

MAULES CREEK COAL MINE

2025 ANNUAL REVIEW



Table 1 : Annual Review Title Block

Name of Operation	Maules Creek Coal Mine
Name of Operator	Maules Creek Coal Pty Ltd
Development consent / Project Approval #	Project Approval 10_0138
Name of holder of development consent/project approval	Aston Coal 2 Pty Ltd.
Mining lease #	CL 375, ML1719 and ML1701.
Name of holder of mining lease	Maules Creek Coal JV which comprises: Aston Coal 2 Pty Ltd (75%), ICRA MC Pty Ltd (15%), J Power Australia Pty Ltd (10%)
Water Licence #	Refer to Water Licences in Table 2
Name of holder of water licence	Aston Coal 2 Pty Ltd, ICRA MC Pty Ltd, J Power Australia Pty Ltd
FWP start date	January 2025
FWP end date	December 2027
Annual Review Commencement Date	1 January 2025
Annual Review Completion Date	31 December 2025
I, Prashaant Nath, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of Maules Creek Coal Mine for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Maules Creek Coal 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	Prashaant Nath
Title of Authorised Reporting Officer	General Manager (Acting)
Signature	Signed by:  AA74D91EB02F4B9... 24 March 2026

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1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

This Annual Review has been prepared to provide a summary of the environmental performance of the Maules Creek Coal Mine (MCCM) over the reporting period. The compliance status of the MCCM was assessed against the Environment Protection Licence (No.20221) (EPL), and where required against the Project Approval, specifically Schedule 3, conditions 26, 30, 33 (c), 38 (b) and 40 (b).

Table 2: Statement of Compliance

Were all the conditions of the relevant approvals complied with?	Yes/No
Project Approval PA 10_0138	No
Coal Lease CL 375	Yes
Forward Plan	Yes
Mining Lease ML 1701	Yes
Mining Lease ML 1719	Yes
Exploration Licence A 346	Yes
Environment Protection Licence (No. 20221) (applicable conditions as above)	No
90WA801901 DWE Ref no: 90AL801900	Yes
Groundwater Monitoring Bores: 90BL255779, 90BL255780, 90BL255781, 90BL255782, 90BL255783, 90BL255784, 90BL255785, 90BL255786, 90BL255787, 90BL255788, 90BL255789 and 90BL255790.	Yes
WAL12811	Yes
WAL12791	Yes
WAL29467	Yes
WAL29588	Yes
WAL27385	Yes
WAL12479	Yes
WAL27383	Yes
WAL13050	Yes
WAL36641	Yes
WAL12491	Yes
WAL12480	Yes
WAL12645	Yes
WAL12718	Yes
WAL12722	Yes

Any non-compliances during the reporting period are detailed in Table 4 and ranked according to the compliance status key presented in Table 3. Section 11 provides further details of any non-compliance and actions

undertaken or proposed for the following reporting period to prevent re-occurrence and mitigate any potential adverse effects.

Table 3: Compliance Status Key

Risk Level	Colour Code	Description
High	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with potential for significant environmental consequences, regardless of the likelihood of occurrence
Medium	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: - potential for serious environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or - potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is likely to occur
Low	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: - potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or - potential for low environmental consequences, but is likely to occur
Administrative non-compliance	Non-compliant	Only to be applied where the non-compliance does not result in any risk of environmental harm (e.g. submitting a report to government later than required under approval conditions)

Table 4: Non-Compliances

Relevant Documentation	Condition. #	Condition Description (Summary)	Compliance Status	Comment	Where addressed in Annual Review
PA10_0138	Schedule 5 Condition 7	The CCC must include at least one member representing the Maules Creek community, one member from Aboriginal stakeholder groups and seek to include some joint membership with CCCs for other operating coal mines within the Leard Forest Mining Precinct, unless otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary.	Non-compliant	Administrative non-compliance. Whilst MCC has continued to advertise and actively recruit an Aboriginal representative for the CCC, no Aboriginal Representative has agreed to join the committee at this time.	Section 9.5
PA10_0138 EPL20221	Schedule 5 Condition 8(a) M4.1	For the life of the project, the Applicant must ensure that there is a meteorological station in the vicinity of the site that: (a) Complies with the requirements in the Approved Methods for Sampling of Air Pollutants in New South Wales guideline.	Non-compliant	In accordance with the NSW EPA Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW, meteorological monitoring (AM-2 / AS 3580.14:2014) requires that: - Wind anemometers must be installed at a height of 10 metres above ground level, and - Located at a distance of at least 10 times the height of the nearest obstruction away from any trees, buildings, or other features that may influence wind flow. Upon review, the closest tree to the weather station was approximately 11.11 meters away, standing at a height of 4.15 meters. With other trees ranging in height up to 19.06 meters in the vicinity.	Section 6.1



Relevant Documentation	Condition. #	Condition Description (Summary)	Compliance Status	Comment	Where addressed in Annual Review
				A study was undertaken to ascertain the impact these trees had on the wind speed and direction readings, this indicated that there was no adverse impact from the tree growth.	

2 INTRODUCTION

This is the thirteenth Annual Review produced for the Maules Creek Coal Mine (MCCM) and has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure's (DPHI) Integrated Mining Policy – Annual Review Guideline, October 2015, to satisfy the following requirements:

- the Annual Review requirements of the DPHI under the Project Approval PA 10_0138 (Condition 4 Schedule 5);
- the routine reporting expectations of DCCEEW (NSW).

Though primarily covering the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (the reporting period), where relevant the Annual Review provides information on historical aspects of the Maules Creek Coal Mine. Such as long term trends of environmental monitoring results and provides relevant information on activities to be undertaken in the ensuing reporting periods.

2.1 Project Background and Description

The Maules Creek Coal Mine is located on the north-west slopes and plains of New South Wales (NSW), approximately 18 kilometres (km) North-East of Boggabri within the Narrabri Local Government Area (LGA). The MCCM's regional locality is illustrated in Figure 1.

An Environmental Assessment for the Maules Creek Coal Project (referred to herein as the EA) was prepared by Hansen Bailey (2011) and was assessed under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (EP&A Act). The NSW Planning Assessment Commission (PAC), as a delegate for the NSW Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, issued the State Environmental Approval for the MCCM on 23 October 2012 (i.e. Project Approval PA 10_0138) for the construction and operation of an open cut coal mine with an approved maximum ROM coal production rate of 13 Mtpa until the end of December 2034. MCCM covers three mining leases CL 375, ML 1701 and ML1719. The Project Boundary (as defined by PA 10_0138) and mining authorities are shown on Figure 1 and Biodiversity Offset areas on Figure 2. The MCCM Commonwealth environmental approval (i.e. EPBC 2010/5566) was granted on 11 February 2013 by the commonwealth minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

The operations phase of the MCCM commenced in June 2014, and coal was first transported from the MCCM via the rail spur in December of 2014.

A modification to PA 10_0138 was lodged and approved in 2013 to allow minor adjustments to the alignment of the CHPP infrastructure and the construction and operation of electrical infrastructure.

A second modification to PA 10_0138 was lodged and approved in 2014 to adjust the location of the raw water pipeline and associated pump station.

A third modification to PA 10_0138 was lodged in May 2016 and approved in January 2017 to amend the percentage of employee bus use to better reflect the locally residing workforce and associated transport regime.

A fourth modification to PA10_0138 was lodged in 2017 and withdrawn in 2018 in relation to sound power level conditions.

A fifth modification to PA10_0138 was lodged in December 2019 and approved in January 2020 to allow for the installation of a water pipeline from the nearby, Whitehaven owned Olivedene property to the mining operation.

A sixth modification to PA10_0138 was lodged in December 2019 and approved in January 2020 to allow for the installation of a water pipeline from the nearby, Whitehaven owned Brighton and Roma properties to the mining operation.

A seventh modification to PA10_0138 was lodged in February 2021 and approved in August 2021 allowing for an extension of the Northern Emplacement footprint, and an increase to the maximum height of a section of the Northern Emplacement by 1 metre, incorporating macro and micro relief.

An eighth modification of PA10_0138 was lodged in October 2021 and approved in January 2022 allowing for the use of mobile coal sizing within the MCCM operation and the burial of tyres within the MCCM emplacement areas.

A ninth modification of PA10_0138 was lodged in December 2022 and approved in March 2024 allowing for changes to the existing biodiversity offset strategy, and the construction and use of an electricity transmission line to Roma Bore.

2.2 Mine Contacts

The key operational personnel responsible for environmental management at MCCM during the reporting period included:

Name	Prashant Nath
Title	General Manager (Acting)
Address	Therribri Road, Boggabri, NSW 2382
Phone Number	02 6749 7800

Name	David Gonzalez
Title	Technical Services Manager
Address	Therribri Road, Boggabri, NSW 2382
Phone Number	02 6749 7800

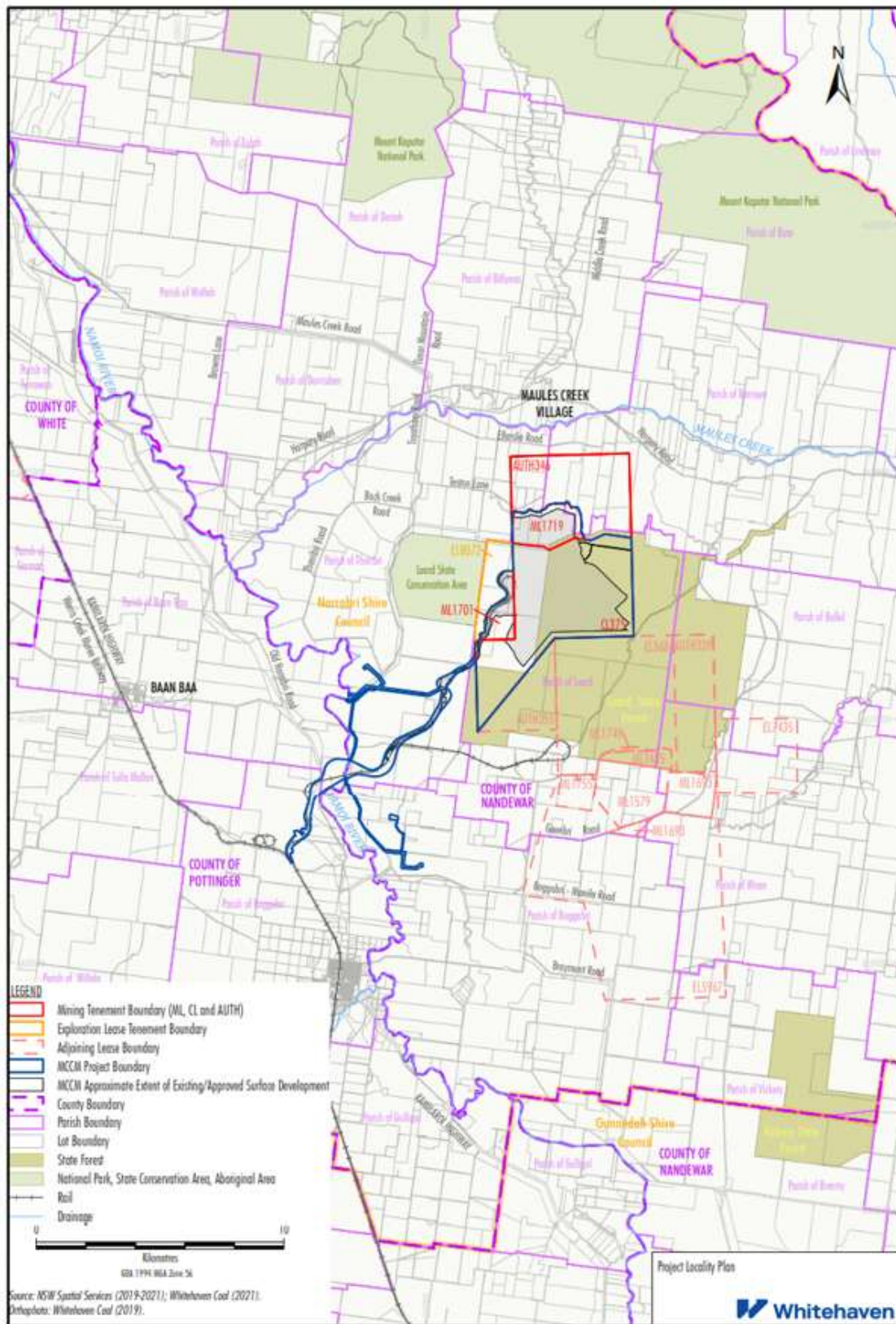


Figure 1: Project Locality Plan



Figure 2: Biodiversity Offset Areas

3 APPROVALS

Table 5 provides a summary of the key licences, leases and approvals that have been obtained for the MCCM to enable the construction and operation of the mine.

Table 5: Licences, Leases and Approvals

Approval	Reference	Detail	Validity Dates
Project Approval	PA 10_0138	Pursuant to the Project EA, the PAC approval of the MCCM referred to in Schedule 1 subject to the conditions in Schedules 2 to 5.	23 October 2012 to December 2034
Project Approval Modification	PA 10_0138 (MOD1)	Pursuant to the Maules Creek Project Approval Modification Environmental Assessment, the Modification was granted to allow modifications to infrastructure requirements.	Granted on 25 July 2013
Project Approval Modification	PA 10_0138 (MOD2)	Pursuant to the Maules Creek Project Approval Modification Environmental Assessment, the Modification was granted to allow the design of key water related infrastructure to be optimised.	Granted on 10 March 2014
Project Approval Modification	PA 10_0138 (MOD3)	Pursuant to the Maules Creek Project Approval Modification Environmental Assessment, the Modification was granted to amend the employee bus use percentage to better reflect the locally residing workforce and associated transport regime.	Granted on 13 January 2017
Project Approval Modification	PA 10_0138 (MOD5)	Pursuant to the Maules Creek Project Approval Modification Environmental Assessment, the Modification was granted to allow the installation of a water pipeline from the nearby Whitehaven owned Olivedene property to the mining operation.	Granted on December 20 2019
Project Approval Modification	PA 10_0138 (MOD6)	Pursuant to the Maules Creek Project Approval Modification Environmental Assessment, the Modification was granted to allow the installation of a water pipeline from the nearby, Whitehaven owned Brighton and Roma properties to the mining operation.	Granted on December 20 2019

Approval	Reference	Detail	Validity Dates
Project Approval Modification	PA 10_0138 (MOD7)	Pursuant to the Maules Creek Project Approval Modification Environmental Assessment, the Modification was granted to allow for an extension of the Northern Emplacement footprint, and an increase to the maximum height of a section of the Northern Emplacement by 1 metre, incorporating macro and micro relief.	Granted on August 2021
Project Approval Modification	PA 10_0138 (MOD8)	Pursuant to the Maules Creek Project Approval Modification Environmental Assessment, the Modification was granted to allow for improved operating efficiencies through the use of mobile coal sizing equipment and mobile rock crushing equipment, as well as disposal of waste heavy vehicle tyres in the waste rock emplacement areas.	Granted on January 2022
Project Approval Modification	PA 10_0138 (MOD9)	Pursuant to the Maules Creek Project Approval Modification Environmental Assessment, the Modification was granted to allow for changes to the existing biodiversity offset strategy and the construction and use of an electricity transmission line to the Roma Bore.	Granted on March 2024
Coal Lease	CL 375	Covers an area of approximately 4,200 hectares (ha). The southern part of the lease covers rights to mine from the surface to unlimited depth (~2,500 ha). The northern part of the lease covers rights to mine from 20 metre (m) depths to unlimited depth (~1,700 ha).	4 June 1991 to 4 June 2033
Authorisation	A 346	Covers the rights of the northern part of CL 375 from the surface to 20 m depth (1270 ha).	Renewed 2016 Expires 28 February 2028
Mining Lease	ML 1719	Covers the area to the north of the surface rights of CL 375, over a portion of A 346 that will accommodate part of the Northern Overburden Emplacement Area (OEA) for the MCCM.	Granted 11 November 2015 to 11 November 2036

Approval	Reference	Detail	Validity Dates
Mining Lease	ML 1701	Covers the area to the west of CL 375 within the Project Boundary that will facilitate the extraction of some coal and accommodate some mine related infrastructure.	Granted 9 October 2014 to 9 October 2035
Exploration Lease	EL 8072	Covers an area west of ML1701 (303 ha)	Granted 31 October 2023 to 12 March 2026
Environment Protection Licence	EPL 20221	The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) issues environment protection licences to the owners or operators of various industrial premises under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997</i> (POEO Act).	Issued 2 May 2013
Environment Protection Licence Variation	EPL 20221	Variation of the EPL to allow for tyre burial in the MCCM pit	Approved 30 March 2022
Maules Creek Coal Complex Forward Program	January 2025 – January 2028	Details mining and rehabilitation activities during the applicable period at MCCM	Approved In February 2025
Forest Corporation NSW Compensation	N/A	Agreement applies to part of Leard State Forest No. 420 that occurs within CL 375 and any mining lease pursuant to MLA 404 being ML1719.	Updated 1 July 2021
Emergency Tailings Emplacement	N/A	Notification of High Risk Activity – Emergency Tailings Emplacement	Notification provided April 2015.
Water Supply Works Approval	90WA801901 DWE Ref no: 90AL801900	Allows construction of a 610 mm Axial Flow Pump located on the Namoi River.	Issue date: 1/07/2004 Expiry date: 30/06/2027
Water Access Licence	WAL12811	135 ML with works approval 90CA807230. Upper Namoi Zone 5 Namoi Valley (Gins Leap to Narrabri) Groundwater Source.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 6/11/2030
Water Access Licence	WAL12791	112 ML with works approval 90CA807180. Upper Namoi Zone 5, Namoi Valley (Gins Leap to Narrabri) Groundwater Source.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2026
Water Access Licence	WAL29467	306 ML water licence from porous rock water source for construction purposes. Refer 90WA822412	Issue Date: 16/01/2012 Expiry Date: 6/06/2025
Water Access Licence	WAL 27385	38 ML water licence from Namoi Groundwater Zone 4.	Granted 24 April 2012 for perpetuity.

Approval	Reference	Detail	Validity Dates
Water Access Licence	WAL12479	78 ML water licence from Namoi Groundwater Zone 11 under works approval 90CA807652.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2029
Water Access Licence	WAL27383	0 ML water licence from Namoi Groundwater Zone 11.	Spare WAL. Granted 24 October 2011 for perpetuity.
Water Access Licence	WAL13050	3000 ML water licence from Lower Namoi Regulated River Water under works approval 90WA801901.	Issue Date: 1/07/2004 Expiry Date: 30/06/2027
Water Access Licence	WAL36641	800 ML water licence from Gunnedah-Oxley Basin MDB groundwater source.	Perpetuity
Water Access Licence	WAL12491	77 ML water licence from Upper Namoi Zone 11 under works approval 90CA807676	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2029
Water Access Licence	WAL12480	215 ML water licence from Upper Namoi Zone 11 under works approval 90CA807654.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2029
Water Access Licence	WAL12645	35 ML water licence from Upper Namoi Zone 4, Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam to Gin's Leap). Under works approvals 90CA806981	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2026
		35 ML water licence from Upper Namoi Zone 4, Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam to Gin's Leap). Under works approvals 90CA806830 & 90WA807004	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2029
Water Access Licence	WAL12718	102 ML Water licence from the upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam To Gin'S Leap) Groundwater Source. Under works approval 90CA807012	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 19/05/2031
Water Access Licence	WAL12722	77 ML water licence from Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam To Gin's Leap) Groundwater Source. Under works approval 90CA807023	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 27/05/2031
Bore Licence	90CA807230	Bore Constructed in the Upper Namoi Zone 5 Namoi Valley (Gin's Leap to Narrabri) Groundwater Source. Works approval for WAL12811.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 6/11/2030
Bore Licence	90CA807180	Bore Constructed in the Upper Namoi Zone 5 Namoi Valley (Gin's Leap to Narrabri) Groundwater Source. Works approval for WAL12791.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2026

Approval	Reference	Detail	Validity Dates
Bore Licence	90CA807652	Upper Namoi Zone 11, Maules Creek Groundwater Source. Works approval for WAL12479.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2029
Bore Licence	90WA801901	Lower Namoi Regulated River Water Source. Works approval for WAL13050.	Issue Date: 1/07/2004 Expiry Date: 30/06/2027
Bore Licence	90CA807676	Upper Namoi Zone 11, Maules Creek Groundwater Source. Works approval for WAL12491.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2029
Bore Licence	90CA807654	Upper Namoi Zone 11, Maules Creek Groundwater Source. Works approval for WAL12480.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 31/10/2029
Bore Licence	90CA807012	Bore Constructed in the Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam To Gin'S Leap) Groundwater Source. Works approval for WAL12718.	Issue Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date 19/05/2031
Bore Licence	90CA807023	Bore constructed in the Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam To Gin'S Leap) Groundwater Source. Works approval for WAL12722.	Issues Date: 1/11/2006 Expiry Date: 27/5/2031
Bore Licence	90WA809127	Bore constructed in the Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam to Gins Leap) Groundwater Source.	Commencement 1 November 2006
Bore Licence	90WA820120	Previously 90BL001144. Gunnedah – Oxley Basin Murray Darling Basin Groundwater Source.	Granted 28 February 1939 for perpetuity. Converted 16 January 2012.
Bore License	90MW8333037	Gunnedah - Oxley Basin Murray Darling Basin Groundwater Source. Works approval for WAL36641	Perpetuity
Bore Licences	90BL255779 90BL255780 90BL255781 90BL255782 90BL255783 90BL255784 90BL255785 90BL255786 90BL255787 90BL255788 90BL255789 90BL255790	For the purpose of Monitoring Bores.	Granted 25 August 2010 for perpetuity.

Approval	Reference	Detail	Validity Dates
Bore Licence	90WA809078	Bore constructed in the Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam to Gins Leap) Groundwater Source.	Commencement 1 November 2006
Bore Licence	90WA809079	Bore constructed in the Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam to Gins Leap) Groundwater Source.	Commencement 1 November 2006
Bore Licence	90WA809300	Bore constructed in the Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Gins Leap to Narrabri) Groundwater Source.	Commencement 1 November 2006

4 OPERATIONS SUMMARY

4.1 Exploration Activities

Exploration drilling was undertaken during the reporting period in accordance with the approved Forward Program to further assist production planning and assess coal reserves within ML 1701 and CL 375. Core and chip holes were undertaken to further define coal quality, geotechnical and structural information.

4.2 Construction

During the reporting period the following construction works occurred:

- Access road resealing
- Splash curtains on reject bin
- Light Vehicle Workshop
- D&B igloo and containers
- Bore power connections

4.3 Mining Operations

Pre-mining clearance activities including ecological, archaeological and soil analysis were undertaken in line with the relevant approvals and management plans. The 2025 vegetation clearing activities were completed during the approved annual clearing period (15th February to the 30th April 2025).

Topsoil was reclaimed and stockpiled for later use on rehabilitation areas. Overburden was blasted prior to being removed by loaders and excavators then transported by haul trucks to both in and out of pit dumps, allowing for coal extraction. Reject material from washed coal was dumped in designated areas in line with the relevant waste and dump management plans. Table 6 below presents the production summary for the 2024, 2025 and 2026 reporting periods.

Table 6: Production Summary

Material	Approved limit	2024 (actual)	2025 (actual)	2026 (forecast)
Waste Rock/ Overburden	71,000,000m ³ (FWP Year 1, 2025))	68,477,293	67,447,043	72,400,000
ROM Coal	13 Million Tonnes (PA10_0138 Sch. 2 Cond.6) > 5 Million Tonnes handled (EPL 20221)	10,505,995	11,254,605	11,690,000
Reject Material	NA	2,329,152	3,688,899	3,000,000
Saleable Product	12.4 Million Tonnes (PA 10_0138 Sch.2 Cond.9) > 5 Million Tonnes produced (EPL 20221)	8,098,040	8,650,109	9,100,000

4.4 Coal Handling and Processing

Product coal generated by the MCCM includes bypass coal (i.e. ROM coal that is crushed and screened but not washed in the CHPP) and washed coal that is processed in the CHPP. The product coal is stockpiled and then reclaimed and fed via conveyors to the train loading facility. Once loaded, trains travel from the MCCM via the Maules Creek Rail Spur, the shared rail spur with Boggabri Coal and the Werris Creek to Mungindi Railway Line to the Port of Newcastle for export.

4.5 Other Operations

4.5.1 Hours of Operation

Mining operations are conducted up to 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

4.5.2 Transport Rates

All coal produced by MCCM is transported from site via the Maules Creek rail spur, and the shared portion of the Boggabri Coal rail spur in accordance with PA 10_0138 (Schedule 2, Condition 8 and 9; Schedule 3, Condition 65) (Table 7). Appendix B details the coal transport records in accordance with the reporting requirements under Condition 65 (a) and (b) of PA 10_0138.

Table 7: Coal Transport

Parameter	Criteria	Total
Maximum number of laden trains from the site in any one day	10	8
Maximum number of laden trains from the site in a day when averaged over a calendar year	7	3.86
Maximum Tonnes of product coal transported from the site (Mt)	12.4	8.03

4.6 Next Reporting Period

4.6.1 Exploration

Exploration drilling will continue to be undertaken at MCCM to further assess the coal reserves within the tenements, focusing on further exploration within ML 1701.

4.6.2 Construction Activities

- Current Transformer (CT) Power re-configuration for bores
- In Pit Hub and services
- Production hub reconfiguration
- South West Water Storage project

4.6.3 Mine Operations

The mine production rates are planned to achieve approximately 11.69 Mtpa of ROM coal and approximately 72.4 million bank cubic metres (Mbcm) of overburden during 2026.

Vegetation clearing activities in mining areas over the next reporting period will be conducted in accordance with relevant Environmental Management Plans as the north eastern section of the pit extends. The clearing program will be undertaken during the annual clearing period from the 15 February to the 30 April, except under exceptional circumstances and with the approval by the Secretary of the DPHI.

4.6.4 Overburden Emplacements

The OEA and north pit expansion will continue to develop in accordance with Project Approval PA 10_0138 and the MCC Forward Program which are available on the Whitehaven Coal website.

4.6.5 Mining Fleet Upgrades

In 2025, all D475A fleet were put in park-up status with additional dozers hired to fill availability gaps, the EH5000 fleet was reduced by one during. Additional procurement of mining fleet will be subject to mine planning requirements in 2026.

5 ACTIONS REQUIRED FROM PREVIOUS ANNUAL REVIEW

The DPHI requested provisions of four sections in the 2024 Annual Review. Appendix G includes a table summarising the feedback and the relevant sections where they were updated in the 2024 Annual Review.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The following sub-sections report on the environmental performance achieved during the reporting period and provides a summary of the environmental monitoring data compared to data predictions, trends and management measures.

6.1 Meteorological Monitoring

Meteorological monitoring is conducted onsite in accordance with Schedule 3 Condition 35 of the PA 10_0138 at the MCC Automatic Weather Station (AWS), the location of the AWS is depicted in Figure 3. The total annual rainfall recorded for 2025 was approximately 893.4 millimetres (mm).

The temperature records and wind patterns on site are relatively consistent with the long term climatic data recorded at nearby BOM sites, and the EA predictions. The average temperature during the reporting period was 18.3°C, the minimum temperature was -3.5°C recorded in July and a maximum temperature of 40.1°C in January. The average wind direction for the reporting period was from the southern quadrant, predominately from the south, south east.

During 2025 it was identified that offset plantings had grown in the vicinity of the AWS. The closest tree is located approximately 11 meters from the station. In accordance with the NSW EPA Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW, meteorological monitoring (AM-2 / AS 3580.14:2014) requires that wind anemometers must be installed at a height of 10 metres above ground level, and located at a distance of at least 10 times the height of the nearest obstruction away from any trees, buildings, or other features that may influence wind flow. A study was undertaken to identify whether the trees in the vicinity of the station had impacted the wind data collected. The study confirmed that the data has not been affected. To further improve monitoring outcomes, Maules Creek Coal has identified a new location for the station, where wind data has been collected for approximately 12 months. This station will be upgraded in early 2026 to include all parameters required under EPL 20221.

6.2 Air Quality

6.2.1 Environmental Management

Potential impacts to air quality are managed in accordance with the:

- Air quality criteria prescribed under schedule 3 condition 29 of the Project Approval;
- Relevant EPL conditions; and
- The MCC Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (AQGHGMP).

Maules Creek Coal Mine implements a range of controls to manage dust, including but not limited to:

- Utilising water carts across site with water fill points appropriately positioned for efficient coverage.
- Use of a dust suppressant additive on targeted haul roads;
- Visual dust assessments regularly undertaken on haul roads;
- Modification of work practices where required including changing dumping strategies;
- Temporary cessation of operational equipment as required;
- Predictive controls and Air Quality Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) together with the daily risk report presented to key operational personnel;
- Pre-strip areas are kept to a minimum and mulch cover used on cleared areas ahead of mining activities where possible;
- Operation of a real time SMS alarming system notifying of elevated dust levels;
- Site vehicles restricted to designated routes, with speed limits enforced;
- Blasting activities restricted to suitable weather conditions;
- Notification to key stakeholders and residents of planned blasts;
- Water suppression on conveyor transfers and stockpiles at the CHPP;
- Meteorological monitoring system used to identify conditions pertaining to elevated dust risks.
- Additional units within the air quality monitoring network; and

The MCC Air Quality Monitoring network is illustrated in Figure 3 and includes:

- Continuous monitoring of PM₁₀ levels at TEOM1 and TEOM3. These results for TEOM1 are available publicly via the EPA website.
- TEOM2, shown in Figure 3: is located on WHC land and the results are used by MCC for internal management purposes only.
- PM₁₀ levels are also measured at a High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS) on a twenty-four hour basis every six days. Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP) is inferred from the measured PM₁₀ data.
- A network of four depositional dust gauges (DDG's), measuring deposited dust and particulates on a monthly basis.
- Additional sampling units (E-sampling trailer units) to provide input data for the predictive air quality monitoring software.

In addition to the above, the Boggabri - Tarrawonga - Maules Creek (BTM) Air Quality Management Strategy (AQMS) was approved in 2017. Predictive air quality modelling simulation software is fully implemented to inform operational risk. The NSW Office Environment & Heritage (OEH) and the NSW EPA installed a number of TEOM monitoring units in late 2017. The Namoi Region Air Quality Advisory Committee was established by the Minister for the Environment of which Whitehaven Coal is a stakeholder on the committee. Daily ambient air quality data for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} particulate sizes from the Maules Creek TEOM1 monitoring unit is provided and published on the OEH managed air quality website. This has occurred since 2016 prior to the establishment of the Namoi Region Air Quality Monitoring Project.



Figure 3: Air Quality and Meteorological Monitoring Locations

6.2.2 Environmental Performance

A summary of the depositional dust air quality monitoring results at MCCM for the 2025 reporting period is provided in Table 8.

Table 8: Deposited Dust Monitoring Results 2025

Month	MC1 (g/m ²)	MC2 (g/m ²)	MC3 (g/m ²)	MC4 (g/m ²)
January	27.3c	2.4	1.5	0.9
February	6.0c	3.0	2.1	1.6
March	11.6c	1.1	1.6	0.8
April	18.7c	2.4	1.6	1.0
May	18.0c	1.6	2.6	1.8
June	2.3	7.2c	3.6	2.9
July	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.7
August	3.1c	3.5c	0.8	0.4
September	4.1	3.3c	3.6c	0.7
October	0.8	4.4c	0.9	19.6c
November	2.1	0.6	2.2	7.7c
December	13.1c	2.1	1.3	11.9c
Annual Average	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.2

C = Results contaminated by deposits deemed unrelated to mining activities (bird droppings, insects and vegetation).

Table 9: Deposited Dust Monitoring Results 2023 – 2025

	2023	2024	2025
MC1 (g/m ²)	1.7	1.8	2.2
MC2 (g/m ²)	2	2.5	1.8
MC3 (g/m ²)	1.9	2	1.8
MC4 (g/m ²)	1.2	1.1	1.2

Deposited dust monitoring data remained compliant with the Project Approval (<4g/m² averaged annually) throughout 2025. Dust gauge results can be significantly impacted by localised sources (e.g. dust from livestock, agriculture, lawn mowers, cars travelling on local dirt roads, etc.) and are susceptible to contamination from organic material (such as plant detritus and droppings from birds which often perch on the gauges). As dust fallout generally occurs within close proximity to sources, elevated dust gauge results are often caused by localised sources near to the monitor. During certain meteorological conditions results can also be influenced by sources further afield and larger scale events such as regional dust storms.

The measured annual average deposited dust levels in 2025 were elevated when compared with the modelling predictions for Year 10 of the EA excluding contaminated data. It is noted that modelling predictions from the AQA used an annual average deposited dust background (contribution from non-mining sources) of 0.5 g/m² /month, whilst the historical pre mining era deposited dust monitoring data (collected from 1982 to 1986) presented in the AQA show an annual average of 1.9g/m² /month. Therefore it is considered that the background deposited dust concentration was potentially underestimated in the modelling. If an approximate background of 1.9g/m² /month were adopted in the predicted levels, the measured annual average deposited dust levels (excluding contaminated data) in 2025 would generally be aligned with the predicted levels.

PM₁₀ 24Hr and Annual Average (TEOM1)

The results collated from TEOM1 did not exceed the 24-hour criterion of 50 µg/m³ or the rolling average criterion of 30 µg/m³ (Figure 4), excluding extraordinary weather events or non-mine related events previously reported to the DPHI. The collated data displays an upward trend in 2025, with an overall change of 0.2 µg/m³ on average over the year reported to DPHI.

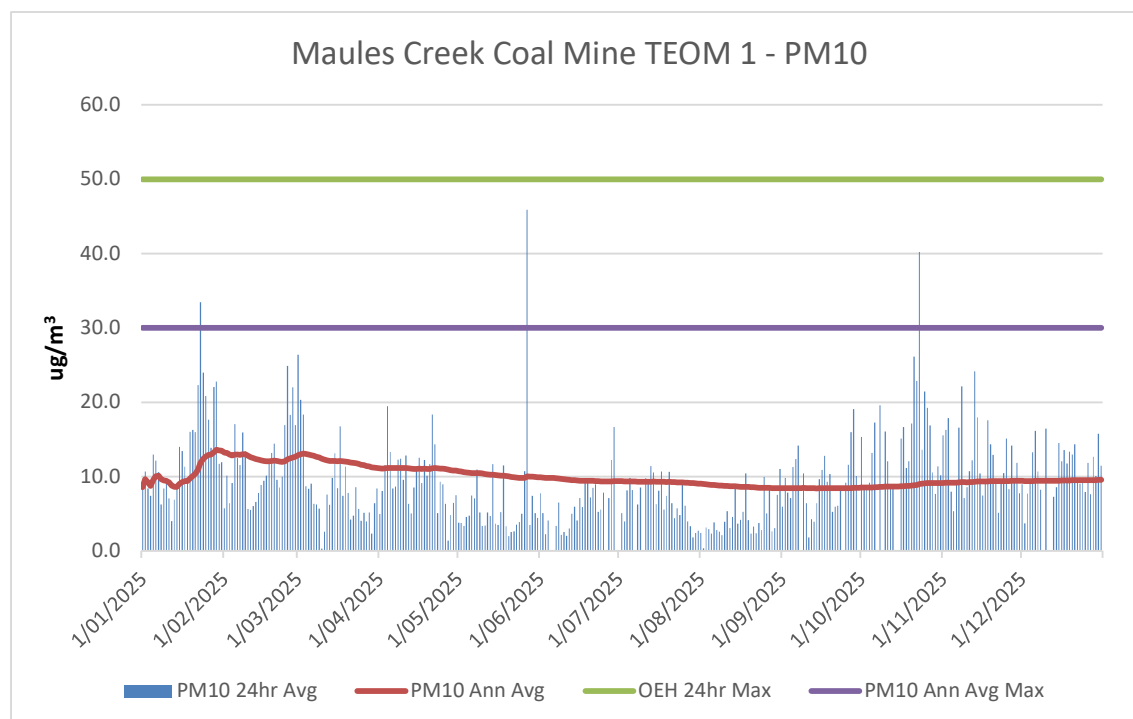


Figure 4: 24Hr and Annual Average PM₁₀ (TEOM1) 2025

Table 10: Historical Air Quality Averages TEOM 1

Year	TEOM 1 PM10 – Annual Average
2021	6.6
2022	5.1
2023	11.9
2024	9.3
2025	9.5

PM₁₀ 24Hr and Annual Average (TEOM3)

The results collated from TEOM3 did not exceed the 24-hour criterion of 50 µg/m³ or the rolling average criterion of 30 µg/m³ (Figure 5), excluding the extraordinary event previously reported to DPHI. The data shows a gradual downward compared to the previous reporting period, dropping 1.5 µg/m³.

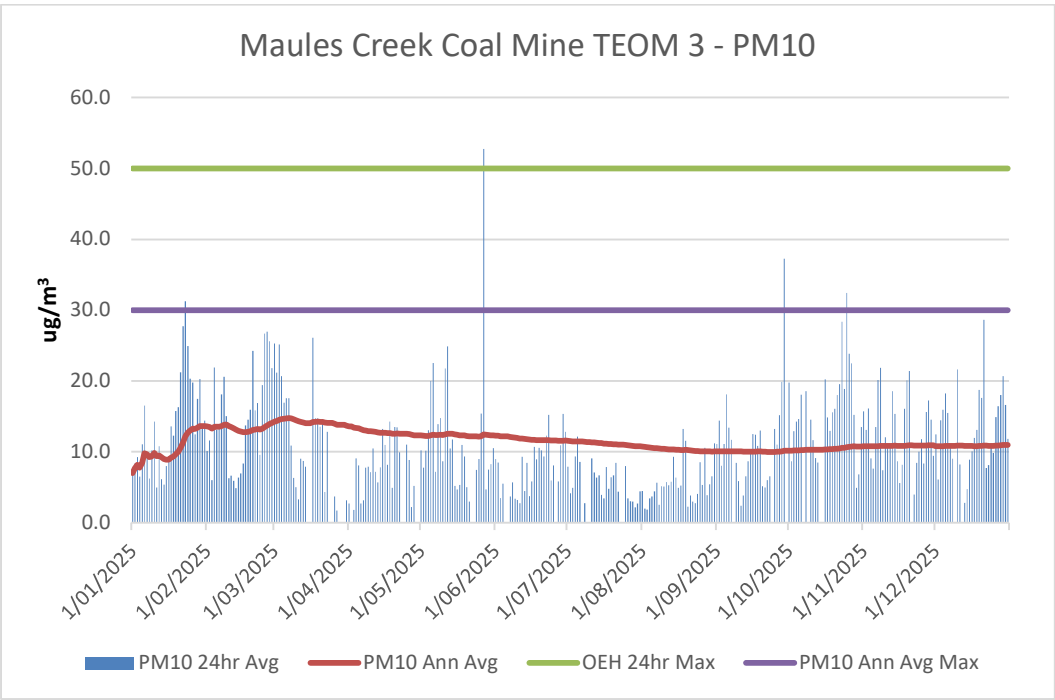


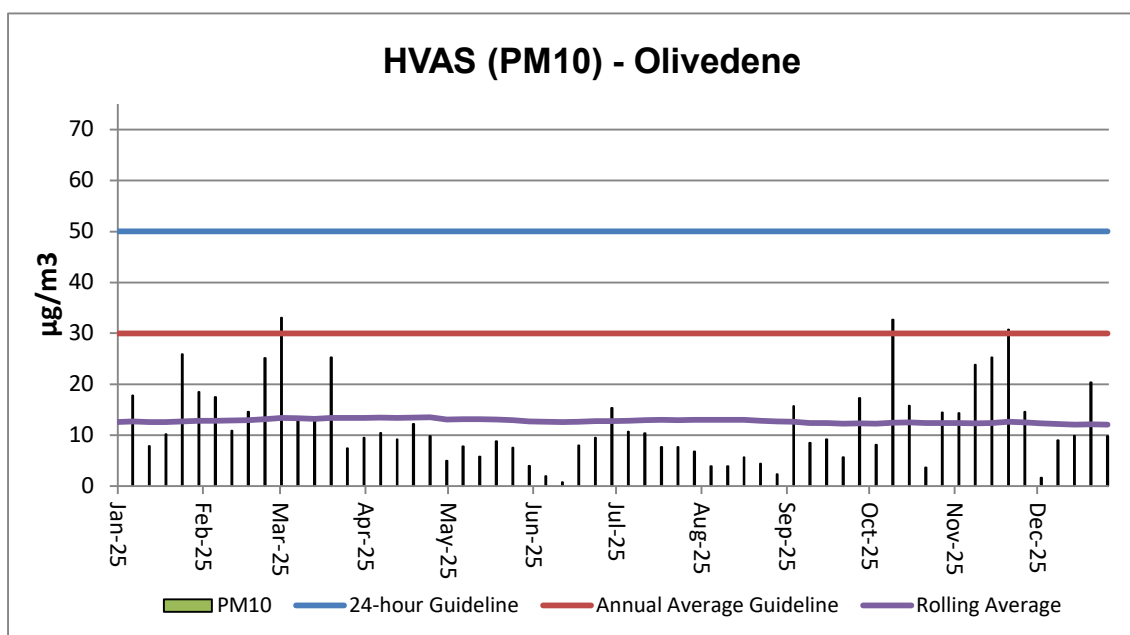
Figure 5: 24Hr and Annual Average PM₁₀ (TEOM3) 2025

Table 11: Historical Air Quality Averages TEOM 3

Year	TEOM 3 PM10 – Annual Average
2021	9.9
2022	12.5
2023	14.2
2024	12.5
2025	11.0

PM₁₀ 24Hr and Annual Average (HVAS)

"The HVAS PM10 monitoring results collated during the reporting period did not exceed the 24-hour criterion of 50 µg/m³ or the rolling average criterion of 30 µg/m³ (Figure 6). The data shows a gradual downward trend falling 0.5 µg/m³ over the reporting period but overall it remains relatively steady, in comparison to previous years.


Figure 6: PM₁₀ 24Hr and Annual Average HVAS
Table 12: Historical Air Quality Averages HVAS

Year	HVAS (µg/m ³) – Annual Average
2021	9.8

2022	7.6
2023	15.6
2024	12.6
2025	12.1

HVAS Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) Annual Average

The TSP rolling annual average during the reporting period did not exceed the 90 µg/m³ criteria this is inferred from the HVAS PM10 data (Figure 7). The TSP annual average dropped 5.7 µg/m³ since the beginning of 2025.

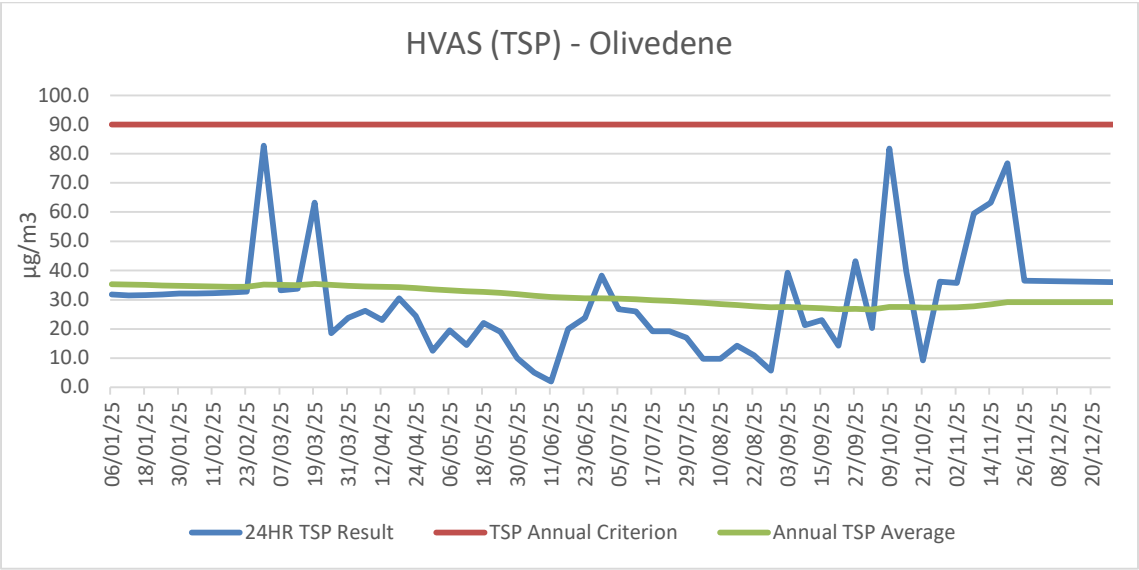


Figure 7: HVAS TSP

Table 13: Historical Air Quality Averages TSP

Year	TSP (µg/m3) – Annual Average
2021	24.5
2022	20.8
2023	35.6
2024	34.8
2025	29.1

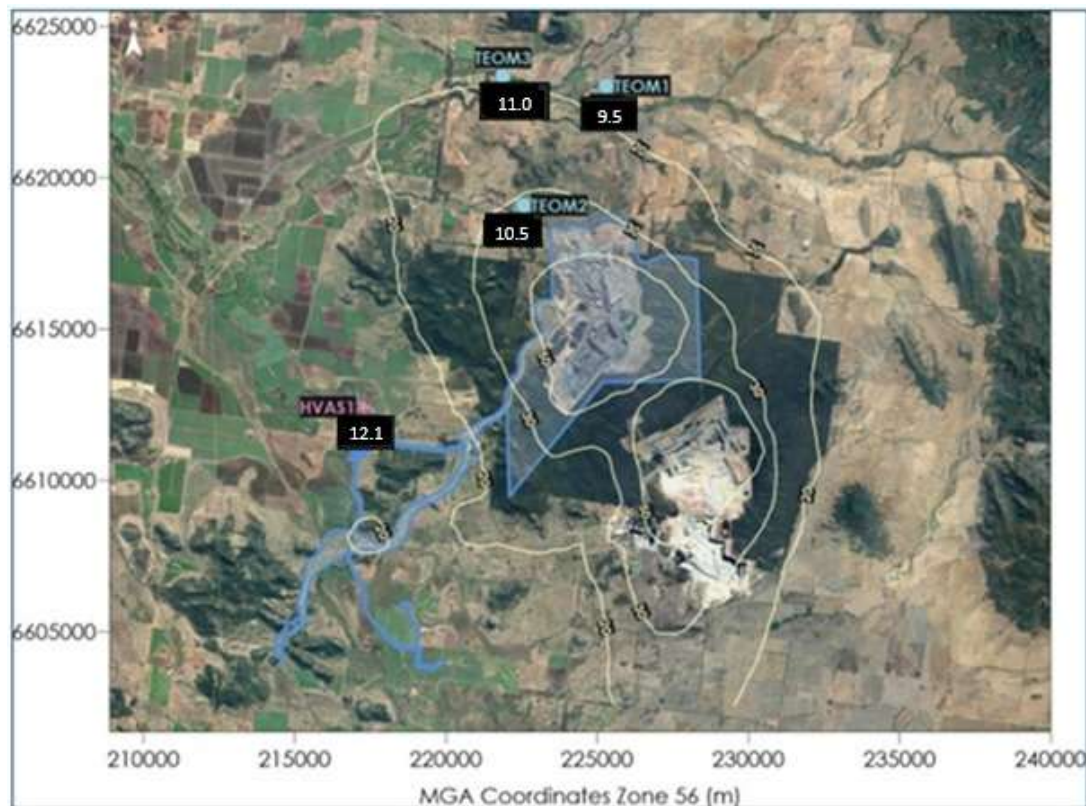


Figure 8: Comparison of Annual Average PM₁₀ levels (µg/m³) and 10 year prediction

All air quality parameters measured during 2025 have been compared with the 10 year modelling predictions, and were found to generally align with the modelling predictions seen in Figure 8.

6.2.3 Proposed Improvement Measures

Proposed measures to continuously improve include:

- Continued application of the BTM predictive modelling software and refinement where necessary;
- Continual increase of in-pit dumping;
- Continue overburden shaping to assist with enabling the placement of topsoil and rehabilitation establishment in the northern emplacement of the MCCM footprint; and
- Continued engagement with the EPA regarding the Namoi Regional Air Quality Monitoring network.
- Trials of seeding unshaped overburden to reduce wind borne dust emissions
- Increased dust suppression additive use

6.3 Greenhouse Gas

6.3.1 Environmental Management

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions at MCCM are managed in accordance with Schedule 3 Condition 27 of PA 10_0138 and the AQGHGMP. The main sources of GHG emissions considered in the AQGHGMP are:

- Fuel consumption (diesel) during mining operations – Scope 1.
- Release of fugitive methane (CH₄) from the fracturing of coal seams – Scope 1
- Indirect emissions resulting from the MCCM's consumption and use of purchased electricity – Scope 2.

Electricity

A number of controls were applied to reduce electricity consumption at the MCCM during the reporting period, including:

- The energy efficiency of new electrical equipment is considered during procurement.
- Use of variable speed drives on pumps and conveyors in the CHPP.
- Avoiding idle running of conveyors in the CHPP.
- Management of lighting around the mine site, including the replacement of diesel powered lights with solar lights, and the use of LED lighting plants
- Use of bypass coal.

Since late 2022, WHC NSW operations including MCCM have offset Scope 2 emissions by purchasing carbon neutral electricity.

Diesel Consumption

A number of controls were applied to reduce diesel consumption at the MCCM during the reporting period including:

- Ensuring dump trucks are fully loaded where possible prior to hauling to maximise efficiency, i.e. fuel used per unit of material moved.
- Maximising the efficiency of the mining fleet through regular maintenance;
- Mine planning efficiencies to minimise the gradient, length and height of loaded haul runs for dump trucks, where possible.
- In-pit and mobile refuelling facilities.
- Monitoring system for heavy vehicle use and fuel burn. This system also determines individual equipment utilisation which assists in minimising fleet size and associated wastage.
- Continued operation of the employee shuttle bus system to and from site.
- Maximising in-pit dumping.
- Use of the onsite simulator for driver education and training.
- In 2025, MCCM undertook a small-scale trial using 21 kL of Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO), also known as renewable diesel, across selected ancillary and production equipment. The trial demonstrated technical feasibility; however, HVO is currently produced at scale offshore and must be imported for use in Australia. When combined with its current cost—more than four times that of conventional diesel—these factors

highlight the need for further quantitative assessment, including marginal abatement cost analysis of alternative fuels and technologies, to determine whether large-scale adoption is reasonable and economically feasible.

- WHC are continuing to monitor the viability of renewable diesel as a diesel replacement, or for blending with petroleum diesel. For the longer term, WHC are engaging with original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) suppliers in relation to electrified digging units and low-carbon truck technology development pathways. Based on this engagement and further research, WHC do not anticipate low-carbon truck electrified solutions will be a feasible solution for our open cut mines over the next decade.

6.3.2 Environmental Performance

Greenhouse Gas emissions associated with the MCCM are reported through participation in the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) and as part of the Whitehaven Group in the National Greenhouse and Energy Report Scheme (NGERS). NPI data is publicly available on The Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website. The total GHG Emissions attributed to the MCCM reported for the NGERS 2025 Financial Year (FY) reporting period was 305,331 t CO₂-e. This shows a 2% decrease on previous years consistent with a slight decrease in diesel and electricity consumption in 2025 FY.

The following sections detail the three key GHG contributors calculated for the 2025 NGER reporting period. Prior years reported higher than the EA estimated fugitive emissions. This was a result of the emissions calculation method used for fugitive gas that utilised the Method 1 approach, which is an over-estimation versus a significantly lower and closely aligned to current Method 2 site specific emission factor applied during the development of the EA.

Diesel Usage

100,617kL of diesel (stationary and transport use) was consumed equating to 272,644 tCO₂-e GHG Emissions. Diesel usage decreased when compared to the 2024 FY however remains higher than estimated in the EA. This can be attributed to longer hauls which were experienced in relation to overburden placement in out of pit dumps not accounted for in the EA.

Fugitive Emissions

There was a total of 9,800 tCO₂-e fugitive emissions from MCCM in the 2025 FY. This is slightly higher than the EA estimation of 7,434 tCO₂-e for 2024 FY. The EA prediction uses a global warming potential (GWP) for methane of 21 compared to NGERS 2024 FY that uses an updated GWP of 28.

Electricity Consumption

33,357 MWh power equating to approximately 22.016 kT CO₂-e was consumed by MCCM. This is a decrease from 2024 FY and remains below the predicted consumption from the EA of Scope 2 emissions of 55.386 kT CO₂-e.

Table 14: Greenhouse Gas Emissions FY2023-FY2025

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Diesel usage (kL)	92,063	101,750	100,617
Fugitive Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	7,816	9,344	9,800
Electricity consumption (MWh)	29,892	37,028	33,357

6.3.3 Proposed Improvement Measures

Management measures described above will continue to be implemented during the next reporting period.

6.4 Noise

6.4.1 Environmental Management

Potential noise impacts associated with the MCCM are managed in accordance with the:

- Noise criteria and operating conditions prescribed under Schedule 3 Conditions 7 and 15 of PA 10_0138.
- EPL 20221 Conditions L4 and M8.
- The MCC Noise Management Plan (NMP) approved by DPE, and prepared to satisfy the requirements of the EPL and PA 10_0138.

Additionally, various controls were implemented to manage noise during the reporting period, including but not limited to:

- Real-time unattended noise monitoring systems at representative locations within the local area.
- Monthly compliance attended monitoring by independent acoustic consultants.
- Meteorological forecasting and daily risk reporting to advise of weather conditions in advance.
- Annual noise model validation (refer 6.4.2).
- Continued monitoring of TARP levels.
- Training of dispatch and supervisors regarding noise management and TARP's.
- Dispatch operator that monitors real time noise data and can advise of any required modifications to work practices. Modifications may include changing dumping strategies, reducing the number of machines operating or ceasing operations.
- Roaming inspections by personnel at offsite locations to identify any audible mine related noise.
- Installation of a Multi-Directional Noise Compass.
- Utilising overburden emplacement areas with acoustic shielding and higher windrows.
- Equipment sound power testing and analysis of fixed and mobile fleet.
- Operator training and awareness to reduce equipment noise.
- Use of 'silent horns' on the excavator and supporting truck fleet.

- Ongoing maintenance of the MCC mining fleet including any noise suppression equipment.
- Utilizing a double skinned exhaust system and an improved muffler design
- Low frequency noise assessments.

The MCCM noise monitoring network is illustrated in Figure 9 and includes:

- Continuous monitoring at real-time monitoring units that are utilised for daily management purposes.
- Monthly attended monitoring at six locations as described in the EPL (NM1 to NM6).

6.4.2 Environmental Performance

Attended Monitoring

The Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI) was introduced in late 2017. The application of the low frequency assessment consistent with the NPfI was applied during the reporting period.

Attended monitoring is completed on a monthly basis by an independent consultant and is used to assess compliance with licence and approval limits for mining generated noise. Monthly noise survey results are available in the EPL monitoring data reports available on the MCCM website. During this reporting period, there were no exceedances recorded.

Data trends over the life of the mine indicate that site-only LAeq noise levels have been low (either IA, NM, or less than 30 dB) for a large majority of measurements at all monitoring locations. At NM1 and NM2, site-only LAeq noise levels increased in 2020 then decreased in subsequent years. At NM3, NM5, and NM6, site-only LAeq noise levels remained very low throughout the life of the project. At NM4, site-only LAeq noise levels increased from 2014 to 2016 and decreased from 2016 to 2025.

While not directly comparable, noise levels measured in 2025 were always lower than predicted for “Year 2025” in the NIA at all monitoring locations during all measurements. As noise levels reported in the NIA represent a worst-case prediction from the noise model, it is expected that noise levels measured during attended noise monitoring will typically be lower than predicted in the NIA.

Table 15: NM1 Measured LAeq, 15 Minute Compared to 5 Year Predicted LAeq, 15 Minute

Month	Applicable meteorological condition ^{1,2}	Measured MCCP L _{Aeq,15minute}	Predicted MCCP L _{Aeq,15minute}	Difference ³
January	N/A	1A	-	N/A
February	N/A	1A	-	N/A
March	N/A	<20	-	N/A
April	N/A	<20	-	N/A
May	N/A	27	-	N/A
June	N/A	31	-	N/A
July	N/A	28	-	N/A
August	N/A	<20	-	N/A
September	N/A	<20	-	N/A
October	N/A	<20	-	N/A
November	N/A	<20	-	N/A
December	Standard	<25	35	NC

Table 16: NM2 Measured LAeq, 15 Minute Compared to 5 Year Predicted LAeq, 15 Minute

Month	Applicable meteorological condition ^{1,2}	Measured MCCP L _{Aeq,15minute}	Predicted MCCP L _{Aeq,15minute}	Difference ³
January	N/A	1A	-	N/A
February	N/A	1A	-	N/A
March	N/A	<20	-	N/A
April	N/A	1A	-	N/A
May	N/A	<20	-	N/A
June	N/A	<25	-	N/A
July	N/A	<20	-	N/A
August	N/A	1A	-	N/A
September	N/A	<20	-	N/A
October	N/A	<20	-	N/A
November	N/A	<20	-	N/A
December	N/A	24	-	N/A

Table 17: NM3 Measured LAeq, 15 Minute Compared to 5 Year Predicted LAeq, 15 Minute

Month	Applicable meteorological condition ^{1,2}	Measured MCCP L _{Aeq,15minute}	Predicted MCCP L _{Aeq,15minute}	Difference ³
January	N/A	1A	-	N/A
February	N/A	1A	-	N/A
March	N/A	<20	-	N/A
April	N/A	23	-	N/A
May	N/A	27	-	N/A
June	N/A	29	-	N/A
July	N/A	29	-	N/A
August	N/A	<25	-	N/A
September	N/A	24	-	N/A
October	N/A	<20	-	N/A
November	N/A	23	-	N/A
December	N/A	<25	-	N/A

Table 18: NM4 Measured $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ Minute}}$ Compared to 5 Year Predicted $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ Minute}}$

Month	Applicable meteorological condition ^{1,2}	Measured MCCP $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Predicted MCCP $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Difference ³
January	N/A	IA	-	N/A
February	Noise-enhancing	IA	35	NC
March	N/A	<20	-	N/A
April	N/A	IA	-	N/A
May	N/A	IA	-	N/A
June	N/A	IA	-	N/A
July	N/A	IA	-	N/A
August	N/A	IA	-	N/A
September	N/A	IA	-	N/A
October	N/A	<25	-	N/A
November	N/A	IA	-	N/A
December	N/A	IA	-	N/A

Table 19: NM5 Measured $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ Minute}}$ Compared to 5 Year Predicted $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ Minute}}$

Month	Applicable meteorological condition ^{1,2}	Measured MCCP $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Predicted MCCP $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Difference ³
January	N/A	IA	-	N/A
February	N/A	IA	-	N/A
March	Noise-enhancing	<20	35	NC
April	N/A	IA	-	N/A
May	N/A	<20	-	N/A
June	N/A	<20	-	N/A
July	N/A	<20	-	N/A
August	N/A	IA	-	N/A
September	Standard	<20	35	NC
October	N/A	<20	-	N/A
November	N/A	IA	-	N/A
December	N/A	<20	-	N/A

Table 20: NM6 Measured $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ Minute}}$ Compared to 5 Year Predicted $L_{Aeq, 15 \text{ Minute}}$

Month	Applicable meteorological condition ^{1,2}	Measured MCCP $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Predicted MCCP $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$	Difference ³
January	N/A	IA	-	N/A
February	N/A	IA	-	N/A
March	Noise-enhancing	<20	35	NC
April	N/A	23	-	N/A
May	N/A	27	-	N/A
June	N/A	29	-	N/A
July	N/A	29	-	N/A
August	N/A	<25	-	N/A
September	N/A	24	-	N/A
October	N/A	<20	-	N/A
November	N/A	23	-	N/A
December	N/A	<25	-	N/A

- Notes:
- 1. NA indicates meteorological conditions during the measurement did not correspond with any modelled meteorological conditions and were not applicable for comparison.
 - 2. NC indicates measured MCCP site LAeq noise levels were inaudible (IA), not measurable (NM), or expressed as a “less than” quantity (eg less than 30 dB), therefore measured and predicted noise levels were not comparable.
 - 3. NC indicates measured MCCP site LAeq noise levels were inaudible (IA), not measurable (NM), or expressed as a “less than” quantity (e.g. less than 30 dB), therefore measured and predicted noise levels were not comparable.

Table 21: Applicable Meteorological Conditions

Parameter	Night period	
	Standard meteorological conditions	Noise-enhancing meteorological conditions
Wind speed (m/s)	0.0 – 1.0	1.0 – 3.0
Wind direction (°)	All	All
Stability category	A-D	F

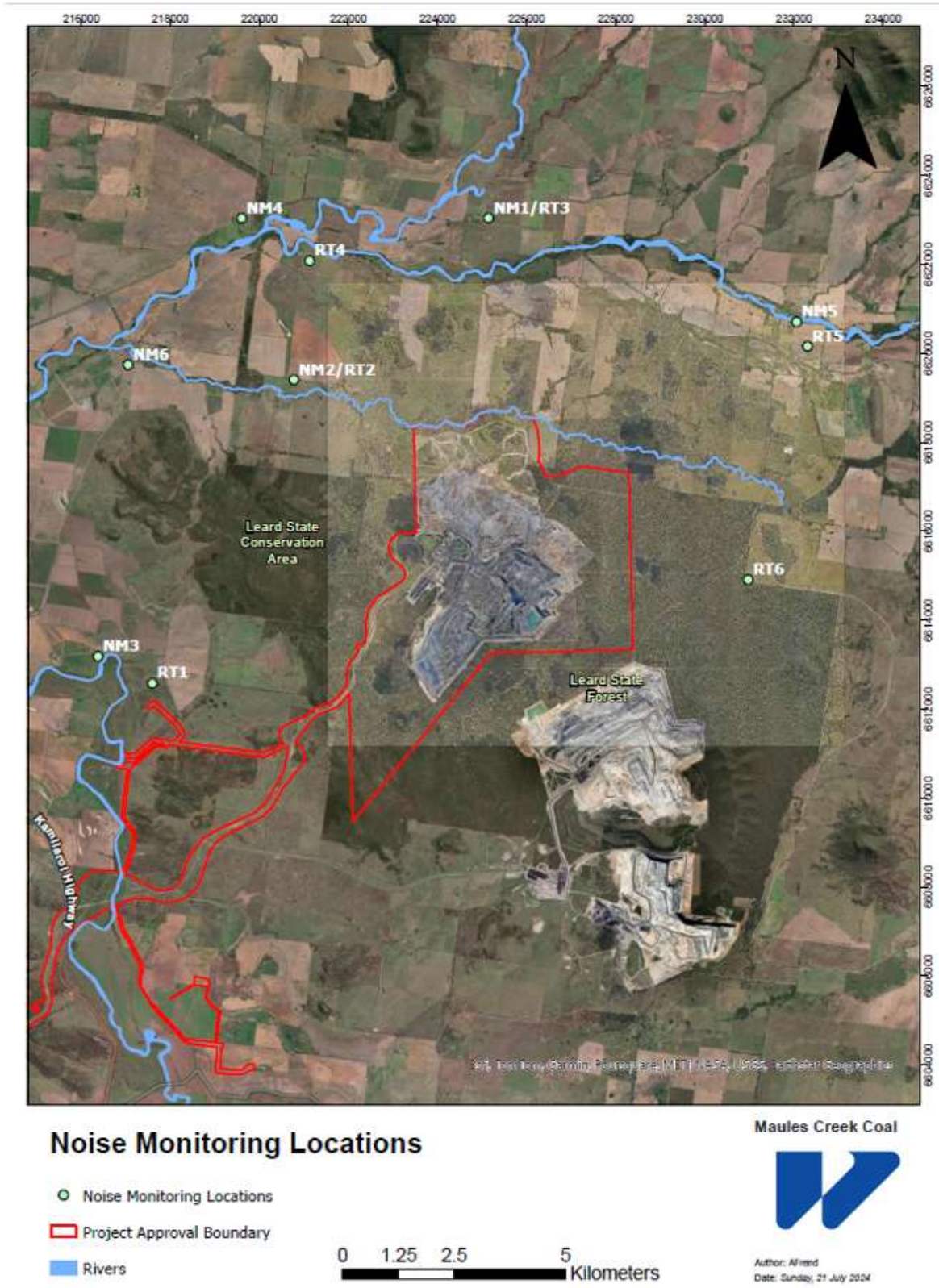


Figure 9: Noise Monitoring Network Locations

Annual Sound Power Testing

Sound power level testing of fixed and mobile plant was undertaken and results are provided in Appendix C. One-third of all plant are required to be measured on a three year-rolling basis. 58 individual pieces of mobile plant were tested during the reporting period. Sound power levels from all mobile plant were less than or equal to the predicted sound power targets described in the Project EA for modelling purposes.

Performance measurements through monthly attended monitoring results support the position that MCC is operating generally in accordance with the respective Project Approval and EPL 20221 criteria for mining noise. MCCM is continuing to further develop solutions to manage sound power levels on mobile equipment. Such as ongoing work to improve exhaust systems on the Hitachi haul truck fleet.

Annual Noise Validation

MCCM engaged EMM to undertake a validation assessment of the site noise model to fulfil the requirements of the MCC Noise Management Plan (NMP) and Schedule 3 Condition 16(f).

A model of operational noise used for this assessment was created with GPS trace data of actual operations on the night of July 3rd 2025 to validate the site noise model. Real-time monitoring data from six locations over the winter period in 2025 were analysed to determine the upper range of measured mining noise. 90th percentile low pass LAeq was determined after data filtering then compared with the 90th percentile model. There is a good correlation between 2025 GPS model and real-time estimated mining noise levels at locations RT1 and RT3 and overestimates the noise impact at RT2 and RT4. The model validation showed that the noise model was underpredicting the noise impact to RT5 on 3 July 2025. Given the location and the real-time data summary, it is also possible that noise from other mining operations is contributing to measured noise levels at RT5 and RT6.

While predictions from noise monitoring were similar to model predictions, analysis of real time data suggests the 2025 GPS model may be more representative of a worst-case scenario and not representative of typical operations during 2025.

6.4.3 Proposed Improvement Measures

A number of improvement measures are proposed for the next reporting period including:

- Additional improvements to the real time environmental noise monitoring system.
- Transition to a higher volume of in-pit dumping
- Work collaboratively with Boggabri Coal and Tarrawonga Coal to minimise noise impacts

6.5 Blast

6.5.1 Environmental Management

Blast management measures are implemented at MCCM to support the management and control of post blast fume generation, dust impacts, rock fragmentation, blast overpressure and ground vibration. Blasting impacts associated with the MCCM are managed in accordance with the:

- Blasting criteria prescribed under Schedule 3 Conditions 18 to 20 of PA 10_0138.
- Blast Management Plan (BLMP), relevant MCC procedures and the BTM Blast Management Strategy (BTMBS) that have been approved to satisfy the requirements of the EPL and PA 10_0138.

During the reporting period a number of controls were applied to reduce the potential for impacts associated with blasting at the MCCM. The key controls implemented include, but were not limited to:

- Best practice blast design and drill practices in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards.
- Blast scheduling considering meteorological conditions, including wind speed and direction.
- Pre-blast assessment for each blast to determine blast exclusion zones, potential fume generation risks and appropriate controls measures to minimise potential risks.
- Review of blasts and investigations as required.
- Coordination of blasts to avoid cumulative impacts in accordance with the LFBMS.
- The likelihood of fume generation is reduced through consideration of explosive product, geological conditions, best practice loading procedures, blast scheduling, 'sleep-time' and meteorological conditions.

Air blast overpressure and ground vibration monitoring are undertaken at four monitoring locations shown in Figure 10.

6.5.2 Environmental Performance

There were 118 blasts carried out during the reporting period. All blast monitors were fully operational during the reporting period. All events remained within the applicable criteria at these locations. Details of blasts are included in Appendix A. A complete capture rate for each unit occurred where blasts were above the trigger threshold. Table 22: Summary of Blasting Results summarises the blast monitoring results during the period.

As stated above there were no monitor exceedances of the applicable ground vibration and air blast overpressure limits during the 2025 reporting period at MCCM monitors. Both overpressure and ground vibration monitoring results are consistent with the predicted blasting impacts described within the EA. During the reporting period, there was one event where air blast overpressure monitoring results at one blast monitor (BM1) were above the 95th percentile limit.

Table 22: Summary of Blasting Results

Location	Parameter	Average	Maximum	100% Limit	Exceedance
BM1	Air blast overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	94.12	115.4	120	-
	Vibration (mm/s)	0.07	0.27	10	-
BM2	Air blast overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	95.05	109.3	120	-
	Vibration (mm/s)	0.11	1.56	10	-
BM3	Air blast overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	96.02	114.0	120	-
	Vibration (mm/s)	0.12	0.58	10	-
BM4	Air blast overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	93.62	114.1	120	-
	Vibration (mm/s)	0.10	0.31	10	-

6.5.3 Blast Fume

Of the 118 blasts conducted there were no significant blast fume events greater than Level 3C (*Australian Explosives Industry & Safety Group* guideline). There were 26 blast events with fume recorded in 2025, ranging from 1A to 3B. This showed a decrease from the previous year where 27 blasts recorded fume. All blasts were video recorded and categorised in line with the BLMP and relevant industry guidelines.

6.5.4 Proposed Improvement Measures

Continual refinement to blasting design, geological definition, and engagement with blasting product suppliers, shall occur during the next reporting period.



Figure 10: Blast Monitoring Network Location

6.6 Biodiversity

6.6.1 Environmental Management

Biodiversity was managed in accordance with:

- Schedule 3 Conditions 52 of the PA 10_0138; and
- the MCC Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) and Biodiversity Offset Strategy (BOS) prepared to satisfy the requirements of PA 10_0138.

Various treatments were implemented during the reporting period to mitigate impacts of the MCCM including (but not limited to):

- weed monitoring and inspections;
- feral animal monitoring and inspections;
- seed management and collection;
- flora and fauna monitoring; and
- fuel load assessment.

6.6.2 Maules Creek Coal Mine (MCCM) – Biodiversity Offset Area (BOA) Management

The Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (CDCCEEW) approved the revised package of the MCCM Biodiversity Offset Strategy (BOS) on 9 November 2023 as part of the approval of the additional independent review and reciprocal approval of the MCCM BOS by NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) occurred on 20 March 2024 as part of Modification 9 to PA 10_0138 to maintain and improve 14,881ha (NSW Revised BOS retained Teston North and Tralee) of native woodland and forest covering the Existing Offset Areas on properties adjacent to MCCM, Leard Forest and Leard State Conservation Area; adjacent to the Boonalla Aboriginal Area north of Gunnedah and the largest group of properties to the west of Barraba bordering Mount Kaputar National Park. Further, the Additional Offset Areas of Triangle, Neranghi North, Coonoor, Long Gully (near to and east/north east of Barraba) and Thornfield that complete the overall MCCM Revised BOS package (Existing and Additional Offsets) achieving the requirements of Condition 9a & 9b of EPBC 2010/5566 and Schedule 3 Condition 44 of PA 10_0138. In addition, Biodiversity Stewardship Sites approved (Triangle West) and in application (Rocklea North and Teston East) as well as during other associated BMA properties for a total area of nearly 19,800ha owned and managed on behalf of Maules Creek Joint Venture for biodiversity conservation and restoration undertaken in addition to MCCM site. Collectively, all these biodiversity properties are known as the Maules Biodiversity Management Area (BMA).

Weather Summary of MCCM Offset Properties

Regionally central meteorological station to the BMA is the Gunnedah Airport site (BOM 2025) which has recorded highly variable rainfall from the driest on record of 233mm back in 2019; then followed by above average rainfall years in 2020, 2021 and 2022 of 844mm, 990mm and 860mm respectively (resulting in numerous of major flooding events of the Namoi River). Subsequently 2023 and 2024, the Gunnedah Airport

site (BOM 2025) recorded 496mm and 572mm closer to the annual average rainfall of 572mm. Flooding of the Namoi River was experienced again in August 2025 with a return to above average annual rainfall for 2025 of 755mm. WHC maintains nine meteorological stations across the MCCM BMA with a summary of weather conditions experienced during the 2025 reporting period: Roseglass - Maximum monthly average temperature was 34°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 7°C in June 2025. Annual temperature ranges were 2°C to 41°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 603mm with the maximum in March (110mm) and minimum in June (17mm);

- Wirradale - Maximum monthly average temperature was 29°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 6°C in July 2025. Annual temperature ranges were 2°C to 34°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 726mm with the maximum in March (121mm) and minimum in June (22mm);
- Wollandilly - Maximum monthly average temperature was 35°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 8°C in June 2025. Annual temperature ranges were 2°C to 40°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 631mm with the maximum in March (120mm) and minimum in February (21mm);
- Teston South - Maximum monthly average temperature was 34°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 2°C in June 2025. Annual temperature ranges were -4°C to 40°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 896mm with the maximum in March (195mm) and minimum in February (31mm);
- Kelso - Maximum monthly average temperature was 34°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 5°C in July 2025. Annual temperature ranges were 0°C to 41°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 693mm with the maximum in March (176mm) and minimum in January (4mm);
- Triangle - Maximum monthly average temperature was 31°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 7°C in July 2025. Annual temperature ranges were 2°C to 37°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 919mm with the maximum in March (160mm) and minimum in June (27mm);
- Long Gully - Maximum monthly average temperature was 30°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 4°C in June 2025. Annual temperature ranges were -2°C to 34°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 788mm with the maximum in March (139mm) and minimum in September (27mm);
- Neranghi North - Maximum monthly average temperature was 30°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 6°C in July 2025. Annual temperature ranges were 0°C to 35°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 1043mm with the maximum in March (217mm) and minimum in June (15mm);
- Mt Lindesay - Maximum monthly average temperature was 28°C in January 2025. Minimum monthly average temperature was 3°C in June 2025. Annual temperature ranges were -2°C to 35°C in 2025. The total annual rainfall in 2025 was 933mm with the maximum in March (151mm) and minimum in June (26mm);

Audits and Reviews

The Commonwealth DCCEW undertook a comprehensive compliance audit of MCCM EPBC Approval 2010/5566 on 26 November 2025 with no non-compliance identified during the site inspection component of the audit; with a follow up Request for Information and completion of the Audit expected during 2026. The next MCCM Independent Biodiversity Audit will also occur in 2026; as well as the Leard Forest Regional Biodiversity Strategy Stage 3 Review to be completed in 2026.

Offset Security Management

MCCM previously registered 9 Conservation Agreements between 14 March 2020 and 2 June 2021 on the land titles for 14 of the properties being secured as part of the MCCM Existing Offset Areas (plus Thornfield). Then a further 4 Conservation Agreements for the MCCM Additional Offset Areas were registered between 26 February and 19 March 2024 securing the overall MCCM Revised BOS package under Part 5 Division 3 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 completing the in perpetuity legal mechanism required by the Commonwealth EPBC Act Approval 2010/5566 Condition 13 & 13A plus NSW PA 10_0138 Schedule 3 Conditions 45 & 45A. During the reporting period, the BCT finalised five variations to Conservation Agreements (VC00487, VC00488, VC00489, VC00490 and VC00491) to align the vegetation mapping approved in the revised MCCM BOS Package in Condition 9a & 9b of EPBC 2010/5566 and Schedule 3 Condition 44 of PA 10_0138. Across 2025, WHC continued consultation with NPWS for those Offsets Areas previously shown interest in being transferred to National Park Estate including undertaking site inspections in August 2025. Further the Triangle West BSA was registered on 9 December 2025.

Infrastructure & Waste Management

During the reporting period, a total of 15.3km of new or repaired fencing (fauna friendly) was constructed along the perimeter of MCCM BMA properties (Rocklea North, Roseglass, Bimbooria, Kelso, Teston South, Teston North, Wollondilly, Onavale, Wirradale, Wongala South, Mt Lindesay, Thornfield, Triangle, Neranghi North, Mi-Hi, Lyndhurst North and Sylvania East) as well as maintenance of signage and gates undertaken as required to continue to restrict unauthorised access and minimise livestock incursion. During the reporting period, 5.2km of redundant internal or replacement of external fences were deconstructed from the Rocklea North, Bimbooria and Coonoor properties. Any remaining derelict assets/infrastructure items will continue to be assessed, removed, and remediated as required prior to potential transfer of a portion of MCCM BMA properties to National Park Estate including removal of the Warriahdool Hut during the reporting period. No further remediation of hazardous material sites on the MCCM BMA occurred during the reporting period that originated from derelict assets/infrastructure items associated with previous agricultural management onsite.

Seed Management

The routine seed assessments for the MCCM BMA aims to identify on a seasonal basis the life cycle stage and development of native plants to identify what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources to collect seed for future revegetation programs. A total of 6 species were collected resulting in 3kg of local provenance seed from MCCM BMA properties that was incorporated with other local and regionally provenance seed

sourced by reputable seed collectors as part of the WHC group wide revegetation planning. A local revegetation provider will be engaged to propagate the seed to produce woodland overstorey and midstorey species seedlings required for the planning of the 2026 revegetation program for the MCCM BMA.

Revegetation Management

The MCCM BMA revegetation strategy focuses on restoration and revegetation of cleared non-native grassland (former cultivation) and derived native grasslands and assisting natural regeneration in better quality woodland areas. During the reporting period, no specific revegetation works were undertaken. Only ongoing maintenance revegetation is required for the Existing Offset Areas having materially completed primary revegetation in 2023 towards the target Woodland PCT vegetation composition, structure and function.

Heritage Management

During the reporting period, annual heritage inspections were completed on the 245 known Aboriginal archaeological heritage sites and 9 historical heritage sites within the MCCM BMA. During this reporting period, 18 new archaeological heritage sites were identified on the Mi-Hi, Wyndham, Lyndhurst & Sylvannia BMA properties (together, referred to as Wyndham Amalgamated). Further, 2.5km of new heritage site fencing or fence maintenance was carried out during 2025. The sites are maintained with a total of 38.7km of demarcation fencing around all heritage site perimeters and signage to mitigate access and inadvertent disturbance. In accordance with the recommendation from the MCCM Historical Heritage Management Plan; the demolition of the Warriahdool Hut was completed in October 2025 as approved by Narrabri Council DA2025/0063 with the removal of the building confirmed as not impacting the archaeological heritage value of the insitu subsurface deposits.

The Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Strategy (AHCS) was approved by the former DPIE in November 2017 in accordance with PA 10_0138 Schedule 3 Condition 57 outlining an approach for conserving regional Aboriginal heritage values within the BTM mines and associated Existing Offset Areas of the MCCM BMA including assessing Cultural Values. The initial Cultural Values Surveys were completed in 2019 and the report was acknowledged by the former DPIE on 29 June 2020 as fulfilling a number of commitments of the AHCS including endorsement by Registered Aboriginal Participants involved in the survey. Following PA 10_0138 MOD 9 BOS approval and Conservation Agreement registration in 2024, Cultural Values Surveys of the Additional Offset Areas were completed and a final Cultural Values Report was consulted with the Registered Aboriginal Participants and acknowledged by the DPHI on 1 September 2025 as satisfying several keys commitments of the AHCS. DPHI accepted that WHC will now supersede the previous AHCS to formally document the implementation and completion of all AHCS actions and commitments including an 'On-Country' event with access and educational opportunities once the Onavale Cultural Precinct works are finalised (as approved in BMP 2025 and Conservation Agreement Variation VC00492 by NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust).

Habitat Management and Ecological Thinning

During the reporting period, habitat augmentation was undertaken with 154 new nest boxes targeted for Small Gliders, Greater Gliders, Microbats, Turquoise Parrots, Brown Treecreepers and Pale-headed Snakes were installed on the BMA properties of Roseglass, Bimbooria, Kelso, Wollandilly, Onavale, Wirradale and Mt Lindesay. This brings the total habitat augmentation constructed across MCCM BMA to 798 Nest Boxes since 2021 in accordance with the Leard Forest Regional Biodiversity Strategy as well as the previously installed 113 Coarse Woody Debris Habitat items on Velyama West BMA property linking remnant vegetation within the “east-west” corridor identified in MCCM PA 10_0138.

The first year of a five-year pilot program was 2024 to manage Noisy Miner populations on the Additional Offset Areas of the MCCM BMA involving consultation with the BCT, experts and NPWS including obtaining Licences to Harm Native Animals. The program was triggered by monitoring data showing Noisy Miner densities exceeding thresholds known to negatively impact native bird species. Control efforts were implemented at the Triangle and Neranghi North properties with 1055 Noisy Miners removed in 2024 including pre- and post-control bird surveys to assess changes in Noisy Miner abundance, density, and bird species richness. Subsequently, the 2025 surveys continued to record Noisy Miner densities exceeding thresholds as outlined in the MCCM BMP 2025 (but no detections of Swift Parrots or Regent Honeyeaters in the past year); therefore control efforts were implemented at Thornfield/Wollandilly, Long Gully and follow-up program for Triangle with 1471 Noisy Miners removed in 2025.

The Leard Forest Regional Biodiversity Strategy (Umwelt, 2017) Stage 2 Strategy considered adaptive management such as ecological thinning for Box Gum Woodland restoration. Since 2020, an Ecological Thinning Assessment (Stage 1 AMBS, 2020) concluded that there was no evidence of direct impacts from Callitris (Cypress Pine) regrowth to native plant species richness (composition) or density (structure) within remnant Box Gum Woodland vegetation communities. Further Ecological Thinning Assessment (Stage 2 AMBS, 2022) concluded that no areas on MCCM BMA supported inappropriate Callitris regrowth therefore ecological thinning management could not be justified at this point in time. Follow up Ecological Thinning Assessment (Stage 3 AMBS, 2024) did not find any substantive change between Callitris regrowth and biodiversity values supporting the conclusion that ecological thinning is not required but should be repeated in 5 years time to reevaluate the potential correlation between cover and diversity of Callitris in Box Gum Woodland overtime.

Weed Management

WHC coordinated routine weed monitoring and inspections being undertaken across the MCCM BMA in March, August and November/December 2025. The priority weeds identified included legacy weeds inherited from previous owners management regimes such as African Boxthorn, African Lovegrass, Bathurst Burr, Blackberry, Blue Heliotrope, Buffel Grass, Coolatai Grass, Cotoneaster, Firethorn, Guinea Grass, Johnson Grass, Lippia, Noogoora Burr, Paterson’s Curse, Prickly Pear, Red Natal Grass, St John’s Wort, Sweet Briar, Tiger Pear and Velvet Pear as well as a range of broadleaf weeds within revegetation areas. The weed monitoring/inspections ensure

that timely and prioritised weed control is undertaken on a seasonal basis with the information directly given to spraying contractors to identify what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources across the MCCM BMA for weed control. During the reporting period, WHC implemented a weed control program across the MCCM BMA properties including 872ha treated across Roseglass, Bimbooria, Kelso, Velyama West, Velyama East, Louenville, Teston South and North, Tralee, Wollandilly, Onavale, Wirradale, Wongala South, Mt Lindesay, Thornfield, Triangle, Neranghi North, Coonoor, Long Gully, Ferndale, Ellerslie, Cattle Plain and Olivedeen targeting primarily Broadleaf weeds within revegetation areas and along access tracks, as well as environmental and priority weeds like African Lovegrass, Rhodes Grass, Coolatai Grass, Prickly Pear, African Box Thorn, Sweet Briar, Blackberry, Velvet Tree Pear and Tiger Pear. Only appropriately qualified and experienced weed contractors (AQF3 accreditation or higher for use of herbicide) were engaged to undertake weed control works for WHC.

Pest Animal Management

WHC aims to apply an even and consistent pest animal management effort by routinely scheduling rolling monitoring and control programs across MCCM BMA. This standardised approach can also be supplemented with periodic targeted programs that focus on specific areas with high pest animal detection, or, on species which have increasing rates of detection. Both the overall management and targeted programs are planned using data collected from grid based motion detection camera monitoring program, pest animal observations and the results of previous control programs. Monitoring demonstrated that certain animals like Eastern Grey Kangaroos were highly detectable, and Feral Pigs moderately detectable across the year plus Feral Goats and Foxes moderately to highly detectable seasonally on specific BMA properties. All other pest animal species had a scarce to low detectability across 2025. The pest animal monitoring ensures that timely and prioritised pest animal control is undertaken on a seasonal basis identifying what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources across the MCCM BMA for pest animal management. During the reporting period, WHC implemented a pest animal control program across the MCCM BMA with 379 canid pest ejectors triggered from 1225 deployed and 3779 Hoggone baits consumed from 7680 presented. A further 361 Feral Pigs were trapped and removed from the MCCM BMA. Open range shooting programs were implemented in conjunction with the other pest animal programs resulting in an additional 18 Goats, 1 Dog, 14 Rabbits, 1 Hare, 834 Feral Pigs, 39 Deer and 49 Foxes being controlled in 2025. Feral Goat mustering continued during the reporting period resulted in 1026 Feral Goats being captured with saleable Goats on sold to an abattoir. Pindone baiting on the Wirradale & Wongala South BMA resulted in 87 rabbits controlled in 2025. Only appropriately qualified and experienced pest animal contractors (appropriate pest animal management qualifications, NSW fire arm licence and pesticide accreditation where relevant) were engaged to undertake pest animal control works for WHC.

Soil & Erosion Management

Annual erosion inspections were undertaken on unsealed access tracks and associated drainage structures across the MCCM BMA to review appropriate erosion and sediment control measures required in accordance

with the Blue Book (Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004)). A total of 40 observations were recorded within the MCCM BMA with only 3 locations requiring targeted additional track maintenance to mitigate further erosion and sedimentation. The remaining tracks/drainage structures are maintained during routine access track maintenance program. There are also a number of legacy erosion sites inherited from previous owners management regimes that are subject to a separate annual inspection process and updates to the WHC erosion register made. During the reporting period, monitoring or remediation actions and investigations commensurate to the risk were undertaken for the 6 erosion sites identified within MCCM BMA.

Grazing Management

MCCM BMAs continued to be destocked and no strategic grazing occurred during the reporting period. There were 18 instances of stock incursion during the reporting period; with the stock on each occasion retrieved and fencing repaired as required.

Bushfire Management

The Maules BMA annual fuel load monitoring was undertaken between September and December 2025 as part of planning and assessment of bushfire hazard and ecological burn program for 2026; with the results indicating an overall high fuel loads present. During the reporting period, there were 2 controlled ecological burns on the Neranghi North (6.8ha) and Long Gully (36.6ha) BMA properties as well as a small fire between Teston North and Teston South (3.4ha) BMA and a lightning strike on the Wirradale (0.01ha) BMA properties, all of which were of low intensity. Other fire management implemented by WHC during the reporting period was maintenance carried out as required on 644km of access tracks to a zero fuel across the MCCM BMA. WHC maintains regular communications throughout the reporting period with both the Liverpool Range and Namoi-Gwydir Zone RFS teams around planning of ecological burn programs as well as maintain contact points in case of emergency. WHC maintains a specialist firefighting contractor for an oncall engagement during the fire season to respond in the event of a bushfire on WHC BMAs.

Threatened Flora Management

During the reporting period, threatened flora inspections were completed on the 59 known threatened flora sites for *Tylophora linearis*, *Pomaderris queenslandica*, *Thesium australe*, *Dichanthium setosum* and *Digitaria porrecta* including two new sites for *Pultenaea imminuta* within the MCCM BMA. Each site is maintained with a total of 46.8km of demarcation fencing around all site perimeters and signage to mitigate access and inadvertent disturbance.

As approved in the revised BMP 2025, the *Tylophora linearis* Propagation and Translocation Program 2024 supersedes the previous Plan (2017) for the translocation program undertaken since 2015. During the reporting period, monitoring continued for the 77 *Tylophora linearis* seedlings transplanted in 2015 within the Wollandilly BMA property, which were propagated from seed collected onsite at MCCM during 2014. Only eight of the

translocated *Tylophora linearis* were detected across 2025; whilst 40 have not been seen above ground for at least 4 years and are now presumed dead. In February 2025, 10 *Tylophora linearis* turves (plant/root and soil) were salvage translocated to the Wollandilly BMA sites with a further 16 cuttings removed from the MCCM 2025 clearing area. Of the previous 20 *Tylophora linearis* turves (plant/root and soil) translocated in 2024 to the Teston South BMA existing sites, 6 were detected above ground at the end of 2025. Further, 10 of the salvaged turves were relocated to sites to replace plants from the 2015 Wollandilly *Tylophora* translocation, with 6 stems detected above ground at the end of 2025. The 16 cuttings collected as part of a salvage translocation are growing well under nursery conditions. Quarterly inspections occurred in October of natural populations where seed was collected from four mature follicles. MCCM continues to work effectively towards the first part of the translocation program aim to “...support the conservation of *Tylophora linearis*”. The results of the monitoring program confirm that the conservation of species habitat continues to be achieved, and all sub-populations of *Tylophora linearis* within Threatened Flora sites continue to persist and produce seed.

As approved in the revised BMP 2025, the *Pomaderris queenslandica* Propagation and Translocation Program 2024 supersedes the previous Plan (2017) undertaken since 2015. During the reporting period, an additional 232 *Pomaderris queenslandica* were transplanted adjacent to the existing sites within the Wollandilly and Kelso BMA properties. Monitoring of all *Pomaderris queenslandica* translocated between 2020 and 2025 recorded an 82% survival rate with the majority of plants translocated between 2020 and 2024, flowering during the year. In addition to the propagation program, the survival rate for plants in the soil stockpile translocation was 93.0%. The results from monitoring the *Pomaderris queenslandica* translocation programs in 2025 continue to show that both programs lend “...support [to] the conservation of *Pomaderris queenslandica*, and to maintain a self-sustaining, genetically diverse population of the species within the WHC Offset Properties”.

As approved in the revised BMP 2025, the *Pultenaea imminuta* Propagation and Translocation Program 2025 outlined the method for the initial translocations completed during August and September 2025. This involved the translocation of 270 plants to the Kelso, Teston South, and Wollandilly BMA properties. Six *Pultenaea imminuta* had germinated within the topsoil seedbank translocation area in October 2025. For those plants translocated, there was a survival rate of 94.8% recorded at the end of 2025, with 15 of those plants flowering during spring 2025. Although only six months old, the *Pultenaea imminuta* translocation program is already showing encouraging signs due to the high survival and vigorous growth of this species noted at the translocation sites.

Monitoring Program

The 2025 ecological monitoring program of the MCCM BMA included winter bird surveys that were undertaken in July and August 2025; fauna surveys involved 93 bird survey sites, 54 echolocation sites, 18 harp trap sites, 19 pitfall trapping survey sites, 30 active forage sites, 29 passive acoustic recorder sites, 54 motion detection camera sites completed between January 2025 and December 2025 and annual spring flora monitoring of 115 plots across 17 vegetation zones (VZs) undertaken during September and October 2025. Updates to the Maules

Creek Integrated Monitoring Strategy (IMS) resulted in the inaugural monitoring of 10 plots across 4 existing and 2 new VZs; and the decommissioning of 2 plots. In addition, the monitoring of 8 plots across VZ 10 were discontinued as it has attained competition criteria for all key biometrics, averaged across a five-year period.

During the winter bird surveys, nine threatened species (Brown Treecreeper [eastern subspecies], Diamond Firetail, Dusky Woodswallow, Grey-crowned Babbler [eastern subspecies], Little Lorikeet, Southern Whiteface, Speckled Warbler, Spotted Harrier and Turquoise Parrot) were recorded. Monitoring results from diurnal bird surveys recorded an overall total of 112 bird species at 84 bird survey sites in 2025 compared to 136 species across 157 sites in 2024. Diurnal bird survey results are shown in Table 23.

Table 23: Diurnal bird survey results

Habitat Type	Year	Species Richness	No. of Sites	Range
Remnant Woodland	2025	94	43	7-25
	2024	114	60	7-38
Naturally Regenerating	2025	88	31	4-30
	2024	123	44	6-33
Revegetation/ Rehabilitation	2025	66	19	5-20
	2024	90	32	2-12
Controlled Grassland (not revegetated)	2025	44	13	1-16

Microbat surveys recorded a total of 22 species identified through echolocation recordings (54 sites) and harp trap surveys (18 sites), including nine species listed as threatened under the BC Act. Species richness varied across habitat types, with remnant woodland and naturally regenerating sites supporting the highest diversity. Pitfall trap surveys recorded 24 vertebrate fauna species across 19 sites, with species richness ranging between 1-7 species per site. Recordings of Koala were detected at 6 passive acoustic recording sites from the Wirradale and Mt Lindesay BMA properties. A total of 43 species of animal were detected on motion detection cameras, including 8 introduced species and 2 threatened fauna species. Table 24 shows a summary of microbat and vertebrate fauna survey results.

Table 24: Microbat and vertebrate fauna survey results

	Habitat Type	Species Richness	Average	Range
Microbat	Remnant Woodland	21	9.7	6-19
	Naturally Regenerating	20	10.33	8-16
	Revegetated Sites	16	5.25	0-14
Vertebrate Fauna	Remnant Woodland	14	4.75	3-7
	Naturally Regenerating	7	2.75	2-5
	Revegetated Sites	11	3.25	2-6

During flora monitoring, five VZs (VZ 5, 6, 12, 40 and 41) were recorded as meeting or exceeding completion criteria for all four biometrics. Native plant species richness (NPS) completion criteria (native species richness benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at 9 out of 17 VZs. Native overstorey cover (NOS) completion criteria (benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at 11 out of 17 VZs. Native midstorey cover (NMS) completion criteria (minimum benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at 10 out of 17 VZs. Native ground cover grass (NGCG) completion criteria (minimum benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at all 17 VZs. Plot data in 2025 showed that 75 out of 115 plots met or exceeded NPS completion criteria; 67 out of 115 plots met or exceeded NOS completion criteria; 64 out of 115 plots met or exceed NMS completion criteria; and 107 out of 115 plots met or exceeded NGCG completion criteria. Of the 105 comparable plots (plots with 2024 and 2025 data) showed that NPS decreased from 81 out of 105 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2024, to 73 out of 105 plots in 2025 likely due to a flush of annual exotics following above-average autumn and winter rainfall which suppressed native species and reduced detectability. Native overstorey cover (NOS) increased from 55 out of 105 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2024, to 66 out of 105 plots in 2025. Native midstorey cover (NMS) increased from 51 out of 105 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2024, to 56 out of 105 plots in 2025. Native ground cover grass (NGCG) decreased from 102 out of 105 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2024, to 100 out of 105 plots in 2025.

Pre-Clearing and Clearing Surveys

The 2025 clearing program occurred between February 15 and April 30 2025 and consisted of the clearance of a total of 30.43ha to facilitate the expansion of the mining pit area and improve heavy vehicle access roads.

The ecological works for the clearing program consisted of the following activities;

- Weed mapping
- Threatened flora surveys
- Fauna pre-clearance surveys
- Clearance supervision
- Post-felling re-inspections

Prior to the commencement of any clearing activities the limits of clearing were surveyed and marked with pegs and flagging tape.

The pre-clearance and clearance flora and fauna surveys were conducted in several stages, some of which were ongoing throughout the entire clearing period and others conducted in discrete phases.

Targeted threatened flora surveys were conducted prior to the clearing activities in conjunction with weed mapping surveys. All threatened flora identified were recorded and their locations mapped with hand held GPS units.

Fauna pre-clearance surveys were also conducted in the week prior to the clearing works, to minimise the risk of birds nesting between the time of the survey and the commencement of clearing. This process ensures the maximum possible wellbeing of native fauna within the clearing areas as outlined in the BMP. Fauna pre-clearance surveys consisted of identifying, marking and documenting suitable fauna habitat features. These features include significant rock outcrops and crevices, large boulders, nests and, in particular, trees bearing hollows which have the potential to support species such as bats, gliders, possums, reptiles and birds. All fauna pre-clearing teams were equipped with endoscopic cameras to enable the examination of hollows considered likely to contain fauna. Features identified as likely to support resident fauna were marked with a large “H” using fluorescent spray paint and flagging tape. Habitat features were recorded using hand held GPS units.

In addition to the identification and marking of likely habitat features, nocturnal spotlight surveys were conducted throughout the clearing area to identify hollows in use by resident fauna such as the Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) and microbats. These surveys were conducted from dusk until approximately two hours after sunset.

Vegetation clearance was conducted following a two stage process, as follows:

- Stage 1 - After an area has been suitably surveyed for fauna habitat features, grubbing dozers then remove all understory vegetation leaving the marked habitat features isolated. Following grubbing works, habitat items were allowed to stand overnight. This was to allow resident fauna the opportunity to self-relocate to adjacent undisturbed vegetation.
- Stage 2 - In the following days, felling machinery conducted the removal of the isolated habitat items under the supervision of an ecology team. Habitat trees were shaken by the clearing machinery prior to felling to encourage fauna which had not already vacated the tree to do so. Following approval from the ecologists, the habitat trees were felled as softly as possible. The ecology team then inspect the hollows and loose bark for resident fauna and rescue any that remain present.

Fauna was encountered throughout the 2025 clearance works, including species of mammals and birds. Threatened species under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (Formerly called the *Threatened Species Conservation* (TSC) Act 1995) and/or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (EPBC) Act 1999 were also encountered.

The following threatened fauna species were encountered during 2025 clearing works:

- Little Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus picatus*)
- Eastern Falsistrelle (*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*)
- Eastern Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*)
- Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*)
- Eastern Cave Bat (*Vespadelus troughtoni*)
- Brown Treecreeper (*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*)
- Little Lorikeet (*Parvipsitta pusilla*)

- Speckled Warbler (*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*)
- Turquoise Parrot (*Neophema pulchella*)

6.6.3 Proposed Improvement Measures

A number of improvement measures proposed for the next reporting period including:

- Follow up monitoring of revegetation and weed management works across the offset areas and associated adaptive management;
- Continued implementation and progression of research projects required under the EPBC approval (refer section 8.1.1.9) ;
- Implement improvements from audit findings.

6.7 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

6.7.1 Environmental Management

Aboriginal cultural heritage at the Maules Creek Coal Mine (MCCM) is managed in accordance with the Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (AACHMP) which was prepared to satisfy Schedule 3 Condition 58 and the SOC detailed in the PA 10_0138. The AACHMP was revised in 2025 by Whincop Archaeology, in order to adopt a new Whitehaven wide Management Plan standard and was submitted for approval by DPIE in July 2025. The BTM Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Strategy (AHCS), which aims to manage Aboriginal cultural heritage values across the three Leard precinct coal mines and associated biodiversity offset areas, was approved in November 2017, and is also being revised.

6.7.2 Environmental Performance

Annual Monitoring Program

The Annual Site Audit (the Audit) was undertaken on 9-10 September 2025 with two Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) accompanied by a qualified archaeologist. The Audit included an inspection of all extant previously identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the approved project boundary of the MCCM; all sites located within the MCCM biodiversity offset areas are inspected as part of a broader biodiversity offsets annual inspection. The MCCM Audit assessed the condition of 40 extant sites including fencing, signage, potential disturbance, and photographic records. Any required fence maintenance identified during the audit was noted in the resulting 2025 Annual Site Audit Report. All Aboriginal cultural heritage objects recovered (salvaged) from the MCCM since 2013 are stored securely at the Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) as part of an existing Care Agreement, which was approved in early 2018. In accordance with the Care Agreement, Red Chief LALC is responsible for a regular audit of the artefact archive. In February 2025, Whincop Archaeology assisted Red Chief LALC in cataloguing the artefacts within the Care Agreement and in the selection of suitable artefacts for the refurbished museum displays.

Additional Monitoring / Inspection of Sensitive Heritage Areas

In accordance with the approved MCCM AACHMP, archaeological inspection of the FY26 annual clearance areas was undertaken by Whincop Archaeology, accompanied by two RAPs. As part of this process, the FY26 clearance areas (approximately 38.5 hectares of in the Leard State Forest) were subject to archaeological inspection on 4 November 2025. The FY26 archaeological field team consisted of two qualified archaeologists, and two RAPs. No new sites were identified during this process. The FY26 clearance area was investigated by the archaeological field team in accordance with the procedure outlined in section 6.4.2 of the approved MCCM AACHMP. This process included a visual inspection of the ground surface prior to disturbance, with any 'sensitive' landforms (as defined in the approved MCCM AACHMP) targeted for detailed inspection. Excavation was not deemed necessary.

Other Archaeological Investigations

In addition to proposed annual clearance areas, several additional archaeological investigations were undertaken at the MCCM within 2025 as part of the proposed Maules Creek Continuation Project (MCCP) and related activities. The MCCP Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) report was submitted as part of the MCPC EIS, and is awaiting approval. Once the MCCP is approved, the MCCM AACHMP will be updated to incorporate the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified in the MCCP surveys.

In addition, several Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessments for soil testing along Back Creek were undertaken; the soil testing sought to identify Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land (BSAL). The assessments ensure no Aboriginal objects were harmed as part of the soil testing program.

Archaeological Salvage Report

All artefact sites identified within the MCCM disturbance area have been salvaged in previous reporting periods through a combination of surface collection, test excavation and open-area excavation. The MCCM Archaeological Salvage report is being prepared and will be completed in the near future.

Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Strategy (AHCS)

As mentioned above, the Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Strategy (AHCS) was approved by the former DPIE in November 2017 in accordance with PA 10_0138 Schedule 3 Condition 57 outlining an approach for conserving regional Aboriginal heritage values within the BTM mines and associated Biodiversity Offset Areas including assessing Cultural Values. The approved AHCS contained the below commitments.

- Develop and refine a predictive model for Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Study Area (AHCS Section 4);
- Undertake archaeological surveys of the Study Area to identify, document and conserve Aboriginal archaeological (tangible) values (AHCS Section 5);
- Record Aboriginal cultural (intangible) values of the Study Area (AHCS Section 6);

- Enhance and conserve Aboriginal heritage values within the Study Area (AHCS Section 7); by implementing the following commitments;
 - Educational programs and displays;
 - Knowledge sharing opportunities;
 - On Country site inspections;
 - Maintenance of an Aboriginal cultural heritage sites database;
 - Redesign of biodiversity activities to avoid known sites;
 - Erection of signs and protective fencing;
 - Annual inspection of sites and fencing;
 - Restricted access;
 - Access to Country for the Aboriginal community; and
 - Input from the Aboriginal community; and
- Ongoing consultation with MCCM and Tarrawonga Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) (AHCS Section 8).

The initial Cultural Values Surveys of the Existing MCCM Offset Areas was completed in 2019 and the report was acknowledged by the former DPIE on 29 June 2020 as fulfilling a number of commitments of the AHCS including endorsement by RAPs involved in the survey. Following PA 10_0138 MOD 9 BOS approval and Conservation Agreement registration in 2024, Cultural Values Surveys of the Additional MCCM Offset Areas were completed. The final, consolidated Cultural Values Report was completed and presented to RAPs as part of consultation efforts to develop the Onavale Cultural Precinct (OCP) at the Onavale Biodiversity Offset Area. Once the OCP is complete, an 'On-Country' event with access and educational opportunities is planned for 2026.

With the archaeological and cultural values surveys of the MCCM BOAs now complete, many of the commitments within the AHCS have been fulfilled. The AHCS is currently being updated to reflect the fulfilled commitments, and focus on ongoing commitments only (e.g. installation and annual inspection of protective fencing and signs).

Ongoing Consultation

In accordance with the AACHMP, meetings with RAPs are convened on a yearly basis. In accordance with the approved AACHMP, one RAP meeting was held during 2025, and was open to all RAPs; the meeting was held in person in Boggabri on 29 May 2025.

Management of Quinine Bush

Quinine Bush (*Alstonia constricta*) continues to be mapped across the project as part of the land pre-clearance surveys, with the aim of identifying opportunities for seed collection and propagation. Ecologists have also been trained on the identification of potential Aboriginal scarred trees during pre-clearance surveys.

6.7.3 Proposed Improvement Measures

In 2026, several aspects of cultural heritage work will continue, including the continued implementation of the approved MCCM Aboriginal Archaeology Cultural Heritage Management Plan (AACHMP). In particular, the latest AACHMP was updated in 2025 to standardised all heritage management plans across Whitehaven sites, and to reflect the current status of Aboriginal sites. The AACHMP, which was updated by Whincop Archaeology, reviewed by Whitehaven Coal, is pending approval by DPIE.

6.8 Historic Heritage

6.8.1 Environmental Management

Historic heritage is managed in accordance with Schedule 3 Condition 58 of PA 10_0138 and the Statement of Commitments included in Appendix 5 of PA 10_0138, as well as specific management measures contained within the Maules Creek Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP). The MCCM HHMP was revised in 2021/2022 and was approved by DPIE on 16 March 2022.

The original Historic Heritage Assessment undertaken as part of the EA identified five historic heritage sites within MCC owned land. In 2016, an assessment was undertaken to address the proposed realignment of a river water pipeline in proximity to two potential historic heritage sites (Harparary Site Complex), which were deemed to be of local significance and were subsequently added to the MCCM HHMP. The recently approved HHMP (March 2022) includes performance measures for the protection and management of seven historic heritage sites.

6.8.2 Environmental Performance

A site inspection of all known historic heritage sites within the vicinity of the MCCM was undertaken as per Section 4.3.1 of the HHMP to ensure protective fencing was installed and adequate, to monitor the ingress of weeds at the seven historic heritage sites. The site inspection included an assessment of the structural integrity of Velyama Shearing Shed and headstones within the Velyama Burial Ground. All historic heritage sites were considered to be in a generally stable condition, with the exception of the Warriahdool Hut, which was identified as collapsing. A structural engineering report on the Velyama Shearing Shed identified several necessary repairs to the structure in order to maintain long-term structural integrity. These repairs have now been completed at the Velyama Shearing Shed. The two trees immediately adjacent to this structure have been removed, as per advice from Whincop Archaeology (the dead tree was threatening to fall on the shed, while the live tree was actively pushing on the shed and causing structural issues).

As predicted in the EA, the mining activity has not directly impacted the historic heritage items, although the extreme deterioration and unsafe condition of the two Harparary Complex structures, and the Warriahdool Hut, has resulted in the deliberate demolition of these buildings. While this has resulted in a partial loss of historic heritage value, each site maintains an intact archaeological record that retains historic heritage values of local significance (their significance is primarily associated with the historical and archaeological values associated with the archaeological deposits at the site). The Warriahdool Hut was demolished on 31 October 2025; this activity was overseen and monitored by Whincop Archaeology to ensure minimal disturbance to the archaeological record. The Warriahdool Hut had previously been subject to archival photographic recording and measured drawings, which has conserved the historic heritage values of the structure; the remaining archaeological deposit associated with this site will continue to be fenced and annually inspected to ensure the archaeological values are not impacted.

6.8.3 Proposed Improvement Measures

Biennial monitoring of historic heritage sites will continue in 2026, with maintenance and weed control to be undertaken as required. The demolition of the derelict, collapsing structure at Warriahdool Hut has improved the safety of this site and its associated archaeological deposits are being maintained.

6.9 Traffic

6.9.1 Environmental Management

Traffic impacts associated with the MCCM are managed in accordance with Schedule 3 Condition 59 to 66 of the PA 10_0138 and the Traffic Management Plan (TMP). Various management measures were implemented during the reporting period to mitigate the traffic impacts of the MCCM including:

- A code of conduct for drivers of heavy and light vehicles;
- Notification to contractors and staff regarding the driver code of conduct and to advise of any updated access arrangements;
- Nominated access routes for all vehicles travelling to and from the MCCM, reinforced by approved signage and quarterly audits;
- Provision of a shuttle bus service for employees to access site;
- Consideration of school bus pick up and drop off times when scheduling shift changeovers;
- Monitoring of traffic volumes, road safety inspections, quarterly auditing of approved access routes;
- Results for coal transport monitoring are made publicly available on the MCC website annually;
- Community feedback via MCCM community contact line, website request and email, as well as consultation with the Community Consultative Committee (CCC); and
- Consultation with the relevant authorities to obtain necessary permits prior to the movement of oversized loads on public roads.

6.9.2 Environmental Performance

MCC conducts an annual audit regarding local road access restrictions as described in the TMP. Over the course of the 2025 reporting period analysis of employee transport records demonstrates wage employees utilising the bus services ranged from 85.43% to 90.47%.

There was no complaints regarding traffic generated by the MCCM during the reporting period.

The Boggabri access road off the Kamilaroi Highway is the primary access for mine related traffic this assists in reducing vehicle interactions of mine and public traffic on Therribri Road.

6.9.3 Proposed Improvement Measures

Annual audits of restricted roads, quarterly monitoring of traffic volumes to the site and responses to any community complaints will continue to be implemented during the next reporting period. Results from the quarterly surveys are presented in Table 25 below.

Table 25: Traffic Survey Results

Period	Wages Employees Accessing Site During Survey Period	Wages Employees Utilising Bus	Bus Utilisation (%)
Q1	23875	20735	86.85
Q2	22138	18913	85.43
Q3	20168	17353	86.04
Q4	18879	20867	90.47

6.10 Waste Management

MCC aims to implement all reasonable and feasible measures to minimise waste and ensure it is appropriately stored, handled and disposed of. Waste materials at MCCM are managed in accordance with:

- Schedule 3 Condition 70 of PA 10_0138.
- Condition A1 & A3 of the EPL.
- The Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) & Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP).
- The legal and strategic framework for managing waste in NSW.

MCCM waste streams include general waste, hazardous waste and sewage, which are collected and disposed of at authorised waste disposal sites by a licenced contractor. Sewage waste from the CHPP office building is treated on site.

Any mineral waste material within the operation that is determined to be potentially acid forming (PAF) are placed (buried) in the OEA or within mined-out sections of the open cut and covered with non-acid generating

material at a location to minimise further oxidation. Additional management measures are detailed in the approved Forward Program.

6.10.1 Environmental Performance

Inspections of waste management practices are carried out to ensure general, hydrocarbon and recyclable waste are segregated with waste stream data provided by the licenced contractors. During the reporting period general waste output decreased by approximately 4% when compared with the previous reporting period.

A total of 829t of general waste and 329t of solid recyclable material was removed in the 2025 reporting period. Approximately 1720kl of septic waste and 939kl of used oils were collected by a licenced contractor with the oils taken for recycling. Additionally, 49t of regulated waste and 18kl of coolant was removed from site.

Waste management was consistent with the relevant management details in the EA and there were no significant incidents relating to waste management practices during the reporting period.

6.10.2 Proposed Improvement Measures

MCC will continue to monitor and report waste streams on a regular basis to effectively manage waste generated by the operation of the MCCM.

MCC will continue to manage and check for potential PAF material and dispose of this material as per the requirements of the Forward Program.

6.11 Hazardous Materials

6.11.1 Environmental Management

Hazardous materials at the MCCM are managed and disposed of in accordance with the relevant Australian standards. Any spillages of potentially hazardous materials are required to be reported immediately to determine the appropriate response.

6.11.2 Environmental Performance

No reportable or significant incidents involving hazardous materials occurred during the reporting period. Minor leaks and spills associated with plant maintenance and operation were managed on site. The PIRMP was not required to be activated for any significant reportable incidents relating to hazardous materials. This will continue to be managed during the next reporting period.

Explosives

No environmental incidents involving explosives handling or storage occurred during the reporting period.

6.11.3 Proposed Improvement Measures

Continued operation of a bioremediation area will occur during the next reporting period.

7 WATER MANAGEMENT

7.1 Surface Water Management

7.1.1 Environmental Management

The MCCM water management system aims to ensure there are no adverse impacts to water quality in the receiving environment through early detection of any potential hazards and developing appropriate corrective actions. Potential impacts to surface water quality are managed in accordance with:

- The surface water criteria prescribed under schedule 3 condition 36 to 40 of the PA 10_0138.
- EPL Conditions P1, L1, L2 and M2.
- The MCC Water Management Plan (WMP) prepared to satisfy the requirements of the EPL and PA 10_0138.

During the reporting period various controls strategies were implemented to manage surface water quality including:

- Prior to disturbance of land, appropriate erosion and sediment controls were established.
- Maintenance of a number of sediment dams previously constructed to collect runoff from disturbed areas, which is then used for dust suppression or pumped to the mine water dam for re-use on site.
- A combination of temporary and permanent clean and dirty water drains have been established to divert runoff from undisturbed areas and collect runoff from disturbed areas.
- Additional erosion and sediment control measures have been used for other small disturbance areas including silt fences, rock checks and other measures as required.
- Any water collected within the open cut pits was contained and reused on-site.
- Maintaining an up-to-date water balance to ensure on-site water demands are satisfied whilst minimising offsite water impacts.
- Validation of the site water balance model.
- Regular sampling and inspections of the onsite and surrounding surface water system.

Surface water monitoring locations are illustrated in Figure 11, and a summary of the surface water quality findings from the reporting period is provided below.



Surface Water Dams, Discharge Points & Monitoring Locations

-  Project Boundary
-  Geomorphological Monitoring Locations
-  Rivers
-  Dams & Licensed Discharge Points
-  SW Monitoring Locations

Maules Creek Coal



Author: A/rend

Date: Monday, 4 March 2024

Figure 11: Surface Water Dams, Discharge Points and Monitoring Locations

7.1.2 Environmental Performance

Surface Water Quality

Routine surface water monitoring is conducted in surrounding watercourses on a monthly basis where the pH, EC, TSS and Oil and Grease monitoring results are detailed in Appendix D. Samples are collected consistent with Water Sampling Methods, AS/NZS5667.1 and AS/NZS 5667.6. All laboratory analysis is conducted by a NATA accredited laboratory. Laboratory pH in creeks and rivers surrounding the project are all trending generally within the ANZECC acceptable range for Irrigation, Ecosystem Health and Recreation. No community complaints were received during the reporting period in relation to surface water quality.

Overall, the surface water quality results recorded during the reporting period were generally consistent with historical trends recorded during baseline monitoring and previous years of operations at the MCCM. Additionally, the monitoring results are consistent with the EA prediction that the Project will not adversely affect surface water quality in downstream receiving waters. Water quality trends from 2020 are included in Appendix D and show that EC, TDS and TSS values fluctuate between wet and dry periods since commencement of monitoring.

Preliminary Trigger Values (PTVs) for twenty six key water quality parameters for Maules Creek, Back Creek and the Namoi River have been included in the WMP. Where insufficient data is available, ANZECC eco-system trigger values have been adopted (eleven parameters) in Appendix D. Trigger values have been developed using background data for fifteen parameters. The adopted trigger values will be refined as the operational stages of the MCCM proceeds. Monitored values above the PTV's are related to variable flow and upstream effects not attributable to the operation.

Onsite Water Quality

MCC monitors 'mine water' defined in the WMP as water that has come into contact with coal (e.g. groundwater inflows and surface runoff to the open cut pit or stormwater runoff from the ROM and product coal stockpiles). The water quality sampling of any 'mine water' conducted during the 2025 reporting period has been characterised as coal contact water and results shown are in Appendix D.

Flow

Throughout the reporting period, flow in the Namoi River has been largely dictated by natural flows following wet weather activities. Inflow pumping from the Namoi River did occur during the reporting period (926ML). Namoi River pumping inflow was much lower than predicted in the EIS for Year 10 and very close to the prediction for Year 15 (1,860 ML and 920 ML, respectively).

Discharge Monitoring

A controlled discharge event occurred at MCC from WCWD during the reporting period which was in compliance with the EPL and WMP. The Discharge event occurred when rainfall exceeded 38.4mm over a consecutive 5 day

period. Water samples were collected from the dams in accordance with the license requirements. Water samples were collected in accordance with the licence requirements. Water quality results for all discharge events are summarised in Appendix D.

Geomorphological Assessment

Seventeen sites were sampled for both water quality and macroinvertebrates during the spring 2025 survey, and fifteen sites sampled for macroinvertebrates and water quality in autumn 2025. The assessment included macroinvertebrate monitoring as well as physical and chemical monitoring in accordance with Australian River Assessment System (AusRivAS) guidelines as required in the Water Management Plan (WMP).

Macroinvertebrate richness increased across the sites from autumn to spring with increased water flow through the creeks this year. Flow in the Namoi River had undergone moderate to large perturbations with one increased peak in flow prior the autumn survey and four more in the intervening months between the autumn and spring survey period, with higher than average flow during august and September. Average flow in the Namoi River appears to be around 0.5 – 2 m but when peaking in 2025 it reached between 2.7 and 8.4 m. The continued water presence provides new temporary habitat for macroinvertebrates. Despite the consistent rainfall for 2024 and 2025, the ephemeral nature of Maules Creek and Back Creek meant that some sites persisted only as isolated pools over time, challenging the colonisation of sensitive macroinvertebrates. This is indicated by the low SIGNAL scores which show that the newly created, and temporary water bodies, are more readily colonised by tolerant species rather than sensitive species. However, the prolonged availability of water at these sites from autumn into spring allows more opportunity for colonisation and survivability of macroinvertebrates at these sites. Further, the ongoing poor water quality of the Namoi River has not proven to support many sensitive taxa in the surveys at Namoi sites so far.

Maules Creek usually has an average water level of 0 - 0.5 m but peaked at 1.29 m prior to the autumn survey and 1.47 m in August prior the spring survey. Maules Creek did not experience the high flows to the extent of those that occurred in the Namoi River nor the low flow and extended drying that dominates the hydrology in Back Creek. While one site along Maules Creek was dry in autumn, repeated rainfall allowed constant flow for the spring survey, improving stream health as was seen in the increased macroinvertebrate scoring for spring than autumn. Riparian habitat also had a broader suite of habitat features such as rocks, gravel beds, roots, and edge vegetation than Back Creek.

There was no significant difference between turbidity and DO% measured at Back Creek sites upstream of the mine and those downstream. Although the higher turbidity and lower DO% readings at impact sites compared to reference sites in autumn 2025 could indicate slightly poorer water quality downstream of MCCM than upstream. The higher turbidity readings downstream are likely due to bed substrate, sediments washed in from the catchment, and from mud and clay substrate. Water circulation by wind could have caused agitation of the bed and suspended sediments in the water column, with very fine particles not settling. The low dissolved oxygen

at downstream sites is likely to be a result of the high suspended particle load, since bacterial activity on sediment is often a significant consumer of oxygen (Boulton et al. 2014).

Historical agricultural practices have reduced the extent of the riparian zone to a narrow band of trees along Back Creek, Maules Creek, and the Namoi River, which are occasionally connected to larger patches of native vegetation such as Travelling Stock Reserves. Clearing of large parts of the broader catchment, and subsequent cropping and stock management, have contributed large volumes of sediment run-off during high rainfall however an overall decrease in vegetation cover, richness and abundance was observed in the 2025 surveys compared to the 2024 surveys. This is likely due to 2024 being a wet year and 2025 being dryer, reducing vegetative growth. Average RARC % was higher at sites upstream of MCCM than downstream in 2025 however this was not significant. RARC scores increased and decreased at some sites between autumn and spring surveys which could be due to change in surveyor and environmental conditions at different sites.

7.2 Groundwater

7.2.1 Environmental Management

Groundwater at MCCM is managed in accordance with:

- the groundwater criteria prescribed under schedule 3 conditions 36 to 40 of the PA 10_0138;
- EPL 20221 Conditions P1 and M2; and
- the MCCM WMP prepared to satisfy the requirements of the EPL and PA 10_0138. The WMP was updated in 2023 to align with ongoing development of the mine.

Currently groundwater monitoring is conducted on a network of regional bores and privately owned bores as illustrated in Figure 13.

The groundwater sampling sites on privately owned land are sampled biannually for depth to water and water quality. The regional bores are currently sampled monthly for depth to water and quarterly for water quality. Once the baseline groundwater quality of the regional bore network has been established, water quality monitoring will be conducted on a biannual basis as per the WMP. Bores are sampled in accordance with the Approved Water Sampling Methods and AS/NZS5667.11. All laboratory analysis is conducted by a NATA accredited laboratory.

In 2010, eight groundwater monitoring bores and four vibrating wire piezometers were constructed within former exploration holes ('MAC' bores) to collect pre-mining information as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA). All of these bores were progressively removed by mining or external activities, with the exception of one bore (MAC1280).

A replacement monitoring network was developed by MCCM in consultation with DPI-Water in 2013. The majority of the replacement bores were installed between 2013 and 2014. The replacement bores have the

prefix 'RB' or 'BCM'. The progression of mining resulted in the removal of RB01, RB01A, RB02 and RB02A in 2017. The two 'BCM' bores were installed along Back Creek to investigate the potential for a shallow water table to be present that could support vegetation occurring within the riparian zone along the drainage line. A network of 12 additional monitoring bores and six vibrating wire piezometers (VWPs) were also established between 2013 and 2014. These bores were positioned in lines radiating out from the Maules Creek Mine to monitor the cumulative impact of the BTM complex on the groundwater regime. The purpose of these sites was to monitor for depressurisation in the Permian strata and any potential water level drawdown within the surrounding alluvial aquifer. The monitoring sites are either PVC monitoring bores (standpipes) for shallow strata, or arrays of multi-level VWPs installed within multiple coal seams at different depths. Paired VWP arrays with a shallow standpipe were installed in some sites to allow for monitoring of the connectivity between shallow aquifers and deeper coal seams. The sites chosen also aimed, where possible, to be adjacent to existing shallow alluvial monitoring bores monitored by the NSW government to further assist in monitoring and understanding connectivity between the different geological units. These bores have the prefix 'REG' indicating they are for monitoring behaviour of 'regional' groundwater systems.

In 2019 Whitehaven Coal purchased additional groundwater bores and WALs in proximity to mine operations to improve the security of water supply. Under these entitlements and when required, groundwater is extracted via a series of bores from its Roma, Brighton and Olivedene properties. Each extraction bore is equipped with both Whitehaven (WHC) and WaterNSW flowmeters for monitoring purposes.

The MCCM monitoring network was expanded in 2023 to include an additional 11 bores, located around the mine and adjacent to Back Creek/Maules Creek. Each bore has been drilled to fulfill a different purpose (to better monitor the alluvium and creeks, provide more depth data at existing locations and verify pore pressure readings at nearby VWPs).

7.2.2 Environmental Performance

Parameters recorded as part of the scheduled groundwater monitoring for this reporting period are summarised in the sub sections below and results are provided in Appendix E. The appendix also includes individual graphs that compare the measured groundwater levels with predicted water levels from the 2025 groundwater model. The data also presents water level and water quality observations against triggers that were developed in accordance with the methodology proposed in the Water Management Plan.

Regional Groundwater Bores

The Cumulative Rainfall Departure (CRD) has displayed a general decreasing trend since late 2022 indicating continued reduced rainfall conditions. The following observations are made regarding water levels from regional monitoring bores. Standpipe monitoring bores recorded a median groundwater level change of less than one metre between the December 2024 and December 2025 monitoring periods. Most bores indicate a strong correlation with the climatic cumulative rainfall deviation (CRD) trend. RB05a continues to display a long

term declining trend, with groundwater levels decreasing by approximately 5.5 m between December 2024 and December 2025. This bore is completed within the Merriown coal seam. The groundwater decline is attributed to continued depressurisation of the formation as mining progresses. RB05b is a recently installed bore (2023) monitoring the Braymont coal seam. Groundwater level data indicates a decreasing trend of approximately 0.7 m over the 2025 monitoring period. REG10b was installed in 2023 within the Braymont seam. Groundwater levels have generally declined since installation, with minor fluctuations that correlate with CRD trends. The current monitoring record spans just over two years and remains insufficient to confirm the dominant mechanisms controlling groundwater levels. It is hypothesised that the observed trend reflects a combination of mining induced depressurisation and climatic influences. At REG15, groundwater levels declined from installation of the monitoring bore until March 2025. Since March 2025, water levels have increased by approximately 3.5 m, which may correlate with CRD trends. The available dataset is currently insufficient to confirm the mechanisms controlling groundwater levels at this location; continued monitoring will assist in establishing longer term trends. A predominantly climate driven groundwater response has been observed at BCM04, BCM05, REG03, REG7a and REG14, with groundwater levels showing a strong correlation with CRD trends.

The 2025 hydrochemistry data has been compared to the ANZECC stock and irrigation guidelines. pH is neutral and within the guidelines at most sites, with the exception of MAC1280 and REG15a which have displayed alkaline water quality. REG15a is a new bore in the monitoring network, with limited water quality data available to establish a trend, the 2025 data ranged between 10.3 and 11.8. MAC1280 has consistently displayed alkaline pH conditions but has indicated stable conditions since 2016. These bores are likely grout affected, due to cement grout used to seal the annulus of the borehole. TDS concentrations were below the ANZECC guidelines at most monitoring boreholes in 2025. Two exceedances of the ANZECC livestock guideline were observed at REG10b (3,180 mg/L in February) and BCM04 (3,600 mg/L in February). However subsequent results were compliant at both sites. Sulphate concentrations were below the ANZECC guidelines at almost all boreholes, with the exception of REG13. This site has historically displayed significant fluctuations in sulphate with an overall increasing trend. However, the values are consistently within the P5 and P95 thresholds. An increase in water levels towards the end of 2022 coincided with a decrease in pH and TDS and a significant increase in sulphate. These parameters then showed recovery towards baseline over the 2023 and 2024 monitoring period and stabilised in 2025.

Private Groundwater Bores

Similar to the regional monitoring bores, the private groundwater bores indicated changes in water levels, between 0.1 and 4.2 m, between August 2023 and August 2024 and <1 m overall change during the 2025 monitoring period. Most bores indicate a good correlation with the climate CRD trend. Water fluctuations of greater than one meter were observed at WOL1, BAS2, Roma Windmill, Roma MB and Brighton Bore 3. Some monitoring bores situated in the volcanics, namely GW006567, MOR1, MOR2 and Teston, show a

lag response to rainfall, most likely due to slow recharge. The 2025 trend data for the NSW monitoring bores show a strong correlation between the rainfall CRD trend and water level trend.

Vibrating Wire Piezometers

The data collected by the VWP data loggers is downloaded on a monthly basis. The VWPs measure water pressure (equivalent to water level) within select coal seams and observations from sensors at different depths show groundwater level differences that occur vertically within the geological sequence. VWP water level variations demonstrate different trends that are often related to climatic conditions and/or mining. Trend graphs of the model simulated vs observed trend for each VWP is provided in Appendix E. The following observations are made regarding water levels from VWPs: The VWPs that are in close proximity to the active mining areas indicate that depressurisation is occurring as mining progresses, which is consistent with numerical modelling. Decreasing trends in certain coal seams that are monitored by REG01 (VW4-Therribri coal seam), REG08, REG09 (VW1 - Merriown Coal Seam), REG10, RB03, RB04, and RB05 were observed, which are consistent with long-term depressurisation that has been ongoing during mining activities, since the pit floor moved below the water table. Additionally, Boggabri Mine is progressing northwards towards Maules Creek Mine, and a cumulative impact is likely to be contributing to the observed depressurisation in the seams accessed by both mines.

The total change in water levels at each VWP, between end 2024 and end 2025 is shown in Figure 12. This does not account for seasonal fluctuations but does provide an indication of total mine impact during the 2025 annual period. As discussed above, Figure 12 indicates that the greatest impact is along the eastern boundary of the pit at RB03 and RB04, and propagates north towards RB05, REG10 and REG01 (Therribri coal seam only) and further east at REG8 and REG9 (VW1). VWPs REG2, REG7, REG9 (VW2-Nagero coal seam and VW3 – Braymont Coal Seam) showed no significant total change (generally ≤ 1 m) in water levels between end 2024 and end 2025. Groundwater levels in REG02, REG07 and REG09 (VW2 and VW3) have remained stable since the onset of monitoring, suggesting that mining induced depressurisation has not extended this far to the east/southeast.

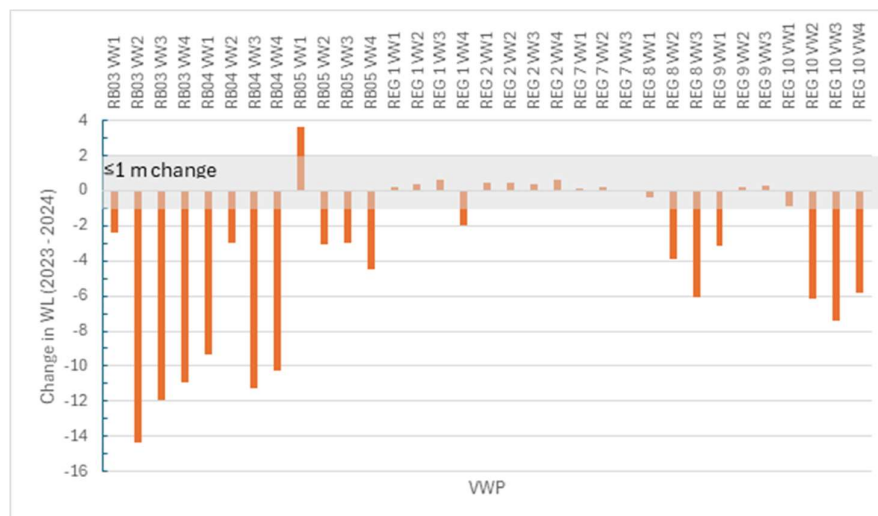


Figure 12: Total change in VWP water levels from end 2024 to end of 2025

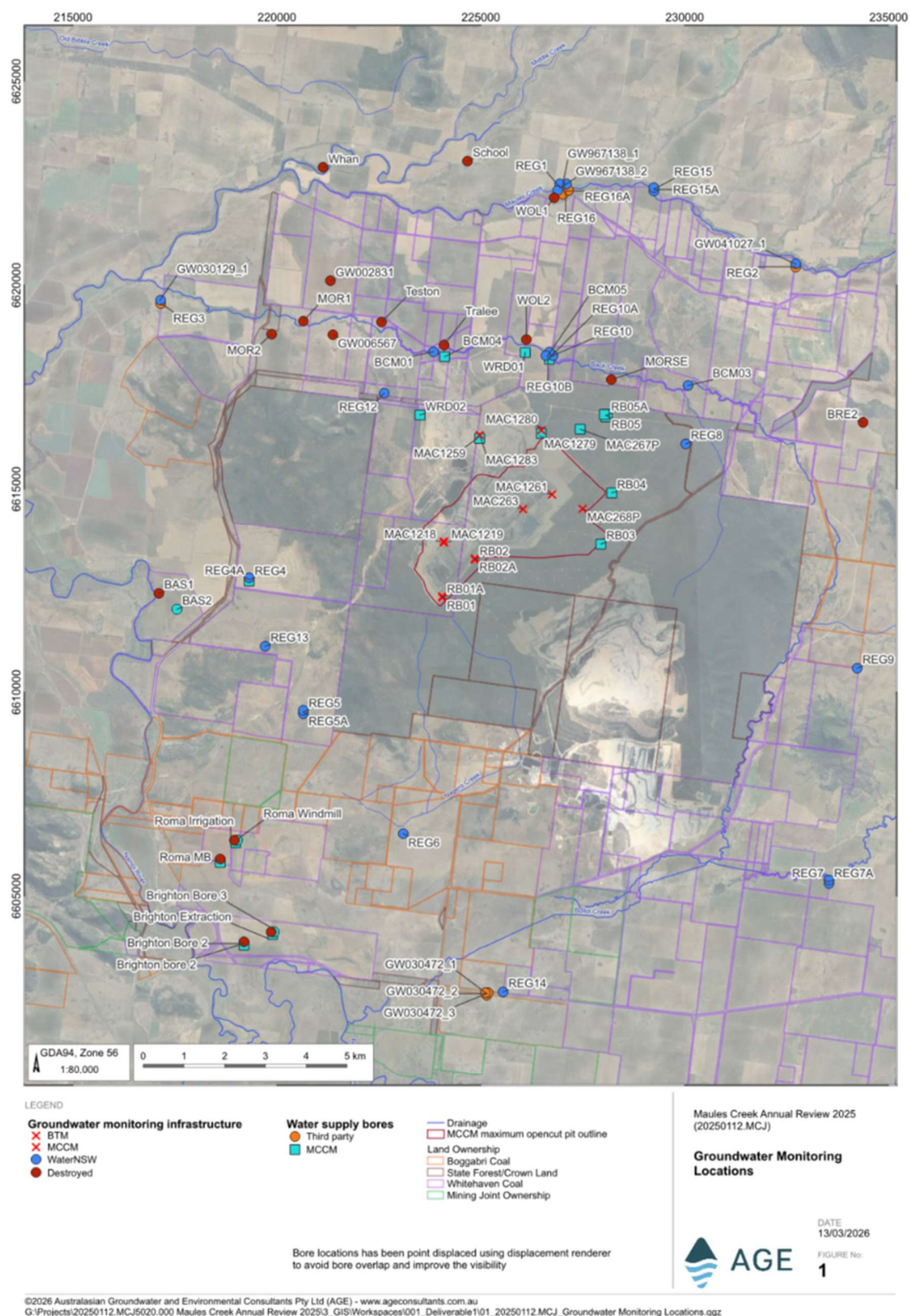


Figure 13: Groundwater Monitoring Locations

7.2.3 Trigger events

An analysis of trigger events as per the WMP was undertaken and the outcomes are provided in Table 26. A series of figures and tables that support these findings are provided in Appendix E.

Groundwater level trigger values were based on the 5th and 95th percentile values of all manual observations that were collected from regional monitoring and water supply bores until the end 2020 for most boreholes, as outlined in the updated WMP. Boreholes WOL2 and RB05a are exceptions to this, with the trigger values calculated from start of monitoring until 2018 and 2017, respectively. Groundwater levels are expected to exceed the 5th/95th percentile threshold in 10% of measurements, given that future fluctuations are representative of baseline conditions.

Groundwater quality triggers are based on the following criteria:

- key parameters including pH, TDS and sulphate concentrations that are either greater than the 95th percentile of baseline data or less than the 5th percentile of baseline data;
- ionic balance results which exceed the $\pm 10\%$ margin (charge of cations should balance that of anions in natural groundwaters); and
- dissolved metal concentrations that exceed ANZECC guidelines for stock and/or irrigation water. Dissolved metals are used for guideline comparison because of their higher bio-availability when compared to total metals. Three exceedances of appropriate ANZECC guidelines based on beneficial use is a control trigger for metals. Note, for bores that are only sampled biannually, the latest three data points were considered.

For the VWPS next to the mining area, a two-tier approach based on numerical modelling results has been adopted to develop triggers, which is a different approach compared to computing percentile thresholds from the baseline dataset. The first tier is the model predicted maximum drawdown, with the second tier being the lowest predicted groundwater elevation. Both tiers must be exceeded to be to an exceedance event.

- Sensor REG2_VW2 and REG7_VW1 are not predicted to exhibit impacts to groundwater levels from mining activities. Triggers for these sensors are computed from percentile thresholds.

The following colour codes have been assigned to Table 26.

- Green shows no triggers occurred in 2025.
- Red shows that at least or more triggers occurred in 2025. This data is contextualised in terms of historical trends, climate trends, proximity to the mining operations and ANZECC guidelines.
- Black shows triggers with an associated action and response.

Table 26: Groundwater Trigger Events

Bore	Geology	TARP			
		Triggered?	Trigger / Significance / Source		Action and Response
MAC 1280	Interburden Permian	Level	Yes	Water levels were below the 5th percentile during the 2025 reporting period. Levels declined to a maximum of 0.34 m below the threshold by August 2025, before rising again in the latter half of the year	No action, continue to monitor.
		pH	Yes	One exceedance below the 5 th percentile threshold in December 2025	Elevated pH indicates grout influence at the bore. Further bore development or removal from the water quality monitoring program is recommended. Bore investigation to commence in Q2 2026
		TDS	No	No trigger occurred	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	No	Sulphate has continued to decrease since December 2022 and is now within the threshold range.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	Molybdenum consistently elevated above the long-term irrigation standards but does not exceed the livestock standards.	No action, continue to monitor.
RB05A	Merriown Seam	Level	Yes	Mine related drawdown. Consistent with decreasing water levels at VWP RB05. The drawdown curve matches the model simulated drawdown for this bore with predicted elevations matching the actual elevations at the end of 2025.	The groundwater elevation is within the groundwater model predicted range of drawdown for this bore. The water depletion shows it is a mine impacted bore. It is recommended to remove trigger but continue monitoring the bore. Investigation for removal from WMP to commence Q2 2026.
		pH	No	No trigger occurred	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	TDS concentrations have progressively increased following groundwater level depletion and were above the threshold in 2025.	The water depletion shows it is a mine impacted bore. It is recommended to remove trigger but continue monitoring the bore. Investigation for removal from WMP to commence Q2 2026.
		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	Molybdenum was elevated three times above the long-term irrigation standards but does not exceed the livestock standards.	No action, continue to monitor.
REG12	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Groundwater levels have shown a consistent rising trend since 2022 and remain above the 95th percentile threshold.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	No	Increasing trend observed in 2025; no trigger exceedances recorded.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	TDS trend stabilised in 2025; two trigger exceedances recorded.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	Yes	Increasing trend observed in 2025; two trigger exceedances recorded.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	No	No trigger occurred	No action, continue to monitor.
REG13	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Bore shows a lag response to rainfall recharge, similar to REG12. Water levels have increased above the 95 th percentile threshold.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.

		pH	Yes	Initially grout affected, with decreasing pH reflecting dilution towards background conditions, two trigger exceedances recorded.	Recalculate thresholds based on stabilised background pH conditions. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		TDS	Yes	Decreasing trend in 2025, with three early exceedances and recovery to within threshold by December 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	Consistent manganese exceedances were recorded in 2025, with two molybdenum exceedances above the long term irrigation standard	No action, continue to monitor.
REG14	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Good correlation with CRD trend.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	Yes	One exceedance below the 5 th percentile threshold in June 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	No	Climate controlled. Good correlation with CRD trend. No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
REG3	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Climate controlled with good correlation to CRD trends; exceedances recorded since June 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	Yes	Two exceedances were recorded, both below the 5 th percentile threshold.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		TDS	Yes	Good correlation with CRD trend. Three exceedances were recorded above the 95 th percentile threshold.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		SO ₄	Yes	One exceedance above the 95 th percentile threshold in September 2025.	One exceedance below the 5 th percentile threshold in June 2025.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	Three molybdenum and two manganese exceedances above the long term irrigation standard were recorded.	No action, continue to monitor.
REG4	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Bore shows a lag response to rainfall recharge. Water levels have increased above the 95 th percentile threshold since June 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	Yes	Initially grout affected, with decreasing pH reflecting dilution towards background conditions; pH remained below the threshold throughout 2025.	Recalculate thresholds based on stabilised background pH conditions. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		TDS	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	Yes	One exceedance above the 95 th percentile threshold in June 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
REG5a	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Slight exceedance of the 95 th percentile threshold in 2025 (excluding January and November)	No action, continue to monitor.
		pH	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.

		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	Manganese concentrations consistently exceeded the long term irrigation standard in 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
REG6	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Good correlation with CRD trend. Exceeds the 95 th percentile threshold throughout 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	Yes	Two below threshold exceedances in September and December 2025; pH neutral.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	One exceedance above the 95th percentile threshold occurred in March 2025, with a second exceedance below the 5th percentile threshold in September 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	Three molybdenum exceedances above the long term irrigation standard were recorded.	No action, continue to monitor.
REG7a	Braymont Coal Seam	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Good correlation with CRD trend. Exceeds the 95 th percentile threshold since July 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	Three exceedances above the 95th percentile threshold were recorded in March, September and December 2025. Concentrations have typically exceeded the threshold since 2020, reflecting climatic influences. Values remain well below ANZECC guidelines.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		SO ₄	Yes	Three exceedances above the 95th percentile threshold were recorded in March, September and December 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	One exceedance of manganese concentrations above the long term irrigation standard was recorded in June 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
GW9671381	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled and well correlated with the CRD trend. A minor exceedance of the 95th percentile threshold (~25 cm), associated with rainfall recharge, was recorded in August 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
GW9671382	Alluvium	Level	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
GW0410271	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled and well correlated with the CRD trend. A minor exceedance of the 95th percentile threshold (~2 cm), associated with rainfall recharge, was recorded in August 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
GW0301291	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled and well correlated with the CRD trend. An exceedance of the 95th percentile threshold, associated with rainfall recharge, occurred from June 2025 for the remainder of the 2025 monitoring period	No action, continue to monitor.
BAS1	Alluvium	pH	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.

		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	One exceedance of manganese concentrations above the long term irrigation standard was recorded in January 2025	No action, continue to monitor.
BAS2	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled and well correlated with the CRD trend. A minor exceedance of the 95th percentile threshold (~1 cm), associated with rainfall recharge, was recorded in August 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
BRE2	Permian Sediment	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Good correlation with CRD trend. Exceeds the 95 th percentile threshold since 2022.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	Yes	One below threshold exceedance occurred in January 2025 (neutral pH), with a further exceedance above the threshold in August 2025 (alkaline pH, above the long term irrigation standard).	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	Yes	Sulphate concentrations have exceeded the 95th percentile threshold since February 2024 but remain well below ANZECC guidelines.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	One exceedance of manganese and iron above the long term irrigation standard occurred in January 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
GW006567	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Water levels show a progressive rising trend and have exceeded the upper threshold since 2022. The most recent record in August 2025 shows a rise of approximately 7 m, which may be associated with a rainfall event or a potential manual measurement error.	Review the trigger thresholds for this bore. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	Yes	Fluctuating pH conditions, reducing from 8.55 in 2019 to 8.26 in August 2025.	Review the trigger thresholds for this bore. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		TDS	Yes	Threshold exceedance since August 2019. Increasing TDS likely linked to reduced pH; concentrations remain below ANZECC guidelines.	Review the trigger thresholds for this bore. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		SO ₄	Yes	Threshold exceedance since 2021, with exceedance above the 95th percentile threshold since 2023. Sulphate trends, similar to TDS, correlate with changing pH conditions; concentrations remain below ANZECC guideline	Review the trigger thresholds for this bore. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
MOR1	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Climate controlled with good correlation to the CRD trend. Exceeds the 95th percentile threshold since 2022, except for a short term decline in February 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	Yes	Below the 5th percentile threshold since August 2022.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		TDS	Yes	A rising trend correlates with the CRD trend. One exceedance above the threshold was recorded in August 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		SO ₄	Yes	A rising trend correlates with the CRD trend. One exceedance above the threshold was recorded in August 2025.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.

		Metals	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
MOR2	Boggabri Volcanics	Level	Yes	Water levels correlated with CRD, showing a delayed rainfall response and exceeding the 95th percentile threshold since August 2022.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	Concentrations correlate with the CRD trend and exceed the 95th percentile threshold from August 2023 onwards.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	One exceedance of manganese above the long term irrigation standard occurred in January 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
Morse GW 1869	Sand Stone/ Interbur den	Level	Yes	Climate controlled. Bore shows a lag response to rainfall recharge. Water levels have increased above the 95th percentile threshold since 2022.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
		pH	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	An increase in TDS was observed at this bore during 2024 and early 2025, correlating with increased sodium and chloride concentrations. TDS returned to within the threshold range in August 2025.	Currently no action, assess trend in future monitoring.
		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	One exceedance of manganese and two exceedances of iron above the long term irrigation standard occurred in 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
School (Filt)	Gravel	pH	Yes	One exceedance below 5th percentile in August 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	One exceedance below 5th percentile in August 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	Yes	Sulphate below 5th percentile at 1 mg/L since August 2024. Risk is low.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	-	Value not provided by laboratory.	Whitehaven to confirm reporting requirements with laboratory.
		Metals	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
Teston	Hard rock (Boggabri Volcanics)	Level	Yes	The bore has shown an increasing trend over time and has exceeded the 95th percentile threshold since 2020. The data indicate that the bore is likely completed within the Boggabri Volcanics, with rising water levels potentially reflecting the low permeability of the formation and its response to recharge. The most recent reading in August 2025 shows an approximate decline of 1.57 m, which may be associated with a potential manual measurement error.	The trend is increasing and does not indicate a mine related impact.
		pH	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	One exceedance below 5th percentile in August 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	Yes	One exceedance below 5th percentile in August 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	Consistent exceedance of manganese and iron concentrations in 2025 above the long-term irrigation standard.	No action, continue to monitor.
Tralea		Level	-		

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	Boggabri Volcanics	pH	-	Bore blocked at 14 m from August 2024, with no data available for 2025.	A bore inspection is recommended to identify why groundwater is not accessible; however, bore construction information is unavailable. Bore inspection scheduled for Q2 2026
		TDS	-		
		SO ₄	-		
		Ionic	-		
		Metals	-		
Whan	Alluvium	Level	Yes	A single exceedance of the 95th percentile threshold was recorded in August 2025 (approximately 0.2 m above threshold)	No action, continue to monitor.
		pH	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	Yes	One exceedance of manganese above the long term irrigation standard occurred in August 2025.	No action, continue to monitor.
WOL1	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled; good correlation with CRD. One exceedance of the 95th percentile threshold recorded in August 2025 (0.97 m above threshold).	No action, continue to monitor.
		pH	Yes	pH conditions were variable, with values below the 5th percentile between March 2024 and January 2025. pH increased in August and no longer exceeded the trigger.	No action, continue to monitor.
		TDS	Yes	TDS concentrations are variable and broadly consistent with water level and pH trends. Concentrations have exceeded the threshold since August 2021, with a maximum peak observed in February 2024. Since then, TDS has shown a declining trend and, by August 2025, was 4 mg/L above the threshold.	No action, continue to monitor.
		SO ₄	Yes	Sulphate concentrations are variable and broadly consistent with water levels. Concentrations have exceeded the threshold since February 2023, with a maximum peak recorded in August 2024. Since that time, Sulphate has shown a declining trend and, by August 2025, no longer exceeded the threshold.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Ionic	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
		Metals	No	No trigger occurred.	No action, continue to monitor.
Roma Windmill	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled with good correlation to the CRD trend. Exceeds the 95th percentile threshold since May 2021.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
Roma MB	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled with good correlation to the CRD trend. Exceeds the 95th percentile threshold since June 2021.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.
Brighton Bore 3	Alluvium	Level	Yes	Climate controlled with good correlation to the CRD trend. Exceeds the 95th percentile threshold since June 2021.	Recalculation of thresholds is recommended to account for recent climate variability. Recalculation planned for Q2 2026.

The findings of the above TARP analysis were applied to the performance measure criteria outlined in the WMP. It was found that all sites applicable to the performance measures criteria showed no impact attributable to mining. Boreholes BCM01, BCM03 and REG5a have been dry throughout the historical monitoring record and no data is available for comparison at these sites. REG10a has been dry for ten months and no TARP could be analysed for this bore over the reporting period.

Based on these criteria and the data available, the site is considered to be compliant with the Aquifer Interference Policy requirements.

7.2.4 Groundwater Inflows

Annual site water balance estimates of groundwater inflows (WRM) reporting to the mining area, compared with groundwater inflows predicted by the numerical groundwater model (AGE, 2025). The data indicate a substantial increase in groundwater inflow between 2017 (10 ML) and 2018 (578 ML), corresponding with the deepening of the pit below the regional water table. Between 2019 and 2022, groundwater inflows to the pit generally ranged from 100 to 300 ML per annum, before increasing again in 2023 (548 ML). The 2025 water balance report indicates an increase in groundwater inflows relative to 2024, with total inflow during the reporting year estimated at approximately 219 ML. As mining progresses, groundwater inflows are expected to vary in response to changes in mine layout, particularly the interception of more permeable rock units and the evolving area of active mining. A comparison between the estimated 2025 groundwater inflow derived from the site water balance model (219 ML; WRM, 2025) and the inflow predicted by the numerical groundwater model (649 ML; AGE, 2025) indicates that the numerical model estimates substantially higher inflows than those calculated using the water balance approach. This discrepancy reflects fundamental differences in model assumptions. Numerical groundwater models estimate total groundwater removed from the system, including water extracted via pumping, evaporation from highwalls, and water retained within coal and spoil materials. In contrast, the water balance model estimates only the volume of groundwater entering the mine water management circuit. As a result, the two approaches are not directly comparable.

7.2.5 Validation of Groundwater Model

As outlined in the groundwater quantity section (Section 7.2.2) the numerical groundwater model was most recently updated and recalibrated as part of the Maules Creek Continuation Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in mid 2024 (AGE, 2025). Accordingly, groundwater level trends assessed in this Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report were compared with predictions from the 2024 version of the numerical groundwater model.

Appendix E, presents a comparison of observed vibrating wire piezometer (VWP) trends and model predicted groundwater level trends. Overall, there is good correlation between monitored data and model predictions across the majority of monitoring locations. The exception is RB05 VW4 within the

Templemore Seam, where monitored data indicate groundwater level decline that is not predicted by the numerical model.

Notwithstanding this localised discrepancy, groundwater level trends simulated by the numerical model are generally consistent with historical measured data. On this basis, the numerical groundwater model is considered to provide a reasonable representation of observed groundwater behaviour and is therefore regarded as suitably validated for the 2025 reporting period.

7.2.6 Proposed Improvement Measures

The groundwater monitoring program and management measures described above will continue to be implemented during the next reporting period. New bores need to be included in the WMP and triggers established for these sites.

Triggers for the following monitoring sites should be recalculated:

- RB05a triggers should be changed to model-based triggers as the model predicts drawdown at this site. As such, this bore will consistently exceed any percentile threshold-based triggers.
- Elevated pH concentrations at MAC1280 suggest grout influence since installation. Accordingly, additional bore development or exclusion from the water quality monitoring network should be considered.
- The triggers for Roma Windmill, Roma MB, Brighton Bore 3, REG12, REG13, REG4, REG6, REG3 and Teston should be revised to account for natural fluctuations associated with recent climate variability.
- The Tier 1 and 2 triggers for the VWPs REG8 and REG10 should be recalculated using the 2025 model update.

7.3 Water Supply

Table 27: Water Take For the 2024-2025 Water Year

Passive Take Licenses						
Water Licence #	Water Sharing Plan	Water Source and Management Zone	Share Units (ML)	Available Water (ML)	Passive Take ¹ (ML)	Usage (ML)
WAL 27385	Namoi Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020	Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam to Gin's Leap) Groundwater Source	38	76	79	28
WAL 36548			18 ²	36 ²		13
WAL 12613			50	100		37
WAL12479		Upper Namoi Zone 11 Maules Creek Groundwater Source	39 ²	78 ²	4	4
WAL12491			77	154		0 ³
WAL29467	NSW Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Sources 2020	Gunnedah - Oxley Basin Mdb Groundwater Source	306	382.5	415	115
WAL29588			0	0		0
WAL36641			800	1,000		300
License Extraction Points						
Water Licence #	Water Sharing Plan	Water Source and Management Zone	Share Units (ML)	Available Water (ML)	Take (ML)	Total Take (ML)
WAL12718	Namoi Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020	Upper Namoi Zone 4 Namoi Valley (Keepit Dam To Gin's Leap) Groundwater Source	102	204	21	21
WAL12722			77	154	62	62
WAL12811		Upper Namoi Zone 5 Namoi Valley (Gin's Leap to Narrabri) Groundwater Source	135	270	0	0
WAL12791			112	224	0	0
WAL27383		Upper Namoi Zone 11 Maules Creek Groundwater Source	0	0	Not assigned to any works approval	
WAL12480			215	430	Not assigned to any works approval	
WAL41585	Maules Creek Water Source	Maules Creek Tributaries Management Zone	30	60	0	0
WAL13050	Upper Namoi and Lower Namoi Regulated River Water Sources	Lower Namoi Regulated River Water Source (High Security)	3,000	3,000 ⁴	1197	1197

1. The Boggabri-Tarrawonga-Maules Creek (BTM) Complex groundwater assessment of passive take volumes was updated in 2025. Additional water licences are in the process of being obtained by WHC, as required, to ensure compliance with future versions of the Water Management Plan which will be updated to include these updated passive take volumes.
2. Maules Creek Share. Available water shared 50:50 with Tarrawonga Coal Mine. This licensing is also in the process of being reviewed as part of the wider licensing review associated with the updated BTM Complex Groundwater Model.
3. No usage as only linked to miscellaneous works approval 90MW833037 in late 2025.
4. Some temporary water allocation was sold in 2025 within licensed extraction volumes.

7.4 Site Water Balance

A review of the water balance found that inflows to the site during the reporting period were higher than the predictions made in the EA for Year 10 of MCCM operations. Rainfall and runoff (3,646 ML) was higher than the predictions in the EA for Year 10 and Year 15 (1,103 ML and 1,109ML respectively). Actual Namoi River pumping inflow (926 ML) was lower than predicted in the Year 10 (1,860 ML).

Net CHPP water usage (982 ML) is significantly less than predicted in the EA for Year 10 (2,598), this is potentially due to the differences between the predicted and actual proportion of ROM coal that is bypassed and therefore not washed.

Dust suppression usage (1,652 ML) was significantly higher than predicted in the EA for Year 10 and Year 15 (453 ML and 489 ML respectively). This is due to actual haul road lengths being significantly greater than what was assumed in the EA, as well as active management measures in place to minimise dust emissions. Estimated in-pit groundwater inflows (219 ML) is lower than the predictions in the EA for Year 10 (350 ML).

Table 28: Site Water Balance (Calendar Year 2025)

Aspect	Volume (ML)
Change in Storage	
Start of 2025 ²	713
End of 2025 ²	1,964
Net Change in Storage	+1,251
Water Inflows	
Namoi River Pumping	926
MAC1498 Bore	0
Olivedene Bore	0
Brighton Bore	6
Roma Bore	10
Rainfall & runoff	3,646
CHPP Water Recycling	2,459
In-pit Groundwater Seepage	219
Total Inflows	7,266
Water Outflows	
CHPP water supply	3,441
Dust suppression	1,652
Evaporation from storages	674
Clearing / construction process water	84
Offsite discharge	141 ¹
Licence Discharge	23
Total Outflows	6,015

Water Balance (2025)	+1,251 ³
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1. Estimated by water balance model, not reflective of recorded discharges
2. Includes recorded volumes in RWD and MWD1&2 and estimated volumes in other site storages
3. For a balanced system, this value should equal the "net change in storage"

8 REHABILITATION

The Rehabilitation Strategy for MCCM is described in Section 7.16 of the EA. State and Commonwealth approvals both specify that the rehabilitation of MCCM must be consistent with the Rehabilitation Strategy Condition 71 of Schedule 3 of PA 10_0138 and Condition 26 of EPBC 2010/5566. The Forward Program summarises the key elements of the Rehabilitation Strategy and a description of activities and mine landforms. The rehabilitation area will be returned to a mixture of native vegetation communities including grassy woodland, shrubby woodland/open forest and riparian forest natural forest and woodland. Below, Table 29 summarises the rehabilitation objectives.

Table 29: Rehabilitation Objectives

Feature	Objective
Mine site	• Safe, stable and non-polluting • Constructed landforms drain to the natural environment
Final void	• Minimise the size and depth of the final void as far as is reasonable and feasible • Minimise the drainage catchment of the final void as far as is reasonable and feasible
Surface Infrastructure	• To be decommissioned and removed, unless the Executive Director Mineral Resources agrees otherwise
All land, other than the final void	• Restore ecosystem function, including maintaining or establishing self-sustaining ecosystems comprised of: ○ Local native plant species; and ○ A landform consistent with the surrounding environment, in accordance with the Revised Biodiversity Offset Strategy and the BMP (i.e. Conditions 45 and 53 of Schedule 3 of PA 10_0138 respectively).
Community	• Ensure public safety • Minimise the adverse socio-economic effects associated with mine closure

8.1 Rehabilitation Performance

At the completion of the reporting period, all domains were classed as 'active' with 12.62 ha of rehabilitation being prepared for final landform across the Western Out of Pit Dump Area including shaping to final landform, topsoiling and seeding of native grasses. In preparation for planting of tube stock seedlings. Table 30 summarises the rehabilitation status for the MCCM for CY24, 25 and 26.

Table 30: Rehabilitation Status

Mine Area Type	2024 (Actual)	2025 (Actual)	2026 (Forecast)
A. Total mine footprint (ha)	1939.49	1969.92	2005.93
B. Total active disturbance (ha)	1617.09	1633.6	1662.44
C. Land being prepared for rehabilitation (ha)	21	12.62	7.18
D. Land under active rehabilitation (ha)	322.40	336.32	343.5
E. Completed rehabilitation (ha)	-	-	-

Decommissioning and Demolition Activities

As anticipated in the Forward Program, no decommissioning activities of permanent infrastructure was undertaken during the reporting period.

Other Rehabilitation Activities

There were no other rehabilitation activities in the reporting period.

Departmental Sign-off of Rehabilitation Areas

Departmental sign-off has not been requested.

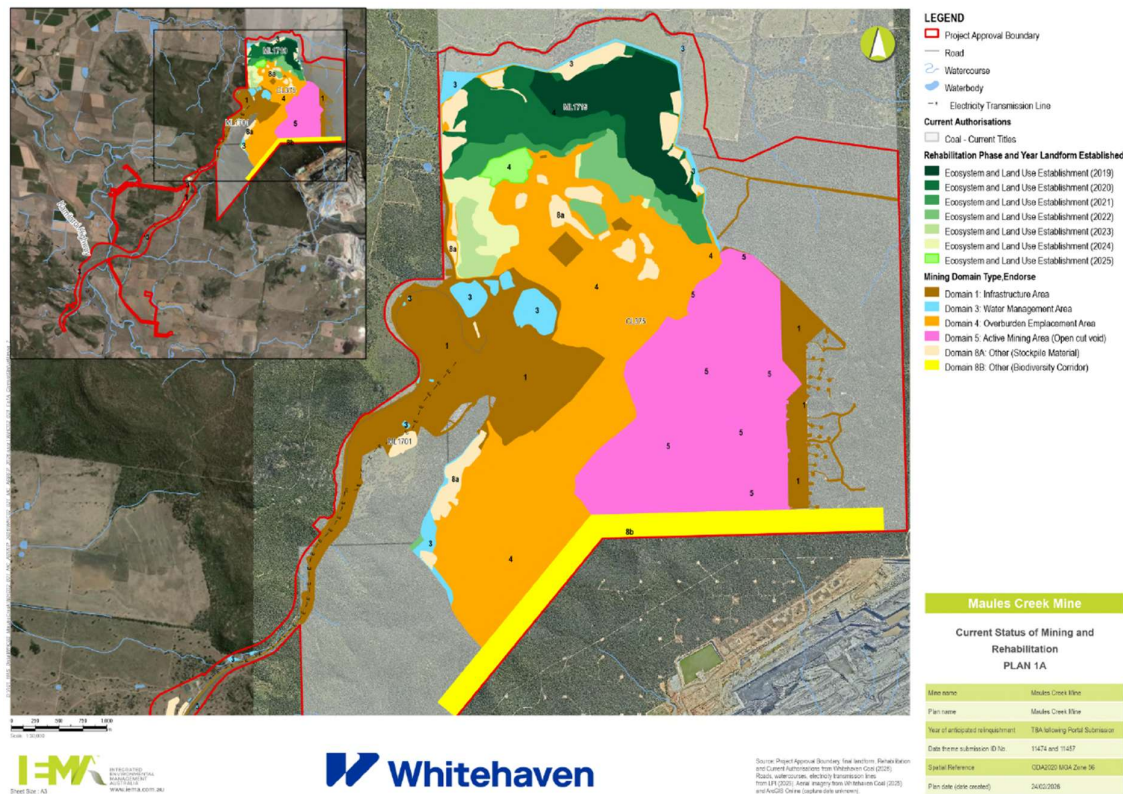


Figure 14: Mining and Rehabilitation Year 1 – CY25

8.2 Monitoring

Greenfields Agricultural and Environmental Services (Greenfields) was commissioned by Maules Creek Coal Mine to undertake the annual rehabilitation monitoring for 2025. In accordance with the MCCM Mine Operations Plan (Mod 8), Mine Site Rehabilitation Plan (2016), EPBC 2010/5566, on ground monitoring was undertaken by Benn Knott, Senior Ecologist with Greenfields on the 12th to the 17th of November 2025. Monitoring of rehabilitation at MCCM was undertaken to:

- evaluate the progress of rehabilitation areas towards meeting the rehabilitation performance indicators and completion criteria;
- determine the requirement for any maintenance and/or contingency measures (e.g. supplementary plantings, erosion control and weed control); and assess the success of MCCM rehabilitation methods/practices.

Fixed monitoring plots measuring 20 x 50 m were established at each rehabilitation and reference monitoring site. Within each plot, a 20 x 20 m quadrat were incorporated to assess floristic composition. The 20 x 20 m quadrat are sampled using a nested method (which segments the quadrat) as described by Morrison et al. (1995) and Lewis et al. (2008).

Monitoring conducted in 2025, recorded a total average of 17.04 for native species across 16 monitoring plots. A small decrease from monitoring conducted in 2024, which recorded a total average of 18.10. In 2025 identified total averages increased in mid-storey cover, over-storey cover and native ground cover percentages. However, there was a slight decrease in native species richness and an increase in exotic cover. It is expected that as rehabilitation matures mid and overstorey densities will increase with more dominant grasses becoming more prevalent.

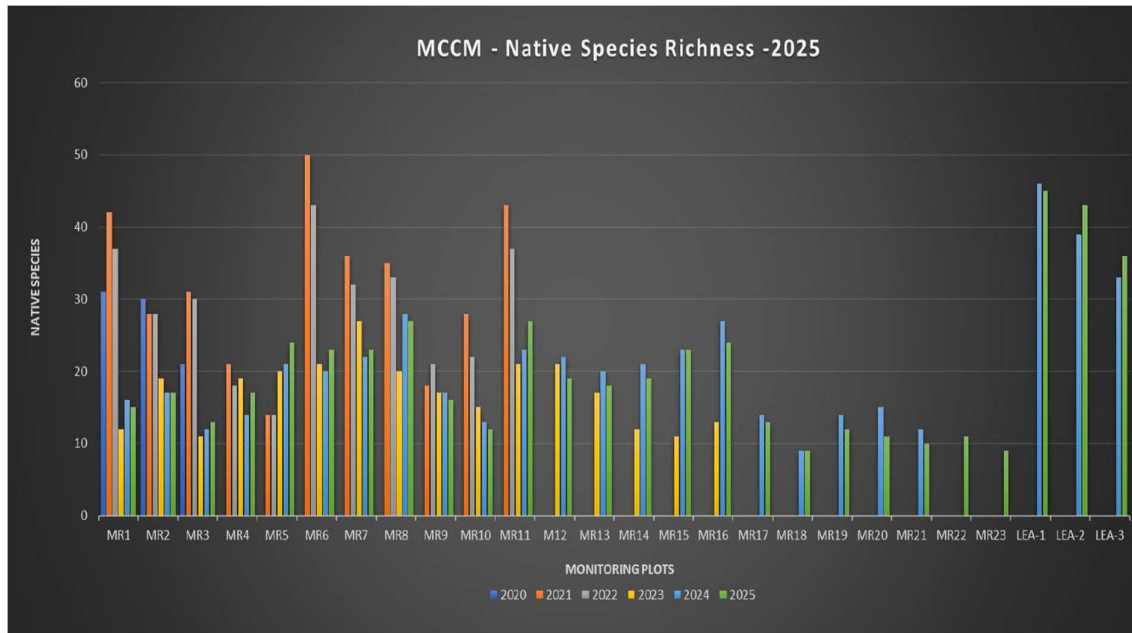


Figure 15: Native Species Richness (20 x 20 m plots) 2020-2025.

8.3 Topsoil Balance

During the reporting period topsoil and subsoils were stripped and stockpiled to address the objectives in the Soil Management Protocol within the Forward Program. In line with Condition 39 of Schedule 3 of PA 10_0138, and Conditions 26(b), 27(c) and 27(d) of EPBC 2010/5566, the management of topsoil at the MCCM is undertaken in accordance with the Soil Management Protocol.

Detailed soil surveys have been undertaken within the disturbance footprint, prior to the stripping of topsoil. An independent consultant completed surveys assessing the suitability of topsoil and subsoil for use on mine rehabilitation. Topsoil volumes stored to date, are summarised in Table 31 and MCCM will continue to monitor topsoil volumes to ensure appropriate volumes are recovered for later use on rehabilitation areas. A number of topsoil stockpiles may also require relocation during the following reporting period to enable progression of mining operations.

Table 31: Topsoil Balance 2025

Area	MIA / Construction	Mining Operations	Still to clear / strip	Totals	EA Total for rehab	Net difference
2014 Soil Balance (m ³)	539,166	252,490		791,656		
2015 Soil Balance (m ³)	145,990	349,928		495,918		
2016 Soil Balance (m ³)		852,524		852,524		
2017 Soil Balance (m ³)		762,718		762,718		
2018 Soil Balance (m ³)		251,075		251,075		
2019 Soil Balance (m ³)		225,173		225,173		
2020 Soil Balance (m ³)		127,086		127,086		
2021 Soil Balance (m ³)		72,000		72,000		
2022 Soil Balance (m ³)		92,029		92,029		
2023 Soil Balance (m ³)		167,049		167,049		
2024 Soil Balance (m ³)		93,524		93,524		
2025 Soil Balance (m ³)		94,717		94,717		
Total Soil Balance (m ³)	685,156	3,340,286	185,109	4,025,469	2,368,000	1,657,469

8.4 Trials, Research Projects and Initiatives

In accordance with Condition 15 of the MCCM EPBC Approval 2010/5566, MCC has funded ~\$650,000 to date out of the total \$1 million into research of Box Gum Woodland mining rehabilitation. MCC submitted a revised Box-Gum Woodland Research Project Plan in October 2025 to Commonwealth DCCEEW to reallocate previous funds for Adaptive Research to support the development of a Final Overarching Box-Gum Woodland Research Project Report. In accordance with Condition 16 of the MCCM EPBC Approval 2010/5566, MCC completed the final funding in 2023 of the required \$1.5 million towards threatened species recovery actions for the Regent Honeyeater, Swift Parrot and South-eastern (Corbens) Long-eared Bat in accordance with the approved Research Project Plan. The findings of these research projects will be used to inform MCC on potential improvements to rehabilitation and restoration practices in particular during Box-Gum Woodland revegetation activities but also the management of threatened species both onsite and in the BMA properties.

The findings of these research projects will be used to inform MCC on potential improvements to rehabilitation and restoration practices in particular during Box-Gum Woodland revegetation activities but also the management of threatened species both onsite and in the Offset Areas.

8.5 Key Issues to Achieving Successful Rehabilitation

The key issues to achieving successful rehabilitation at MCCM include:

- Excessive erosion (short term high intensity rainfall)
- Weed and feral animal infestation.

- Poor vegetation establishment and growth (including the Box-Gum Woodland EEC/CEEC).
- Landform instability.

In cases where rehabilitation performance is sub-optimal, additional management measures have been and will continue to be implemented (e.g. replanting, repairing landform and water management features, application of mulch/fertilisers, feral animal and weed control etc.). During the reporting period erosion repairs were undertaken to fill in minor riling's which formed due to major rain events in recent years. Since doing so ground covers have responded quickly and the repaired sections have fared well.

8.6 Actions and Proposed Improvements

MCCM will continue to progressively shape available overburden dumps when final landform elevation is reached. Targeting the north-western extent of the overburden emplacement area to connect up to the already established north eastern rehabilitation area. In the upcoming reporting period, tube stock seedlings will be planted across the 2025 rehabilitation areas. Additional monitoring of erosion and vegetation within these areas will also be carried out.

9 COMMUNITY

Social impacts and opportunities associated with the MCCM are managed in accordance with the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), Schedule 3 Condition 78 and the Statement of Commitments (SoC) Appendix 5 of PA 10_0138.

9.1 Community Engagement Activities

MCCM uses a wide variety of community engagement and consultation methods including:

- MCCM Community Consultative Committee (CCC)
- Boggabri-Tarrawonga-Maules Creek (BTM) combined CCC
- Whitehaven Open Day and MCCM mine tour
- local school visits including presentations to students and teachers in and out of schools
- sponsorship and engagement with local community groups and events, and associated mine tours
- sponsorship and engagement with the Gunnedah, Narrabri, and Boggabri business chambers
- meetings as required with neighbours and local residents
- meetings with a range of stakeholders including government and non-government agencies
- Whitehaven website
- MCCM phone hotline and dedicated email address, and local media updates.

MCCM operates a Community Consultative Committee, with meetings held quarterly during the reporting period. Minutes of these meetings are posted on the Whitehaven website. During 2025, no joint meetings were

held between the CCCs for Maules Creek Coal, Boggabri Coal and Tarrawonga Coal Mines. DPHI was advised by the CCC Chair and endorsed the decision.

Whitehaven engages regularly with local councils via face-to-face meetings, regularly attending meetings with the Gunnedah and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Narrabri and District Business Chamber, and the Boggabri Business Chamber. These meetings provide opportunity for the local business to engage directly with Whitehaven on a broad subject base.

9.2 Community Contributions & Initiatives

Whitehaven supports a range of not-for-profit organisations and charities, in 2025 our community investment contributions of over \$1m in New South Wales.

Table 32: Organisations Whitehaven Supported 2025

2025 Tamworth Science & Engineering Challenge	Gunnedah Athletics Centre	Nexus Health and Wellbeing
Australian Bushman's Campdraft and Rodeo Association	Gunnedah Baptist Community Preschool	Ngaarr Thawun Rural Ag and Environmental Sustainability Indigenous Corporation
Awesome Opportunities Basketball	Gunnedah Bulldogs Rugby League Football Club	Northern Inland Academy of Sport
Baan Baa Tennis Club	Gunnedah Cricket Club	Nosh Narrabri
Barraba Central School	Gunnedah Family Support	NSW Aboriginal Golf Incorporated
Barraba Junior touch Football Association Inc	Gunnedah Gymnastics	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council
Barraba Public School	Gunnedah High School	Parkinsons Support Group of Narrabri
Bellata Common Trust	Gunnedah Kennel Club	PCYC Gunnedah
Black n Blue Boxing Gunnedah	Gunnedah Meals on Wheels	Pink Shenanigan's Crew
Boggabri & District Rugby League Football Club Inc	Gunnedah Ministers Fraternal	Premier Public School
Boggabri Anglican Church	Gunnedah Mountain Bikers	Quirindi Branch of the Country Women's Association
Boggabri Business Chamber	Gunnedah MS Incorporated	Quirindi Grasshoppers Rugby League Football Club
Boggabri Gunnedah Gun Club	Gunnedah Show Society	Quirindi RSL Sub Branch
Boggabri Joeys Playgroup	Gunnedah South Public School P & C Association	Red Chief LALC
Boggabri Junior Rugby League Club	Gunnedah Triathlon Club	Rotary Club of Gunnedah West
Boggabri Men's Shed	Huskies Baseball Club Inc	Rotary Club of Narrabri
Boggabri Pony Club	Inverell Bear Eaters Elders Group	Royal Far West
Boggabri Public School	Kamilaroi Lightning	Sacred Heart School
Boggabri Showground and Public Recreation Land Manager	Kootingal Moonbi Rugby League Football Club	Spring Ridge Public School P & C Association
Boomerangs Sports Club	Lake Keepit Family Fishing Club	Square and Round Dance Association of NSW
Business NSW	Little Wings	St Francis Xaviers Narrabri
CanAssist	Manilla Show Society	St Mary's College Gunnedah
Carinya Christian School	Maules Creek Campdraft	Summit Community Services Inc
Challenge Community Services	Movember Foundation	Swimming Gunnedah Inc
Children's Medical Research Institute	Mullaley Cricket Club	Tambar Springs Progress Association
Clontarf Academy	Namoi Valley Christian School	Tamworth and District Campdraft Club

Connecting with Bricks	Narrabri & District Junior Rugby League	Tamworth Business Chamber
Cougars Baseball Club	Narrabri & District Pony Club	Tamworth Crows
Country Education Foundation of the Namoi	Narrabri Arts Eisteddfod	The Tiny Foxes
Cure Brain Cancer Foundation	National Breast Cancer Foundation	VRL Memorial women's rugby league team
Curlewis Public School	Narrabri Clay Target Club	Wean Jockey Club
Deadly Dance Academy	Narrabri Dirt Bike Club	Wee Waa Aboriginal Local Land Council
Dorothea Mackellar Poetry Society	Narrabri Dolphins Water Polo Club	Wee Waa High School
Drovers Campfire	Narrabri High School	Wee Waa Lions Club
Dymocks Children's Charities	Narrabri Hospital	Wee Waa Show Society Inc
Eulah Creek Recreation Reserve Land Manager	Narrabri Jockey Club	Weeks of Speed Gunnedah
Fairfax Public School Parents & Citizens Association	Narrabri Junior Rugby Club	Werris Creek Golf Club Anglers Club
Foundation boxing	Narrabri Local Aboriginal Land Council	Werris Creek Public School
G.S Kidd Memorial Public School	Narrabri Polocrosse Club	Werris Creek Rugby League Club
Gomeri Roos	Narrabri Racecourse Land Manager	Werris Creek Swimming Club
Group 4 Rugby League	Narrabri RSL Sub Branch	Westpac Rescue Helicopter Service
Gunnedah & District Chamber of Commerce	Narrabri Rugby League Football Club	White Elephant Ball
Gunnedah & District Soccer Association	Narrabri Show Society	Yallambee Homes for the Aged
Gunnedah and District Australian Football Club	New England Quarter Horse Association	

The MCCM Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) outlines a number of objectives to monitor the effect of the MCCM within the local community relating to housing, employment, training, economic development, community infrastructure and traffic. The following reports on the activities, monitoring and results with regards to the objectives outlined in the SIMP.

Housing

To reduce pressure on the local short term housing market, third party accommodation was supplied to contractors at the Civeo Accommodation Villages, predominantly in Boggabri with some to Narrabri. This third party accommodation is also available to mine operations employees at a subsidised rate, to assist in reducing peak rental/leasing concerns in the local area. The fee for use, increases every three months in order to encourage employees to move into the local community permanently. Whitehaven has a strong focus on employing local people at its operations and this subsidised approach has been positively received as a short term housing solution by new employees to the mine as they investigate and look to relocate to the local area. WHC will continue to monitor in conjunction with local councils the ongoing housing and accommodation market to ensure impacts are managed. It is acknowledged the housing market is becoming tighter as more people move from the city to regional areas. At the end of the reporting period the residential vacancy rate for Gunnedah was 2.4% and 0.9% in the Narrabri LGA. In 2023, Whitehaven commenced its first sub division project of 18 lots in Gunnedah directly increasing the stock of housing in the LGA. These lots will either be sold as vacant land or house and land packages to increase housing supply in the region. Whitehaven is looking at other options to continue improving housing supply in line with workforce numbers. In 2024, WHC settled on one block,

exchanged contract on another, and two more are under offer. Further, WHC has begun building on 4 of the lots with a view to selling once built.

Employment and Training

At the end of the reporting period, the total full time equivalent (FTE) workforce was 823 personnel with 557 personnel employed with Whitehaven Coal and 266 personnel employed through labour hire contract partners. Whitehaven Coal continue to focus on local employment with 62% of MCCM employees residing in the Local Government Area's (LGA's) of Gunnedah and Narrabri. The remaining 38% of WHC MCCM employees (including management and professional staff) have permanent residence listed as being outside the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs. A total of 219 current employees reside in Gunnedah and 149 in Narrabri. In 2025, MCCM offered 82 permanent full time roles, 50% of these employees reside in Local Government Areas.

The associated transport solution of both residential and non-residential workforce is satisfied by the ongoing shuttle bus service that is provided by MCCM for both operational employees as well as staff/management where this is practicable.

Whitehaven's *Workforce Diversity Policy* promotes the strong representation of women, Indigenous and young people at MCCM. Of the MCCM workforce at the end of the 2025 period:

- 85 were Indigenous (WHC Employees)
- 106 were women (WHC Employees)
- 66 commenced roles as a trainee operators (new to mining).
- Whitehaven and MCCM provide training opportunities for apprenticeships in order to support local employment and increase local skill levels. As a part of the WHC MCCM apprenticeship program ten more apprenticeships were accepted taking the total number of apprenticeships accepted under the program to 82, since 2011.

Provision of employment figures and amount of local spend by WHC is also available and provided to councils as requested to assist the councils in their forward planning, these figures are also included in financial reports released by WHC.

Economic Development

MCCM contributes financially to the economy at both state and federal levels and to the communities in which we operate. Employees and contractors also add a significant economic contribution to the Gunnedah, Narrabri and Tamworth local government areas through their local expenditure.

In 2025 MCCM spent approximately:

- \$138 m in salaries, wages, taxes and superannuation to employees
- \$169 m in royalties to the New South Wales Government
- \$248 m in port and rail charges for track access haulage costs and port costs

- \$855 k for VPA to the Narrabri Shire

Community Infrastructure

During the CY2025 period WHC spent approximately \$513 million with local suppliers in New South Wales, including 15 Indigenous Businesses. Local expenditure will remain a focus in future years.

9.3 Community Complaints

Whitehaven maintains a dedicated Community Hotline 1800 WHAVEN (1800 942836) for all sites, including MCCM. The contact line continues to be advertised on the Whitehaven Coal website, MCCM CCC meeting and minutes, in Community Newsletters and newspaper advertising.

A summary of the complaints (by category) received by MCCM over the last two reporting years are detailed in Table 33. The Community Complaints Register is also available on the Whitehaven Coal website and a summary provided at CCC meetings.

Table 33: Summary of Community Complaints and Enquiries

Category	2024	2025
Air quality	1	1
Traffic	2	0
Lighting	0	0
Noise	0	0
Blasting	0	4
Social impacts	0	0
Other	4	1
TOTAL	7	6

Note: a single complaint may involve multiple categories.

9.4 Complaint Trends

The total number of complaints received in 2025 was lower than those recorded in the 2024 reporting period. There were no complaints in relation to noise, and social impacts in 2025, while there was 4 complaints for blasting.

9.5 Actions and Improvements

All complaints were closed out and responded to in a timely manner. For the complaints in relation to air quality and blasting, all monitoring data was compliant with licencing conditions.

MCC will continue to monitor blast impacts and dust data in accordance with its approved management plans and operating licences.

10 INDEPENDENT AUDITS

10.1 Independent Environmental Audit 2024

The most recent IEA was undertaken in 2024 by an independent consultant approved by the DPI&E as required under Schedule 5, Condition 10 of the PA10_0138

A copy of the audit report and the action plan in response to the audit recommendations is available on the Whitehaven Coal website. These include recommendations that may have been relevant during the audit period however outside the applicable Annual Review reporting period. The following actions were identified during the 2024 IEA outlined in the Table 34.

The next IEA will be undertaken in 2027.

Table 34: IEA Recommendations and Actions

Item No	Assessment Requirement	Comment	Response/Action	MCC Response and Status
Sch.3-12	Attenuation of Plant The Applicant must: a) ensure that: - all mining trucks and water carts used on the site are commissioned as noise suppressed (or attenuated) units; - ensure that all equipment and noise control measures deliver sound power levels that are equal to or better than the sound power levels identified in the EA, and correspond to best practice or the application of the best available technology economically achievable; - where reasonable and feasible, improvements are made to existing noise suppression equipment as better technologies become available; and monitor and report on the implementation of these requirements annually on its website.	Sound Power Level (SPL) Testing is conducted annually on one-third of all plant on a three year-rolling basis and results are detailed in the annual reviews. In 2021 and 2022, 55 and 37 pieces of mobile plant were tested respectively. SPLs were exceeded for some stationary equipment within the CHPP, but the SPL testing was unable to measure each fixed plant within the CHPP without the influence of other equipment. It was noted that whilst not all fixed and individual mobile plant met the predicted SPLs, the total measured SPL was equal to or less than the model for Year 5 Project EA site total. In 2023, 133 individual pieces of mobile plant were tested. SPLs of one stationary plant within the CHPP was higher the predicted levels as a result of in-service testing, the layout and operation of the CHPP. The total measured SPL was equal to or less than the model for Year 5 Project EA site total.	Historical NC – no further action required.	MCC will continue to undertake sound power testing as detailed in PA10-0138. No further action required, item closed.
Sch.5-13	The Applicant must, within 3 months of the date of this approval: (a) make the following information for the project publicly available on its website, on a daily basis and in a clearly understandable form: daily weather forecasts for the coming week; proposed operational responses to these weather forecasts;	The Site received a query from the Department of Planning regarding dust report in May 2024. The Site found that air quality and noise monitoring data was not available on the website on a daily basis, specially during days when the environmental team is not onsite. The Site self-reported to the Department on 23 May 2024 regarding this non-compliance. It was rectified	Non-compliance has been rectified and closed out. No further action required.	MCC will continue to monitor and report on operational responses to noise and dust monitoring data as detailed in PA10-0138. No further action required, item closed

	real-time noise and air quality monitoring data (subject to any necessary caveats); and any operational responses that were taken in response to the noise and air quality monitoring data, and (b) make provision on its website for the provision of on-line and/or email comments by members of the community regarding this information, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.	immediately through updating the website with the required information and implementing a new roster system to publish the data. A new automated system was then developed and launched to enable automated update of the website to ensure compliance.																										
M2.2	Air Monitoring Requirements POINT 18 <table><tr><th>Pollutant</th><th>Units of measure</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Sampling Method</th></tr><tr><td>PM10</td><td>micrograms per cubic metre</td><td>Continuous</td><td>AM-22</td></tr></table> POINT 19 <table><tr><th>Pollutant</th><th>Units of measure</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Sampling Method</th></tr><tr><td>PM10</td><td>micrograms per cubic metre</td><td>Every 6 days</td><td>AM-18</td></tr></table> POINT 20,21,22,23 <table><tr><th>Pollutant</th><th>Units of measure</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Sampling Method</th></tr><tr><td>Particulates - Deposited Matter</td><td>grams per square metre per month</td><td>Monthly</td><td>AM-19</td></tr></table>	Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method	PM10	micrograms per cubic metre	Continuous	AM-22	Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method	PM10	micrograms per cubic metre	Every 6 days	AM-18	Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method	Particulates - Deposited Matter	grams per square metre per month	Monthly	AM-19	MCC reported a non-compliance against this condition for TEOM3 non-compliance event between 7/10/23 - 9/11/23. MCC reported, due to the exceptional weather event TEOM3 was damaged by water ingress and was not recording accurately. The access to the TEOM during that period was cut off due to flooding, and MCC were unable to undertake the required maintenance, this resulted in the monitor being down between 7/10/23-9/11/23. This resulted in a monitoring frequency of 89.31% of a minimum 90% frequency rate. This is considered a technical non-compliance as due to the declared state of emergency maintenance work was not able to be completed.	Historic incident. No further action required.	Completed, item closed.
Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method																									
PM10	micrograms per cubic metre	Continuous	AM-22																									
Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method																									
PM10	micrograms per cubic metre	Every 6 days	AM-18																									
Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method																									
Particulates - Deposited Matter	grams per square metre per month	Monthly	AM-19																									

11 INCIDENTS AND NON-COMPLIANCES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

11.1 Non-Compliances

The compliance status of the MCCM against relevant approvals during the reporting period was assessed in Section 1 as of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2025). Further details of any actions undertaken or proposed for non-compliances, including within the following reporting period, are summarised in Table 35.

Table 35: Non-Compliance Details and Proposed Action Plan

Non - Compliance	Date / Location	Cause	Action Plan	Estimated Completion Date
Schedule 5 Condition 7	2/10/2024 MCCM	Since the resignation of the previous Aboriginal Representative on the MCC CCC a replacement has been unable to be appointed due to lack of interest from the community.	MCC has been actively trying to recruit an Aboriginal representative through the use of newspaper advertisements, applications on the MCC public website and directly through word of mouth. This will continue until such time as an Aboriginal Representative is recruited to the CCC.	Ongoing
Schedule 5 Condition 8(a)	12/09/2024 MCCM	MCCM's meteorological monitoring station did not meet the siting requirements of the NSW EPA Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW (AM-2 / AS 3580.14:2014) due to the proximity and height of surrounding vegetation. Upon review, the closest tree was approximately 11.11 m from the station with a height of 4.15 m, and other trees in the vicinity were up to 19.06 m in height, meaning the recommended separation distance of at least ten times the height of nearby obstructions was not achieved.	MCC undertook a review of the meteorological data to assess whether nearby trees were influencing wind speed and direction measurements. The review indicated that tree growth had no adverse impact on the recorded data. Notwithstanding this, a new location for the weather station has been identified and MCC has engaged with the EPA to gain approval to relocate the station in accordance with licence requirements.	March 2026

11.2 Reportable Incidents or Exceedances

Each type of incident or exceedance has been described in Table 4 of this report. All reportable non-compliances have been reported to the relevant agencies in line with the reporting process.

11.3 Regulatory Actions

The following official cautions, warning letters and penalty notices were issued to MCC during the reporting period.

- Penalty notice issued under Section 128(2) of the POEO Act. This was issued in relation to vehicle generated dust at the MCCM.

12 ACTIONS AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Activities to be completed in the next reporting period to improve the environmental and community performance of the MCCM, in addition to those separately identified in Section 11 include. Implementing revised management plans, progressing overburden shaping and rehabilitation opportunities, undertaking research related projects regarding Box-Gum Grassy Woodlands, and continuing identification of community support opportunities.

APPENDIX A

Blast Monitoring Records

Blast Monitoring Records

The records presented in Table A-1 have been included to satisfy the blast reporting requirements of Schedule 3 Condition 19 and 20 of PA 10_0138

Table A-1
Blast Monitoring Record

Date	Time	ID/Location	BM1 mm/s	BM1 dBL	BM2 mm/s	BM2 dBL	BM3 mm/s	BM3 dBL	BM4 mm/s	BM4 dBL
Exceedance Criteria (0% (5%))			10 (5)	120 (115)	10 (5)	120 (115)	10 (5)	120 (115)	10 (5)	120 (115)
3/01/25	11:16	TSU04-55-OB	0.02	93.1	0.03	86.2	0.02	89.5	0.02	87.6
6/01/25	15:58	JEA06-51-OB	0.07	85.2	0.09	91.8	0.11	95.9	0.10	83.6
11/01/25	11:44	VEL06-45-OB TNN04-57-PS	0.10	91.4	0.17	91.6	0.19	93.9	0.11	100.9
13/01/25	10:15	LRN08-38-PS	0.08	83.4	0.12	87.0	0.11	102.4	0.08	85.0
14/01/25	11:30	JEB06-49-PA	0.03	86.3	0.05	87.4	0.03	92.7	0.03	83.1
16/01/25	15:54	FLX08_39_PA	0.07	100.4	0.10	88.6	0.09	99.7	0.13	98.7
17/01/25	9:14	TSM04_57_PA_A	0.03	104.7	0.04	107.2	0.04	114.0	0.05	114.1
20/01/25	15:25	VEL06_44_OB MER06_47_OB	0.07	100.4	0.10	88.6	0.09	99.7	0.13	98.7
22/01/25	15:26	FLX08-39-CO	0.03	91.0	0.05	94.6	0.08	100.2	0.06	94.4
23/01/25	15:32	TSM04-57-PA-B	0.03	86.3	0.04	92.8	0.05	93.8	0.04	80.2
25/01/25	15:00	JEB07-46-PA	0.12	92.3	0.12	97.6	0.07	93.9	0.06	89.1
28/01/25	11:20	HRN358-10-38-OB	0.09	90.6	0.18	102.2	0.17	96.2	0.14	98.7
31/01/25	15:35	TSM04-55-PA	0.02	101.6	0.03	87.7	0.02	91.2	0.02	97.4
1/02/25	15:48	TSM08-50-OB	0.02	107.1	0.03	90.8	0.02	102.1	0.02	95.8
3/02/25	9:18	LRN08-37-OB	0.10	94.9	0.16	94.2	0.14	98.4	0.19	97.2
4/02/25	15:44	TSM08-51-PA	0.02	83.0	0.02	90.3	0.02	90.1	0.02	81.6
6/02/25	15:17	ONV12-57-OB	0.06	107.2	0.09	97.8	0.12	94.1	0.12	91.8
8/02/25	15:14	LRN08-38-OB FLX08-37-OB	0.11	88.0	0.18	98.4	0.15	97.5	0.17	94.9
10/02/25	10:40	MER06-48-OB	0.03	86.5	0.05	81.7	0.06	91.0	0.04	83.6
11/02/25	15:21	TSU12-60-OB-A	0.03	100.4	0.04	102.5	0.03	108.1	0.03	109.6
13/02/25	11:22	LRN04-45-OB	0.04	85.1	0.15	82.4	0.13	0.88	0.09	89.1
15/02/25	15:27	VEL07-45-OB FLX08-36-OB	0.06	90.8	0.07	99.3	0.09	96.8	0.07	90
18/02/25	15:33	MER07-47-OB MER06-50-OB	0.03	84.9	0.04	89.6	0.05	93.1	0.04	82.5
19/02/25	12:11	TSU12-60-OB B	0.02	98.5	0.02	84.4	0.02	95.1	0.01	85.9
22/02/25	15:15	FLX08_37_CO	0.02	107.8	0.03	94.1	0.03	99.5	0.03	90.1

24/02/25	16:43	HRN358-11-42-RL	0.08	97.3	0.12	91.6	0.13	92.9	0.1	89.6
25/02/25	15:30	JEB06-50-OB	0.03	91.7	0.03	83.6	0.04	93.8	0.03	99.7
27/02/25	16:47	TSL08_50_PA	0.02	96.4	0.03	91.6	0.02	97.8	0.02	83.1
28/02/25	15:29	MER08-41-OB-B	0.05	89.1	0.1	105.6	0.08	90.3	0.07	93.3
1/03/25	16:58	TSL08-51-OB	0.02	89.5	0.02	86.8	0.02	92.3	0.02	88.6
5/03/25	9:12	ONV12-56-OB TSM04-56-PA	0.07	106.2	0.11	97.7	0.25	97.2	0.21	110.3
7/03/25	9:11	FLX08-38-OB	0.05	101.4	0.1	104.8	0.09	98	0.09	111.9
8/03/25	10:10	TSL04-55-PA	0.02	104.7	0.02	99.3	0.01	99.9	0.01	111.4
12/03/25	15:20	ONV11-58-OB	0.08	98.8	0.13	92.4	0.22	94.5	0.13	92.2
15/03/25	11:11	VEL07-46-OB MEB06-48-PA	0.06	95	0.09	93.9	0.13	100.9	0.1	93
19/03/25	15:39	ONV12-55-OB TSL04-57-PA	0.08	104.9	0.09	96.1	0.18	97.5	0.11	90
22/03/25	15:15	FLX08-38-CO-A	0.02	99.6	0.04	95.1	0.03	101.5	0.03	94.9
26/03/25	11:32	TNN08-50-OB VEL06-49-PS	0.06	97.4	1.56	96.3	0.14	94.1	0.06	98.7
31/03/25	11:35	VEL06-47-OB	0.18	101.5	0.24	96.5	0.25	95	0.23	102.7
7/04/25	15:30	MER06-49-OB MER06-51-OB	0.06	89.6	0.08	88.1	0.13	90.5	0.09	88.8
11/04/25	16:45	TNN04-58-OB TSM12-60-OB	0.05	99.7	0.06	104.1	0.06	97.3	0.08	88.1
15/04/25	15:38	TWA08-35-PA TWA08-39-PA	0.02	95.3	0.03	87.8	0.02	94.1	0.02	109.3
16/04/25	15:04	ONV12-60-OB VEL07-47-OB	0.1	104	0.08	99.4	0.17	98.9	0.09	98.2
17/04/25	15:25	TNN04-55-OB	0.02	103.1	0.02	94.1	0.02	98.5	0.02	101.1
22/04/25	15:52	BRT08-49-OB MEB06-49-PA-A BRT08-51-PS	0.15	96.9	0.15	96.4	0.2	98.9	0.13	99.3
24/04/25	15:30	LRN06-44-OB	0.12	108	0.33	107.7	0.39	97.8	0.31	96.5
28/04/25	16:16	BRT08-51-OB BRT08-51-PS-B	0.19	100.1	0.19	99.5	0.25	105.9	0.2	92.8
1/05/25	10:03	MEB06-49-PA-B	0.01	97.8	0.02	90.8	0.01	95.5	0.01	109.8
5/05/25	12:40	BRT04-55-OB	0.11	105.3	0.14	99.3	0.17	102.1	0.17	97.1
6/05/25	11:26	VEL08-40-OB	0.24	103.9	0.31	101.7	0.22	105.3	0.16	98.7
7/05/25	15:28	BRT08-52-OB	0.11	87	0.13	87	0.14	89.8	0.14	86.2
10/05/25	15:34	BRT04-55-OB-B	0.12	98.9	0.17	99.3	0.14	98.8	0.11	105
13/05/25	15:20	HRC12-53-OB	0.02	92.7	0.03	92.2	0.04	93.4	0.03	95.6
15/05/25	15:24	BRT04-58-OB	0.09	106.4	0.09	101.6	0.09	101.8	0.09	96.9
24/05/25	12:21	LRN06-45-OB JEB07-49-PA BRT08-51-PA-C	0.11	89.7	0.14	101.3	0.15	104.7	0.2	93.3
29/05/25	11:21	HRN358-11-44-RL	0.09	89.6	0.1	91.2	0.12	99	0.12	113.3

31/05/25	11:01	HRN358-12-45-PS	0.05	99.6	0.06	94.3	0.06	88.5	0.08	103.3
3/06/25	15:30	BRT08-48-OB	0.17	105.8	0.18	101.8	0.23	102.7	0.27	96.5
6/06/25	15:43	LRN07-46-OB TSL12-56-PS	0.1	79.8	0.1	93.9	0.14	97.4	0.12	88.6
7/06/25	16:35	BRT08-48-OB-B	0.08	85.2	0.1	84	0.09	93.6	0.11	82.2
10/06/25	15:29	VEL 07-44-OB ONV 13-40-PS LRN08-36-PS	0.09	99.3	0.15	95.1	0.2	97	0.11	86.8
14/06/25	15:29	TSU12-56-OB	0.07	102.2	0.08	94.8	0.07	97.3	0.07	95.1
16/06/25	15:16	FLX08_36_PS LRN08_36_PS	0.11	89.8	0.24	93.7	0.22	97.2	0.21	86.1
19/06/25	15:43	HRN358-12-42-RL HRN358-12-49-PS	0.14	99	0.11	92.3	0.13	94.4	0.09	96.3
21/06/25	15:47	LRN08-34-OB	0.1	95.5	0.14	97.6	0.19	104.2	0.14	99.4
25/06/25	16:53	MER07-49-OB VEL06-49-OB LRN07-44-PS-B	0.11	81.1	0.25	99.2	0.25	109.2	0.15	87.5
28/06/25	15:24	ONV-RG-12-54-OB HRN358-12-49-RL	0.11	105.7	0.11	102.7	0.18	103.9	0.17	98.6
4/07/25	15:32	ONV-RG-12-53-OB BRL07-52-OB	0.12	107.3	0.17	107.3	0.22	111.8	0.15	108.3
7/07/25	15:12	VEL07-44-TRIM	0.04	84.9	0.1	86.5	0.05	91.3	0.05	88.1
10/07/25	10:56	HRB11-48-OB HRN358-12-44-RL-A TNN08-45-OB	0.06	95.9	0.06	104.2	0.07	104.8	0.07	94.1
14/07/25	11:57	BRL04-56-OB BRL04-57-PS	0.16	87.8	0.31	90.3	0.3	94.1	0.17	98.3
21/07/25	12:39	JEA08-48-OB JEB07-50-PS	0.1	96	0.15	96.7	0.16	101.2	0.15	101.5
25/07/25	11:31	ONV-RG-04-54-OB MEA07-49-OB-B	0.06	105.3	0.09	101.2	0.13	101.3	0.07	93
30/07/25	11:25	BRL-245-04-57-OB	0.27	85.6	0.5	102.5	0.58	96.9	0.25	89.3
8/08/25	15:26	LRN07-44-OB	0.07	87.2	0.16	96.1	0.21	100.2	0.14	98.2
15/08/25	16:00	JEA07-50-OB	0.12	91.5	0.12	93.9	0.22	92.4	0.1	87.3
18/08/25	15:36	TSU04-56-OB TSL12-55-PS	0.08	95.1	0.15	88.9	0.16	94.9	0.07	96.9
20/08/25	10:17	BRT08-50-OB JEA08-49-PS	0.16	89.4	0.17	99.9			0.24	106.4
23/08/25	15:51	VEL07-48-OB	0.07	95.8	0.12	91.8	0.11	94.2	0.09	98.8
30/08/25	15:29	TSU12-55-OB	0.1	115.4	0.12	102.2	0.26	104.2	0.14	106.7
2/09/25	15:10	HRB11-47-PS	0.09	82.4	0.09	87.1	0.1	96.6	0.1	77.1
4/09/25	15:11	VEL06-50-OB NAG06-48-OB	0.09	88.5	0.09	93.4	0.15	96.9	0.12	88.7
8/09/25	11:35	TSU04-53-OB TSM04-53-PA	0.04	94.7	0.05	94.7	0.1	99.3	0.05	96

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11/09/25	15:29	VEL07-49-OB JEA08-48-TOE	0.11	92.5	0.1	96.4	0.2	95.6	0.11	89.9
13/09/25	11:03	HRB11-43-PS	0.05	81.1	0.09	80.8	0.06	90.2	0.05	81
15/09/25	16:09	TSU12-57-OB TSM04-55-OB	0.04	85.6	0.04	89.8	0.05	91.3	0.05	88.6
19/09/25	15:10	HRB11-50-OB HRB11-47-OB	0.09	89.4	0.1	93.5	0.13	90.7	0.11	89.5
25/09/25	15:32	JEA08-48-PS JEA08-49-OB	0.15	106.1	0.15	89.1	0.3	90.4	0.24	99
29/09/25	15:17	HRA11-43-OB HRA11-46-OB HRA11-47-OB-B	0.08	92.4	0.08	91.4	0.1	92.8	0.08	86.1
1/10/25	15:18	TSM11-56-OB	0.03	91	0.03	103.5	0.03	92.7	0.03	98.5
7/10/25	11:11	JEA08-46-OB	0.12	84.7	0.14	88.8	0.16	90.2	0.19	87.1
9/10/25	15:20	TSM12-55-OB NAG06-50-PA	0.05	86.4	0.05	96.2	0.15	100.3	0.16	87.4
13/10/25	15:32	TSM12-56-OB TSL04-56-PA	0.03	97.4	0.03	92.9	0.03	88.7	0.03	85.7
17/10/25	14:51	LRN165-06-43-RL NAG06-51-PA LRN06-48-OB	0.04	90	0.07	99.6	0.09	106.3	0.09	95.3
21/10/25	15:31	HRN358-12-43-RL	0.05	84.4	0.06	86.4	0.07	91.8	0.07	90
23/10/25	15:39	TSL11-56-PA	0.02	83.9	0.02	87.3	0.01	93.3	0.01	85.4
25/10/25	15:51	HRD11-48-PA	0.01	83.3	0.02	103	0.01	99.1	0.01	84.2
27/10/25	15:27	MER07-48-OB VEL07-41-OB TNN04-53-OB	0.06	98.6	0.14	109.3	0.15	107.7	0.11	93.3
4/11/25	11:04	JEA08-44-OB	0.12	95.4	0.18	107.4	0.21	106.7	0.24	106.3
7/11/25	15:03	LRN06-49-OB JEA07-50-TOE	0.04	99	0.05	90.9	0.08	88.4	0.07	92.1
10/11/25	12:25	BRT04-54-OB-A	0.1	93.6	0.13	102.4	0.21	89.7	0.18	84.2
13/11/25	15:19	HRB11-44-PA HRB11-45-PA	0.02	87	0.03	105.2	0.03	98.3	0.03	93.7
14/11/25	12:33	BRT04-54-OB-B	0.05	84.2	0.05	102.2	0.32	94.9	0.06	87.7
15/11/25	12:29	TNN04-54-OB	0.02	81.2	0.03	84.9	0.03	87.9	0.02	95.3
17/11/25	10:58	JEA08-48-OB TNN04-52-OB	0.03	95.8	0.04	95.6	0.04	102.4	0.04	87
21/11/25	12:34	BRT04-55-OB-B TNN11-56-OB	0.21	91.8	0.16	93.7	0.24	91.9	0.19	88.2
22/11/25	16:36	JEA08-49-TOE	0.03	96.3	0.05	88	0.07	84.7	0.06	90
25/11/25	15:24	TSL12-56-PA	0.02	85.2	0.04	104.2	0.09	102.2	0.02	100.2
28/11/25	12:24	HRA10-40-OB	0.05	85.2	0.07	105	0.06	87	0.06	89.9
2/12/25	10:44	ONV-RG-11-48-OB HRN386-12-51-RL HRN367-12-50-RL	0.05	101.2	0.07	98.7	0.08	109.6	0.08	101.1

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3/12/25	12:27	MER07-51-OB	0.03	84.2	0.05	91.9	0.06	89.8	0.04	82.4
6/12/25	12:56	TNN12-55-OB ONV-RG-13-61-PS	0.06	101.4	0.07	100	0.1	97.4	0.1	105.1
8/12/25	15:38	HRN358-12-44-OB	0.08	86.4	0.07	99.5	0.08	98.4	0.07	91.9
10/12/25	12:53	BRT04-53-OB	0.04	97.9	0.06	97.3	0.08	101.9	0.06	93.4
13/12/25	12:33	TNN12-54-OB	0.02	88.1	0.03	91.7	0.03	90.2	0.02	81.8
15/12/25	15:16	BRT04-56-OB-A	0.13	103.3	0.09	96.9	0.16	92	0.13	82.4
20/12/25	15:35	BRT04-56-OB-B TNN12-56-OB	0.08	88	0.09	95.1	0.13	97.9	0.13	83.7
23/12/25	10:51	JEA08-44-TOE MEA07-52-OB-B	0.07	85.9	0.09	89.8	0.16	88.6	0.07	87.6

APPENDIX B

Coal Transport Records

Appendix B

Coal Transport Records

The records presented in Appendix B have been included to satisfy the coal transport reporting requirements of Condition 65 (a) and (b) of PA 10_0138. The amount of coal transported from the site on a monthly basis and the date and time of each rail movement generated by the MCCM has been listed in Table B-1 and Table B-2 below.

Table B-1
Coal Transported Monthly

Month	Coal Transported (MT)
January	0.81
February	0.57
March	0.68
April	0.66
May	0.70
June	0.95
July	0.48
August	0.59
September	0.52
October	0.54
November	0.60
December	0.93
Total	8.03

Table B-2
Daily Train Movements

Date & Time of Load Completion			
1/01/2025 3:46	10/01/2025 17:59	27/01/2025 3:49	5/02/2025 16:21
1/01/2025 3:53	11/01/2025 2:52	27/01/2025 17:11	5/02/2025 18:35
1/01/2025 4:28	11/01/2025 14:28	27/01/2025 19:49	5/02/2025 21:17
1/01/2025 6:43	11/01/2025 21:50	27/01/2025 21:19	6/02/2025 1:45
1/01/2025 18:24	12/01/2025 3:02	27/01/2025 22:36	6/02/2025 10:28
1/01/2025 21:43	12/01/2025 5:16	28/01/2025 0:41	7/02/2025 2:05
2/01/2025 0:05	12/01/2025 20:42	28/01/2025 3:17	7/02/2025 19:14
2/01/2025 2:50	13/01/2025 6:59	28/01/2025 7:36	8/02/2025 5:52
2/01/2025 8:08	13/01/2025 13:58	28/01/2025 10:47	9/02/2025 3:30
2/01/2025 11:28	13/01/2025 22:06	28/01/2025 14:29	9/02/2025 10:18
2/01/2025 17:20	14/01/2025 2:38	28/01/2025 19:23	9/02/2025 16:22
2/01/2025 20:13	14/01/2025 5:29	28/01/2025 21:22	9/02/2025 19:14
3/01/2025 4:55	14/01/2025 22:12	28/01/2025 21:23	10/02/2025 8:09
3/01/2025 8:47	15/01/2025 1:54	28/01/2025 21:23	10/02/2025 16:53
3/01/2025 11:12	15/01/2025 3:56	29/01/2025 1:54	10/02/2025 23:09
3/01/2025 16:29	15/01/2025 7:37	29/01/2025 1:54	11/02/2025 1:13
3/01/2025 19:06	16/01/2025 11:46	29/01/2025 4:18	11/02/2025 2:45
3/01/2025 21:29	16/01/2025 15:01	29/01/2025 7:08	11/02/2025 5:01
4/01/2025 0:08	17/01/2025 9:11	29/01/2025 13:12	11/02/2025 8:48
4/01/2025 4:43	17/01/2025 12:22	29/01/2025 18:55	12/02/2025 1:51
4/01/2025 10:37	18/01/2025 17:02	29/01/2025 19:57	12/02/2025 11:14
4/01/2025 20:50	18/01/2025 20:23	30/01/2025 3:59	12/02/2025 15:21
4/01/2025 23:22	18/01/2025 23:38	30/01/2025 6:20	12/02/2025 20:10
5/01/2025 4:45	20/01/2025 0:20	30/01/2025 7:51	13/02/2025 10:20
5/01/2025 5:35	20/01/2025 3:33	30/01/2025 8:52	13/02/2025 14:04
6/01/2025 8:46	20/01/2025 22:01	30/01/2025 15:23	13/02/2025 14:14
6/01/2025 13:59	21/01/2025 0:56	30/01/2025 19:18	13/02/2025 23:46
6/01/2025 17:03	21/01/2025 12:01	30/01/2025 22:34	14/02/2025 17:49
6/01/2025 19:40	22/01/2025 1:56	31/01/2025 2:36	14/02/2025 20:48
7/01/2025 13:02	22/01/2025 9:58	31/01/2025 14:30	15/02/2025 2:28
7/01/2025 15:55	23/01/2025 18:09	31/01/2025 17:33	15/02/2025 5:44
7/01/2025 16:39	24/01/2025 1:43	31/01/2025 20:22	15/02/2025 16:11
7/01/2025 19:08	24/01/2025 4:37	1/02/2025 3:42	15/02/2025 20:32
7/01/2025 21:53	24/01/2025 17:27	1/02/2025 5:51	16/02/2025 0:11
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10/08/2025 10:25	19/08/2025 8:32	29/08/2025 6:53	11/09/2025 16:41
10/08/2025 23:02	19/08/2025 16:50	29/08/2025 15:10	11/09/2025 23:57
11/08/2025 1:51	19/08/2025 17:52	29/08/2025 17:55	12/09/2025 3:09
11/08/2025 4:27	19/08/2025 22:58	29/08/2025 23:46	12/09/2025 7:42
11/08/2025 8:27	20/08/2025 1:06	30/08/2025 12:56	12/09/2025 13:29
11/08/2025 15:30	20/08/2025 2:27	30/08/2025 17:57	12/09/2025 15:43
11/08/2025 16:59	20/08/2025 9:10	30/08/2025 18:42	12/09/2025 16:58
12/08/2025 0:25	20/08/2025 12:30	30/08/2025 22:53	12/09/2025 19:41
12/08/2025 12:06	20/08/2025 17:05	31/08/2025 3:18	13/09/2025 5:29
12/08/2025 15:20	20/08/2025 21:38	31/08/2025 4:56	13/09/2025 11:33
12/08/2025 18:05	20/08/2025 22:08	31/08/2025 7:37	13/09/2025 17:13
13/08/2025 5:37	21/08/2025 5:16	31/08/2025 11:10	14/09/2025 15:16
13/08/2025 14:14	21/08/2025 7:39	31/08/2025 13:56	14/09/2025 18:01
13/08/2025 17:04	21/08/2025 10:13	31/08/2025 22:06	15/09/2025 1:06
13/08/2025 21:49	21/08/2025 13:40	1/09/2025 3:56	15/09/2025 4:00
14/08/2025 1:17	22/08/2025 1:28	1/09/2025 8:34	15/09/2025 19:59
14/08/2025 3:53	22/08/2025 7:26	1/09/2025 10:23	16/09/2025 0:56
14/08/2025 7:44	22/08/2025 9:32	2/09/2025 3:43	16/09/2025 4:18
14/08/2025 10:54	22/08/2025 12:28	2/09/2025 11:30	16/09/2025 8:03
14/08/2025 12:27	22/08/2025 17:33	2/09/2025 15:08	16/09/2025 22:51
14/08/2025 15:22	23/08/2025 0:24	3/09/2025 1:06	17/09/2025 3:00
14/08/2025 15:41	23/08/2025 3:21	3/09/2025 1:06	17/09/2025 8:13
14/08/2025 20:17	23/08/2025 6:02	3/09/2025 14:45	17/09/2025 11:25
15/08/2025 1:00	23/08/2025 11:07	3/09/2025 20:13	17/09/2025 17:49
15/08/2025 5:37	23/08/2025 12:17	4/09/2025 2:09	17/09/2025 23:21
15/08/2025 8:36	23/08/2025 13:44	4/09/2025 5:27	18/09/2025 0:11
15/08/2025 13:59	23/08/2025 13:44	4/09/2025 8:32	18/09/2025 11:49
15/08/2025 17:28	23/08/2025 15:36	5/09/2025 0:39	18/09/2025 12:38
15/08/2025 20:07	24/08/2025 0:28	5/09/2025 5:01	18/09/2025 16:06
15/08/2025 22:40	24/08/2025 3:43	5/09/2025 7:25	18/09/2025 19:13
16/08/2025 0:07	24/08/2025 10:29	5/09/2025 15:02	18/09/2025 19:25

19/09/2025 0:52	5/10/2025 17:57	22/10/2025 3:27	7/11/2025 22:47
19/09/2025 14:36	6/10/2025 3:47	22/10/2025 9:47	8/11/2025 4:03
19/09/2025 19:57	6/10/2025 14:43	22/10/2025 21:46	8/11/2025 8:51
19/09/2025 22:44	6/10/2025 21:09	23/10/2025 0:28	8/11/2025 19:42
20/09/2025 2:51	7/10/2025 7:54	23/10/2025 1:12	8/11/2025 20:18
20/09/2025 4:08	7/10/2025 18:15	23/10/2025 4:27	8/11/2025 23:50
20/09/2025 6:00	7/10/2025 19:08	23/10/2025 14:05	8/11/2025 23:58
20/09/2025 8:56	8/10/2025 2:40	23/10/2025 20:10	9/11/2025 0:51
20/09/2025 18:18	8/10/2025 6:43	23/10/2025 21:44	9/11/2025 3:40
20/09/2025 22:30	8/10/2025 18:03	24/10/2025 3:37	9/11/2025 9:50
21/09/2025 3:59	9/10/2025 2:04	24/10/2025 16:59	9/11/2025 12:30
21/09/2025 10:19	9/10/2025 2:36	25/10/2025 1:16	9/11/2025 16:57
21/09/2025 14:20	9/10/2025 5:53	25/10/2025 4:44	10/11/2025 4:42
21/09/2025 17:03	9/10/2025 22:16	25/10/2025 12:02	10/11/2025 5:52
22/09/2025 1:13	10/10/2025 7:42	25/10/2025 16:18	10/11/2025 6:51
22/09/2025 3:50	10/10/2025 15:10	26/10/2025 3:36	10/11/2025 16:59
22/09/2025 7:48	10/10/2025 17:56	26/10/2025 9:34	10/11/2025 18:06
26/09/2025 5:56	10/10/2025 19:32	27/10/2025 2:36	10/11/2025 21:16
26/09/2025 15:18	11/10/2025 9:03	27/10/2025 5:07	11/11/2025 3:37
26/09/2025 15:26	11/10/2025 15:37	27/10/2025 21:22	11/11/2025 8:41
27/09/2025 8:14	12/10/2025 1:03	28/10/2025 19:21	11/11/2025 13:16
27/09/2025 9:23	12/10/2025 23:39	28/10/2025 22:31	11/11/2025 15:37
27/09/2025 12:36	13/10/2025 10:29	29/10/2025 1:02	11/11/2025 21:53
27/09/2025 15:17	13/10/2025 16:59	29/10/2025 18:55	12/11/2025 0:49
28/09/2025 3:36	13/10/2025 20:18	29/10/2025 21:53	12/11/2025 4:56
28/09/2025 4:25	13/10/2025 23:18	30/10/2025 11:07	12/11/2025 4:58
28/09/2025 13:05	14/10/2025 2:13	31/10/2025 3:37	12/11/2025 9:10
28/09/2025 17:48	14/10/2025 17:36	31/10/2025 5:28	13/11/2025 8:55
29/09/2025 6:28	14/10/2025 20:43	31/10/2025 8:53	13/11/2025 11:02
29/09/2025 11:50	14/10/2025 22:02	31/10/2025 22:41	14/11/2025 2:42
29/09/2025 16:46	15/10/2025 1:58	1/11/2025 1:43	14/11/2025 18:39
29/09/2025 21:36	15/10/2025 6:45	1/11/2025 6:47	14/11/2025 20:58
30/09/2025 0:20	16/10/2025 1:22	1/11/2025 12:01	15/11/2025 0:17
30/09/2025 3:37	16/10/2025 9:03	1/11/2025 23:52	15/11/2025 9:55
30/09/2025 3:37	16/10/2025 11:45	2/11/2025 0:33	15/11/2025 19:41
30/09/2025 19:07	17/10/2025 3:37	2/11/2025 11:19	15/11/2025 22:45
30/09/2025 23:01	17/10/2025 4:05	2/11/2025 16:28	16/11/2025 1:10
1/10/2025 5:18	17/10/2025 11:20	2/11/2025 23:46	16/11/2025 8:56
1/10/2025 7:58	17/10/2025 14:39	3/11/2025 4:32	16/11/2025 14:02
1/10/2025 8:04	17/10/2025 19:57	3/11/2025 18:47	16/11/2025 19:51
1/10/2025 12:26	18/10/2025 1:43	3/11/2025 22:16	17/11/2025 0:50
2/10/2025 12:23	18/10/2025 9:10	4/11/2025 6:50	17/11/2025 4:54
2/10/2025 15:15	18/10/2025 9:23	4/11/2025 10:48	17/11/2025 7:17
2/10/2025 18:19	18/10/2025 23:21	5/11/2025 1:44	17/11/2025 7:21
3/10/2025 9:20	19/10/2025 2:48	5/11/2025 6:42	17/11/2025 9:53
3/10/2025 19:40	19/10/2025 15:38	5/11/2025 18:36	17/11/2025 17:35
3/10/2025 22:05	20/10/2025 3:37	6/11/2025 0:56	21/11/2025 10:01
3/10/2025 22:11	20/10/2025 6:35	6/11/2025 10:02	21/11/2025 22:00
4/10/2025 14:23	20/10/2025 23:33	6/11/2025 13:09	22/11/2025 7:13
4/10/2025 18:00	21/10/2025 1:31	6/11/2025 20:43	22/11/2025 14:29
5/10/2025 0:57	21/10/2025 11:53	6/11/2025 23:16	22/11/2025 15:32
5/10/2025 9:20	21/10/2025 16:21	7/11/2025 9:14	22/11/2025 16:59
5/10/2025 14:32	22/10/2025 1:14	7/11/2025 22:46	22/11/2025 23:58

23/11/2025 4:18	3/12/2025 14:29	12/12/2025 10:30	21/12/2025 8:27
23/11/2025 5:35	3/12/2025 16:24	12/12/2025 23:31	22/12/2025 0:22
23/11/2025 23:34	4/12/2025 4:25	13/12/2025 2:01	22/12/2025 7:21
24/11/2025 0:45	4/12/2025 6:54	13/12/2025 7:18	22/12/2025 10:08
24/11/2025 5:01	4/12/2025 11:59	13/12/2025 10:20	22/12/2025 14:00
24/11/2025 19:44	5/12/2025 3:14	13/12/2025 11:43	22/12/2025 23:23
24/11/2025 22:07	5/12/2025 6:40	13/12/2025 12:25	23/12/2025 2:03
25/11/2025 9:13	5/12/2025 9:06	13/12/2025 15:23	24/12/2025 0:23
25/11/2025 15:47	5/12/2025 12:30	13/12/2025 17:35	24/12/2025 11:47
26/11/2025 3:52	5/12/2025 17:56	13/12/2025 20:11	24/12/2025 17:22
26/11/2025 7:55	5/12/2025 20:06	13/12/2025 20:34	25/12/2025 11:02
26/11/2025 10:27	6/12/2025 2:00	14/12/2025 0:29	25/12/2025 13:49
26/11/2025 14:11	6/12/2025 9:37	14/12/2025 4:24	25/12/2025 16:49
26/11/2025 17:15	6/12/2025 14:43	14/12/2025 10:01	26/12/2025 11:14
26/11/2025 21:10	6/12/2025 22:14	14/12/2025 14:48	26/12/2025 18:19
27/11/2025 1:02	7/12/2025 0:22	14/12/2025 23:16	26/12/2025 22:00
27/11/2025 7:39	7/12/2025 11:30	15/12/2025 14:39	27/12/2025 2:34
27/11/2025 22:15	7/12/2025 13:36	15/12/2025 17:36	27/12/2025 5:21
28/11/2025 0:46	8/12/2025 0:32	15/12/2025 21:19	27/12/2025 9:59
28/11/2025 5:32	8/12/2025 2:47	16/12/2025 6:02	27/12/2025 16:04
28/11/2025 8:22	8/12/2025 13:48	16/12/2025 16:38	27/12/2025 21:24
28/11/2025 11:20	8/12/2025 16:35	16/12/2025 20:25	28/12/2025 9:03
28/11/2025 17:13	8/12/2025 23:14	17/12/2025 3:51	28/12/2025 13:39
28/11/2025 17:33	9/12/2025 7:09	17/12/2025 10:14	28/12/2025 16:55
28/11/2025 22:59	9/12/2025 11:51	17/12/2025 19:50	28/12/2025 22:48
29/11/2025 1:13	9/12/2025 14:25	18/12/2025 0:05	29/12/2025 2:03
29/11/2025 13:07	9/12/2025 19:40	18/12/2025 2:58	29/12/2025 4:41
29/11/2025 20:08	9/12/2025 23:06	18/12/2025 9:15	29/12/2025 18:13
30/11/2025 16:00	10/12/2025 3:07	18/12/2025 15:20	30/12/2025 1:55
30/11/2025 22:57	10/12/2025 6:33	19/12/2025 0:03	30/12/2025 6:39
1/12/2025 2:19	11/12/2025 0:18	19/12/2025 4:50	30/12/2025 9:57
1/12/2025 5:16	11/12/2025 2:57	19/12/2025 8:54	30/12/2025 14:46
1/12/2025 8:35	11/12/2025 6:26	19/12/2025 9:14	30/12/2025 23:36
1/12/2025 13:54	11/12/2025 11:46	19/12/2025 16:11	30/12/2025 23:42
1/12/2025 18:09	11/12/2025 15:15	19/12/2025 23:17	31/12/2025 6:26
2/12/2025 0:46	11/12/2025 19:24	20/12/2025 4:08	31/12/2025 18:14
2/12/2025 7:11	11/12/2025 22:04	20/12/2025 9:23	31/12/2025 22:40
2/12/2025 12:45	12/12/2025 0:42	20/12/2025 21:24	
2/12/2025 19:18	12/12/2025 3:13	20/12/2025 23:58	
3/12/2025 2:17	12/12/2025 5:46	21/12/2025 5:52	

APPENDIX C

Annual Sound Power Testing

Table C-1
Sound Power Level Testing Results

Plant ID	Model	EA Model		2025	
		Lw	Lw(A)	Lw	Lw(A)
TRACKED BULLDOZERS					
DOZ302	D10	129	127	121	117
DOZ303	D10	129	127	120	118
DOZ866	D11	129	127	123	120
DOZ872	D11	129	127	125	121
DOZ876	D11	129	127	123	120
WHEEL LOADERS					
WLO800	WA1200	122	115	116	112
DRILLS					
DRG451	MD6290	122	118	120	116
DRG453	MD6290	122	118	121	118
EXCAVATORS					
EXC221	3600	131	119	121	115
EXC265	8000	131	119	124	118
WATERCARTS					
WAT501	CAT777D	122	115	119	115
WAT503	CAT777D	122	115	121	115
WAT816	CAT777D	122	115	118	113
WAT846	CAT777D	122	115	119	115
GRADERS					
GRD401	16M	118	112	117	110
GRD402	16M	118	112	116	111
GRD864	16M	118	112	116	111
REAR DUMP TRUCKS					
RDT003	EH5000	124	117	121	116
RDT004	EH5000	124	117	123	117
RDT005	EH5000	124	117	121	116
RDT006	EH5000	124	117	121	115
RDT010	EH5000	124	117	121	116
RDT011	EH5000	124	117	121	116
RDT012	EH5000	124	117	122	116
RDT015	EH5000	124	117	121	115
RDT016	EH5000	124	117	124	117
RDT017	EH5000	124	117	122	116
RDT020	EH5000	124	117	123	116
RDT022	EH5000	124	117	122	115
RDT025	EH5000	124	117	120	115
RDT026	EH5000	124	117	121	116
RDT027	EH5000	124	117	122	115
RDT029	EH5000	124	117	120	114
RDT030	EH5000	124	117	121	115
RDT031	EH5000	124	117	124	117
RDT035	EH5000	124	117	121	115
RDT038	EH5000	124	117	121	115
RDT039	EH5000	124	117	122	116

RDT040	EH5000	124	117	121	115
RDT051	EH3500	124	117	120	115
RDT052	EH3500	124	117	120	115
RDT053	EH3500	124	117	120	115
RDT054	EH3500	124	117	120	115
RDT055	EH3500	124	117	121	116
RDT101	789D	124	117	122	116
RDT102	789D	124	117	122	116
RDT103	789D	124	117	122	116
RDT104	789D	124	117	121	115
RDT837	789C	124	117	121	115
RDT838	789C	124	117	121	115
RDT839	789C	124	117	121	115
RDT844	789C	124	117	121	115
RDT875	789C	124	117	123	116
RDT882	789C	124	117	123	116
RDT883	789C	124	117	123	116
RDT884	789C	124	117	123	116
RDT887	789C	124	117	123	116
RDT891	789C	124	117	123	116
STATIONARY PLANT					
Coal Preparation Plant		133	117	128	115
Conveyors (200m section)		113	108	107	102
Conveyors (500m section)		117	112	110	105
Primary ROM sizer		117	109	115	108
Secondary ROM sizer		121	112	117	112
Product Stackers		111	104	102	94
Product Reclaimer		122	115	--	--
Raw Coal Transfer Station		117	103	114	106
CPP product Transfer Station		117	103	115	103
Train Loadout		114	103	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX D

Surface Water

Appendix D Surface Water

The surface water monitoring results for the reporting period are detailed in the table below.

Table D-1

Location	Date	pH Value	Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Suspended Solids (SS)	Turbidity	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	Calcium (filit.)	Magnesium (filit.)	Sodium (filit.)	Potassium (filit.)	Aluminium (total)	Cadmium (total)	Chromium (total)	Copper (total)	Lead (total)	Manganese (total)	Nickel (total)	Selenium (total)	Silver (total)	Zinc (total)	Boron (total)	Iron (Total)	Arsenious Acids As (III)	Arsenic Acid As (V)	Mercury	Nitrite + Nitrate as N	Total Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus as P	Total Anions	Total Cations
		pH Unit	µS/cm	mg/L	mg/L	NTU	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	meq/L	meq/L
SW 1	10/01/2025	7.38	446	311	<5	2	154	37	14	35	2	<0.01	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.057	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	0.5	0.5	<0.0001	0.02	<0.1	0.11	4.61	4.57
	10/02/2025	7.30	432	284	18	3.5	155	39	14	31	2	0.03	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.088	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.43	<0.5	0.6	<0.0001	0.04	<0.1	0.19	4.62	4.50
	24/03/2025	7.82	424	266	8	4.5	142	36	12	35	2	0.15	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.109	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.57	<0.5	<0.5	<0.0001	0.04	0.2	0.17	4.19	4.36
	11/04/2025	7.42	486	290	<5	4.2	149	44	15	42	2	0.13	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.091	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.3	<0.5	0.7	<0.0001	0.36	0.6	0.16	4.99	5.31
	13/05/2025	7.43	546	344	<5	1.9	148	46	18	42	2	0.02	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.078	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.22	<0.5	0.5	<0.0001	0.2	0.2	0.12	5.22	5.65
	13/06/2025	7.56	515	375	<5	1.2	154	45	18	44	2	0.04	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.051	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.22	<0.5	1.2	<0.0001	0.25	2.2	0.11	5.41	5.69
	15/07/2025	7.46	464	350	<5	1.9	152	42	17	41	2	<0.01	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.042	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.06	<0.5	1.1	<0.0001	0.35	0.6	0.07	5.20	5.33
	14/08/2025	7.66	396	274	<5	4.3	127	35	14	33	2	0.68	<0.0001	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	0.041	0.002	<0.01	<0.001	0.018	<0.05	0.64	<0.5	0.8	<0.0001	0.46	1.1	0.17	4.03	4.38
	18/09/2025	7.54	486	296	<5	1.4	146	41	16	39	2	0.02	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.035	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.11	<0.5	<0.5	<0.0001	0.19	0.2	0.09	4.87	5.11
	15/10/2025	7.58	471	306	<5	2.6	145	38	15	43	2	0.05	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.037	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.16	0.5	1.3	<0.0001	0.18	0.4	0.11	5.13	5.05
	14/11/2025	7.49	450	306	<5	1.8	138	35	13	41	1	0.03	0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.04	<0.001	<0.010	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.13	<0.5	<0.5	<0.0001	0.15	0.4	0.13	4.54	4.63
	16/12/2025	7.67	470	296	<5	1.6	152	39	17	38	2	0.02	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.048	<0.001	<0.010	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.19	0.5	0.8	<0.0001	0.03	0.5	0.11	4.76	5.05
SW 2	10/01/2025	DRY																													
	10/02/2025																														



	24/03/2025																														
	11/04/2025																														
	13/05/2025																														
	13/06/2025																														
	15/07/2025																														
	18/08/2025	7.67	410	266	<5	4.8	150	36	14	29	1	0.25	<0.0001	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	0.013	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	0.15	0.18	0.6	0.9	<0.0001	0.43	0.7	0.08	4.38	4.24
18/09/2025	7.85	453	276	<5	0.8	160	44	16	32	1	0.03	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.034	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.06	<0.5	1.2	<0.0001	0.08	0.3	0.09	4.75	4.93	
15/10/2025	7.61	499	323	<5	2.7	165	46	17	38	1	0.03	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.022	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.06	<0.5	2.0	<0.0001	0.47	0.7	0.09	5.06	5.37	
14/11/2025	7.51	508	350	<5	1	164	42	15	30	<1	0.03	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.017	<0.001	<0.010	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	0.8	<0.0001	0.62	0.8	0.06	5.14	4.64	
16/12/2025	7.64	525	328	<5	2.7	177	50	21	36	<1	<0.01	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.012	<0.001	<0.010	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	1.6	<0.0001	0.67	1.1	0.05	5.55	5.79	
SW 4	24/03/2025	DRY																													
	13/06/2025	7.72	242	220	6	41.1	106	24	6	21	9	3.29	<0.0001	0.002	0.001	<0.001	0.024	0.004	<0.01	<0.001	0.012	<0.05	2.13	<0.5	0.9	<0.0001	0.08	1.3	0.1	2.51	2.84
	18/09/2025																														
	16/12/2025	DRY																													
SW 5	24/03/2025	8.4	600	354	65	48.2	196	41	28	51	3	2.25	<0.0001	0.002	0.003	<0.001	0.121	0.004	<0.01	<0.001	0.006	<0.05	2.44	<0.5	1.0	<0.0001	0.02	0.5	0.13	6.64	4.27
	13/06/2025	8.16	512	342	32	15.5	177	38	24	40	3	2.26	<0.0001	0.003	0.003	<0.001	0.078	0.003	<0.01	<0.001	0.007	<0.05	2.06	<0.5	1.2	<0.0001	0.81	1.2	0.19	5.69	2.25
	18/09/2025	7.99	435	270	26	34.3	144	29	18	34	3	2.94	<0.0001	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.091	0.004	<0.01	<0.001	0.01	0.07	3.25	<0.5	1	<0.0001	0.48	0.9	0.13	4.48	0.89
	16/12/2025	8.14	382	256	66	61.5	131	29	19	28	3	2.16	<0.0001	0.004	0.006	0.003	0.131	0.005	<0.010	<0.001	0.012	<0.05	2.82	<0.5	1.7	<0.0001	0.13	1.2	0.17	4.31	3.12
SW 6	10/01/2025	8.29	450	265	57	26.2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	10/02/2025	8.36	463	291	10	8.8																									
	24/03/2025	8.3	638	340	276	145																									
	11/04/2025	7.98	399	240	55	61.8																									
	13/05/2025	8.18	594	372	33	18.3																									
	13/06/2025	8.18	511	334	32	38.2																									
	15/07/2025	8.09	416	300	43	43.5																									



Sampling was unable to be taken at all monitoring locations as Back Creek and Upper Maules Creek are ephemeral. NR = not recorded

Table D-2
Sediment Dam Triggers

Parameter	100 th percentile
Oil and grease (mg/L)	10
pH	6.5-8.5
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	50

Table D-3
Off-site Discharge Monitoring Laboratory Results

Location	Date	pH	Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	Total Dissolved Solids @180°C	Suspended Solids	Turbidity	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Aluminium (total)	Cadmium (total)	Chromium (total)	Copper (total)	Lead (total)	Manganese (total)	Nickel (total)	Selenium (total)	Silver (total)	Zinc (total)	Boron (total)	Iron (total)	Arsenious Acid, As (III)	Arsenic Acid, As (V)	Mercury	Nitrite + Nitrate as N	Total Nitrogen as N	Total Phosphorus as P	Oil and Grease
		pH Unit	µS/cm	mg/L	mg/L	NTU	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
HWD8	No Discharge																													
HWD9	No Discharge																													
HWD10	No Discharge																													
HWD11	No Discharge																													
WCWD	29/03/2025	7.92	1040	447	38	36	<5	48	25	140	11	2000	<0.1	2	3	<1	14	4	3	<1	4	50	660	<1	<1	<0.05	1.40 9	2.1	0.1	<5
SD3	No Discharge																													
SD12	No Discharge																													

Table D-4
On-site Surface Water Monitoring

Site	Parameter	Units	Frequency	Samples	Date	Min	Mean	Max/Only Value
Mine Void	TSS	mg/L	Every 2 Months	1	09/01/2025	-	-	<5
	Conductivity	µs/cm				-	-	1420
	Oil & Grease	mg/L				-	-	<5
	pH	pH				-	-	8.13
Mine Void	TSS	mg/L	Every 2 Months	1	27/03/2025	-	-	<5
	Conductivity	µs/cm				-	-	1260
	Oil & Grease	mg/L				-	-	<5
	pH	pH				-	-	8.28
Mine Void	TSS	mg/L	Every 2 Months	1	12/05/2025	-	-	8
	Conductivity	µs/cm				-	-	1220
	Oil & Grease	mg/L				-	-	<5
	pH	pH				-	-	8.13
Mine Void	TSS	mg/L	Every 2 Months	1	14/07/2025	-	-	21
	Conductivity	µs/cm				-	-	1230
	Oil & Grease	mg/L				-	-	<5
	pH	pH				-	-	8.30
Mine Void	TSS	mg/L	Every 2 Months	1	16/09/2025	-	-	2.4
	Conductivity	µs/cm				-	-	1240
	Oil & Grease	mg/L				-	-	<5
	pH	pH				-	-	8.19
Mine Void	TSS	mg/L	Every 2 Months	1	12/11/2025	-	-	<5
	Conductivity	µs/cm				-	-	1480
	Oil & Grease	mg/L				-	-	<5
	pH	pH				-	-	8.28

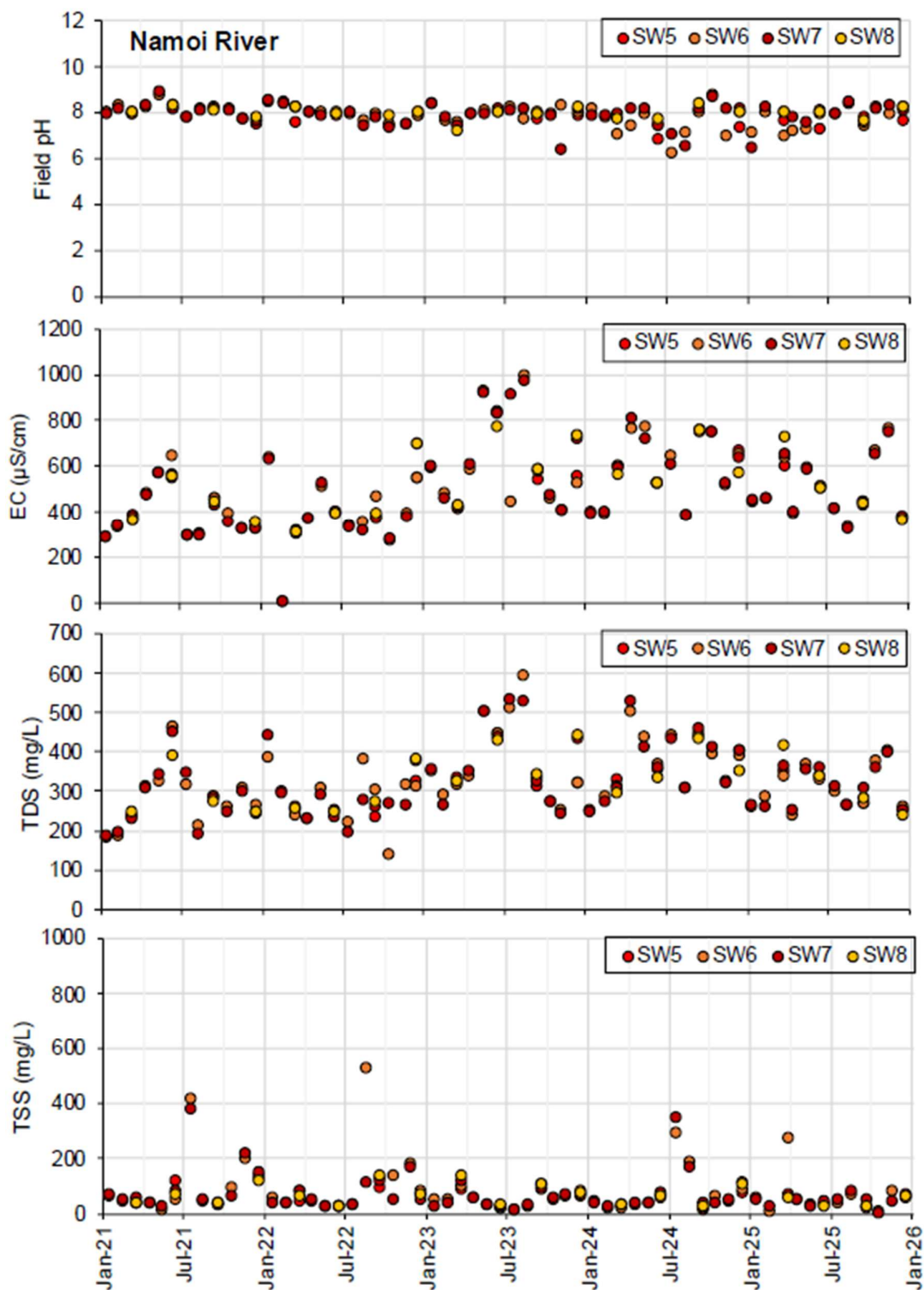


Figure D-1 – Namoi River surface water quality trends (5 year summary – 2021 to 2025)

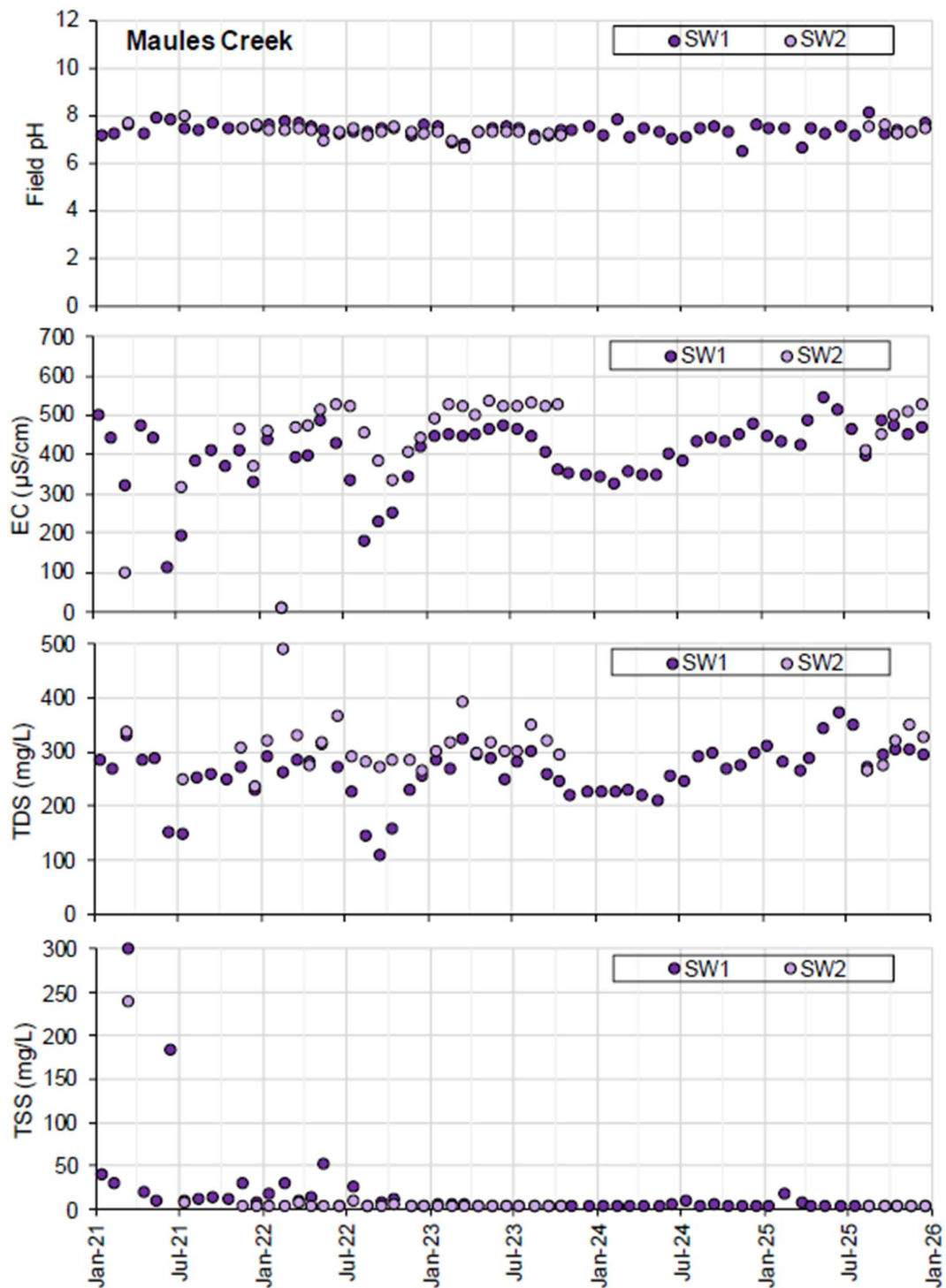


Figure D-2 – Maules Creek surface water quality trends (5 year summary – 2021 to 2025)

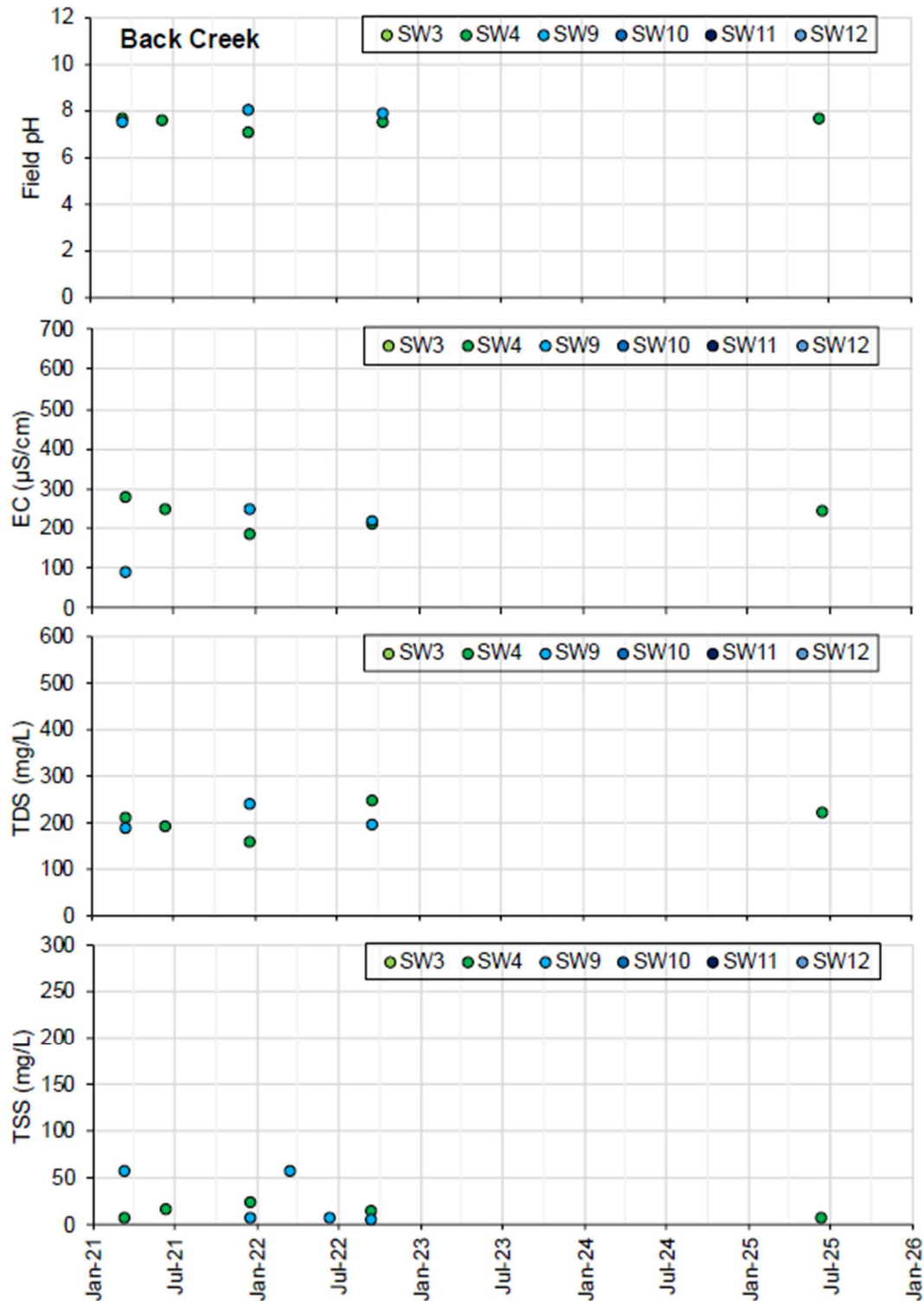


Figure D-3 – Back Creek surface water quality trends (5 year summary – 2021 to 2025)

APPENDIX E

Groundwater

Appendix E

Table E-1

Groundwater monitoring network bore details

Bore ID	Managed by ^a	Geology ^b	Status ^c	Type ^d	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Ground elevation ^e (m AHD)	Depth (mbgl)	Screen or VWP sensor depth (m bgl)	Purpose ^f	Water quality analysis ^g
BCM01	BTM	Alluvium	A	SP (dry)	223,841	6,618,371	273.4	10	6.75 - 9.75	4	Q
BCM03	BTM	Alluvium	A	SP (dry)	230,085	6,617,546	305	10	6.75 - 9.75	4	Q
BCM04	MCCM	Volcanics	A	SP (LL)	224,115	6,618,252	276.86	20	14.0 – 20.0	3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11	Q
BCM05	MCCM	Alluvium or weathered overburden (first water strike)	A	SP (LL)	226,653	6,618,293	287.13	20	14.0 – 20.0	3, 4, 5, 7, 10 11	Q
Brighton Bore 2	MCCM	Alluvium	A	SP	219,194	6,603,840	TBC	TBC	TBC	3, 5, 7, 10	Q
Brighton Bore 3	MCCM	Alluvium	A	SP (LL)	219,942	6,604,179	TBC	16.4	12.8 – 15.8	3, 5, 7, 10	Q
GW030129_1	WaterNSW	Alluvium	A	SP	217,135	6,619,637	248	24.4	23.2 - 24.4	1, 7	Q
GW030472_1	WaterNSW	Alluvium	A	SP	225,148	6,602,611	248	101.5	23.8 - 25	1, 7	Q
GW030472_2	WaterNSW	Alluvium	A	SP	225,148	6,602,611	248	101.5	57.3 - 59.7	1, 7	Q
GW030472_3	WaterNSW	Alluvium	A	SP	225,148	6,602,611	248	101.5	94.5 - 101.5	1, 7	Q
GW041027_1	WaterNSW	Alluvium	A	SP	232,730	6,620,523	318.5	18	8.25 - 14.25	1, 7	Q
GW967138_1	WaterNSW	Alluvium	A	SP	227,001	6,622,422	313.6	82.5	7-10	1, 7	Q
GW967138_2	WaterNSW	Alluvium	A	SP	227,001	6,622,422	313.6	82.5	71 - 77	1, 7	Q
MAC1218	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	224,016	6,613,693	361.4	110	107-110	6	-
MAC1219	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	224,172	6,613,678	370.4	163	107-220	6	-
MAC1259	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	224,959	6,616,286	317	98	94-97	6	-
MAC1261	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	226,750	6,614,872	382.3	180	161-164	6	-
MAC1279	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	226,446	6,616,312	326.9	144	70-73	6	-
MAC1280	MCCM	Permian	A	SP (LL)	226,525	6,616,503	323.5	60	56-59	5, 6, 8, 9	Q
MAC1283	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	224,989	6,616,291	318.2	91	61-64	6	-
MAC252	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	266,231	6,614,775	340.6	260	92.5-98.5	6	-
MAC263	MCCM	Permian	D	VWP	226,037	6,614,513	348.3	234	105 / 183	6	-
MAC267P	MCCM	Permian	D	VWP	227,440	6,616,472	405.6	299	164 / 257	6	-

Bore ID	Managed by ^a	Geology ^b	Status ^c	Type ^d	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Ground elevation ^e (m AHD)	Depth (mbgl)	Screen or VWP sensor depth (m bgl)	Purpose ^f	Water quality analysis ^g
MAC268P	MCCM	Permian	D	VWP	227,498	6,614,521	416.8	318	107-220	6	-
RB01	MCCM	Permian	D	VWP	224,058	6,612,333	433.1	205	97 / 140.5 / 194.5	2, 6	-
RB01A	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	224,058	6,612,341	432.4	205	213.5 - 219.5	2, 5, 6	-
RB02	MCCM	Permian	D	VWP	224,860	6,613,267	381.7	220.5	110 / 162 / 225	2, 6	-
RB02A	MCCM	Permian	D	SP	224,853	6,613,266	398.1	270	227 - 233	2, 5, 6	-
RB03	MCCM	Permian	A	VWP	227,947	6,613,635	407.9	324.4	164 / 242 / 289 / 317	2, 6, 10	-
RB04	MCCM	Permian	A	VWP	228,213	6,614,910	437.5	354	209 / 272.5 / 309 / 339	2, 6, 10	-
RB05	MCCM	Permian	A	VWP	228,071	6,616,813	328	382	107 / 231 / 280 / 382	2, 6, 10	-
RB05A	MCCM	Permian	A	SP (LL)	228,065	6,616,810	328.4	245.3	239 - 245	2, 5, 6, 10	Q
RB05B	MCCM	Braymont seam	A	SP (LL)	228,066	6,616,825	327.49	110	104.0 - 110.0	2, 5, 8, 10	Q
REG1	BTM	Permian	A	VWP	226,946	6,622,396	286.2	255.2	118.7 / 134.5 / 193.5 / 281.5	1, 2, 4, 10	-
REG10	BTM	Permian	A	VWP	226,723	6,618,261	287.1	189.4	55 / 144.2 / 178 / 185.5	1, 2, 4, 6, 10	-
REG10A	BTM	Alluvium	A	SP (dry)	226,717	6,618,260	287.1	10	6.75 - 9.75	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10	Q
REG10B	BTM	Braymont seam	A	SP (LL)	226,650	6,618,298	287.08	43	37.0 - 43.0	2, 5, 8, 10	Q
REG12	BTM	Volcanics	A	SP (LL)	222,632	6,617,358	285.6	48.3	38.4 - 44.4	1, 4, 5, 10	Q
REG13	BTM	Volcanics	A	SP (LL)	219,713	6,611,129	277.1	133	128 - 132	1, 5, 10	Q
REG14	BTM	Alluvium	A	SP (LL)	225,547	6,602,649	250.2	102	90 - 96	1, 5, 10	Q
REG15	BTM	Alluvium	A	SP (LL)	229,243	6,622,360	297.75	29.9	23.9 - 29.9	5, 7, 10, 11	Q
REG15A	BTM	Permian coal measures	A	SP (LL)	229,250	6,622,354	297.76	100.5	93.4 - 99.4	5, 10	Q
REG16	BTM	Alluvium	A	SP (LL)	227,084	6,622,320	287.13	30	24.0 - 30.0	5, 7, 10, 11	Q
REG16A	BTM	Permian coal measures	A	SP (LL)	227,074	6,622,316	287.13	59.9	53.9 - 59.9	5, 10	Q
REG2	BTM	Permian	A	VWP	232,722	6,620,459	317	255.2	60 / 120 / 200 / 260	1, 2, 4, 10	-
REG3	BTM	Volcanics	A	SP (LL)	217,164	6,619,558	241.6	57	50.50 - 56.50	1, 2, 5, 8, 10	-
REG4	BTM	Volcanics	A	SP (LL)	219,323	6,612,763	260	72.5	65.5 - 71.5	1, 5, 10	Q

Bore ID	Managed by ^a	Geology ^b	Status ^c	Type ^d	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Ground elevation ^e (m AHD)	Depth (mbgl)	Screen or VWP sensor depth (m bgl)	Purpose ^f	Water quality analysis ^g
REG4A	MCCM	Alluvium	A	SP (LL)	219318	6612774.6	259.99	40	33.9 – 39.9	5, 7, 10	Q
REG5	BTM	Volcanics	A	SP (LL)	220,649	6,609,521	252.2	78.7	72.2 - 78.2	1, 2, 5, 10	Q
REG5A	BTM	Alluvium	A	SP (dry)	220,646	6,609,514	252	22	18 - 21	1, 2, 5, 10	Q
REG6	BTM	Volcanics	A	SP (LL)	223,100	6,606,534	250.7	96	88.0 - 94.0	1, 5, 10	Q
REG7	BTM	Permian	A	VWP	233,543	6,605,348	291.6	255.2	67.5 / 148.2 / 242.5	1, 2, 4, 10	-
REG7A	BTM	Alluvium	A	SP (LL)	233,545	6,605,359	291.7	36	24 - 30	1, 2, 4, 5, 10	Q
REG8	BTM	Permian	A	VWP	230,030	6,616,113	341.6	TBC	91.5 / 221 / 274	1, 6, 10	-
REG9	BTM	Permian	A	VWP	234,233	6,610,591	346.8	279.2	116.8 / 175.2 / 268	1, 6, 10	-
Roma MB	MCCM	Alluvium	A	SP (LL)	218,612	6,605,871	TBC	89	TBC	3, 5, 7, 10	Q
Roma Windmill	MCCM	Alluvium	A	SP (LL)	219,058	6,606,417	TBC	~12	TBC	3, 5, 7, 10	Q
WRD01	MCCM	Weathered overburden	A	SP (LL)	226,091	6,618,354	286.76	20	14.0 – 20.0	5, 9, 10	Q
WRD02	MCCM	Volcanics	A	SP (LL)	223,510	6,616,824	297.23	49.9	43.9 – 49.9	5, 7, 9, 10	Q

Notes:

Complete records are unavailable for some groundwater bores.

- a. Owner: MCCM = Maules Creek Coal Mine network; BTM = BTM complex network; and WaterNSW = WaterNSW network;
- b. Geology: Permian = Permian coal measures and Volcanics = Boggabri Volcanics;
- c. Status: SD = decommissioned, A = active and P = proposed
- d. SP: standpipe; SP (LL): standpipe with existing pressure transducer;
- e. Ground elevation: Elevation of water supply bores interpolated from groundwater model digital elevation model. TBC = to be confirmed.
- f. Purpose: Each monitoring site within the network has an identified purpose, or multiple purposes depending on the site location and geological unit it is monitoring. The purposes of the monitoring locations include to:
 1. record regional groundwater levels/pressures and trends;
 2. determine water levels within overlying hydrostratigraphic units and connectivity between units;
 3. detect any significant changes to groundwater levels and quality at water supply works;
 4. detect any significant changes to groundwater levels and quality in vicinity of high-priority groundwater dependent ecosystems;
 5. monitor trends in groundwater quality in main hydrostratigraphic units;
 6. detect localised depressurisation due to mine activities;
 7. monitor groundwater in alluvium;
 8. provide a verification of pressure recorded by VWP sensors grouted into drillholes;
 9. determine changes in groundwater level and quality around the out of pit emplacement;
 10. verify groundwater model predictions; and
 11. assess interaction between groundwater and surface water.
- g. Water quality analysis: Frequency of analysis of Q = quarterly.

Table E-2
Private Groundwater Bores Details

Bore ID	Managed by ^a	Geology ^b	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Ground elevation ^c (m AHD)	Depth (m bgl)	Screen depth (m bgl)	Water quality analysis ^d
BAS1	Third party on WHC land	TBC	217,107	6,612,427	239	TBC	TBC	Bi
BAS2 (Olivedene)	MCCM	TBC	217,548	6,612,037	238	TBC	TBC	Bi
BRE2	Third party	Hard rock	234,377	6,616,639	354	96.3	TBC	Bi
Brighton Extraction	MCCM	Alluvium	219,808	6,603,952	TBC	TBC	TBC	Bi
GW002831	Third party on WHC land	TBC	221,313	6,620,116	TBC	TBC	TBC	Bi
GW006567	Third party on WHC land	TBC	221,374	6,618,792	265.9	59.1	28.7 - 29.3 / 57.9 - 58.5	Bi
MOR1	Third party on WHC land	TBC	220,649	6,619,125	260	TBC	TBC	Bi
MOR2	Third party on WHC land	TBC	219,871	6,618,803	256	TBC	TBC	Bi
MORSE	Third party on WHC land	Sandstone	228,203	6,617,691	302	63.1	TBC	Bi
Roma Irrigation	MCCM	Alluvium	218,867	6,606,221	TBC	TBC	TBC	Bi
School	Third party	Gravel	224,673	6,623,048	282	8.4	TBC	Bi
TESTON	Third party on WHC land	Hard rock	222,568	6,619,102	270	45.4	TBC	Bi
TRALEE	Third party on WHC land	Basalt	224,102	6,618,538	278	33.8	TBC	Bi
WHAN	Third party	TBC	221,134	6,622,897	264	10	TBC	Bi
WOL1	Third party on WHC land	TBC	226,799	6,622,149	290	7.2	TBC	Bi
WOL2	Third party on WHC land	TBC	226,119	6,618,673	285	TBC	TBC	Bi

Complete records are unavailable for some groundwater bores.

- Owner: MCCM = Maules Creek Coal Mine network;
- Geology: Permian = Permian coal measures; TBC = to be confirmed;
- Ground elevation: Elevation of water supply bores interpolated from groundwater model digital elevation model.
- Water quality analysis: Frequency of analysis of Bi = biannually.

Table E-3
Regional Groundwater Bores

Date	RB05A	REG3	REG4	REG5A	REG5B	REG6	REG7A	REG10A	REG12	REG13	REG14	BCM01	BCM03	Roma Windmill	Roma MB	Brighton Bore 3
Jan-25	92.64	13.03	20.46	17.70	Dry	19.06	7.10	Dry	21.64	19.40	18.97	Dry	Dry	8.67	10.48	8.55
Feb-25	90.80	13.52	20.16	18.97	Dry	12.08	7.13	Dry	22.50	18.33	18.37	Dry	Dry	8.76	10.44	8.63
Mar-25	93.51	13.86	20.19	17.30	Dry	19.90	7.23	Insufficient water to sample	22.78	19.48	19.86	Dry	Dry	11.11	9.01	12.34
Apr-25	94.05	13.30	20.16	17.49	Dry	20.02	6.96	10.65	22.68	19.46	18.64	Dry	Dry	8.97	10.25	8.70
May-25	90.76	12.78	20.18	No access	No access	19.81	6.67	Dry	22.69	19.48	18.32	Dry	Dry	8.81	9.91	8.69
Jun-25	94.64	12.37	20.11	No access	No access	19.59	6.44	Dry	22.58	19.39	18.16	Dry	Dry	8.49	9.60	8.62
Jul-25	95.28	11.95	20.07	No access	No access	19.34	5.88	Dry	19.22	19.25	18.02	Dry	Dry	8.35	9.44	No access
Aug-25	95.66	9.78	20.05	17.50	Dry	19.19	4.88	10.66	25.65	19.18	17.89	Dry	Dry	7.78	8.42	8.36
Sep-25	96.17	11.62	20.06	17.55	Dry	19.14	4.67	Dry	22.47	19.12	19.75	Dry	Dry	7.63	8.26	8.24
Oct-25	96.65	11.58	19.94	17.50	Dry	19.08	4.88	Dry	22.34	18.95	18.62	Dry	Dry	7.45	8.29	8.13
Nov-25	97.15	11.64	19.99	17.57	Dry	19.06	5.05	Dry	22.37	19.01	17.98	Dry	Dry	7.57	6.80	8.11
Dec-25	97.85	11.68	19.95	17.47	Dry	19.01	5.18	Dry	22.31	18.96	18.44	Dry	Dry	7.54	8.62	10.08

NA = no information available

Table E-4
Registered Monitoring Bores Groundwater Levels (mbgl)

Date	BCM04	BCM05	RB05B	Reg4A	Reg 10b	Reg15	Reg15a	Reg16	Reg16a	WRD01	WRD02
Mar-25	16.86	10.45	50.48	21.41	5.57	7.63	8.61	5.31	No Access	Dry	29.42
Jun-25	15.56	10.37	50.73	20.26	5.70	6.27	7.28	4.42	7.28	Dry	29.31
Sep-25	15.47	10.45	50.89	21.28	5.49	4.12	7.39	3.12	6.63	Dry	28.90
Dec-25	16.06	10.37	50.98	21.20	5.54	4.12	6.70	3.13	5.63	Dry	28.33

Table E-5

Private Groundwater Bore Levels (mbgl)

Date	MOR1	MOR2	BRE2	WOL1	WOL2	School	Whan	Tralee	Morse	Bas1	Bas2	Teston	GW006567	GW002831
Feb-25	12.46	12.34	13.35	4.40	14.63	Equipped with pump	3.71	Bore blocked	19.96	Equipped with pump	8.65	18.36	17.44	No access
Aug-25	11.42	12.35	12.59	2.13	15.91	Equipped with pump	3.30	Bore blocked	19.93	Equipped with pump	7.49	19.93	10.43	No access

Table E-6

Groundwater Monitoring Results and Comparison with ANZECC Guideline Trigger Values

Maules Creek Coal Mine
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Location	Date	Lab pH value	Lab EC @ 25°C	TDS @ 180°C	Sulfate as SO4	Aluminium (filt.)	Arsenic (filt.)	Barium (filt.)	Cadmium (filt.)	Copper (filt.)	Lead (filt.)	Lithium (filt.)	Manganese (filt.)	Molybdenum (filt.)	Nickel (filt.)	Zinc (filt.)	Boron (filt.)	Iron (filt.)	Ammonia as N	Nitrite as N	Nitrate as N	Total anions	Total cations	Ionic balance
		pH Unit	µS/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	meq/L	meq/L	%
ANZECC Guideline value	Drinking water	6.5-8.5	-	600	500/250	0.2**	0.01	0.2*	0.002*	2/1	0.01*	-	0.5*/0.1*	0.05*	0.02*	3	4*	0.3**	0.5	3	50	-	-	-
	Livestock drinking water	-	-	3000-13000	1000-2000	5	0.5	-	0.01	0.5-5	0.1	-	-	0.15	1	20	5	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
	Long-term irrigation water	6.0-8.5	-	-	-	5	0.1	-	0.01	0.2	2	2.5	0.2	0.01	0.2	2	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limit of reporting		0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
RB05a	25/02/2025	7.77	1950	1220	70	0.03	0.001	0.296	<0.0001	0.01	<0.001	0.029	0.093	0.009	0.008	0.074	0.06	<0.05	0.72	<0.01	<0.01	22.1	20.9	2.63
	12/06/2025	7.64	1820	1150	61	0.01	<0.001	0.304	<0.0001	0.014	<0.001	0.029	0.091	0.015	0.057	0.023	0.06	0.06	0.64	0.17	<0.01	22	20.2	4.27
	23/09/2025	7.68	1750	1140	86	<0.01	0.001	0.273	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.024	0.078	0.011	0.019	0.011	<0.05	<0.05	0.46	0.02	0.05	22.6	19.9	6.31
	11/12/2025	7.56	2000	1150	70	0.01	<0.001	0.295	<0.0001	0.005	<0.001	0.027	0.085	0.015	0.018	0.013	<0.05	<0.05	0.36	0.01	0.01	21.2	20.8	0.85
REG3	26/02/2025	7.96	1240	827	93	0.01	0.003	0.021	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.215	0.012	<0.001	<0.005	0.07	0.09	0.08	<0.01	0.01	13.8	13.5	1.26
	5/06/2025	7.86	1290	886	92	<0.01	0.002	0.022	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	0.162	0.015	0.001	0.019	0.08	<0.05	0.04	0.02	0.5	14.7	14.2	1.8
	22/09/2025	7.91	1260	853	138	<0.01	0.002	0.02	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.029	0.009	<0.001	0.007	0.06	<0.05	<0.01	0.02	0.47	15.9	13.8	6.95
	11/12/2025	7.71	1320	754	92	<0.01	0.002	0.022	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.446	0.013	<0.001	0.013	0.06	<0.05	0.02	<0.01	0.01	13.5	13.7	0.67
REG4	24/02/2025	7.97	1150	744	13	<0.01	0.001	0.017	<0.0001	0.001	<0.001	0.032	0.033	0.002	<0.001	0.017	0.08	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01	0.19	13	12.6	1.31
	11/06/2025	7.87	1210	712	58	<0.01	0.001	0.017	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.042	0.046	0.003	0.001	0.012	0.09	<0.05	0.07	0.01	0.44	14.9	13.6	4.48
	25/09/2025	7.86	1140	698	21	<0.01	<0.001	0.029	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.041	0.049	0.001	0.002	0.112	0.06	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.12	13.2	12.2	4.24
	8/12/2025	8.1	1250	746	22	<0.01	<0.001	0.015	<0.0001	0.003	<0.001	0.025	0.021	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.07	<0.05	<0.01	0.04	0.13	13.7	13.7	0.29
REG5	24/02/2025	8.1	1830	1210	216	<0.01	<0.001	0.013	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.005	0.321	0.003	<0.001	0.026	0.06	<0.05	0.27	<0.01	0.02	20	19.1	2.3
	25/09/2025	7.97	1810	1170	207	<0.01	<0.001	0.009	<0.0001	0.001	<0.001	0.004	0.31	0.001	<0.001	0.013	<0.05	<0.05	0.19	<0.05	<0.05	20.3	18.4	5.08
	8/12/2025	8.26	1870	1190	200	<0.01	<0.001	0.011	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.004	0.294	0.003	0.002	0.018	<0.05	<0.05	0.2	0.02	<0.01	19.9	19.5	0.99
REG6	25/02/2025	8.06	2130	1420	156	<0.01	<0.001	0.055	0.0004	0.002	<0.001	0.013	0.082	0.017	0.003	0.428	0.1	<0.05	0.01	<0.01	0.47	22.1	21.1	2.18
	12/06/2025	7.87	1690	1010	118	<0.01	0.001	0.05	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.006	0.045	0.022	0.002	0.022	0.07	<0.05	0.03	<0.01	0.13	18.1	16.6	4.46

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Location	Date	Lab pH value	Lab EC @ 25°C	TDS @ 180°C	Sulfate as SO4	Aluminium (filt.)	Arsenic (filt.)	Barium (filt.)	Cadmium (filt.)	Copper (filt.)	Lead (filt.)	Lithium (filt.)	Manganese (filt.)	Molybdenum (filt.)	Nickel (filt.)	Zinc (filt.)	Boron (filt.)	Iron (filt.)	Ammonia as N	Nitrite as N	Nitrate as N	Total anions	Total cations	Ionic balance
		pH Unit	µS/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	meq/L	meq/L	%
ANZECC Guideline value	Drinking water	6.5-8.5	-	600	500/250	0.2**	0.01	0.2*	0.002*	2/1	0.01*	-	0.5*/0.1*	0.05*	0.02*	3	4*	0.3**	0.5	3	50	-	-	-
	Livestock drinking water	-	-	3000-13000	1000-2000	5	0.5	-	0.01	0.5-5	0.1	-	-	0.15	1	20	5	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
	Long-term irrigation water	6.0-8.5	-	-	-	5	0.1	-	0.01	0.2	2	2.5	0.2	0.01	0.2	2	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limit of reporting		0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	25/09/2025	7.53	1580	923	135	<0.01	0.001	0.022	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.015	0.008	0.001	0.033	<0.05	<0.05	0.06	<0.05	<0.05	16.3	14	7.81
	9/12/2025	7.57	1820	982	129	<0.01	0.001	0.03	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.011	0.014	<0.001	0.057	0.08	<0.05	0.08	<0.01	0.04	16.2	16.2	0.25
REG7a	26/02/2025	7.46	863	582	62	<0.01	0.002	0.103	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.003	0.158	<0.001	<0.001	0.026	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01	0.02	0.42	9.78	9.56	1.17
	5/06/2025	7.43	813	518	48	<0.01	0.002	0.114	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.003	0.233	<0.001	<0.001	0.028	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01	0.02	0.34	9.61	9.64	0.12
	19/09/2025	7.41	858	572	71	<0.01	0.001	0.103	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	0.189	<0.001	0.002	0.058	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01	0.03	0.81	10.2	10.1	0.28
	8/12/2025	7.79	945	576	67	<0.01	0.001	0.113	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	0.105	<0.001	0.001	0.030	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01	0.02	0.76	10.1	10.2	0.77
REG12	26/02/2025	7.74	2400	1740	75	<0.01	0.002	0.085	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.038	0.1	0.003	0.002	0.027	0.13	0.13	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	28.9	27.1	3.24
	24/06/2025	7.76	2330	1400	64	<0.01	0.001	0.074	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.033	0.103	0.004	0.001	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.04	<0.01	0.1	27	24.1	5.74
	22/09/2025	7.66	2150	1530	84	<0.01	0.001	0.076	<0.0001	0.003	<0.001	0.029	0.094	0.002	0.001	0.026	0.1	0.12	0.05	<0.01	0.06	28.7	25.5	5.93
	11/12/2025	8.02	2360	1400	70	<0.01	0.001	0.078	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.021	0.171	0.003	0.002	0.032	0.09	<0.05	0.03	<0.01	0.01	26.5	26.3	0.28
REG13	24/02/2025	7.78	3550	2990	1240	<0.01	0.001	0.044	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.014	0.54	0.008	0.002	0.009	0.19	<0.05	0.1	<0.01	<0.01	41.1	41.9	1.01
	11/06/2025	7.62	3370	2820	1300	<0.01	0.001	0.049	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.027	0.493	0.012	0.003	0.016	0.17	<0.05	0.12	<0.01	<0.01	42.4	39.5	3.54
	25/09/2025	7.65	3180	2630	991	<0.01	0.001	0.045	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.014	0.505	0.005	0.002	0.008	0.14	<0.05	0.07	<0.05	<0.05	35.7	37.5	2.45
	8/12/2025	7.88	3560	2520	1180	<0.01	<0.001	0.044	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.02	0.51	0.011	0.004	0.021	0.12	<0.05	0.09	0.02	0.01	39.8	39.8	0.03
REG14	25/02/2025	7.77	937	650	43	<0.01	0.003	0.028	0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.129	0.004	0.002	0.449	<0.05	<0.05	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	10	10.2	0.65
	11/06/2025	7.58	877	592	45	<0.01	0.002	0.016	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.122	0.006	0.003	0.067	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	10.3	10	1.27
	26/09/2025	7.64	889	594	46	<0.01	0.002	0.030	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.123	0.003	0.001	0.106	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	10.1	9.42	3.53

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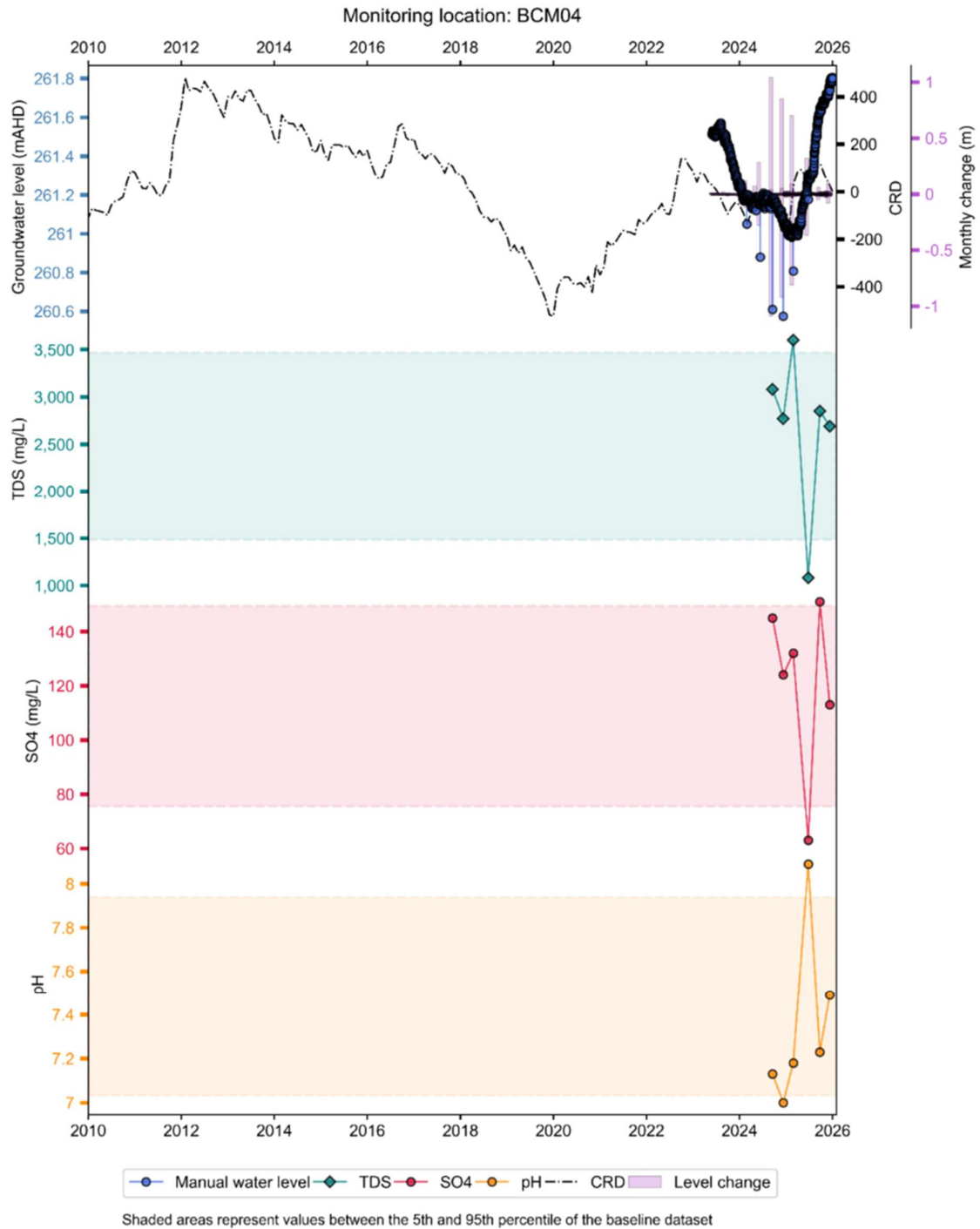
Location	Date	Lab pH value	Lab EC @ 25°C	TDS @ 180°C	Sulfate as SO4	Aluminium (filt.)	Arsenic (filt.)	Barium (filt.)	Cadmium (filt.)	Copper (filt.)	Lead (filt.)	Lithium (filt.)	Manganese (filt.)	Molybdenum (filt.)	Nickel (filt.)	Zinc (filt.)	Boron (filt.)	Iron (filt.)	Ammonia as N	Nitrite as N	Nitrate as N	Total anions	Total cations	Ionic balance
		pH Unit	µS/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	meq/L	meq/L	%
ANZECC Guideline value	Drinking water	6.5-8.5	-	600	500/250	0.2**	0.01	0.2*	0.002*	2/1	0.01*	-	0.5*/0.1*	0.05*	0.02*	3	4*	0.3**	0.5	3	50	-	-	-
	Livestock drinking water	-	-	3000-13000	1000-2000	5	0.5	-	0.01	0.5-5	0.1	-	-	0.15	1	20	5	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
	Long-term irrigation water	6.0-8.5	-	-	-	5	0.1	-	0.01	0.2	2	2.5	0.2	0.01	0.2	2	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limit of reporting		0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
9/12/2025		7.94	999	620	50	<0.01	0.003	0.034	0.0003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.13	0.005	0.003	1.18	<0.05	<0.05	0.04	<0.01	0.01	10.4	10.8	2.02
Mac 1280	26/02/2025	11.8	3340	2020	12	1.35	0.002	0.13	<0.0001	0.021	<0.001	0.108	<0.001	0.049	0.017	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	5.99	0.81	<0.01	28.2	23.5	9.12
	26/06/2025	11.8	3290	1540	13	1.89	<0.001	0.166	<0.0001	0.02	<0.001	0.103	<0.001	0.021	0.013	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	0.94	<0.01	0.7	25.7	11.2	
MOR1	11/12/2025	11.2	2540	1570	17	2.43	<0.001	0.142	<0.0001	0.009	<0.001	0.093	<0.001	0.031	0.016	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	7.02	0.78	0.25	24.7	23.4	2.78
	23/01/2025	7.62	1620	998	51	<0.01	<0.001	0.088	<0.0001	0.003	<0.001	0.014	0.003	0.002	<0.001	0.007	0.1	<0.05	0.09	<0.01	11.7	17.1	17.6	1.3
	18/08/2025	7.56	1610	1040	52	<0.01	<0.001	0.065	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.018	0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.01	0.1	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01	10.8	17.3	16.9	1.13
Mor 2	23/01/2025	7.84	463	264	<1	<0.01	<0.001	0.003	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.223	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	4.92	4.81	1.12
	18/08/2025	7.81	367	194	<1	<0.01	<0.001	0.005	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.005	0.184	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.05	0.06	0.05	<0.01	0.11	3.56	3.65	1.24
Teston	23/01/2025	7.56	1620	946	15	0.06	0.001	0.077	0.0002	0.003	0.002	0.013	0.38	0.001	0.001	0.023	0.08	2.75	0.21	0.01	0.01	19.2	18.7	1.13
	18/08/2025	7.68	1030	653	8	<0.01	0.002	0.044	0.0003	0.004	0.001	0.008	0.288	0.002	0.002	0.012	0.06	2.31	0.28	<0.01	0.06	11.8	11.4	1.78
Tralee	23/01/2025	Bore blocked at 14 metres below surface. No sampling.																						
	18/08/2025																							
Morse	23/01/2025	7.61	1840	1170	15	<0.01	<0.001	0.013	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.028	0.671	<0.001	0.003	0.015	0.07	3.95	0.92	0.74	<0.01	21.7	21.3	0.91
	18/08/2025	7.79	805	629	21	0.01	<0.001	0.006	<0.0001	0.004	<0.001	0.014	0.165	<0.001	0.004	0.039	0.06	0.93	0.04	<0.01	0.03	8.84	8.67	0.97
Bre2	23/01/2025	7.57	4170	2340	32	<0.01	0.003	0.255	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.034	1	0.002	<0.001	<0.005	0.13	4.31	1.16	<0.01	0.06	40.3	41.7	1.64
	18/08/2025	9.11	2720	1740	24	<0.01	0.004	0.012	<0.0001	0.006	<0.001	0.005	0.018	0.004	0.001	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	0.34	0.62	0.22	31.6	29.9	2.87
Wol1	23/01/2025	7.09	638	386	51	<0.01	<0.001	0.015	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.005	0.001	<0.001	0.008	<0.05	<0.05	0.03	<0.01	1.6	6.45	6.66	1.61

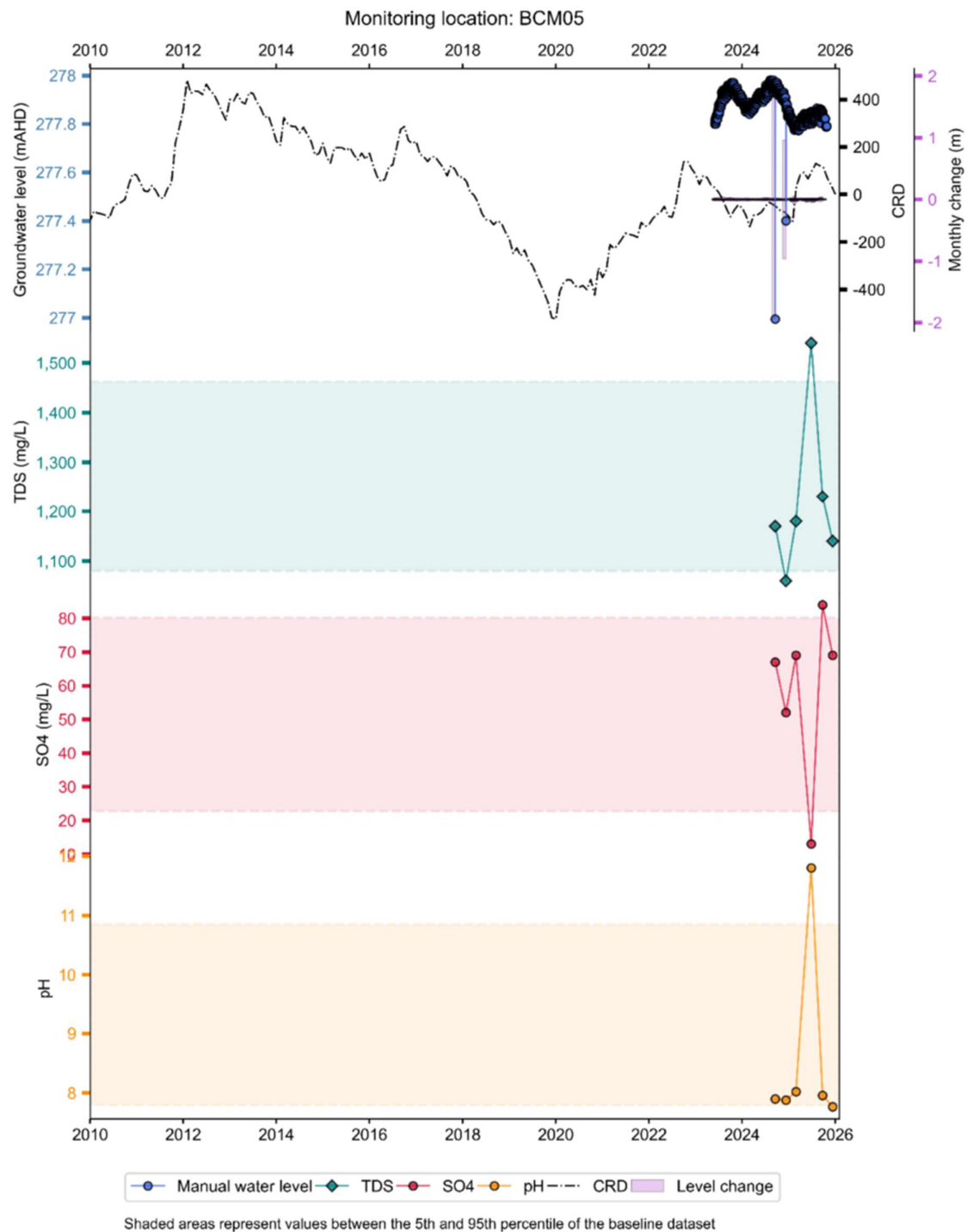
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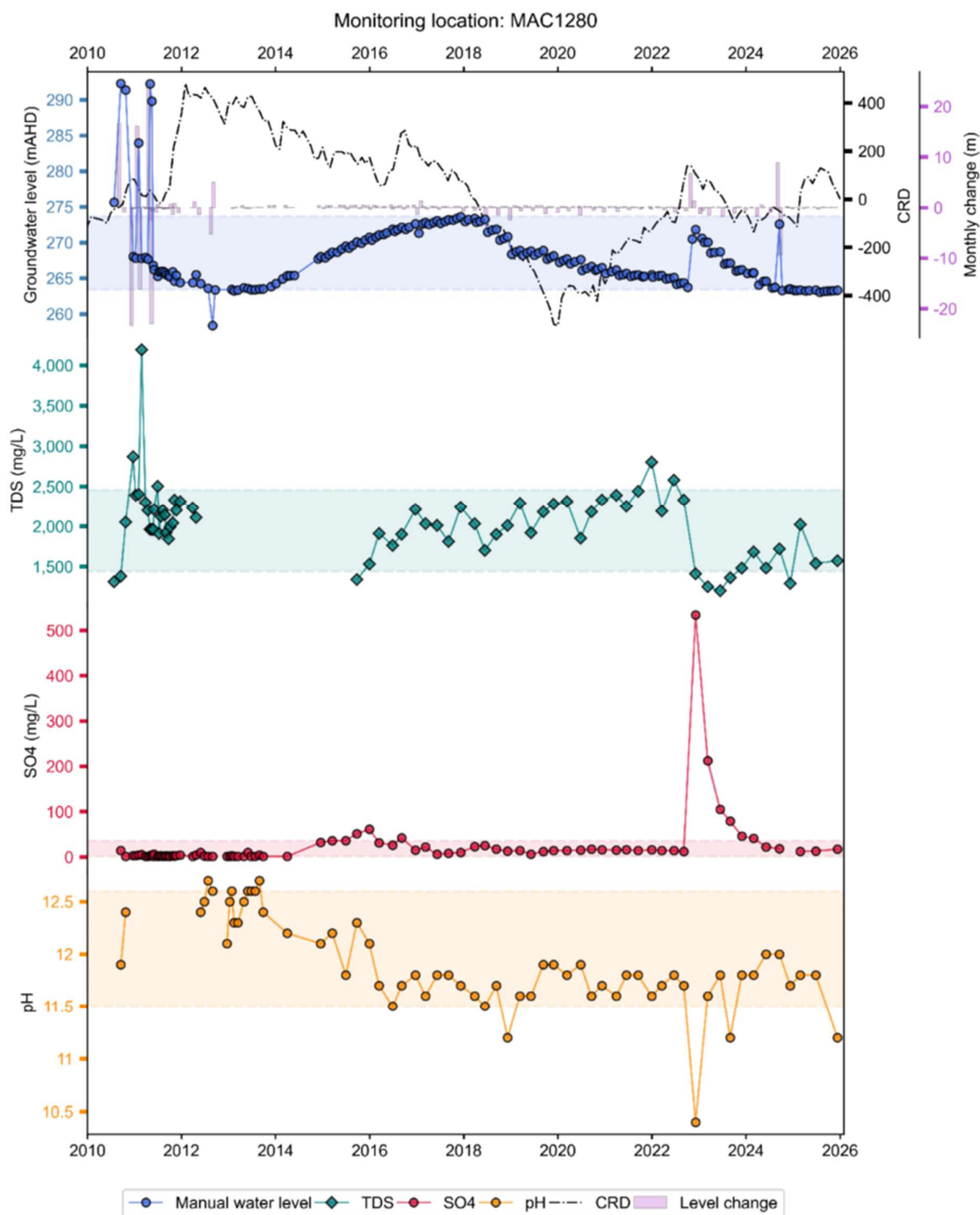


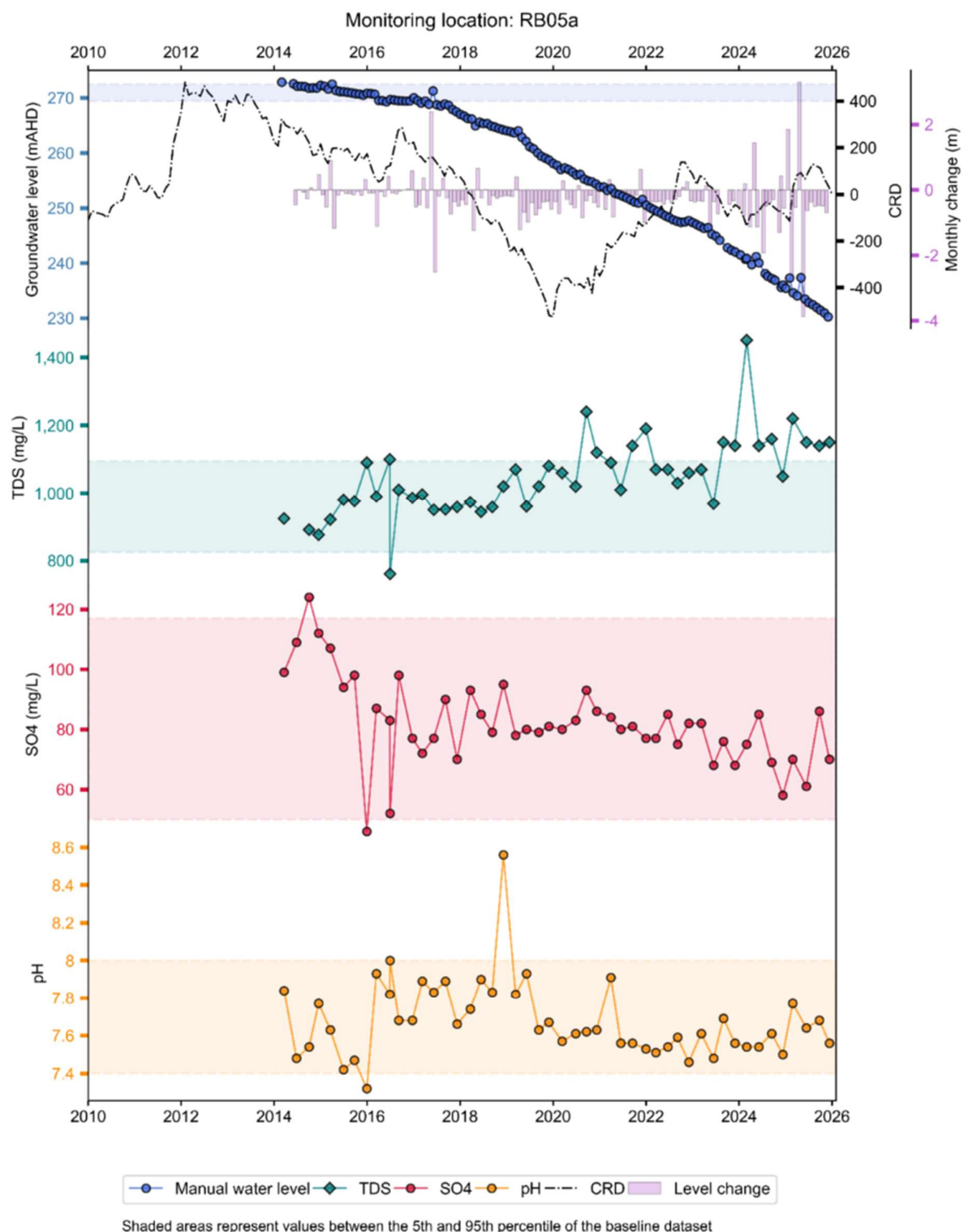
Location	Date	Lab pH value	Lab EC @ 25°C	TDS @ 180°C	Sulfate as SO4	Aluminium (filt.)	Arsenic (filt.)	Barium (filt.)	Cadmium (filt.)	Copper (filt.)	Lead (filt.)	Lithium (filt.)	Manganese (filt.)	Molybdenum (filt.)	Nickel (filt.)	Zinc (filt.)	Boron (filt.)	Iron (filt.)	Ammonia as N	Nitrite as N	Nitrate as N	Total anions	Total cations	Ionic balance
		pH Unit	µS/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	meq/L	meq/L	%
ANZECC Guideline value	Drinking water	6.5-8.5	-	600	500/250	0.2**	0.01	0.2*	0.002*	2/1	0.01*	-	0.5*/0.1*	0.05*	0.02*	3	4*	0.3**	0.5	3	50	-	-	-
	Livestock drinking water	-	-	3000-13000	1000-2000	5	0.5	-	0.01	0.5-5	0.1	-	-	0.15	1	20	5	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
	Long-term irrigation water	6.0-8.5	-	-	-	5	0.1	-	0.01	0.2	2	2.5	0.2	0.01	0.2	2	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limit of reporting		0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.0001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	18/08/2025	7.3	572	354	32	<0.01	<0.001	0.012	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001	<0.001	0.021	<0.05	<0.05	0.01	<0.01	3.19	5.67	5.96	2.48
Bas1	23/01/2025	6.93	543	328	25	<0.01	<0.001	0.102	<0.0001	0.004	<0.001	0.002	4.95	<0.001	0.002	0.1	<0.05	<0.05	0.04	<0.01	0.25	5.74	5.85	0.94
	23/01/2025	7.46	429	272	14	<0.01	<0.001	0.02	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	0.024	<0.001	<0.001	0.017	<0.05	<0.05	0.09	0.08	1.05	4.38	4.5	1.34
Whan	18/08/2025	7.67	426	247	12	<0.01	<0.001	0.029	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.227	<0.001	<0.001	0.016	<0.05	<0.05	1.02	<0.01	0.17	4.5	4.5	0.04
	23/01/2025	7.57	4170	2340	32	<0.01	0.003	0.255	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.034	1	0.002	<0.001	<0.005	0.13	4.31	1.16	<0.01	0.06	40.3	41.7	1.64
School raw	23/01/2025	7.38	365	290	8	<0.01	<0.001	0.014	<0.0001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	0.021	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01	0.9	3.9	3.97	0.94
	18/08/2025	7.1	146	86	2	<0.01	<0.001	0.007	<0.0001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.045	<0.05	<0.05	0.01	<0.01	0.64	1.47	1.16	-
School filtered	23/01/2025	6.75	49	40	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.0001	0.104	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.004	0.144	<0.05	<0.05	0.37	<0.01	<0.01	0.46	0.5	
	18/08/2025	6.5	11	<10	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.0001	0.038	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.141	<0.05	<0.05	0.02	<0.01	0.09	0.06	0.02	
GW006567	23/01/2025	8.07	2600	1440	83	<0.01	<0.001	0.116	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.008	0.107	0.002	<0.001	<0.005	0.07	0.2	0.22	<0.01	0.02	27.2	26.6	1.16
	18/08/2025	8.26	2520	1490	72	<0.01	<0.001	0.101	<0.0001	<0.001	<0.001	0.008	0.063	0.002	<0.001	<0.005	0.07	0.14	0.21	<0.01	0.05	28.1	25	5.68

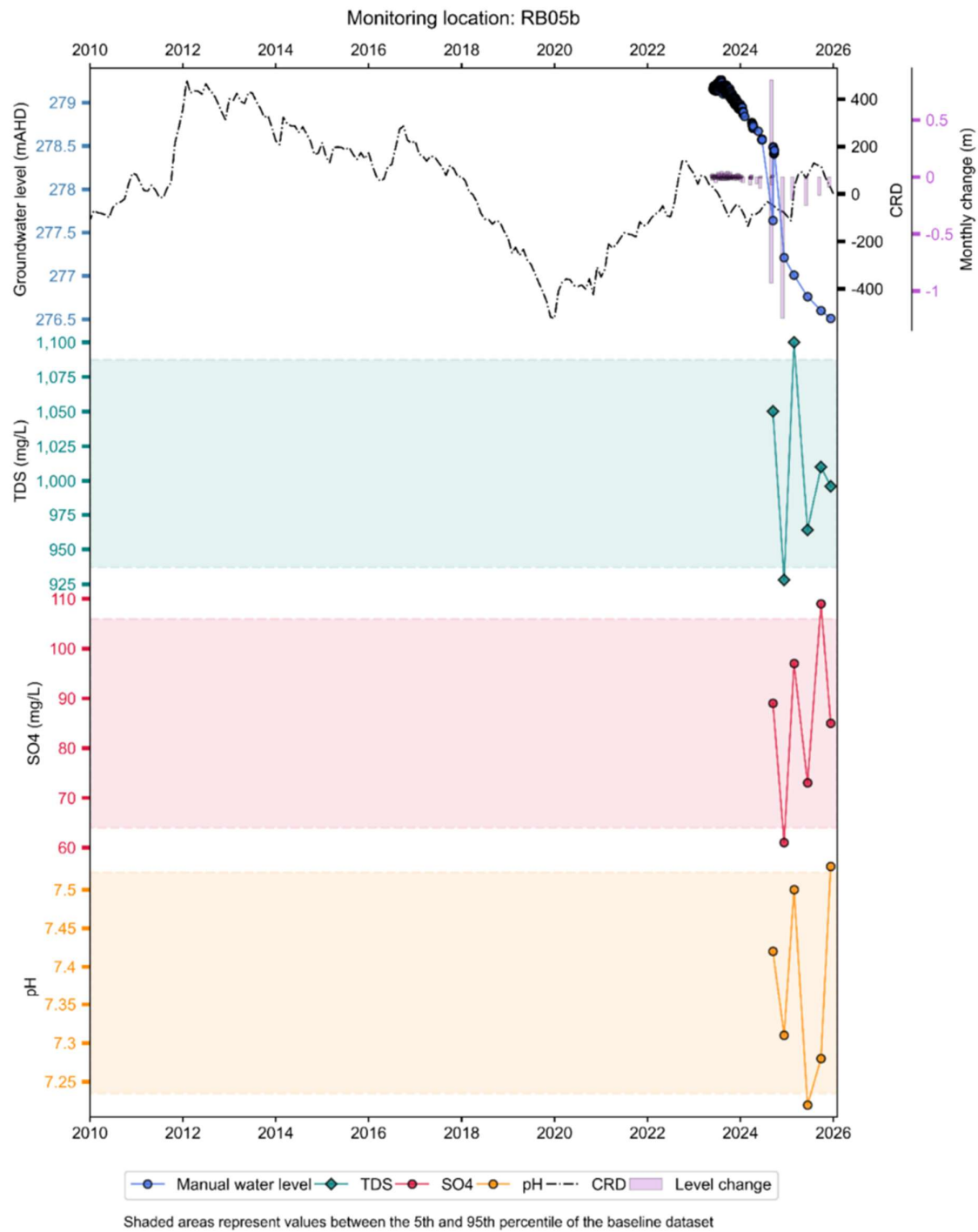
Figure E-1
Stacked Hydrographs

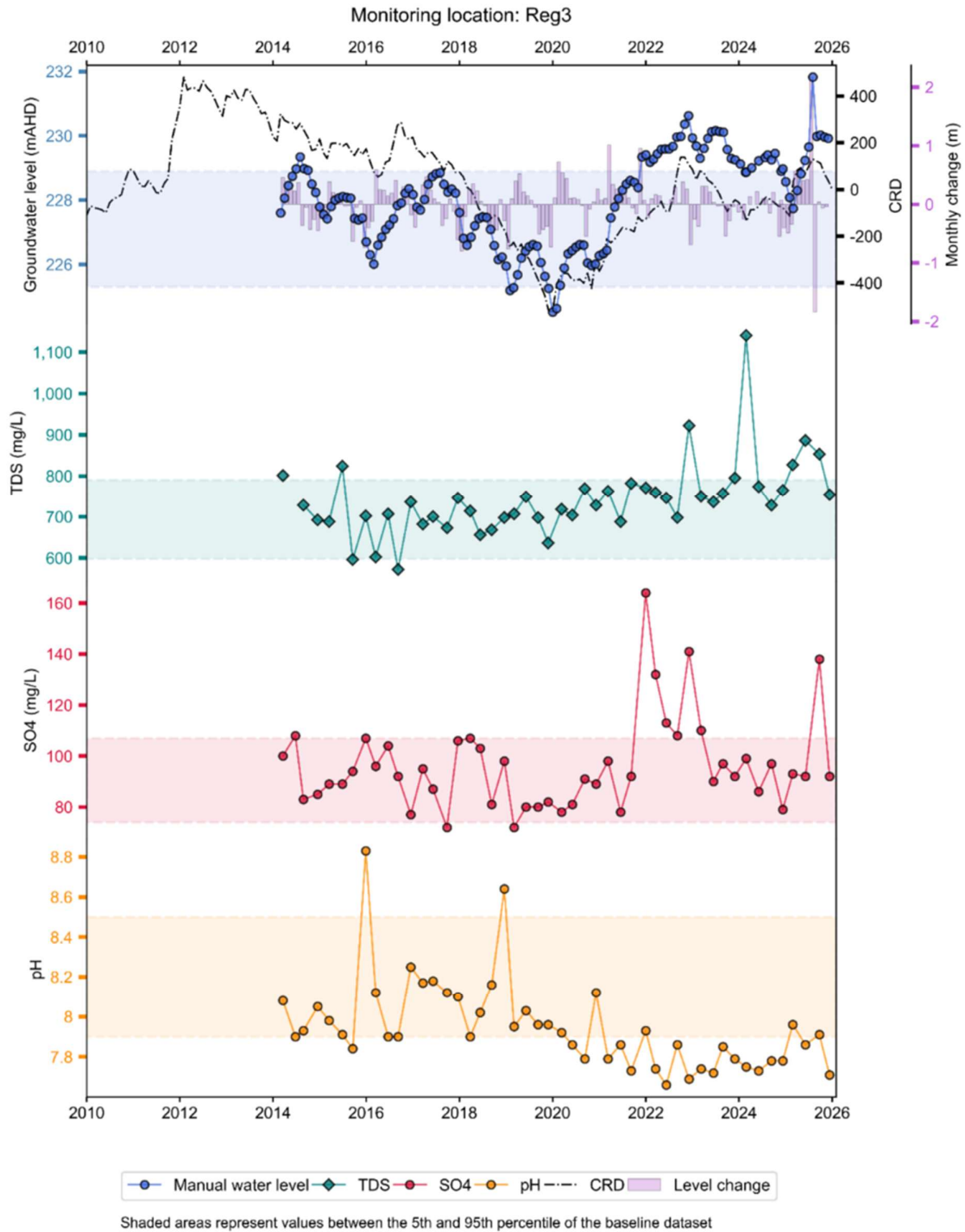


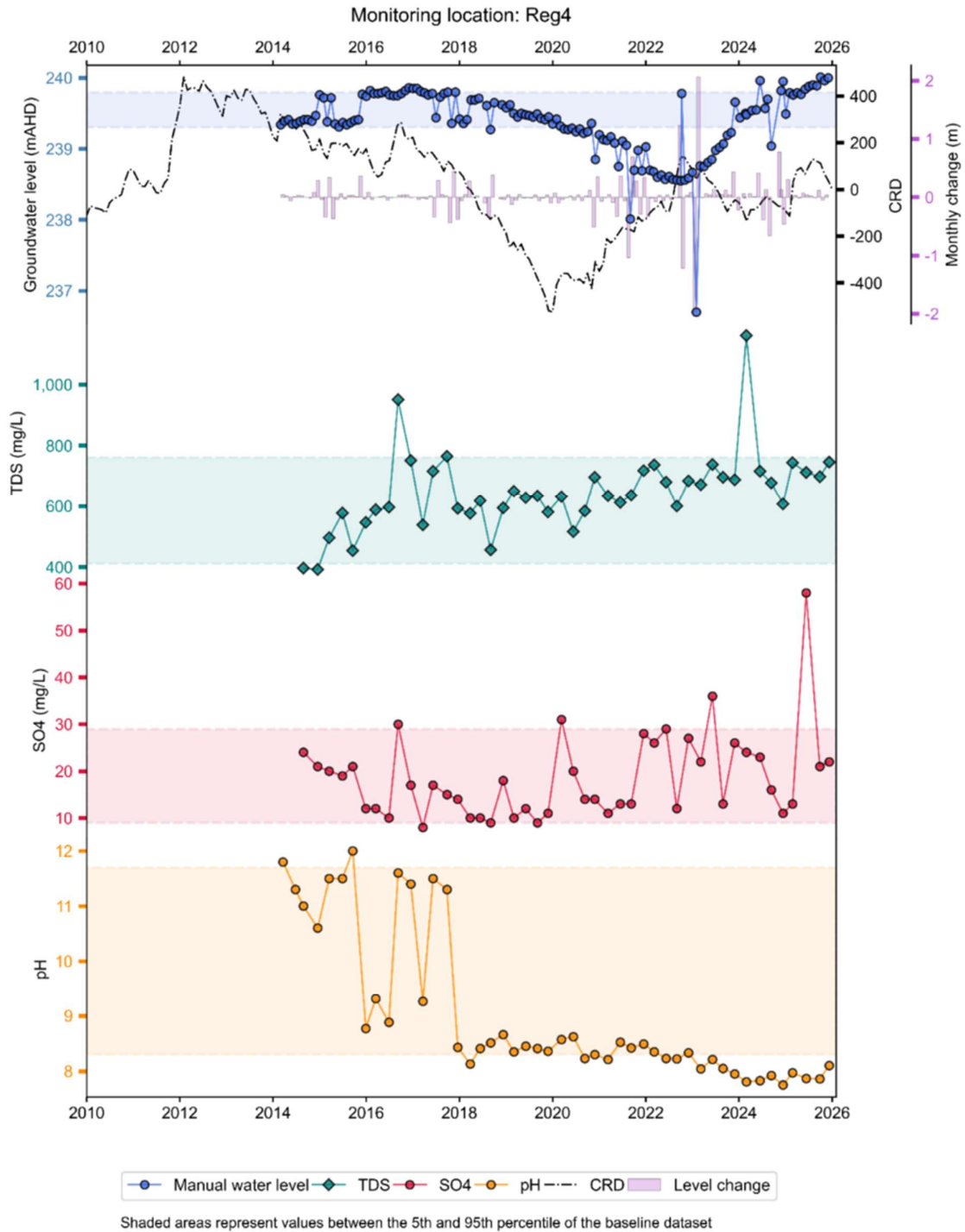


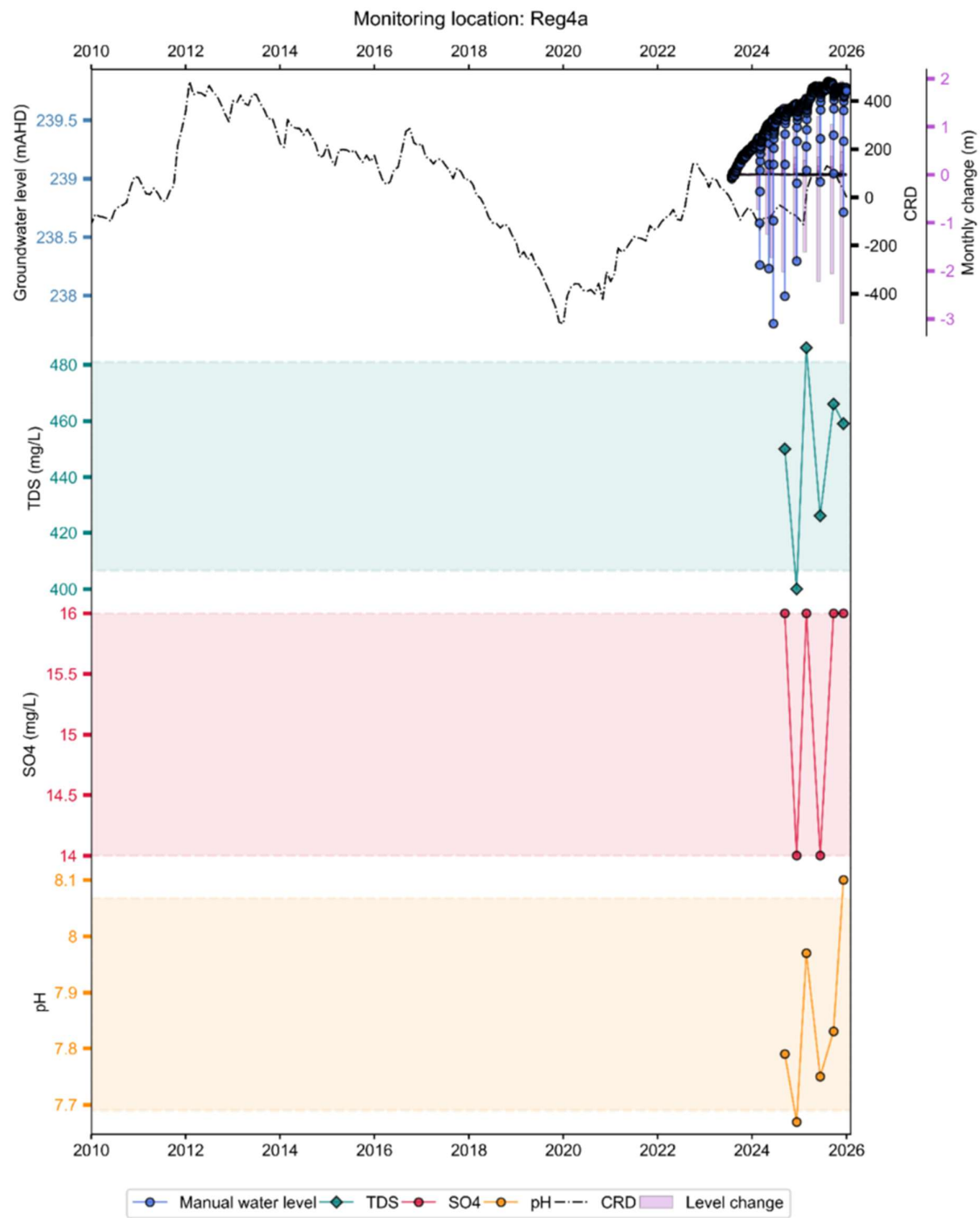




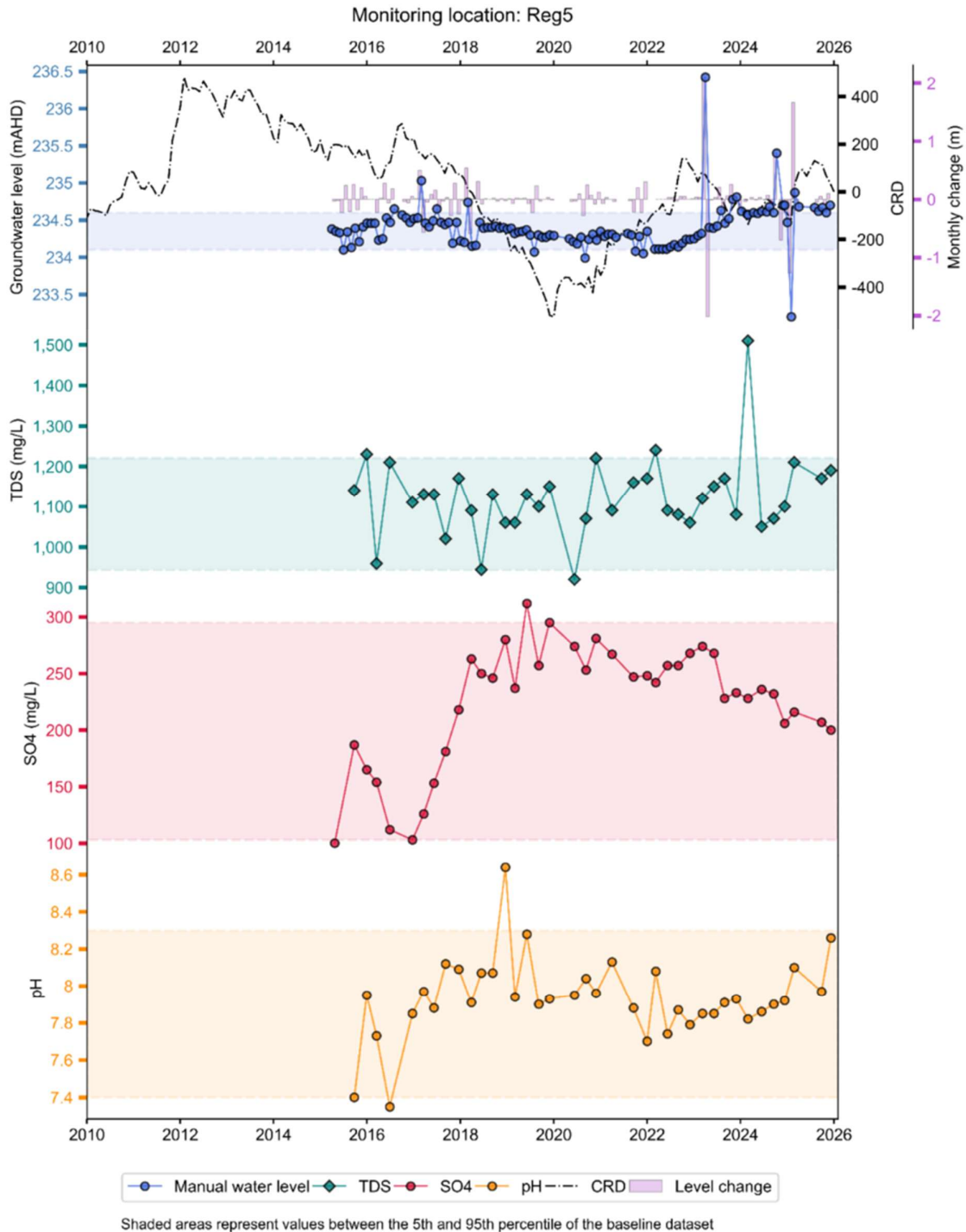


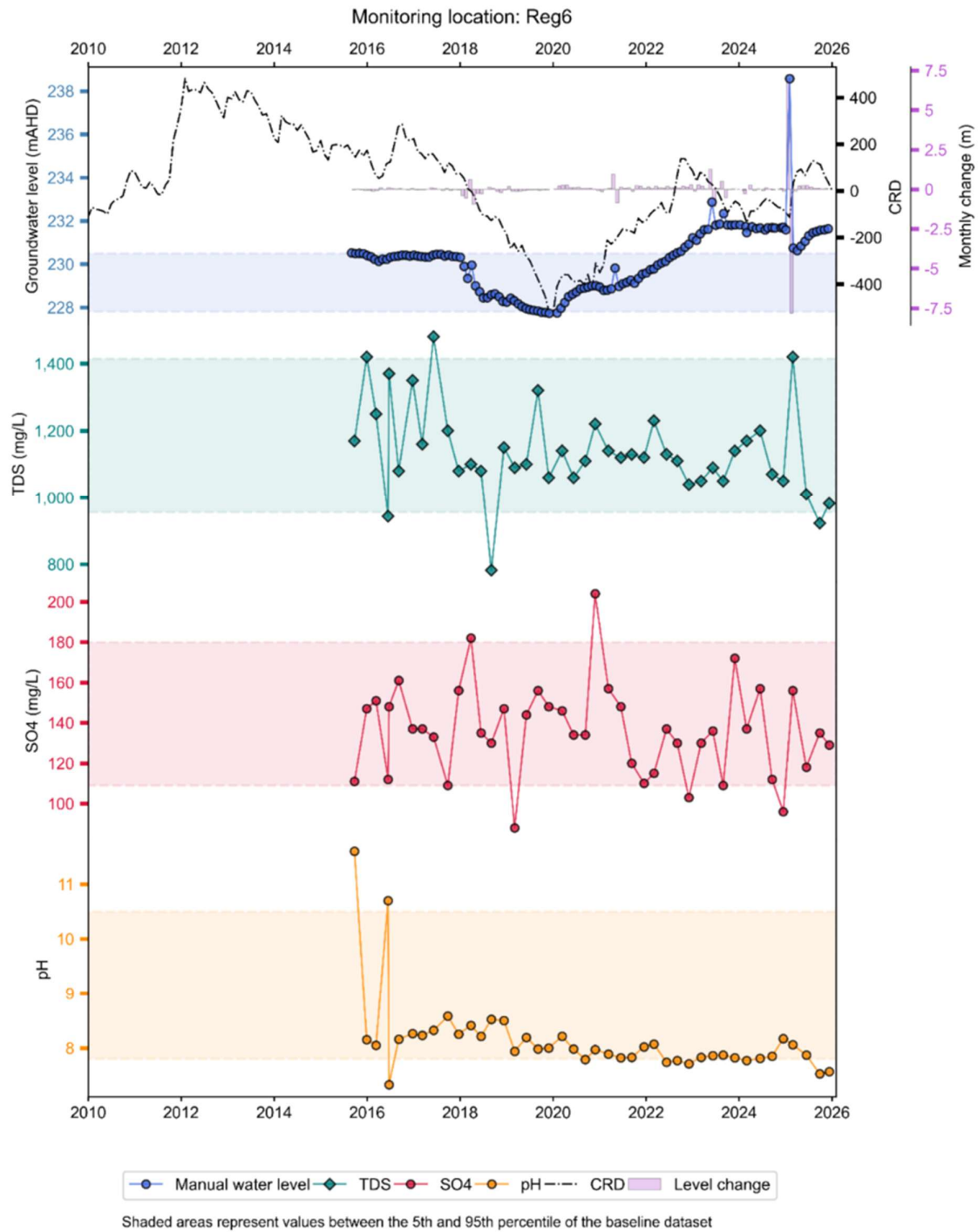


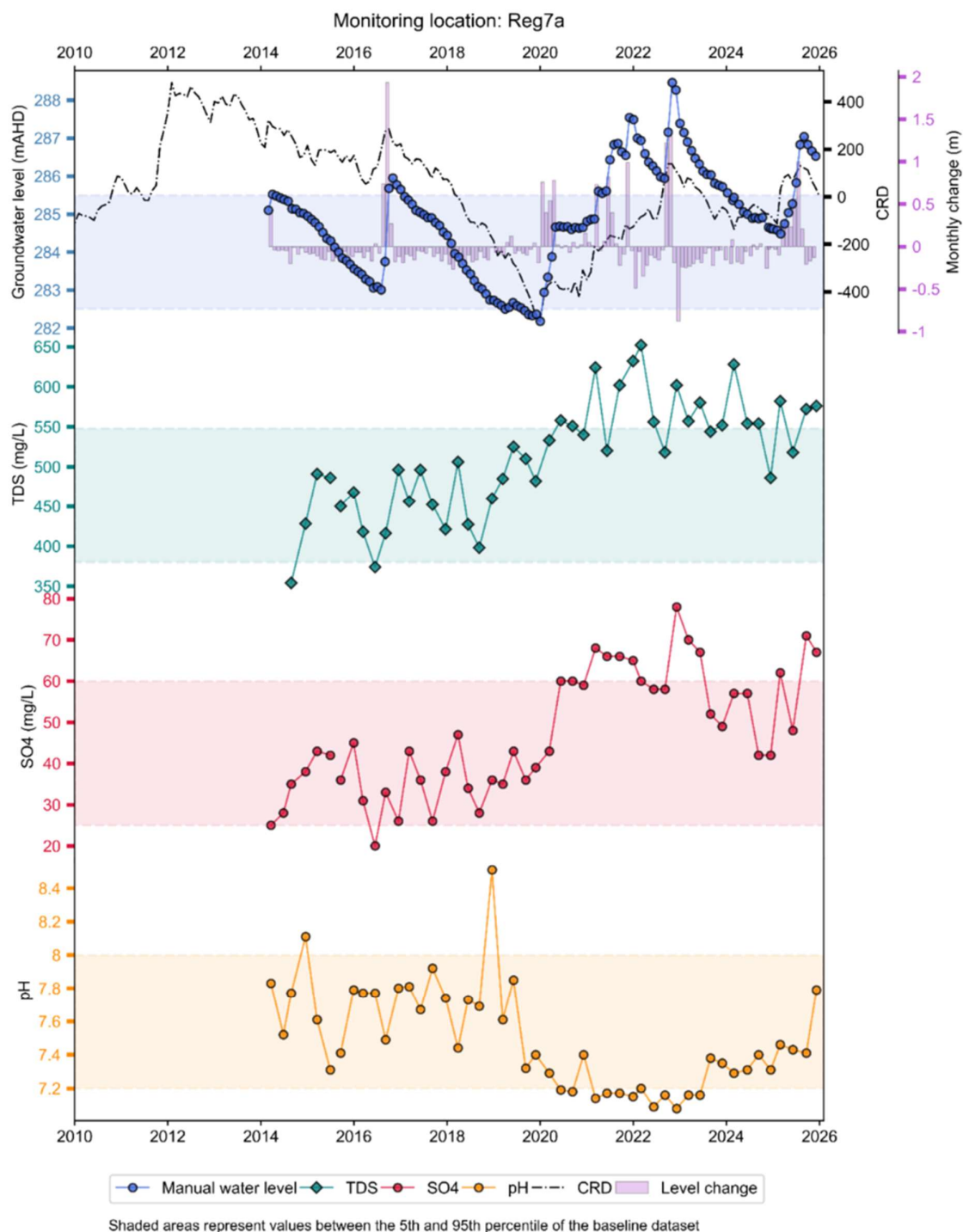


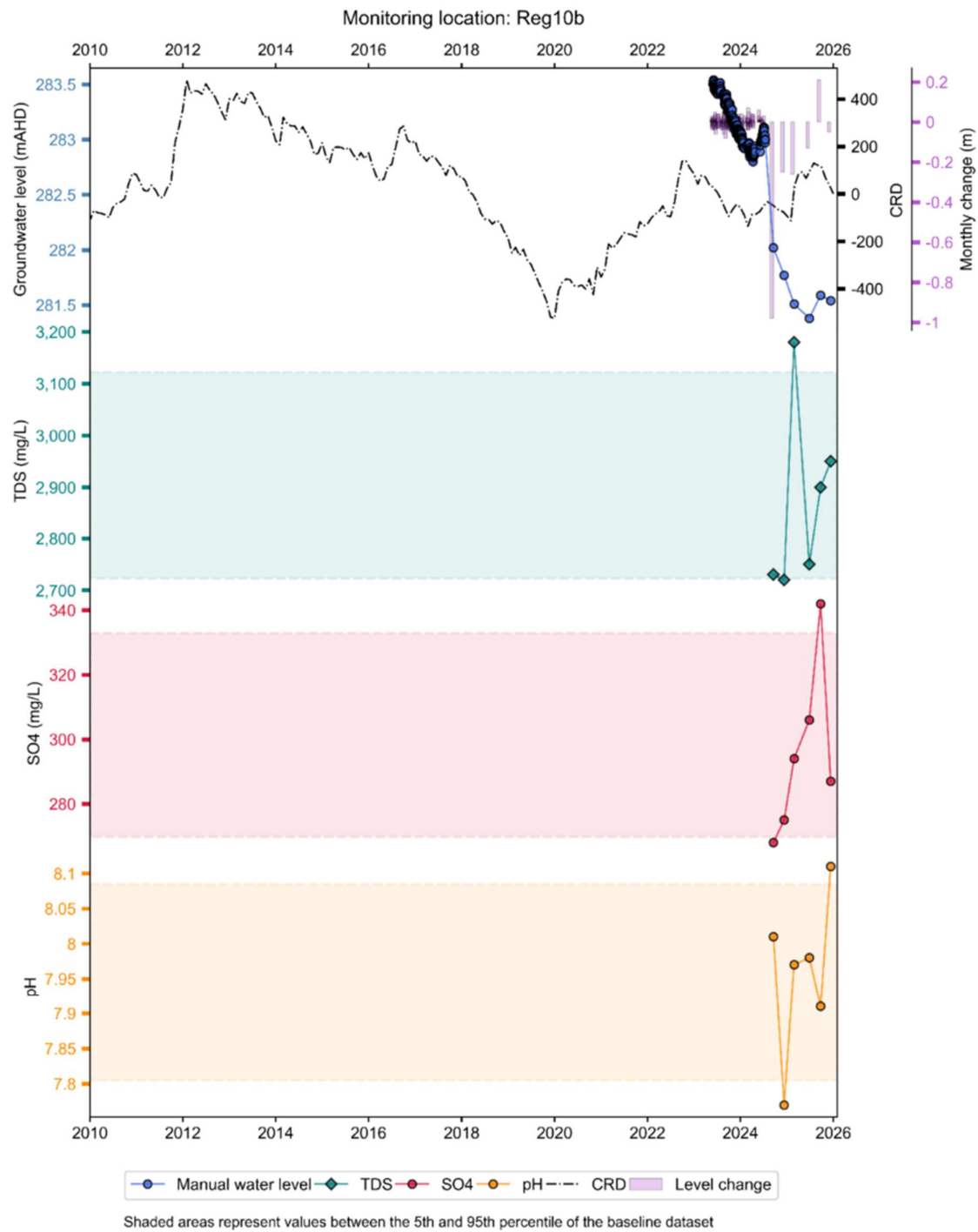


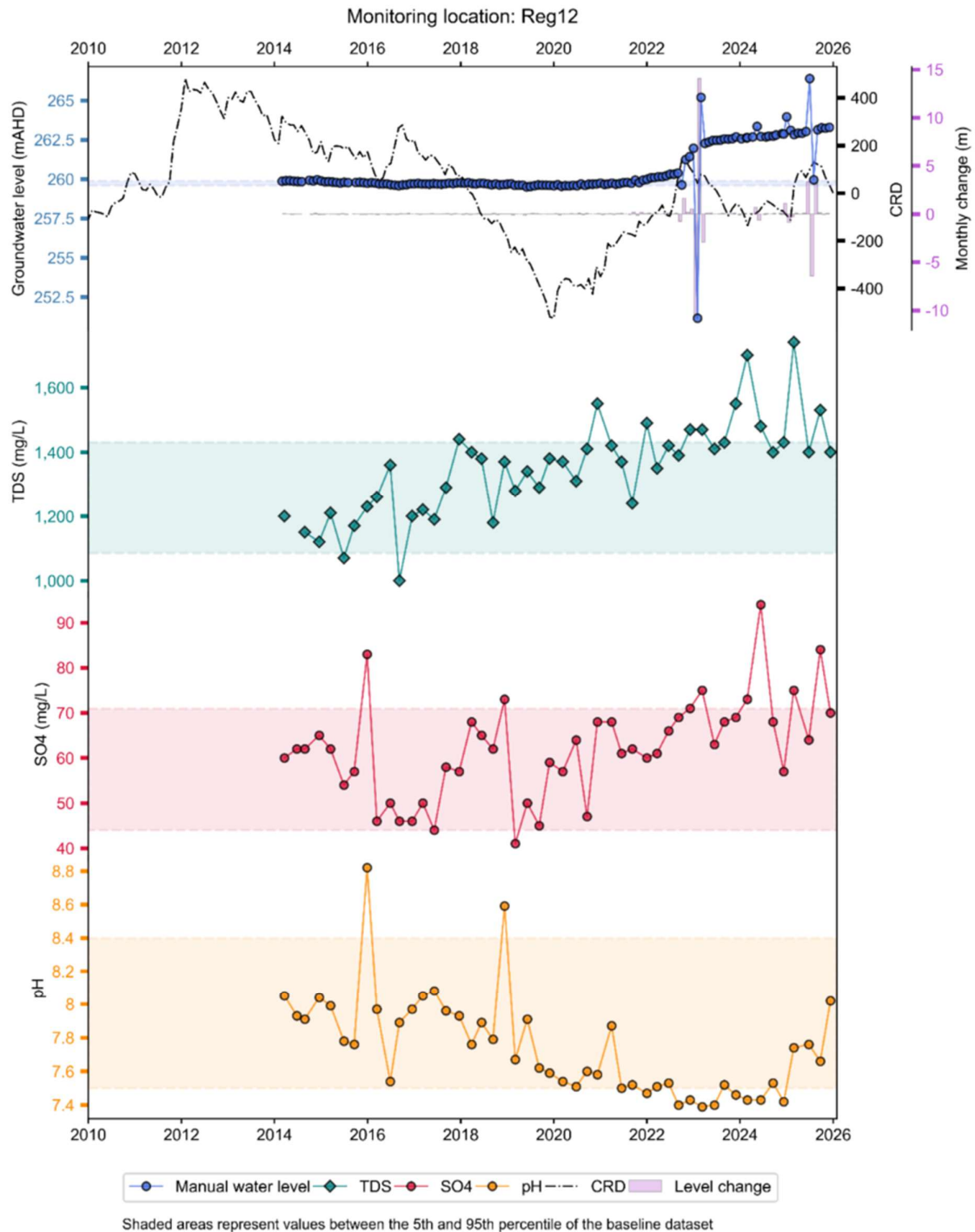
Shaded areas represent values between the 5th and 95th percentile of the baseline dataset

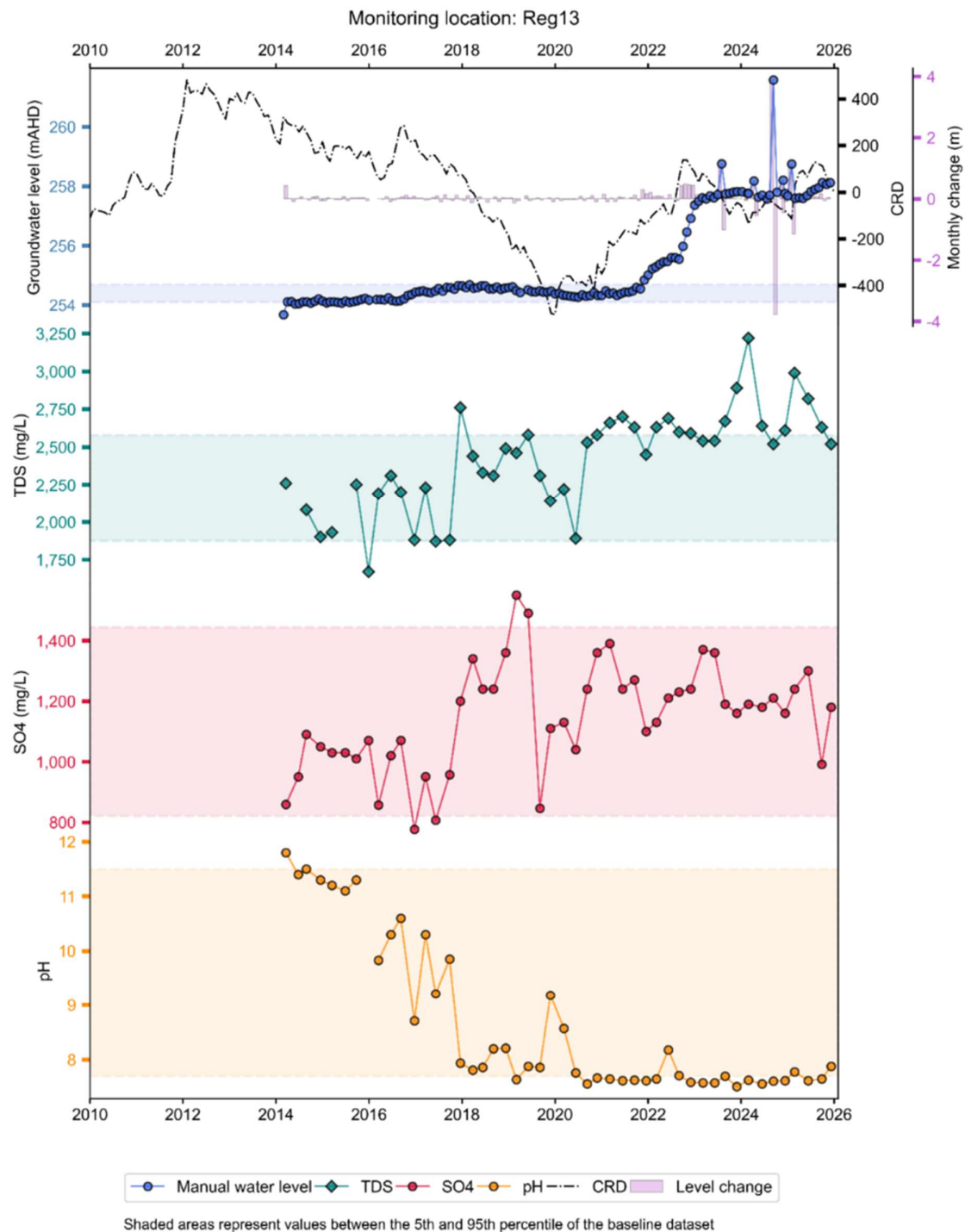


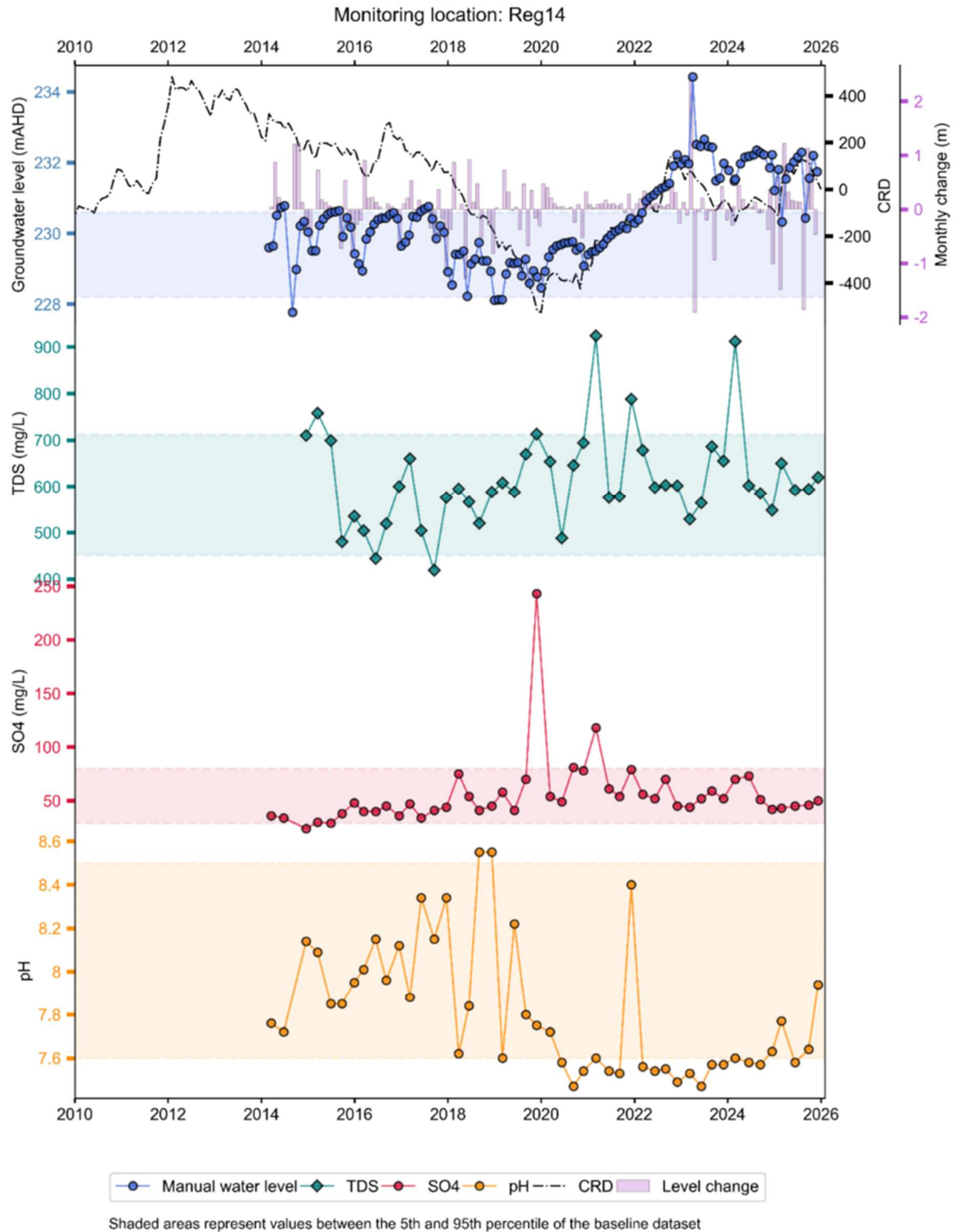


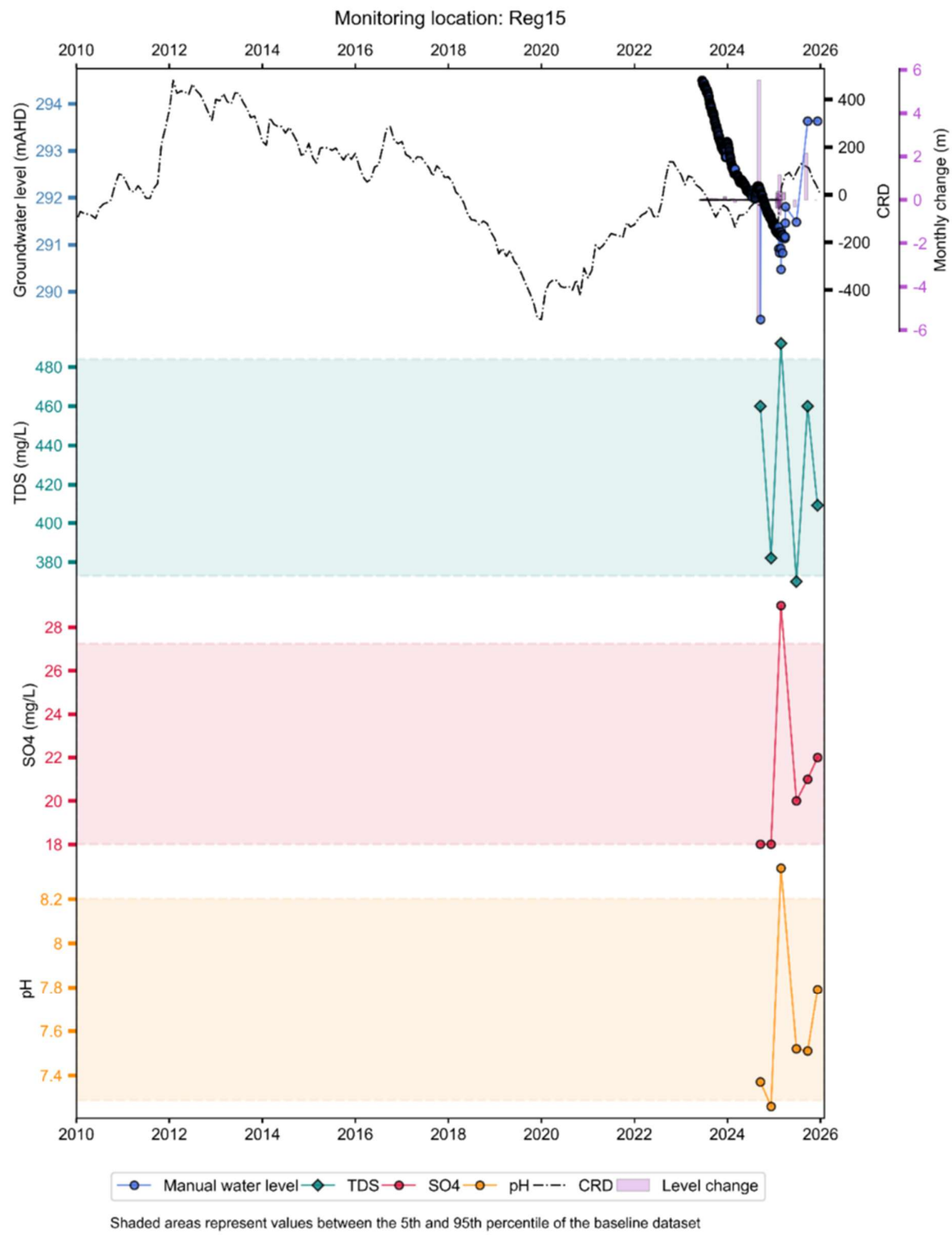


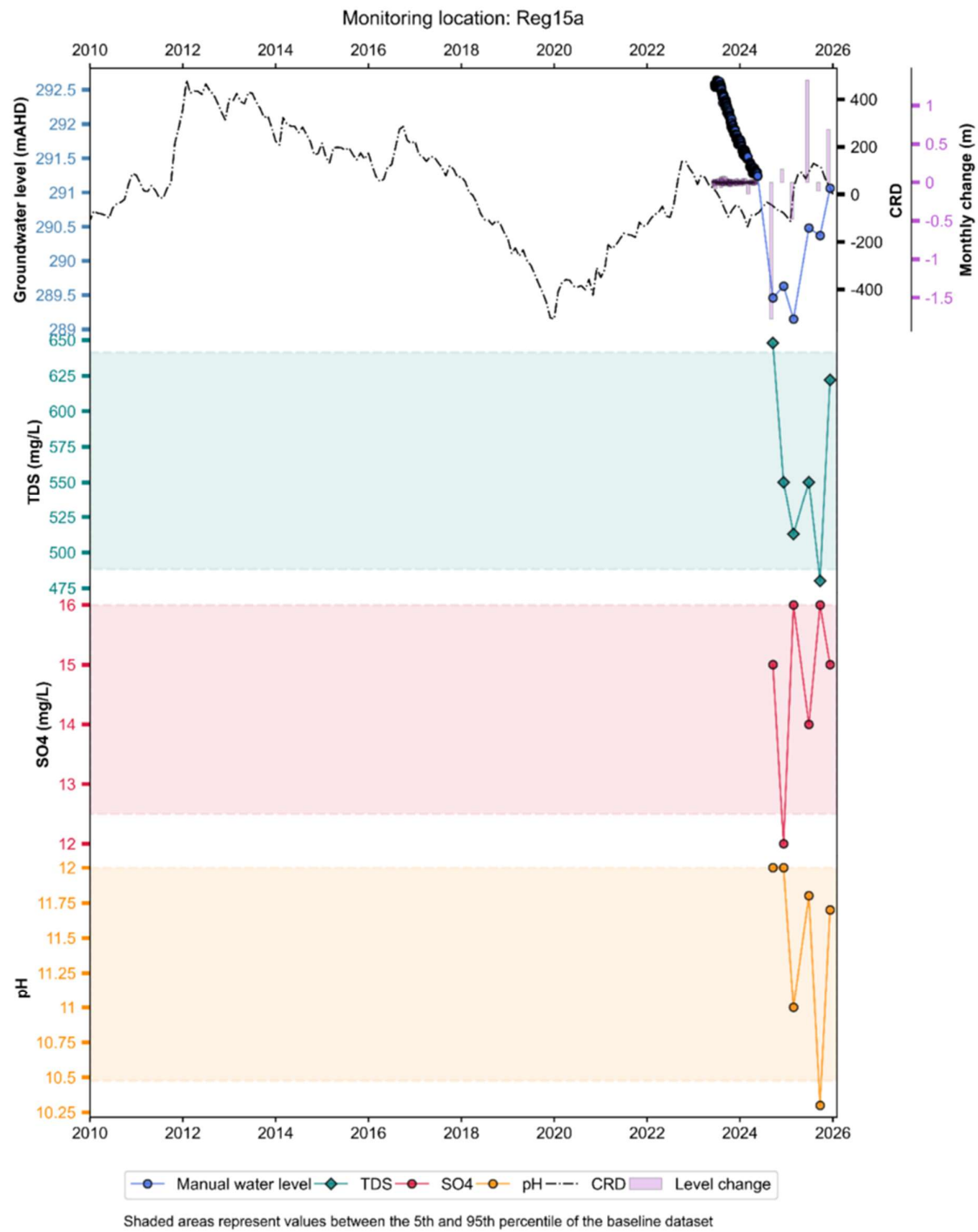


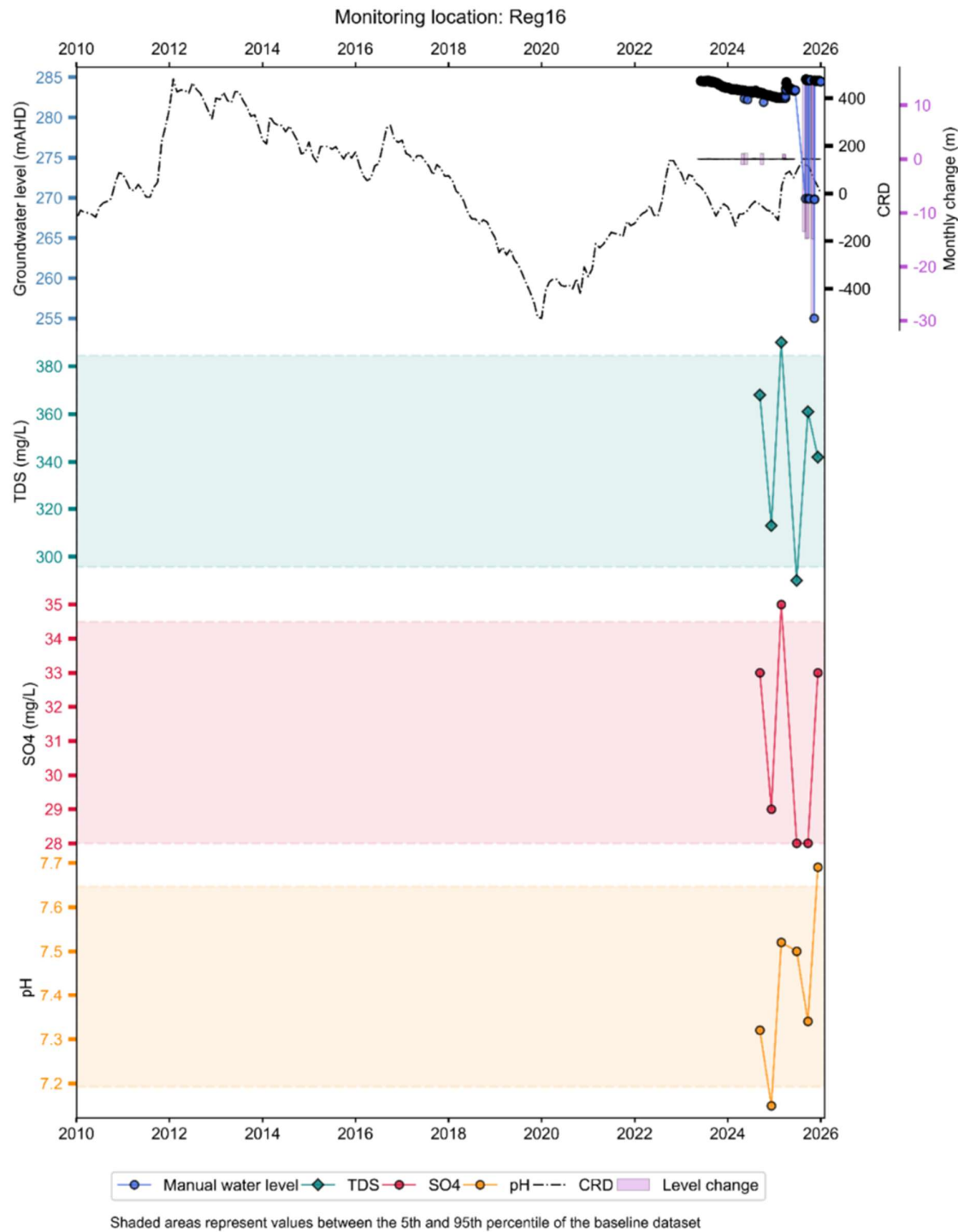


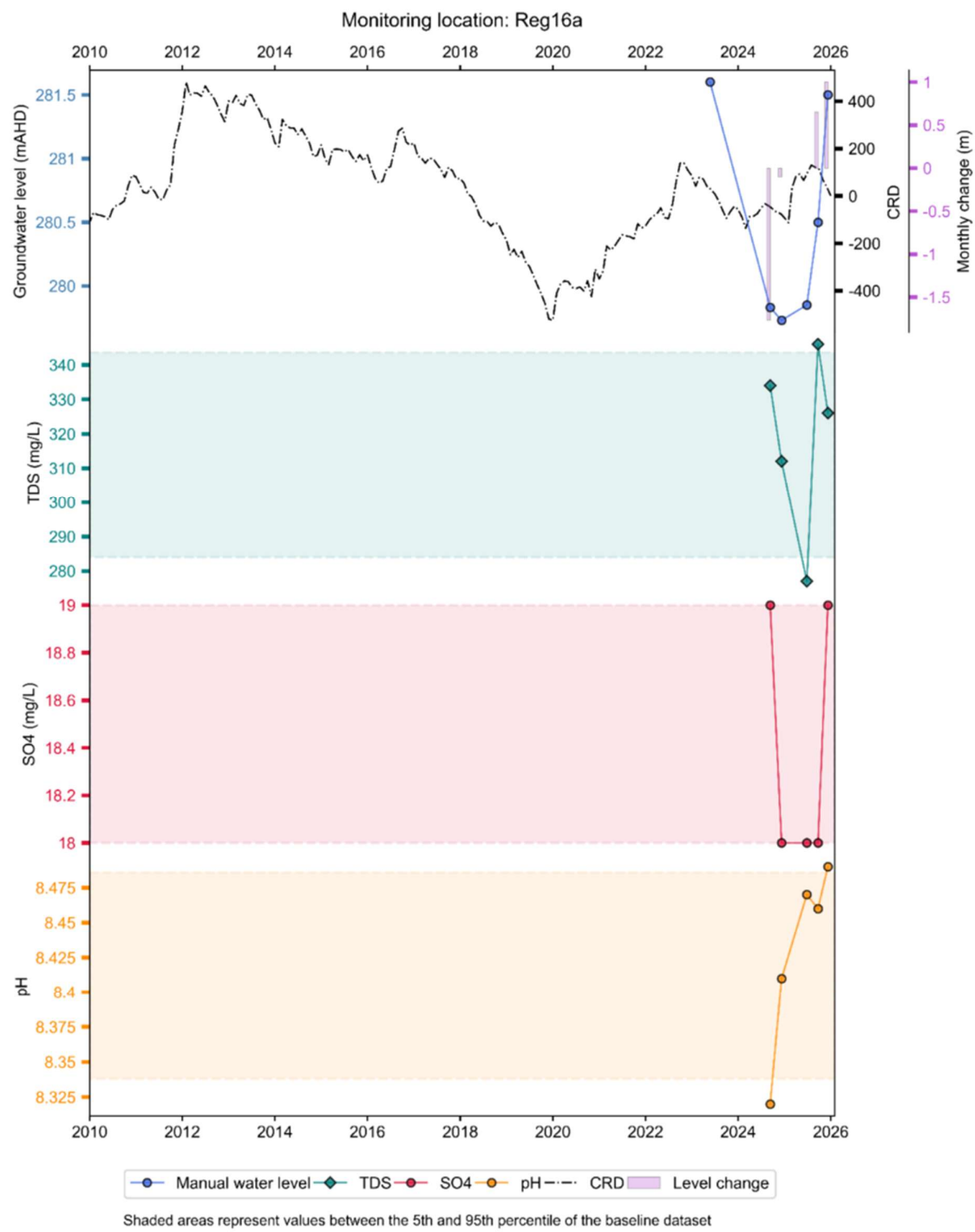


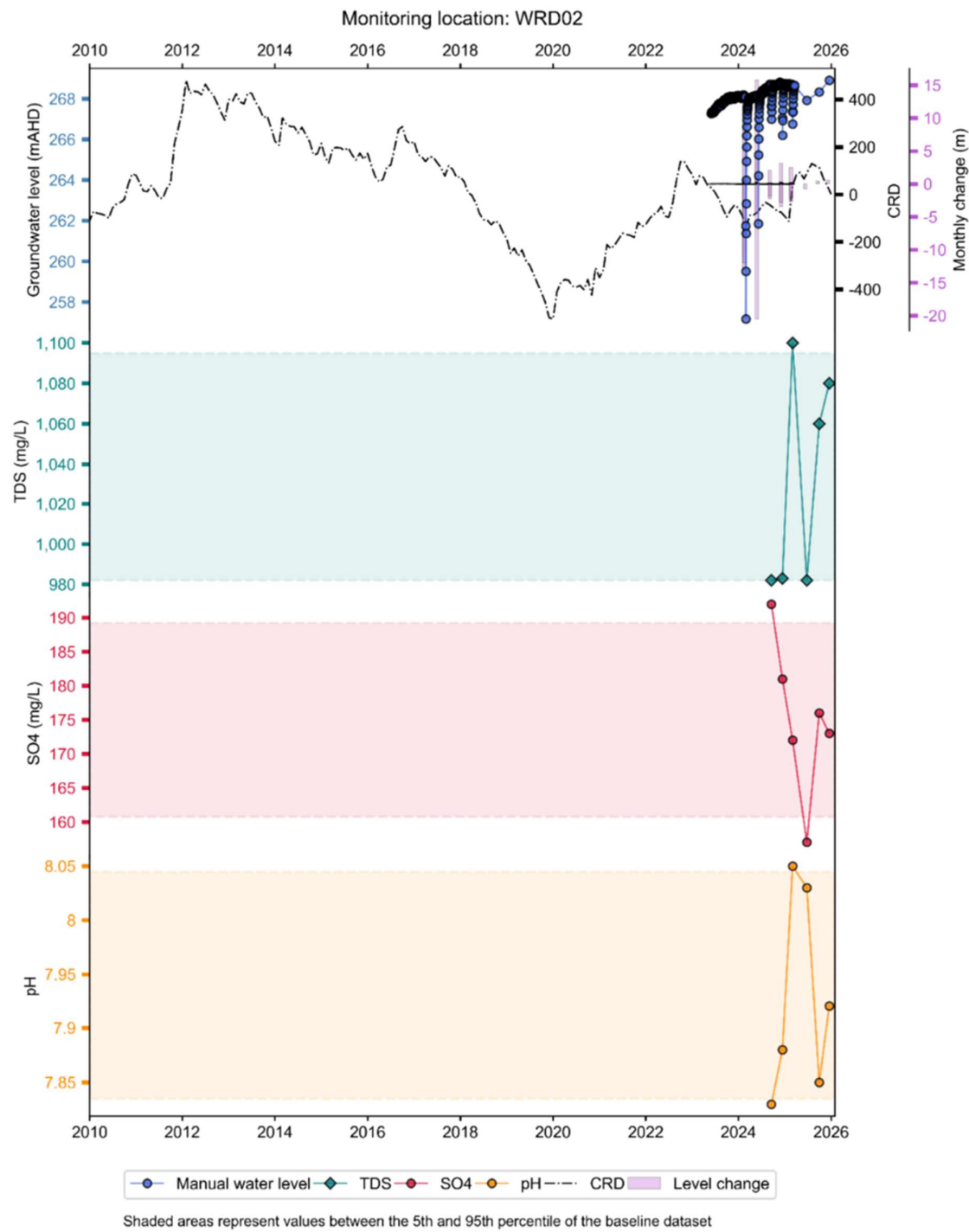


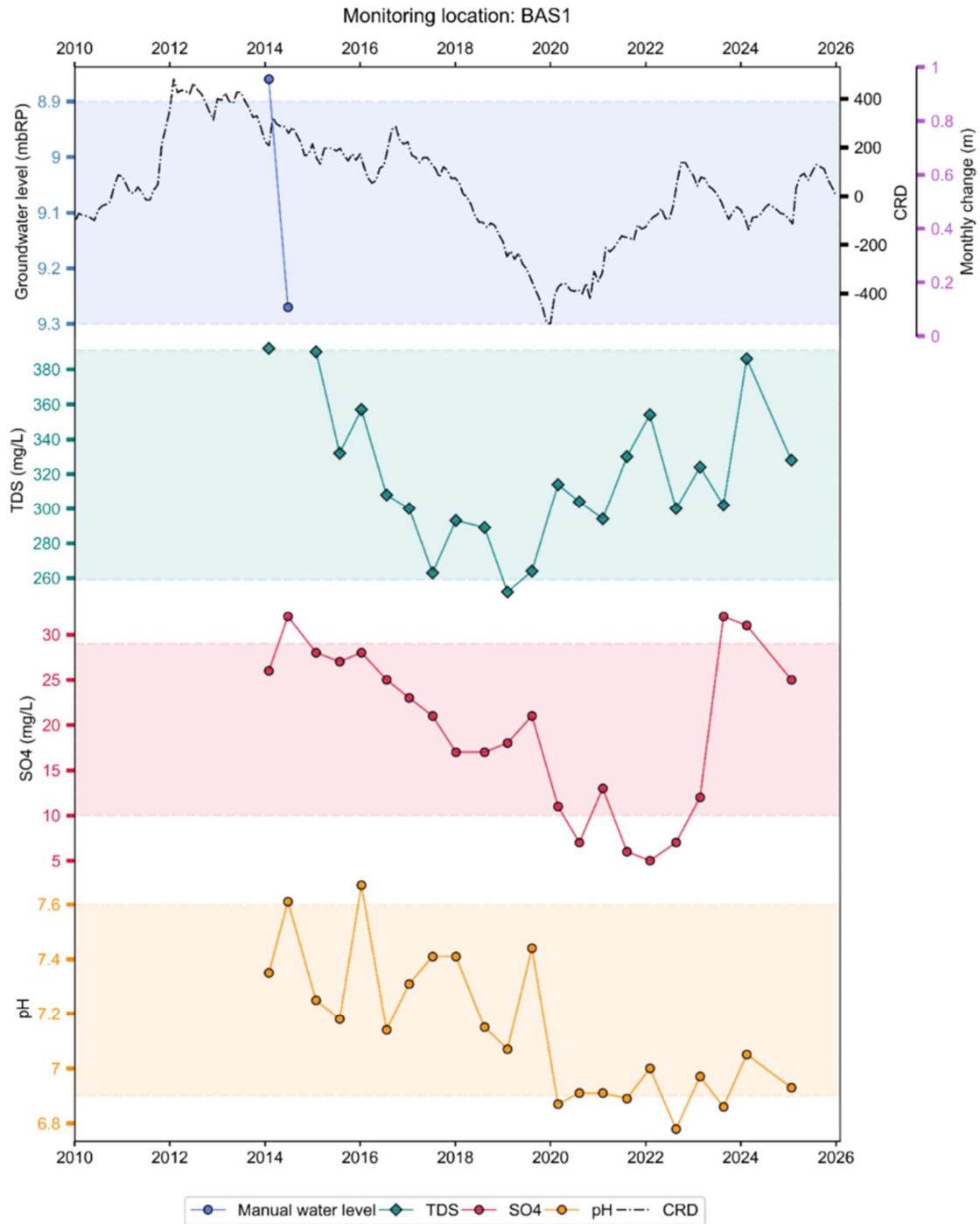


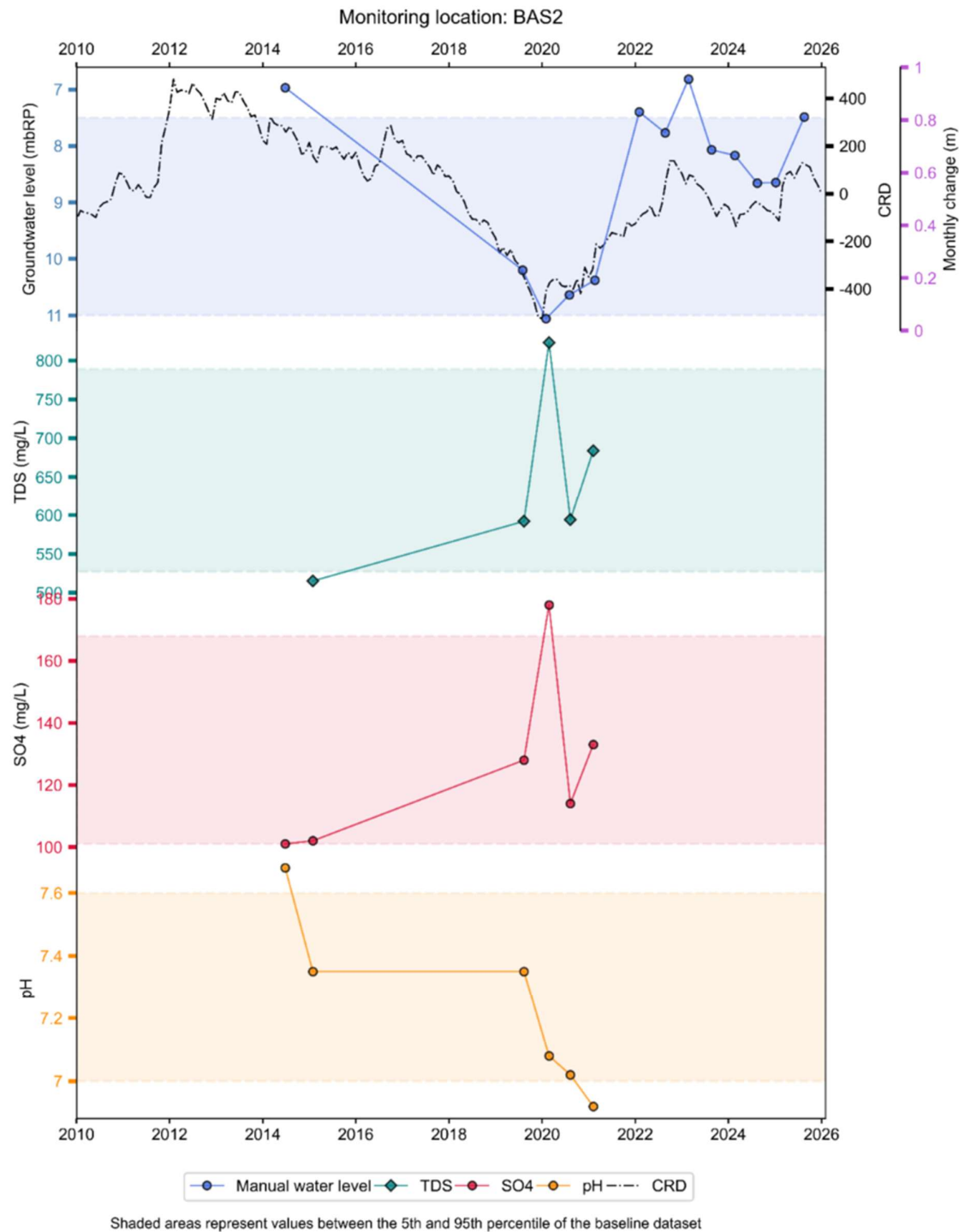


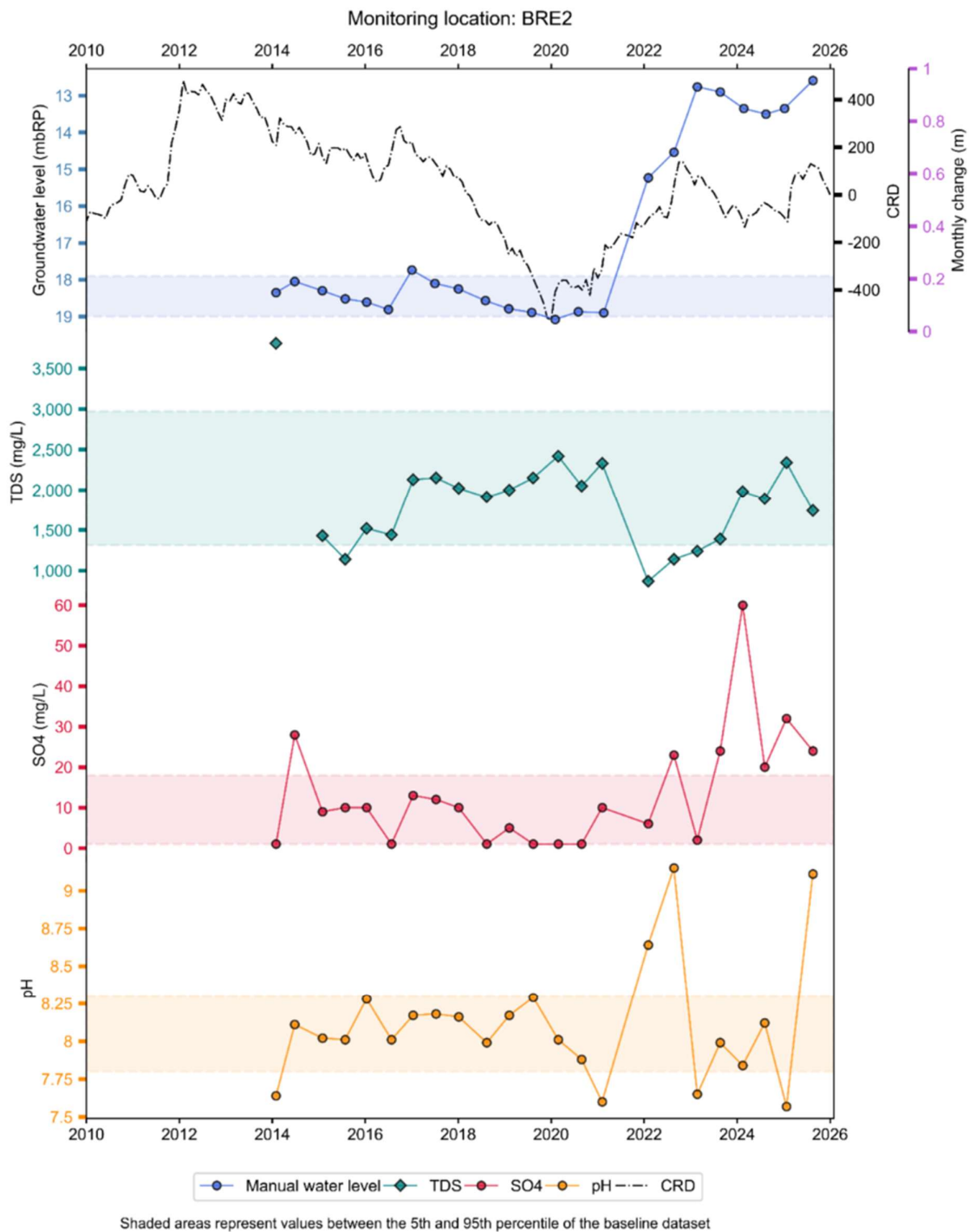


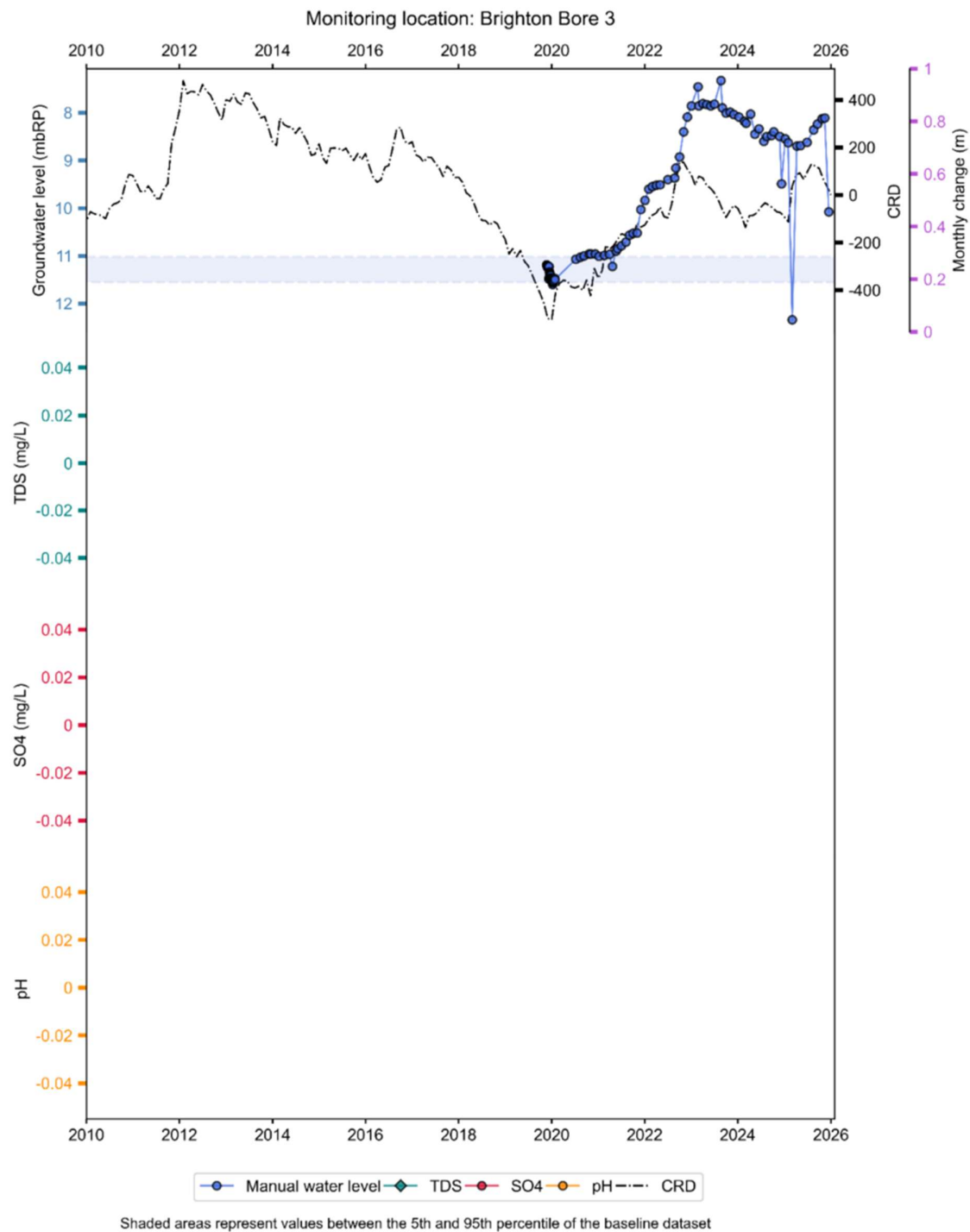


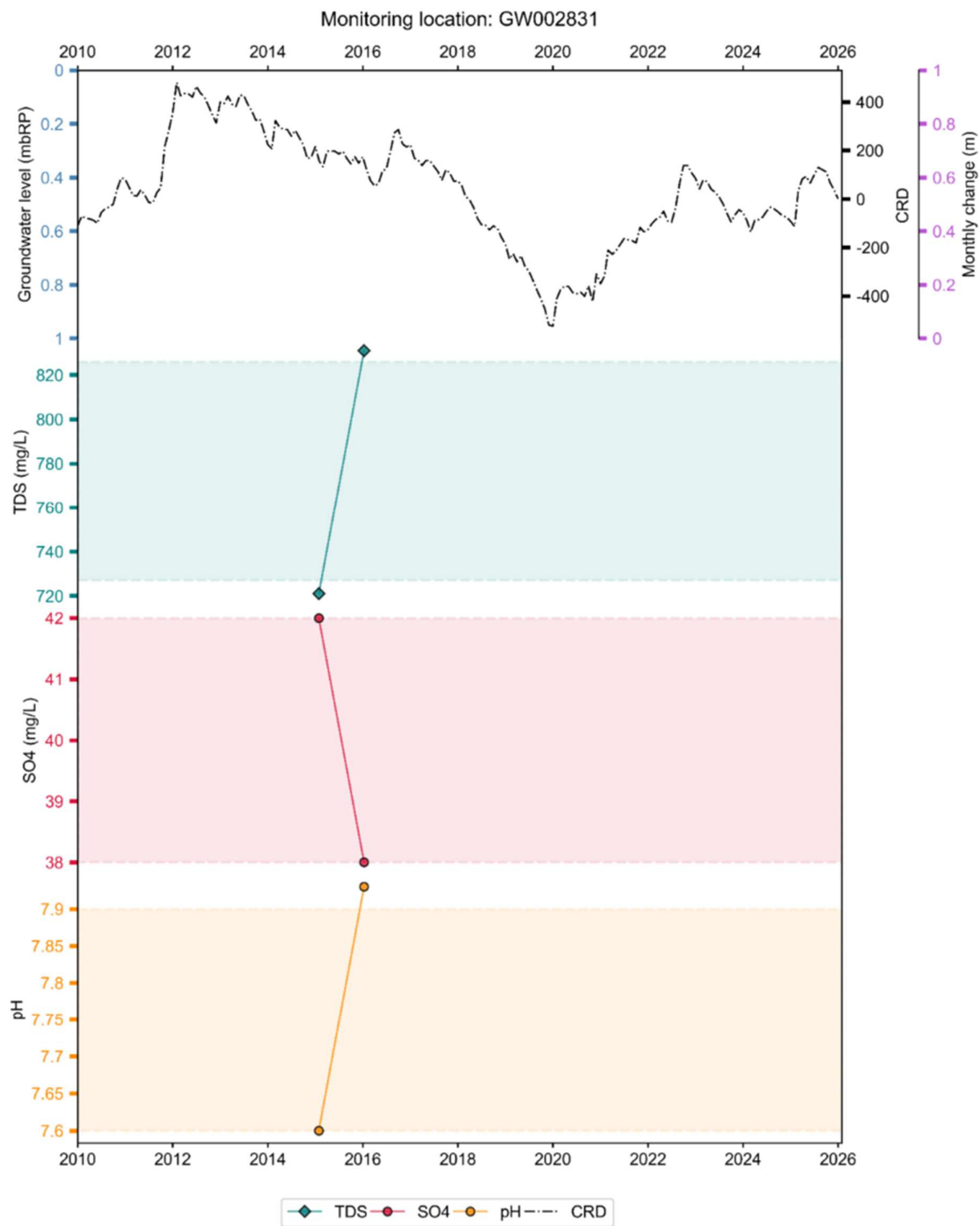


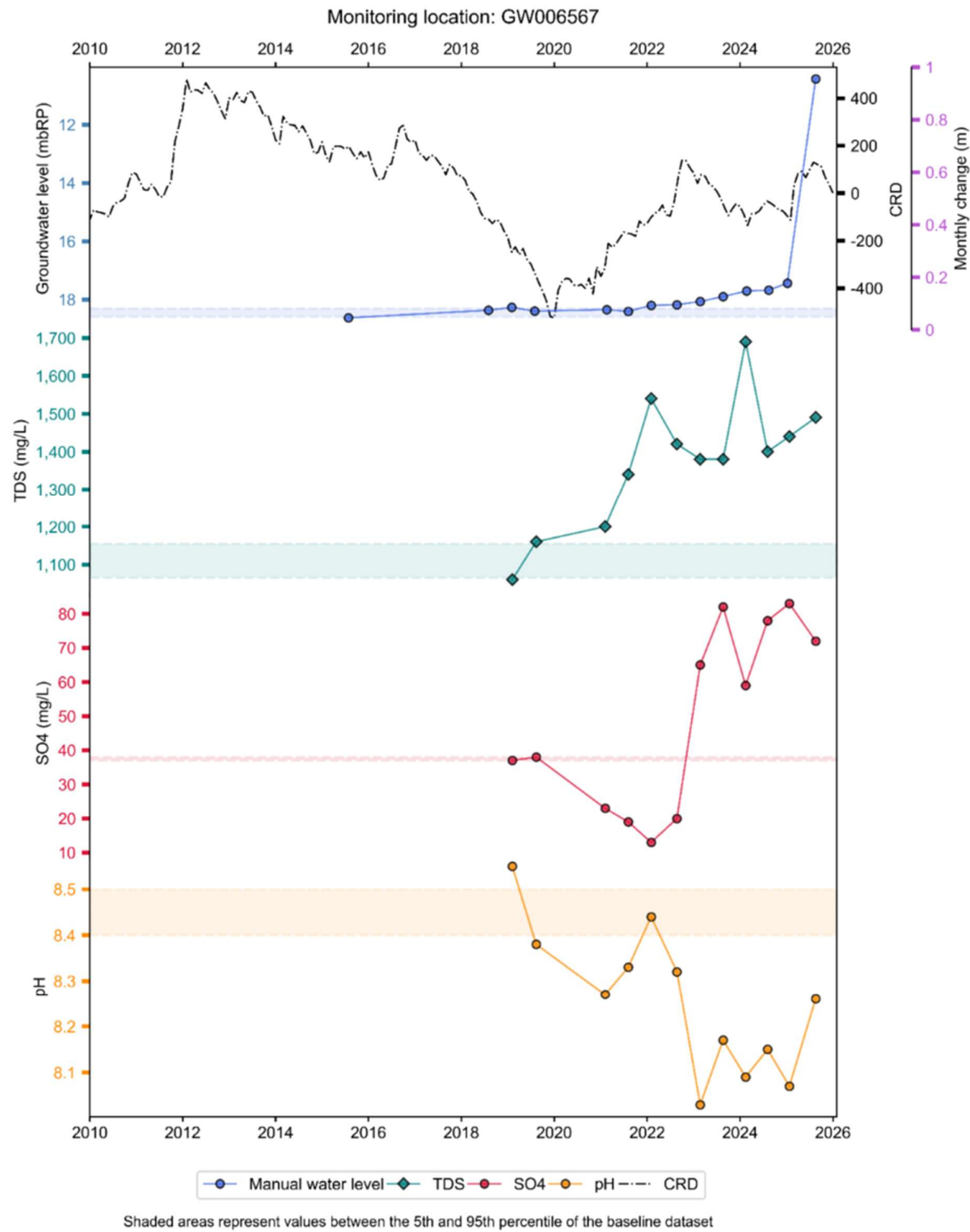


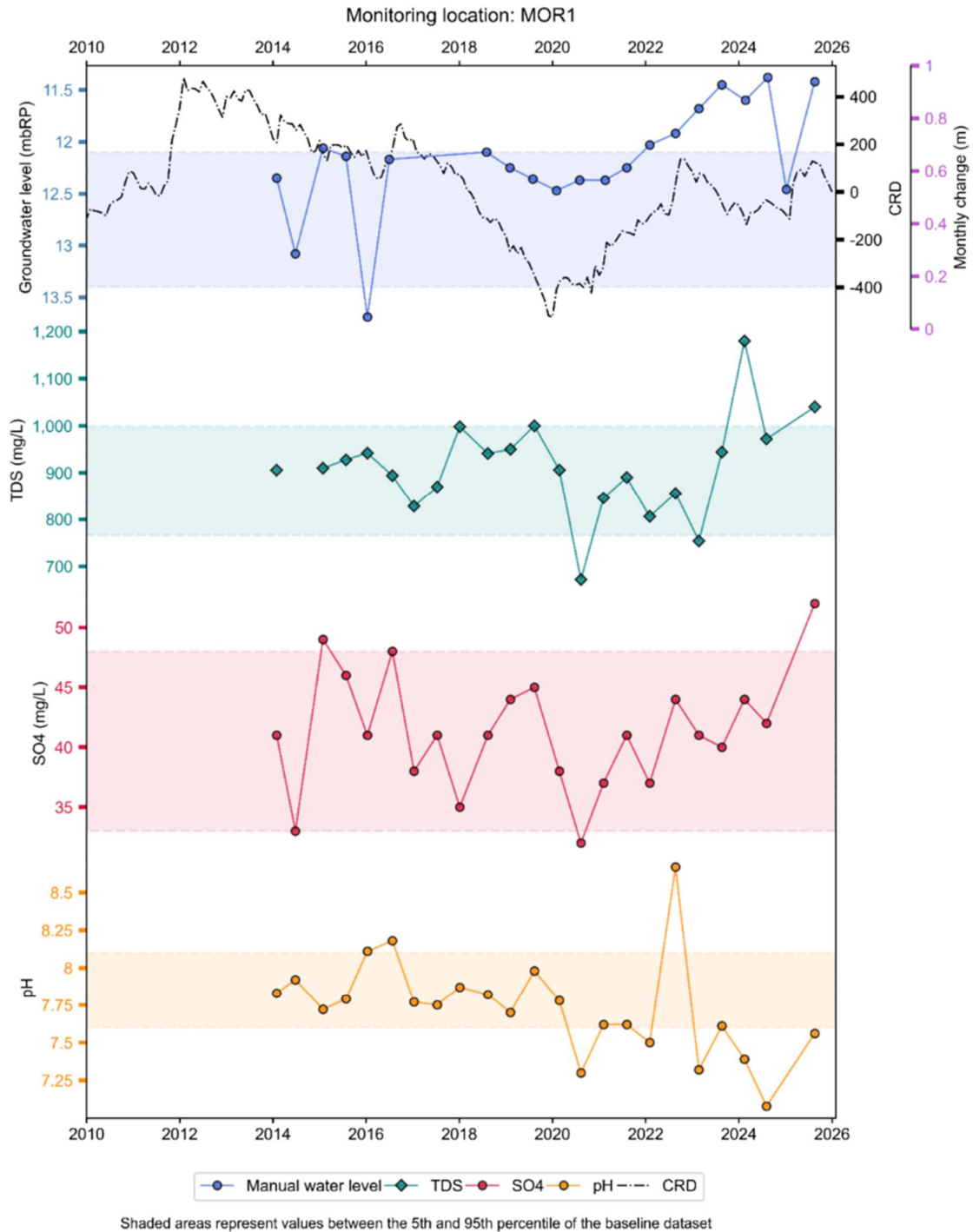


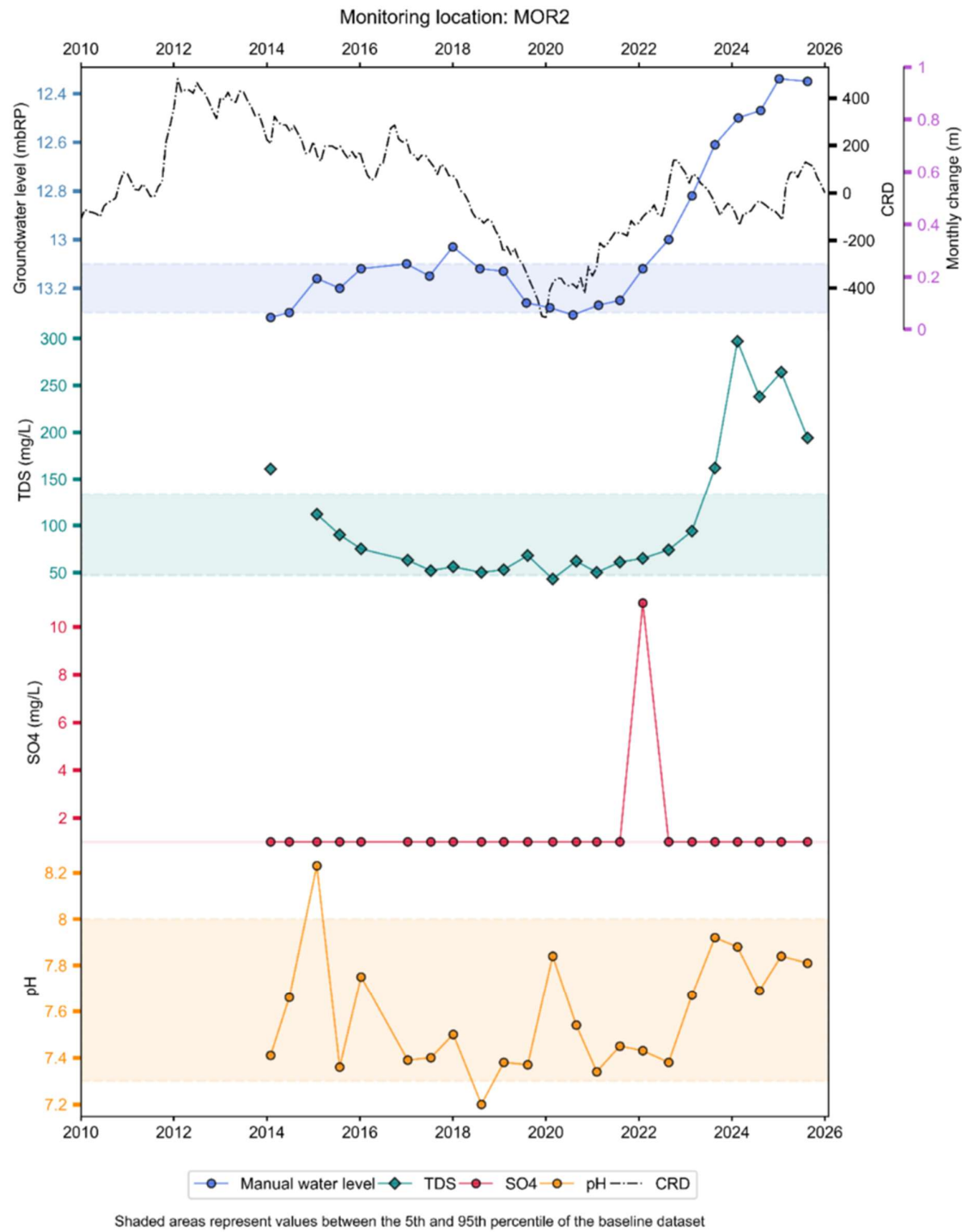


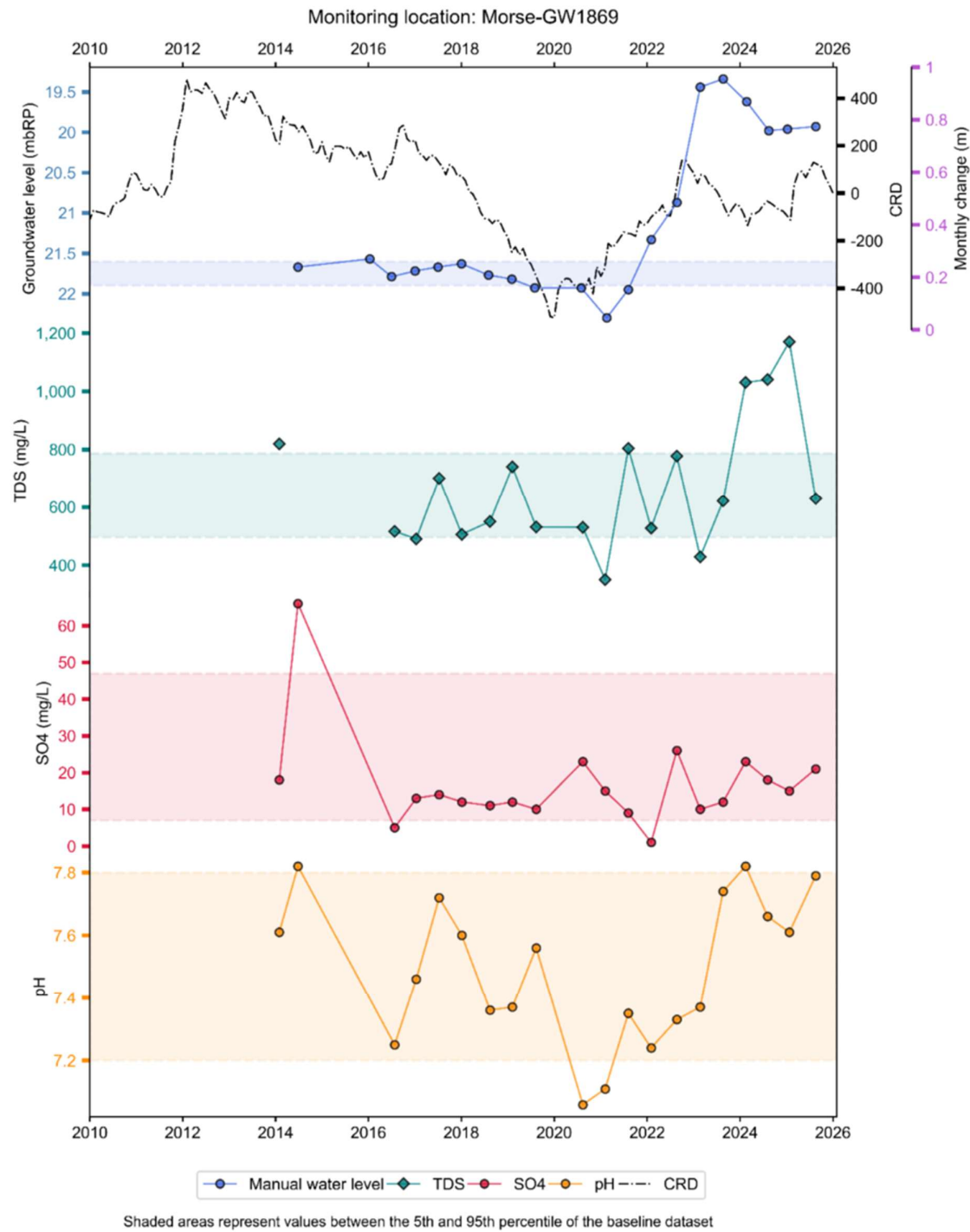


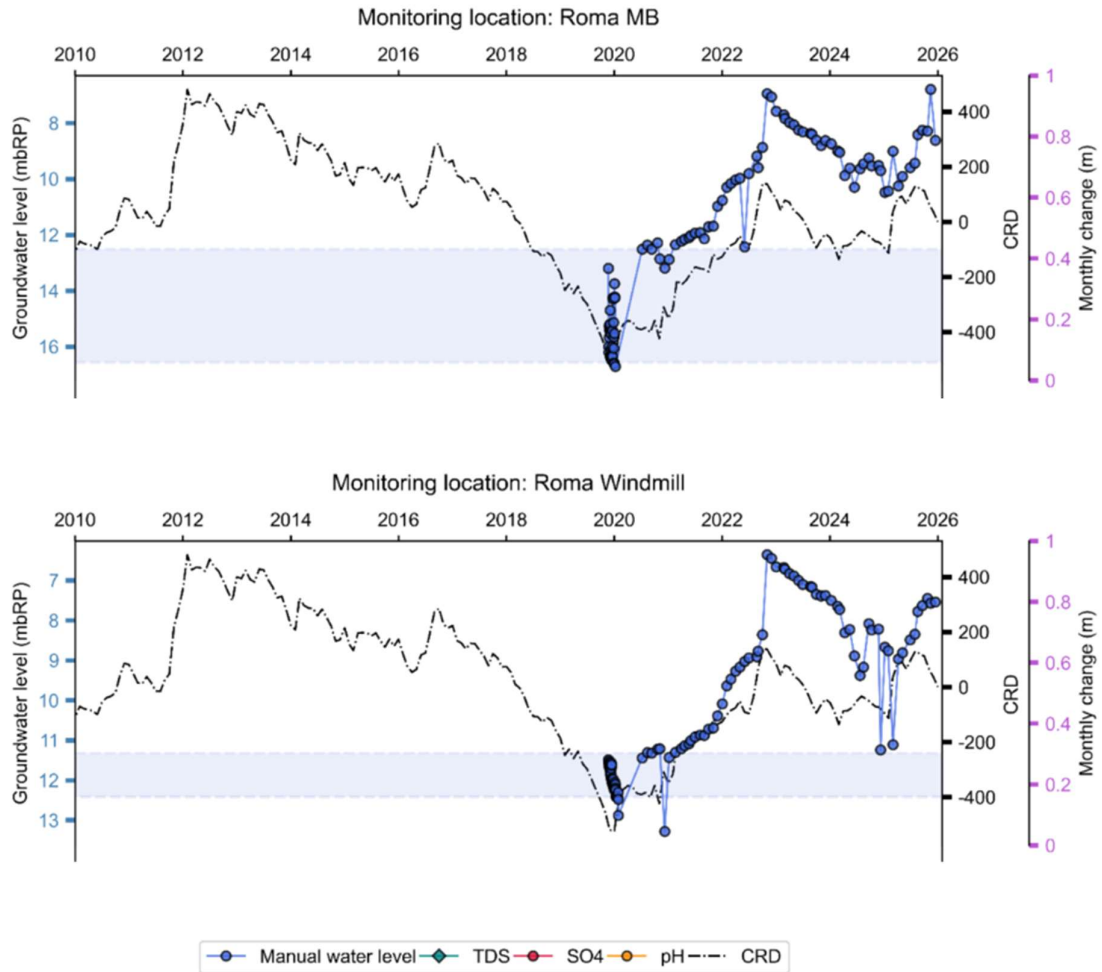




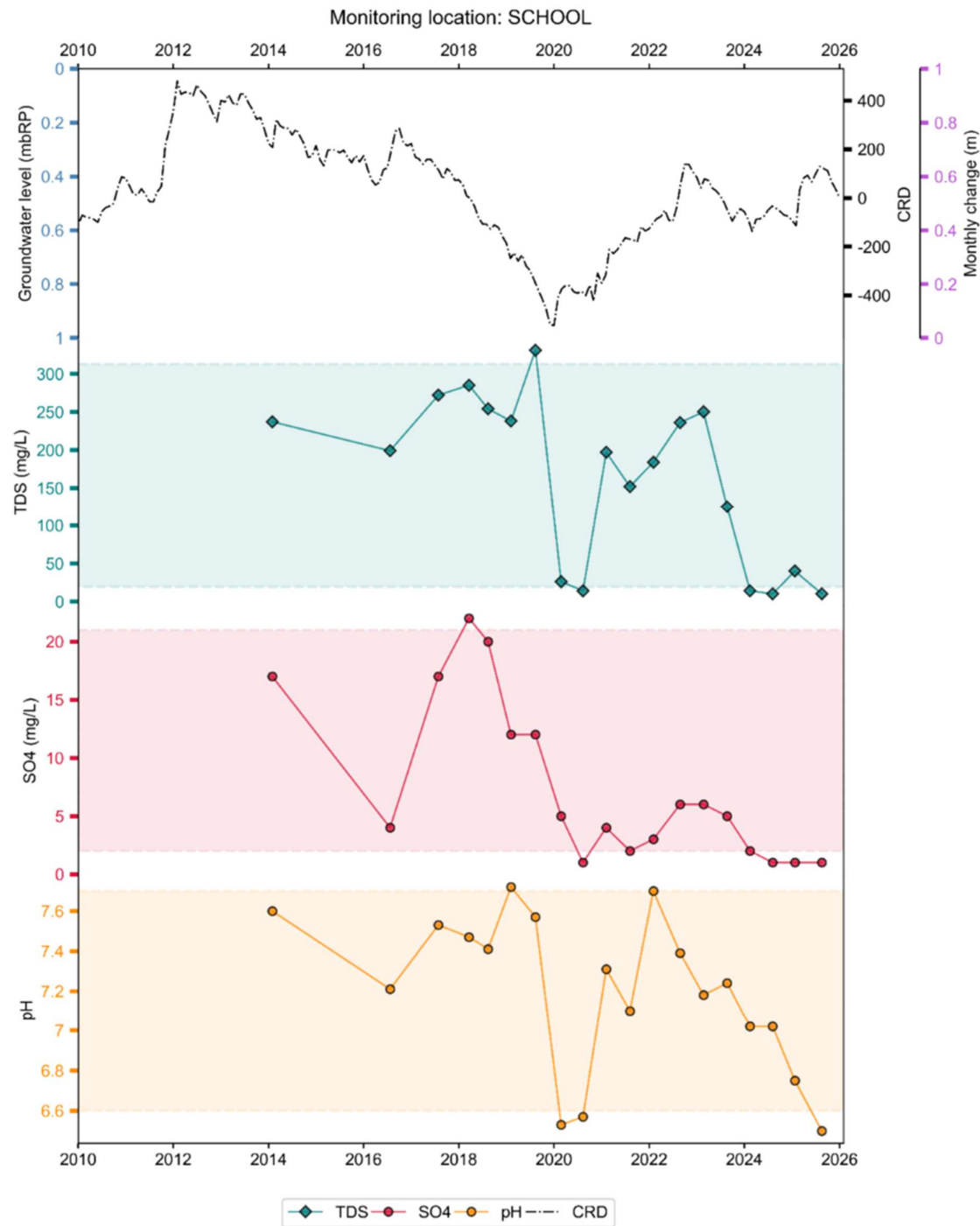




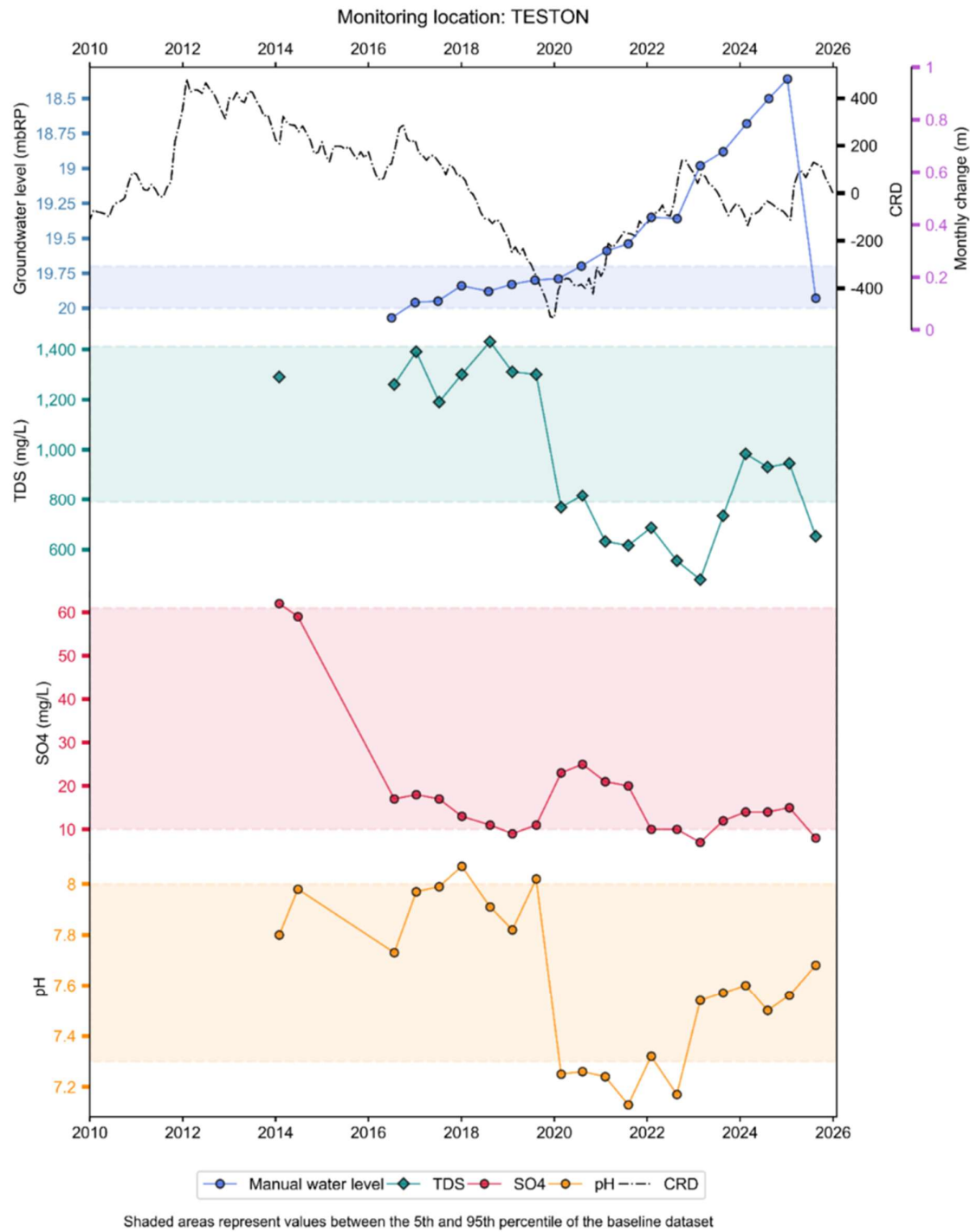


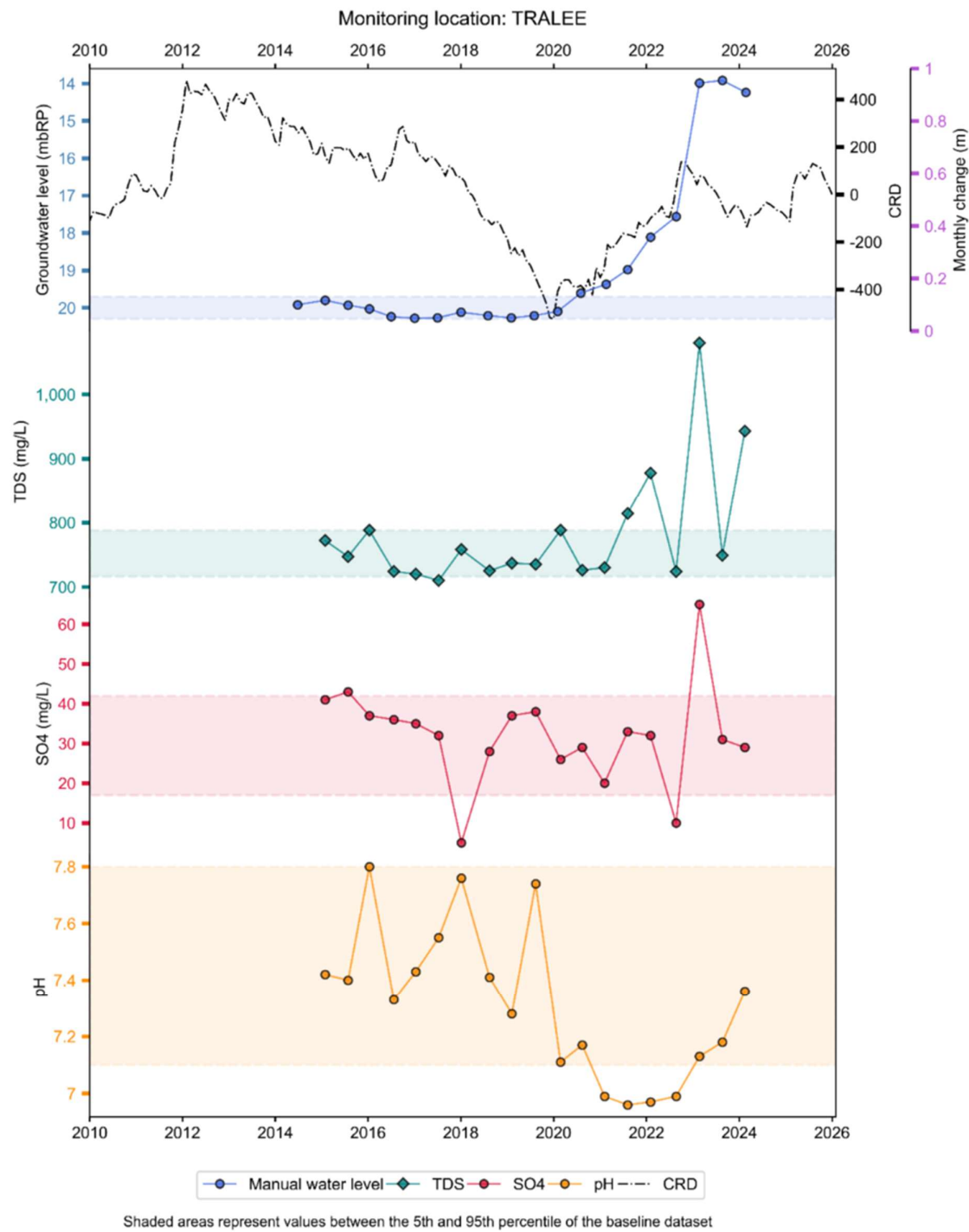


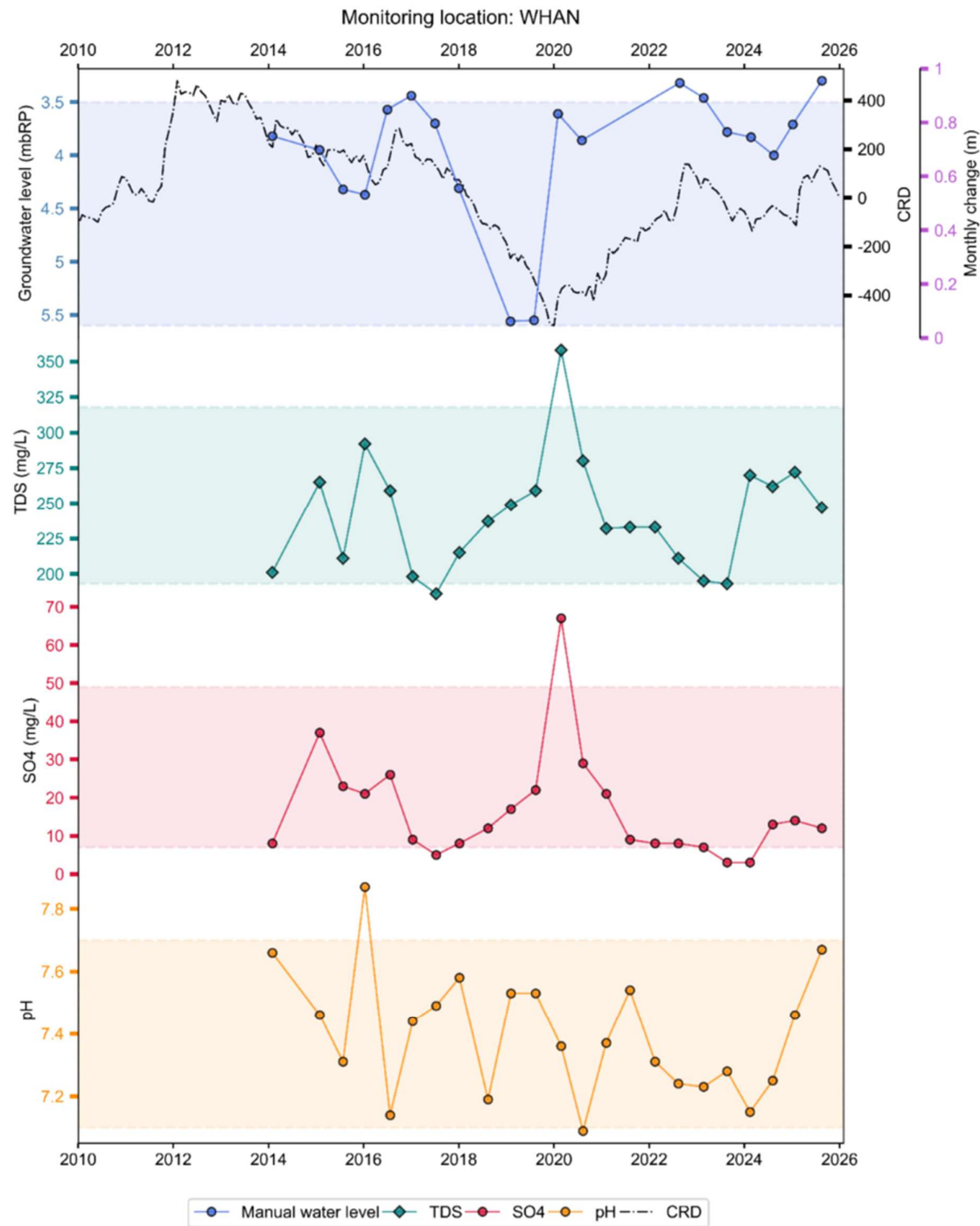
Shaded areas represent values between the 5th and 95th percentile of the baseline dataset



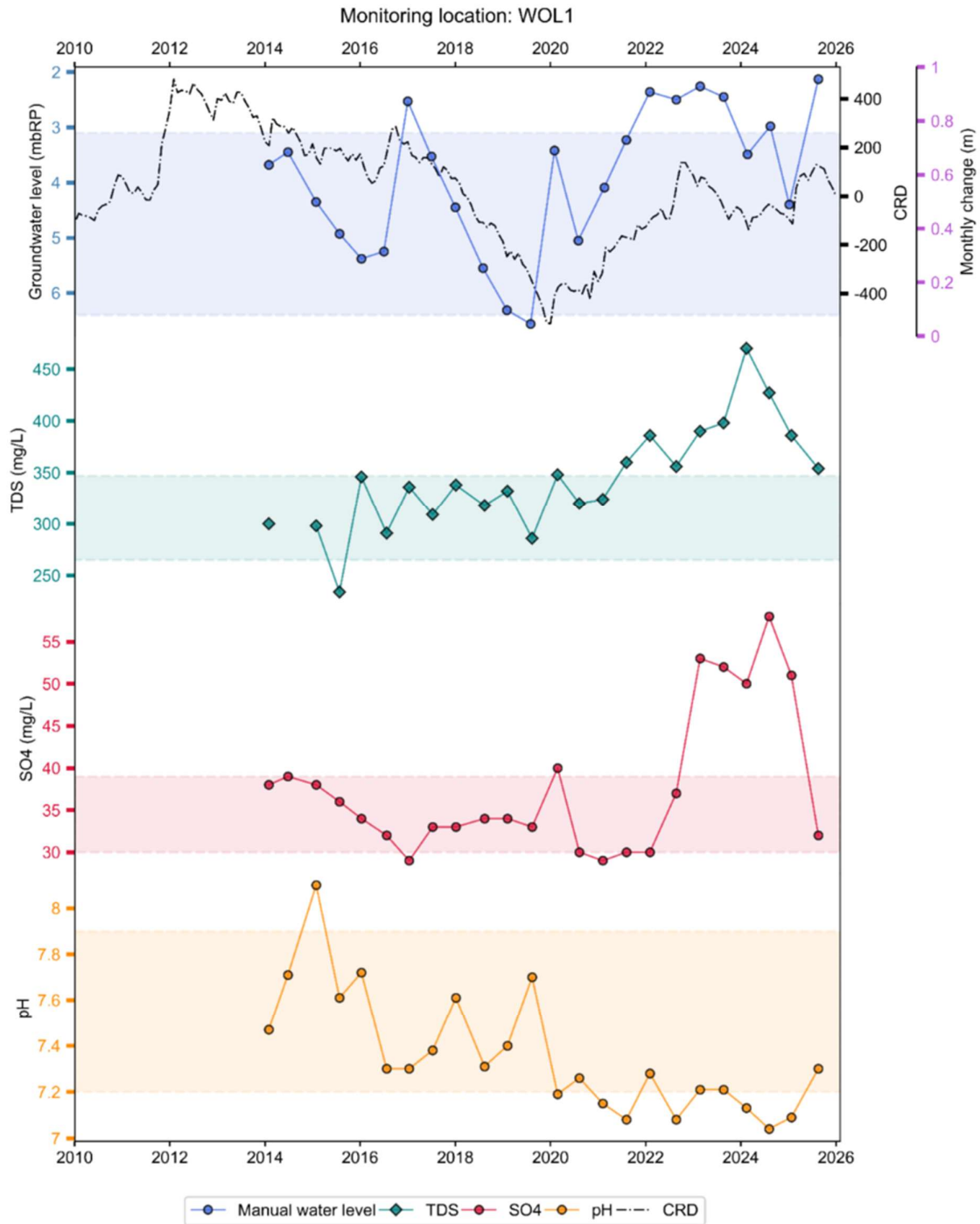
Shaded areas represent values between the 5th and 95th percentile of the baseline dataset







Shaded areas represent values between the 5th and 95th percentile of the baseline dataset



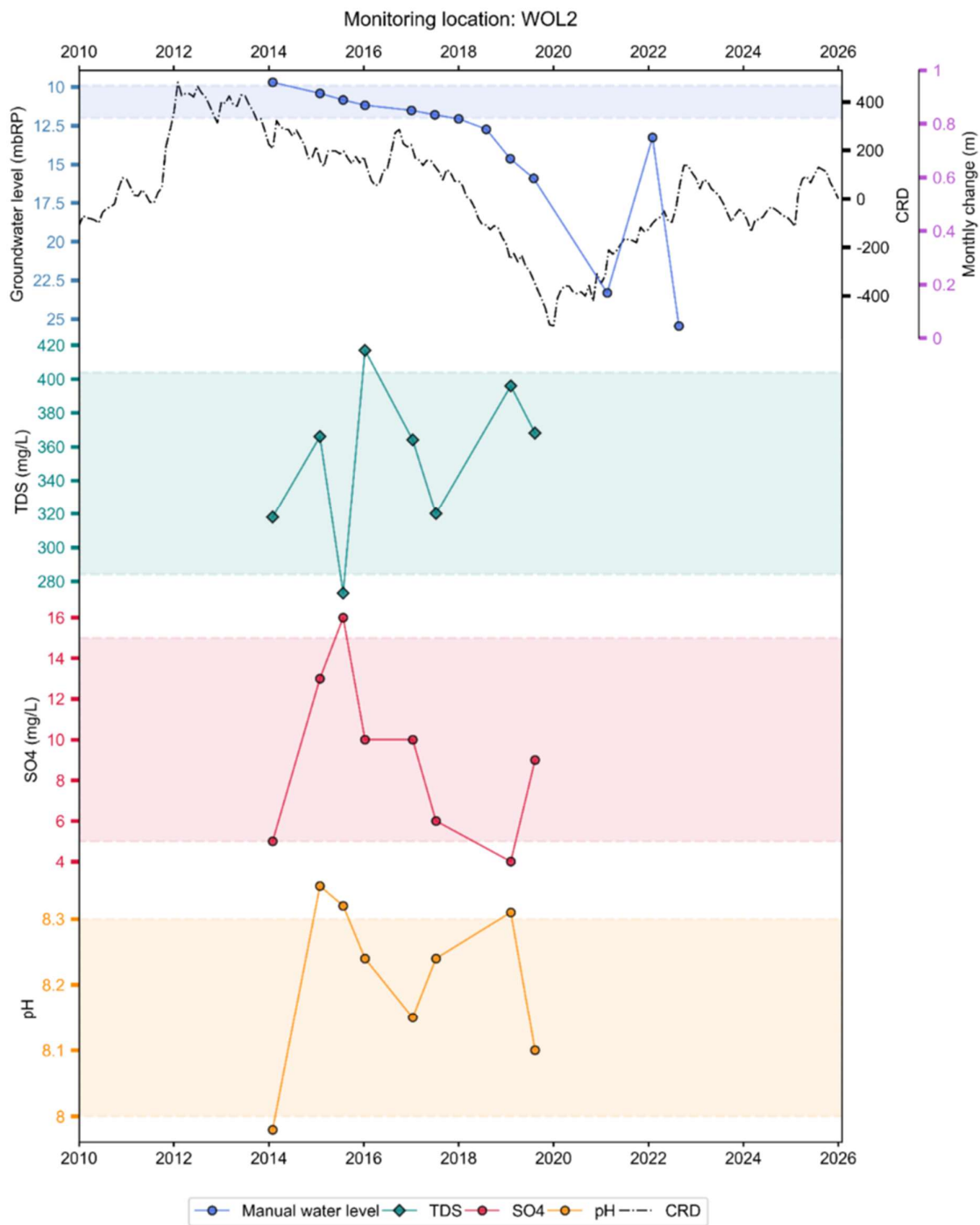
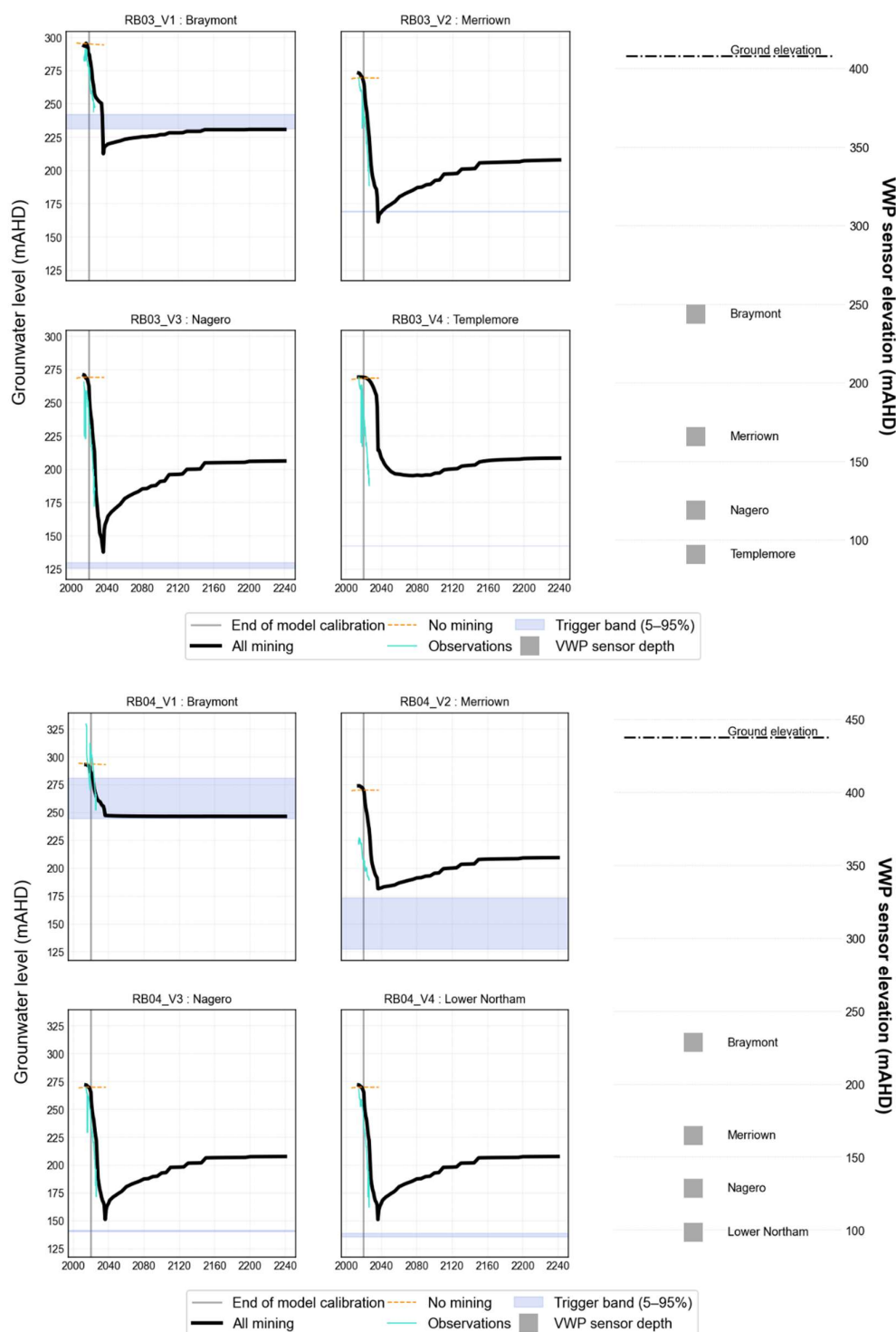
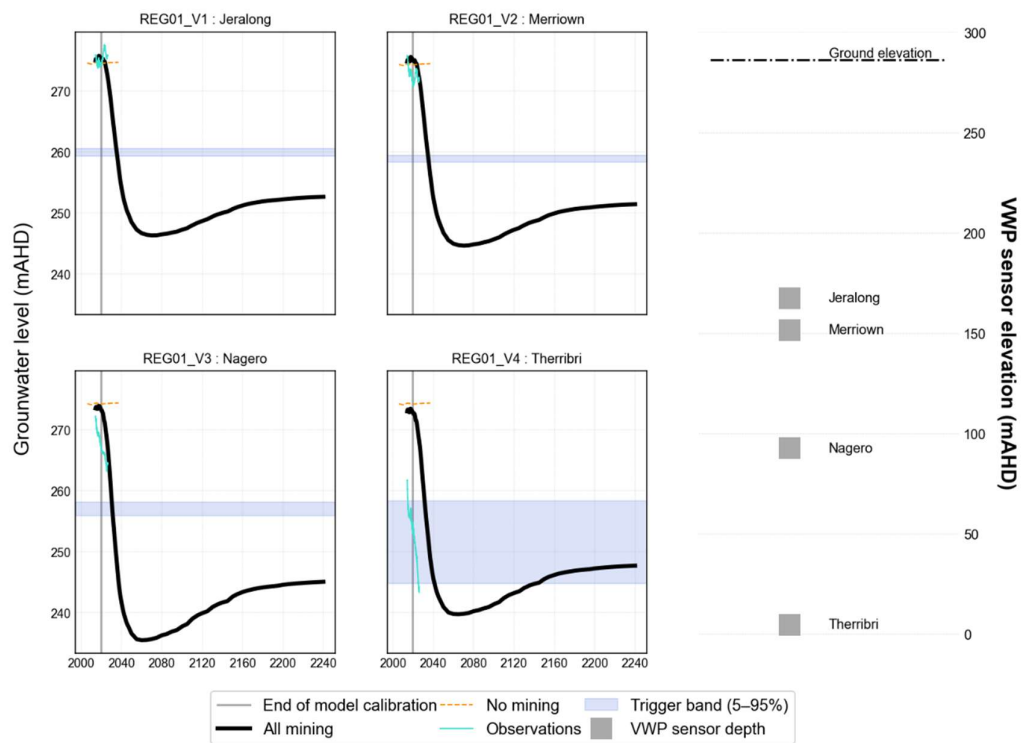
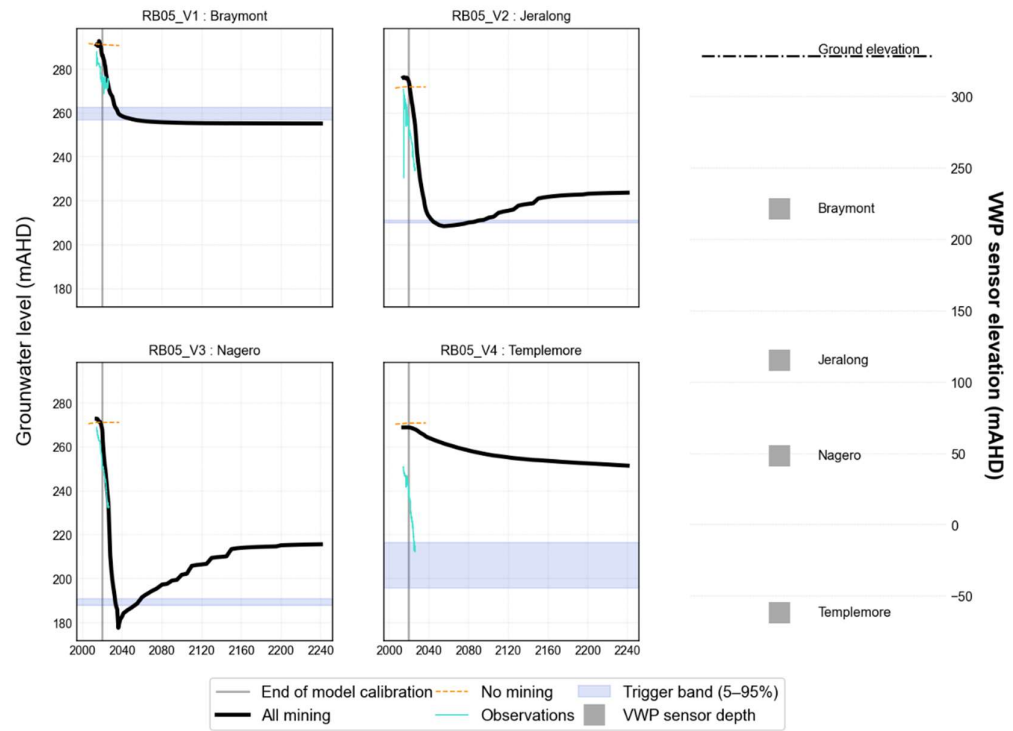
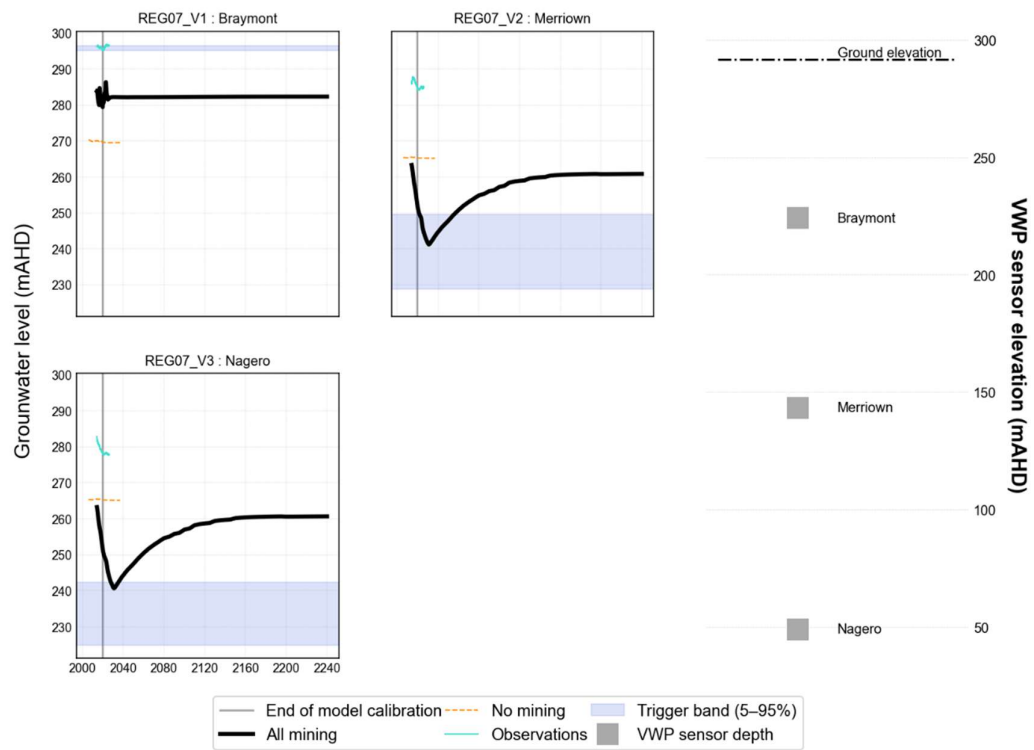
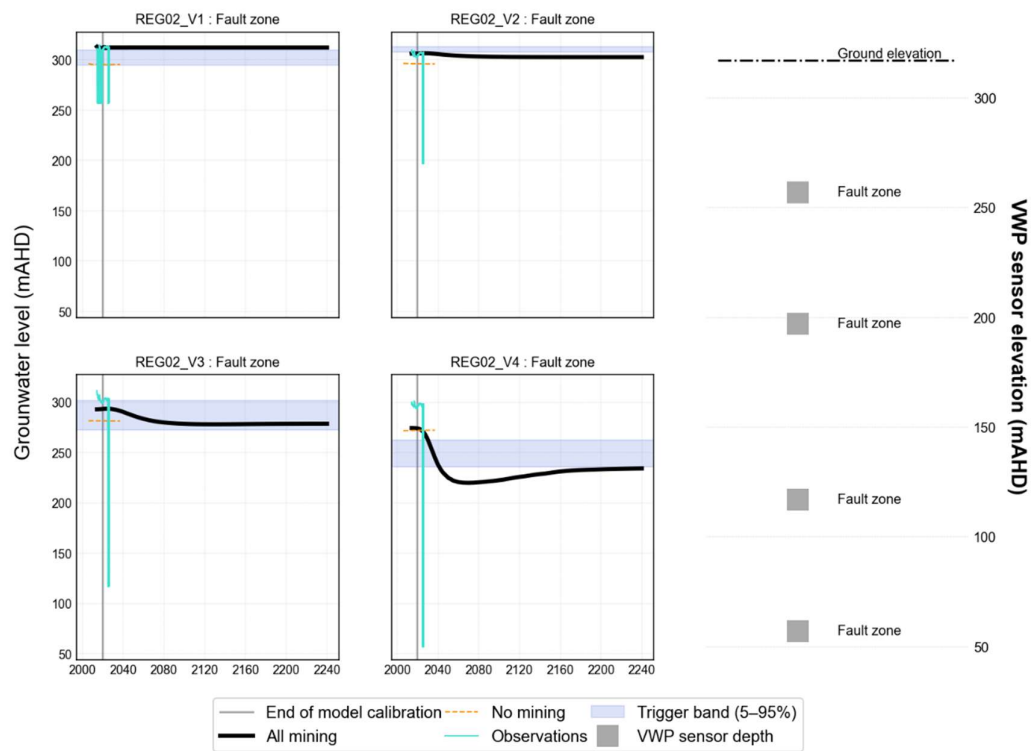
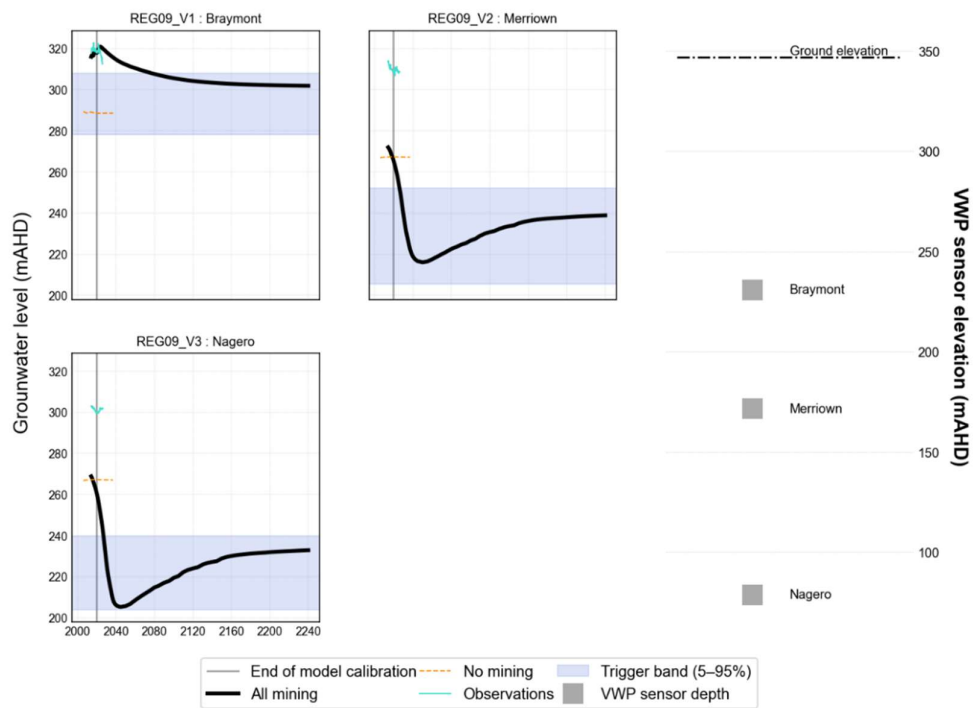
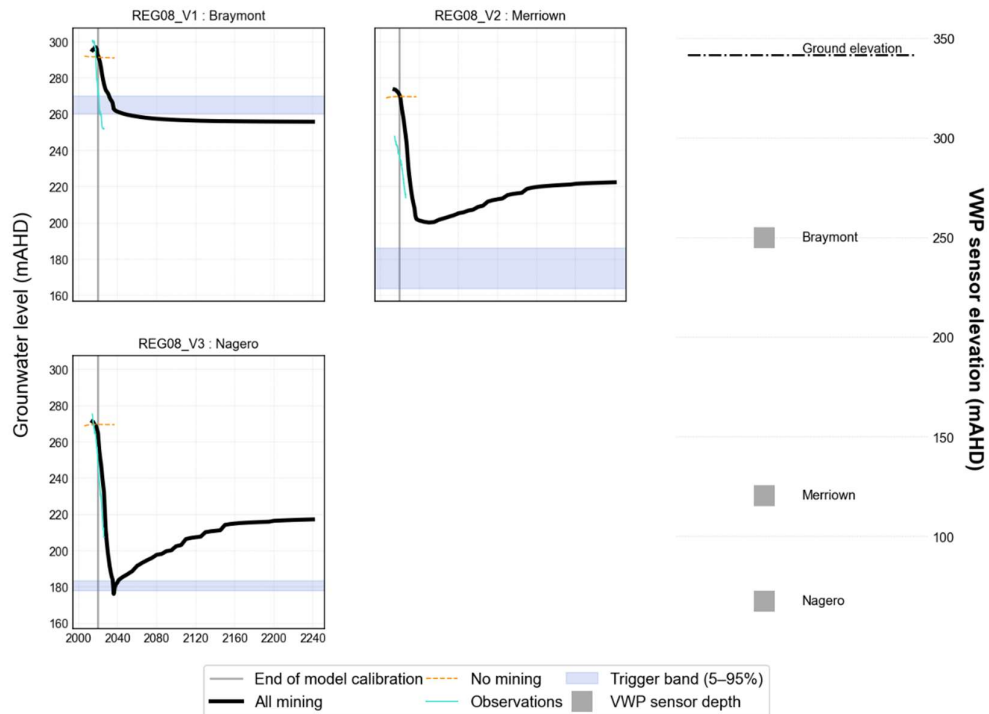


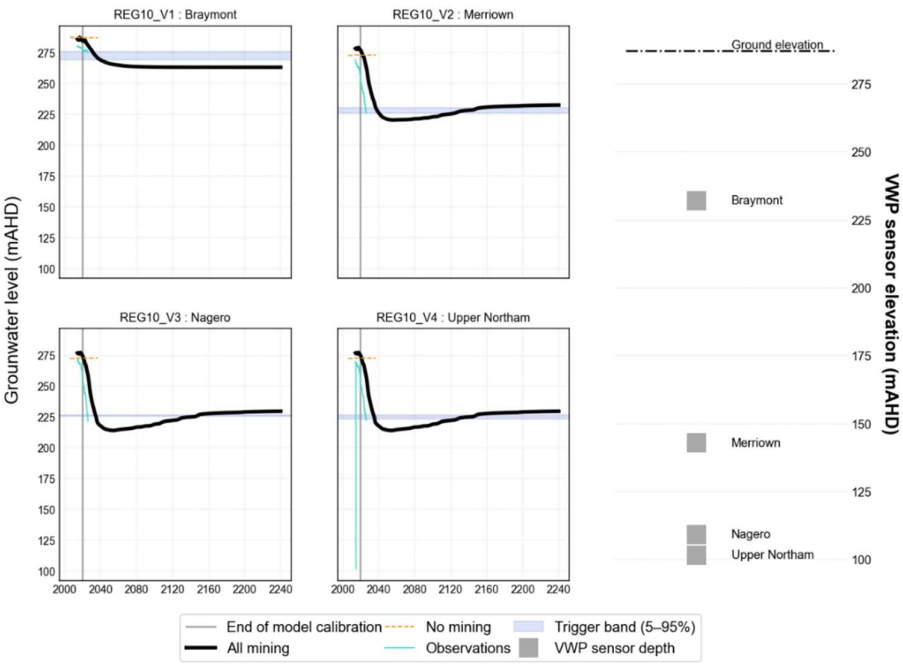
Figure E-2
VWP Observed and Simulated Water Levels











APPENDIX F

Attended Noise Monitoring

LAeq, 15minute and 1minute Generated by MCCM Against Operational Night Noise Criteria

Table F-1 – January Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ²		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ³			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{Amax}	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{Amax}	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{Amax}
NM1	22/01/2025 22:30	0.3	177	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM2	22/01/2025 23:30	0.8	199	F	No	39	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM3	22/01/2025 23:15	0.8	200	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	22/01/2025 23:00	0.5	185	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM5	22/01/2025 22:00	0.3	186	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM6	22/01/2025 23:58	3.3	149	D	Yes	40	50	IA	IA	Nil	Nil

Table F-2 - February Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	6/02/2025 22:30	0.8	187	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM2	6/02/2025 23:30	3.2	103	D	Yes	44	49	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM3	6/02/2025 23:16	1.1	166	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	6/02/2025 23:00	0.5	303	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM5	6/02/2025 22:00	0.5	58	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM6	6/02/2025 23:58	3.3	72	D	Yes	40	50	IA	IA	Nil	Nil

Table F-3 - March Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	12/03/2025 22:30	2.0	126	D	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM2	12/03/2025 23:30	2.9	82	D	No	39	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM3	12/03/2025 23:21	3.1	82	D	Yes	40	50	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM4	12/03/2025 23:00	1.4	103	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM5	12/03/2025 22:00	1.5	129	E	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM6	12/03/2025 23:58	1.6	83	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil

Table F-4 - April Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	09/04/2025 22:34	0.7	250	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM2	09/04/2025 23:30	3.3	77	D	Yes	44	50	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM3	10/04/2025 00:02	3.1	82	D	Yes	40	50	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	09/04/2025 23:00	2.8	70	E	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM5	09/04/2025 22:03	0.4	229	F	No	35	45	23	29	Nil	Nil
NM6	09/04/2025 23:57	3.1	82	D	Yes	40	50	IA	IA	Nil	Nil

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Table F-5 - May Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute} ⁵	L _{A1,1minute} ⁵	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	6/05/2025 22:30	0.2	16	F	No	35	45	27	32	Nil	Nil
NM2	6/05/2025 23:30	0.5	63	F	No	39	45	<20	<25	Nil	Nil
NM3	6/05/2025 23:23	0.4	74	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	6/05/2025 23:00	0.3	206	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM5	6/05/2025 22:00	0.2	127	F	No	35	45	27	30	Nil	Nil
NM6	6/05/2025 23:59	0.5	143	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil

Table F-6 - June Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute} ⁵	L _{A1,1minute} ⁵	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	11/06/2025 22:30	0.4	141	F	No	35	45	31	38	Nil	Nil
NM2	11/06/2025 23:30	0.8	147	F	No	39	45	<25	27	Nil	Nil
NM3	11/06/2025 23:20	0.8	198	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	11/06/2025 23:00	0.4	6	F	No	35	45	<20	27	Nil	Nil
NM5	11/06/2025 22:00	0.6	220	E	No	35	45	29	33	Nil	Nil
NM6	12/06/2025 00:01	0.3	138	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil

Table F-7 - July Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute} ⁵	L _{A1,1minute} ⁵	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	3/07/2025 22:30	0.3	201	F	No	35	45	28	33	Nil	Nil
NM2	3/07/2025 23:30	0.3	15	F	No	39	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM3	3/07/2025 23:29	0.3	15	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	3/07/2025 23:00	0.2	36	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM5	3/07/2025 22:00	0.3	177	F	No	35	45	29	42	Nil	Nil
NM6	3/07/2025 23:59	0.6	26	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil

Table F-8 - August Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute} ⁵	L _{A1,1minute} ⁵	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	27/08/2025 22:30	0.2	357	F	No	35	45	<20	<25	Nil	Nil
NM2	27/08/2025 23:30	0.3	145	F	No	39	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM3	28/08/2025 00:20	0.3	108	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	27/08/2025 23:00	0.2	69	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM5	27/08/2025 22:00	0.3	84	F	No	35	45	<25	26	Nil	Nil
NM6	27/08/2025 23:55	0.2	72	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil

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Table F-9 - September Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute} ⁵	L _{A1,1minute} ⁵	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	8/09/2025 22:45	0.5	208	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM2	8/09/2025 23:34	0.7	153	F	No	39	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM3	8/09/2025 23:20	0.7	208	E	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	8/09/2025 23:09	0.8	195	D	No	35	45	<20	20	Nil	Nil
NM5	8/09/2025 22:15	0.9	199	F	No	35	45	24	30	Nil	Nil
NM6	8/09/2025 23:59	0.7	177	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil

Table F-10 - October Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute} ⁵	L _{A1,1minute} ⁵	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	29/10/2025 22:30	0.6	353	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM2	29/10/2025 23:30	0.5	165	F	No	39	45	<20	<25	Nil	Nil
NM3	29/10/2025 23:24	0.4	150	F	No	35	45	<25	<25	Nil	Nil
NM4	29/10/2025 23:00	0.7	210	F	No	35	45	<20	<25	Nil	Nil
NM5	29/10/2025 22:00	0.7	11	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM6	29/10/2025 23:59	0.8	230	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil

Table F-11 - November Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute} ⁵	L _{A1,1minute} ⁵	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	18/11/2025 22:30	0.3	353	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM2	18/11/2025 23:30	0.3	38	F	No	39	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM3	18/11/2025 23:17	0.4	109	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	18/11/2025 23:00	0.4	168	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM5	18/11/2025 22:00	0.9	157	F	No	35	45	23	27	Nil	Nil
NM6	18/11/2025 23:56	0.3	87	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil

Table F-12 - December Noise Monitoring

Location	Start date and time	Wind		Stability class	Very enhancing? ¹	Limits, dB ¹		Site levels, dB ^{2,3}		Exceedances, dB	
		Speed m/s	Direction ⁴			L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}	L _{Aeq,15minute} ⁵	L _{A1,1minute} ⁵	L _{Aeq,15minute}	L _{A1,1minute}
NM1	02/12/2025 22:30	0.8	207	D	No	35	45	<25	<25	Nil	Nil
NM2	02/12/2025 23:30	0.3	287	F	No	39	45	24	31	Nil	Nil
NM3	02/12/2025 23:18	0.5	325	F	No	35	45	IA	IA	Nil	Nil
NM4	02/12/2025 23:00	0.4	106	F	No	35	45	<20	<20	Nil	Nil
NM5	02/12/2025 22:00	1.1	207	D	No	35	45	<25	<25	Nil	Nil
NM6	02/12/2025 23:56	0.4	194	F	No	35	45	<25	<25	Nil	Nil

Notes:

1. Site-only L_{Aeq,15minute} attributed to MCCP, including modifying factors if applicable.
2. Indicates the application of a 2dB low frequency modifying factor. IA/NM – Inaudible NM – Not measurable
3. Noise limits are adjusted by +5 dB during 'very enhancing meteorological conditions' in accordance with the NPfl.
4. Degrees magnetic north, "-" indicates calm conditions
5. "IA" indicates levels were inaudible.

APPENDIX G

DPHI RESPONSE TABLE

Table G-1

Item	DPHI Response	MCC Response
1	Amend the TEOM/HVAS PM10 graphs to reflect the reporting period only (Annual)	Figures 4, 5 and 6 have been updated to reflect the reporting period.
2	Provide a table for each TEOM/HVAS PM10/TSP monitoring point to show comparison to historical results (~5 years).	See inclusion of Tables 10,11,12 and 13.
3	Check to see that Annual Average PM10 results are based on the 12-month reporting period (Jan-Dec).	Annual averages as reported in the tables outlined above are based on the average on 31st December.
4	Review the data behind Figure 7 (Olivedene HVAS TSP) as the Annual Average TSP line does not mirror the PM10 from Figure 6 (Olivedene HVAS PM10), which does not seem correct.	Figure 7 has been updated accordingly.