

Changes in the Martha Open Pit

Recent visitors to the Pit Rim Walkway may have noticed changes on the southern side of the Martha Open Pit wall. These surface changes relate to historically mined and backfilled stopes from early mining activities, between 1878 and 1952, which have been intercepted during mining of the modern pit. Heavy rainfall events since early 2023, beginning with Cyclone Gabrielle, have contributed to visible deterioration in these older zones.

Importantly, this deterioration does not indicate any instability within the open pit, and it does not affect the Pit Rim Walkway, public safety, or our ongoing operations. From a geotechnical perspective, the changes are cosmetic only.

Some erosion and deformation over time is expected, and the pit walls continue to be closely monitored using

multiple established monitoring systems.

You may also notice that Cemented Rock Fill (CRF) has been used to seal one of the deteriorated areas. This area of deterioration was above one of the portals (tunnel entrance) in the bottom of the Martha pit, and was allowing rainfall to enter into the mine and was also disrupting our ability to effectively manage ventilation.

Our operations in and around the Martha Open Pit continue as normal. Monitoring, maintenance, and review of these systems will remain part of standard operations. The base of the pit will also continue to be used for temporary stockpiling of non ore-bearing waste rock before that material is returned underground as backfill.

How is the Martha Open Pit Monitored?

The pit walls have been monitored for many years, using a combination of established geotechnical systems and technologies:

- 3D Real Aperture Radar (RAR) continuously scans the southern wall, completing about 150 scans every 24 hours. Automated alerts notify our team if any movement falls outside expected tolerances.
- Survey prisms, more than 130 in total, are installed around the pit walls and scanned approximately every two hours to track long-term trends.
- In-ground inclinometers measure below-ground movement and are assessed monthly.
- Additional remote-sensing methods, including Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) and aerial drone-based LiDAR scanning, provide further deformation monitoring to complement the prism and radar systems.

What is CRF?

CRF is a mixture of concrete and rock fill that forms a stable, durable material. Its use on the surface is similar to the works we already do in our underground operations. When mining near unfilled historical stopes, we often use CRF to fill and stabilise the area either pre-or post our activities. This ensures the area is safe for modern mining and removes the potential for long-term surface settlement.



CORRENZO NORTH

CORRENZO SOUTH

MAY 2026

TRIO

GLADSTONERD

MATAURARD

BARRYRD

DOBSONST

SUPA
(DAYBREAK)

ROYCROFTST

KENNYST

MARTHA SOUTH

MARTHA NORTH

Mine Development Plan

Published at the start of each month as required by the Correnso Underground Conditions of Consent, the Slevin Underground Conditions of Consent, and the Project Martha Conditions of Consent.

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Key:



-  Existing Mining
-  Planned Mining
-  Backfill
-  Backfill of historic voids
-  Stopes

This information valid May 2026.