

ALBION PARK QUARRY

ANNUAL REVIEW

Period 01 July 2025 – 30 June 2026



TITLE BLOCK

Name of operation	Albion Park Quarry
Name of operator	Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd t/a Cleary Bros
Development consent #	SSD10369
Name of holder of development consent	Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd
Annual Review start date	1/7/2025
Annual Review end date	30/6/2026
I, Mark Hammond, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of the Albion Park Quarry for the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd. Note a) The Annual Review is an 'environmental audit' for the purposes of section 122B(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Section 122E provides that a person must not include false or misleading information (or provide information for inclusion in) an audit report produced to the Minister in connection with an environmental audit if the person knows that the information is false or misleading in a material respect. The maximum penalty is, in the case of a corporation, \$1 million and for an individual, \$250,000. b) The Crimes Act 1900 contains other offences relating to false and misleading information: section 192G (Intention to defraud by false or misleading statement—maximum penalty 5 years imprisonment); sections 307A, 307B and 307C (False or misleading applications/information/documents—maximum penalty 2 years imprisonment or \$22,000, or both).	
Name of authorised reporting officer	Mark Hammond
Title of authorised reporting officer	Head of Sustainability
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	14/8/2026

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Abbreviations

2020/8871	EPBC Approval 2020/8871
AQMP	Air Quality Monitoring Program
AR	Annual Review
BiMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
BIMP	Blast Management Plan
CB	Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd trading as Cleary Bros
DC	Current Development Consent SSD10369
DP	Deposited Plan
DRG	Department of Resources and Geoscience of the Department
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
EMS	Quarry Environmental Management Strategy (SSD10369)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licence (299)
EPBC	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Commonwealth)
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
HVAS	High Volume Air Sampler
L _{Aeq(15min)}	Continuous Equivalent Noise Level for a 15 Minute Period
MW	Monitoring Well
NMP	Noise Monitoring Program
RMP	Rehabilitation Management Plan
RS	Rehabilitation Strategy
SSD10369	State Significant Development SSD10369
WAL	Water Access Licence
WMP	Water Management Plan

Internal Document Control

Version	Description	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Prepared Date
1	Initial Draft	M Hammond		6/8/2026
2	Final for publication	M Hammond	M Hammond	14/8/2026

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of Compliance

Were all conditions of the relevant approvals complied with?	
Development Consent SSD10369	No
EPBC Approval 2020-8871	Yes
Environmental Protection Licence 299	Yes

Refer to Section 6 for further information on the non-compliances recorded in the reporting period.

1.2 Background

Cleary Bros (CB) has extracted and processed hard rock from the Albion Park Quarry since the 1960's. On the 30 January 2025, the Albion Park Quarry and the Cleary Bros name were acquired by Maas Group Holdings (MGH), a listed Australian company (ASX: MGH). Following the acquisition, the Albion Park Quarry is owned by Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of MGH, and continues to trade under the Cleary Bros name.

On 30 September 2023, the Department of Planning and Environment (now DPHI) granted development consent for CB to extend quarrying into the Stage 7 area under SSD10369. This consent replaced the previous development consent (10639/2005) which permitted extraction from Stages 1-6, and which was surrendered on 24 September 2024. Cleary Bros were also granted development consent by Shellharbour City Council on 10 May 2007 for an access road linking the quarry extraction area to Cleary Bros processing area. Operation of the hard rock quarry is licensed by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) 299. The EPL was most recently amended by the EPA on 9 June 2026, with only administrative changes made as part of statewide licencing reforms.

The location of the property is shown on Figure 1.

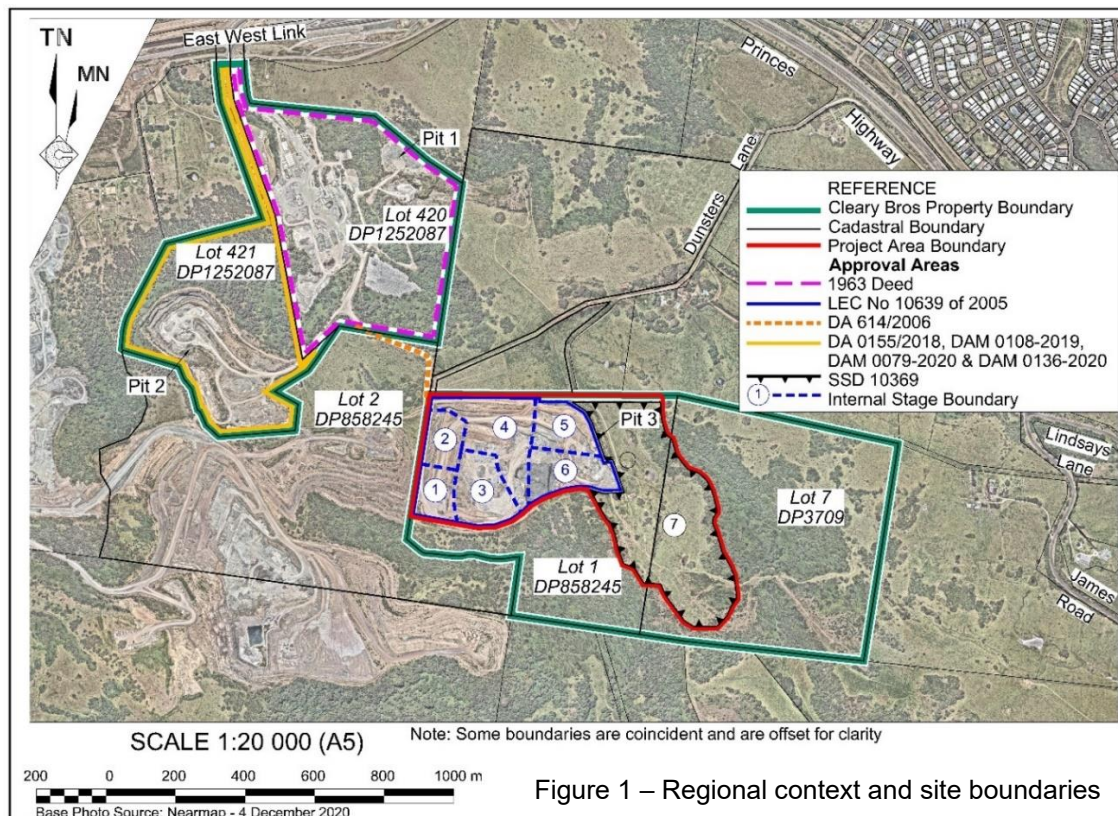


Figure 1 – Regional context and site boundaries

1.3 Objectives of the Annual Review

The objectives of this Annual Review are to satisfy the reporting requirements of SSD10369 as reproduced below:

Condition	Requirement	Where addressed
A30	Each year, from the commencement of quarrying operations, the Applicant must provide MEG with annual quarry production data, covering a full financial year, by no later than 31 October the following financial year.	Annexure A
A31	The data must be provided using the relevant standard form and a copy of the data must be included in the Annual Review.	
B29	The Applicant must review the air quality monitoring program annually and report any updates to the program in the annual review required by condition D10.	Section 3.2
B32	The Applicant must report on water extracted from the site each year (direct and indirect) in the Annual Review, including water taken under each water licence.	Section 3.7
B93	The Applicant must monitor and report on the effectiveness of waste minimisation and management measures in the Annual Review referred to in condition D10.	Section 3.12
D10	By the end of September in each year after the commencement of quarrying operations in the Stage 7 extraction area, or other timeframe agreed by the Planning Secretary, a report must be submitted to the Department reviewing the environmental performance of the development, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. This review must: (a) describe the development (including any rehabilitation) that was carried out in the previous financial year, and the development that is proposed to be carried out over the current financial year; (b) include a comprehensive review of the monitoring results and complaints records of the development over the previous financial year, including a comparison of these results against the: (i) relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria; (ii) the environmental risk assessment prepared as part of the environmental management strategy required by condition D1; (iii) requirements of any plan or program required under this consent; (iv) monitoring results of previous years; and (v) relevant predictions in the documents listed condition A2(c). (c) identify any non-compliance or incident which occurred in the previous financial year, and describe what actions were (or are being) taken to rectify the non-compliance and avoid reoccurrence; (d) evaluate and report on: (i) the effectiveness of the noise and air quality management systems; and (ii) compliance with the performance measures, criteria, and operating conditions of this consent; (e) identify any trends in the monitoring data over the life of the development; (f) identify any discrepancies between the predicted and actual impacts of the development, and analyse the potential cause of any significant discrepancies; and	This Document

Condition	Requirement	Where addressed
	(g) describe what measures will be implemented over the next financial year to improve the environmental performance of the development.	

The Annual Review also satisfies the Annual Compliance Reporting requirements of EPBC Approval 2020-8871 as reproduced below:

Condition	Requirement	Where addressed
18	The approval holder must prepare a compliance report following the date of this approval for each financial year (1 July to 30 June) until this approval expires, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister	This Document
19	Each compliance report must be consistent with the Annual Compliance Report Guidelines, Commonwealth of Australia 2014.	Annexure B
20	Each compliance report must include: a) Accurate and complete details of compliance and any non-compliance with the conditions and the plans, and any incidents. b) One or more shapefile showing all clearing of any protected matters, and/or their habitat, undertaken within the 12-month period at the end of which that compliance report is prepared. c) A schedule of all plans in existence in relation to these conditions and accurate and complete details of how each plan is being implemented.	Section 6 & Annexure B Provided separately to DCCEEW Section 3.9
21	The approval holder must: a) Publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the end of the 12-month period for which that compliance report is required. b) Notify the department electronically, within 5 business days of the date of publication that a compliance report has been published on the website. c) Provide the weblink for the compliance report in the notification to the department. d) Keep all published compliance reports required by these conditions on the website until the expiry date of this approval. e) Exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public	Section 4.5 DCCEEW to be notified on upload Section 4.5 Not applicable

2. SITE DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES

2.1 Site Identification

The site comprises Lot 1 DP 858245 and Lot 7 DP 3709 (active quarry). The haul road connecting the quarry to the processing plant traverses Lot 2 DP 858245. Processing, stockpiling and sales occurs on Lot 23 DP 1039967. Lots 1, 7, and 23 are owned by MGH entities, while Lot 2 is owned by Holcim. The site is located within the Shellharbour City Council Local Government Area. Access to the extraction area is from East-West Link Road via the processing area. The land approved for extraction has an area of 34 hectares.

The quarrying process involves vegetation clearing, topsoil and overburden stripping, fracturing the rock by blasting, primary in pit crushing using a mobile crushing plant, loading the crushed rock on to off-road trucks for delivery to the processing plant. At the processing plant hard rock is crushed, screened and classified into various products for stockpiling on site prior to sale and delivery. Backfilling of the western parts of the sandstone base has commenced using overburden extracted during the quarrying process.

2.2 Works Completed in Period

Surface and normal quarry production was carried out during the reporting period of July 2025 to June 2026 and has continued across the base of the extraction area as shown on Figure 2 to a maximum depth of approximately 51mAHD. Extraction in the current reporting period was undertaken in stage 7a throughout the reporting period.

For the Stage 7 development, the following works were undertaken during the current reporting period:

- Clearing of regrowth vegetation within the Stage 7a area in accordance with the Biodiversity Management Plan.
- Maintenance of sediment and erosion controls. Installation of new sediment fence along southeastern boundary of current disturbance limit.
- Topsoil and overburden stripping within Stage 7a.
- Extension of amenity barrier along eastern limit of Stage 7a.
- Maintenance of vegetation screens along northern boundary of project and eastern boundary of Stage 7a, including additional fencing and replacement planting.
- Limited initial plantings in the eastern vegetation screen.
- Continued rehabilitation of the upper western bench of Stage 7a for a further 170 meters, including landform development, overburden and topsoil placement, rock armouring, and tubestock planting in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan.
- Completion of the internal haul road realignment within the Stage 1-6 area.
- Finalisation of the Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement site on the site, including formal execution.
- Operation of environmental monitoring equipment including a continuous noise monitor, real time particulate monitors, High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS), weather station, piezometers and blast monitors.
- Relocation of the dry-stone wall within Stage 7a to the northern property boundary.

2.3 Works to be completed in the Next Period

In the period July 2026 to June 2027 quarry extraction will continue in Stage 7a. Activities that will be undertaken include:

- Complete plantings in the eastern vegetation screen.
- Continued backfill and rehabilitation of parts of Stages 1-4 and the western benches of Stage 7a.
- Retirement of the Stage 2 biodiversity credits.

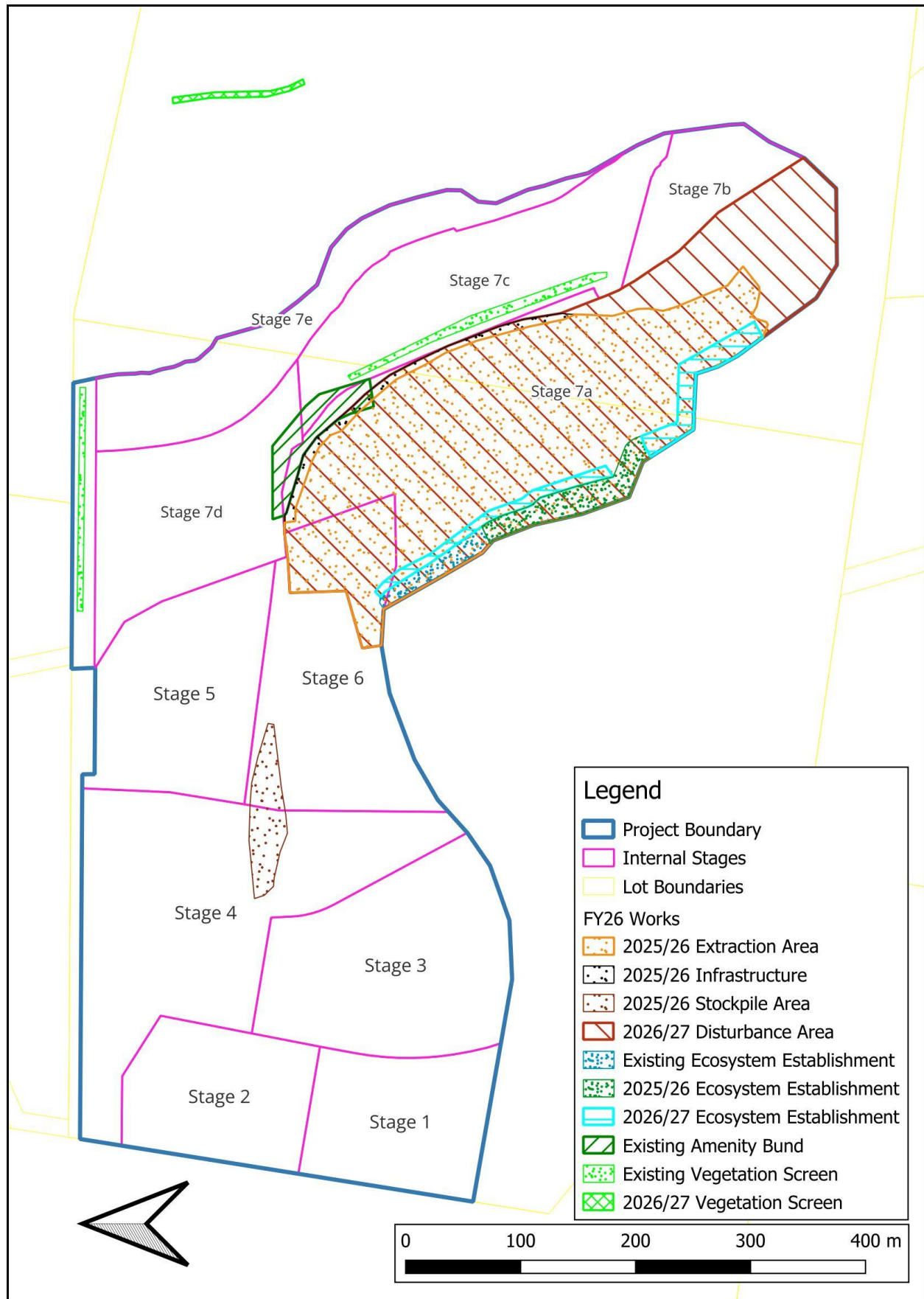


Figure 2 – Works Completed in FY26 and Works Planned for FY27

2.4 Quarry Production

In the current reporting period 500,260 tonnes of blue rock (latite) and 298,930 tonnes of lower quality rock (agglomerate and weathered latite) were extracted from the extraction area and sold, for a total of 799,189 tonnes of hard rock products. The hard rock quarry products produced in the reporting period were below the maximum of 900,000 tonnes permitted under the current DC. An additional 7,885 tonnes of material produced from concrete recovered from Cleary Bros sites, and 491t of overburden, were sold from the site during the reporting period. Additional raw and finished products were purchased from other local quarries during the reporting period to meet fluctuations in demand, and are not included in these totals.

The Annual Return for the FY26 period was submitted via the Resources Regulator portal on 30 July 2026, which indicated a total of 807,564 tonnes of site-won and reclaimed material was sold from the quarry, which included 7,885 tonnes of products manufactured from concrete recovered from Cleary Bros batch plants, and 491t of overburden. This equates to the total hard rock extracted from the extended quarry area of 799,189 tonnes.

3. REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

3.1 Meteorological Monitoring

3.1.1 Standards and Performance Measures

The Development Consent and Environmental Protection Licence require the monitoring of meteorological parameters on the site for the life of the project. Section 6.2 of the EMS details the following parameters will be continuously monitored at the site and averaged over 10 minute intervals.

Parameter	Units
Temperature at 2 and 10 metres	°C
Total Solar Radiation at 10 metres	W/m ²
Wind direction at 10 metres	degrees
Wind speed at 10 metres	m/s
Sigma theta at 10 metres	degrees
Rainfall	mm/hr

3.1.2 Environmental Performance

Cleary Bros operated a weather station within the Stage 7d footprint during the current reporting period, sited approximately 60m north of the new Stage 7a amenity bund. The weather station is capable of monitoring all of the parameters required by the EMS, with data accessed in near real time through the mobile telecommunications network. This data has been reviewed regularly throughout the current reporting period to ensure the continued functioning of the system, and repairs made as required.

Rainfall in the current reporting period has been slightly above average, with 1,400.1 mm recorded compared with the long term average of 1,195mm (data sourced from SILO dataset for -34.6, 150.8 for the period 1889-2026, sourced from www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/silo/point-data). However the majority of this rainfall (773mm) fell in the first 3 months of the reporting period, with rainfall since then significantly less, and generally related to several infrequent intense events throughout the year. Since September 2025, only January 2026 recorded rainfall above the monthly average. Nevertheless, there have been no extended dry periods similar to that observed in the previous reporting period, with rainfall consistent enough to support the growth of new plantings across the site with minimal additional watering required.

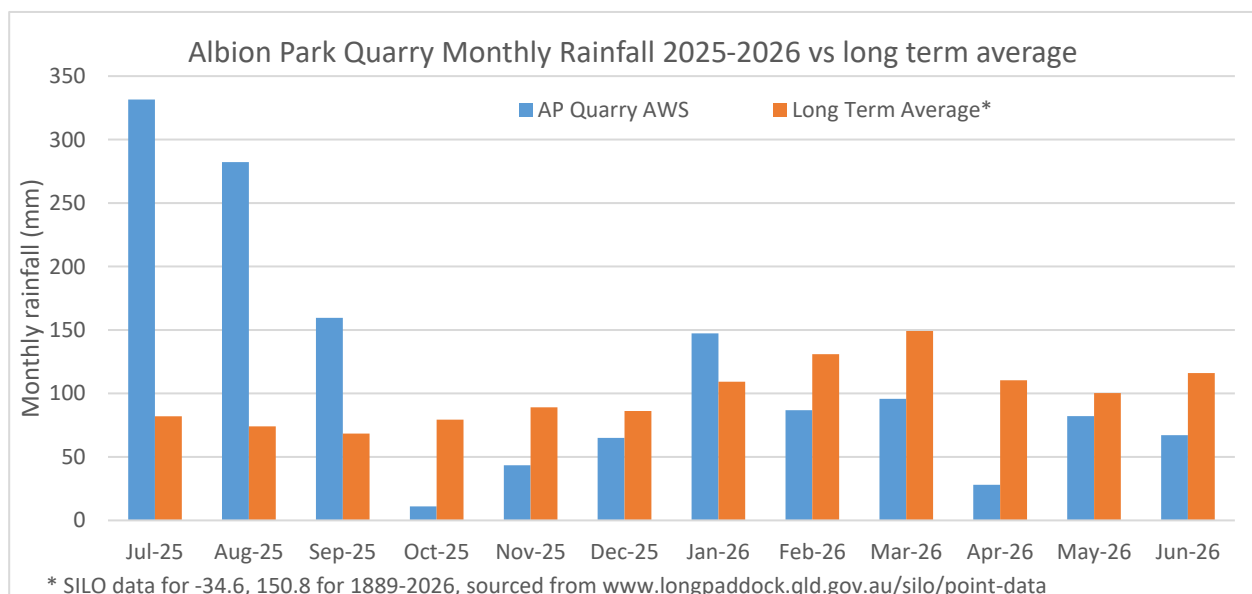


Figure 3 – Rainfall recorded at the Albion Park Quarry weather station in FY25 vs the long term average

3.1.3 Compliance Assessment

The weather station has operated well throughout the reporting period and in line with requirements.

3.2 Air Quality

3.2.1 Standards and Performance Measures

SSD10369 contains specific limits relating to air quality, including for particulate matter fractions (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and total suspended particulates (TSP). EPL299 includes specific requirements for the monitoring of ambient air quality using continuous real time dust monitors. The current air quality criteria specified in SSD10369 for particulate matter are as follows, however they are subject to certain exclusions and clarifiers as listed in the DC. These air quality criteria also form the air quality objectives of the EMS.

Particulate Fraction	Averaging period	Criteria
PM ₁₀	Annual	25 µg/m ³ (total)
	24 hour	50 µg/m ³ (incremental)
PM _{2.5}	Annual	8 µg/m ³ (total)
	24 hour	25 µg/m ³ (incremental)
TSP	Annual	90 µg/m ³ (total)

Cleary Bros are also required to ensure that no offensive odours are emitted from the site, and to implement all reasonable and feasible measures to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of the project.

3.2.2 Environmental Performance

CB has implemented a range of controls to minimise the potential generation of dust from the project, as described in the EMS. The dust mitigation measures feed into a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP), providing feedback in real time as to the effectiveness of the control measures. The key controls implemented on the site during the reporting period include:

- All traffic entering and leaving the site use the sealed entrance road off the East West Link.
- All vehicles leaving the unsealed area are directed over a vehicle wheel wash.
- Street sweeper is used regularly to remove any material from the entrance and surrounding roads.
- Speed limits on site are no greater than 30 km/h.
- Misting sprays are installed at key points of the processing plants.
- A water truck is used to suppress dust on haul roads, and also as required at key points.
- Equipment servicing undertaken in line with OEM requirements to reduce emissions.
- Soil stripping has been minimised to those areas planned for extraction over the next 6 months, with soil stripping activities not undertaken during strong winds.

The Air Quality Monitoring Program (AQMP) was most recently revised in October 2024, and is used to assess the effectiveness of the control measures. The AQMP includes the use of one High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS) which measures PM₁₀, and three continuous real time particulate monitors, which measure relative levels of PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and TSP. ALS Laboratory Group were engaged during the reporting period to service the HVAS in accordance with *AS/NZS3580.9.6-2015: Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air – Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter – PM10 High Volume Sampler with Size Selective Inlet – Gravimetric Method*. The real time particulate monitors were sent to the manufacturer for annual calibration during the reporting period (one at a time), with in-field flow checks undertaken by Cleary Bros environmental staff quarterly in line with manufacturer recommendations.

The locations of the air quality monitoring sites, analytes, frequencies, and purpose of each are as follows.

EPL ID Station ID	Location	Analyte	Units	Frequency	Purpose
1 A2	A2 – approximately 250m north of quarry extraction area	PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , TSP	µg/m ³	Continuous	Trigger Action Response Plan
2 APD3	A3 – approximately 450m ESE of quarry entrance	PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , TSP	µg/m ³	Continuous	Trigger Action Response Plan
3 APD4	A4 – approximately 300 east of Stage 7 extraction area	PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , TSP	µg/m ³	Continuous	Trigger Action Response Plan
- A1	Co-located with A2	PM ₁₀	µg/m ³	24hr; 1 in 6 days Annual average	Assess compliance with air quality criteria



A1 and A2 – Continuous real time particulate monitor (front) and HVAS (back)

3.2.3 Air Quality Monitoring

High Volume Air Sampler (PM₁₀)

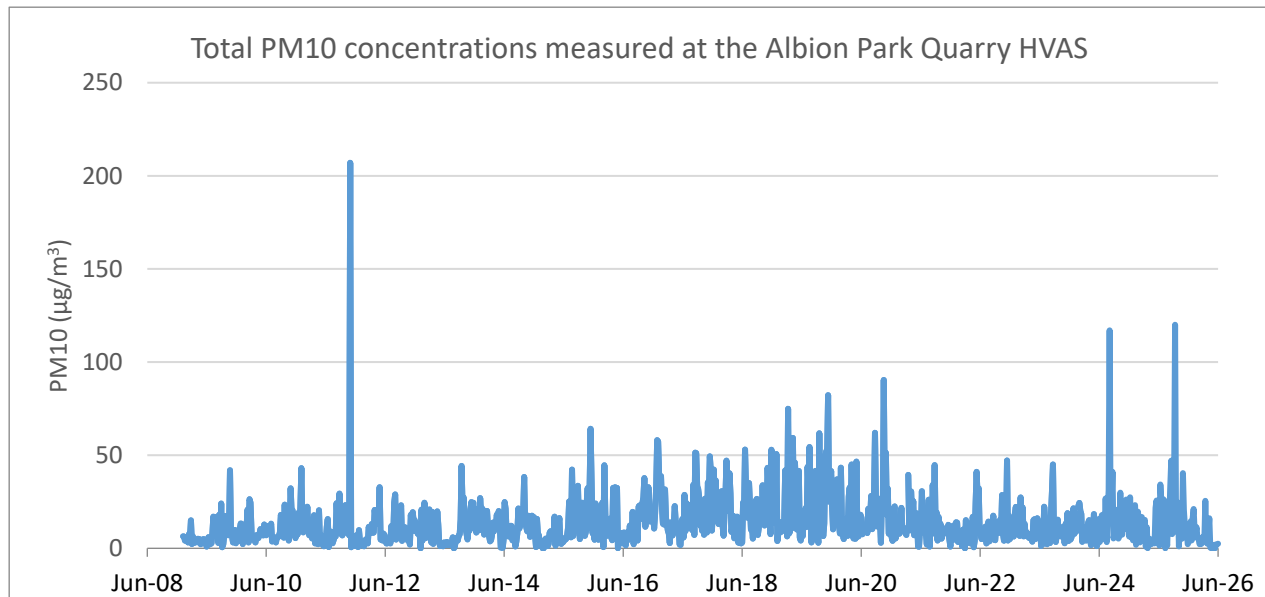
The following table provides a summary of PM₁₀ concentrations (µg/m³) for the High Volume Air Sampler at the Albion Park Quarry, with the following graph showing the historical trend in PM₁₀ concentrations since 2009. Incremental impacts were determined by subtracting the 24-hour PM₁₀ level measured by the NSW Government Albion Park South air quality monitor (TEOM unit) from the data recorded by the site HVAS unit.

PM ₁₀	2025/26 Reporting Period				Historical Results		
	Min#	Ave#	Incr. max	Max#	Min#	Ave#	Max#
HVAS	<0.1	13.1	102.2	120.0	0.0	13.8	207.0
DC criteria		25	50*				
EIS Prediction (Stage 7a at R1)		17.2	18.2	47.5			

total PM₁₀ measured at the site – not incremental impact

* Limit applies to incremental impact – increase due to development on its own

The maximum result of $120.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (incremental impact of $102.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) on recorded on 9/10/2025 during a period of adverse weather conditions. An investigation into the exceedance identified that the elevated HVAS measurement was predominantly the result of a regional dust storm associated with a period of strong and gusty westerly winds in the early hours of the morning. The investigation was not able to identify specific quarrying-related contributions to the non-compliance. This non-compliance was reported to the DPHI and EPA on receiving the monitoring results, while a detailed investigation report was also provided to both regulators, as required under SSD10369 and EPL299. With the exception of this one-off event, all total PM₁₀ concentrations, which includes the background component, remained below the incremental impact criteria of $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and the maximum PM₁₀ concentration predicted by the Stage 7 EIS during the current reporting period. The annual average PM₁₀ concentration was also less than the air quality criteria and the PM₁₀ concentration predicted as part of the EIS for Stage 7a.



Based on the data from the HVAS and utilising the ratios of PM_{2.5} to PM₁₀ to TSP as recorded by the real time particulate monitor at The Cottage in 2025-2026, estimates for the concentrations of PM_{2.5} and TSP for the A1 site can be calculated using the data from the HVAS as tabulated below.

PM _{2.5}	2025/26 Reporting Period		Historical Results		
	Ave	Max#	Min#	Ave#	Max#
Estimated PM_{2.5}	2.5	23.2	0.0	2.7	40.0
DC criteria	8	25			
EIS Prediction (Stage 7a at R1)	6.9	19.4			

TSP	2025/26 Reporting Period		Historical Results		
	Ave	Min#	Ave#	Max#	
Estimated TSP	13.3	0.0	14.0	210	
DC criteria	90				
EIS Prediction (Stage 7a at R1)	36.1				

total particulate matter fraction measured at the site – not incremental impact

Real Time Particulate Monitoring

The principal objective of the real time particulate monitors is to provide a means to continuously monitor and respond to any instances of elevated particulate matter as a result of quarrying activities. There is no EPA Approved Method for their use, and the monitors cannot measure to the same standard as the HVAS

or other real time monitoring equipment using EPA Approved Methods. Nevertheless, they are able to provide an indication of relative particulate matter concentrations, as well as an opportunity to estimate different fractions of particulate matter including PM_{2.5} and TSP. The reliability of the real time particulate monitors improved in the current period compared with previous periods, with minimal unplanned downtime (outside of calibration events). Nevertheless, the modem of one unit was upgraded in the current period to reduce delays in receiving data from the unit. The monitors continue to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the dust control measures, with alerts providing the site management team with the information required to investigate and respond to emerging issues.

3.2.4 Odour and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

There are no sources of odour on the site. No blasts generated visible or odorous fume during the reporting period. Cleary Bros has implemented the following measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions associated with the project during the reporting period:

- Use of larger capacity Cat 777 haul trucks for use on site instead of smaller Cat 773 trucks, which improves the diesel efficient of material movement while also reducing dust emissions.
- Completion of the “bridge” across the floor of the quarry to reduce elevation gain required when hauling from the extraction area, and thus GHG emissions.
- Servicing of all equipment in line with OEM requirements to ensure efficient operation.

3.2.5 Interpretation and Effectiveness of the Air Quality Management System

PM₁₀ measurements as recorded by the HVAS are lower than the long-term average. This is testament to the effective dust mitigation strategies employed throughout the year. PM₁₀ levels as recorded by the HVAS met the Air Quality Criteria of the DC with the exception of a single day subject to a regional dust event, and were also less than the EIS prediction during the reporting period. Levels of PM_{2.5} and TSP as estimated from the HVAS data and utilising the ratios of these parameters as recorded by the real time monitors also demonstrate compliance with the Air Quality Criteria. Annual average concentrations of these parameters were significantly below EIS predictions, while the maximum daily PM_{2.5} level estimated from the HVAS PM₁₀ data was slightly above the EIS prediction. The EMS objectives related to air quality have been met during the reporting period with the exception of the one regional dust event.

The real time particulate monitors have provided a valuable contribution to the air quality monitoring network on the site, with reliability improving over previous years. They remain a beneficial tool to identify and respond to emerging issues on the Project.

3.3 Noise

3.3.1 Standards and Performance Measures

The Development Consent specifies noise criteria for eleven residences surrounding the project site. There are no specific requirements related to noise or noise monitoring in the EPL for the project. The Noise criteria for the project are as follows.

Residences	Noise Criteria L _{Aeq15minute}	Predicted noise levels (Stage 7a) L _{Aeq15minute}
R1 - The Cottage	49*	48
R2 - The Hill	46*	46
R3 - Approved Residence	48*	50
R5 - Porto Santo	42	40
R4, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11	40	various (<30 – 39)

* negotiated agreement in place – noise criteria in SSD10369 do not apply

The EMS objective relevant to noise requires noise levels at R5 attributable to quarrying to be less than or equal to the noise criteria in the table above (42 dB(A)).

3.3.2 Environmental Performance

CB has implemented a range of controls to minimise noise emissions associated with the project, as described in the EMS. The key controls implemented on the site in the reporting period include:

- Extraction in Stage 7 has commenced in Stage 7a, to maximise acoustic shielding of the active extraction area from the nearest residences in later stages of the quarry.
- Amenity barriers have been constructed along the eastern boundary of Stages 5, 6 and 7a.
- Positioning of equipment within the quarry to maximise shielding from quarry faces.
- Speed limits on site are no greater than 30 km/h.
- All equipment is fitted with broadband reversing alarms.
- Equipment servicing undertaken in line with OEM requirements to reduce noise emissions.
- Monitoring noise emissions from higher impact equipment operating in surface areas including dozers and drill rigs, to ensure installed noise suppression equipment is effective.
- Surface activities are prioritised where possible for favourable weather conditions, and limited as far as possible during noise enhancing conditions.
- Monitoring of noise levels in accordance with the Noise Monitoring Program, including a real time noise monitor which allows quarry activities to be modified in the event of elevated noise levels.

Cleary Bros has also negotiated an agreement with the owner of residences R1, R2, and R3 to allow higher noise levels, and as such the above noise criteria do not apply for these residences.

The Noise Monitoring Program assesses the effectiveness of the control measures, and includes the use of real time noise monitoring and attended monitoring. During the reporting period, Cleary Bros undertook short term noise monitoring on a monthly basis, and engaged SLR Consulting to undertake the biannual noise compliance monitoring. During the reporting period, crushing equipment was located on the uppermost bench at the very end of the reporting period, with monitoring for this requirement captured as part of the biannual compliance monitoring requirement. The current noise monitoring requirements are summarised in the table below.

Monitoring Type	Monitoring Location	Frequency	Monitoring Method
Real-time Noise Monitoring	N2 – Quarry Extraction Area – Stage 7 North Boundary	24 hours a day, 7 days a week	Real-time noise monitoring data will be logged on a 15-minute basis with summarised statistical data.
Noise Compliance Monitoring	N1 - R1 "The Cottage", N2 - Extraction Area, N3 - R5 "Deer Farm"	Biannual	Operator-attended noise compliance monitoring will be conducted twice each financial year, once during the winter months, and once at another time of the year and to include the "short-term activities" if they are undertaken during the year.
Short Term Noise Monitoring	N1 - R1 "The Cottage"	Monthly (when surface activities undertaken)	Attended monitoring for two consecutive 15 min sample intervals recording LAeq-15minute and noise sources.
Primary Crushing Equipment Monitoring	N1 - R1 "The Cottage"	Within 3 days of each blast on uppermost bench where processing occurs.	Attended monitoring for two consecutive 15 min sample intervals recording LAeq-15minute and noise sources.

3.3.3 Noise Monitoring Results

A SiteHive continuous real time noise monitor was in operation at location N2 throughout the reporting period, with a trigger level alert to notify quarry management in the event of high noise levels. In this location,

alongside a fence line in cleared paddocks, it is not affected by wind blowing through trees, however false triggers are still recorded at times from birds perched on the nearby fence posts. Similarly, buffeting noises are commonly recorded during periods of strong winds, which are largely unavoidable. Nevertheless, the monitor records the direction, a photograph, and an audio extract of any trigger, allowing these to be investigated. A trigger level of 55 dB(A) was utilised, as the modelled maximum noise level associated with surface activities in Stage 7a at this location. While most alerts recorded to date have been unrelated to quarry operations, during periods of noise enhancing winds (light south to southwesterly winds), the continuous noise monitor has been useful in measuring noise emissions of the surface activities, and adjusting activities as needed. This has particularly been the case when drilling near the surface and the operation of processing equipment, where the noise monitor has informed adjustments to the location and screening for the drill rig, as well as identifying times when the near-surface processing equipment has needed to be paused.

While the real time noise monitor has been useful for managing surface and near-surface activities, it is unlikely that it will provide a useful management tool for regular quarrying activities, due to the background noise contributions that will lead to an exponential increase in false alerts if a lower trigger level were to be used.

The continuous noise monitoring program has demonstrated that noise levels are significantly influenced by meteorological conditions, with light south to southwesterly winds significantly amplifying quarry noise emissions at the monitor. Conversely, at all other times, quarry activities are very unlikely to approach the trigger level.

The continuous noise monitor was validated as part of the compliance monitoring undertaken in November 2025 and June 2026. The November 2025 validation demonstrated it to be within ± 2 dB, while the June 2026 validation identified the monitor to be out of tolerance, with the real-time monitor subsequently replaced in late June 2026.



N2 – SiteHive
Continuous real
time noise monitor
in operation

Attended compliance monitoring for SSD10369 was undertaken twice during the reporting period on 20 November 2025 and 11 June 2026 by acoustic consultants from SLR Consulting. The November 2025 monitoring was undertaken while surface activities were being undertaken in Stage 7a (drilling, excavator, hammer). The June 2026 monitoring was undertaken while near-surface activities were being undertaken (drill and crushing equipment on first bench). Monitoring was targeted for periods of relatively calm conditions, and in each instance light to moderate winds were recorded (~1-4m/s SE on 20/11/2025 and

~1-2.5m/s variable on 11/6/2026). These weather conditions represent noise enhancing conditions. Noise levels associated with the Albion Park Quarry were measured as follows (refer Annexure E for full report).

Date	Monitoring site	CB Quarry contribution (LA _{eq} -15min)	Measured noise level (LA _{eq} -15min)	Criteria (as per NPfl adjustments) (LA _{eq} -15min)
20/11/2025	N1	47	50	54
	N2	51	52	N/A
	N3	<37	50	45
11/6/2026	N1	<30	54	54
	N2	41	43	N/A
	N3*	<35#	47	45

quarry inaudible

* monitoring undertaken at site closer to the source than N3, as N3 not accessible on day

Noise monitoring of surface activities was undertaken each month during the reporting period, as required under the Noise Monitoring Program. Monitoring was undertaken by the Cleary Bros environmental team, with the exception of the November 2025 and June 2026 samples, where it was undertaken as part of the compliance by SLR Consulting. Monitoring aimed to target calmer days within the month, due to the higher risk of noise transmission on calmer days. Results of the surface noise monitoring program are summarised in the table below.

N1 Month	CB Quarry contribution (LA _{eq} -15min)	Overall noise level (LA _{eq} -15min)	Wind conditions	Trigger (as per NPfl adjustments) (LA _{eq} -15min)
July 2025	<40	52	Light NW*	54
August 2025	40	46	Light NW*	54
September 2025	45	45 - 51	Light-Mod W	49
October 2025	44	47	Light SE*	54
November 2025	47	50	Light SE*	54
December 2025	38	45 - 49	Mod NE	49
January 2026	<42	49	Mod NNE	49
February 2026	45	45 - 56	Moderate SE	49
March 2026	42 - 44	>45	Light N*	54
April 2026	46 - <50	47 - 51	Light SW*	54
May 2026	<45	45	Light E*	54
June 2026	<30*	54	Light NW*	54

* noise-enhancing conditions

Measurement of noise emissions from the operation of individual items of plant was undertaken in November 2025 and June 2026 to verify the predicted noise levels from the EIS, and assess the need for further noise attenuation of equipment. The D11 dozer and the drill rig were the two items of plant expected to significantly influence overall noise levels associated with the quarry. No dozers have been used on site in the past 12 months, and so this machine wasn't available for testing. Other significant items of plant were tested to provide further verification of equipment noise levels. The following table provides the measured noise levels of these items with the maximum noise levels used for EIS modelling. The drill rig has recorded noise levels above that predicted in the EIS, however due to lower noise levels of other equipment, and without the operation of the dozer, overall noise levels are in line with modelling at nearby receivers.

Equipment	Measured Sound Power Level (dBA) Nov 2025	Measured Sound Power Level (dBA) June 2026	EIS Modelled Sound Power Level (dBA)
D11 dozer	Not in use	Not in use	120
Drill rig	122	122	118
Excavator digging	112	Not measured	113
Haul truck 1 st gear	Not measured	113	115

3.3.4 Interpretation and Effectiveness of the Noise Management System

All noise levels measured as part of the compliance and short term noise monitoring were within the noise criteria and EIS predictions. It is expected that overall noise emissions will continue to reduce into the 2026-2027 reporting period as extraction progresses deeper within the Stage 7 area and surface activities progress further from the nearest receivers.

3.4 Blasting

3.4.1 Standards and Performance Measures

The Development Consent and Environmental Protection Licence for the project are consistent in their approved blasting criteria at nearby sensitive receptors. Section 3.4 of the EMS outlines these criteria (refer table below), while Section 6.2 describes how compliance will be assessed. A blast monitoring station is permanently installed adjacent to the nearest sensitive receptor, *The Cottage* residence, on the neighbouring Fig Tree Hill property. In addition, a portable blast monitor has been operated on the southern boundary of Cleary Bros property to monitor blast emissions at the closest residences southeast of the site. The criteria applicable to these monitors, as well as other blasting-related objectives from the EMS are described in the table below. When blasting is to occur within 40 metres of the northern boundary of the quarry property, a portable blast monitor will also be located at the property boundary at the point closest to the blast. The DC and EPL also set restrictions on the timing of blasts and blast frequencies.

Objective	Maximum Airblast Overpressure dB(L Peak)	Maximum Peak Particle Velocity mm/s	Allowable Exceedance
Residence on privately owned land or other sensitive receiver	115	5	5% of the total number of blasts over a financial year.
	120	10	0%
	135	200	0%
Ensure safety of persons and property	- No visible dust or blast fume beyond boundary - No flyrock beyond area predicted by Flyrock Model - No damage to public infrastructure		

3.4.2 Environmental Performance

The Drill and Blast Form and MIC Calculation Form were completed for each blast, with each blast design reviewed by a blast engineer prior to loading and firing the shot. The MIC Calculation Form also includes calculations of required buffer zones as per the Flyrock Model.

Cleary Bros website was updated ahead of each blast with details on the next shot and notifications provided to all stakeholders who had requested notification of blasts with a two-hour window of the time of firing. All blasting was undertaken between 9am and 5pm on weekdays only (none on public holidays), with no more than one blast fired in any week during the reporting period. No requests were received during the reporting period for a property inspection to request the baseline condition of a building, and no claims of damage to buildings or structures as a result of blasting have been received.

An exclusion zone was established around each blast, with the area inspected prior to firing to ensure no personnel were within the exclusion zone. A video of each blast was captured to observe the extent of dust and monitor for any blast fume. No observable blast fume was generated for any blast during the reporting period, with visible dust from each blast dissipating within the site. The permanent blast monitor was in use adjacent to *The Cottage*, while the portable blast monitor was installed at the southern boundary, both recording blast emissions for each shot. No blasting was undertaken within 40 metres of any property boundary, and as such no fenceline monitoring was undertaken, as the site model demonstrates that blast emissions at distances greater than 40 meters are likely to be significantly below the boundary fenceline criteria.

3.4.3 Blast Monitoring Results

Blast monitoring results for the 2025-2026 reporting period from the blast monitors are summarised in the table below. A complete record of blast monitoring results for the period is included in Annexure E.

The Cottage Blast Monitoring	2025/26 Reporting Period					Historical Results	
	# blasts	Average	# > 5%	% > 5%	Max	Average	Max
Overpressure (dbL)	23	107.2	1	4%	117.6	104.4	119.1
DC limits				≤5%	120		
EIS Prediction				≤5%			
Vibration (mm/s)	23	1.02	0	0%	3.18	1.62	7.4
DC limits				≤5%	10		
EIS Prediction				≤5%			

Southern Boundary Blast Monitoring	2025/26 Reporting Period					Historical Results	
	# blasts	Average	# > 5%	% > 5%	Max	Average	Max
Overpressure (dbL)	23	102.4	0	0%	108.4	98.6	108.4
DC limits				≤5%	120		
EIS Prediction				≤5%			
Vibration (mm/s)	23	1.84	0	0%	3.17	1.33	2.25
DC limits				≤5%	10		
EIS Prediction				≤5%			

3.4.4 Blast Monitoring Results Interpretation

All blast monitoring results of vibration and air overpressure were below the maximum criteria specified in the Development Consent, with one blast recording an airblast overpressure above the 5% criterion of 115 dBL, however as this represented 4% of blasts during the reporting period, it was within the criteria specified in the Development Consent. The highest vibration recorded at the permanent blast monitor at *The Cottage* was 3.18 mm/s, well below all vibration criteria. The average vibration at *The Cottage* for the current reporting period was considerably lower than the historical average, while air overpressure was slightly above average, reflecting adjustments made in blast designs to minimise air overpressure emissions while blasting near-surface parts of the extraction area. All EMS objectives related to blasting have been met during the reporting period.

3.5 Surface Water

3.5.1 Standards and Performance Measures

SSD10369 requires the implementation of a Water Management Plan (incorporating a Surface Water Management Plan), and which outlines surface water monitoring requirements. The DC also requires the water quality monitoring of any discharges from the quarry extension area, mirroring the conditions of the EPL.

The following monitoring schedules are in place to meet the requirements of the surface water management plan, which also form the EMS objectives related to surface water.

Location	Analyte	Units	EPL Limit	WMP trigger	Frequency
Quarry Discharge	pH	pH units	6.5 – 8.5		Daily during discharge
	Turbidity	NTU	32.2		
	Discharge rate	ML/d	N/A		
WC1 (Watercourse 1) WC2 (Watercourse 2) WC3 (upstream on Watercourse 6) WC4 (downstream on Watercourse 6)	Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm		N/A	Biannually
	pH	pH units		6.5 – 8.0	
	Oil and Grease	mg/L		10	
	Turbidity	NTU		26	
	TDS	mg/L		842	
	Major Ions (Ca, K, Mg, Na, Cl, SO ₄)	mg/L		N/A	

The EIS for the Albion Park Quarry predicted that the operations would have negligible impact on surface water quality, however releases of water captured in the quarry sump may be required to sustain natural surface water flow volumes of the local watercourses. The EIS predicted a reduction in surface water flows in Watercourse 6 as quarrying lowered the groundwater level immediately surrounding the extraction area.

3.5.2 Environmental Performance

CB has implemented the Surface Water Monitoring Program at the Albion Park Quarry, with all routine sampling undertaken as required by the table above. Sediment fencing has been installed along the north, eastern, and southern extents of Stage 7a, while the cut along the western boundary of the Stage 7a area has separated the clean and dirty water catchments in this area. Quarrying has been undertaken to prevent any new intersection of clean water catchments. All excavated areas drain to the sump within the extraction area which retained sufficient capacity at all times during the reporting period to capture all runoff in a 1% AEP 24-hour storm event. Excess water accumulated with the sump has been tested against the discharge criteria above and discharged once complying with the criteria. Treatment of the water in the sump was not required during the reporting period to meet the discharge criteria. There has been no new disturbance within 40 metres of any mapped watercourse during the reporting period. There are no acid-producing materials on the site.

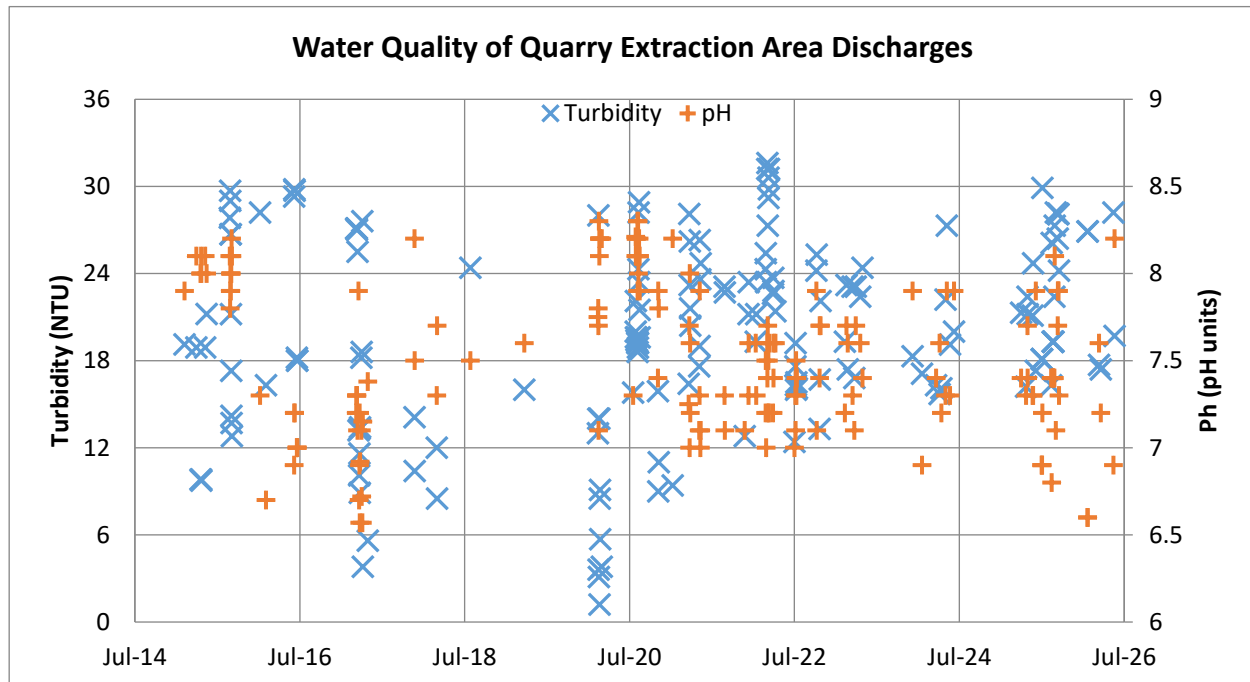
3.5.3 Surface Water Monitoring Results

A summary of surface water monitoring results for the period is displayed in this section, separated into the various components as described in the table above. For each analyte, the range and average of the current period's monitoring are displayed, alongside the historical range and average. For each analyte and where practicable, a historical graph is also included showing the variations in measurements for each sample point throughout the historical monitoring period. The water quality of the watercourses around the extraction area are also compared to the criteria adopted in the current Water Management Plan.

Quarry Extension Discharge Monitoring

During the reporting period, water was discharged from the sump in the Quarry Extension on 15 occasions across 23 days, with daily sampling of water quality for pH and turbidity. It is estimated that approximately 219ML of water was discharged from the quarry pit across the reporting period. All discharges occurred during or shortly before or after rainfall events.

Analyte	Unit	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results			DC limit	EPL limit
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max		
pH	pH units	6.6	7.4	8.2	6.6	7.6	8.3	6.5 – 8.5	6.5 – 8.5
Turbidity	NTU	16.3	23.3	29.9	1.2	19.4	31.6	32.2	32.2



All discharges from the Quarry Extension complied with the limits of the EPL and DC for turbidity and pH during the current reporting period.

The EIS recommended the surface release of captured water to be undertaken in short bursts associated with rainfall events, rather than uniform minor releases, and this has been achieved in the current reporting period through the release of water associated with rainfall events throughout the year in line with significant rainfall events. The EIS predicted the project would not have a significant impact on water quality, as EPL limits are in place to govern the water quality of any discharges. As previously stated, all EPL limits were complied with in the current reporting period for all discharges from the Quarry Extension.

Main Holding Dam Monitoring – no overflows/discharge

There were no overflows from the Main Holding Dam (EPL4) during the reporting period, and as such monitoring of this site was not required.

Watercourse West of Quarry Manager's Office Monitoring

There were no overflows from the Main Holding Dam (EPL4) during the reporting period, and as such monitoring of the Watercourse West of the Quarry Manager's Office (EPL7) was not required.

Watercourse Monitoring

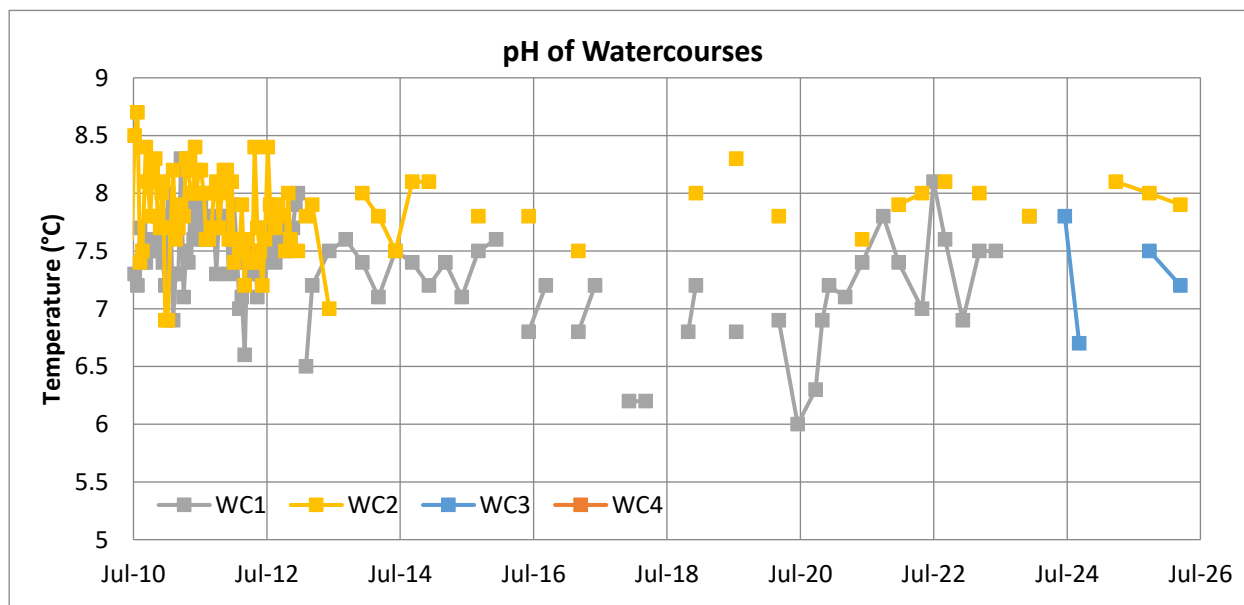
Monitoring of the water quality of natural watercourses adjacent to the Quarry Extension was undertaken on a biannual basis during the reporting period. This includes sampling of Watercourse 1 (WC1) and

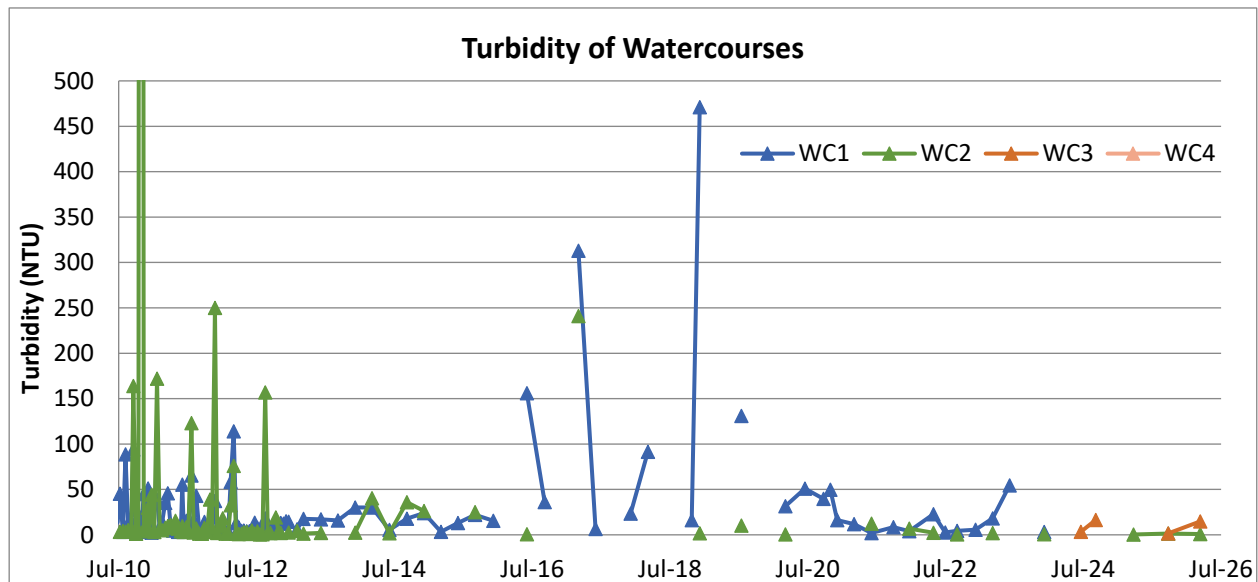
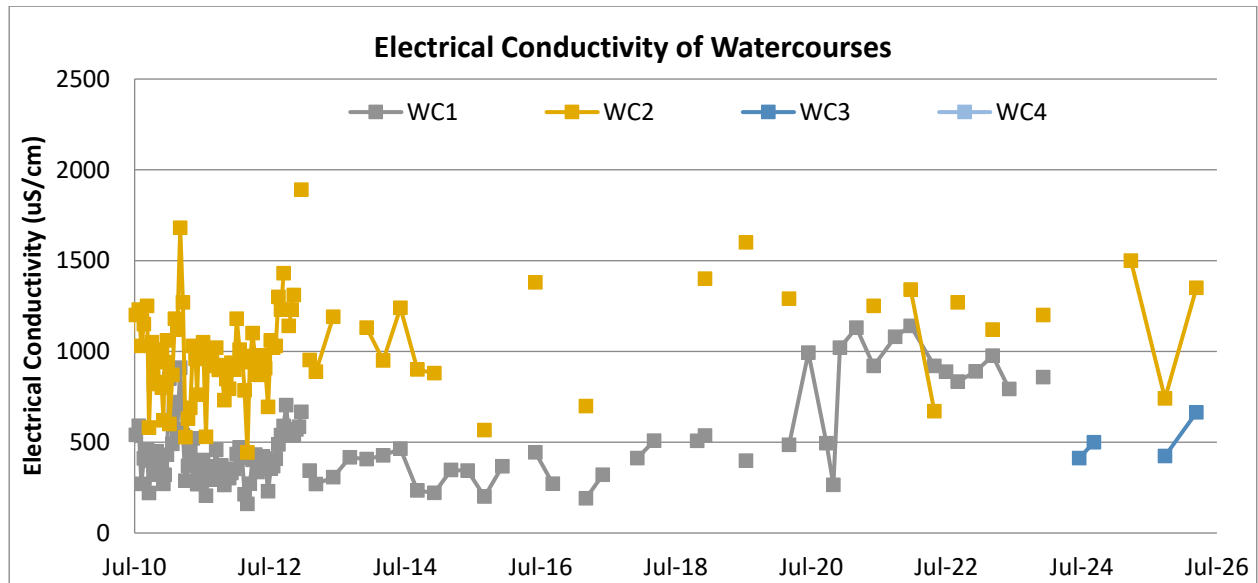
Watercourse 2 (WC2) south of the existing extraction area, and an upstream (WC3) and downstream (WC4) site on Watercourse 6 east of the Stage 7 area. Due to the ephemeral nature of the watercourses, no samples were available for sites WC1 and WC4 during this reporting period. Monitoring of Watercourse 6 commenced in 2024, and WC4 has been dry for each sampling event since this time, and as such no historical data is available for this site. The results of this monitoring have been separated into logical analyte groupings below.

Field measurements (EC, pH, Turbidity)

Analyte units	Site	2025-2026 reporting period			Historical Results			WMP trigger	EPL limit
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max		
EC µS/cm	WC1	DRY			160	503	1140	N/A	N/A
	WC2	741	1046	1350	443	1119	2100	N/A	N/A
	WC3	423	544	644	412	456	499	N/A	N/A
	WC4	DRY			NO DATA			N/A	N/A
pH pH units	WC1	DRY			6.0	7.3	8.3	6.5 – 8.0	N/A
	WC2	7.9	8.0	8	6.9	7.8	8.7	6.5 – 8.0	N/A
	WC3	7.2	7.4	7.5	6.7	7.3	7.8	N/A	N/A
	WC4	DRY			NO DATA			6.5 – 8.0	N/A
Turbidity NTU	WC1	DRY			2.0	71	5890	26	N/A
	WC2	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.4	77	5040	26	N/A
	WC3	1.6	8.3	14.9	3.3	10	16	N/A	N/A
	WC4	DRY			NO DATA			26	N/A

WC3 and WC4 were introduced to the monitoring program in March 2024, and as such have a very limited dataset (or nil in the case of WC4), however all field parameters are generally consistent with the two previous results for WC3. EC, pH, and turbidity were within the historical range for WC2 in the current reporting period. Results for WC3 provide an indication of the baseline conditions for this watercourse, which is not impacted by quarrying related activities at this site.





Oil and Grease

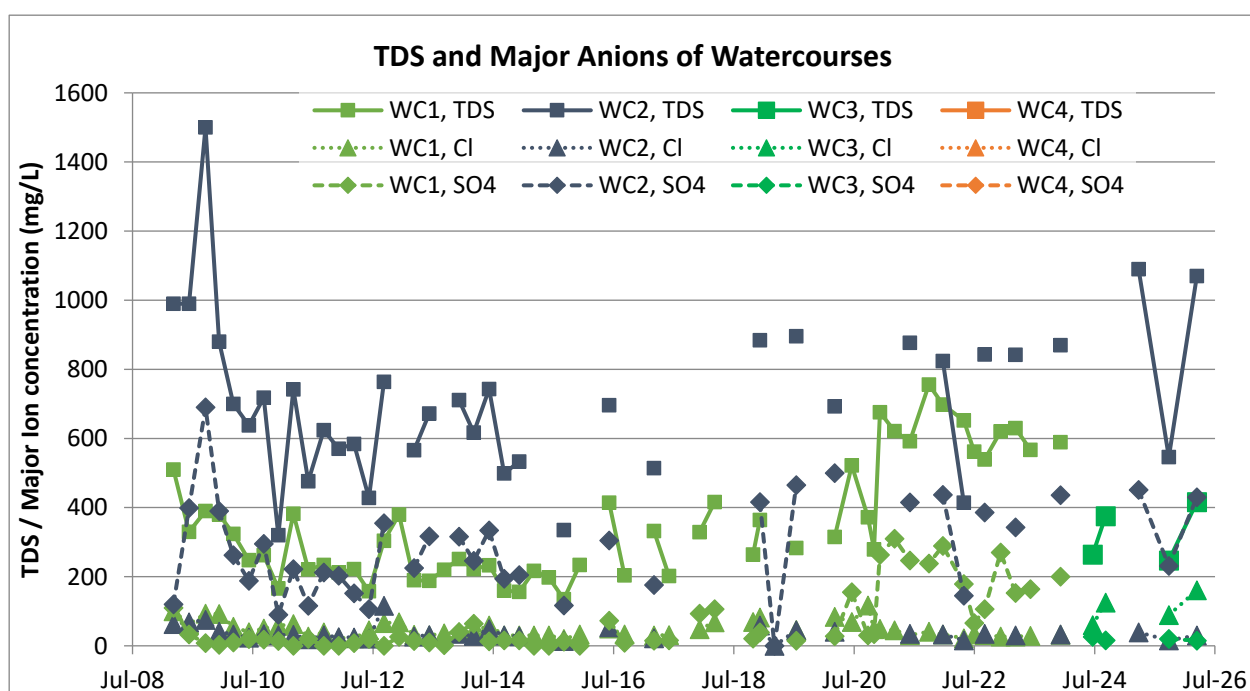
Oil and Grease was measured below the limit of reporting of 5 mg/L for all samples during the current reporting period. These results are consistent with the historical monitoring for all sites, where the concentration of Oil and Grease has consistently remained below the limit of reporting. This is in line with EIS predictions that quarry operations would have no discernible impact on water quality.

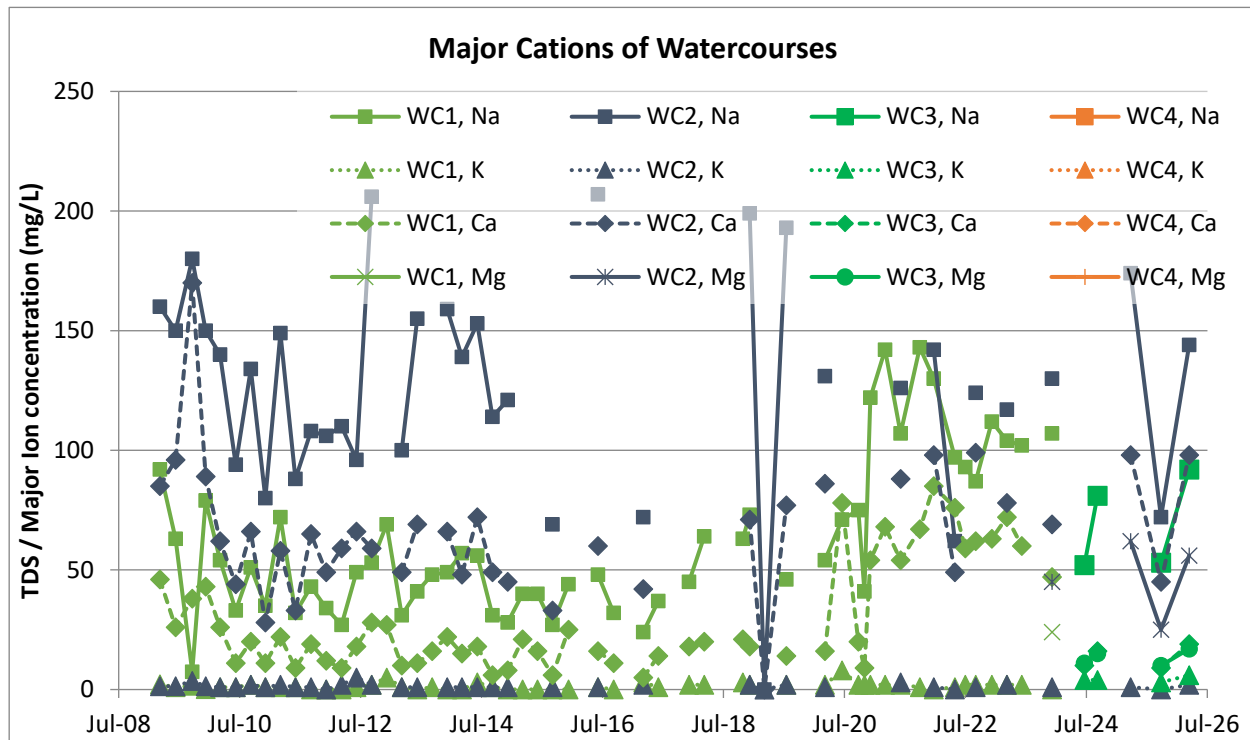
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Major Cations and Anions

Analyte units	Site	2025-2026			Historical Results			WMP trigger	EPL limit
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max		
TDS mg/L	WC1	DRY			135	357	756	842	N/A
	WC2	546	808	1,070	320	716	1,500		
	WC3	247	332	416	264	320	375		
	WC4	DRY			NO DATA				
Ca mg/L	WC1	DRY			5	30	85	N/A	N/A
	WC2	45	72	98	28	68	170		
	WC3	9	14	19	10	13	16		
	WC4	DRY			NO DATA				

Analyte units	Site	2025-2026			Historical Results			WMP trigger	EPL limit
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max		
K mg/L	WC1		DRY		<1	1.4	8	N/A	N/A
	WC2	<1	1	2	<1	1.5	5		
	WC3	3	4.5	6	4	4	4		
	WC4		DRY			NO DATA			
Mg mg/L	WC1		DRY		24	24	24	N/A	N/A
	WC2	25	41	56	45	54	62		
	WC3	10	14	17	11	13	15		
	WC4		DRY			NO DATA			
Na mg/L	WC1		DRY		7.4	62	143	N/A	N/A
	WC2	72	108	144	62	133	207		
	WC3	53	73	92	52	67	81		
	WC4		DRY			NO DATA			
Cl mg/L	WC1		DRY		20	47	117	N/A	N/A
	WC2	16	23	30	14	38	116		
	WC3	89	125	161	60	93	125		
	WC4		DRY			NO DATA			
SO ₄ mg/L	WC1		DRY		<1	68	310	N/A	N/A
	WC2	231	331	430	90	292	690		
	WC3	15	18	20	16	21	26		
	WC4		DRY			NO DATA			

Concentrations of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), major cations (Ca, K, Mg, Na) and anions (Cl and SO₄) at WC2 were generally consistent with historical ranges, however an increase in most ions was observed in the March 2026 sample, which is likely related to the relatively drier conditions experienced in the latter half of the reporting period. TDS concentrations remained within the historical range for the site, although they exceeded the WMP trigger level, which is consistent with long-term trends. Results for WC3 provide an indication of the baseline conditions for this watercourse, which is not impacted by quarrying related activities at this site. WC1 and WC4 remained dry during the monitoring period, consistent with historical patterns of intermittent/ low flow.





3.5.4 Surface Water Monitoring Results Interpretation

Surface water flows have continued to be dependent on rainfall, with the watercourses largely intermittent responding to rainfall events. The catchment area of Watercourse 1 is very small, with the former catchment almost entirely encapsulated within the quarry void, and dependent on quarry discharges including from the neighbouring Holcim Quarry to supplement flows, as was predicted in the EIS. The capture of water quality data for WC1 will continue to be only possible immediately following rainfall events.

The water monitoring program has demonstrated that in the current reporting period, water quality of quarry pit discharges and in the watercourses are consistent with historical monitoring data, and meet the requirements of the DC, EPL, and most EMS objectives, and demonstrates no deterioration in water quality as predicted in the EIS for the project. WC2 recorded TDS concentrations outside of the water quality objectives, however this site is not impacted by any surface water discharges or material indirect impacts associated with the quarry, and is likely to be related to the background environment for this site. It is envisaged that surface water discharges from the quarry sump will continue in line with the current reporting year, with the quarry pit continuing to enlarge into the Stage 7 area. Current procedures allow for an accurate representation of any longer term trends in surface water quality and any potential impacts on surface and groundwater quality in areas adjacent to the quarrying operations.

3.6 Groundwater

3.6.1 Standards and Performance Measures

SSD10369 requires the implementation of a Water Management Plan (incorporating a Groundwater Management Plan and a Spring Fed Dam Monitoring Program), which outline the monitoring requirements related to groundwater management. The current groundwater monitoring program requires the biannual sampling of ten groundwater monitoring bores within the network for a range of parameters, as described in the table below. In addition, six monitoring bores incorporate water level loggers recording at 6-hourly intervals.

Analyte	Units
Water level	mbgl
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm
pH	pH units
Redox Potential	mV
Temperature	°C
Major Cations (Ca, K, Mg*, Na)	mg/L
Major Anions (Cl, SO4)	mg/L

There are no groundwater quality criteria in the Water Management Plan or DC, with the results reviewed on receipt to detect any changes that may be attributable to quarrying activities. Groundwater level triggers for Stage 7a for further investigation, which also form part of the EMS objectives for groundwater, are as follows.

Monitoring Bore	Trigger level (mAHD)
MW1S	60.87
MW1D	43.01
MW2S	61.24
MW2D	53.74
MW4	105.8
MW6	64.7
MW9S	Divergence from MW10S
MW9D	Nil drawdown from baseline
MW10S	Divergence from MW10S

The EIS for SSD10369 predicted that quarrying operations are unlikely to impact the groundwater supply to any surrounding landholders. The groundwater objectives of the EMS include the performance criteria of no quarrying-related impacts to the spring-fed dams on the neighbouring property north of the Stage 7 area. The spring-fed dam monitoring program will be used to assess any impact to this water supply. There are no groundwater monitoring requirements in the EPL.

3.6.2 Environmental Performance

CB has implemented the Groundwater Monitoring Program at the Albion Park Quarry, with the two existing shallow and deep groundwater monitoring bores (MW1S/D and MW2S/D), the two Stage 7 bores (MW4, MW6), and the Spring-Fed Dam monitoring bores (MW9S, MW9D, and MW10S) measured biannually during the reporting period. The Stage 7 and Spring-Fed Dam monitoring bores each have a piezometer installed, and the water quality in all bores was sampled biannually. Photographs of the spring fed dams were also captured biannually. The locations of the monitoring sites are shown in Appendix 2.

3.6.3 Groundwater Monitoring Results

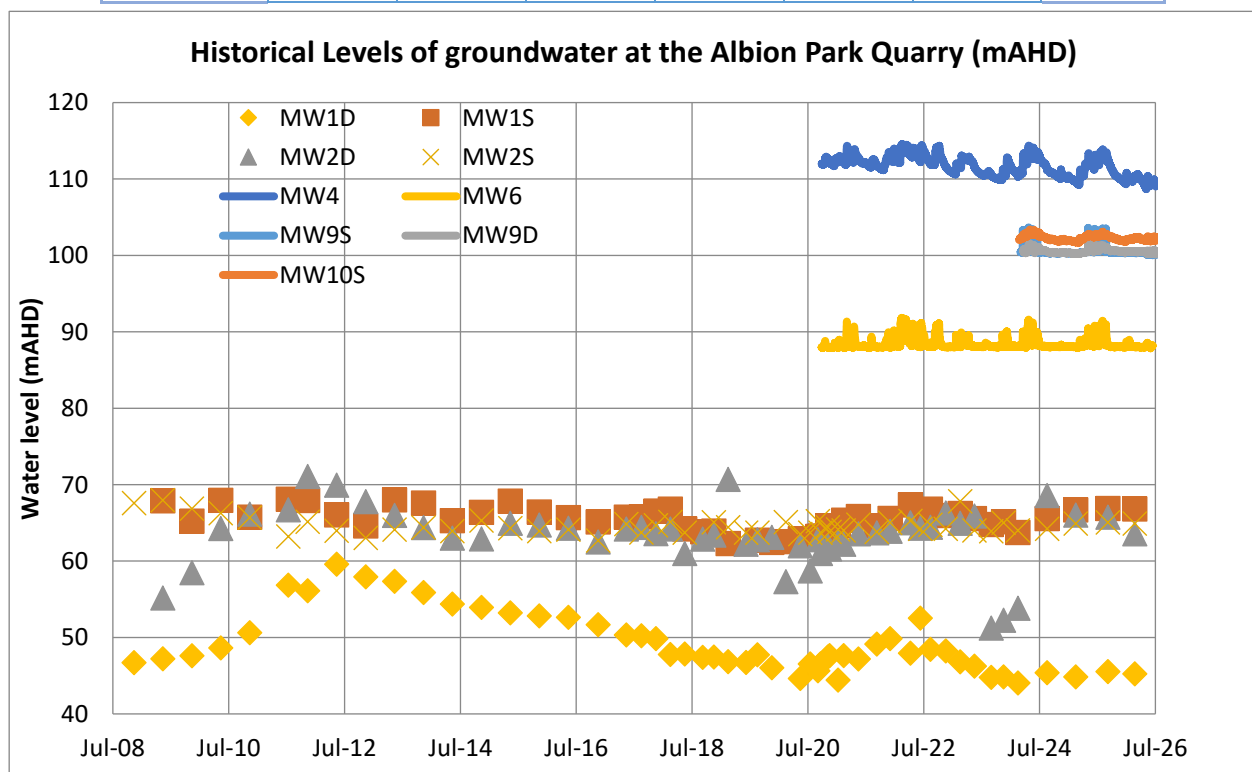
A summary of groundwater monitoring results for the period is displayed in this section, separated into analyte groupings monitored under the Water Management Plan. For each analyte, the range and average of the current period's monitoring are tabulated, alongside the historical range and average. For each analyte, a graph is also included showing the historical variations in measurements for each groundwater bore since establishment. The Water Management Plan identifies groundwater level triggers for the monitoring bores, which are tabulated for comparison. As the Extraction Area is expected to be a groundwater sink, not a flow-through system, and there are no activities or materials that would be likely to

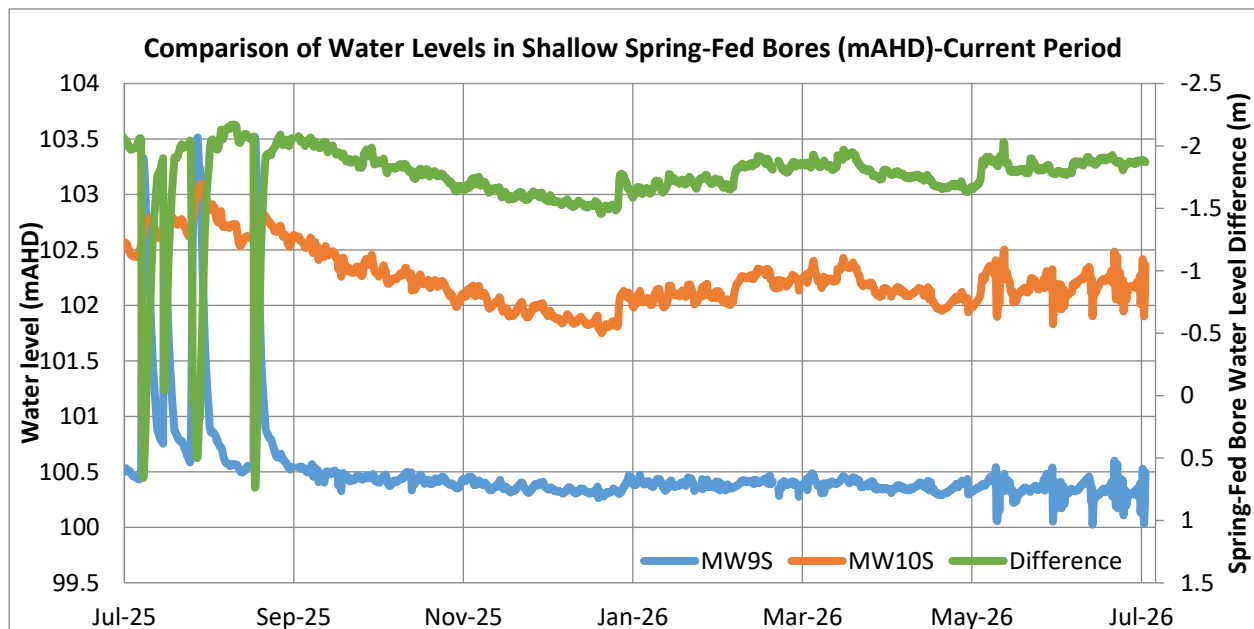
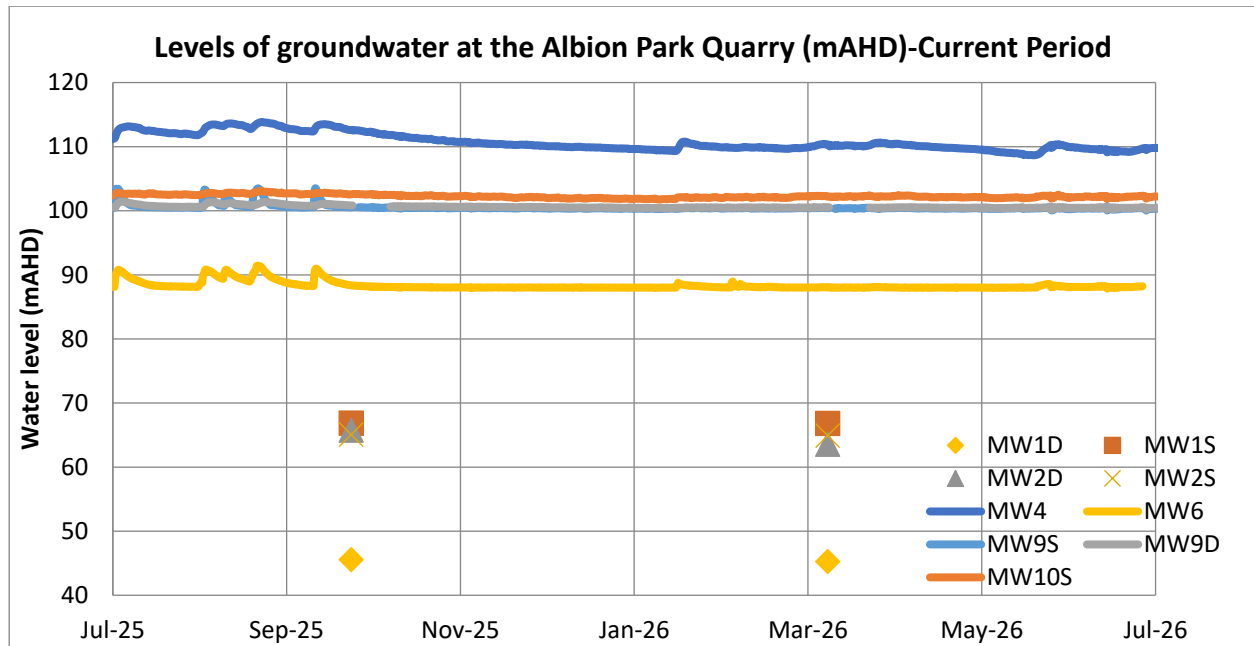
result in groundwater quality impacts, there are no groundwater quality triggers for the Project. Instead, groundwater quality results are reviewed for any changes to individual bores for further assessment.

Groundwater Level (mAHD)

The groundwater levels within the monitoring network are summarised in the table below, with trends since bore installation shown in the graph below. An expanded graph for the current reporting period is also included to aid interpretation of the logged groundwater level data within the Stage 7 and Spring-Fed Dam monitoring bores. In addition, a graph showing the shallow Spring-Fed-Dam monitoring bores is shown, which includes a data series showing the variations in water levels of these two bores over the monitoring period. Groundwater levels for the original monitoring bores (MW1S/D and MW2S/D) are generated from site dips, while the newer bores (MW4 and above) are generated from logging piezometers, and corrected using site dips. Short term drawdowns associated with monitoring events have been removed from the dataset as these would otherwise skew the dataset.

Monitoring Bore	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results			Stage 7a trigger level
	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	
MW1D	45.24	45.39	45.54	44.04	49.30	59.58	43.01
MW1S	66.81	66.84	66.87	62.29	65.35	68.09	60.87
MW2D	63.57	64.66	65.75	52.25	63.42	71.06	53.74
MW2S	64.92	64.99	65.06	62.68	64.53	67.97	61.24
MW4	110.28	111.44	112.6	109.28	110.32	112.6	105.8
MW6	87.74	88.05	88.35	87.98	88.02	88.35	64.7
MW9S	100.57	100.72	100.87	100.23	100.41	100.87	MW10S
MW9D	100.34	100.42	100.5	100.19	100.27	100.5	TBD
MW10S	102.4	102.60	102.79	101.9	102.15	102.79	MW9S





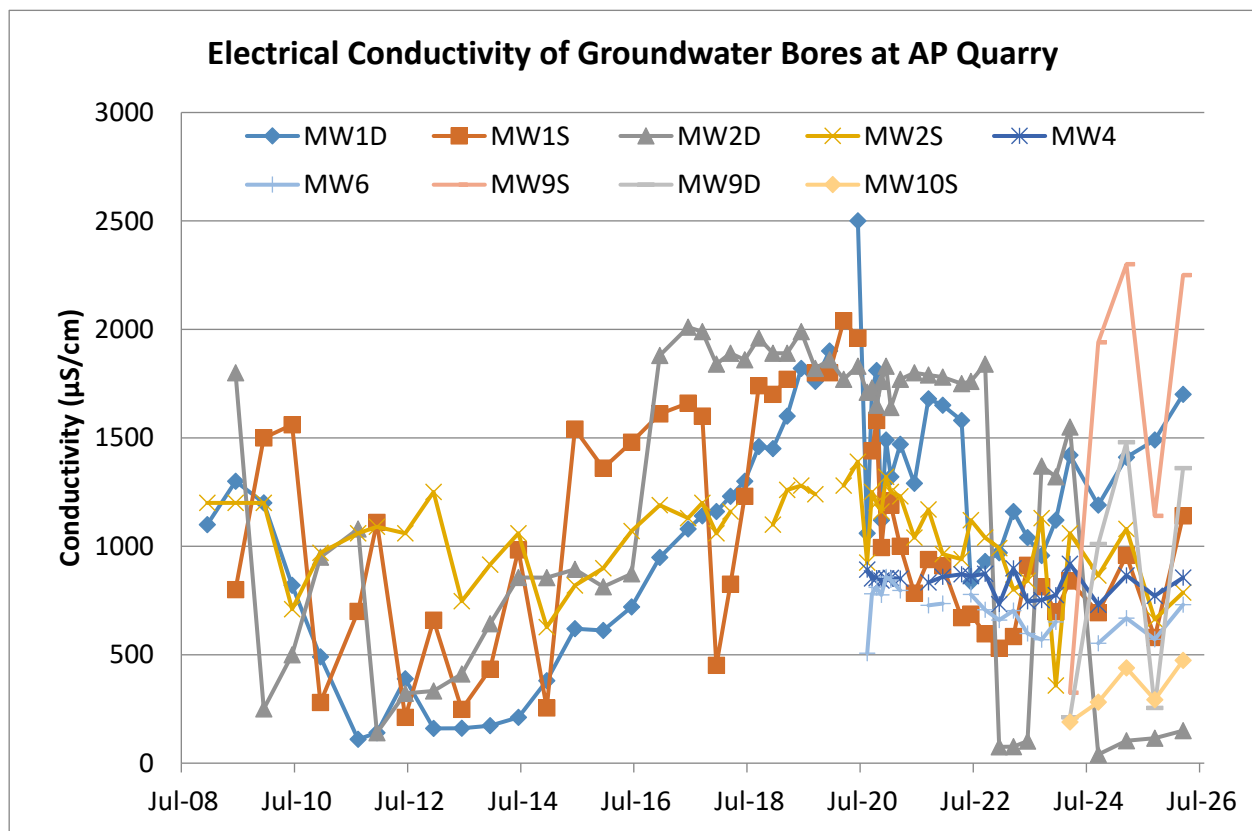
Other key observations for the reporting period in relation to groundwater levels include:

- Bores MW1D, MW1S, and MW2S recorded stable groundwater levels during the reporting period
- A minor decline was observed in bore MW2D over the reporting period, albeit well within historical fluctuations, and likely linked to the rainfall patterns of the past 12 months.
- All newer bores show rapid fluctuations in response to significant rainfall events, indicating some connectivity to the surface, although the magnitude of this effect is variable – MW9S shows significant increases (up to 3 metres) in response to rainfall, while increases in the nearby bore MW10S are typically no greater than half a metre.
- Outside of rainfall events, bore MW9S shows greater stability than bore MW10S, which could be related to greater rainfall surcharge holding capacity in MW10S.
- Outside of rainfall spikes, the difference in the water levels of bores MW9S and MW10S has remained within a narrow range of 1.5 – 2.2 metres since loggers were installed in these bores in March 2024. This will provide a useful base for comparison as quarrying continues in Stage 7.

Electrical Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)

Analyte units	Site	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results			Pre-quarrying maximum
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	
EC $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	MW1D	1490	1595	1700	110	1103	2500	2700
	MW1S	579	860	1140	211	1069	2040	1236
	MW2D	115	133	150	40	1293	2010	2000
	MW2S	663	725	787	358	1060	1390	1305
	MW4	771	813	855	730	836	919	919
	MW6	571	651	731	507	707	858	858
	MW9S	1140	1695	2250	325	1522	2300	N/A
	MW9D	255	808	1360	211	900	1480	N/A
	MW10S	292	383	474	190	303	439	N/A

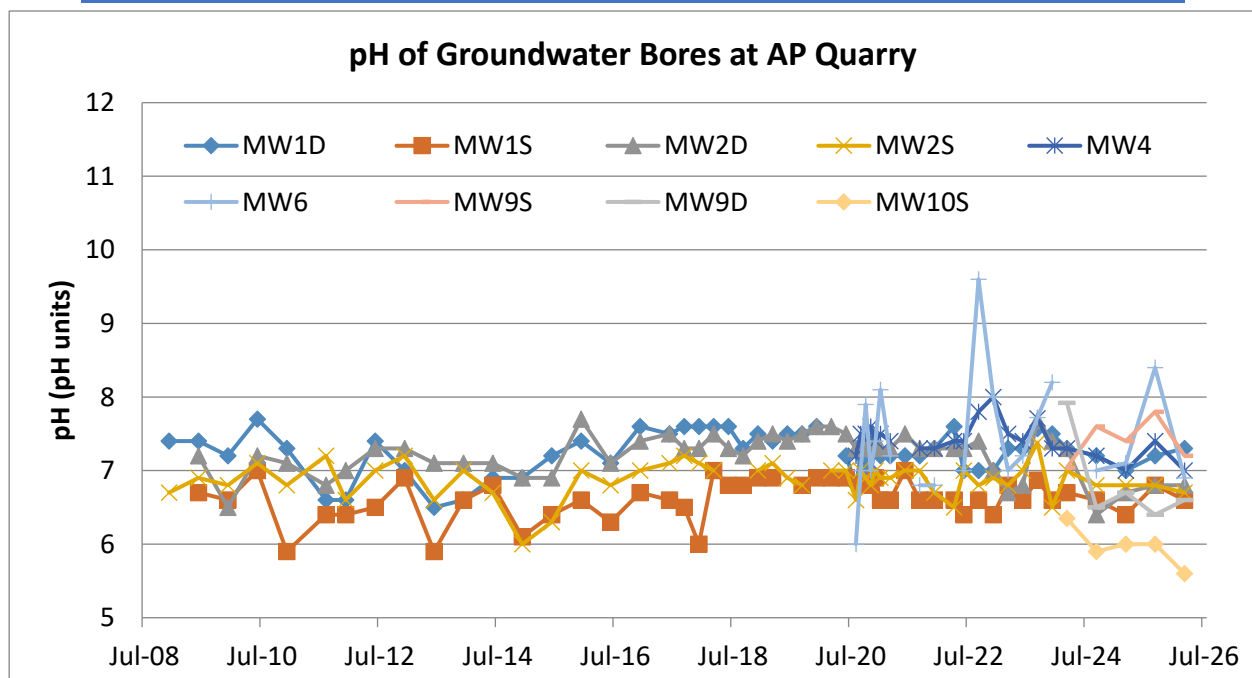
The electrical conductivity (EC) of groundwater bores have been highly varied throughout the historical period of monitoring, as has been the case for some bores in the current reporting period. Most bores have recorded a reduction in EC early in the reporting period, likely attributable to the significant rainfall in the period leading up to the sampling round. This has been followed by an increase in EC across all bores, likely attributable to the reduced rainfall observed since September 2025. All bores have recorded EC concentrations within the historical ranges of the respective bores, with the exception of MW10S, which recorded a concentration slightly above the historical range for this bore, although this bore was only first sampled in March 2024.

*pH*

The pH measured in all groundwater bores has recorded variability within the typical narrow range, with no significant variations or trends recorded in the current reporting period. Deeper bores continue to be

marginally alkaline, while shallow bores are neutral to marginally acidic. All bores recorded pH levels within the historical ranges, with the exception of the spring-fed dam monitoring bores. These bores were first sampled in March 2026, and as such their baseline is still being established. MW10S is notably showing a declining trend in pH, with results as low as 5.6 recorded in the current reporting period.

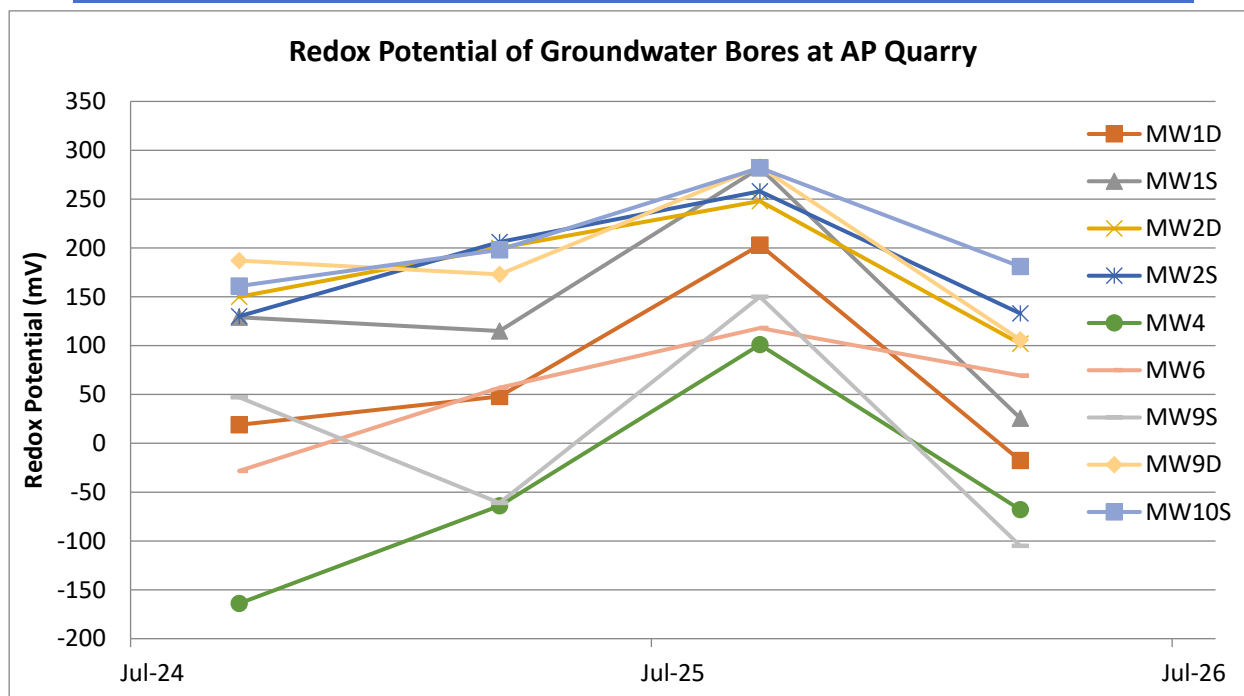
Analyte units	Site	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
pH pH units	MW1D	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.2	7.7
	MW1S	6.6	6.7	6.8	5.9	6.6	7.0
	MW2D	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.4	7.2	7.7
	MW2S	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.9	7.4
	MW4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.4	8.0
	MW6	6.9	7.7	8.4	6.0	7.4	9.6
	MW9S	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.6
	MW9D	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.9
	MW10S	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4



Redox Potential

Analyte units	Site	2025-26 Reporting Period			Historical Results		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Redox Potential mV	MW1D	-18	93	203	19	34	48
	MW1S	26	154	282	115	122	129
	MW2D	102	175	248	150	175	200
	MW2S	133	196	258	130	168	206
	MW4	-68	17	101	-164	-114	-64
	MW6	69	94	118	-28	14	57
	MW9S	-105	23	150	-61	-7	47

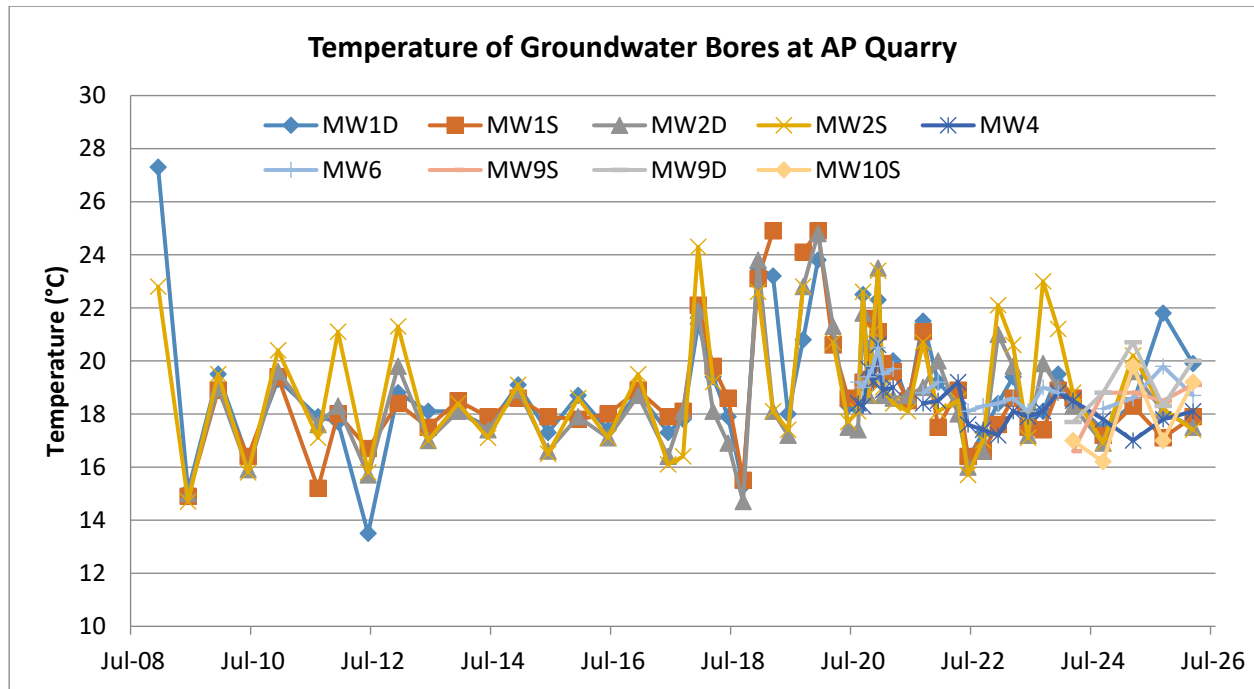
Analyte units	Site	2025-26 Reporting Period			Historical Results		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
	MW9D	106	195	283	173	180	187
	MW10S	181	232	282	161	180	198



Redox potential has varied consistent across the monitoring network in the current reporting period. Redox potential increased in all bores in the September 2025 sample, with all bores positive at this time, before reducing again by the March 2026 sample. This is likely attributable to the rainfall patterns across the reporting period and the effect of groundwater inflows from water recently exposed to the atmosphere. Redox potential has only been monitored since September 2024, and as such long term trends have not yet been established.

Temperature

Analyte units	Site	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Temperature °C	MW1D	19.9	20.9	21.8	13.5	19.0	27.3
	MW1S	17.1	17.5	17.9	14.9	18.9	24.9
	MW2D	17.5	17.8	18.1	14.7	18.7	24.8
	MW2S	17.4	17.8	18.2	14.7	19.1	24.3
	MW4	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.0	18.4	20.6
	MW6	18.7	19.3	19.8	18.1	19.0	20.5
	MW9S	18.5	18.8	19.1	16.6	18.1	18.8
	MW9D	18.3	19.2	20.0	17.7	19.1	20.7
	MW10S	17.0	18.1	19.2	16.2	17.7	19.8

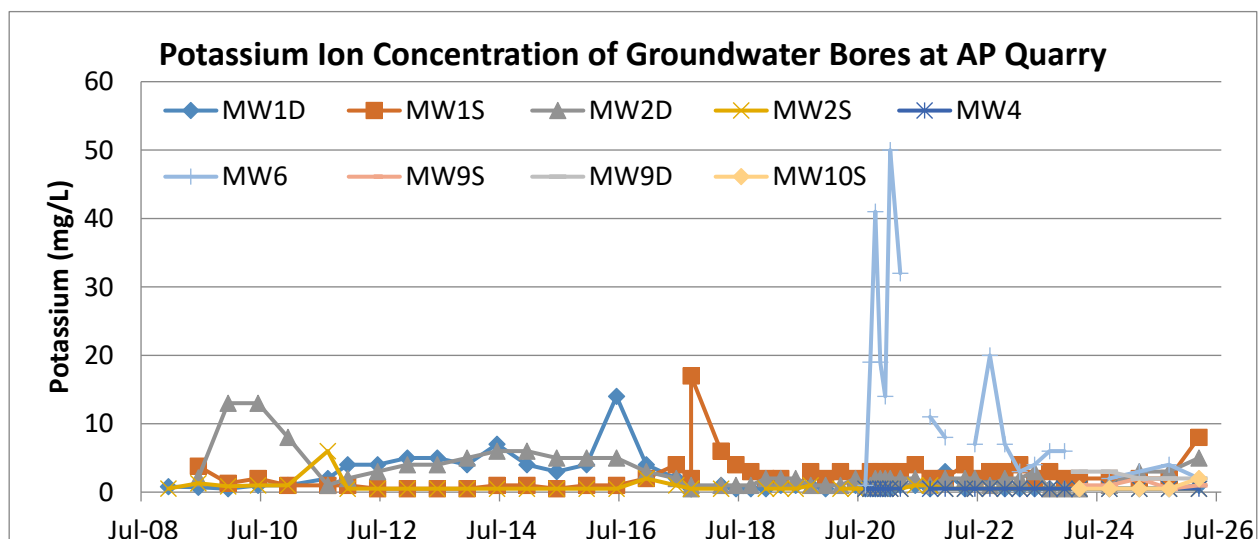
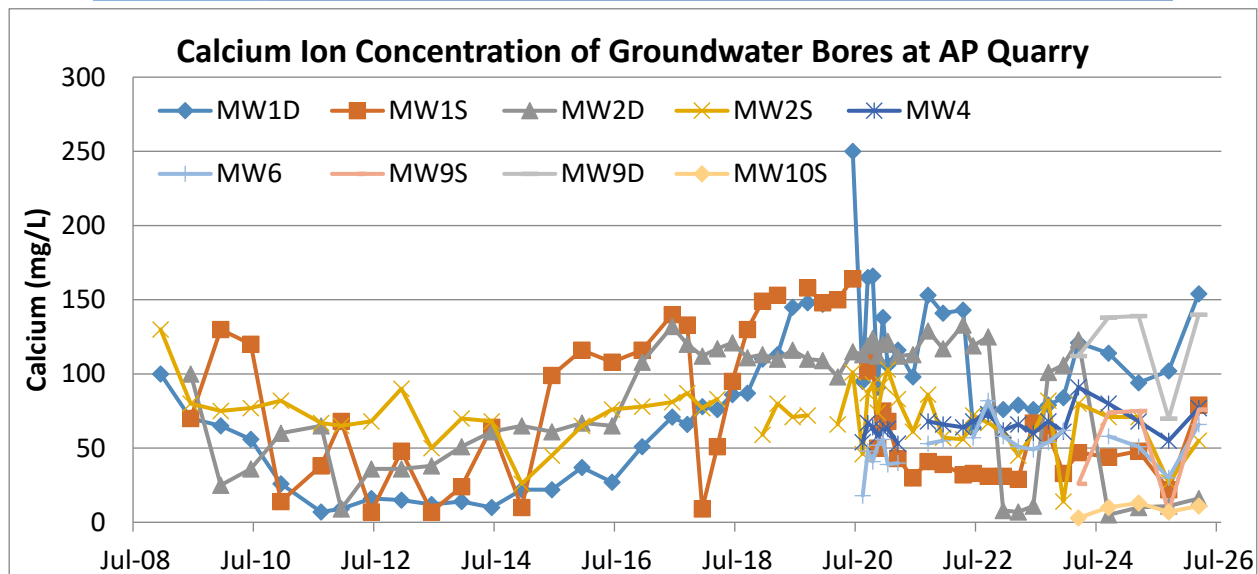


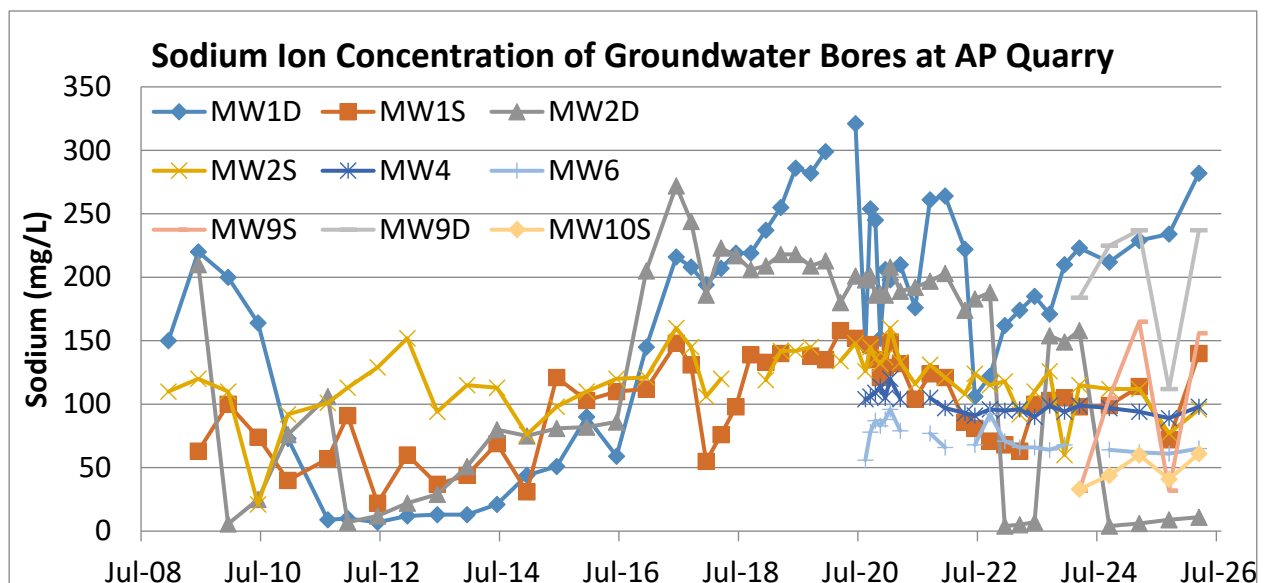
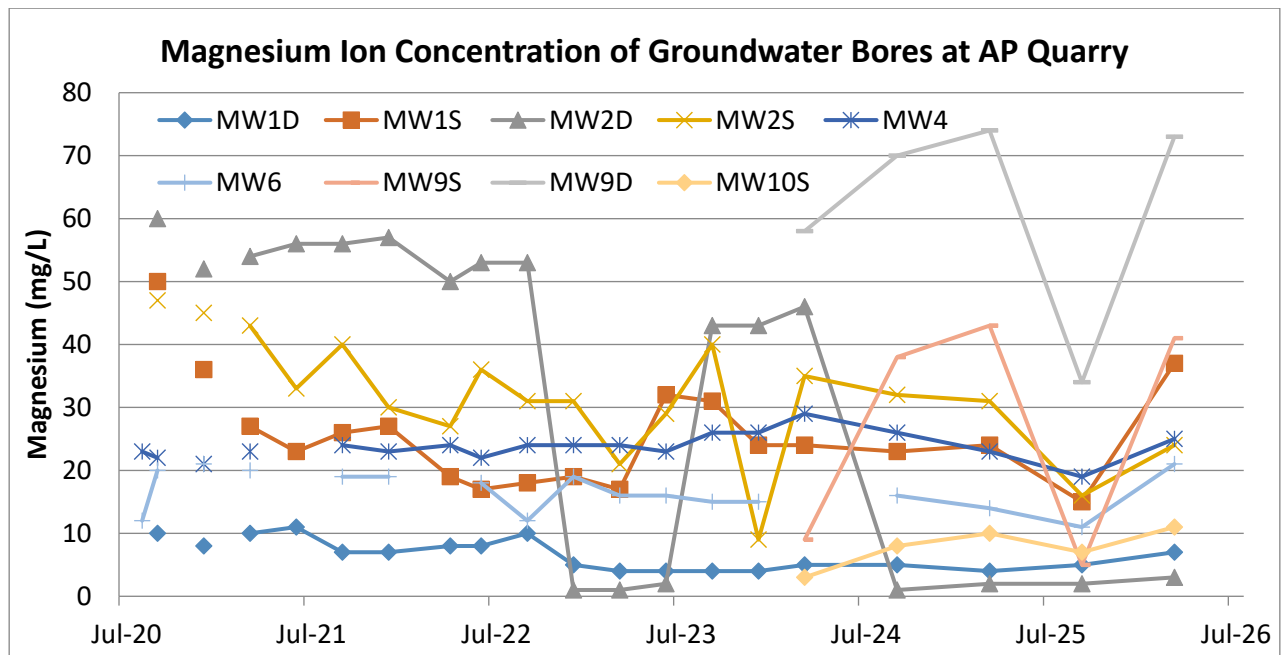
Water temperature has fluctuated according to the season and remains generally consistent with the historical ranges for each bore, consistent with the length of the record for each bore.

Major Cations

Analyte units	Site	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Calcium mg/L	MW1D	102	128	154	7	84	250
	MW1S	22	51	79	7	74	164
	MW2D	11	14	16	5	86	133
	MW2S	27	41	55	14	72	130
	MW4	55	66	77	53	66	91
	MW6	30	48	66	18	51	82
	MW9S	7	42	76	26	58	75
	MW9D	70	105	140	112	130	139
	MW10S	7	9	11	3	9	13
Magnesium mg/L	MW1D	5	6	7	4	7	11
	MW1S	15	26	37	17	26	50
	MW2D	2	3	3	<1	37	60
	MW2S	16	20	24	9	33	47
	MW4	19	22	25	21	24	29
	MW6	11	16	21	12	17	21
	MW9S	5	23	41	9	30	43
	MW9D	34	54	73	58	67	74
	MW10S	7	9	11	3	7	10
Potassium mg/L	MW1D	<1	1	1	<1	2	14
	MW1S	2	5	8	<1	3	17
	MW2D	3	4	5	<1	3	13

Analyte units	Site	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Sodium mg/L	MW2S	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	6
	MW4	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1
	MW6	2	3	4	1	14	50
	MW9S	<1	1	1	1	1	2
	MW9D	2	2	2	2	3	3
	MW10S	<1	1	2	<1	1	1
	MW1D	234	258	282	7	167	321
	MW1S	72	106	140	22	100	158
	MW2D	9	10	11	4	139	272
Sodium mg/L	MW2S	77	87	96	21	118	160
	MW4	89	94	98	90	100	120
	MW6	61	63	65	56	74	96
	MW9S	32	94	156	32	101	165
	MW9D	112	175	237	184	215	237
	MW10S	41	51	61	33	46	60



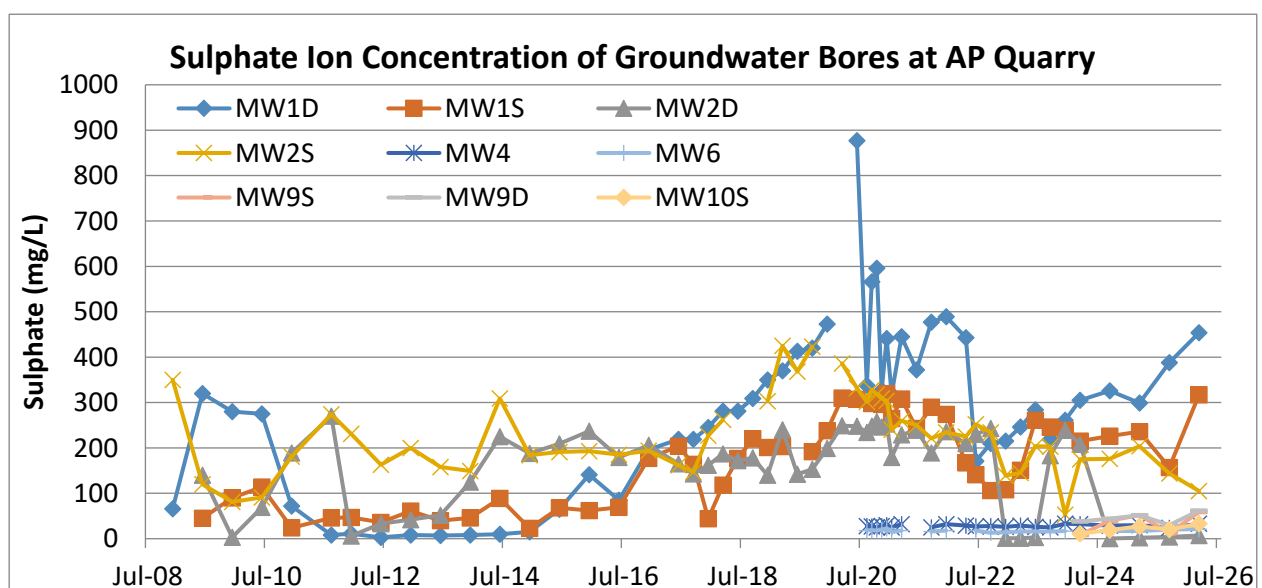
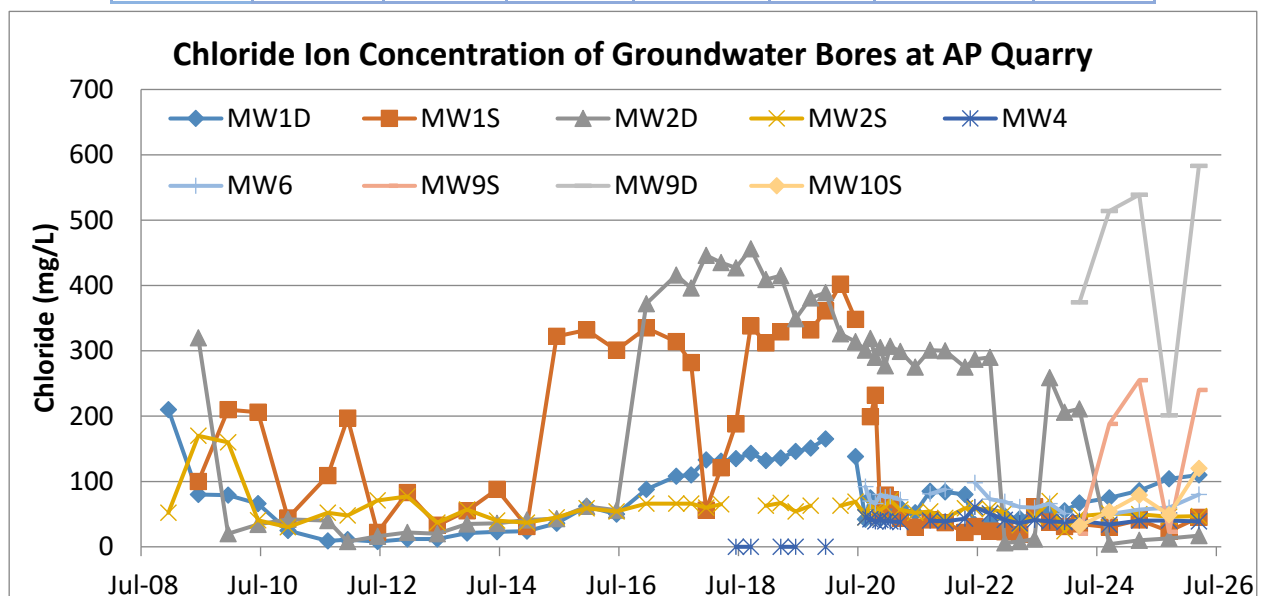


Concentrations of all major cations have generally mirrored TDS and electrical conductivity in the reporting period, with reductions in September 2026 following the significant rainfall, before increasing later in the period with the reduced rainfall. All major cations are consistent with the historical period of monitoring, with the exception of some lower results observed in the more recently-installed bores, linked to the higher rainfall leading to the September 2026 samples.

Major Anions

Analyte units	Site	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Chloride mg/L	MW1D	104	107	110	8	74	210
	MW1S	24	35	45	19	146	402
	MW2D	13	15	17	4	217	456
	MW2S	46	47	47	24	59	170
	MW4	39	40	40	34	41	61
	MW6	60	70	80	50	72	98

Analyte units	Site	2025/26 Reporting Period			Historical Results		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Sulphate mg/L	MW9S	23	132	240	20	154	255
	MW9D	201	392	583	374	476	539
	MW10S	49	85	120	32	55	79
	MW1D	388	421	454	3	268	877
	MW1S	157	237	317	23	169	319
	MW2D	4	6	7	<1	164	270
	MW2S	105	125	144	53	231	425
	MW4	24	29	33	25	28	33
	MW5	20	21	21	13	17	23
	MW6	12	36	59	8	33	52
	MW9S	30	46	62	38	45	52
	MW9D	20	27	33	11	19	27
	MW10S	388	421	454	3	268	877



Concentrations of major anions have been generally mirrored electrical conductivity during the current reporting period, with concentrations closely linked to rainfall patterns in the reporting period. All bores are within historical ranges, with the exception of some of the newer bores, which recording both minimums and maximums outside of the historical ranges. This is expected as the background of these bores is established.

3.6.4 Groundwater Monitoring Results Interpretation

The groundwater monitoring program has provided an insight into the hydrogeological regime at the Albion Park Quarry, with the extended period of monitoring useful for highlighting any changes to groundwater quality and quantity that are outside of natural factors.

The current reporting period has been characterised by the continued variability of groundwater quality consistent with the historical period of monitoring. Short term and long term trends continue to be influenced by climatic drivers, with bores heavily influenced by effects of rainfall in the reporting period. It is expected that climatic impacts will continue to be the primary driver of groundwater quantity and quality in the vicinity of the site, beyond the localised impacts predicted as part of the EIS.

The EIS for Stage 7a predicted localised drawdown of the groundwater table in the surrounding bores. This is yet to be observed in the newer bores due to the early stage of development, however some influence can be observed in bore MW1D in recent years as predicted, somewhat offset by the above average rainfall recorded over the same period. There appears to be negligible quarrying-related impacts to the groundwater levels in the shallow bores however, which are more closely linked to rainfall patterns. Meanwhile there appears to be negligible adverse quarrying-related impacts to groundwater quality in any bores, as predicted by the EIS.

All activities related to groundwater management in the current reporting period have been undertaken as per the requirements of the DC and Water Management Plan for the project, and as such no non-compliances have been observed relating to groundwater management over this period. The Water Management Plan was updated during the reporting period with revised triggers for water level for the spring-fed dam monitoring bores. The baseline environment for these bores is still being established, and will be critical in assessing any drawdown related impacts in later years of the development. The groundwater monitoring program was most recently updated in December 2025, and remains appropriate for the site.

3.7 Site Water Balance

3.7.1 Standards and Performance Measures

SSD10369 requires the amount of water extracted annual to be reported in the Annual Review. Cleary Bros is also required to hold the required water licences for any water extracted and used on the site in accordance with the Water Management Act 2000.

3.7.2 Environmental Performance

Cleary Bros hold Water Access Licence 45278 permitting the extraction of 125 share units of groundwater from the Sydney Basin South Groundwater Source. Cleary Bros also holds Works Approval 10WA122753 on WAL45278, for the extraction / intersection of groundwater via the quarry excavation. During the current reporting period, each share component equated to a right to extract 1 ML of groundwater from the Sydney Basin South Groundwater Source, allowing Cleary Bros to extract up to 125ML of groundwater.

Cleary Bros also held WAL36711 for the Illawarra Rivers Water Source (surface water) however no shares were held under this WAL (zero allocation licence).

Cleary Bros also maintains dams on the broader landholdings which capture water for use on site under harvestable rights, as well as excluded dams used to capture sediment-laden water within the extraction

area, with this water reused on site for dust suppression, or discharged where the water is within licence limits.

Cleary Bros has recorded water movements on the site as follows:

- Rainfall recorded via the site weather station, as well as estimated using the SILO dataset.
- Rainfall runoff estimated using the runoff coefficients adopted in the Water MP.
- Evaporation from the site water storages estimated from Mortons Shallow Lake evaporation using the SILO dataset (for -34.60°S, 150.80°E).
- Water use and discharge from the quarry sump recorded using a water meter installed on the quarry sump pump.
- Water level (and volume) changes in the sump, calculated from a water level logger located in the sump (logger failed late in period, so data to March 2026 only available).

Using the above data, the site water balance for the 2025-2026 reporting period is summarised below.

Key	Metric	ML
R_D	Rainfall falling on sump	10.4
R_O	Rainfall runoff from sump catchment	224.9
E_v	Evaporation from sump	9.7
T_{OUT}	Pumped transfers from sump	233.2
ΔS	Change in sump volume	+ 10.7
Groundwater inflow (E_v + T_{OUT} + ΔS – R_D – R_O)		18.3

The site water balance suggests that the quarry sump retained a surplus of 18.3 ML from the groundwater system during the reporting period.

Cleary Bros has not received any complaints relating to water supply in the current reporting period, and is not aware of any landowner whose water supply has been adversely affected by the site.

3.7.3 Compliance Assessment

The Annual Review has confirmed the predictions from the Water MP that due to the sensitivity of the rainfall runoff and pumped transfers data points, there is likely to be a relatively broad uncertainty with regard to the total groundwater inflow figure. Nevertheless, the water balance calculations above suggest that this uncertainty is a small proportion of the entitlements held by Cleary Bros, and as such the predictions from the Water MP are reasonable.

Cleary Bros has extracted and used water on the site in line with the requirements of the Water Management Act 2000, with the groundwater take from the Sydney Basin South Water Source modelled at 18.3 ML, which is less than the 125 ML of take permitted under WAL45278.

3.8 Cultural Heritage

3.8.1 Standards and Performance Measures

The Development Consent requires the preparation of a Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP). The HHMP requires the following activities to be undertaken to mitigate the impacts to cultural heritage values associated with the site:

- Archival recording of the Belmont Homestead
- Preparation and publication of a Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP)

- Collection and recovery of items from the Belmont
- Archaeological investigation of the Belmont
- Relocation of dry stone walls
- Monitoring of potential impacts to The Hill Complex

In addition, SSD10369 requires that works cease in the event a suspected Aboriginal object or human remains is encountered, and that all surface disturbance activities are supervised by an employee who is trained to recognise potential Aboriginal objects.

The EMS objectives relevant to heritage include sharing the HIP on Cleary Bros website and providing the HIP to the Shellharbour Museum, providing stakeholders with an opportunity to recover items of interest from the *Belmont*, reconstruction of dry stone walls in a publicly accessible location, as well as minimising the visual and blasting impacts associated with the project on *The Hill Complex*, including undertaking biennial dilapidation surveys of the structures.

3.8.2 Environmental Performance

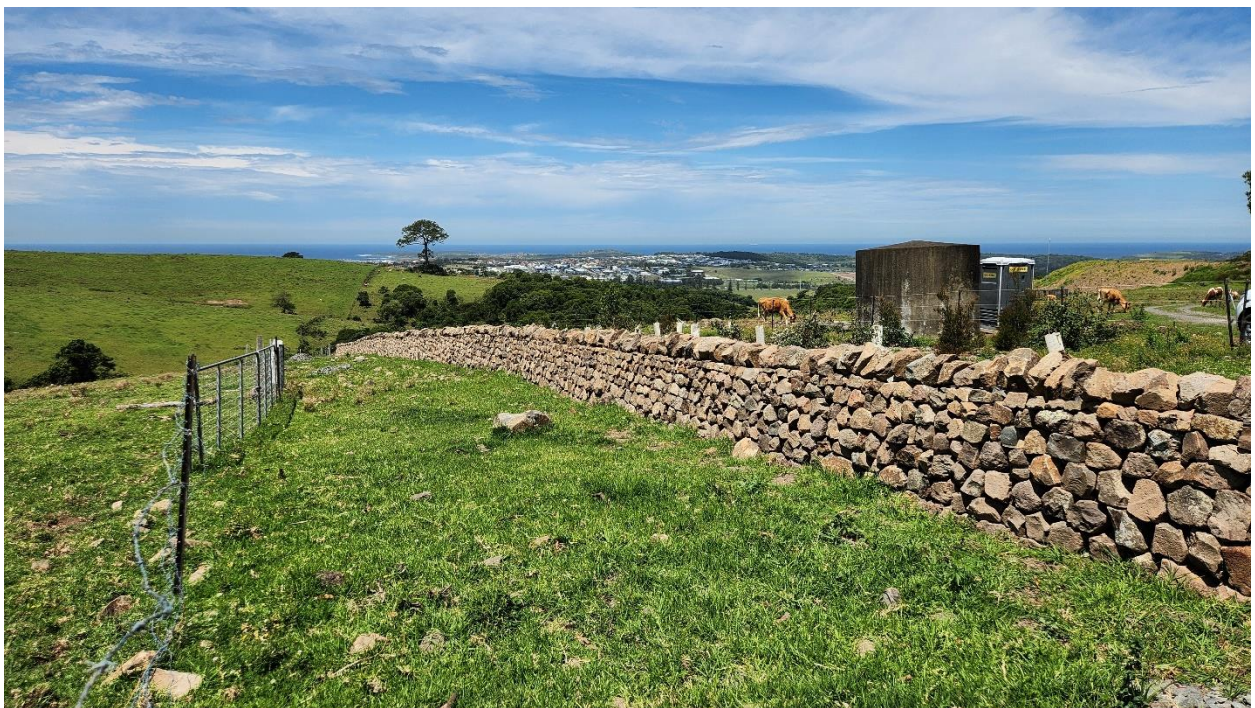
Cleary Bros has undertaken all management strategies in relation to the Belmont in previous years, and these won't be further discussed. The Archival Recording and Heritage Interpretation Plan remain on Cleary Bros website (www.clearybros.com.au/belmont) for the public to access.

During the current reporting period, the main dry stone wall within the Project footprint (Wall 3) was relocated to the proposed location on the northern boundary of the property, extending the existing Wall 5 in this location. Cleary Bros engaged Emma Knowles of Stone of Arc, who is accredited as a Master Craftsman in dry stone walling with the Dry Stone Wall Association, to lead the reconstruction works. As part of the reconstruction works, Wall 5 was initially remediated. All rock from Wall 3 that could practically be removed was moved to the northern boundary using an excavator and articulated dump truck. Additional ballast-sized material was sourced from product stockpiles in the quarry to provide a strong hearting to lock in the placed stones. The wall was then reconstructed over several months, with the finished product a high quality and durable wall 100m long at the end of Dunsters Lane, where it can be viewed by the public.





Dry Stone Wall reconstruction
underway – August 2025



The completed dry stone wall at the end of Dunsters Lane

Wall 4 is within Stage 7c and will not be impacted by the project for a number of years.

Cleary Bros maintained the vegetation screen along the northern boundary of Stage 7 during the reporting period, with more detail on this provided in Section 3.10. Dilapidation surveys were conducted on all built structures associated with *The Hill Complex*, to provide a snapshot of condition at this point in time.

Cleary Bros previously engaged archaeologists from Biosis, with assistance from Registered Aboriginal Parties from the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council to deliver cultural heritage training to all employees at the Albion Park Quarry, including the quarry supervisors who oversaw all vegetation clearing and soil stripping activities during the reporting period. No suspected human remains or Aboriginal objects were encountered on the site during the reporting period.

3.8.3 Compliance Assessment

Cleary Bros has undertaken all project works in the reporting period in accordance with the HHMP. All EMS objectives related to cultural heritage have been met.

3.9 Biodiversity

3.9.1 Standards and Performance Measures

SSD10369 requires the implementation of a Biodiversity Management for the Project, which was most recently revised and approved in May 2025. The Biodiversity MP describes the works to be undertaken to maintain and monitor the remnant and planted vegetation communities around the boundary of the extraction area, and also describes the retirement of biodiversity credits prior to impacting the biodiversity values of the Stage 7 area. Four stages for credit retirement are identified, with a requisite number of credits for different ecosystems and species required for each. The Biodiversity MP also describes the process for establishing a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement on Cleary Bros landholding adjacent to the site, as well as various actions to be undertaken to minimise direct and indirect impacts to biodiversity associated with the project. As part of the Biodiversity MP, Cleary Bros will also undertake biannual inspections of the areas adjacent to the project, including an annual quantitative survey of vegetation within defined survey plots on the site.

The biodiversity objectives of the EMS include:

- Establishment of a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement.
- Retirement of biodiversity credits prior to impacts to biodiversity for each stage.
- Reduction of weed threat in buffer zones.

There are no specific requirements in the EPL relating to biodiversity.

3.9.2 Environmental Performance

Cleary Bros satisfied the Stage 1 biodiversity credit requirements in previous reporting periods. All disturbance in the current reporting period was within the Stage 1 biodiversity area. As such, no further credit requirements were required this year, with Cleary Bros continuing vegetation clearance from a section of the Stage 1 biodiversity area. Clearing was limited to young regrowth vegetation, with no hollow bearing or habitat trees cleared.

One farm dam was dewatered during the reporting period, in accordance with the methodology described in the Biodiversity MP.

Native vegetation restoration works during the current reporting period were focused on weed control works in zones 1, 2, and 3 to the south of the Stage 1-6 area, focusing on the removal of woody and climbing weeds from within the fenced revegetation compound. A total of 98 hours of weed control activities were focused on these areas. Additional removal and control of weeds around recent revegetation areas within the quarry extraction footprint and vegetation screens was undertaken, and along with planting across various areas, accounted for a total of 351 hours of revegetation works in the 2025-2026 period. All weed control works were undertaken by revegetation contractors from Good Bush Pty Ltd.

An ecologist from Good Bush Pty Ltd undertook the biannual inspection and annual survey of the vegetation management areas. The eighteen plots were surveyed as part of the annual survey. The following is an extract from the annual survey report.

Survey method

A wide-angle photograph was taken looking diagonally across the plot from the northeast corner peg. Each plant species within the plot was identified to genus and species and the abundance and percentage cover of each species within the plot recorded. Notes were made on the presence of significant species, evidence of browsing by feral animals and general condition of the vegetation

Significant flora species

Several listed threatened plant species and a number of regionally rare species were recorded in the Biodiversity Management Plan. During the assessment for this report the following information was gathered in relation to presence and condition of these significant plant species.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Condition
Threatened Species		
White Wax Flower	<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	New population discovered near the 11.3 monitoring plot
Illawarra Zieria	<i>Zieria granulata</i>	Many plants observed growing within the Melaleuca armillaris Tall Shrubland around plots 11.3, 11.4, and 11.5.
Illawarra Socketwood	<i>Daphnandra johnsoni</i>	Large population with many suckering stems identified within plot 8.2. Population healthy and expanding
Scrub Ironwood	<i>Gossia acmenoides</i>	Not observed
Regionally Rare Species		
Native Holly	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Common and abundant, regenerating
Actephila	<i>Actephila lindleyi</i>	Not observed
Scrub Wilga	<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	Common and abundant, regenerating
Olivers Sassafras	<i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>	Single plant observed within plot 8.2
Myrtle Ebony	<i>Diospyros pentamera</i>	Single plant observed within plot 8.1

Weed control

Weeds have proliferated within the fenced revegetation areas (Zones 1,2,3) since the last report but the majority of these weeds consist of bird dispersed fleshy fruited species such as Lantana and African Olive as well as the wind dispersed Moth Vine. Weed control was carried out within these areas in October and December 2025. Annual weeds and grasses are still present within these zones but the establishing tree canopy is assisting in excluding weeds where canopy gaps have been filled. The trees that were planted approximately 10 years ago are now forming a dense connected canopy. Additional infill planting will be required within this zone to continue closing the canopy gaps and excluding weeds.

Woody weeds such as Lantana and Wild Tobacco have increased within zones 4, 5, 6 and 9 of the rehabilitation areas and Moth Vine is evident due to its high seed production and wind dispersed

method. Again these areas have not been worked over the past 24 months and will require some intervention in the near future. Treatment of woody weeds within this site should follow the Bradley method of working from areas of intact canopy and minimal weed encroachment toward the areas where weed frequency is higher.

The planted trees within the Zone 4 fenced compound have become well established and the Eucalyptus and Acacia spp. are now over five metres tall. The rainforest species planted in this area are more slow growing but have become well established and no grazing of these species was evident.

The Zone 5 fenced planting compound has become challenging to access due to the new face of the pit existing at the eastern edge with a significant drop to the planting bench below though this area was assessed during this survey. The revegetation within this area has been largely unsuccessful despite caging the trees.

No work has been carried out over the past six months within Zones 6, 7, 8, and 10 but these zones have established remnant canopy and little change to the overall weed populations has been noted within these zones.

Zone 9 was previously an old roadway that was clear heading south from the pit. Over the past 5 years Lantana has been slowly encroaching into the cleared areas making this zone almost impenetrable.

The most severe weed impact within these zones is the Madeira Vine that appears to originate within zone 6 and is present along the riparian corridor within zones 6,7 and 8. Madeira Vine is a very challenging weed to treat once established and the populations within this site will take considerable time and effort to control.

Zone 11 (11.1 – 11.5) has not been worked during the past 12 months with weeds, particularly Lantana encroaching into the monitoring points with the exception of the area surrounding monitoring point 11.3 which is an excellent remnant of the 'Melaleuca armillaris Tall Shrubland' vegetation community. Weed control including treatment of woody weeds and ascending vines will be required within these zones to continue to expand on previous weed control efforts.

Condition of Fencing

All fencing within zones that have fencing have minor damages and the entry gate into the Zone 4 compound no longer closes properly but the fencing is no longer required within these zones as the trees are sufficiently established to withstand occasional herbivory so the condition of the fencing is inconsequential.

Absence of Spoil or Rubbish

There is little rubbish present on site with small amounts of windblown rubbish observed.

Animal or human interference

Grazing has not impacted any of the planted trees within the revegetation areas so the fencing is essentially no longer required within these areas.

Riparian zone

Water from the quarry has been emptying intermittently into the creek to the south for several years. This is quite variable, depending upon local rainfall and the need to de-water the quarry. Rainfall in the last year has been characterized by significantly above average falls in July to September 2026, followed by below average falls since this time. Inspection of the creek below the outlet pipe found no obvious negative impact from the quarry water.

Cleary Bros commissioned Lodge Environmental to undertake ecological surveys to support the establishment of a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement (BSA) on land generally south of the extraction

area within Cleary Bros landholding. A Management Plan and Total Fund Deposit calculation were subsequently prepared and an application for a BSA of 25 hectares was lodged in November 2025. The BSA was approved and executed on 14 July 2026, and has been registered on the title of the land. Condition B61 requires the BSA to be established within 2 years of commencing quarrying in the Stage 7 area (April 2026). Delays in processing the BSA application meant that this date was not met, with the BSA not established until July 2026. This non-compliance was reported to the Planning Secretary in April 2026. Nevertheless, the BSA has now been established, and protects 25 hectares of three threatened ecological communities for perpetuity, as well as stands of threatened *Illawarra Zieria* and *Daphnandra johnsonii*. Credits generated from the BSA will be used to offset impacts associated with later stages of the Project. The Total Fund Deposit will be paid prior to January 2027 in line with the requirements of Condition B62 of the consent, at which time the BSA will transition to an active site.

3.9.3 Compliance Assessment

Cleary Bros has undertaken all project works in the reporting period in accordance with the requirements of the Biodiversity Management Plan, with the exception of the timing for establishing the BSA site as described above. All other EMS objectives related to biodiversity have been met or are on track to achieve. The establishment of the BSA for the site has also guaranteed funding arrangements for the management of the native vegetation communities around the Stage 7 extraction area.

The following recommendations were made by the ecologist as part of the annual survey.

- Treatment of Lantana working from areas of good bush toward the more weed infested areas within all but the planted zones.
- Treatment of Madeira Vine to control further spread of this highly invasive weed from Zone 6 downstream. The severity of the Madeira Vine infestation at this site is very high and an integrated pest management approach will be required in the future using weed control, biological controls and mechanical controls to impact and reduce this population.
- Continued revegetation maintenance around plantings to assist canopy establishment to eventually exclude annual weeds and grasses.
- Infill planting within Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 to fill canopy gaps and exclude weeds.
- Targeted frilling of invasive canopy species such as African Olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata*) and Orange Firethorn (*Pyracantha angustifolia*) within the entire site.
- Reinstating the monitoring points with steel star pickets for ease of future location.

With the BSA now approved for the areas surrounding the Project, the actions committed to as part of the BSA will now take precedence and drive improvements in these areas, in accordance with Cleary Bros legal obligations to undertake these activities. The schedule of activities described in the BSA are largely consistent with the above recommendations from the ecologist.

In addition to these activities, Cleary Bros will lodge the Total Fund Deposit for the approved BSA prior to 14 January 2027.

3.10 Rehabilitation and Land Management

3.10.1 Standards and Performance Measures

SSD10369 requires the implementation of a Rehabilitation Strategy (RS) and Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP). The RS was approved in March 2024 and RMP revised and approved in October 2024. These documents describe measures for the rehabilitation of the entire extraction area. SSD10369 also requires the boundaries of the approved extraction area to be marked by a registered surveyor, and that these boundaries are clearly marked at all times. SSD10369 also requires the undertaking of a detailed feasibility study and final landform design within 5 years of commencing quarrying operations within the Stage 7 area. SSD10369 also requires the lodgement of a rehabilitation bond to ensure the effective rehabilitation of the site.

The objectives of the EMS relevant to rehabilitation include:

- Progressive rehabilitation:
 - No importation of contaminated material to the site.
 - Vegetation composition commensurate with reference sites.
- Stability and liabilities of final landform:
 - No significant active erosion or landform instability within final landform.
 - Geotechnical assessment determines retained highwall are stable.
 - Safety bunds and catch berms installed along final highwalls.
 - Water quality in retained dams meets discharge criteria without treatment.
 - Maintenance of final landform commensurate with rural landholdings

There are no specific requirements in the EPL relating to rehabilitation.

3.10.2 Environmental Performance

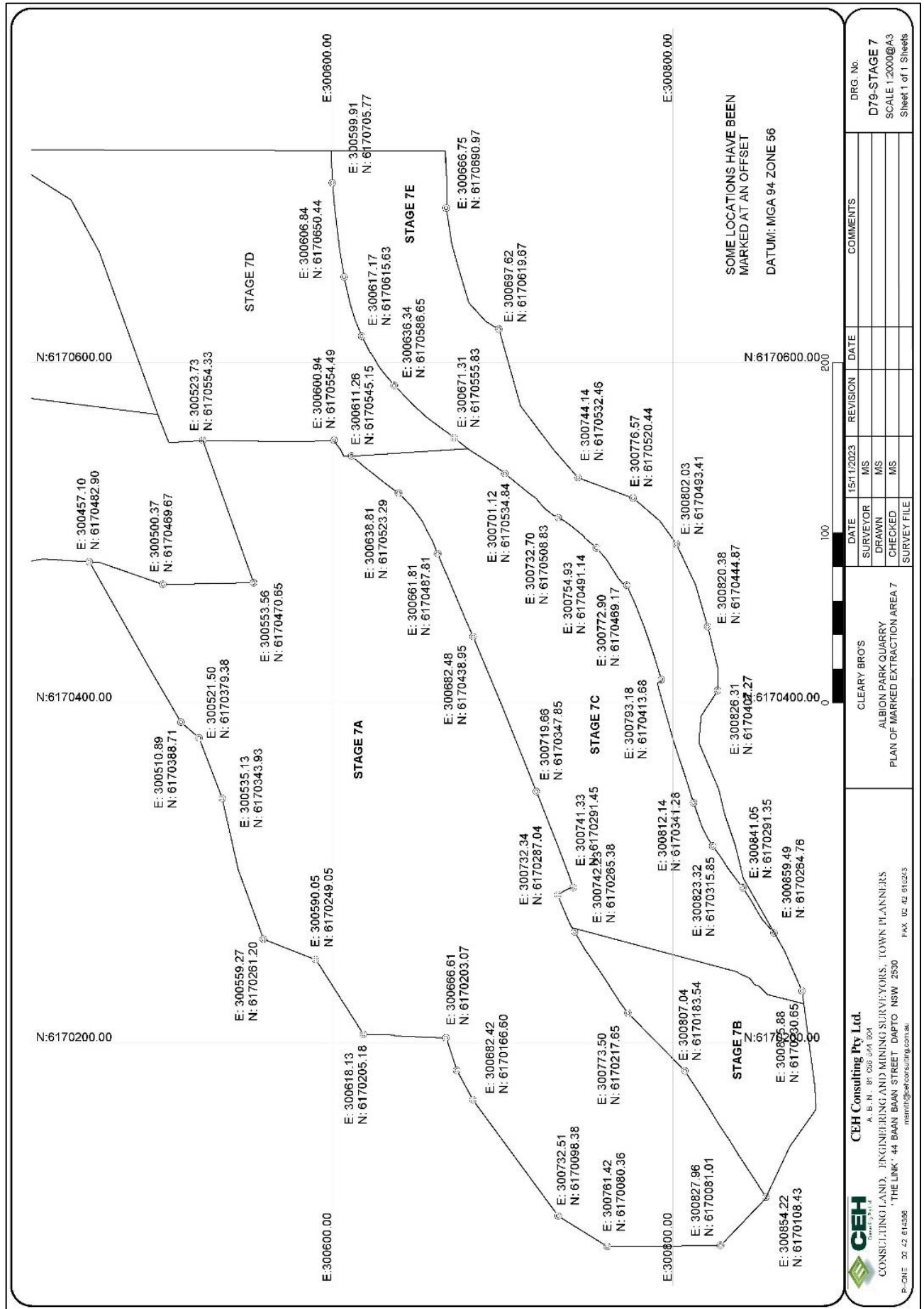
The boundaries of the Stage 7 area and internal stage boundaries were pegged by a registered surveyor in November 2023, with a survey plan subsequently prepared. Due to thick vegetation in some parts of the site, an offset from the boundary was pegged, which was noted on the survey pegs. This survey plan is shown below, and was provided to the Planning Secretary on 11 December 2023. During all vegetation clearing and initial soil stripping works within close proximity to the project boundary, a surveyor has been engaged to assist the equipment operators and ensure all activities remained within the disturbance limits of the project.

Cleary Bros has implemented a Permit to Disturb process for all vegetation clearing and soil stripping works associated with the Albion Park Quarry. Given the various constraints across the Stage 7 area, and especially within the initial years of the project, this was an essential control to ensure compliance with the requirements of SSD10369 and the various management plans. A number of Permit to Disturbs were issued progressively throughout reporting period, allowing increased disturbance limits as part of the progressive development of the site. The Permit to Disturb also nominates any specific controls associated with the works, such as the expected depth of soil resources to retain, and the requirement for a surveyor to guide works when working close to the project boundary. The Permit to Disturb will continue to be utilised in the next reporting period as a critical control related to a number of environmental aspects.

Topsoil across the area stripped in the reporting period was highly variable and at times non-existent, with rock outcropping at or near the surface in some areas. The thick topsoil deposit in the southern section of Stage 7a was also encountered and recovered in the current period. Topsoil extracted from the Stage 7a area was relocated to a longer term stockpiling area within the Stage 1-6 area during the reporting period. Additional overburden was stripped and used for the construction of the small amenity barrier along the eastern side of Stage 7a and also for the construction of the haul road realignment across the pit floor. Some overburden and topsoil was also used for the rehabilitation of a 175m long section of the uppermost bench on the western side of Stage 7a.

During the current reporting period, Cleary Bros undertook the following rehabilitation works:

- Vegetation Screens - maintenance and infill planting of the northern and Stage 7a vegetation screens.
- Amenity Bund – construction and hand seeding of the extended Stage 7a barrier.
- Quarry Highwall Rehabilitation - overburden and topsoil placement, planting / seeding of a 175m section of the Stage 7a west upper bench.



Vegetation Screens

Approximately 85 hours were invested in the maintenance of the vegetation screens including removal of weeds and infill planting. Additional plantings of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Melaleuca armillaris* were undertaken in the current reporting period, to fill in gaps in the screen.

Shrub and tree species planted in the Stage 7a screen are now well established and in excess of 1 metre tall, and are outcompeting the annual weeds present in this area. It is expected that these plants will gain significant height over the coming growing season, and largely conceal the existing workings within the Stage 7a area.

The northern vegetation screen has experienced significant setbacks in the current period, due to isolated rogue cattle breaching the electric fence around the vegetation screen. The cattle have trampled many of the younger plants predominantly in the upper section of the screen, and while they are still largely present and growing, they haven't attained the height that would be expected at the present time. The fence was upgraded late in the reporting period to address this issue, with additional strands installed, and other improvements made to prevent further access. It is expected that with the exclusion of the rogue cattle, the existing plantings, which have considerable root development, will grow strongly over the coming growing season. Additional plantings will be undertaken if required.

Initial mulching and some trial plantings have been undertaken in the eastern vegetation screen. This area is currently open to grazing and difficult to access during wetter periods (when planting is targeted), and as such Cleary Bros are adopting a flexible approach to plantings in this area. Learnings from the lower section of the northern tree screen suggests the retention of some exotic groundcover and annuals, can help hide seedlings from grazing pressures allowing for improved establishment. This approach will likely be undertaken for new plantings in the 2026-2027 period.

Stage 7a vegetation screen – 3/8/2026



Amenity Bund

The Stage 7a amenity bund extended to the south during the current reporting period from overburden stripped from the Stage 7a area and capped with topsoil. The amenity bund was then hand-seeded with a grass seed mix. Vegetation establishment along the length of the bund has been relatively successful, with minimal areas without some grass establishment. Grass growth and cover is expected to improve as we move into the spring growing period. Vegetation establishment will continue to be monitored, and follow up seeding undertaken if required.

Quarry Highwall Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Trial 2

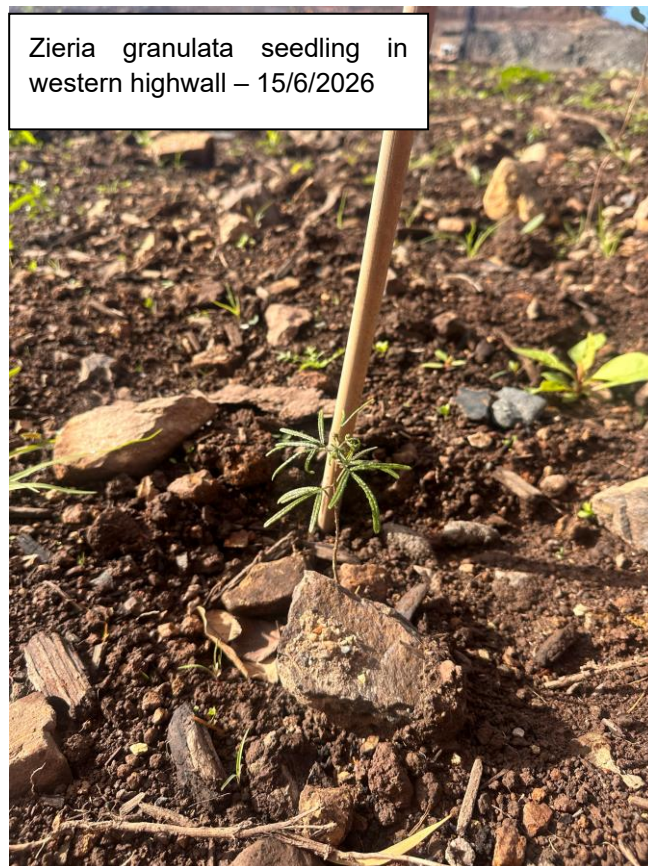
Rehabilitation of a 175 metre length of the western highwall of Stage 7a was completed across 3 campaigns in the first half of 2026 in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan. This involved placement of a one metre thick layer of overburden on the 10m wide bench, followed by topsoil, and then placing a layer of rock armouring on the outer batter to ensure stability. Tubestock were sourced for majority of plantings from Jamberoo Native Nursery, with tree species planted at 1 plant / 4m² and shrub species planted at 1 plant / 3m². Plant available was fairly limited, with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* comprising the majority of the tree species, and *Melaleuca armillaris* comprising the majority of the shrub species. A total of 469 *E. tereticornis* and 488 *M. armillaris* tubestock planted along the highwall bench. Potted stock of *Acmena smithii* were secured for one section of planting, with 30 mature plants included in one planting campaign. Similarly, *Indigofera australis* tubestock was available for one planting campaign, with 135 plants installed. 3 surviving *Zieria granulata* seedlings from Rehabilitation Trial 1 were also planted on the western bench in the current reporting period. Additional seed of *Poa labillardieri*, *Acacia mearnsii*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *I. australis*, *Juncus usitatus*, *E. tereticornis*, *M. armillaris*, was scattered in some areas to boost species diversity and improve chances of rehabilitation success. Planting targeted forecast heavy rainfall events, and in any case were well watered in following planting.

The rehabilitation areas were monitored fortnightly after planting to monitor the success of the areas. Since planting, soil moisture has been excellent despite the relatively drier conditions in 2026 to date, with almost no seedling losses, and with fresh growth observed on most seedlings.

Rehabilitation Trial 2 involved direct seeding of two 20-metre sections of the western highwall, interspersed with sections planted with tubestock. The direct seeded areas were inspected in detail as part of the preparation of the Annual Review. Germination of some seedlings of *E. tereticornis*, *I. australis*, and *P. labillardieri* was observed throughout the direct seeded sections. Seedling density was very low and seedlings young at this stage (August 2026), however the seed had experienced a single growing season at this time. It is expected that germination and growth rates will improve as we enter the second growing season. In contrast, the adjoining areas of tubestock have experienced significant growth of *E. tereticornis* and *M. armillaris*. The *tereticornis* has especially boomed, with plants now consistently 1.5 – 2.0 metres in height (and up to 2.5 metres) and with minimal losses. Refer to the below figures showing the rehabilitated landform in mid-2026.

Stage 7a western highwall new plantings – 20/7/2026





3.10.3 Compliance Assessment

Cleary Bros has undertaken all project works in the reporting period in accordance with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Strategy and Rehabilitation Management Plan. The EMS objectives related to progressive rehabilitation have been met during the current reporting period or are on track to achieve. The EMS objectives related to the final landform have not yet been achieved, however activities undertaken during the current and previous reporting periods have provided a foundation to achieve these objectives across the site in the future.

Rehabilitation activities planned to be undertaken in the next reporting period include the following:

- Maintenance of northern and Stage 7a vegetation screens.
- Completion of the eastern vegetation screen.
- Monitoring the trial of direct seed application on the western highwall bench.
- Continuation of rehabilitation of western highwall benches as the final landform progresses in this area.

3.11 Visual Amenity

3.11.1 Standards and Performance Measures

SSD10369 requires Cleary Bros to implement all reasonable measures to minimise the visual and off-site lighting impacts associated with the development, to shield views of quarrying operations from users of public roads and private residences, and to construct a tree screen along the northern boundary of Stage 7 within 2 years of commencing quarrying within Stage 7. The EMS describes the visual mitigation measures employed at the site, while the RMP describes the methodology for the installation of the vegetation screen along the northern boundary of Stage 7. The EMS includes an objective for the establishment of the vegetation screen along the northern boundary of Stage 7 within 2 years.

There are no specific requirements in the EPL relating to rehabilitation.

3.11.2 Environmental Performance

Cleary Bros operate within the extraction area between 7 am and 6 pm Monday to Friday (and 7am to 1pm on Saturdays). No quarrying activity is undertaken outside of these hours, and there is no permanent or temporary lighting used within this area, such that there is no possibility of impacts from external / off-site lighting associated with SSD10369.

During the current reporting period, Cleary Bros extended the amenity barrier to the south along the Stage 7a boundary, while also undertaking infill planting within the eastern vegetation screen (on the outside of the amenity barrier). The fencing along the northern vegetation screen was also upgraded to prevent access by rogue cattle, who had at times trampled young plants within this screen. Some initial seedlings were planted in the eastern vegetation screen in the current reporting period, while this is expected to be completed in the 2026-2027 period.

A total length of 275 metres of the uppermost bench of the Stage 7a western highwall has now been rehabilitated using the 10 metre wide bench profile of the uppermost visual benches. Seedling growth has been excellent in all areas planted with tubestock, with negligible plant loss. Seedlings are generally still no larger than one metre in height along the bench, however are well established and positioned for continued growth in coming years with natural rainfall.

A comparison of the predicted visual impact of the Project to the current visual impact is shown in the following figure. The key observations are as follows:

- The Stage 7a eastern amenity barrier is indistinct from the distance of the observer, and with sufficient vegetation growth to meld into the background.
- Quarrying activity is not directly observable at the time of the photo, with all activity occurring within the lowered extraction area footprint as predicted. Surface activities would still nevertheless be visible at times.
- Parts of the western highwall face are now visible, as predicted in the EIS. These areas will continue to become more exposed in future years, however visual impacts are expected to soften quickly as vegetation continues to grow on these benches which were revegetated in 2025-2026.
- The reduction in the height of the centre ridgeline has exposed previously hidden areas of the Holcim project in the background, including Holcim's current work area. The visual impact associated with Holcim's current work area is expected to soften over the next year as their extraction activities continue.

Overall, the scale of visual impact currently evident from Site 5 is consistent with what was predicted in the EIS. Due to the early success of revegetation along the western benches of Stage 7a to date, it is predicted that visual impacts in future years will be consistent with the rehabilitated photomontages prepared to support the EIS, rather than the without-rehabilitation photomontage depicted in the series below.

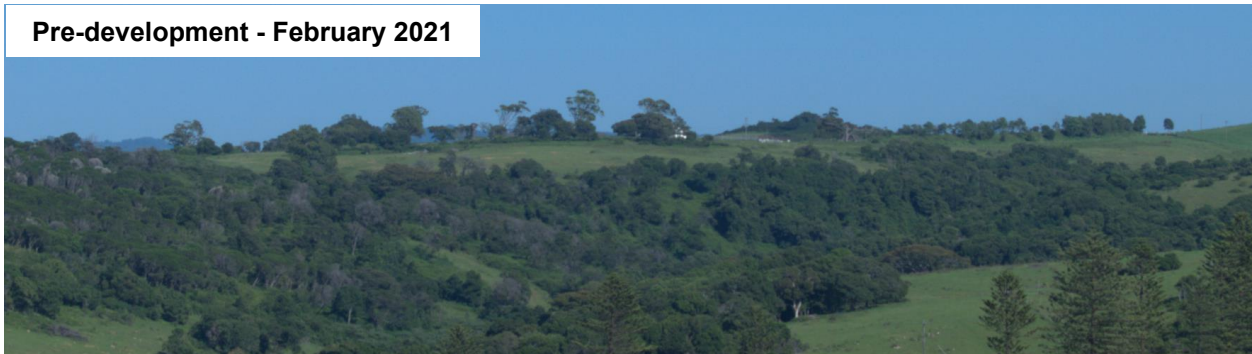
3.11.1 Compliance Assessment

Cleary Bros has met the requirements of SSD10369 in the current reporting period associated with visual impact.

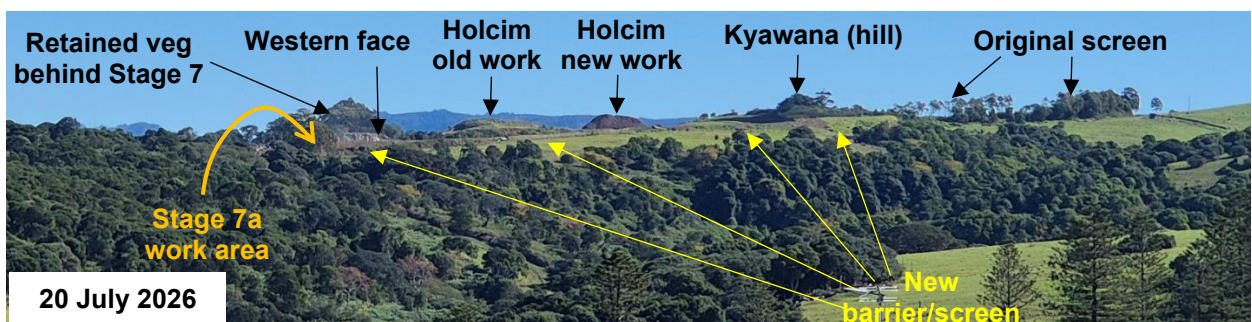
View from Site 5 of EIS – 20 July 2026



Pre-development - February 2021



EIS Photomontage (post-development without rehabilitation)



3.12 Waste Management

3.12.1 Standards and Performance Measures

SSD10369 requires Cleary Bros to minimise the waste generated by the site, classify waste and dispose of at appropriately licenced facilities. SSD10369 also prohibits waste from being received at the site unless permitted via a specific EPL or Resource Recovery Order. Finally, SSD10369 requires any demolition works to be undertaken in accordance with *AS2601 The Demolition of Structures*.

There are no specific requirements in the EPL relating to waste management.

3.12.2 Environmental Performance

All wastes were managed in accordance with the EMS during the current reporting period. The following tables describes the management of wastes on site.

Waste	Treatment	How undertaken during current reporting period
Waste Overburden	Reused	Formed into amenity bund and used for construction of internal ramp and internal haul road.
Metal waste	Recycled	Placed in scrap metal skip and collected by a metal recycler
Waste oil	Recycled	Stored in waste oil tank and collected by Transpacific for recycling at licenced treatment facility
Batteries	Recycled	Collected by local contractor for recycling
Oil filters (drained)	Recycled	Crushed and placed in scrap metal skip
Cardboard	Recycled	Stored in waste receptacles and collected by Flagstaff for recycling.
Plastic wastes	Disposed	Placed in general waste bin. Collected by JJ Richards and disposed of at a licenced waste facility.
Food waste and similar	Disposed	Placed in general waste bin. Collected by JJ Richards and disposed of at a licenced waste facility.

No sewage was treated or disposed on site during the reporting period. No waste including VENM/ENM was received in the area approved by SSD10369 during the reporting period. No demolition works were undertaken during the reporting period.

3.12.3 Compliance Assessment

Cleary Bros has met the requirements of SSD10369 in the current reporting period associated with waste management and demolition.

3.13 Hazardous Materials

No hazardous materials or dangerous goods were stored within the footprint of SSD10369 during the reporting period. Explosives materials were brought to the site on the day of each blast, with unused materials removed from the site following blasting. All explosives were managed in accordance with the *Dangerous Goods Code* and Explosives Control Plan for the site, in accordance with the requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

3.14 Bushfire and Emergency Management

During the current reporting period, Cleary Bros undertook the following activities in accordance with the EMS and Emergency Management Plan for the site:

- Updated the Bushfire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan (BEMEP) for the site, and provided a copy to the Illawarra Local Emergency Management Committee.
- Maintained firebreaks around the property in line with the BEMEP.
- Maintained a water cart on site at all times which was available to respond to any fires as required.
- Updated and tested the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) in line with the *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022*.
- Undertook additional emergency drills in line with the Emergency Management Plan.

4. COMMUNITY

4.1 EMS Requirement

The Annual Review is to include a summary of complaints received during the past year comparing this to complaints received in previous years.

The EPL requires a legible record of all complaints relating to pollution incidents. Both the EMS and the EPL specify a protocol to be followed in relation to complaints including recording action taken regarding the complaint.

4.2 Tabulated Results

Six environmental complaints were received during the current reporting period, relating to dust and material tracking at the entrance to the quarry. Each complaint was investigated as far as reasonably practical, based on the information provided at the time of the complaint and any follow up information able to be obtained. For most complaints recorded during this reporting period the available information was very limited and generic, and as such only a broad review of control measures and monitoring systems could be undertaken. In any case, Cleary Bros responded promptly to each complaint, and where sufficient information was provided, responded quickly to address the complaint. Further information regarding the complaints received in the current reporting period are described in Section 4.3, while a comparison with previous years' complaints is summarised below.

Year	Environmental Complaints	Year	Environmental Complaints
2007/2008	1	2017/2018	6
2008/2009	2	2018/2019	3
2009/2010	0	2019/2020	14
2010/2011	5	2020/2021	3
2011/2012	6	2021/2022	2
2012/2013	4	2022/2023	2
2013/2014	2	2023/2024	1
2014/2015	5	2024/2025	6
2015/2016	2	2025/2026	8
2016/2017	7		

4.3 Environmental Complaints Results Interpretation

A summary of the complaints received is provided in the table below:

Date	Description of Complaint	Status
17/10/2025	Complaint received in relation to dust in air on East West Link reducing visibility for vehicles on road. Cleary Bros reviewed dust generating activities on site and diverted water cart to focus on stockpiling area.	Closed out

Date	Description of Complaint	Status
21/10/2025	Complaint received via Shellharbour City Council regarding dust in air caused by local quarries. Additional water cart was commissioned to improve dust suppression capability for the warmer months.	Closed out
23/10/2025	Complaint received via EPA regarding dust spike from local quarries. Cleary Bros reviewed real time dust monitoring data for this time period, and did not identify any significant spikes on any monitor for the time period advised.	Closed out
17/10/2025	Complaint received via phone regarding dust emissions from surface activities in Stage 7 area. Site activities reviewed and surface activities postponed until weather improved.	Closed out
4/12/2025	Complaint received regarding dust impacts to Albion Park Rail residents. Quarry Manager advised and dust mitigation strategies in Processing Area reviewed.	Closed out
11/12/2025	Complaint received regarding dust impacts to Albion Park Rail residents. Quarry Manager advised and dust mitigation strategies in Processing Area reviewed	Closed out
3/3/2026	Complaint received regarding vibration from blast. Reviewed results from blast monitors – within approved limits. Agreed to notify complainant by SMS prior to future blasts	Closed out
6/5/2026	Complaint received regarding material tracking on East West Link. Reviewed sweeping locations and schedules. Adjusted locations to target area of complaint.	Closed out

Dust management practices were reviewed in line with each complaint, including the implementation of the Air Quality Monitoring Program. Cleary Bros have continued the existing strategies of regular sweeping of the entrance road and adjacent areas on the East West Link Road.

4.4 Community Consultative Committee

Cleary Bros operates a Community Consultative Committee (CCC) for the Albion Park Quarry. Three meetings of the CCC were held in the current reporting period, in August and December 2025, and April 2026. Each meeting included a site visit to allow community and stakeholder representatives an opportunity to review activities across the site. Minutes of these meetings are available on Cleary Bros website. The CCC is currently seeking applications for two new community representatives to join the committee in line with the CCC Guidelines.

4.5 Access to Information

Cleary Bros operates a website which includes all information that is required to be publicly available, and is available at www.clearybros.com.au/albion-park/. Information on the website includes:

- Contact phone number to make enquiries or make a complaint
- Information on the next blast
- Development consents, EPL, EPBC approval
- EIS
- Management Plans and Strategies including the PIRMP and current Staging Plan
- Last 5 years of:

- Monitoring results for EPL monitoring requirements
 - Annual Reviews, including all Annual Reviews since the commencement of works under Approval 2020-8871 until expiry of this approval
 - Independent Environmental Audits
 - Community Consultative Committee meeting minutes
 - Complaints Registers
- Link to the Heritage Interpretation Plan

5. INDEPENDENT ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Cleary Bros commissioned James Hart Consulting to carry out an Independent Environmental Audit in the current reporting period as required under SSD10369. The audit included a site inspection on 21 January 2025, with the audit covering the period of 7 November 2023 to 21 January 2025. The report was submitted to the DPHI and is publicly available on Cleary Bros website.

The auditor concluded that *overall, the project had implemented processes to generally manage compliance with SSD10369, and the water access licence. The auditor also concluded that overall, the EMS, sub-plans and compliance were found to be adequate, had been provided by appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, received the appropriate approval and had been satisfactorily implemented. Management plans have been reviewed and revised where required.* In regards to the environmental impacts of the site, the auditor, having reviewed site monitoring data, concluded that *the impacts on air, water and noise quality was consistent with predicted impacts.*

The auditor also highlighted the following key strengths of the project at the time of the audit:

Overall, the project environmental performance in compliance with SSD 10369 was satisfactorily met with the following key strengths noted:

- *The site had implemented a rigorous process for the real time management of noise levels and air quality.*
- *The process for managing complaints and non-conformances has been implemented and recorded. Prompt response to complaints was noted.*
- *Consultation with the stakeholders, community and sensitive receivers were well managed;*
- *Implementation of environmental control, including:*
 - *erosion and sedimentation controls;*
 - *boundary markings;*
 - *vegetation screening and fencing;*
 - *dust management; and*
 - *the site was maintained in a clean and tidy condition.*

As an opportunity for improvement, the auditor also suggested completing the site audit of energy usage to explore opportunities to reduce GHG emissions.

The audit identified five non-conformances from across the audit period where compliance with the conditions of consent, WAL or management plans could not be verified. The below table summarises the identified non-conformances from the 2025 audit and the progress of corrective actions undertaken to address them. The next independent environmental audit is due to be undertaken in January 2028.

Condition Number	Auditor Comment	Auditor Recommendation	Progress of Corrective Actions
A2	Non-compliances have been identified with the conditions of consent, triggering a non-compliance with this condition.	It is recommended that all non-compliances identified are addressed and closed out.	COMPLETED All new non-compliances and proposed corrective actions to be entered into Cleary Bros compliance management software (IAuditor)

Condition Number	Auditor Comment	Auditor Recommendation	Progress of Corrective Actions
B7	The Applicant must ensure that blasting on the site does not cause exceedances of the criteria at the locations in Table 3. 2 blasts (28/05/2024 – 119.1dB and 14/06/2024 – 118.1dB) recorded above 115dB. 33 blasts in 2023-2024 financial year. 2 blasts above 115 dB (6.1%) exceeds the allowable exceedance criteria of 5%.	Subsequent to the blast exceedances, Cleary Bros has implemented processes to manage blasts and ensure compliance with blast criteria. No further exceedances have occurred.	No further action required
B57	The site induction does not include all information required by the Historic Heritage Management Plan. Section 1.5 of the Plan requires the following to be included in the site induction: Awareness of the 'Belmont' homestead study area to be cleared for operational activities and procedures required to be implemented prior to disturbing heritage	The site induction should be amended to include the information required by the Historic Heritage Management Plan.	COMPLETED An updated Historic Heritage Management Plan has been prepared and was approved in April 2025 to refine training requirements around cultural heritage. Site induction has been updated to encapsulate the new changes.
B67	The Biodiversity Management Plan Section 1.5 included information required to be covered in the induction process. While the site induction includes some information, all information required by Section 1.5 of the Biodiversity Management Plan was not covered in the site induction.	The site induction should be amended to include the information required by Section 1.5 of the Biodiversity Management Plan.	COMPLETED An updated Biodiversity Management Plan has been prepared and was approved in June 2025, which separates the training & awareness requirements of management personnel (including supervisors) from other quarry workers Site induction has been updated to encapsulate the new changes.
B95	The Applicant must ensure that the storage, handling, and transport of dangerous goods is carried out in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards, particularly AS1940 and AS1596, and the Dangerous Goods Code. Oil drums and a fuel drum sighted on site with no spill controls.	It is recommended that Appropriate controls should be implemented to prevent spillage of chemicals and hydrocarbons.	COMPLETED Drilling contractors undertook a toolbox talk on hydrocarbon storage requirements of the site. Oil and fuel drums removed, with all hydrocarbons stored in accordance with AS1940.

6. NON-COMPLIANCES

There were two non-compliances with the conditions of SSD10369 in the current reporting period. One non-compliance related to an exceedance of the 24-hour PM10 Air Quality Criteria on 9 October 2025. On this day, the High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS; A1) recorded an incremental PM10 measurement of 102.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, above the air quality criteria of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This non-compliance was reported to the DPHI and EPA on receiving the monitoring results, while a detailed investigation report was also provided to both regulators, as required under SSD10369 and EPL299. The investigation identified that the elevated HVAS measurement was predominantly the result of a regional dust storm associated with a period of strong and gusty westerly winds in the early hours of the morning. The investigation was not able to identify specific quarrying-related contributions to the non-compliance.

The second non-compliance related to Cleary Bros not entering into a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement (BSA) within 2 years of commencing quarrying in the Stage 7 area, as required by condition B61 of SSD10369. This non-compliance was caused by delays in processing the BSA application by the NSW DCCEEW Conservation Programs, Heritage, and Regulation Group. The application was submitted in November 2025, however had still not been executed by 15/4/2026, which is two years after commencing quarrying in the Stage 7 area. Cleary Bros advised the DPHI of this non-compliance on 16/4/2026. The BSA has since been executed in July 2026 as otherwise required by B61.

7. REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

7.1 Overview

SSD10369 requires that the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) be reviewed annually to assess the effectiveness of the risk management measures. Similarly, the Development Consent requires all strategies, plans, and programs to be reviewed within 3 months of submission of the Annual Review. Cleary Bros have incorporated this document review process into the Annual Review, to ensure that any improvements to these documents are linked to the performance of the project, as assessed as part of the Annual Review.

7.2 Environmental Risk Assessment

The Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) was reviewed prior to commencing the Annual Review to assist with assessing the planned control measures to manage each environmental aspect. Once Sections 3 and 4 of the Annual Review were completed, the ERA was again reviewed in detail to assess the effectiveness of the controls, and make any changes as required, given the results from the previous year and the current stage of the development. A number of minor changes were made due to the progression of quarry activities to the current point in time, particularly with respect to cultural heritage due to the relocation of the dry stone wall, and risks related to amenity batter construction.

The ERA remains a live document as part of Cleary Bros HSEQ Management System, with the then current version included in any revision of the EMS.

7.3 Environmental Management Strategy

The Albion Park Quarry has operated for many years, demonstrating an excellent conformance history with the requirements of the various approvals and licences, and maintaining its social licence to operate.

As part of the Annual Review, the Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) and supporting monitoring programs (Air Quality and Noise) have been reviewed to ensure the control measures remain effective. This review has identified that the EMS, which was recently revised in April 2026, remains current and appropriate for the site.

The Bush Fire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan has also been updated as part of the Annual Review. Minor changes have been made to personnel contact details and access around the site, and a copy will be provided to the Illawarra Local Emergency Management Committee representative.

7.4 Supporting Management Plans

7.4.1 Biodiversity Management Plan

The Biodiversity Management Plan has been reviewed as part of the Annual Review, and remains current and relevant for the site.

7.4.2 Blast Management Plan

The Blast Management Plan has been reviewed as part of the Annual Review, and remains current and relevant for the site.

7.4.3 Historic Heritage Management Plan

The Historic Heritage Management Plan has been reviewed as part of the Annual Review, and remains current and relevant for the site.

7.4.4 Rehabilitation Strategy and Rehabilitation Management Plan

The Rehabilitation Strategy and Rehabilitation Management Plan have been reviewed as part of the Annual Review, and both remain current and relevant for the site.

7.4.5 Water Management Plan

The Water Management Plan has been reviewed as part of the Annual Review, and remains current and relevant for the site.

8. CONCLUSION

Quarrying and processing operations at the Cleary Bros Albion Park Quarry have operated in line with the conditions of approval of SSD10369 and the Environmental Protection Licence for the project in the current reporting period, with the exception of two identified non-compliances. These relate to an exceedance of the air quality criteria during a period of severe weather, and not meeting the timeframe required for the establishment of a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement due to delays in processing time. In general, management practices currently in place have been effective at reducing the impacts on air quality, biodiversity, surface water, groundwater, and the amenity of nearby sensitive receivers to acceptable levels.

Predictions and assumptions made as part of the EIS have been shown to be largely valid, generally in line with or less than that predicted.

Water monitoring has shown the receiving waters surrounding the extraction area are meeting compliance criteria, with no significant impact to groundwater and surface water resources as a result of the quarry excavation. Monitoring of vegetation communities adjacent to the extraction area has identified no observable sign of stress related to water availability or otherwise. Rehabilitation works undertaken on the project to date have been very effective, although difficulties have been encountered in the current reporting period due to grazing pressure from livestock. The current reporting period has seen significant growth and canopy development in areas revegetated in previous years.

Air quality monitoring has shown that the current controls to minimise dust generation on site have largely been effective at achieving compliance with the air quality criteria, with measured levels that can be attributed to the Quarry mostly below that predicted from the EIS for the project. The continuous particulate monitors are providing a real-time approach to managing any emerging dust issues on the site and thereby minimising particulate emissions associated with the quarry.

Noise compliance monitoring has shown that even during periods of noise enhancing conditions, the project is able to meet the noise criteria for the site. The continuous noise monitor continues to allow the quarry management to respond to emerging issues in real time, adjusting operations to ensure noise emissions from site activities are no greater than EIS predictions, and as low as reasonably practicable given the constraints of the site.

ANNEXURE A - DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL NSW RETURN – 2025-2026**S1 Return for Extractive Materials has been submitted**

ROY0010249

Closed Complete

Created just now

Last updated just now

[Hide details](#)

Activity

Attachments

MH

Mark Hammond

just now

ROY0010249 Created

S1 Return for Extractive Materials

Submit this form for Extractive Minerals Returns



If completion of the return is unavoidably delayed, an application for extension of time should be requested before the due date. If no work was done during the year, a NIL return must be forwarded. The return should relate to the below quarrying establishment and should cover the operations of quarrying and treatment (such as crushing, screening, washing etc.) carried out at or near the quarry. A return is required even if the operations are solely of a developmental nature and whether the area being worked is held under a mining title or otherwise.

* Indicates required

Return Period ?

FY26

Name

Mark Hammond

* Quarry

Cleary Bros - Albion Park

Email

Quarry Address

Cnr Golden Dr & East West Link, ALBION PARK NSW
2527

Address

Local Government Area

Shellharbour

Updated Local Government Area ?

Deposited Plan ?

858245

Lot Number/s ?

1

Production information may be published in aggregated form for statistical reporting. However, production data for individual operations is kept strictly confidential.

Virgin materials - Crushed coarse aggregates

				Add	Remove All
Actions	Product	Description	Quantity tonnes		
	Over 75 mm	Armour Rock and Gabion	57074		
	Over 30mm to 75mm	Ballast, coarse drainage aggregate	16542		
	5mm to 30mm	Aggregates - concrete, precoat, drainage	249065		
	Under 5mm	Crusher Dust and similar products	76429		
	Manufactured Sand	Manufactured Sand	31972		
	Prepared Road Base & Sub Base	Road base and other blended materials - natural	347292		
	Prepared Road Base & Sub Base	Roadbase - blended with recycled materials	20816		

Recycled materials - Crushed coarse aggregates

				Add	Remove All
Actions	Product	Description	Quantity tonnes		
	Over 30mm to 75mm	Enviro rubble	946		
	Prepared Road Base & Sub Base	Roadbase - recycled materials blended into products	6939		

River gravel

Add

Remove All

Actions	Product	Description	Quantity tonnes
No data to display			

Construction sand

Add

Remove All

Actions	Product	Description	Quantity tonnes
No data to display			

Industrial sand

Actions	Product	Description	Quantity tonnes
No data to display			

Dimension stone

Actions	Product	Description	Quantity tonnes
No data to display			

Decorative aggregate

Actions	Product	Description	Quantity tonnes
No data to display			

Loam

Actions	Product	Description	Quantity tonnes
 	Loam	Overburden	491

Please make sure that the details above are final before clicking the 'Calculate Total Site Production' checkbox.

☒ * Calculate Total Site Production

TOTAL SITE PRODUCTION

807566.00

* Gross Value (\$) of all Sales

* Type of Material

Basalt/Latite/Dolerite (5-30mm)

* Number of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Employees

30

* Number of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Contractors

10

☒ * To the best of my knowledge, information entered in this return is correct and no blank spaces left where figures should have been inserted.

ANNEXURE B – 2020-8871 COMPLIANCE REPORT SUPPLEMENT

This annexure to the 2025-2026 Annual Review has been prepared to address the specific requirements of the annual Compliance Report required to be prepared under approval 2020-8871 for the period 1 July 2025 to 30th June 2026, where these requirements have not previously been addressed in the body of the Annual Review. Annexure B includes the EPBC Approval Conditions Compliance Table, a summary of non-compliances and proposed corrective actions, and a declaration of accuracy. All other requirements of the Annual Compliance Report Guidelines have been addressed in the body of the Annual Review.

EPBC Approval Conditions Compliance Table

Condition Number/ reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
1)	To limit impacts to protected matters as a result of the Action, the approval holder must not clear:	N/A	
a)	outside the Action area	Compliant	Refer Figure 2 – no clearing undertaken outside of the Action area.
b)	more than 3.18 hectares of Illawarra-Shoalhaven Subtropical Rainforest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Compliant	A total of 0.50ha of Illawarra-Shoalhaven Subtropical Rainforest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion cleared up to 30 June 2026.
c)	more than 1.33 hectares of habitat for Illawarra Zieria	Compliant	Nil clearing of Illawarra Zieria habitat to 30 June 2026.
2)	The approval holder must notify the department in writing of the presence of any protected matter or the habitat of any protected matter, not previously reported to the department, within 10 business days of detecting the presence of any protected matter or the habitat of any protected matter not previously reported to the department. The approval holder must not clear any protected matter or the habitat of any protected matter other than those identified in condition 1.	N/A	No previously unidentified protected matters identified during the reporting period.
3)	To avoid and mitigate impacts on protected matters as a result of the Action, the approval holder must comply with conditions B64 to B67 (inclusive) of the State Development Consent, to the extent that they relate to protected matters.	Compliant	Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) prepared in accordance with conditions B64 (refer www.clearybros.com.au/albion-park for current version). BMP was originally approved 14/3/2024 (prior to commencing quarry operations in the Stage 7 area) (B65, B66). An updated BMP was approved by the Planning Secretary on 5 June 2025. Section 3.9 describes implementation of BMP (B67).

Condition Number/ reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
4)	The approval holder must implement the Biodiversity Management Plan required by condition B64 of the State Development Consent, as and from when approved by the Planning Secretary, until the expiry of the approval.	Compliant	Section 3.9 describes implementation of BMP.
5)	The approval holder must submit the Biodiversity Management Plan required by condition B64 of the State Development Consent, as approved by the Planning Secretary, electronically to the department within 2 business days of its approval by the Planning Secretary	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
6)	If the approval holder proposes to implement a revised version of the Biodiversity Management Plan required by condition B64 of the State Development Consent and approved by the Planning Secretary, the approval holder must notify the department in writing of the proposed revision to the Biodiversity Management Plan within: a) 2 business days of formally proposing a revision, or b) 5 business days of becoming aware of any proposed revision, accompanied by details of the proposed changes from the approved version (for example, by attaching a copy with tracked changes). If the Planning Secretary approves a revised version of the Biodiversity Management Plan, the approval holder must submit the approved revised version of the Biodiversity Management Plan electronically to the department within 2 business days of its approval by the Planning Secretary, accompanied by evidence of the Planning Secretary's approval.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
7)	To compensate for impacts to protected matters as a result of the Action, the approval holder must comply with conditions B58 and B59 of	Compliant	Stage 1 biodiversity credits retired on 3/5/2024, prior to any impacts to protected matters (which

Condition Number/ reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	the State Development Consent, to the extent that it relates to protected matters.		commenced 14/5/2024) in line with conditions B58 and B59 of SSD10369.
8)	Within 20 business days of retiring the biodiversity credits as required by condition 7, the approval holder must submit evidence to the department demonstrating that the biodiversity credits have been retired in accordance with the State Development Consent.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
9)	The approval holder must submit all plans required by these conditions electronically to the department.	Compliant	DCCEEW Post-Approval team emailed copy of approved BMP on 5/6/2024.
10)	Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, the approval holder must publish each plan on the website within 15 business days of the date: a) the plan is approved by the Planning Secretary as provided for in the State Development Consent.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
11)	The approval holder must keep all published plans required by these conditions on the website until the expiry date of this approval.	Compliant	BMP currently on website.
12)	The approval holder is required to exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public.	N/A	No sensitive data associated with approval.
13)	If sensitive ecological data is excluded or redacted from a plan in accordance with condition 11, the approval holder must notify the department in writing what exclusions and redactions have been made in the version published on the website.	N/A	No sensitive data associated with approval.
14)	The approval holder must notify the department electronically of the date of commencement of the Action, within 5 business days of commencement of the Action.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.

Condition Number/ reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
15)	The approval holder must not commence the Action later than 5 years after the date of this approval.	N/A	Action was commenced within 5 years of Approval
16)	The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records.	Compliant	All records referred to in this table of compliance are available in the Cleary Bros file server.
17)	If the department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the department within the timeframe specified in the request.	N/A	No requests for records received during the reporting period.
18)	The approval holder must prepare a compliance report following the date of this approval for each financial year (1 July to 30 June) until this approval expires, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister.	Compliant	This Compliance Report prepared for period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. Previous Compliance Report prepared for period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.
19)	Each compliance report must be consistent with the Annual Compliance Report Guidelines, Commonwealth of Australia 2014.	Compliant	The 2025-2026 Compliance Report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Compliance Report Guidelines.
20)	Each compliance report must include:	Compliant	This table satisfies the requirements of this condition for the 2025-2026 compliance report.
a)	a) Accurate and complete details of compliance and any non-compliance with the conditions and the plans, and any incidents.		
b)	One or more shapefile showing all clearing of any protected matters, and/or their habitat, undertaken within the 12-month period at the end of which that compliance report is prepared.	Compliant	A shapefile for the 2024-2025 report was provided with the Annual Report submission on 26/8/2025. A shapefile will be provided to the DCCEEW with this compliance report for the 2025-2026 period, prepared in accordance with the Annual Compliance Report Guidelines.

Condition Number/ reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
c)	A schedule of all plans in existence in relation to these conditions and accurate and complete details of how each plan is being implemented.	Compliant	The 2025-2026 Annual Review includes a listing of plans related to the project, and details how the BMP was implemented during the reporting period.
21)	The approval holder must:	Compliant	2024-2025 Annual Review including Compliance Report was published to Cleary Bros website (www.clearybros.com.au/albion-park) on 29/8/2025.
a)	Publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the end of the 12-month period for which that compliance report is required.		
b)	Notify the department electronically, within 5 business days of the date of publication that a compliance report has been published on the website.	Compliant	Email sent to DCCEEW Post Approval address on 26/8/2025 with a copy of the 2024-2025 Compliance Report and link to the location of the report on Cleary Bros' website (published on website 3 days later due to technical difficulties, but still within 5 days).
c)	Provide the weblink for the compliance report in the notification to the department.	Compliant	Email to DCCEEW Post Approval address on 26/8/2025 included a link to the page with the compliance report.
d)	Keep all published compliance reports required by these conditions on the website until the expiry date of this approval.	Compliant	All previous Annual Reviews which include Compliance Reports are currently on website.
e)	Exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public.	N/A	No sensitive data associated with approval.
f)	If sensitive ecological data is excluded or redacted from the published version, submit the full compliance report to the department within 5 business days of its publication on the website and notify the department in writing what exclusions and redactions have been made in the version published on the website.	N/A	No sensitive data associated with approval.

Condition Number/ reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
22)	The approval holder must notify the department electronically, within 2 business days of becoming aware of any incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in a plan.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
23)	The approval holder must specify in the notification: a) Any condition or commitment made in a plan which has been or may have been breached. b) A short description of the incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance. c) The location (including co-ordinates), date, and time of the incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
24)	The approval holder must provide to the department in writing, within 12 business days of becoming aware of any incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance, the details of that incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in a plan. The approval holder must specify: a) Any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken. b) The potential impacts of the incident and/or non-compliance. c) The method and timing of any corrective action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
25)	The approval holder must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions is conducted for every three-year period	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.

Condition Number/ reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	following the commencement of the Action until this approval expires, unless otherwise specified in writing by the Minister.		
26)	For each independent audit, the approval holder must: a) Provide the name and qualifications of the nominated independent auditor, the draft audit criteria, and proposed timeframe for submitting the audit report to the department prior to commencing the independent audit. b) Only commence the independent audit once the nominated independent auditor, audit criteria and timeframe for submitting the audit report have been approved in writing by the department. c) Submit the audit report to the department for approval within the timeframe specified and approved in writing by the department d) Publish each audit report on the website within 15 business days of the date of the department's approval of the audit report. e) Keep every audit report published on the website until this approval expires.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
27)	Each audit report must report for the five-year period preceding that audit report.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
28)	Each audit report must be completed to the satisfaction of the Minister and be consistent with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines, Commonwealth of Australia 2019.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.

Condition Number/ reference	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
29)	The approval holder must notify the department electronically 60 business days prior to the expiry date of this approval, that the approval is due to expire.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
30)	Within 20 business days after the completion of the Action, and, in any event, before this approval expires, the approval holder must notify the department electronically of the date of completion of the Action and provide completion data. The approval holder must submit any spatial data that comprises completion data as a shapefile.	N/A	Not triggered in this reporting period.
31)	The approval holder must notify the department in writing if there is a proposal to vary the State Development Consent that would change conditions that relate to protected matters within 2 business days of formally proposing such a change and within 5 business days of becoming aware of any such proposed change.	N/A	Not triggered.
32)	The approval holder must notify the department in writing within 10 business days if the State Development Consent is superseded by a newer version of a Development Consent for Albion Park Quarry – Stage 7 Extension granted by the New South Wales Minister for Planning and Public Spaces under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW).	N/A	Not triggered.

Non-Compliances

Nil identified in 2025-2026 reporting period.

Declaration of accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

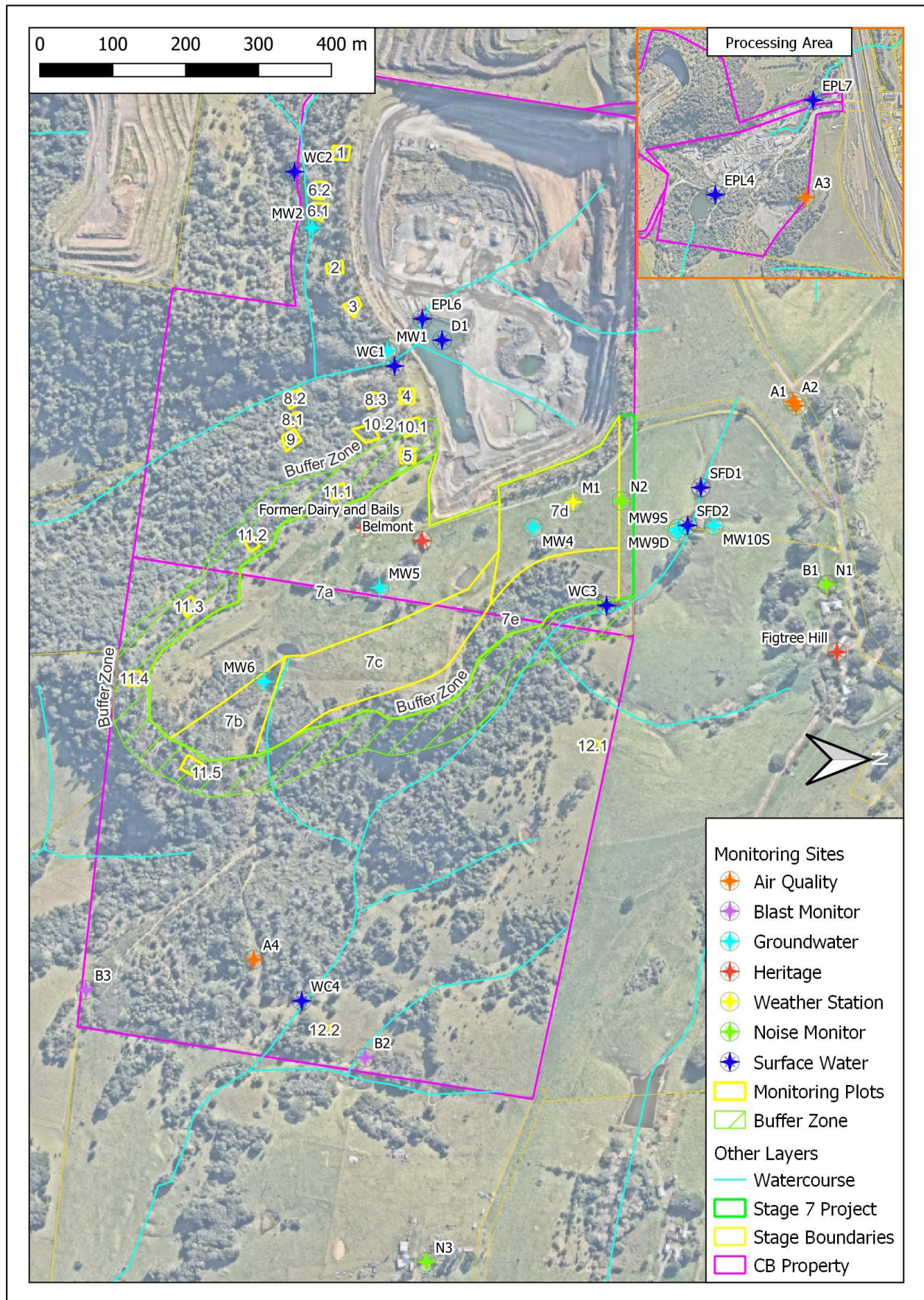
Mark Hammond

Head of Sustainability

Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd ABN: 95 682 599 882

14/8/2026

ANNEXURE C - ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING LOCATIONS



ANNEXURE D - MONITORING RESULTS FOR 2025-2026

Refer to website: www.clearybros.com.au/albion-park/ for all environmental monitoring results.

ANNEXURE E - NOISE SURVEY – NOVEMBER 2025

28 November 2025

SLR Ref No.: 610.031293.00005-L04-v1.1-20251128.docx.docx

Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd t/a Cleary Bros
81 East West Link
Coom NSW 2527

SLR Project No.: 610.031293.00004

**RE: Albion Park Quarry
November 2025 Noise Compliance Measurements**

1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) has been engaged by Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd t/a Cleary Bros to conduct noise compliance monitoring of its Albion Park Quarry (APQ) operations.

The APQ Environment Management Strategy (Cleary Bros 2024) summarises the project approval (Development Consent SSD10369) noise conditions and sets out the Noise Monitoring Program for operation of the quarry. This letter details the biannual independent noise compliance measurements undertaken by SLR on 20 November 2025 which are required as part of the Noise Monitoring Program, reproduced below:

Operator-attended noise compliance monitoring will be conducted twice each financial year, once during the winter months, and once at another time of the year and to include the “short-term activities” if they are undertaken during the year.

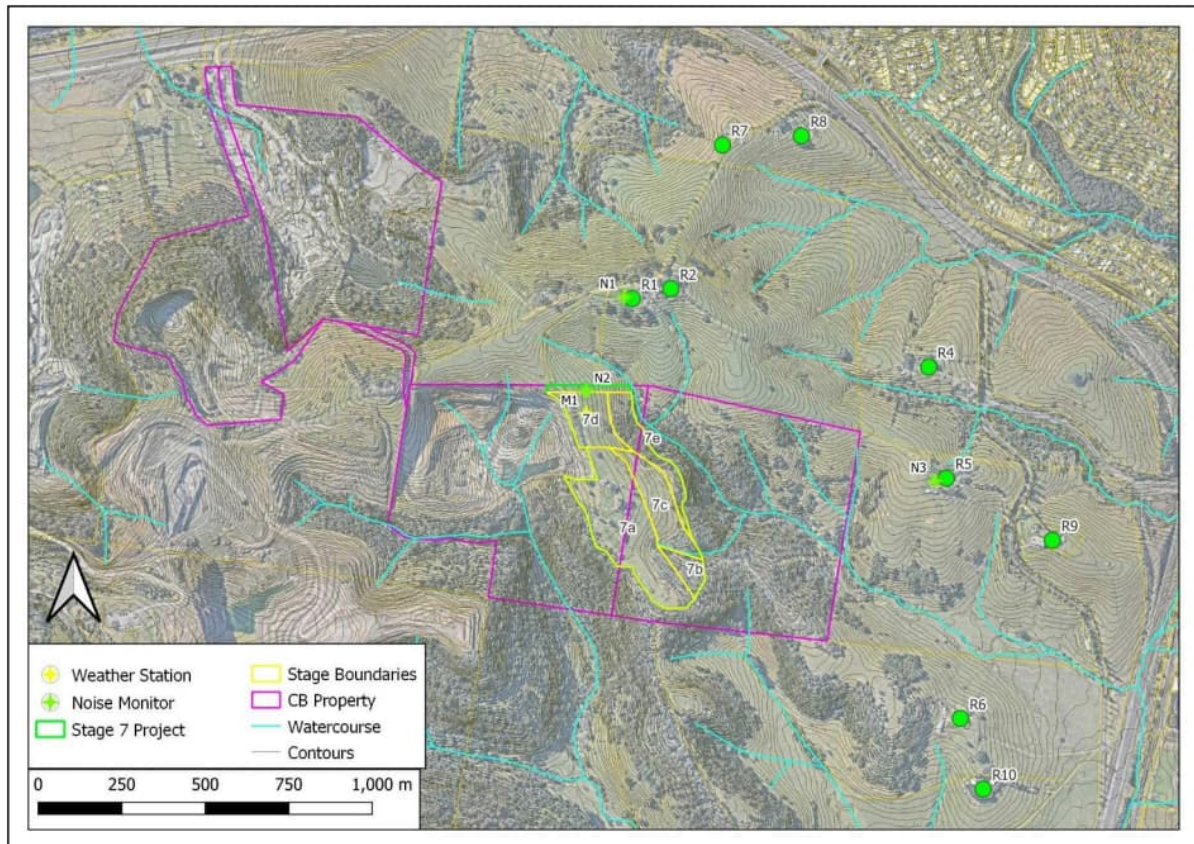
Independent operator-attended noise monitoring locations and criteria are reproduced from the Noise Monitoring Program and shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Noise Monitoring Locations and Criteria

Location ID	Monitoring Location	Stage 7a criteria (LAeq (15minute)) dB
N1	R1 – “The Cottage” nearest residence to the north of stage 7 extraction area	48
N2	Real time noise monitoring location, at the northern boundary of stage 7 extraction area	52 ¹
N3	R5 – “Deer Farm”, 42 James Road Croom, nearest residence to the east of the stage 7 extraction area	40
Note: 1 Noise criteria at N2 are based on the relative difference between N2 and N1 at the time of monitoring. See Section 4.0.		

The noise measurement locations in **Figure 1** are reproduced from the Noise Monitoring Program.

Figure 1 Extraction area and monitoring locations



Note: Locations of monitoring equipment are approximate only.

2.0 Measurement Methodology

Noise measurements were undertaken with a Brüel & Kjær 2270 Precision Sound Level Meter (serial # 3029485) with the instrument calibration checked with a G.R.A.S 42 AG calibrator. The instrumentation used during the monitoring programme was designed to comply with the requirements of AS IEC 61672.1-2004 “Electroacoustics - Sound Level Meters” and carried current NATA or manufacturer calibration certificates.

Attended noise measurements were undertaken in the free field with consideration to AS1055:2018 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise. The sound level meter was programmed to record statistical noise level indices in 15-minute intervals, including the L_{Amax}, L_{A1}, L_{A10}, L_{A90} and L_{Aeq} descriptors. During attended measurements observations were made of contributing noise sources from APQ and any extraneous noise sources influencing the measurements.

3.0 Results

Results of noise monitoring conducted on 20 November 2025 are presented in **Table 2**.



Table 2: Measured Noise Levels, 15 minute dBA

Lo c	Time	Weather	Leq	L10	L90	Criteria	APQ contribution LAeq(15min)	Observations and Typical Noise Levels
N1	12:40	Light breeze ¹ 1.2-1.4m/s, ESE, 27.9 °C	50	53	46	48	47	Site related noise: Excavator 51-53 Rock breaker 46-65 Drill rig 48-49 Other Noise: Bird 52-55 Aircraft 55-59 Animal 48-49 Distant traffic 46-48
N2	13:15	Light breeze ¹ , 2.1-3.8m/s SE AWS ² 3.6m/s, SE, 27.8 °C	52	55	46	52 ⁴	51	Site related noise: Excavator reverse alarm 55-60 Rock breaker 51-68 Other Noise: Remote traffic 45-46 Aircraft 49-50
N3	12:05	Light breeze ¹ 1.5-3.5m/s, SE, 23.7 °C	50	52	47	40	<37	Site related noise: Excavator movement 48-49 audible for 10 seconds Other Noise: Distant traffic 48-49 Animal 51-52 Aircraft 52-54 Bird 52-63

Notes:

1. Observed wind at microphone level.
2. Measured at automatic weather station (AWS) 10m above ground level.

4.0 Assessment of Measured Noise Levels

Location N1

At Location N1 APQ operations were audible, with ESE wind and distant traffic noise from the Princes Highway. Excavator, rock breaker and drill rig is dominant throughout the measurement. During periods of lower wind activity, APQ site noise is audible with contribution estimated at 47 dB LAeq 15minute, which is below 48 dB LAeq 15minute noise criterion at this location.



Location N2

Based on the noise levels measured at Location N2 time synchronised with the Site Hive real time noise monitor, it is recommended that the Site Hive monitor is adjusted by +2 dB.

During SE wind conditions the noise trigger level at N2 can be set 4 dB above the N1 limit. During standard weather conditions, a higher limit at N2 may be applicable. Future noise monitoring would confirm the N2 noise limit under differing meteorological conditions.

The attended measurement location for N2 and the Site Hive monitor are within close proximity to one another and the automatic weather station. As such, the observed SE wind speeds of 2.1-3.8 m/s are applicable to this measurement.

APQ site noise contribution estimated at 51 dB LAeq 15minute, which is below the adopted 52 dB LAeq(15minute) noise criterion at this location.

Location N3

At Location N3 quarry operations were inaudible, with SE wind and distant traffic noise from the Princes Highway dominant throughout the measurement. During periods of lower wind activity, APQ site noise remained inaudible, with contribution estimated to be below the 40 dB LAeq 15minute noise criterion at this location.



ANNEXURE F - NOISE SURVEY – JUNE 2026

9 July 2026

SLR Ref No.: 610.031293.00005-L05-v1.1-20260709.docx.docx

Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd t/a Cleary Bros
81 East West Link
Coom NSW 2527

SLR Project No.: 610.031293.00005

RE: Albion Park Quarry
June 2026 Noise Compliance Measurements

1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) has been engaged by Regional Quarries & Concrete Pty Ltd t/a Cleary Bros to conduct noise compliance monitoring of its Albion Park Quarry (APQ) operations.

The APQ Environment Management Strategy (Cleary Bros 2026) summarises the project approval (Development Consent SSD10369) noise conditions and sets out the Noise Monitoring Program for operation of the quarry. This letter details the biannual independent noise compliance measurements undertaken by SLR on 11 June 2026 which are required as part of the Noise Monitoring Program, reproduced below:

Operator-attended noise compliance monitoring will be conducted twice each financial year, once during the winter months, and once at another time of the year and to include the “short-term activities” if they are undertaken during the year.

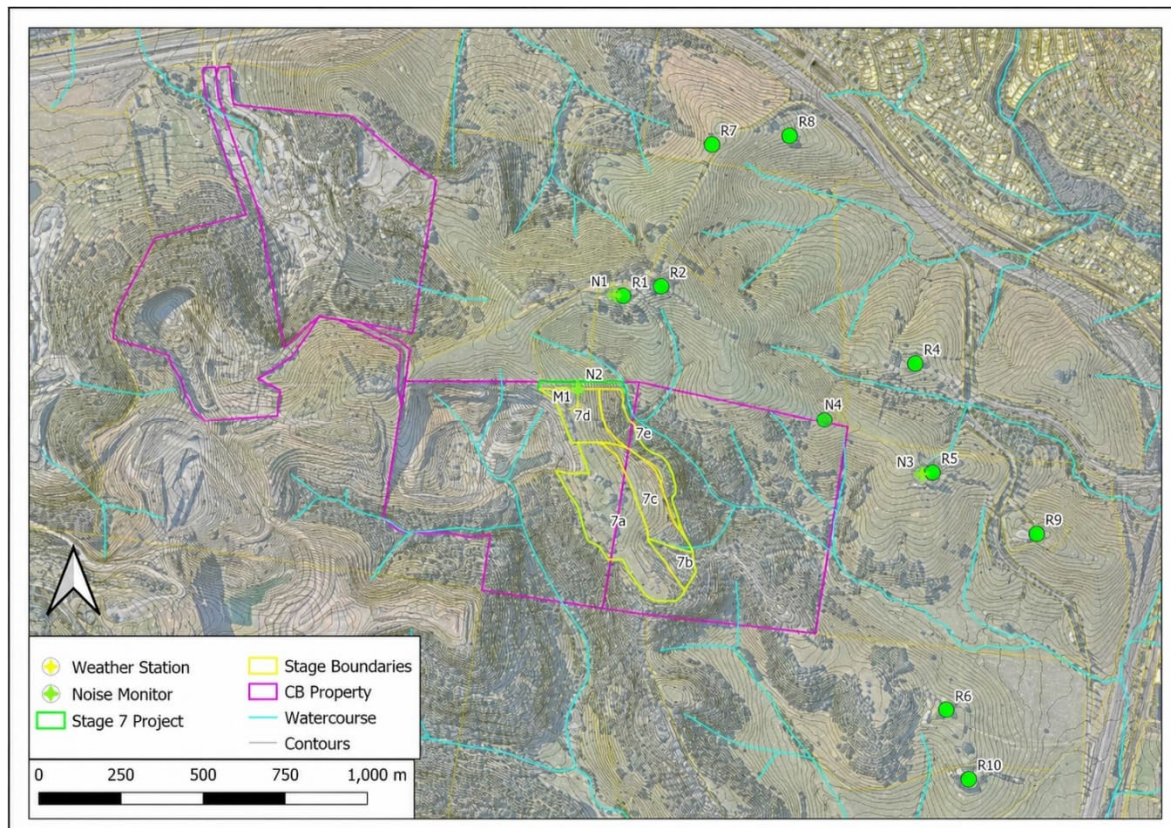
Independent operator-attended noise monitoring locations and criteria are reproduced from the Noise Monitoring Program and shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Noise Monitoring Locations and Criteria

Location ID	Monitoring Location	Stage 7a criteria (LAeq (15minute)) dB
N1	R1 – “The Cottage” nearest residence to the north of stage 7 extraction area	48
N2	Real time noise monitoring location, at the northern boundary of stage 7 extraction area	58
N3	R5 – “Deer Farm”, 42 James Road Croom, nearest residence to the east of the stage 7 extraction area	40

The noise measurement locations in **Figure 1** are reproduced from the Noise Monitoring Program.

Figure 1 Extraction area and monitoring locations



Note: Locations of monitoring equipment are approximately only

2.0 Measurement Methodology

Noise measurements were undertaken with a Brüel & Kjær 2270 Precision Sound Level Meter (serial # 3029485) with the instrument calibration checked with a G.R.A.S 42 AG calibrator. The instrumentation used during the monitoring programme was designed to comply with the requirements of AS IEC 61672.1-2004 "Electroacoustics - Sound Level Meters" and carried current NATA or manufacturer calibration certificates.

Attended noise measurements were undertaken in the free field with consideration to AS1055:2018 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise. The sound level meter was programmed to record statistical noise level indices in 15-minute intervals, including the L_{Amax}, L_{A1}, L_{A10}, L_{A90} and L_{Aeq} descriptors. During attended measurements observations were made of contributing noise sources from APQ and any extraneous noise sources influencing the measurements.

3.0 Results

Results of noise monitoring conducted on 11 June 2026 are presented in **Table 2**.



Table 2: Measured Noise Levels, 15 minute dBA

Loc	Time	Weather	Leq	L10	L90	Criteria	APQ contribution LAeq(15min)	Observations and Typical Noise Levels
N1	10:00	Light breeze ¹ 1.0-1.4m/s, NW, 22.9 °C	54	56	39	48	<30	Site related noise: Excavator movement faintly audible but not measurable Dropping item 40 for one second Other Noise: Bird 52-55 Aircraft 55-59 Distant traffic 46-48
N2	10:45	Light breeze ¹ , 1-1.5m/s SE AWS ² 1.1m/s, NW, 23 °C	43	45	37	-	41	Site related noise: Drill rig 42-55 audible for 5 minutes Crusher 34-35 Other Noise: Remote traffic 37-38 Aircraft 39-50
N4 ³	11:28	Light breeze ¹ 2-2.5m/s, SW, 22.1 °C	47	48	45	40 ⁴	<35	Site related noise: APQ noise inaudible Other Noise: Distant traffic 46-48 Aircraft 47-49

Notes:

1. Observed wind at microphone level.
2. Measured at BoM Albion Park automatic weather station (AWS) 10m above ground level.
3. Access to monitoring location N3 was unavailable; therefore, measurements were undertaken at N4 as an alternative monitoring location.
4. This is the noise criterion for N3. Accordingly, the APQ noise contribution measured at N4 has been calculated to estimate the corresponding noise level at N3. Further details are provided in **Section 4.0**.



4.0 Assessment of Measured Noise Levels

Location N1

At Location N1 APQ operations were audible, with ESE wind and distant traffic noise from the Princes Highway. Excavator movement was audible but not measurable during the survey, impact noise from dropping item was intermittently audible. During periods of lower wind activity, APQ site noise is audible with contribution estimated less than 30 dB LAeq 15minute, which is below 48 dB LAeq 15minute noise criterion at this location.

Location N2

During the attended noise measurement, drill rig and crusher were audible at this location and APQ contribution is estimated at 41 dB LAeq 15minute.

Location N2 primarily serves as an intermediate monitoring location for Receiver N1. Given that the same APQ activities were occurring during the survey period, the APQ noise contribution at N1 is expected to be lower than the applicable noise criteria.

Location N3

The attended noise measurement was undertaken at N4 given that access to location N3 was not possible.

At Location N4 quarry operations were inaudible, with SW wind and distant traffic noise from the Princes Highway dominant throughout the measurement. The noise contribution is calculated to be below 35 dB LAeq 15minute at N4. Under the same meteorological conditions and APQ operational activities, the noise contribution from APQ at Location N3 is expected to be lower than that at Location N4 due to the increased distance from the source. Accordingly, the APQ noise level contribution at Location N3 is anticipated to comply with the applicable noise criterion of 40 dB LAeq 15minute established for Location N3.

