

SAMPLE DETAILS MATRIX: SOLID (S) WATER (W)		CONTAINER INFORMATION			ANALYSIS REQUIRED including SUITES (NB. Suite Codes must be listed to attract suite price) Where Metals are required, specify Total (unfiltered bottle required) or Dissolved (field filtered bottle required).				Additional Information	
SAMPLE ID	DATE / TIME	MATRIX	TYPE & PRESERVATIVE codes below)	(refer to)	TOTAL CONTAINERS	Deionised water leach	W-30	S-3	Size fractioning	Comments on likely contaminant levels, dilutions, or samples requiring specific QC analysis etc.
Waste Rock Tipple	25/08/2016	soil	snaplock bag		1	X	X	X	X	possible high Pb and Zn
Mill Material	25/08/2016	soil	snaplock bag		1	X	X	X		possible high Pb and Zn
Mill Material 2	25/08/2016	soil	snaplock bag		1				X	possible high Pb and Zn
Spillway	25/08/2016	soil	snaplock bag		1	X	X	X		possible high Pb and Zn
TOTAL						4				

sample already analysed  
Jar crush/pulverise  
1/3 per TEN.

Size fractioning  
50µm  
150µm  
250µm  
500µm  
1mm  
2mm  
4mm  
8mm  
15mm  
30mm  
60mm  
100mm

Sieve + Hydrometer  
in order to get silt, sand  
& clay. As discussed  
with Len. J.W. 2/8/16

Subcon / Forward Lab / Split WO  
Lab / Analysis: Atwater  
Organised By / Date:  
Relinquished By / Date:  
Connote / Courier: DSO  
WO No:  
Attach By PO Internal Sheet:

Environmental Division  
Sydney  
Work Order Reference  
**ES1618999**



Telephone : +61-2-8784 8555

Container Codes: P = Unpreserved Plastic; N = Nitric Preserved Plastic; ORC = Nitric Preserved ORC; SH = Sodium Hydroxide/Cd Preserved; S = Sodium Hydroxide Preserved Plastic; AG = Amber Glass Unpreserved; AP = Airfreight Unpreserved Plastic  
Vial HCl Preserved; VB = VOA Vial Sodium Bisulphate Preserved; VS = VOA Vial Sulfuric Preserved; AV = Airfreight Unpreserved Vial SG = Sulfuric Preserved Amber Glass; H = HCl preserved Plastic; HS = HCl preserved Speciation bottle; SP = Sulfuric Preserved Plastic; F = Formaldehyde Preserved Glass;  
Acetate Preserved Bottle; E = EDTA Preserved Bottles; ST = Sterile Bottle; ASS = Plastic Bag for Acid Sulphate Soils; B = Unpreserved Bag.

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**Work Order** : **ES1618999**  
**Client** : **BROKEN HILL OPERATIONS PTY LTD**  
**Contact** : MR LEONARD SHARP  
**Address** : PO BOX 5073  
                   BROKEN HILL NSW 2880  
**Telephone** : +61 08 8088 9104  
**Project** : RASP MINE  
**Order number** : 37241  
**C-O-C number** : ----  
**Sampler** : LEONARD SHARP  
**Site** : ----  
**Quote number** : ----  
**No. of samples received** : 4  
**No. of samples analysed** : 4

**Page** : 1 of 5  
**Laboratory** : Environmental Division Sydney  
**Contact** :  
**Address** : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164  
  
**Telephone** : +61-2-8784 8555  
**Date Samples Received** : 26-Aug-2016 12:35  
**Date Analysis Commenced** : 30-Aug-2016  
**Issue Date** : 02-Sep-2016 11:13



Accreditation No. 825  
 Accredited for compliance with  
 ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results

**Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification.**

### Signatories

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

<i>Signatories</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Accreditation Category</i>
Celine Conceicao	Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
Dianne Blane	Laboratory Coordinator (2IC)	Newcastle - Inorganics, Mayfield West, NSW
Edwandy Fadjjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
RICHARD TEA	Lab technician	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW



## General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis.

Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

When sampling time information is not provided by the client, sampling dates are shown without a time component. In these instances, the time component has been assumed by the laboratory for processing purposes.

Where a result is required to meet compliance limits the associated uncertainty must be considered. Refer to the ALS Contact for details.

Key : CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.  
LOR = Limit of reporting  
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting  
ø = ALS is not NATA accredited for these tests.  
~ = Indicates an estimated value.



## Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: DI WATER LEACHATE  
 (Matrix: WATER)

Client sample ID

				WASTE ROCK TIPPLE	MILL MATERIAL	SPILLWAY	----	----
Client sampling date / time				[25-Aug-2016]	[25-Aug-2016]	[25-Aug-2016]	----	----
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES1618999-001	ES1618999-002	ES1618999-004	-----	-----
				Result	Result	Result	----	----
<b>EG020W: Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS</b>								
Aluminium	7429-90-5	0.01	mg/L	3.76	1.76	0.02	----	----
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.001	mg/L	0.002	0.005	<0.001	----	----
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.0001	mg/L	0.0002	0.0149	0.197	----	----
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.001	mg/L	0.004	0.002	<0.001	----	----
Copper	7440-50-8	0.001	mg/L	0.008	0.016	0.002	----	----
Lead	7439-92-1	0.001	mg/L	0.054	0.491	3.56	----	----
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.001	mg/L	0.002	0.002	0.011	----	----
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	----	----
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.005	mg/L	0.121	0.950	6.20	----	----
Iron	7439-89-6	0.05	mg/L	1.74	0.93	<0.05	----	----
<b>EG035W: Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS</b>								
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.0001	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	----	----





## Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)				Client sample ID	WASTE ROCK TIPPLE	MILL MATERIAL	MILL MATERIAL 2	SPILLWAY	----
Client sampling date / time				[25-Aug-2016]	[25-Aug-2016]	[25-Aug-2016]	[25-Aug-2016]	----	
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES1618999-001	ES1618999-002	ES1618999-003	ES1618999-004	-----	
				Result	Result	Result	Result	----	
<b>EA055: Moisture Content</b>									
Moisture Content (dried @ 103°C)	----	1	%	1.3	5.5	----	6.5	----	
<b>EA150: Particle Sizing</b>									
+75µm	----	1	%	----	----	81	----	----	
+150µm	----	1	%	----	----	76	----	----	
+300µm	----	1	%	----	----	71	----	----	
+425µm	----	1	%	----	----	68	----	----	
+600µm	----	1	%	----	----	65	----	----	
+1180µm	----	1	%	----	----	59	----	----	
+2.36mm	----	1	%	----	----	50	----	----	
+4.75mm	----	1	%	----	----	42	----	----	
+9.5mm	----	1	%	----	----	32	----	----	
+19.0mm	----	1	%	----	----	28	----	----	
+37.5mm	----	1	%	----	----	14	----	----	
+75.0mm	----	1	%	----	----	<1	----	----	
<b>EA150: Soil Classification based on Particle Size</b>									
Clay (<2 µm)	----	1	%	----	----	6	----	----	
Silt (2-60 µm)	----	1	%	----	----	12	----	----	
Sand (0.06-2.00 mm)	----	1	%	----	----	29	----	----	
Gravel (>2mm)	----	1	%	----	----	41	----	----	
Cobbles (>6cm)	----	1	%	----	----	12	----	----	
<b>EA152: Soil Particle Density</b>									
∅ Soil Particle Density (Clay/Silt/Sand)	----	0.01	g/cm3	----	----	2.77	----	----	
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES</b>									
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	13	86	----	97	----	
Barium	7440-39-3	10	mg/kg	40	30	----	60	----	
Beryllium	7440-41-7	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	----	<1	----	
Boron	7440-42-8	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	----	<50	----	
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	6	43	----	13	----	
Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	17	12	----	15	----	
Cobalt	7440-48-4	2	mg/kg	8	10	----	12	----	
Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	93	108	----	216	----	
Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	543	3190	----	15800	----	
Manganese	7439-96-5	5	mg/kg	78	2160	----	5500	----	
Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	12	13	----	16	----	



### Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)				Client sample ID	WASTE ROCK TIPPLE	MILL MATERIAL	MILL MATERIAL 2	SPILLWAY	----
Client sampling date / time				[25-Aug-2016]	[25-Aug-2016]	[25-Aug-2016]	[25-Aug-2016]	----	
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES1618999-001	ES1618999-002	ES1618999-003	ES1618999-004	-----	
				Result	Result	Result	Result	----	
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES - Continued</b>									
Selenium	7782-49-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	----	<5	----	
Vanadium	7440-62-2	5	mg/kg	15	15	----	18	----	
Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	1780	2600	----	3130	----	
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS</b>									
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	----	0.3	----	
<b>EN60: Bottle Leaching Procedure</b>									
Final pH	----	0.1	pH Unit	8.0	7.5	----	5.8	----	

## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

<b>Work Order</b>	: <b>ES1618999</b>	Page	: 1 of 5
<b>Client</b>	: <b>BROKEN HILL OPERATIONS PTY LTD</b>	<b>Laboratory</b>	: Environmental Division Sydney
<b>Contact</b>	: MR LEONARD SHARP	<b>Contact</b>	:
<b>Address</b>	: PO BOX 5073 BROKEN HILL NSW 2880	<b>Address</b>	: 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164
<b>Telephone</b>	: +61 08 8088 9104	<b>Telephone</b>	: +61-2-8784 8555
<b>Project</b>	: RASP MINE	<b>Date Samples Received</b>	: 26-Aug-2016
<b>Order number</b>	: 37241	<b>Date Analysis Commenced</b>	: 30-Aug-2016
<b>C-O-C number</b>	: ----	<b>Issue Date</b>	: 02-Sep-2016
<b>Sampler</b>	: LEONARD SHARP		
<b>Site</b>	: ----		
<b>Quote number</b>	: ----		
<b>No. of samples received</b>	: 4		
<b>No. of samples analysed</b>	: 4		



This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Quality Control Report contains the following information:

- Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report; Relative Percentage Difference (RPD) and Acceptance Limits
- Method Blank (MB) and Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report; Recovery and Acceptance Limits
- Matrix Spike (MS) Report; Recovery and Acceptance Limits

### *Signatories*

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

<i>Signatories</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Accreditation Category</i>
Celine Conceicao	Senior Spectroscopist	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
Dianne Blane	Laboratory Coordinator (2IC)	Newcastle - Inorganics, Mayfield West, NSW
Edwandy Fadjjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
RICHARD TEA	Lab technician	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW



## General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis. Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high

Key :  
 Anonymous = Refers to samples which are not specifically part of this work order but formed part of the QC process lot  
 CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.  
 LOR = Limit of reporting  
 RPD = Relative Percentage Difference  
 # = Indicates failed QC

## Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report

The quality control term Laboratory Duplicate refers to a randomly selected intralaboratory split. Laboratory duplicates provide information regarding method precision and sample heterogeneity. The permitted ranges for the Relative Percent Deviation (RPD) of Laboratory Duplicates are specified in ALS Method QWI-EN/38 and are dependent on the magnitude of results in comparison to the level of reporting: Result < 10 times LOR: No Limit; Result between 10 and 20 times LOR: 0% - 50%; Result > 20 times LOR: 0% - 20%.

Sub-Matrix: SOIL

				Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report					
Laboratory sample ID	Client sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Original Result	Duplicate Result	RPD (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
<b>EA055: Moisture Content (QC Lot: 567254)</b>									
ES1618999-002	MILL MATERIAL	EA055-103: Moisture Content (dried @ 103°C)	----	1	%	5.5	5.7	3.71	No Limit
ES1619032-016	Anonymous	EA055-103: Moisture Content (dried @ 103°C)	----	1	%	70.7	70.3	0.576	0% - 20%
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QC Lot: 567185)</b>									
ES1618941-002	Anonymous	EG005T: Beryllium	7440-41-7	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Barium	7440-39-3	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	3	3	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Cobalt	7440-48-4	2	mg/kg	<2	<2	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	<2	<2	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	5	5	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	6	6	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	19	18	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Manganese	7439-96-5	5	mg/kg	14	20	35.1	No Limit
		EG005T: Selenium	7782-49-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Vanadium	7440-62-2	5	mg/kg	5	7	24.4	No Limit
		EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	15	14	6.87	No Limit
		EG005T: Boron	7440-42-8	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	0.00	No Limit
ES1619096-002	Anonymous	EG005T: Beryllium	7440-41-7	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Barium	7440-39-3	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	<2	<2	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Cobalt	7440-48-4	2	mg/kg	<2	<2	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	<2	<2	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.00	No Limit



Sub-Matrix: SOIL				Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report					
Laboratory sample ID	Client sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Original Result	Duplicate Result	RPD (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QC Lot: 567185) - continued</b>									
ES1619096-002	Anonymous	EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Manganese	7439-96-5	5	mg/kg	7	8	13.1	No Limit
		EG005T: Selenium	7782-49-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Vanadium	7440-62-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Boron	7440-42-8	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	0.00	No Limit
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QC Lot: 567186)</b>									
ES1618941-002	Anonymous	EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	0.2	0.2	0.00	No Limit
ES1619096-002	Anonymous	EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	0.00	No Limit
Sub-Matrix: WATER				Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report					
Laboratory sample ID	Client sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Original Result	Duplicate Result	RPD (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
<b>EG020W: Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS (QC Lot: 569454)</b>									
ES1618999-001	WASTE ROCK TIPPLE	EG020A-W: Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.0001	mg/L	0.0002	0.0002	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.001	mg/L	0.002	0.002	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Chromium	7440-47-3	0.001	mg/L	0.004	0.003	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Copper	7440-50-8	0.001	mg/L	0.008	0.008	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Lead	7439-92-1	0.001	mg/L	0.054	0.055	0.00	0% - 20%
		EG020A-W: Nickel	7440-02-0	0.001	mg/L	0.002	0.001	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Zinc	7440-66-6	0.005	mg/L	0.121	0.123	2.08	0% - 20%
		EG020A-W: Aluminium	7429-90-5	0.01	mg/L	3.76	3.51	6.97	0% - 20%
		EG020A-W: Selenium	7782-49-2	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	No Limit
ES1619038-019	Anonymous	EG020A-W: Iron	7439-89-6	0.05	mg/L	1.74	1.84	5.70	0% - 20%
		EG020A-W: Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.0001	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.001	mg/L	0.002	0.003	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Chromium	7440-47-3	0.001	mg/L	0.003	0.003	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Copper	7440-50-8	0.001	mg/L	0.074	0.076	3.04	0% - 20%
		EG020A-W: Lead	7439-92-1	0.001	mg/L	2.19	2.17	1.09	0% - 20%
		EG020A-W: Nickel	7440-02-0	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Zinc	7440-66-6	0.005	mg/L	0.037	0.037	0.00	No Limit
		EG020A-W: Aluminium	7429-90-5	0.01	mg/L	1.84	1.92	4.20	0% - 20%
EG020A-W: Selenium	7782-49-2	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	No Limit		
EG020A-W: Iron	7439-89-6	0.05	mg/L	1.94	1.86	4.24	0% - 20%		
<b>EG035W: Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS (QC Lot: 569492)</b>									
ES1618999-001	WASTE ROCK TIPPLE	EG035W: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.0001	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.00	No Limit





## Method Blank (MB) and Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report

The quality control term Method / Laboratory Blank refers to an analyte free matrix to which all reagents are added in the same volumes or proportions as used in standard sample preparation. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor potential laboratory contamination. The quality control term Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) refers to a certified reference material, or a known interference free matrix spiked with target analytes. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor method precision and accuracy independent of sample matrix. Dynamic Recovery Limits are based on statistical evaluation of processed LCS.

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Method Blank (MB) Report	Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report				
				Result	Spike Concentration	Spike Recovery (%)		Recovery Limits (%)	
						LCS	Low	High	
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QCLot: 567185)</b>									
EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	21.7 mg/kg	100	86	126	
EG005T: Barium	7440-39-3	10	mg/kg	<10	143 mg/kg	97.9	85	115	
EG005T: Beryllium	7440-41-7	1	mg/kg	<1	5.63 mg/kg	111	90	112628	
EG005T: Boron	7440-42-8	50	mg/kg	<50	----	----	----	----	
EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	4.64 mg/kg	99.2	83	113	
EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	<2	43.9 mg/kg	88.9	76	128	
EG005T: Cobalt	7440-48-4	2	mg/kg	<2	16 mg/kg	102	88	120	
EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	<5	32 mg/kg	108	86	120	
EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	<5	40 mg/kg	96.4	80	114	
EG005T: Manganese	7439-96-5	5	mg/kg	<5	130 mg/kg	97.4	85	117	
EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	<2	55 mg/kg	99.7	87	123	
EG005T: Selenium	7782-49-2	5	mg/kg	<5	5.37 mg/kg	103	75	131	
EG005T: Vanadium	7440-62-2	5	mg/kg	<5	29.6 mg/kg	106	92	122	
EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	<5	60.8 mg/kg	108	80	122	
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QCLot: 567186)</b>									
EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	2.57 mg/kg	87.2	70	105	

Sub-Matrix: **WATER**

Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Method Blank (MB) Report	Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report				
				Result	Spike Concentration	Spike Recovery (%)		Recovery Limits (%)	
						LCS	Low	High	
<b>EG020W: Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS (QCLot: 569454)</b>									
EG020A-W: Aluminium	7429-90-5	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	0.5 mg/L	101	81	121	
EG020A-W: Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	0.1 mg/L	104	79	119	
EG020A-W: Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.0001	mg/L	<0.0001	0.1 mg/L	102	84	108	
EG020A-W: Chromium	7440-47-3	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	0.1 mg/L	97.6	84	114	
EG020A-W: Copper	7440-50-8	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	0.1 mg/L	104	81	117	
EG020A-W: Lead	7439-92-1	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	0.1 mg/L	102	83	115	
EG020A-W: Nickel	7440-02-0	0.001	mg/L	<0.001	0.1 mg/L	98.2	80	116	
EG020A-W: Selenium	7782-49-2	0.01	mg/L	<0.01	0.1 mg/L	96.6	74	122	
EG020A-W: Zinc	7440-66-6	0.005	mg/L	<0.005	0.1 mg/L	96.7	80	114	
EG020A-W: Iron	7439-89-6	0.05	mg/L	<0.05	0.5 mg/L	97.8	83	117	
<b>EG035W: Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS (QCLot: 569492)</b>									
EG035W: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.0001	mg/L	<0.0001	0.01 mg/L	87.5	82	106	



## Matrix Spike (MS) Report

The quality control term Matrix Spike (MS) refers to an intralaboratory split sample spiked with a representative set of target analytes. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor potential matrix effects on analyte recoveries. Static Recovery Limits as per laboratory Data Quality Objectives (DQOs). Ideal recovery ranges stated may be waived in the event of sample matrix interference.

Sub-Matrix: **SOIL**

				Matrix Spike (MS) Report			
				Spike	SpikeRecovery(%)	Recovery Limits (%)	
Laboratory sample ID	Client sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	Concentration	MS	Low	High
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QCLot: 567185)</b>							
ES1618876-012	Anonymous	EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	50 mg/kg	98.2	70	130
		EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	50 mg/kg	99.0	70	130
		EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	50 mg/kg	90.4	70	130
		EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	250 mg/kg	100	70	130
		EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	250 mg/kg	94.9	70	130
		EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	50 mg/kg	98.0	70	130
		EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	250 mg/kg	99.6	70	130
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QCLot: 567186)</b>							
ES1618941-002	Anonymous	EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	5 mg/kg	89.9	70	130

Sub-Matrix: **WATER**

				Matrix Spike (MS) Report			
				Spike	SpikeRecovery(%)	Recovery Limits (%)	
Laboratory sample ID	Client sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	Concentration	MS	Low	High
<b>EG020W: Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS (QCLot: 569454)</b>							
ES1618999-001	WASTE ROCK TIPPLE	EG020A-W: Arsenic	7440-38-2	1 mg/L	97.6	70	130
		EG020A-W: Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.25 mg/L	97.3	70	130
		EG020A-W: Chromium	7440-47-3	1 mg/L	98.2	70	130
		EG020A-W: Copper	7440-50-8	1 mg/L	94.1	70	130
		EG020A-W: Lead	7439-92-1	1 mg/L	94.4	70	130
		EG020A-W: Nickel	7440-02-0	1 mg/L	95.3	70	130
		EG020A-W: Zinc	7440-66-6	1 mg/L	96.7	70	130
<b>EG035W: Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS (QCLot: 569492)</b>							
ES1618999-004	SPILLWAY	EG035W: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.01 mg/L	89.7	70	130

## QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review

Work Order	: ES1618999	Page	: 1 of 5
Client	: BROKEN HILL OPERATIONS PTY LTD	Laboratory	: Environmental Division Sydney
Contact	: MR LEONARD SHARP	Telephone	: +61-2-8784 8555
Project	: RASP MINE	Date Samples Received	: 26-Aug-2016
Site	: ----	Issue Date	: 02-Sep-2016
Sampler	: LEONARD SHARP	No. of samples received	: 4
Order number	: 37241	No. of samples analysed	: 4

This report is automatically generated by the ALS LIMS through interpretation of the ALS Quality Control Report and several Quality Assurance parameters measured by ALS. This automated reporting highlights any non-conformances, facilitates faster and more accurate data validation and is designed to assist internal expert and external Auditor review. Many components of this report contribute to the overall DQO assessment and reporting for guideline compliance.

Brief method summaries and references are also provided to assist in traceability.

### Summary of Outliers

#### Outliers : Quality Control Samples

This report highlights outliers flagged in the Quality Control (QC) Report.

- **NO Method Blank value outliers occur.**
- **NO Duplicate outliers occur.**
- **NO Laboratory Control outliers occur.**
- **NO Matrix Spike outliers occur.**
- **For all regular sample matrices, NO surrogate recovery outliers occur.**

#### Outliers : Analysis Holding Time Compliance

- **NO Analysis Holding Time Outliers exist.**

#### Outliers : Frequency of Quality Control Samples

- **NO Quality Control Sample Frequency Outliers exist.**



## Analysis Holding Time Compliance

If samples are identified below as having been analysed or extracted outside of recommended holding times, this should be taken into consideration when interpreting results.

This report summarizes extraction / preparation and analysis times and compares each with ALS recommended holding times (referencing USEPA SW 846, APHA, AS and NEPM) based on the sample container provided. Dates reported represent first date of extraction or analysis and preclude subsequent dilutions and reruns. A listing of breaches (if any) is provided herein.

Holding time for leachate methods (e.g. TCLP) vary according to the analytes reported. Assessment compares the leach date with the shortest analyte holding time for the equivalent soil method. These are: organics 14 days, mercury 28 days & other metals 180 days. A recorded breach does not guarantee a breach for all non-volatile parameters.

Holding times for VOC in soils vary according to analytes of interest. Vinyl Chloride and Styrene holding time is 7 days; others 14 days. A recorded breach does not guarantee a breach for all VOC analytes and should be verified in case the reported breach is a false positive or Vinyl Chloride and Styrene are not key analytes of interest/concern.

Matrix: **SOIL**

Evaluation: \* = Holding time breach ; ✓ = Within holding time.

Method Container / Client Sample ID(s)	Sample Date	Extraction / Preparation			Analysis			
		Date extracted	Due for extraction	Evaluation	Date analysed	Due for analysis	Evaluation	
<b>EA055: Moisture Content</b>								
Snap Lock Bag (EA055-103) WASTE ROCK TIPPLE, SPILLWAY	MILL MATERIAL,	25-Aug-2016	----	----	----	30-Aug-2016	08-Sep-2016	✓
<b>EA150: Particle Sizing</b>								
Snap Lock Bag (EA150H) MILL MATERIAL 2		25-Aug-2016	----	----	----	31-Aug-2016	21-Feb-2017	✓
<b>EA150: Soil Classification based on Particle Size</b>								
Snap Lock Bag (EA150H) MILL MATERIAL 2		25-Aug-2016	----	----	----	31-Aug-2016	21-Feb-2017	✓
<b>EA152: Soil Particle Density</b>								
Snap Lock Bag (EA152) MILL MATERIAL 2		25-Aug-2016	----	----	----	31-Aug-2016	21-Feb-2017	✓
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES</b>								
Snap Lock Bag (EG005T) WASTE ROCK TIPPLE, SPILLWAY	MILL MATERIAL,	25-Aug-2016	30-Aug-2016	21-Feb-2017	✓	31-Aug-2016	21-Feb-2017	✓
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS</b>								
Snap Lock Bag (EG035T) WASTE ROCK TIPPLE, SPILLWAY	MILL MATERIAL,	25-Aug-2016	30-Aug-2016	22-Sep-2016	✓	31-Aug-2016	22-Sep-2016	✓
<b>EN60: Bottle Leaching Procedure</b>								
Non-Volatile Leach: 28 day HT(e.g. Hg, CrVI) (EN60-D1a) WASTE ROCK TIPPLE, SPILLWAY	MILL MATERIAL,	25-Aug-2016	31-Aug-2016	22-Sep-2016	✓	----	----	----

Matrix: **WATER**

Evaluation: \* = Holding time breach ; ✓ = Within holding time.

Method Container / Client Sample ID(s)	Sample Date	Extraction / Preparation			Analysis		
		Date extracted	Due for extraction	Evaluation	Date analysed	Due for analysis	Evaluation



Matrix: **WATER**

Evaluation: \* = Holding time breach ; ✓ = Within holding time.

Method Container / Client Sample ID(s)	Sample Date	Extraction / Preparation			Analysis			
		Date extracted	Due for extraction	Evaluation	Date analysed	Due for analysis	Evaluation	
<b>EG020W: Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS</b>								
<b>Clear Plastic Bottle - Nitric Acid; Unfiltered (EG020A-W)</b> WASTE ROCK TIPPLE, SPILLWAY	MILL MATERIAL,	31-Aug-2016	01-Sep-2016	27-Feb-2017	✓	01-Sep-2016	27-Feb-2017	✓
<b>EG035W: Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS</b>								
<b>Clear Plastic Bottle - Nitric Acid; Unfiltered (EG035W)</b> WASTE ROCK TIPPLE, SPILLWAY	MILL MATERIAL,	31-Aug-2016	----	----	----	01-Sep-2016	28-Sep-2016	✓





## Quality Control Parameter Frequency Compliance

The following report summarises the frequency of laboratory QC samples analysed within the analytical lot(s) in which the submitted sample(s) was(were) processed. Actual rate should be greater than or equal to the expected rate. A listing of breaches is provided in the Summary of Outliers.

Matrix: **SOIL** Evaluation: \* = Quality Control frequency not within specification ; ✓ = Quality Control frequency within specification.

Quality Control Sample Type	Method	Count		Rate (%)			Quality Control Specification
		QC	Reaular	Actual	Expected	Evaluation	
<b>Laboratory Duplicates (DUP)</b>							
Moisture Content	EA055-103	2	15	13.33	10.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	2	18	11.11	10.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	2	20	10.00	10.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Laboratory Control Samples (LCS)</b>							
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	18	5.56	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	20	5.00	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Method Blanks (MB)</b>							
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	18	5.56	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	20	5.00	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Matrix Spikes (MS)</b>							
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	18	5.56	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	20	5.00	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard

Matrix: **WATER** Evaluation: \* = Quality Control frequency not within specification ; ✓ = Quality Control frequency within specification.

Quality Control Sample Type	Method	Count		Rate (%)			Quality Control Specification
		QC	Reaular	Actual	Expected	Evaluation	
<b>Laboratory Duplicates (DUP)</b>							
Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS	EG035W	1	3	33.33	10.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS - Suite A	EG020A-W	2	20	10.00	10.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Laboratory Control Samples (LCS)</b>							
Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS	EG035W	1	3	33.33	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS - Suite A	EG020A-W	1	20	5.00	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Method Blanks (MB)</b>							
Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS	EG035W	1	3	33.33	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS - Suite A	EG020A-W	1	20	5.00	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Matrix Spikes (MS)</b>							
Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS	EG035W	1	3	33.33	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS - Suite A	EG020A-W	1	20	5.00	5.00	✓	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard



## Brief Method Summaries

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the US EPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request. The following report provides brief descriptions of the analytical procedures employed for results reported in the Certificate of Analysis. Sources from which ALS methods have been developed are provided within the Method Descriptions.

Analytical Methods	Method	Matrix	Method Descriptions
Moisture Content	EA055-103	SOIL	In house: A gravimetric procedure based on weight loss over a 12 hour drying period at 103-105 degrees C. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3) Section 7.1 and Table 1 (14 day holding time).
Particle Size Analysis by Hydrometer	EA150H	SOIL	Particle Size Analysis by Hydrometer according to AS1289.3.6.3 - 2003
Soil Particle Density	* EA152	SOIL	Soil Particle Density by AS 1289.3.5.1-2006 : Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes - Soil classification tests - Determination of the soil particle density of a soil - Standard method
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	SOIL	In house: Referenced to APHA 3120; USEPA SW 846 - 6010. Metals are determined following an appropriate acid digestion of the soil. The ICPAES technique ionises samples in a plasma, emitting a characteristic spectrum based on metals present. Intensities at selected wavelengths are compared against those of matrix matched standards. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3)
Water Leachable Metals by ICP-MS - Suite A	EG020A-W	SOIL	In house: Referenced to APHA 3125; USEPA SW846 - 6020, AS 4439.3, ALS QWI-EN/EG020. The ICPMS technique utilizes a highly efficient argon plasma to ionize selected elements. Ions are then passed into a high vacuum mass spectrometer, which separates the analytes based on their distinct mass to charge ratios prior to their measurement by a discrete dynode ion detector.
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	SOIL	In house: Referenced to AS 3550, APHA 3112 Hg - B (Flow-injection (SnCl <sub>2</sub> )(Cold Vapour generation) AAS) FIM-AAS is an automated flameless atomic absorption technique. Mercury in solids are determined following an appropriate acid digestion. Ionic mercury is reduced online to atomic mercury vapour by SnCl <sub>2</sub> which is then purged into a heated quartz cell. Quantification is by comparing absorbance against a calibration curve. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3)
Water Leachable Mercury by FIMS	EG035W	SOIL	In house: Referenced to AS 3550, APHA 3112 Hg - B (Flow-injection (SnCl <sub>2</sub> )(Cold Vapour generation) AAS) FIM-AAS is an automated flameless atomic absorption technique. A bromate/bromide reagent is used to oxidise any organic mercury compounds in the TCLP solution. The ionic mercury is reduced online to atomic mercury vapour by SnCl <sub>2</sub> which is then purged into a heated quartz cell. Quantification is by comparing absorbance against a calibration curve. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3)

Preparation Methods	Method	Matrix	Method Descriptions
Digestion for Total Recoverable Metals in DI Water Leachate	EN25W	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA SW846-3005. Method 3005 is a Nitric/Hydrochloric acid digestion procedure used to prepare surface and ground water samples for analysis by ICPAES or ICPMS. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3)
Deionised Water Leach	EN60-D1a	SOIL	In house QWI-EN/60 referenced to AS4439.3 Preparation of Leachates
Hot Block Digest for metals in soils sediments and sludges	EN69	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA 200.2. Hot Block Acid Digestion 1.0g of sample is heated with Nitric and Hydrochloric acids, then cooled. Peroxide is added and samples heated and cooled again before being filtered and bulked to volume for analysis. Digest is appropriate for determination of selected metals in sludge, sediments, and soils. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3) (Method 202)



# CHAIN OF CUSTODY

ALS Laboratory  
please tick →

ADELAIDE 21 Burns Road Portara SA 5095  
Ph: 08 8359 6550 E: adelaide@alsglobal.com  
DARWIN 32 Strand Street Darwin QLD 4503  
Ph: 07 3243 7222 E: samples Darwin@alsglobal.com

GLADSTONE 46 Cavendish Drive Clifton QLD 4660  
Ph: 07 7471 5900 E: gladstone@alsglobal.com

MACKAY 78 Harbour Road Mackay QLD 4740  
Ph: 07 4944 0177 E: mackay@alsglobal.com  
MELBOURNE 24 Westall Road Springvale VIC 3171  
Ph: 03 8545 9600 E: samples melbourne@alsglobal.com

MUDGE 27 Sydney Road Mudgee NSW 2853  
Ph: 02 6372 6735 E: mudgee\_mail@alsglobal.com

NEWCASTLE 3 Rose Gum Road Warbrook NSW 2304  
Ph: 02 4986 9433 E: samples Newcastle@alsglobal.com  
NORRA 4/13 Geary Place North Norra NSW 2541  
Ph: 0244 23 2583 E: norra@alsglobal.com

PERTH 10 Hod Way Maaga WA 6080  
Ph: 08 9209 7555 E: samples perth@alsglobal.com

SYDNEY 277 289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW 2164  
Ph: 02 8784 8555 E: samples Sydney@alsglobal.com  
TOWNSVILLE 14-15 Deane Court Bohle QLD 4319  
Ph: 07 4736 0000 E: townsville\_instruments@alsglobal.com

WOLLONGONG 93 Kenny Street Wollongong NSW 2500  
Ph: 02 4225 3125 E: portken-bis@alsglobal.com

CLIENT: Broken Hill Operations (ALS shortcode: BROHIL)	TURNAROUND REQUIREMENTS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard TAT (List due date): <small>(Standard TAT may be longer for some tests e.g Ultra Trace Organics)</small>	COC SEQUENCE NUMBER (Circle) COC: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 OF: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
OFFICE: PO BOX 5073, BROKEN HILL NSW 2380	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Standard or urgent TAT (List due date):	
PROJECT: RASP MINE	ALS QUOTE NO.: SY1127/13	
ORDER NUMBER: 41541	Waste rock samples	
PROJECT MANAGER: Leonard Sharp	CONTACT PH: (08) 8088 9111	
SAMPLER: L.Sharp	SAMPLER MOBILE: 0414 347 125	RELINQUISHED BY: Len Sharp
COC emailed to ALS? ( YES / NO)	EDD FORMAT (or default):	RECEIVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>
Email Reports to (will default to PM if no other addresses are listed): leonardsharp@cbhresources.com.au		DATE/TIME: 15/09/16 4.00pm
Email Invoice to (will default to PM if no other addresses are listed): travisbow@cbhresources.com.au		DATE/TIME: 10/09/16 12:30

COMMENTS/SPECIAL HANDLING/STORAGE OR DISPOSAL:

LAB ID	SAMPLE ID	DATE / TIME	MATRIX	TYPE & PRESERVATIVE <small>codes below</small>	(refer to)	TOTAL CONTAINERS	ANALYSIS REQUIRED including SUITES (NB. Suite Codes must be listed to attract suite price) Where Metals are required, specify Total (unfiltered bottle required) or Dissolved (field filtered bottle required)				Additional Information
							S <sub>2</sub>	Jaw crush	Size fractioning	Moisture content	
1	1	15/09/2016	soil/rock	10L bucket		1	X	X	X	X	possible high Pb and Zn
2	2	15/09/2016	soil/rock	10L bucket		1	X	X	X	X	possible high Pb and Zn
3	3	15/09/2016	soil/rock	10L bucket		1	X	X	X	X	possible high Pb and Zn
4	4	15/09/2016	soil/rock	10L bucket		1	X	X	X	X	possible high Pb and Zn
5	5	15/09/2016	soil/rock	10L bucket		1	X	X	X	X	possible high Pb and Zn
						TOTAL	5				

Environmental Division  
Sydney  
Work Order Reference  
**ES1622679**



Telephone : + 61-2-8784 8555

Subcon / Zorner's Lab / Split WO  
 Lab / Analysis: Orange crushing  
 Organised By / Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Relinquished By / Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Connote / Courier: \_\_\_\_\_  
 WO No: ES1622679  
 Attach By PO / Internal Sheet: \_\_\_\_\_

please ensure moisture content is measured before crushing sample

*Turnaround ASAP will accept surcharge*

Water Container Codes: P = Unpreserved Plastic; N = Nitric Preserved Plastic; ORC = Nitric Preserved ORG; SH = Sodium Hydroxide/Cd Preserved; S = Sodium Hydroxide Preserved Plastic; AG = Amber Glass Unpreserved; AP = Airfreight Unpreserved Plastic  
 V = VOA Vial HCl Preserved; VB = VOA Vial Sodium Bisulphate Preserved; VS = VOA Vial Sulfuric Preserved; AV = Airfreight Unpreserved Vial SG = Sulfuric Preserved Amber Glass; H = HCl preserved Plastic; HS = HCl preserved Speciation bottle; SP = Sulfuric Preserved Plastic; F = Formaldehyde Preserved Glass;  
 Z = Zinc Acetate Preserved Bottle, E = EDTA Preserved Bottles, ST = Sterile Bottle, ASS = Plastic Bag for Acid Sulphate Soils; B = Unpreserved Bag

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**Work Order** : **ES1622679**  
**Client** : **BROKEN HILL OPERATIONS PTY LTD**  
**Contact** : MR LEONARD SHARP  
**Address** : PO BOX 5073  
                   BROKEN HILL NSW 2880  
**Telephone** : +61 08 8088 9104  
**Project** : RASP MINE  
**Order number** : 41541  
**C-O-C number** : ----  
**Sampler** : LEONARD SHARP  
**Site** : ----  
**Quote number** : ----  
**No. of samples received** : 5  
**No. of samples analysed** : 5

**Page** : 1 of 2  
**Laboratory** : Environmental Division Sydney  
**Contact** :  
**Address** : 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164  
  
**Telephone** : +61-2-8784 8555  
**Date Samples Received** : 10-Oct-2016 12:30  
**Date Analysis Commenced** : 14-Oct-2016  
**Issue Date** : 18-Oct-2016 14:38



Accreditation No. 825  
 Accredited for compliance with  
 ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results

**Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification.**

### Signatories

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

<i>Signatories</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Accreditation Category</i>
Edwandy Fadjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
RICHARD TEA	Lab technician	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW



## General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis.

Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

When sampling time information is not provided by the client, sampling dates are shown without a time component. In these instances, the time component has been assumed by the laboratory for processing purposes.

Where a result is required to meet compliance limits the associated uncertainty must be considered. Refer to the ALS Contact for details.

Key : CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.  
 LOR = Limit of reporting  
 ^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting  
 ø = ALS is not NATA accredited for these tests.  
 ~ = Indicates an estimated value.

## Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: <b>ROCK</b> (Matrix: <b>SOIL</b> )				Client sample ID				
				1	2	3	4	5
Client sampling date / time				[15-Sep-2016]	[15-Sep-2016]	[15-Sep-2016]	[15-Sep-2016]	[15-Sep-2016]
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES1622679-001	ES1622679-002	ES1622679-003	ES1622679-004	ES1622679-005
				Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
<b>EA055: Moisture Content</b>								
Moisture Content (dried @ 103°C)	----	1	%	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES</b>								
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	9	241	34	26	75
Barium	7440-39-3	10	mg/kg	30	30	30	30	20
Beryllium	7440-41-7	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Boron	7440-42-8	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	5	57	4	17
Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	22	13	10	20	17
Cobalt	7440-48-4	2	mg/kg	9	16	14	10	11
Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	15	55	240	45	141
Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	57	905	9010	684	3030
Manganese	7439-96-5	5	mg/kg	91	258	405	174	188
Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	18	18	12	19	18
Selenium	7782-49-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Vanadium	7440-62-2	5	mg/kg	22	18	14	28	22
Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	222	1420	21500	973	4060
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS</b>								
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1

## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

<b>Work Order</b>	: <b>ES1622679</b>	Page	: 1 of 4
<b>Client</b>	: <b>BROKEN HILL OPERATIONS PTY LTD</b>	<b>Laboratory</b>	: Environmental Division Sydney
<b>Contact</b>	: MR LEONARD SHARP	<b>Contact</b>	:
<b>Address</b>	: PO BOX 5073 BROKEN HILL NSW 2880	<b>Address</b>	: 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164
<b>Telephone</b>	: +61 08 8088 9104	<b>Telephone</b>	: +61-2-8784 8555
<b>Project</b>	: RASP MINE	<b>Date Samples Received</b>	: 10-Oct-2016
<b>Order number</b>	: 41541	<b>Date Analysis Commenced</b>	: 14-Oct-2016
<b>C-O-C number</b>	: ----	<b>Issue Date</b>	: 18-Oct-2016
<b>Sampler</b>	: LEONARD SHARP		
<b>Site</b>	: ----		
<b>Quote number</b>	: ----		
<b>No. of samples received</b>	: 5		
<b>No. of samples analysed</b>	: 5		



This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Quality Control Report contains the following information:

- Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report; Relative Percentage Difference (RPD) and Acceptance Limits
- Method Blank (MB) and Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report; Recovery and Acceptance Limits
- Matrix Spike (MS) Report; Recovery and Acceptance Limits

### Signatories

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

<i>Signatories</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Accreditation Category</i>
Edwandy Fadjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
RICHARD TEA	Lab technician	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW





### General Comments

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis. Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high

- Key :
- Anonymous = Refers to samples which are not specifically part of this work order but formed part of the QC process lot
  - CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.
  - LOR = Limit of reporting
  - RPD = Relative Percentage Difference
  - # = Indicates failed QC

### Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report

The quality control term Laboratory Duplicate refers to a randomly selected intralaboratory split. Laboratory duplicates provide information regarding method precision and sample heterogeneity. The permitted ranges for the Relative Percent Deviation (RPD) of Laboratory Duplicates are specified in ALS Method QWI-EN/38 and are dependent on the magnitude of results in comparison to the level of reporting: Result < 10 times LOR: No Limit; Result between 10 and 20 times LOR: 0% - 50%; Result > 20 times LOR: 0% - 20%.

Sub-Matrix: SOIL

				Laboratory Duplicate (DUP) Report					
Laboratory sample ID	Client sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Original Result	Duplicate Result	RPD (%)	Recovery Limits (%)
<b>EA055: Moisture Content (QC Lot: 617477)</b>									
ES1622679-003	3	EA055-103: Moisture Content (dried @ 103°C)	----	1	%	<1.0	<1.0	0.00	No Limit
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QC Lot: 618866)</b>									
ES1622679-001	1	EG005T: Beryllium	7440-41-7	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Barium	7440-39-3	10	mg/kg	30	30	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	22	20	7.61	0% - 50%
		EG005T: Cobalt	7440-48-4	2	mg/kg	9	8	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	18	17	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	9	6	33.0	No Limit
		EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	15	18	16.5	No Limit
		EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	57	55	3.52	0% - 50%
		EG005T: Manganese	7439-96-5	5	mg/kg	91	88	3.04	0% - 50%
		EG005T: Selenium	7782-49-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Vanadium	7440-62-2	5	mg/kg	22	22	0.00	No Limit
		EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	222	205	8.24	0% - 20%
		EG005T: Boron	7440-42-8	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	0.00	No Limit
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QC Lot: 618867)</b>									
ES1622679-001	1	EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	0.00	No Limit



### Method Blank (MB) and Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report

The quality control term Method / Laboratory Blank refers to an analyte free matrix to which all reagents are added in the same volumes or proportions as used in standard sample preparation. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor potential laboratory contamination. The quality control term Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) refers to a certified reference material, or a known interference free matrix spiked with target analytes. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor method precision and accuracy independent of sample matrix. Dynamic Recovery Limits are based on statistical evaluation of processed LCS.

Sub-Matrix: SOIL

				Method Blank (MB) Report	Laboratory Control Spike (LCS) Report			
Method: Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	Result	Spike Concentration	Spike Recovery (%) LCS	Recovery Limits (%) Low High	
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QCLot: 618866)</b>								
EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	21.7 mg/kg	96.9	86	126
EG005T: Barium	7440-39-3	10	mg/kg	<10	143 mg/kg	95.0	85	115
EG005T: Beryllium	7440-41-7	1	mg/kg	<1	5.63 mg/kg	106	90	112628
EG005T: Boron	7440-42-8	50	mg/kg	<50	----	----	----	----
EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	4.64 mg/kg	92.8	83	113
EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	<2	43.9 mg/kg	90.5	76	128
EG005T: Cobalt	7440-48-4	2	mg/kg	<2	16 mg/kg	99.3	88	120
EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	<5	32 mg/kg	97.4	86	120
EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	<5	40 mg/kg	91.5	80	114
EG005T: Manganese	7439-96-5	5	mg/kg	<5	130 mg/kg	95.7	85	117
EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	<2	55 mg/kg	95.8	87	123
EG005T: Selenium	7782-49-2	5	mg/kg	<5	5.37 mg/kg	98.2	75	131
EG005T: Vanadium	7440-62-2	5	mg/kg	<5	29.6 mg/kg	102	92	122
EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	<5	60.8 mg/kg	97.4	80	122
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QCLot: 618867)</b>								
EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	2.57 mg/kg	76.2	70	105

### Matrix Spike (MS) Report

The quality control term Matrix Spike (MS) refers to an intralaboratory split sample spiked with a representative set of target analytes. The purpose of this QC parameter is to monitor potential matrix effects on analyte recoveries. Static Recovery Limits as per laboratory Data Quality Objectives (DQOs). Ideal recovery ranges stated may be waived in the event of sample matrix interference.

Sub-Matrix: SOIL

				Matrix Spike (MS) Report			
Laboratory sample ID	Client sample ID	Method: Compound	CAS Number	Spike Concentration	Spike Recovery (%) MS	Recovery Limits (%) Low High	
<b>EG005T: Total Metals by ICP-AES (QCLot: 618866)</b>							
ES1622679-001	1	EG005T: Arsenic	7440-38-2	50 mg/kg	97.0	70	130
		EG005T: Cadmium	7440-43-9	50 mg/kg	92.8	70	130
		EG005T: Chromium	7440-47-3	50 mg/kg	90.7	70	130
		EG005T: Copper	7440-50-8	250 mg/kg	93.1	70	130
		EG005T: Lead	7439-92-1	250 mg/kg	97.4	70	130
		EG005T: Nickel	7440-02-0	50 mg/kg	91.5	70	130
		EG005T: Zinc	7440-66-6	250 mg/kg	103	70	130
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS (QCLot: 618867)</b>							
ES1622679-001	1	EG035T: Mercury	7439-97-6	5 mg/kg	71.6	70	130



## QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review

Work Order	: ES1622679	Page	: 1 of 4
Client	: BROKEN HILL OPERATIONS PTY LTD	Laboratory	: Environmental Division Sydney
Contact	: MR LEONARD SHARP	Telephone	: +61-2-8784 8555
Project	: RASP MINE	Date Samples Received	: 10-Oct-2016
Site	: ----	Issue Date	: 18-Oct-2016
Sampler	: LEONARD SHARP	No. of samples received	: 5
Order number	: 41541	No. of samples analysed	: 5

This report is automatically generated by the ALS LIMS through interpretation of the ALS Quality Control Report and several Quality Assurance parameters measured by ALS. This automated reporting highlights any non-conformances, facilitates faster and more accurate data validation and is designed to assist internal expert and external Auditor review. Many components of this report contribute to the overall DQO assessment and reporting for guideline compliance.

Brief method summaries and references are also provided to assist in traceability.

### Summary of Outliers

#### Outliers : Quality Control Samples

This report highlights outliers flagged in the Quality Control (QC) Report.

- **NO** Method Blank value outliers occur.
- **NO** Duplicate outliers occur.
- **NO** Laboratory Control outliers occur.
- **NO** Matrix Spike outliers occur.
- For all regular sample matrices, **NO** surrogate recovery outliers occur.

#### Outliers : Analysis Holding Time Compliance

- Analysis Holding Time Outliers exist - please see following pages for full details.

#### Outliers : Frequency of Quality Control Samples

- **NO** Quality Control Sample Frequency Outliers exist.





## Quality Control Parameter Frequency Compliance

The following report summarises the frequency of laboratory QC samples analysed within the analytical lot(s) in which the submitted sample(s) was(were) processed. Actual rate should be greater than or equal to the expected rate. A listing of breaches is provided in the Summary of Outliers.

Matrix: **SOIL**

Evaluation: ✖ = Quality Control frequency not within specification ; ✔ = Quality Control frequency within specification.

Quality Control Sample Type	Method	Count		Rate (%)			Quality Control Specification
		QC	Regular	Actual	Expected	Evaluation	
<b>Analytical Methods</b>							
<b>Laboratory Duplicates (DUP)</b>							
Moisture Content	EA055-103	1	5	20.00	10.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	5	20.00	10.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	7	14.29	10.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Laboratory Control Samples (LCS)</b>							
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	5	20.00	5.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	7	14.29	5.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Method Blanks (MB)</b>							
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	5	20.00	5.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	7	14.29	5.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
<b>Matrix Spikes (MS)</b>							
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	1	5	20.00	5.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	1	7	14.29	5.00	✔	NEPM 2013 B3 & ALS QC Standard





## Brief Method Summaries

The analytical procedures used by the Environmental Division have been developed from established internationally recognized procedures such as those published by the US EPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are employed in the absence of documented standards or by client request. The following report provides brief descriptions of the analytical procedures employed for results reported in the Certificate of Analysis. Sources from which ALS methods have been developed are provided within the Method Descriptions.

<i>Analytical Methods</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Method Descriptions</i>
Moisture Content	EA055-103	SOIL	In house: A gravimetric procedure based on weight loss over a 12 hour drying period at 103-105 degrees C. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3) Section 7.1 and Table 1 (14 day holding time).
Total Metals by ICP-AES	EG005T	SOIL	In house: Referenced to APHA 3120; USEPA SW 846 - 6010. Metals are determined following an appropriate acid digestion of the soil. The ICPAES technique ionises samples in a plasma, emitting a characteristic spectrum based on metals present. Intensities at selected wavelengths are compared against those of matrix matched standards. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3)
Total Mercury by FIMS	EG035T	SOIL	In house: Referenced to AS 3550, APHA 3112 Hg - B (Flow-injection (SnCl <sub>2</sub> )(Cold Vapour generation) AAS) FIM-AAS is an automated flameless atomic absorption technique. Mercury in solids are determined following an appropriate acid digestion. Ionic mercury is reduced online to atomic mercury vapour by SnCl <sub>2</sub> which is then purged into a heated quartz cell. Quantification is by comparing absorbance against a calibration curve. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3)
<i>Preparation Methods</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Method Descriptions</i>
Hot Block Digest for metals in soils sediments and sludges	EN69	SOIL	In house: Referenced to USEPA 200.2. Hot Block Acid Digestion 1.0g of sample is heated with Nitric and Hydrochloric acids, then cooled. Peroxide is added and samples heated and cooled again before being filtered and bulked to volume for analysis. Digest is appropriate for determination of selected metals in sludge, sediments, and soils. This method is compliant with NEPM (2013) Schedule B(3) (Method 202)



Sydney Laboratory  
 57 Herbert St  
 Artarmon NSW 2064  
 email: artarmon@ghd.com.au  
 web: www.ghd.com.au/ghdgeotechnics  
 Tel: (02) 9462 4860  
 Fax: (02) 9462 4710

# Aggregate/Soil Test Report

Report No: SYD1601652

Issue No: 1

*This report replaces all previous issues of report no 'SYD1601652'.*

Client:

Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd  
 130 Eyre Street  
 Broken Hill NSW 2880

Project:

2125880



Accredited for compliance with ISO / IEC 17025

NATA Accredited  
 Laboratory Number:  
 679

Approved Signatory: D.P Brooke (Sydney Laboratory Manager)

Date of Issue: 5/10/2016

THIS DOCUMENT SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED EXCEPT IN FULL

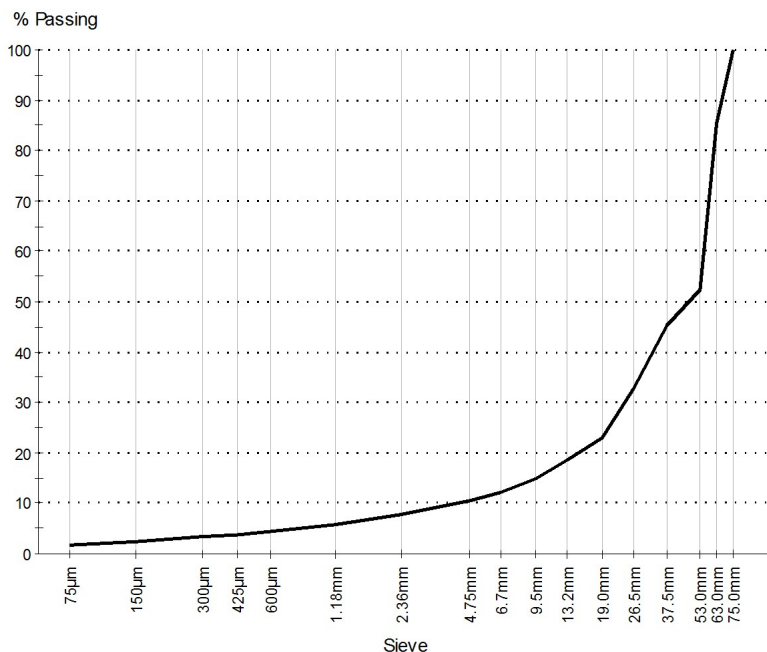
## Sample Details

GHD Sample No SYD16-0360-01  
 Client Sample ID 1  
 Date Sampled 22/09/2016  
 Sampled By Supplied by Client  
 Location CBH Resources Rasp Mine

## Other Test Results

Description	Method	Result	Limits
-------------	--------	--------	--------

## Particle Size Distribution



Method: AS 1289.3.6.1

Drying by: Oven

Date Tested: 29/09/2016

Note: Sample Washed

Sieve Size	% Passing	Limits
75.0mm	100	
63.0mm	85	
53.0mm	52	
37.5mm	45	
26.5mm	33	
19.0mm	23	
13.2mm	18	
9.5mm	15	
6.7mm	12	
4.75mm	10	
2.36mm	8	
1.18mm	6	
600µm	4	
425µm	4	
300µm	3	
150µm	2	
75µm	2	

## Comments

N/A



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 57 Herbert St  
 Artarmon NSW 2064  
 email: artarmon@ghd.com.au  
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 Fax: (02) 9462 4710

# Aggregate/Soil Test Report

Report No: SYD1601653

Issue No: 1

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Client:

Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd  
 130 Eyre Street  
 Broken Hill NSW 2880

Project: 2125880



Accredited for compliance with ISO / IEC 17025

NATA Accredited  
 Laboratory Number:

679

Approved Signatory: D.P. Brooke (Sydney Laboratory Manager)

Date of Issue: 5/10/2016

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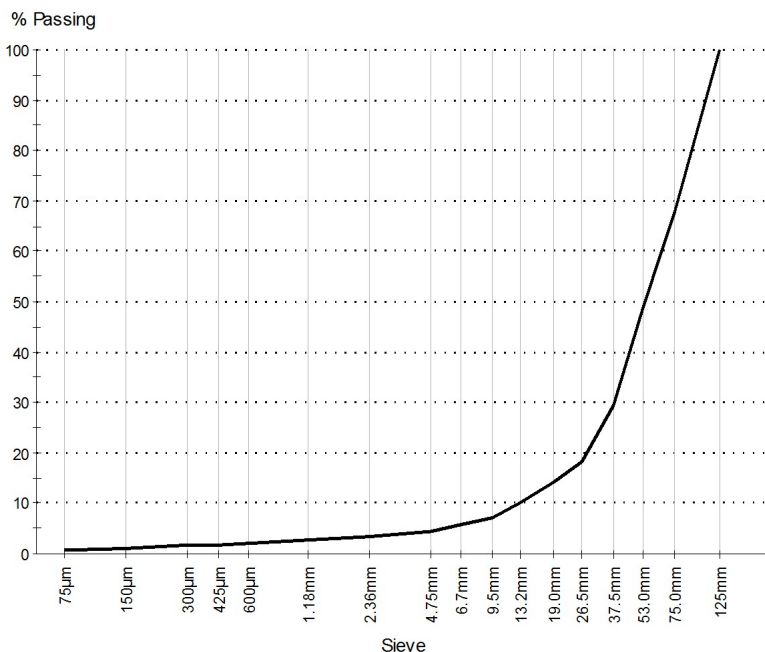
## Sample Details

GHD Sample No SYD16-0360-02  
 Client Sample ID Sample 2  
 Date Sampled 22/09/2016  
 Sampled By Supplied by Client  
 Location CBH Resources Rasp Mine

## Other Test Results

Description	Method	Result	Limits
-------------	--------	--------	--------

## Particle Size Distribution



Method: AS 1289.3.6.1

Drying by: Oven

Date Tested: 29/09/2016

Note: Sample Washed

Sieve Size	% Passing	Limits
125mm	100	
75.0mm	68	
53.0mm	49	
37.5mm	30	
26.5mm	18	
19.0mm	14	
13.2mm	10	
9.5mm	7	
6.7mm	6	
4.75mm	4	
2.36mm	3	
1.18mm	3	
600µm	2	
425µm	2	
300µm	2	
150µm	1	
75µm	1	

## Comments

N/A



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 Artarmon NSW 2064  
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 web: www.ghd.com.au/ghdgeotechnics  
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 Fax: (02) 9462 4710

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Report No: SYD1601654

Issue No: 1

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Project:

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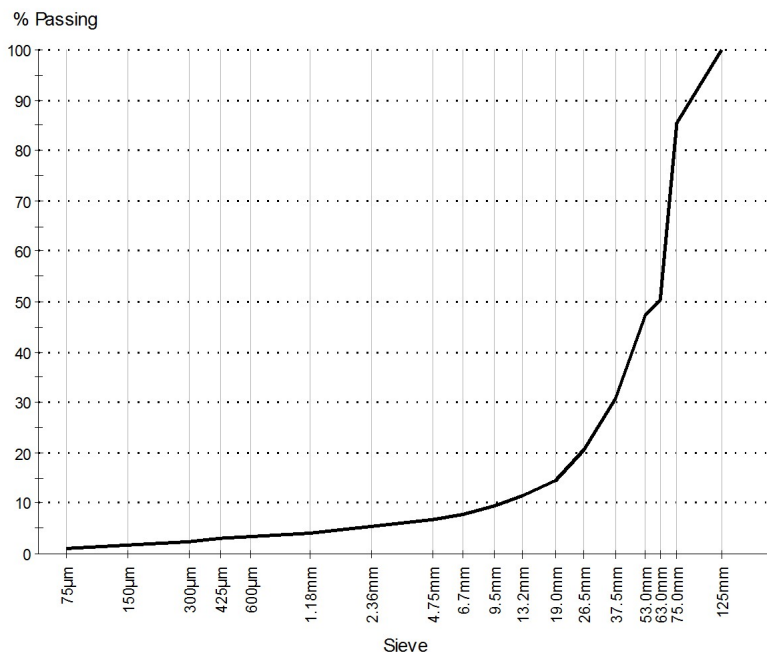
## Sample Details

GHD Sample No SYD16-0360-03  
 Client Sample ID Sample 3  
 Date Sampled 22/09/2016  
 Sampled By Supplied by Client  
 Location CBH Resources Rasp Mine

## Other Test Results

Description	Method	Result	Limits
-------------	--------	--------	--------

## Particle Size Distribution



Method: AS 1289.3.6.1

Drying by: Oven

Date Tested: 29/09/2016

Note: Sample Washed

Sieve Size	% Passing	Limits
125mm	100	
75.0mm	85	
63.0mm	50	
53.0mm	47	
37.5mm	31	
26.5mm	21	
19.0mm	15	
13.2mm	12	
9.5mm	9	
6.7mm	8	
4.75mm	7	
2.36mm	5	
1.18mm	4	
600µm	3	
425µm	3	
300µm	2	
150µm	2	
75µm	1	

## Comments

N/A



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 Artarmon NSW 2064  
 email: artarmon@ghd.com.au  
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 Tel: (02) 9462 4860  
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# Aggregate/Soil Test Report

Report No: SYD1601655

Issue No: 1

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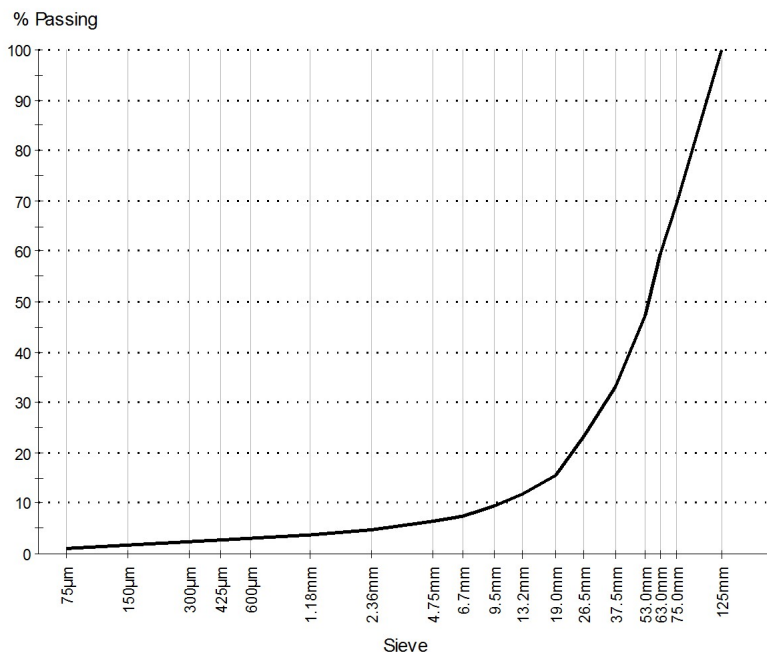
## Sample Details

GHD Sample No SYD16-0360-04  
 Client Sample ID Sample 4  
 Date Sampled 22/09/2016  
 Sampled By Supplied by Client  
 Location CBH Resources Rasp Mine

## Other Test Results

Description	Method	Result	Limits
-------------	--------	--------	--------

## Particle Size Distribution



Method: AS 1289.3.6.1

Drying by: Oven

Date Tested: 29/09/2016

Note: Sample Washed

Sieve Size	% Passing	Limits
125mm	100	
75.0mm	70	
63.0mm	60	
53.0mm	47	
37.5mm	33	
26.5mm	23	
19.0mm	16	
13.2mm	12	
9.5mm	9	
6.7mm	7	
4.75mm	6	
2.36mm	5	
1.18mm	4	
600µm	3	
425µm	3	
300µm	2	
150µm	2	
75µm	1	

## Comments

N/A



Sydney Laboratory  
 57 Herbert St  
 Artarmon NSW 2064  
 email: artarmon@ghd.com.au  
 web: www.ghd.com.au/ghdgeotechnics  
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# Aggregate/Soil Test Report

Report No: SYD1601656

Issue No: 1

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Broken Hill Operations Pty Ltd  
 130 Eyre Street  
 Broken Hill NSW 2880

Project: 2125880



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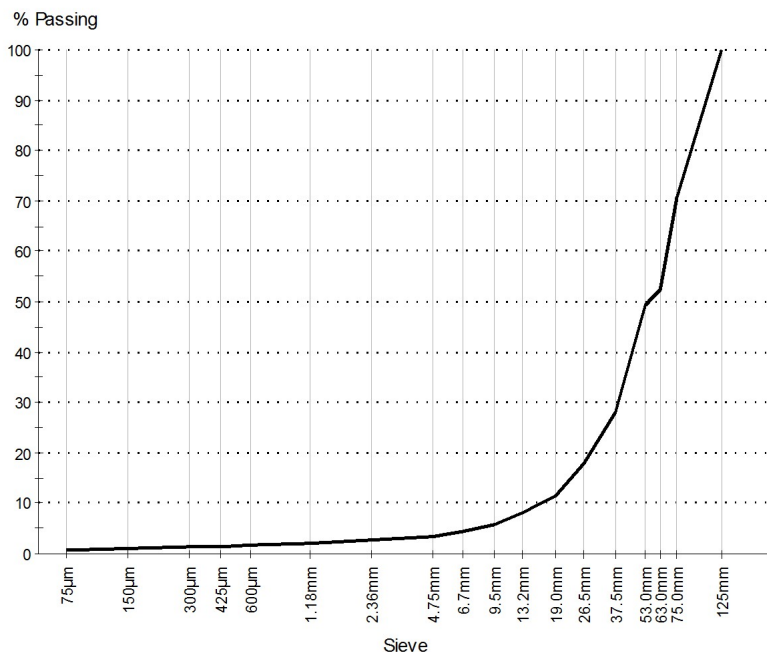
## Sample Details

GHD Sample No SYD16-0360-05  
 Client Sample ID Sample 5  
 Date Sampled 22/09/2016  
 Sampled By Supplied by Client  
 Location CBH Resources Rasp Mine

## Other Test Results

Description	Method	Result	Limits
-------------	--------	--------	--------

## Particle Size Distribution



Method: AS 1289.3.6.1

Drying by: Oven

Date Tested: 29/09/2016

Note: Sample Washed

Sieve Size	% Passing	Limits
125mm	100	
75.0mm	71	
63.0mm	52	
53.0mm	49	
37.5mm	28	
26.5mm	18	
19.0mm	11	
13.2mm	8	
9.5mm	6	
6.7mm	4	
4.75mm	4	
2.36mm	3	
1.18mm	2	
600µm	2	
425µm	1	
300µm	1	
150µm	1	
75µm	1	

## Comments

N/A



## Appendix C - Photographic Log



Photo 1: Part of the waste rock stockpile showing hard hat for rock size reference



Photo 2: Another area of the waste rock stockpile with hard hat for rock size reference



Photo 3: View of Kintore pit waste rock stockpile from west



Photo 4: Closer view of waste rock stockpile



Photo 5: Flat area on top of waste rock stockpile, mine vehicle for size reference



Photo 6: View from top of waste rock stockpile looking north at far wall of Kintore pit



Photo 7: Close up view of waste rock material, note: large degree of variation in sizes



Photo 8: Close up view of another area of the waste rock stockpile, note: size variation