

Annual Review 2020

Tarrawonga Coal Mine

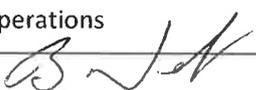
Name of operation	Tarrawonga Coal Mine
Name of operator	Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd
Development consent/project approval number	PA 11_0047
Name of holder of development consent/project approval	Tarrawonga Coal Pty Ltd
Mining lease number	ML 1579, ML 1685, ML 1693, ML1749
Name of holder of mining lease	Tarrawonga Coal Pty Ltd
Water licence number	WAL 31084
Name of holder of water licence	Whitehaven Coal
MOP start date	4/12/2015
MOP end date	01/11/2022
Annual review start date ¹	1/01/2020
Annual review end date	31/12/2020
<p>I, Bernard O'Neill, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of the Tarrawonga Coal Mine for the period 1st January 2020 until 31st December 2020, and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Tarrawonga Coal Pty Ltd.</p> <p><i>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).</i></p>	
Name of authorised reporting officer	Bernard O'Neill
Title of authorised reporting officer	General Manager – Open Cut Operations
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	30/06/2021
¹ NSW Annual Review Guideline was released in October 2015	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE	6
2	INTRODUCTION	9
2.1	Mine Contacts	9
3	APPROVALS	13
3.1	Tenements, Licences and Approvals	13
4	OPERATIONS SUMMARY	16
4.1	Mining Operations.....	16
4.1.1	Other Operations	16
4.1.2	Coal Haulage	16
4.1.3	Exploration	17
4.2	Next Reporting Period	17
4.2.1	Mine Operations	17
5	ACTIONS REQUIRED FROM PREVIOUS ANNUAL REVIEW	18
6	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	18
6.1	Noise.....	18
6.1.1	Criteria	18
6.1.2	Environmental Management Measures	18
6.1.3	Key Environmental Performance	20
6.1.4	Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management	23
6.2	Blasting	24
6.2.1	Criteria	24
6.2.2	Key Environmental Performance	24
6.2.3	Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management	25
6.3	Air Quality.....	27
6.3.1	Criteria	27
6.3.2	Environmental Management Measures	27
6.3.3	Key Environmental Performance	30
6.3.4	Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management	35
6.4	Biodiversity	36
6.4.1	Threatened Flora.....	36
6.4.2	Threatened Fauna	38
6.4.3	Habitat Management	40
6.4.4	Grazing Management.....	41
6.4.5	Soil & Erosion Management	41
6.4.6	Key Environmental Performance	41
6.4.7	Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management	41
6.5	Aboriginal Heritage Management	42
6.5.1	Environmental Management Measures	42
6.5.2	Key Environmental Performance	42
6.5.3	Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management	42
6.6	Spontaneous Combustion	43
6.6.1	Environmental Management Measures	43
6.6.2	Key Environmental Performance	44
6.7	Bushfire Management	44

6.7.1	Environmental Management Measures	44
6.7.2	Key Environmental Performance	45
6.7.3	Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management	45
6.8	Meteorological Data	45
6.9	Waste	46
6.9.1	Environmental Management	46
6.9.2	Key Environmental Performance	47
6.9.3	Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management	47
6.10	Environmental Performance Summary	48
7	WATER MANAGEMENT	49
7.1	Surface Water Performance and Management	49
7.1.1	Surface Water Monitoring	50
7.1.2	Water Discharges	52
7.2	Groundwater Management	54
7.2.1	Environmental Performance and Management	54
7.2.2	Groundwater Monitoring.....	54
7.2.3	Groundwater Management	56
7.2.4	Water Take	57
7.3	Site Water Balance	58
8	REHABILITATION	59
8.1	Post Rehabilitation Land Uses	59
8.2	Rehabilitation Performance during the Reporting Period	59
8.2.1	Status of Mining and Rehabilitation.....	59
8.2.2	Rehabilitation Fauna and Flora Monitoring.....	61
8.2.3	Habitat Management.....	70
8.2.4	Renovation or Removal of Buildings	74
8.2.5	Other Rehabilitation Undertaken	74
8.2.6	Departmental Sign-off of Rehabilitated Areas.....	74
8.2.7	Variations in Activities against MOP	74
8.2.8	Trials, Research Projects and Initiatives.....	76
8.2.9	Key challenges to Achieving Successful Rehabilitation.....	77
8.3	Actions for Next Reporting Period	77
9	COMMUNITY AND COMPLAINTS	78
10	INDEPENDENT AUDIT	79
10.1	Independent Biodiversity Audit (EPBC).....	79
10.2	3-yearly Independent Environmental Audit (IEA)	79
11	INCIDENTS AND NON-COMPLIANCES FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD.....	82
11.1	Reportable Incidents.....	82
11.2	Non-compliances.....	82
11.3	Regulatory Actions	83
12	ACTIVITIES TO BE COMPLETED IN THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD ...	84

TABLES

Table 1-1 -Statement of Compliance	6
Table 1-2- Non-Compliances.....	7
Table 3-1- Tenements, Licences and Approvals.....	13
Table 4-1 - Production Summary	16
Table 5-1- Actions required from the previous Annual Review.....	
Table 6-1- Noise Compliance	18
Table 6-2- Summary Sound Power Level	22
Table 6-3 -Deposited Dust monitoring data summary 2020 [g/month/m ²]	30
Table 6-4 - HVAS PM10 24 hour average elevated results [µg/m ³].....	32
Table 6-5 - KPI – 2 Summary of PM10 control factor (TAS, 2020)	35
Table 6-6- Templemore weather station monitoring data 2020	46
Table 6-7- Waste management summary.....	47
Table 6-8- Environmental Performance.....	48
Table 7-1 - Surface water Quarterly monitoring 2020.....	51
Table 7-2 - Discharge results 2020.....	52
Table 7-3 - Water take	57
Table 7-4 - Water Stored and used during the reporting period.....	58
Table 8-1- Rehabilitation Status.....	59
Table 8-2 - Microbat species diversity recorded ultrasonically at Tarrawonga Mine surveys between 4 and 6 November 2020.....	69
Table 8-3- Summary of Vertebrate Pest sighting (2018-2020)	72
Table 9-1- Complaints summary	78
Table 10-1- 2014/17 Independent Audit- Outstanding Actions Status in 2020	79
Table 11-1- Non-compliance Action plan	82
Table 12-1- Summary of activities for 2021	84

FIGURES

Figure 1- Locality Plan	10
Figure 2- Regional Location of Biodiversity Offset.....	11
Figure 3- Regional Location of Biobank Site	12
Figure 4 - Noise monitoring locations.....	19
Figure 5- Blast Monitoring locations.....	26
Figure 6 - Air quality monitoring locations.	29
Figure 7- HVAS-PM10 24hr average monitoring data (2018-2020).....	33
Figure 8 – Coomalgalah HVAS- calculated TSP Monitoring Trend (2018- 2020)	34
Figure 9 – Photo: Gehyra versicolor (Eastern Tree Dtella) successfully relocated during clearing activities. (EcoLogical 2020)	39
Figure 10 – Photo: Scotorepens balstoni (Western Broad-nosed Bat) successfully relocated during clearing activities. (EcoLogical 2020).....	39
Figure 11 - Surface water monitoring locations (No changes since 2/08/2018)	53
Figure 12 - Groundwater monitoring locations (No changes since 02/08/2018)	55
Figure 13- Status of mining rehabilitation as at December 2020	60
Figure 14 - Flora Survey 2020	62
Figure 15 - Fauna Survey 2020.....	63
Figure 15. 1: Native Species richness vs benchmark.	66
Figure 15. 2: Native overstorey vs benchmark	66
Figure 15. 3: Native Mid-Storey vs benchmark.....	66
Figure 15. 4: Native ground cover grass vs benchmark	67

Figure 16 - Photo: Salvaged trees laid down and erected in the Northern Rehabilitation area in 2020 70

Figure 17 - Photo: Rocklined Drop structures on the Northern Rehabilitation area 73

Figure 18 - Southern Emplacement Area Rehabilitation at end of CY2020 75

Figure 19 - Northern Emplacement Area Rehabilitation at end of CY2020 76

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 85

Appendix 2 86

Appendix 3 87

Appendix 4 88

1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The compliance status of the Tarrawonga Coal Mine (TCM) as at 31st December 2020 is summarised in Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 below.

Table 1-2 notes non-compliances that occurred during the reporting period, and non-compliances from previous reporting periods that still require management action. References to the Environment Protection Licence (EPL) are limited to those that relate to the Project Approval conditions, specifically Schedule 3 Condition 22, 28(c), 33 and 39(c)(ii).

Table 1-1 -Statement of Compliance

Were all conditions of the relevant approval(s) complied with (Yes/No)?	
PA 11_0047	No
ML 1579	No
ML 1693	No
ML 1685	No
ML 1749	No
WAL 31084	Yes

Compliance status key for Table 1-2- Non-Compliances

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or potential for low environmental consequences, but is likely to occur

Table 1-2- Non-Compliances

Relevant Approval	Condition Number	Condition Description (summary)	Compliance status	Comment	Where Addressed in Annual Review
PA11_0047	Schedule 3 condition 24	The Proponent must ensure that all reasonable and feasible avoidance and mitigation measures are implemented so that particular matter emissions generated by the project do not cause exceedances of the criteria in Table 6, Table 7 and Table 8 at any residence on privately owned land or on more than 25 percent of any privately-owned land.	Low Non-Compliance	TCM's HVAS at property 'Coomalgah' measured eight (8) dust exceedances of the 24-hour average limit over 12 months. Investigations showed that all of those elevated PM10 levels were not mine related. DPIE acknowledged that there were 3 out of 8 exceedances recorded on days that regional air quality alerts were issued by the Office of Environment Heritage (OEH) or days of 'extraordinary event' therefore advised criterion could be excluded from the annual averaging calculation. The Air Quality Monitoring Network Summer 2019-2020 Namoi North West Slopes Region report confirmed that on these days there was poor regional air quality.	Section 6.3
PA11_0047	Schedule 3 conditions 33, 39(ii)	The Proponent shall ensure that all surface water discharges from the site comply with the discharge limits (both volume and quality) set for the project in any EPL.	Low Non-compliance	In February 2020, after approximately 158mm of rain in 24hrs, Sediment Dam (SB14) released water from the Licenced Discharge Point 3. EPA investigation concluded that TCM had not implemented all practical measures to dewater the sediment dam within 5 days of the last rainfall event so as to ensure the designed rainfall capacity was available in the pond.	Section 7.1
PA11_0047	Schedule 3 conditions 33, 39(ii)	The Proponent shall ensure that all surface water discharges from the site comply with the discharge limits (both volume and quality) set for the project in any EPL.	Low Non-compliance	In February 2020, approximately 158mm of rain was recorded in 24hrs, TCM exceeded water quality criteria for discharge from SB14 with Oil and Grease measuring 11mg/L, after a licenced discharge event.	Section 7.1

Relevant Approval	Condition Number	Condition Description (summary)	Compliance status	Comment	Where Addressed in Annual Review
<i>ML1579, ML1685, ML1693 and ML1749.</i>	(Section 3.2 of Environmental Risk Management of the approved MOP)	Failure to have the Tarrawonga Surface Water Management Plan (WMP) on the Whitehaven website, as required. This constitutes a contravention of s.378D(1) of the Act.	Low Non-Compliance	TCM Site Water Management Plan was not displayed on WHC website as the document was not yet approved by the relevant agencies. DPIE approved the TCM WMP in June 2020 and the document was subsequently published on WHC website.	Section 7.1
<i>ML 1579</i>	Condition 16	Failure to carry out operations in a manner that does not cause or aggravate water pollution (including sedimentation) or erosion, as required.	Low Non-Compliance	In February 2020, after approximately 158mm of rains in 24hrs, the western embankment of sediment dam (SD2) failed and released sediment laden water beyond the boundary of TCM. EPA investigation concluded that TCM did not operate in a competent manner.	Section 7.1
<i>ML 1579</i>	Condition 16	Failure to carry out operations in a manner that does not cause or aggravate water pollution (including sedimentation) or erosion, as required. This constitutes a contravention of s.378D(1) of the Act.	Low Non-Compliance	TCM was requested information in regards to erosion on Southern Emplacement area. Erosion and runoff occurred as a result of approximately 158mm of rain in 24hrs. In accordance with the MOP, the Southern Emplacement Area was planned to be shaped and in the landform establishment phase by 31 Dec 20.	Section 8.2.3.3

2 INTRODUCTION

This Annual Review (AR) for Tarrawonga Coal Mine (TCM) has been prepared in accordance with Condition 3 of Mining Lease (ML) 1579, Condition 3 of ML 1685, Condition 4 of ML 1693 (Mining Act 1992) and Condition 4 (Schedule 5) of PA 11_0047, as modified.

TCM is located approximately 16km east of Boggabri (Refer Figure 1). TCM is owned by Tarrawonga Coal Pty Ltd (TCPL) and operated by Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd (WCMPL). Biodiversity offsets locations are shown in Figure 2- Regional Location of Biodiversity Offset and Figure 3- Regional Location of Biobank Site.

The current Mining Operations Plan for TCM was prepared under the new guidelines “ESG3: Mining Operations Plan (MOP) Guidelines”. The AR follows the format required by the NSW Government Annual Review Guideline (October 2015). Though primarily covering the period from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020 (the reporting period), where relevant the AR provides information on historical aspects of the operations, longer term trends in environmental monitoring results and provides relevant information on activities to be undertaken during the ensuing period, (i.e. from 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021, or beyond).

2.1 Mine Contacts

The management personnel responsible for operational and environmental performance at the TCM and their relevant contact details are as follows:

- Mr Bernard O’Neill, General Manager-Open Cut Operations:
Contact: (02) 6741 9301.
- Mr Tian Oosthuizen, Operations Manager:
Contact: (02) 6741 5030.
- Mr Sebastien Moreno, Environmental Superintendent:
Contact: (02) 6741 5009.

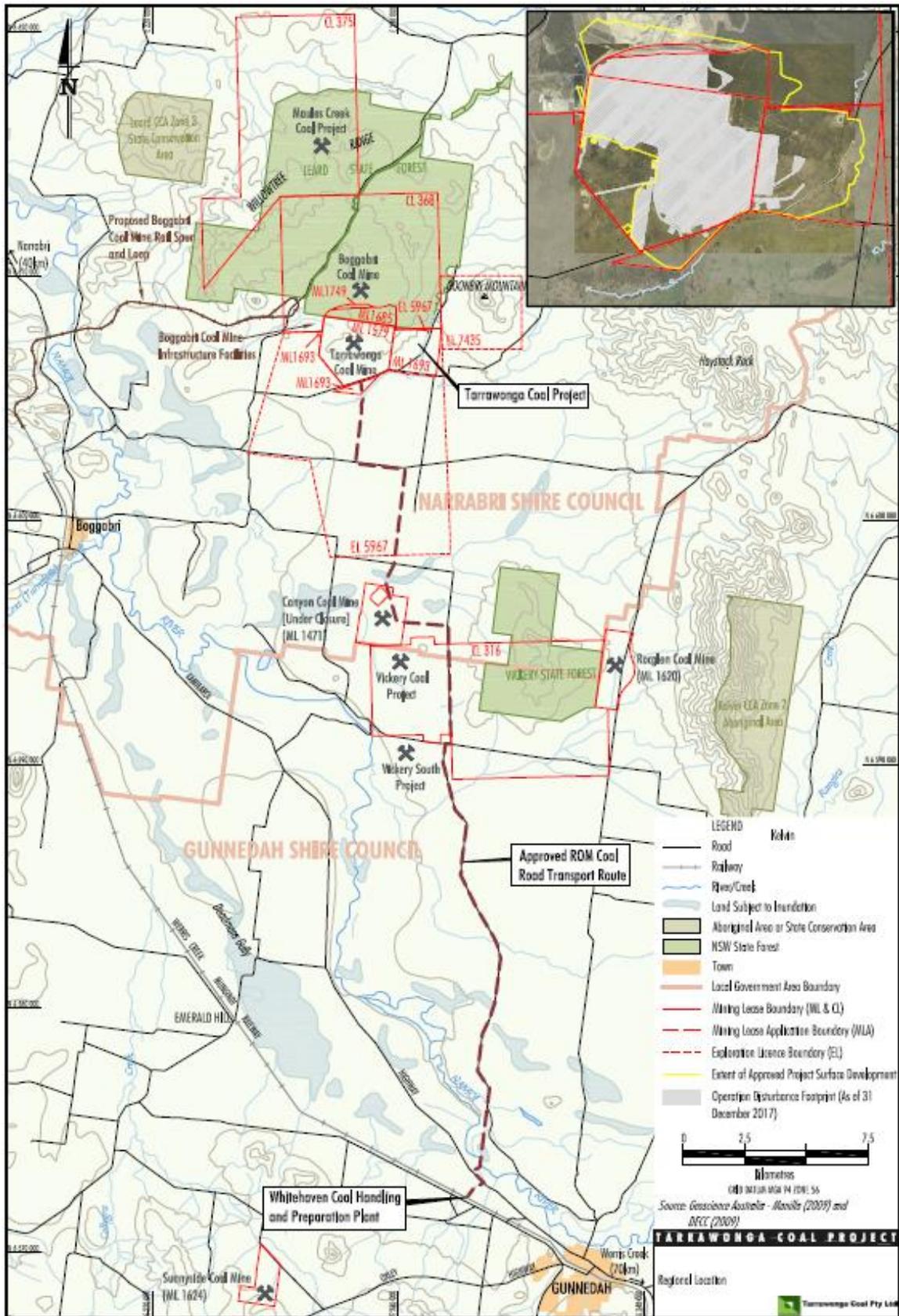


Figure 1- Locality Plan

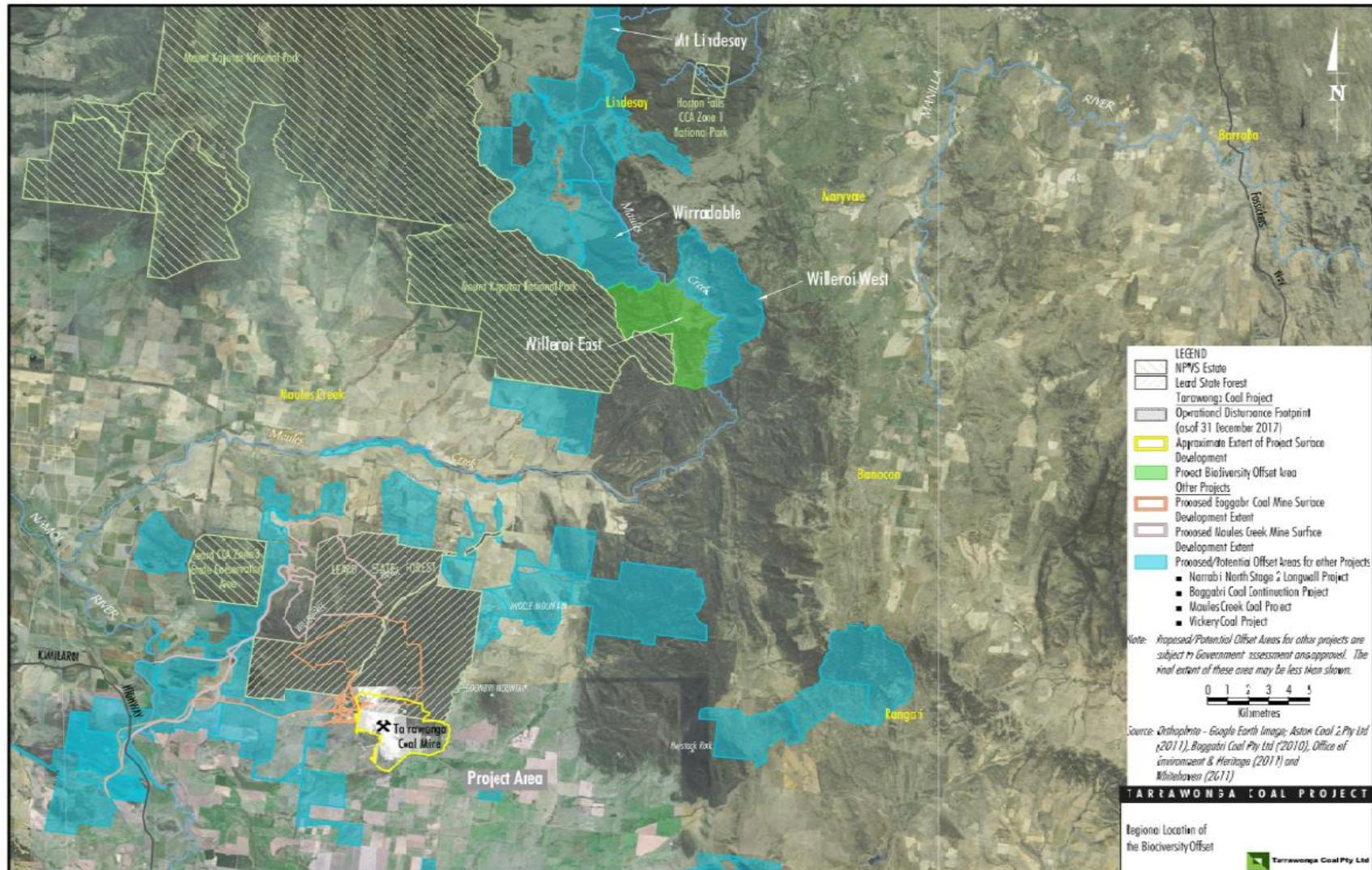


Figure 2- Regional Location of Biodiversity Offset

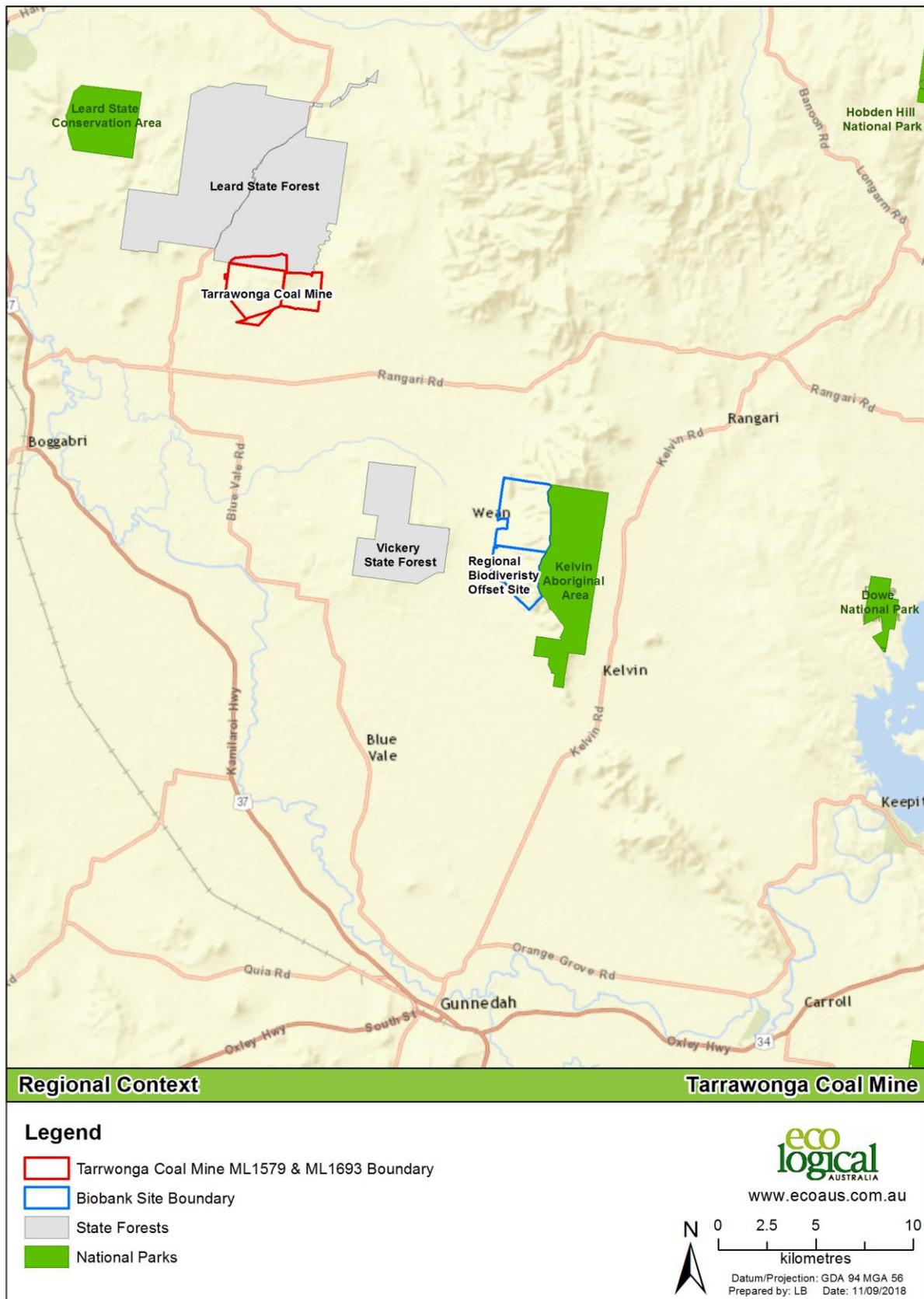


Figure 3- Regional Location of Biobank Site

3 APPROVALS

3.1 Tenements, Licences and Approvals

Table 3-1 Identifies the approvals in place for the TCM at the end of the reporting period, the issuing/responsible Authority, dates of issue, expiry date and relevant comments.

Table 3-1- Tenements, Licences and Approvals

Issuing / Responsible Authority	Type of Lease, Licence, Approval	Date of Issue	Expiry	Comments
Division of Resources and Energy (DRE)	Exploration Licence (EL 5967)	10/01/2017	24/07/2021	Exploration Licence
Environment Protection Authority (EPA)	Environment Protection Licence (EPL) No. 12365	09/01/2006	N/A	EPL12365
Environment Protection Authority (EPA)	Variation-Environment Protection Licence (EPL) No. 12365	16/01/2020	N/A	Variation
NSW Department Primary Industry - Water	90BL253276	18/05/2006	Perpetuity	Monitoring bores 250 units 50 units
	90BL253278	18/05/2006	Perpetuity	
	90BL253279	18/05/2006	Perpetuity	
	90BL253280	18/05/2006	Perpetuity	
	90BL254253	18/05/2006	Perpetuity	
	90BL254254	18/05/2006	Perpetuity	
	90BL254255	24/04/2007	Perpetuity	
	90BL254221	05/04/2007	Perpetuity	
	90BL254214	04/04/2007	Perpetuity	
	90BL255766	19/08/2012	Perpetuity	
	WAL31084	02/08/2013	Perpetuity	
	WAL29548	26/07/2012	Perpetuity	
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	22/01/2013	31/12/2030	
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	2014	31/12/2030	MOD1 (continued coal haulage to Gunnedah CHPP)
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	2016	31/12/2030	MOD2 (allow receipt of all types of coal reject)

Issuing / Responsible Authority	Type of Lease, Licence, Approval	Date of Issue	Expiry	Comments
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	February 2017	31/12/2030	MOD3 (Traffic Management Plan)
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	May 2017	31/12/2030	MOD4 (Sound Power Level modification)
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	August 2017	31/12/2030	MOD5 (Open Cut Augmentation)
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	October 2018	31/12/2030	MOD6 (Coal Haulage)
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	June 2020	31/12/2021	MOD8 (Trucking water) for 18 months
Department of Planning Infrastructure & Environment (DPIE)	Project Approval PA 11_0047	8/02/2021	31/12/2030	MOD7 (Life of Mine)
Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE)	EPBC 2011/5923	11/03/2013	31/12/2053	Conditional Federal Project Approval for LOM Project
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Lease (ML) 1579	03/04/2006	02/04/2027	Expires 21 years from commencement
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Lease (ML) 1685	18/07/2013	14/11/2032	
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Lease (ML) 1693	14/10/2013	14/10/2034	Expires 21 years from commencement

Issuing / Responsible Authority	Type of Lease, Licence, Approval	Date of Issue	Expiry	Comments
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Lease (ML) 1749	17/11/2017	14/11/2032	
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Operations Plan (MOP) Amendment A	14/11/2016	31/12/2020	MOP Amendment A
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Operations Plan (MOP) Amendment B	30/06/2017	30/12/2020	MOP Amendment B
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Operations Plan (MOP) Amendment C	16/03/2015	30/11/2020	MOP Amendment C
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Operations Plan (MOP) Amendment D	12/04/2019	30/11/2020	MOP Amendment D
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Operations Plan (MOP) Amendment E	7/01/2020	30/11/2020	MOP Amendment E
Department of Regional NSW – Division of Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (DMEG)	Mining Operations Plan (MOP) Amendment F	23/10/2020	01/11/2022	MOP Amendment F

4 OPERATIONS SUMMARY

4.1 Mining Operations

Table 4-1 presents the production summary at the end of the reporting period.

Table 4-1 - Production Summary

Material	Approved Limit (Project Approval PA11_0047)	Previous Reporting Period 2019	This Reporting Period 2020 (actual)	Next Reporting Period 2021 (forecast)
<i>Waste Rock/ Overburden (bcm)</i>	<i>n/a</i>	21,814,461	23,831,308	24,584,115
<i>ROM Coal/Ore (t)</i>	<i>3,000,000</i>	2,258,954	2,507,031	2,475,110
<i>Coarse and Fine Reject (t)</i>	<i>700,000</i>	291,683	61,101	700,000
<i>Saleable Product (t)</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2,187,249	2,302,724	2,228,299
<i>Gravel Production (m³)</i>	<i>90,000</i>	0	0	90,000

4.1.1 Other Operations

PA 11_0047 permits 24-hour operation of mining activities. TCPL has made some minor changes to operating times to accommodate changes in the working roster for improved production and economic stability.

Open cut mining activities, including processing of coal, generally occurred between the hours of 6:30 am and 5:00 pm (day shift) and 4:30 pm and 3:00 am (night shift) from Monday to Friday. Processing of coal on day shift also occurs almost every Saturday whereas mining activity on Saturday day shift has only occurred on an occasional basis to meet production deadlines.

4.1.2 Coal Haulage

For the reporting period **2,297,403** tonnes of coal was hauled along the approved haulage route from TCM to the Whitehaven Gunnedah CHPP. During the same period **89,970** tonnes of coal was distributed from TCM to the domestic market. Combined haulage of ROM coal from TCM and Rocglen Coal Mine during 2020 was **2,387,373** tonnes. There was no coal haulage from Vickery Coal

Mine during the reporting period. The total tonnage of coal rejects received by TCM during 2020 was **61,101** tonnes. Transport of coal from the site or receipt of coal reject from the Whitehaven CHPP by truck has only occurred during the approved hours of:

- (a) 6 am to 9.15 pm Monday to Friday;
- (b) 7 am to 5.15 pm Saturday; and
- (c) at no time on Sundays or public holidays.

4.1.3 Exploration

Whitehaven Coal geology department undertook exploration drilling during the reporting period. Twenty-five (25) exploration boreholes were completed in the reporting period. Five were completed in January, seven in March, eight in April, and six in October. These will be reported in the ML1579 Annual Report due in May 2020.

Exploration drilling will continue to be undertaken at the TCM to further assess the coal reserves within the tenements. The renewal of the licence (EL5967) took effect on 10 January 2017 and the current term will end on 24 July 2021.

4.2 Next Reporting Period

4.2.1 Mine Operations

The mine production rates are planned for **2,475,110** tonnes per annum of ROM coal and **24,584,115** bank cubic metres (bcm) of overburden during calendar year 2021.

TCM may decide to produce gravel up to 90,000m³ over the next calendar year.

Vegetation clearing activities in mining areas over the next reporting period will be conducted in accordance with the approved Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) and the updated Mining Operations Plan Amendment F (2020). The clearing program will be undertaken during the annual twelve week clearing campaign from the 15th February to the 30th April, except under exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the Secretary of the DPIE.

5 ACTIONS REQUIRED FROM PREVIOUS ANNUAL REVIEW

There were no Actions from previous Annual Review

6 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The following sub-sections document the implementation and effectiveness of the various control strategies adopted at TCM, together with monitoring data for the reporting period. Life of mine monitoring data is included as Appendices in this AR, where relevant, to allow for discussion on longer-term trends.

6.1 Noise

6.1.1 Criteria

The Project Approval (PA 11_0047) and EPL 12365 describe the noise criteria for site operations and coal haulage as seen in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1- Noise Compliance

Noise Criteria dB(A)			
<i>Location</i>	<i>Day, Evening & Night LAeq (15 min)</i>		<i>Night LAeq (1 min)</i>
All other privately-owned residences	35		45
Road Traffic Noise Criteria dB(A) LAeq (1 hour)			
<i>Location</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Evening</i>	<i>Night</i>
Any residence on privately-owned land	60	60	55

A number of other specific conditions (i.e. acquisition, monitoring protocols and cumulative impacts) are listed in the PA and EPL 12365.

6.1.2 Environmental Management Measures

In accordance with the Noise Management Plan, a number of operational measures continue to be implemented on site to maintain compliance with limits. These include but are not limited to:

- Real-time noise monitor and web based interface;
- Automated SMS alarms notifying site personnel of elevated noise levels approaching noise criteria;
- Modification of operations where required;

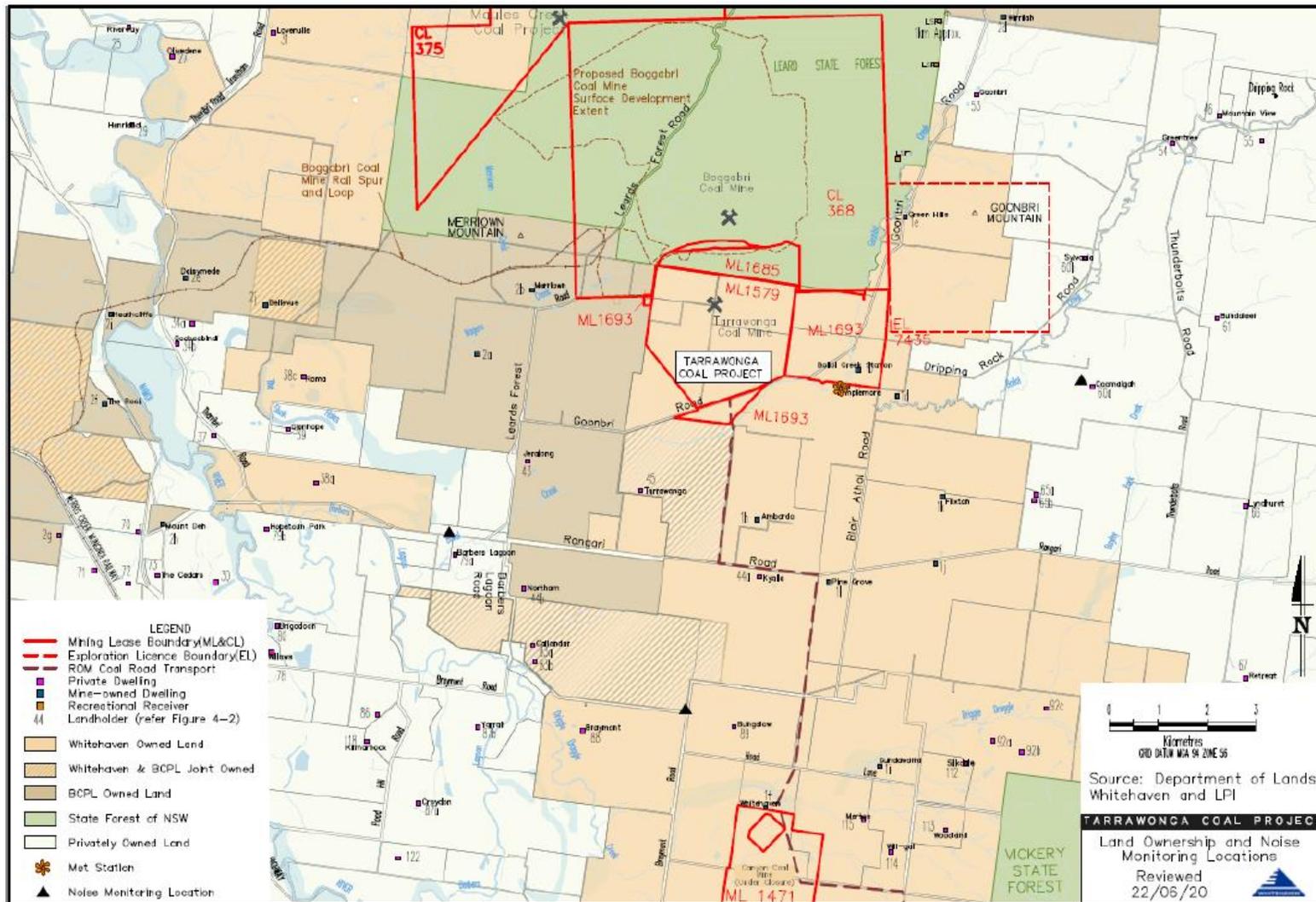


Figure 4 - Noise monitoring locations.

6.1.3 Key Environmental Performance

Attended Noise Monitoring

An independent consultant completed attended noise monitoring programs on a quarterly basis during the reporting period. The noise monitoring sites are identified on Figure 4 and include 3 sites: “Bungalow” (TN4), “Barbers Lagoon” (TN3) and “Matong-Coomalgah” (TN2) properties. Attended noise monitoring results are shown in the table below and show compliance with the criteria specified in the project approval on all occasions during the reporting period.

	TN2 - Coomalgalah			Limits (day/evening/night/night)
	2018	2019	2020	
Q1	<25/32/<25/38	31/<25/IA/25	<27/<24/<24/35	35 / 35 / 35 / 45
Q2	35/21/31/39	42**/34/29/34	<25/<20/28/29	
Q3	27/30/32/34	<35/33/34/42	<25/34/<29/35	LAeq, 15min/LAeq, 15min/LAeq, 15min/LA1, 1min
Q4	32/IA/32/34	<20/<19/<13/50*	30/35/<34/IA	
	TN3 - Barbers Lagoon			
	2018	2019	2020	
Q1	<25/26/30/39	26/IA/31/33	32/33/32/NM	
Q2	34/30/29/33	34/33/33/38	35/33/34/35	
Q3	IA/26/29/32	32/31/33/42	<23/<16/<20/NM	
Q4	31/28/34/32	<20/<19/<13/IA	<16/<35/<35/IA	
	TN4 - Bungalow			
	2018	2019	2020	
Q1	IA/<20/<30/33	<25/IA/IA/29	34/<34/<30/IA	
Q2	IA/IA/25/34	35/29/30/35	<30/<30/32/35	
Q3	28/IA/27/32	IA/20/IA/IA	<16/<22/27/NM	
Q4	IA/25/30/32	<20/<42#/<19/IA	<27/<26/<34/NM	

Note: Above values are the maximum or only measurements recorded for the indicated period.

Key:

IA = Mine noise inaudible

NM = Not measured due to adverse weather conditions as mentioned in EPL12365

* = taken at TN2 monitor, 9dB reduction to nearest private property not added. Reading within compliance levels.

**= taken at TN2 monitor, 9dB reduction to nearest private property not added. Reading within compliance levels however was reported to agencies and discussed in Annual Review 2019.

= Consultant report stated that 'Further investigation into these measurements determined that the elevated levels were caused by insects'.

Attended noise monitoring to date indicates that results are generally consistent with previous reporting year's results for all other measurements taken.

Road Noise Monitoring

TCM is required to ensure that the noise generated by road transport along public sections of the coal haulage route was in accordance with the Tarrawonga and Rocglen Road Noise Management Plan and with Schedule 3 condition 12 of PA 11_0047. A road noise survey was undertaken in June and December of 2020. The monitoring occurred at the privately owned residences on the “Weroona” property and “Brooklyn” properties located off Blue Vale Road. Results showed compliance on all occasions, which is consistent with the predictions of the Whitehaven ROM Coal Haulage Modification Environmental Assessment for the southern section of the approval transport route.

Real Time Noise Monitoring

In accordance with the requirements of PA 11_0047 and EPL 12365, TCM continued to undertake real time noise monitoring and managed noise according to the Noise Management Plan during the reporting period.

Annual Sound Power level Testing

In December 2020, sound power level (SPL) testing of all the operating fixed and mobile plant was undertaken. According to MOD 4 (May 2017) of the PA 11_0047, there is no criteria applicable for SPL and levels identified in the Noise and Blasting Environmental Assessment (EA, 2011) are only used for comparison purposes. Each plant item was assessed for different types of activities (i.e. Dynamic and Stationary).

The comparison of sound power levels (Table 6-2) shows that the measured values are generally less than the assumed values in the EA (2011), or very close to the level used. The total sound power level for the equipment indicates that the overall measured sound power levels are lower than was modelled in the EA (2011).

Table 6-2- Summary of Annual Sound Power Level

Plant Type	Measured Sound Power level			EA (2011) level		
	N# of Plant	PWL(dBA)	PWL/item (dBA)	N# of Plant	PWL(dBA)	PWL/item (dBA)
<i>Haul truck</i>	24	127.2	113.4	23	131.1	117.5
<i>Watercart</i>	3	113.4	108.7	4	113.0	107.0
<i>Bulldozer</i>	11	125.2	114.8	5	123.0	116.0
<i>FEL</i>	4	112.4	106.4	1	116.0	116.0
<i>Grader</i>	2	107.1	104.1	2	111.0	108.0
<i>Drill</i>	3	122.6	117.8	3	121.8	117.0
<i>Excavator</i>	6	119.1	111.3	5	121.8	114.8
<i>Crushing</i>	2	114.5	111.4	1	113.0	113.0
<i>Scraper</i>	0	<i>nil</i>	nil	4	121.0	115.0
Total		130.8	121.9	-	133.0	124.5
Total (Excluding scraper)		130.8	121.9	-	132.7	123.9

Acoustic model annual validation

An independent consultant was engaged to assess and validate the noise model prediction developed in 2011 against the monitoring results for 2020.

The results show that winds towards some locations occur more often in some periods (i.e. day or night time) than others, according to the location. Inversion conditions (stability classes E, F and G) do not appear to cause more elevated results.

The attended monitoring has only been able to obtain limited numerical data on the mine noise contribution at most of the nearest privately owned receptor locations. This arises largely as the private receptors closer to the mine have been acquired since the time of the EIS, hence the existing sensitive receivers are now a significant distance away from the mine, where there is little mine noise.

The results indicate that it is rare for even a trained technician in the field, assisted by a specialised noise analyser to be able to measure any mine noise contribution at the more distant locations (i.e.

Bungalow and Barber's Lagoon). It is noted that for Coomalgah, the monitoring is conducted much closer to the mine than the receptor (hence it is possible to measure the mine noise more often), and these measurements are then extrapolated back to the commensurate mine noise levels at the receptor location; a key reason that makes it possible to obtain more data for this location relative to the other sites.

The assessment indicates that the measured mine noise levels comply with criteria and generally align well with the predicted levels.

6.1.4 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

During the reporting period, TCM commissioned new plant items that were tested for sound power levels before use and fitted with noise suppressant technology as required.

A revised Noise Management Plan (NMP) was approved by the Department in October 2020. TCM will review the NMP following the approval of MOD 7 of PA11_0047.

6.2 Blasting

6.2.1 Criteria

Blasting criteria for the TCM are noted in PA 11_0047, and Condition L5 of EPL 12365.

- Blasting must only be carried out between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Saturday inclusive. Blasting is not allowed on Sundays, public holidays or at any other time without the written approval of the Director-General.
- A maximum of one (1) blast per day, unless an additional blast is required following a blast misfire and a maximum of 4 blasts per week averaged over a calendar year for the project:
- For non-project related residences, the overpressure level from blasting operations must not:
 - exceed 115dB (Lin Peak) for more than 5% of the total number of blasts over a period of 12 months; or
 - exceed 120dB (Lin Peak) at any time.
- For non-project related residences, ground vibration peak particle velocity from the blasting operations must not:
 - exceed 5mm/s for more than 5% of the total number of blasts over a period of 12 months; and
 - exceed 10mm/s at any time, at any residence on privately owned land.

6.2.2 Key Environmental Performance

During the reporting period, 85 blasts were initiated. There were no instances where two or more blasts were required to be fired on one day due to safety reasons.

One overpressure was recorded above the 115dB on privately-owned property “Coomalgah” during the reporting period which is equivalent to 1 in 85 (~1.2%) above the 115dB limit over a 12 month period and therefore compliant with the approval condition. There were two instances where overpressure was above 115 dB at the project-related “Tarrawonga” property, which is equivalent to 2 in 85 (~2.3%), noting that criteria only apply to privately owned properties.

On 20th of March 2020, the maximum overpressure recorded at “Coomalgah” was 118.4dB. On 29th of August 2020, the maximum overpressure recorded at the project related property “Tarrawonga” was 119.9dB. As noted above, overpressure criteria does not apply at the project related premises ‘Tarrawonga’.

The maximum ground vibration (3.78mm/s) was recorded at “Coomalgah” on 3rd June 2020 which is below the consent criterion of 5mm/s.

On one occasion during the reporting period, the 'Coomalgah' monitor did not record a blast as the memory card was faulty due to a suspected lightning strike and the blast data could not be downloaded. The card was replaced the following day. All blast monitoring results for the reporting period, including the time of initiation have been included in Appendix 1.

Performance during the reporting period was consistent with the EA prediction for blasting.

The maximum fume rating for the reporting period was classified as a '3b' per the *Australian Explosives Industry And Safety Group Inc. – Code of Practice: Prevention and Management of Blast Generated NOx Gases in Surface Blasting*. No instances were recorded of blast fume leaving the premises boundary.

6.2.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

The BTM Blast Management Strategy was reviewed and updated in 2020. DPIE approved the Strategy in 2021. Following approval of MOD 7, TCM will review and update the BMP.

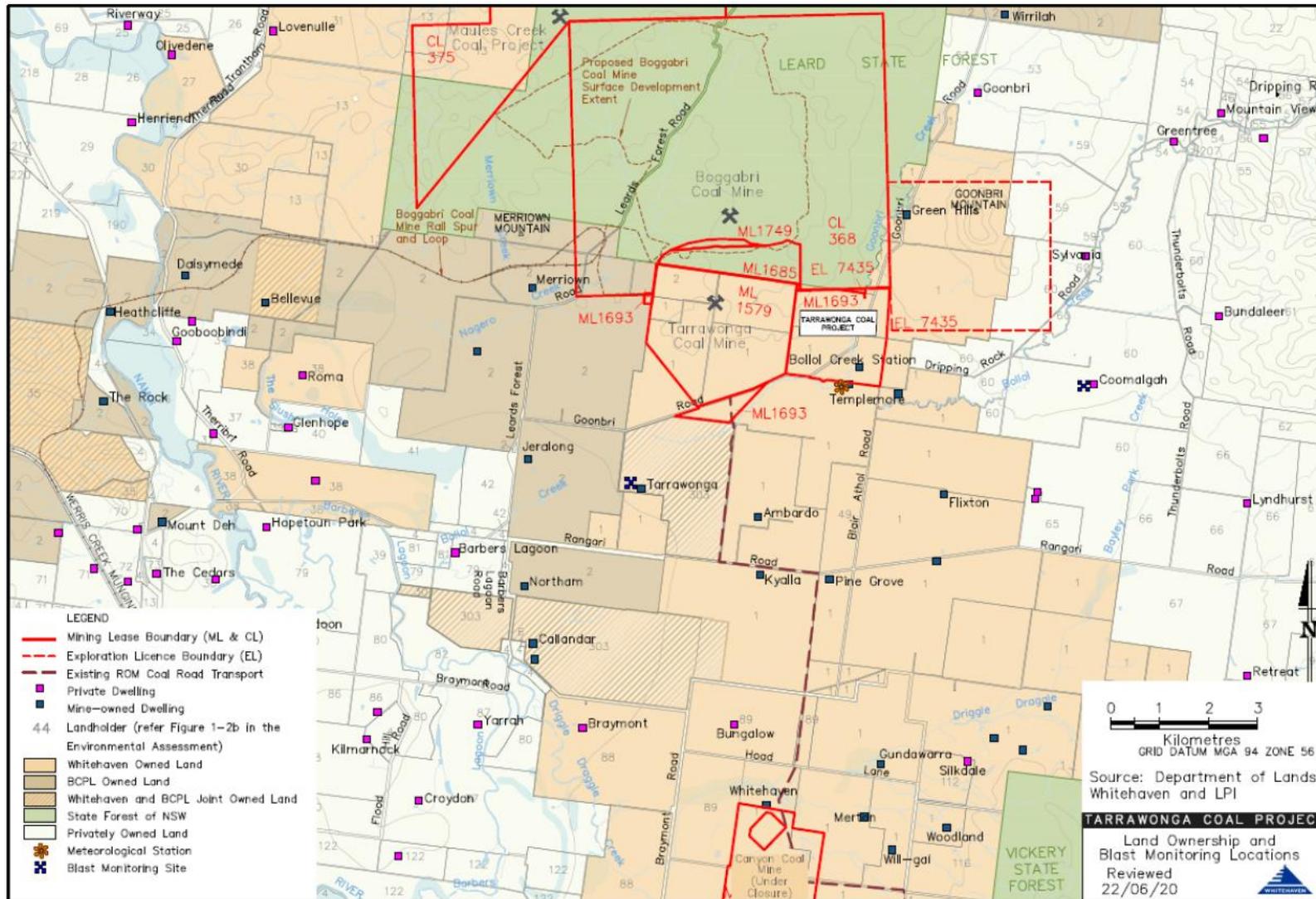


Figure 5- Blast Monitoring locations.

6.3 Air Quality

6.3.1 Criteria

The air quality criteria applicable to the TCM are specified in PA 11_0047 Schedule 3. Air quality criteria is summarised below:

- Acceptable mean annual increase in deposited dust – $2\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{month}$.
- Mean annual dust deposition (all sources) – $4\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{month}$.
- Mean annual Total Suspended Particles (TSP) (all sources) – $90\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- Mean annual Particle Matter under 10 microns (PM_{10}) – $30\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- 24-hour average PM_{10} particulate level – $50\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

6.3.2 Environmental Management Measures

TCM employs a range of air pollution control measures specified in the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (AQGGMP), including:

- Maintaining a real time SMS alarming system to key operational personnel;
- Using a prediction and dust forecasting system;
- Modification of work practices where required including changing of excavation and dumping strategies;
- Temporary cessation of operational equipment if required;
- Limiting ground cover removal in advance of mining consistent with operational requirements;
- Application of water to exposed surfaces, with emphasis on those areas subject to frequent vehicle/equipment movements which may cause dust generation and dispersal;
- Use of dust suppressant product on the roads;
- Water injection on drilling rigs;
- Use of aggregates for blast hole stemming;
- Water application at the crusher and on the conveyor discharge point to the coal bin;
- Cessation of coal processing activities during periods of concurrent high winds and temperatures which cause coal dust dispersal, independent of water applications.
- ROM coal pad watering;
- Progressive shaping and rehabilitation of areas once they are no longer required for mining purposes;

- Speed limit restrictions on all vehicles and equipment on the mine site;
- Use of covers on the trays of all product coal trucks. All coal haulage vehicles (road trucks only), including those operated by sub-contractors, are fitted with roll-over tarpaulins.
- TCM continues to liaise with Boggabri Coal Mine (BCM) and Maules Creek Coal Mine (MCCM) during periods of elevated air quality events to manage cumulative impacts.

Figure 6 displays the air quality monitoring locations including the deposited dust gauges (DDG), two Tapered Element Oscillating Micro balance units (TEOM) installed on project related properties (Flixton and Wil-gai), 3 mobile real-time dust samplers (E-samplers) installed near the mine boundary and one High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS) on privately owned property (Coomalgah) operating and serviced during the reporting period.

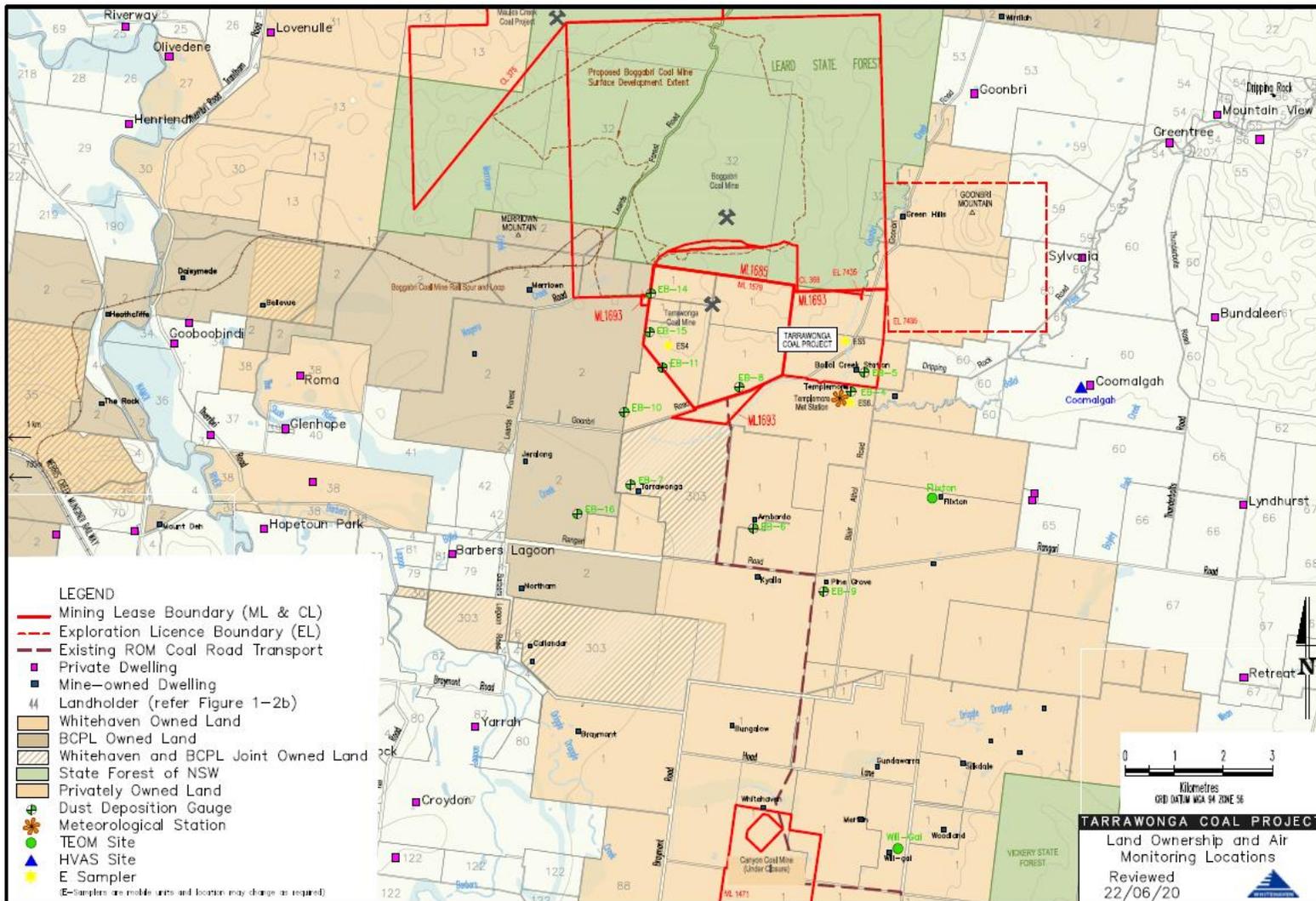


Figure 6 - Air quality monitoring locations.

6.3.3 Key Environmental Performance

Dust Deposition Gauges:

Table 6-3 details the monthly dust deposition levels measured at 11 dust deposition gauges. Monitoring criteria is not applicable at these locations because there are situated on project related land. Despite the relative wet year, some dust gauges recorded sporadic elevated results at (EB-5), (EB-8) and (EB-10) located near Goonbri road (dirt road). Internal investigations indicated that recoded peaks were likely related to localised contamination or environmental factors (regional dust storm) as noted on the contractor’s field sheets.

The annual average limit was exceeded at only one monitoring location (EB-15) which is located on the western side of the mine, approximately 200m from Boggabri Coal Mine’s ROM. Site (EB5) was destroyed during a flood event and had to be repaired. (EB-8) was decommissioned in October 2020 due to shaping activities on the Southern Emplacement Area and rehabilitation progression.

Table 6-3 -Deposited Dust monitoring data summary 2020 [g/month/m²]

MONTH	TEMPLEMORE (EB-4) ¹	BOLLOL CREEK STN (EB-5) ¹	AMBARDO (EB-6) ¹	TARRAWONGA (EB-7) ¹	THUIN (EB-8) ¹	PINE GROVE (EB-9) ¹	TARRAWONGA MINE (EB-10) ¹	TARRAWONGA MINE (EB-11) ¹	TARRAWONGA MINE (EB-14) ¹	TARRAWONGA MINE (EB-15) ¹	JERALONG NORTH (EB-16) ²
Jan 20	3.5	29.7*	3.5	2.5	3.5	6.8	10.9#	2.8	2.5	3.3	2
Feb 20	8.1	Site Destroyed	5.4	2.5	5.7	5	4.2	5.9	7.6	10.4	3.8
Mar 20	1.7	Site being repaired	2.2	2	6.2	2.9	8.3	4.1	2.8	4	2.3
Apr 20	2.2	3.0	7.7	0.7	15.9#	0.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	3.8	5.2
May 20	3	2.5	1.4	2.4	3.2	1.2	4.4	2.4	2.3	4.4	4.2
Jun 20	3.1	2	1.1	1	2.7	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.8	5.3#	2.7
Jul 20	1.3	2.8	0.9	2	3.2	0.8	0.9	2.7	1.5	3.4	1.2
Aug 20	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.7	1.9	2	1.2	3.7	0.8
Sep 20	1.4	19.9#	1	0.9	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.7	3.6	1.9
Oct 20	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.1	d	1.2	3.1	1.9	2.3	5.5#	2.5
Nov 20	3.2	2.7	1.1	1.2	d	1.9	3.1	5	2.4	5.5	3
Dec 20	4.3	2.5	2.0	1.3	d	2.3	12.8#	3.7	2.6	5.1	1.6
2020 Average	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.5	d	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.5	4.7	2.6
2019 Aver.	4.2	4.2	3.5	2.4	4.5	2.4	4.7	3.9	3.1	4.6	3.4
2018 Aver.	7.9	4.4	5.0	1.8	4.3	3.3	6.4	4.7	2.7	4.8	8.6

¹ Project related land; ² Land owned by Boggabri Coal Mine; *Contamination confirmed via microscopic analysis;
#Contamination/ Environment factors noted on field sheet; d decommissioned due to rehabilitation.

High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS)

TCM has one HVAS which is located at the privately-owned property “Coomalgah”. All the results recorded at the HVAS are summarised in Appendix 2.

From all the PM₁₀ levels recorded for the reporting period, eight (8) results were above the 24hr average criterion. All but one were recorded between January and March and the most recent in November 2020. TCM notified the Department on all occasions and provided information showing that those results were not mine activity related but were more likely due to prolonged period of drought, bushfires and farming activity within proximity of the monitor (i.e. harvest of wheat and grazing).

Following recommendations from the Department, all the PM₁₀ measurements recorded on dates affected by ‘*an extraordinary event*’ have not been included in the annual average calculation. Upon the release of the ‘Air quality in the Namoi/North-west Slopes Region: Summer 2019-2020 report’, three dates were confirmed to be within these extraordinary conditions and have been removed from the annual average calculation.

Excluding those PM₁₀ levels, the PM₁₀ annual average at Coomalgah was 19.5 µg/m³, which is below the 30 µg/m³ criterion specified in Schedule 3 condition 24.

PM₁₀ measurements have been summarised in Table 6-4, and Figure 7 shows the trend from 2018 to December 2020 (excluding the values measured during days of “adverse weather”).

Table 6-4 - HVAS PM10 24 hour average elevated results [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]

Date Sampled	24hr average level ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	24hr average Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	24hr average Regional Air Quality Index (RAQI) value	Comments
06/01/2020	222.0*	50.0	169.0	Determined as not mining related, date included in DPIE's Namoi and West Slopes Summer 2019-2020 newsletter as an adverse weather condition.
09/01/2020	757.0*	50.0	220.0	Determined as not mining related, date included in DPIE's Namoi and West Slopes Summer 2019-2020 newsletter as an adverse weather condition.
15/01/2020	269.0	50.0	155.0	Determined as not mining related. Regional Air Quality Index value was elevated to more than three times the limit. Wind predominantly from NE and E with gusts of 6m/s. TEOM measured 24hr average of 37.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
21/01/2020	100.0*	50.0	50.0	Determined as not mining related, date included in DPIE's Namoi and West Slopes Summer 2019-2020 newsletter as an adverse weather condition.
02/02/2020	153.0	50.0	51.0	Determined as not mining related. Smoke/ Haze noted in the field sheet. Wind gusts recorded above 7.5m/s. TEOM measured a 24hr average of 43.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The real time monitor between site and the HVAS monitor recorded a PM ₁₀ average of approximately 48.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
26/02/2020	82.2	50.0	41.0	Determined as not mining related. Wind predominantly from W and gusts of 11m/s. TEOM measured a 24hr average of 27.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
03/03/2020	59.3	50.0	44.0	Determined as not mining related. Wind predominantly from E and SE with gusts recorded at 6m/s. TEOM measured a 24hr average of 32.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
16/11/2020	148.0	50.0	63.0	Determined as not mining-related. Farming and harvesting activity on the property noted on contractor field sheet. Wind predominantly from SSW with gusts recorded at 10.9m/s. TEOM measured a 24hr average of 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

N=North; S=South; E=East; W=West

**After consultation with DPIE, results were deemed to be adverse weather conditions ('extraordinary event') and were allowed to be excluded from the annual average calculation.*

Note: Regional Air Quality Index (RAQI) was retrieved from the OEHL websites' database, and values (24 hour rolling average 12am-11:59pm).

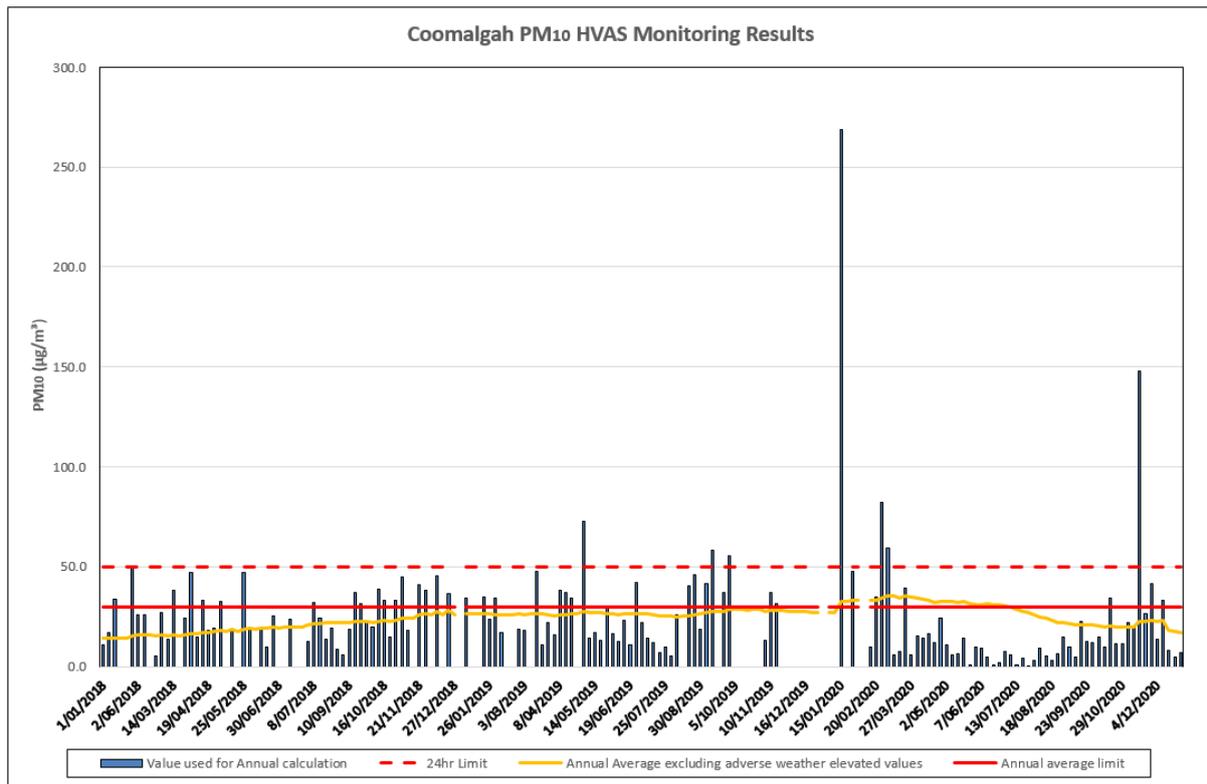


Figure 7- HVAS-PM₁₀ 24hr average monitoring data (2018-2020)

Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) is inferred from the measured PM₁₀ data using monitoring conducted at the ‘Coomalgah’ HVAS. Results indicated the TSP rolling annual average remained below the applicable criteria of 90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for the reporting period. These are illustrated in Figure 8.

The EA predicted no exceedance of the annual average TSP criterion. TSP results inferred from PM₁₀ data were consistent with the EA for the reporting period.

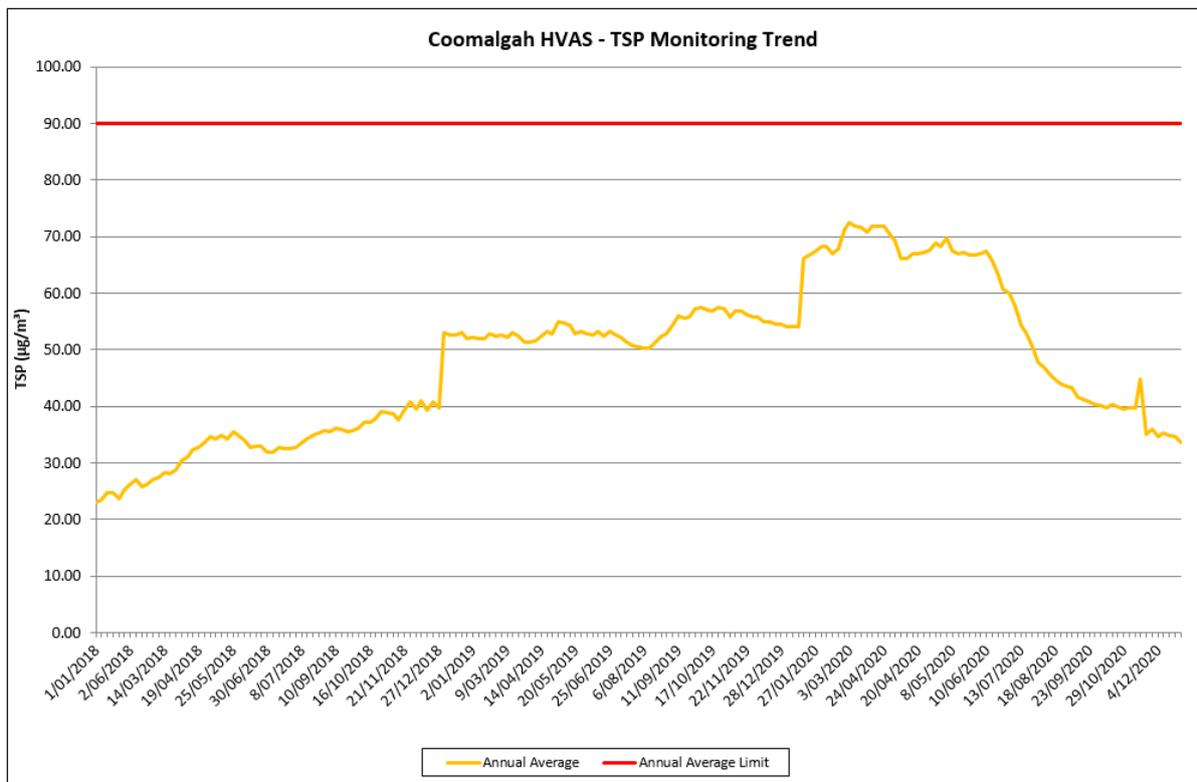


Figure 8 – Coomalgal HVAS- calculated TSP Monitoring Trend (2018- 2020)

E-samplers

The three (3) E-samplers are installed on mine owned land (no criterion applies) and monitor continuously and real-time PM₁₀ levels. The monitors are used as a management tool to facilitate the day to day mine operations and for investigation purposes.

TEOMs

Throughout the reporting period, the TEOM located on a mine owned property ‘Flixton’ monitored continuously and real-time PM₁₀ levels. The monitor is used as a management tool to facilitate the day to day mine operations and therefore there is no criterion applicable at that location.

Results recorded at the PM_{2.5} monitor on the project related property ‘Wil-gai’ remained generally consistent with those recorded during previous reporting periods for most of the year. The Air Quality Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (AQGGMP) states that whilst no criteria applies TCM will compare results against PM_{2.5} annual average target levels of 8.0 µg/m³ and 25µg/m³ for 24hr average.

Including all the PM_{2.5} 24hr average values measured during the reporting period, the annual average calculated is 5.3µg/m³, PM_{2.5} 24hr average level limit (25µg/m³) was exceeded throughout

the year, particularly on the dates mentioned throughout the DPIE’s Namoi and West Slopes Summer 2019-2020 Report.

An air specialist assessed TCM performance against the Key Performance Indicators (KPI’s) listed in Table 6-5 of *Tarrowonga Coal Mine – Particulate Matter Control Best Practice Pollution Reduction Program (PRP)*. The assessment of KPI-1 , KPI-2 and KPI-4 has shown that:

- KPI – 1 (PM₁₀/ROM (kilograms/tonne))

For 2020, calculated PM₁₀ was 514,472kg/year and ROM was 2,507,032t/year giving a PM₁₀/ROM ratio of 0.2 (kg/t) which is consistent with the baseline ratio of 0.2 specified in the PRP.

- KPI – 2 (PM₁₀ Emission Control (%)):

The level of control applied to operations has not changed since the PRP. As the level of dust control applied to activities at TCM has not changed from previous years the KPI-2 value would also be unchanged.

Table 6-5 - KPI – 2 Summary of PM₁₀ control factor (TAS, 2020)

Mining Activity	Current Control Factor	Control Factor with additional best practicable controls.	K2y
<i>Hauling on unsealed roads</i>	75	80	94%
<i>Unloading Coal to hopper</i>	30	79	38%
<i>Wind Erosion and Maintenance - Stockpiles</i>	25	62.5	40%

- KPI – 4 (Water Intensity for Hauling (L/VKT)):

Whilst total kilometres are not precisely measured there has generally been a significant increase in total water applied to haul roads between 2020 and 2017. Since April 2018 a dust suppressant has been used on the haul roads in periods of low rainfall in order to assist with water management on site. As 2020 was an extremely wet year, the requirement for using dust suppressant and watercarts dropped accordingly and this can affect the utility of this KPI as it now stands.

6.3.4 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

The predictive air dispersion model system will continue to be implemented in accordance with the BTM Air Quality Management Strategy. The Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management plan will

be reviewed, updated and submitted following the approval of MOD7.

6.4 Biodiversity

TCMs approved Biodiversity Offset Strategy includes the Willeroi West BOA for maintaining and improving 1,660ha of native woodland and forest adjacent to the south-eastern boundary of Mount Kaputar National Park. VCPs approved Biodiversity Offset Strategy includes the Willeroi East (Offset Area 1) BOA for maintaining and improving 1,671ha of native woodland and forest adjacent to Willeroi West BOA and the south eastern boundary of Mount Kaputar National Park; as well as Offset Areas 2 to 5 covering 391.5ha located to the south and east of Boggabri.

Offset Security Management

WHC continued to consult with NSW DPIE and Commonwealth Department Agriculture Water and Environment (DAWE) during the reporting period to keep the regulators abreast of securement progress; including receiving on 18th March 2020 a 12 month extension to the EPBC Approval 2011/5923 Condition 10 securement date until the 31st March 2021. By the end of the reporting period, the BCT and WHC had finalised the Willeroi Conservation Agreement aiming to lodge and register with NSW Land Registry Service by the 31st March 2021. Following registration of the Conservation Agreement; WHC will prioritise negotiations with NPWS whom have previously shown interest in the Willeroi Offset property being transferred to National Park Estate.

Infrastructure Management

During the reporting period, no new fencing was required and no waste infrastructure removal was undertaken. Maintenance of signage and gates was undertaken as required to continue to restrict unauthorised access and minimise livestock incursion. Any remaining derelict assets/infrastructure items will continue to be assessed, removed and remediated as required prior to transfer of the Willeroi Offset property to National Park Estate.

6.4.1 Threatened Flora

Spring flora monitoring in 2020 found that all 8 sites exceeded the completion criteria for native species richness (NPS) (80% native species richness benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities). Native overstorey cover (NOS) increased from 0 out of 8 assessed sites in 2019 to 1 out of 8 assessed sites in 2020 meeting or exceeding the completion criteria (minimum overstorey cover benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities). Native midstorey cover (NMS) was consistent with the previous year, with 8 out of 8 assessed sites in 2019 and 8 out of 8 assessed

sites in 2020 meeting or exceeding the completion criteria (minimum midstorey cover benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities). Native ground cover grass (NGCG) increased from 5 out of 8 assessed sites in 2019 to 8 out of 8 assessed sites in 2020 meeting or exceeding the completion criteria (minimum groundcover grass benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities). A total of 105 bird species were recorded during standardised surveys across 26 sites in 2020, with site-level richness ranging from 10 to 51. Bird richness across 12 woodland habitats was 92 (average 31.6; range 10 to 51), 53 species were detected at revegetation/rehabilitation sites (average = 18.7; range 13 to 25), while the 9 regenerated sites recorded 72 species (average 24; range 3 to 36). The 2020 survey results represent a significant increase from the 2019 results when 58 species were detected. Five (5) microbat species were recorded from harp trapping at 4 sites in 2020. This result was slightly higher than 2019 when 4 species were recorded. Average species richness at the 4 woodland sites was 2.75 (range 1 to 4), slightly lower than the 2019 result of 3.25 mean species (range 2 to 4). Ten (10) species were positively identified through ANBAT recordings. One frog and 10 reptile species (average 4; range 3 to 6) were detected during diurnal herpetofauna surveys of 4 sites. Spotlighting surveys at 4 sites detected 24 species of vertebrate taxa (average = 10.75; range = 9 to 13).

6.4.1.1 Seed Collection/ Management

Routine seed assessments completed for the Willeroi BOA identified a turnaround in climatic conditions across the region due to the above average rainfall in 2020. The routine seed assessments aim 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 10 species were collected resulting in 982 grams of local provident seed from across the Willeroi BOA. As part of the WHC group wide revegetation planning; the onsite collected seed was supplemented with commercially sourced local and regional provident seed by reputable seed collectors. A local revegetation provider was engaged to propagate the seed to produce Box Gum and non-EEC/CEEC Woodland species seedlings required for the 2020 revegetation program completed as well as planning for the 2021 revegetation program for the Willeroi BOA.

6.4.1.2 Vegetation Clearing- flora

During the pre-clearing survey, a qualified ecologist identified a vulnerable flora species *Tylophora linearis*, listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* that was sighted at three locations and a total of 459 habitat features (hollow bearing trees, large woody

debris or nests) within the overall area to be cleared (approximately 29.3Ha). The ecologist was present during clearing activities in accordance with the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP).

6.4.2 Threatened Fauna

During the reporting period, the ecological monitoring program of the Willeroi BOA included winter bird surveys that were undertaken in August 2020; spring flora monitoring of 8 sites undertaken during November 2020 and spring fauna monitoring including 6 general fauna monitoring sites and 26 bird survey sites undertaken during October and November 2020. During the winter bird surveys, five threatened species were recorded (Dusky Woodswallow, Brown Treecreeper, Diamond Firetail, Little Lorikeet and Turquoise Parrot).

6.4.2.1 Vegetation Clearing- fauna

No threatened fauna species were observed during the time of pre-clearing survey. However, the proposed disturbance area may have potentially supported threatened fauna species that are likely to use similar habitat or have been observed within the Tarrawonga Mine lease during previous surveys. The threatened fauna species that may potentially occur include Glossy Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*), Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies) (*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*), Little Lorikeet (*Glossopsitta pusilla*), Turquoise Parrot (*Neophema pulchella*), Grey-crowned Babbler (*Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis*), Speckled Warbler (*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*) and Varied Sittella (*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*) (all listed under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016), however, no individuals were observed during the survey.

Over the duration of the clearance supervision 2020, one fauna species was killed (Tree-crevice Skink). A total of 39 arboreal lizards (33 geckos and 6 skinks) were captured from habitat trees immediately after felling, and these were relocated to nearby suitable habitat outside the study area. Of the 33 geckos, twenty-nine were identified as *Gehyra* sp. (Figure 9) and three were identified as Rhobust Velvet gecko (*Nebulifera robusta*). All six skinks (including the deceased) were identified as Tree-crevice skinks, *Egernia striolata*.

One Lesser Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*) and two Western Broad-nosed Bats (*Scotorepens balstoni*) (Figure 10) were captured during clearing, were tracked with temporary mounted radio trackers for several nights. This was part of TCMs microbat radio tracking program.



Figure 9 – Photo: *Gehyra versicolor* (Eastern Tree Dtella) successfully relocated during clearing activities. (EcoLogical 2020)



Figure 10 – Photo: *Scotorepens balstoni* (Western Broad-nosed Bat) successfully relocated during clearing activities. (EcoLogical 2020)

6.4.3 Habitat Management

During the reporting period, routine habitat management works were undertaken within the Willeroi BOA.

6.4.3.1 Weeds

WHC coordinated routine formal weed monitoring/inspections undertaken across Willeroi BOA in February, May, August and November 2020. The priority weeds identified included legacy noxious weeds inherited from previous owner's management regimes such as Coolati Grass, St Johns Wort, Sweet Briar and Common Prickly 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 spatial information directly given to spraying contractors to identify what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources across the Willeroi BOA for weed control.

6.4.3.2 Feral Animal Control

WHC coordinated routine formal feral animal monitoring across Willeroi BOA in February, May, September and November 2020. The adoption of a "monitor, measure and manage" approach to feral animal management will allow WHC to implement adaptive management in response to changes being measured through monitoring in feral animal abundance specific to the different geographical regions of the Willeroi BOA. Feral animal monitoring utilises the relevant methodologies for specific feral animals generally in accordance with the NSW DPI *Monitoring Techniques for Vertebrate Pests* so that a range of methods can be used such as transects/spotlighting and camera traps where practicable and relevant to specific offset areas/properties. Monitoring demonstrated that certain animals like Eastern Grey Kangaroos and Feral Pigs can be high, Foxes can be medium in abundance seasonally with all other feral animal species recorded as scarce to low abundance levels across 2020. The feral animal monitoring ensures that timely and prioritised feral animal control is undertaken on a seasonal basis identifying what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources across the Willeroi BOA for feral animal management.

During the reporting period, WHC implemented a comprehensive feral animal control program across the Willeroi BOA with routine 1080 baiting and pig trapping programs undertaken in March (9 Foxes removed from 46 baits presented and 4 Feral Pigs trapped), June (15 Foxes and 1 Wild Dog removed from 115 baits presented and 9 Feral Pigs trapped), September (6 Foxes, 7 Wild Dogs and 2 Feral Pigs removed from 115 baits presented and 1 Feral Pig trapped) and December 2020 (27 Foxes

removed from 115 baits presented and no Feral Pigs trapped from 18 trapping days). Night time open range shooting programs were implemented in conjunction with the other routine programs resulting in an additional 1 Rabbit and 4 Feral Pigs being controlled in 2020. There were no Feral Goats harvested at the Willeroi BOA during the reporting period. Only appropriately qualified and experienced feral animal contractors (appropriate feral animal management qualifications, NSW fire arm licence and pesticide accreditation where relevant) were engaged to undertake feral animal control works for WHC.

6.4.4 Grazing Management

During the reporting period, the Willeroi BOA was not stocked and subsequently grazing was excluded. There was no reported stock incursion within the reporting period.

Grazing activity continued to occur at several mine owned properties near the mine site including Tarrawonga, Templemore and Bollol Creek properties.

6.4.5 Soil & Erosion Management

Annual inspections were undertaken including unsealed tracks and associated drainage structures across the Willeroi BOA 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)). Due to the above average rainfall during the reporting period; additional targeted maintenance was identified for one site within Willeroi BOA to mitigate further erosion and sediment issues. The remaining sites and tracks/drainage structures will continue to be maintained during the routine WHC Biodiversity fire break track maintenance program.

6.4.6 Key Environmental Performance

Biodiversity was managed in accordance with the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP). A Biodiversity audit was conducted in 2020 and this is detailed in section 10.1.

Engagement with OEH and NPWS is ongoing regarding the potential to transfer parts of the Willeroi BOA to National Parks Estates as per the letter from NPWS dated 16th August 2017 outlining the WHC BOAs that NPWS were interested in. WHC have requested extensions from DPIE and DAWE for the timing of securing these offset areas and to allow negotiations as to which BOAs would be transferred to Parks Estate. This would also finalise the residual BOAs to be secured via conservation agreements.

6.4.7 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

The TCM BMP was approved in December 2020 and it will be reviewed as necessary.

6.5 Aboriginal Heritage Management

6.5.1 Environmental Management Measures

During the reporting period, heritage site and fencing inspections were completed for the 19 known Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the Willeroi BOA. Each site is maintained with protective fencing around the heritage site perimeter and signage to mitigate access and disturbance.

A Cultural Heritage Assessment was completed in September 2011 as part of the Tarrawonga Coal Project EA. A total of 57 sites (21 open artefacts, 11 scarred trees and 21 isolated artefacts) were located during the surveys of the Project Area. An additional requirement of PA 11_0047 includes the development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Strategy (ACHS) in conjunction with the Boggabri Coal Mine and Maules Creek Project. This Strategy was approved by DPIE in 2017.

To date, the measures in place to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage are considered satisfactory, with all measures identified in the EA, Project Approval and Heritage Management Plan (HMP) in place.

In accordance with the HMP, a qualified archaeologist and RAP representatives conducted a fence audit of all previously identified Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. It was concluded that fence maintenance will be required at some sites damaged by wildlife or livestock. Of the 106 sites listed on the Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage information and Management System, many of which have been salvaged or reassessed as 'Not a Site'. This includes nine scar trees within the Mining Lease. During pre-vegetation clearing inspection 2020, the RAP and archaeologist identified no Aboriginal cultural heritage object within the clearance areas.

6.5.2 Key Environmental Performance

In accordance with the current HMP, a registered archaeologist and RAPs inspected archaeological site fences and salvaged any remaining artefacts located in close proximity of the pit or in areas that were cleared in 2020.

6.5.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

No specific management procedures are required however, the HMP will be reviewed following approval of MOD7.

6.6 Spontaneous Combustion

6.6.1 Environmental Management Measures

TCM has a low percentage of inorganic sulphur content in coal, and hence a low potential for exothermic oxidation reactions. However, TCM personnel are trained to watch for indications of spontaneous combustion. Any incident would be followed by excavation to identify the source and extinguishment through water saturation.

Rehabilitation of the coal reject materials co-disposed amongst spoil is not anticipated to result in any detrimental changes to the quality of surface runoff and seepage. Therefore, the current water quality monitoring program remains suitable for assessing the quality of post-rehabilitation surface runoff and seepage from the final rehabilitated landform.

Previous investigations into the geochemistry of mine materials likely to be generated at Tarrawonga have been completed in 2005 (URS), 2010 (GEM), 2011 (GEM) and 2017 (RGS). The findings are generally consistent and indicated that the overburden and interburden samples are classified as NAF and non-saline. RGS also highlighted that additional testing should be undertaken to include coarse and fine coal reject materials.

In 2020, a geochemist completed an assessment of the coal reject material (fines and coarse) and the key conclusions are similar to previous reporting years:

- The coal reject materials have relatively low and variable sulphur content and excess ANC, and as a bulk material have a high factor of safety with respect to potential acid generation.
- The concentrations of metals and metalloids in coal reject materials are low compared to typical levels in unmineralised soils.
- Surface runoff and seepage from coal reject materials is likely to be pH neutral with low levels of salinity.
- Static leach tests indicate that trace metals/metalloids and major ions will be sparingly soluble in runoff and seepage from coal reject materials. Dissolved concentrations of these parameters are predicted to remain within applied water quality guideline criteria and are not expected to present any significant environmental risks for on-site or downstream water quality. Dilution effects from rainfall and natural attenuation are also likely to occur in the field and further reduce the concentrations of soluble metals and metalloids in any runoff and seepage.

- Based on the predicted geochemical nature of the coal reject materials, no special management measures are required for the handling or storage of these materials, apart from those already planned in the current MOP.
- Surface runoff and seepage from coal reject materials co-disposed amongst spoil should continue to be monitored to ensure that key water quality parameters remain within appropriate criteria.
- Rehabilitation of the coal reject materials co-disposed amongst spoil is not anticipated to result in any detrimental changes to the quality of surface runoff and seepage. Therefore, the current water quality monitoring program remains suitable for assessing the quality of post-rehabilitation surface runoff and seepage from the final rehabilitated landform.
- The coal reject materials at Tarrawonga have a low propensity to spontaneously combust and should be managed in line with the relevant parts of the NSW technical guideline related to this issue (Industry and Investment NSW, 2011).

6.6.2 Key Environmental Performance

A number of minor instances occurred where small amounts of coal smouldered on the ROM pad. These instances were managed accordingly with no offsite impacts. No spontaneous combustion was recorded in the rehabilitated areas. No additional improvements are proposed within the next reporting period.

6.7 Bushfire Management

6.7.1 Environmental Management Measures

In accordance with the BMP, annual fuel load monitoring was undertaken in December 2020 as part of planning and assessment of bushfire and ecological burn strategy for the Willeroi BOA in 2021. During the reporting period, no fire occurred on Willeroi BOA but the average overall fuel load measured was 11t/ha (moderate) and grassland fuel load was 3.2t/ha (moderate). Other fire management implemented by WHC during the reporting period included spatial data collection for 88km of firebreak tracks with maintenance carried out to a zero fuel barrier standard. WHC maintains regular communications throughout the reporting period with the Namoi-Gwydir Zone RFS teams around planning of WHC BOA ecological burn programs as well as providing WHC emergency contacts. WHC maintains a specialist firefighting contractor for an on call engagement during the fire season to respond in the event of a bushfire on WHC BOAs and non-mining lands.

TCM conducted mowing and slashing along roads and tracks to keep grass low and minimize the risk of fire. This program will be maintained as the grass continues to grow.

6.7.2 Key Environmental Performance

No instances occurred where TCM was required to assist to the RFS team or any other landholder or body. TCM installed a water tank connected to a groundwater bore in a property adjacent the mine to assist fire fighter in case of an emergency. In 2020, local RFS teams were invited to site to discuss Emergency Response Plan and familiarise with TCM firefighting capabilities and protocols.

6.7.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

TCM will continue to engage with the local RFS and with the community via CCC meetings and their members. TCM will continue to conduct mowing and slashing activities along access roads and tracks to keep grass to acceptable levels.

6.8 Meteorological Data

Meteorological monitoring is conducted onsite in accordance with Schedule 3 Condition 30 of the PA11_0047. Table 6-6 summarises the monthly meteorological conditions at TCM for the 2020 reporting period.

The total annual rainfall for the reporting period was 931.1mm; this is more than four times the amount of rain recorded for 2019 (277mm) and almost double the long term mean annual rainfall (585mm). The maximum monthly rainfall was recorded during February with 261.1 mm.

A minimum temperature of -5.6°C was recorded in August and a maximum temperature of 42.1°C in January.

In 2020, prevailing winds were predominately between the South-South Easterly (S-SE) and South-South Westerly (S-SW) direction for most of the year, apart for June which recorded a North- North Easterly (N-NE) prevailing wind direction.

Table 6-6- Templemore weather station monitoring data 2020

Month	2m Temperature (°C)			10m Temperature (°C)			Average Wind Speed (m/s)	Prevailing Wind Direction	Monthly Rainfall (mm)
	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max			
<i>January</i>	17	29.6	42.1	18.2	29.5	40.9	2.9	S 173°	109.2
<i>February</i>	12.8	24	38.6	14.5	24.3	37.8	2.3	SSE 156°	261.2
<i>March</i>	9	21	34.6	12.1	21.7	34.4	2.4	SE 137°	119
<i>April</i>	4.2	16.9	28.8	5.9	17.9	28	1.7	SSE 150°	65.8
<i>May</i>	-0.7	11.9	24.9	1.1	13	24	1.8	SSE 164°	16
<i>June</i>	-2	9.7	22.7	0.3	11	22	1.6	NNE 33°	23.4
<i>July</i>	-3.9	9.1	22.5	-0.8	10.5	21.5	1.7	SSE 161°	31
<i>August</i>	-5.6	9.2	23.5	-3.8	11.3	25.9	2.6	SSW 199°	38.3
<i>September</i>	-2.4	13.9	26.9	1.7	16.3	27.1	2.5	SSE 156°	28
<i>October</i>	1.7	17.3	30.4	5	19.5	30.7	2.4	SSE 162°	55.8
<i>November</i>	3.8	22.6	39.6	7	24.2	39.9	3	SSE 159°	3
<i>December</i>	4.8	22	41.4	10	23.8	40.9	3	S 170°	184.4
Total	-								935.1mm

6.9 Waste

6.9.1 Environmental Management

During 2020, TCM used the services of a waste contractor to collect and manage the entire waste streams generated at the mine. This initiative has improved record keeping and data reliability.

During the reporting period, waste removed from site for disposal or recycling is summarised in Table 6-7

Table 6-7- Waste management summary

Waste Stream	Container size	2020	2019	2018 [#]	2017	Unit of Measure
General Waste	3m ³	326,490	306,530	269,694	600 (2m ³ bin)	Kg
Tyres*	n/a	43	61	54	73	each
Batteries**	As listed	2,037 kg	21 pallets	57 pallets	72 pallets	Kg/ each
Waste Oil	IBC	312,200	273,800	231,000	242,000	L
Oil Filters	3m ³	12,285	28,165	8,835	6,160	Kg
Hydraulic Hoses	3m ³	460	1,685	885	n/a	Kg
Coolant	IBC	4,467##	0	8,000	13,700	L
Scrap Metal***	15m ³	54,000	68,000	70,500	29,260	Kg
Cardboard	10m ³	9,390	11,535	9,825	57 (IBC)	Kg
Timber	15m ³	28,110	33,480	33,000	n/a	Kg
Septic Waste	Pumped out	127,500	90,300	55,500	n/a	L
Paper/Plastic/ Aluminium Can	240Lts	115	320	351	37	Kg

Heavy machine Tyres were reused onsite for traffic management, or are in a storage area pending disposal; **Battery Type N200, N150 & N70 donation to Westpac helicopter; *Major clean-up of the yard; n/a not applicable or data not available; #to be able to assess performance over the years, TCM has extrapolated using values provided by the Waste contractor from August to December 2018. ## coolant is stored onsite in a 10kL tank that is emptied by the waste contractor before it reaches 100% capacity*

6.9.2 Key Environmental Performance

During the reporting period no incidents relating to waste management occurred.

6.9.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

Tarrawonga aims to reduce waste via a number of initiatives including recycling (oils, greases, scrap steel and domestic recyclables) and increasing tyre life through education and training of machine operators.

6.10 Environmental Performance Summary

An environmental performance summary for TCM is presented in Table 6-8- Environmental Performance:

Table 6-8- Environmental Performance

Aspect	Approval Criteria or EIS/EA Prediction	Performance during the reporting period	Trend / Key Management Implications	Implemented / proposed management actions
Noise	Refer s6.1	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Blast	Refer s6.2	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Air Quality	Refer s6.3	Approval criteria not met.	Nil	TCM's notified DPIE regarding eight (8) PM10 24 hour average exceeding the 50µg/m ³ limit at the 'Coomalgah' property. DPIE advised TCM not to include in the annual average calculation PM10 measured on days of "extraordinary events". As a result, only five (5) elevated PM10 measurements were included in the annual average calculation of the Annual Review 2020.
Biodiversity	Refer s6.4	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Heritage	Refer s6.5;s6.6	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Spontaneous Combustion	Refer s6.7	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Bushfire Management	Refer s6.8	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Waste Management	Refer s6.10	Approval Criteria Met	Nil	Nil
Water management	Refer s7	Approval Criteria not Met.	Nil	TCM notified relevant agencies including DPIE regarding two instances where approval criteria was not met following uncontrolled water released (at SD2 and SB14). TCM reviewed dams' design and construction criteria and developed a manual to improve operation and maintenance of all the dams.

7 WATER MANAGEMENT

The mine lies within the catchment of the Namoi River. Locally and within proximity of the project site, Goonbri Creek, Bollo Creek and Nagero Creek all provide flows to the Namoi River during runoff events. The design of sediment basins within the disturbed area of the mine aims to limit the opportunity of discharge of runoff from mine-disturbed area, i.e. after appropriate detention time to satisfy licensed discharge criteria.

Detailed Surface Water and Groundwater monitoring results are provided in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 respectively.

7.1 Surface Water Performance and Management

Sediment basins, storage dams and associated banks and drains have been designed by an engineering consultant in accordance with the Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Vol 2E Mines and Quarries (DECC, 2008) in conjunction with the references to Volume 1 (Landcom, 2004). Water within the Project Approval area is nominally classified either as “clean”, “dirty”, “contaminated” or “pit water” depending on the source of the flow and its potential for physical or chemical contamination. The definition of these classifications follows:-

- “Clean Water” comprises water that has not come in contact with mine disturbance and does not have potential to contain hydrocarbons.
- “Dirty Water” comprises water that has come into contact with mine disturbance and does not have potential to contain hydrocarbons.
- “Pit Water” comprises water contained within the open cut sump or pumped to the void water dam for containment and use for dust suppression across the site.
- “Contaminated Water” comprises runoff water, which could potentially contain hydrocarbons.

There are six wet weather discharge points nominated in the current EPL12365 (relevant to PA11_0047 Schedule 3 Conditions 33 and 39). These are SD9, SB14, SD16, SD17, SB23B and SB24B. At the end of the reporting period, SB14 and SD16 were decommissioned due to rehabilitation progression.

February 2020 was a particularly wet month where TCM experienced a heavy rainfall event of approximately 158mm recorded over 24 hours, resulting in uncontrolled water releases.

1. Sediment Dam (SD2) breached the western wall and spilled sediment-laden water to adjacent land owned by Boggabri Coal Mine. This was reported to the relevant agencies and investigated by EPA who issued a Penalty Notice.

2. Sediment Basin (SB14) released water to the environment from the Licenced Discharge Point 3, details as follows:
 - Oil and Grease measured was 1mg/L higher than EPL limit of 10mg/L. This incident was reported to relevant agencies. During the investigation of this incident, the EPA concluded TCM failed to implement all practical measures to dewater the sediment dam within 5 days of the last rain event. As a consequence, an elevated Total Suspended Solids (TSS) level of 17,700mg/L was recorded in the water sampled, resulting in a Penalty Notice from EPA.
 - NSW Resources Regulator conducted an investigation related to Erosion on the Southern Emplacement and found that TCM:
 - Failed to carry out operations in a manner that does not cause or aggravate water pollution (including sedimentation) or erosion, as required by condition 16 of ML1579 (and this resulted in a Penalty Notice).
 - Failed to have the Water Management Plan on the Whitehaven website, as required by section 3.2 Environmental Risk Management of the approved MOP for ML1579, ML1685, ML1693 and ML1749 (and resulted in an “Official Caution”). At the time, TCM Water Management Plan was in a draft version and waiting DPIE’s approval. For this reason it was not published on the company’s website.

7.1.1 Surface Water Monitoring

TCM has a requirement to undertake surface water monitoring on a quarterly basis in addition to the monitoring of any wet weather discharge event. Historical data is available in Appendix 2. Surface water monitoring locations are shown in Figure 11.

Whilst there are no criteria or concentration limits specified for the quarterly surface water samples, the results do provide an indication as to the quality of water on-site. The assessment of sediment load, salinity, pH, oil and grease and other monitoring parameters during these quarterly water monitoring events was consistent with previous reporting years and summarised in Table 7-1 - Surface water Quarterly monitoring 20.

Quarterly Surface Water Monitoring Results

Sample No.	Date	Sample Locatic	pH	EC (µS/cm)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	Grease & Oil (mg/L)	Antimony (mg/L)	Arsenic (mg/l)	Molybdenum (mg/L)	Selenium (mg/L)	Comments
	13/02/2020	SD16	7.9	421	262	8	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.002	<0.01	Approx. 180mm of rain that week from Saturday 8th to Thurs 13th
	13/02/2020	SB14	8.2	938	37	7	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.005	<0.01	
	13/02/2020	SD17	8	166	1170	4	<5	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	<0.01	
	13/02/2020	SB16A	8.2	493	282	7	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.004	<0.01	
	13/02/2020	GCU	7.3	147	95	14	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
	13/02/2020	GCD	7.2	269	64	14	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
	5/03/2020	VOID	8.17	2420	380	4	<5	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	
	6/05/2020	SD16	8.8	397	21	10	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.005	<0.01	
	6/05/2020	SB14	8.7	2250	92	12	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.005	<0.01	
	6/05/2020	SD17	8.4	293	120	8	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.002	<0.01	
	6/05/2020	SB16a	8.8	543	33	9	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.013	<0.01	
	6/05/2020	VOID	7.8	3290	34	<1	<5	----	0.012	----	----	
	19/08/2020	SD17	8.27	367	42	6	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.002	<0.01	
	19/08/2020	SD16	7.75	444	37	5	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.004	<0.01	
	19/08/2020	SB14	8.97	1320	32	9	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.004	<0.01	
	28/08/2020	VOID	8.36	3600	25	30	<5	----	----	----	----	
	12/11/2020	SB16A	8.44	967	78	8	6	0.001	0.003	0.021	0.01	
	12/11/2020	SD17	8.53	645	62	4	6	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.01	
	12/11/2020	VOID	8.58	1700	40	2	5	----	----	----	----	

Table 7-1 - Surface water Quarterly monitoring 2020

Levels of oil and grease were low and in most cases below the level of reporting of 5mg/L. Level of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) fluctuated between 21 and 1,170 mg/L with 50% of the measurements below the 50mg/L.

Overall pH values showed that water sampled was between neutral and alkaline. Concentration levels of antimony, arsenic, molybdenum and selenium were monitored throughout the period. Results remained consistently low and below thresholds outlined in the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC, 2000).

Surface water monitoring results showed generally similar trends with previous reporting periods.

Commitments with regard to the surface water-monitoring program are detailed in the Water Management Plan which was approved in June 2020.

7.1.2 Water Discharges

There were six (6) wet weather discharges throughout the reporting period. Three occurred in February and three in December 2020.

In accordance with relevant EPL12365 conditions, water samples were collected after discharge and results can be found in Table 7-2.

Wet Weather Discharge Results- EPL12365												
Sample No.	Sample Location	Date	Time	Temp (°C)	Field pH [6.5-8.5]	Lab pH [6.5-8.5]	Field Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	Lab Electrical Conduct	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L) [$<50\text{mg/L}$]	Grease & Oil (mg/L) [$<10\text{mg/L}$]	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	Comments
ES2004513001	SD17	08/02/2020	15:30			7.92		169	2030	6	7	Discharge after approx 160mm of rain on the 8th of February and continuous rain thereafter.
ES2004513002	SB24B	08/02/2020	15:30			7.39		69	463	6	12	Discharge after approx 160mm of rain on the 8th of February and continuous rain thereafter.
ES2004513003	SD9	08/02/2020	15:30			7.77		90	480	6	5	Discharge after approx 160mm of rain on the 8th of February and continuous rain thereafter.
ES2004513004	SB14	08/02/2020	15:30			8.27		542	17700	11	7	Discharge after approx 160mm of rain on the 8th of February and continuous rain thereafter. Oil and Grease level reported to EPA and relevant agencies
ES2004513005	BCU	08/02/2020	15:30			7.51		246	67	<5	20	
ES2004513006	BCD	08/02/2020	15:30			7.31		122	750	6	10	
ES2004513007	GCU	10/02/2020	07:30			7.33		124	158	9	13	
ES2004513008	GCD	10/02/2020	07:30			7.35		113	198	8	12	
ES2004761001	SD2 BREACH	10/02/2020	8:00:00 AM			7.5		497	1520	6	4	Discharge after approx 160mm of rain on the 8th of February and continuous rain thereafter.
ES2004761002	SD2 INLET	10/02/2020	5:00:00 PM			7.79		650	7440	-	-	
ES2004761003	SD2 WALL BREAK	10/02/2020	5:00:00 PM			7.9		470	3900	-	-	
ES2004761004	SB5A SPILLWAY	10/02/2020	5:00:00 PM			7.9		653	9380	-	-	
ES2004761005	SB5A	10/02/2020	9:00:00 AM			7.87		739	835	6	5	Background water quality result to assist in investigation process of SD2 Breach
ES2004761006	SB23B	10/02/2020	5:00:00 PM			7.45		276	369	-	-	
ES2005898-001	SD9 Goonbri Rd	19/02/2020	8:25:00 AM	19	8.46	7.79	166.5	138	300	<5	4	Discharge after ~45mm rains over 5 days
ES2005898-002	SB23B	19/02/2020	8:45:00 AM	20	7.5	7.66	122.5	104	31	<5	5	Discharge after ~45mm rains over 5 days
ES2005898-003	BCU	19/02/2020	9:15:00 AM	19.4	7.3	7.6	174.5	174	348	<5	10	
ES2005898-004	BCD	19/02/2020	9:00:00 AM	19.1	7.2	7.72	198.1	202	57	<5	17	
ES2005898-005	GCU	19/02/2020	9:45:00 AM	18.5	7.9	7.52	169.5	99	418	<5	8	
ES2005898-006	GCD	19/02/2020	10:00:00 AM	18.7	7.24	7.56	116.2	149	1040	<5	7	
ES2045254-001	SD28	17/12/2020	09.50am	21.2	7.68	7.81	229	212	8530	<5	10	Sample taken on the roadside of mine fence
ES2045254-002	SD28 Goonbri Rd	17/12/2020	10.20am	25.1	6.75	6.42	103.7	86	398	<5	23	Sample taken in the flowing water along road as a comparison only.
ES2045939-001	GCU	22/12/2020	10.30am	17.1	6.82	6.55	104.5	89	70	<5	12	Sample taken after ~88mm
ES2045939-002	GCD	22/12/2020	10.15am	17.1	6.97	6.9	115.8	118	207	<5	12	Sample taken after ~88mm
ES2045939-003	BCU	22/12/2020	11.30am	17.1	6.68	6.75	108.7	96	66	<5	10	Sample taken after ~88mm
ES2045939-004	BCD	22/12/2020	11.15am	17.4	6.35	7.03	118.8	138	28	<5	12	Sample taken after ~88mm
ES2045939-005	SD28	22/12/2020	09.50am	18	7.55	6.71	246	221	2600	<5	5	Sample taken after ~88mm
ES2045939-006	SD28	22/12/2020	06.30pm	18.8	7.71	6.65	217	192	2000	<5	6	Sample taken after pumping began from SD8 through to SD28 ~3.5ML
ES2036081-001	SD17	24/12/2020	12:10pm	18.6	7.82	6.62	278	244	327	<5	5	Sample taken after pumping began from SB25 through to SD17 ~0.792ML

Table 7-2 - Discharge results 2020

At SB14, the water released on 8th of February 2020 exceeded by 1mg/L the EPL limit of 10mg/L for Oil and Grease and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) concentration was also exceeded and measured at 17,700 mg/L. This occurred after approximately 158mm of rain was recorded in 24Hrs and it is discussed further in section 7.1.

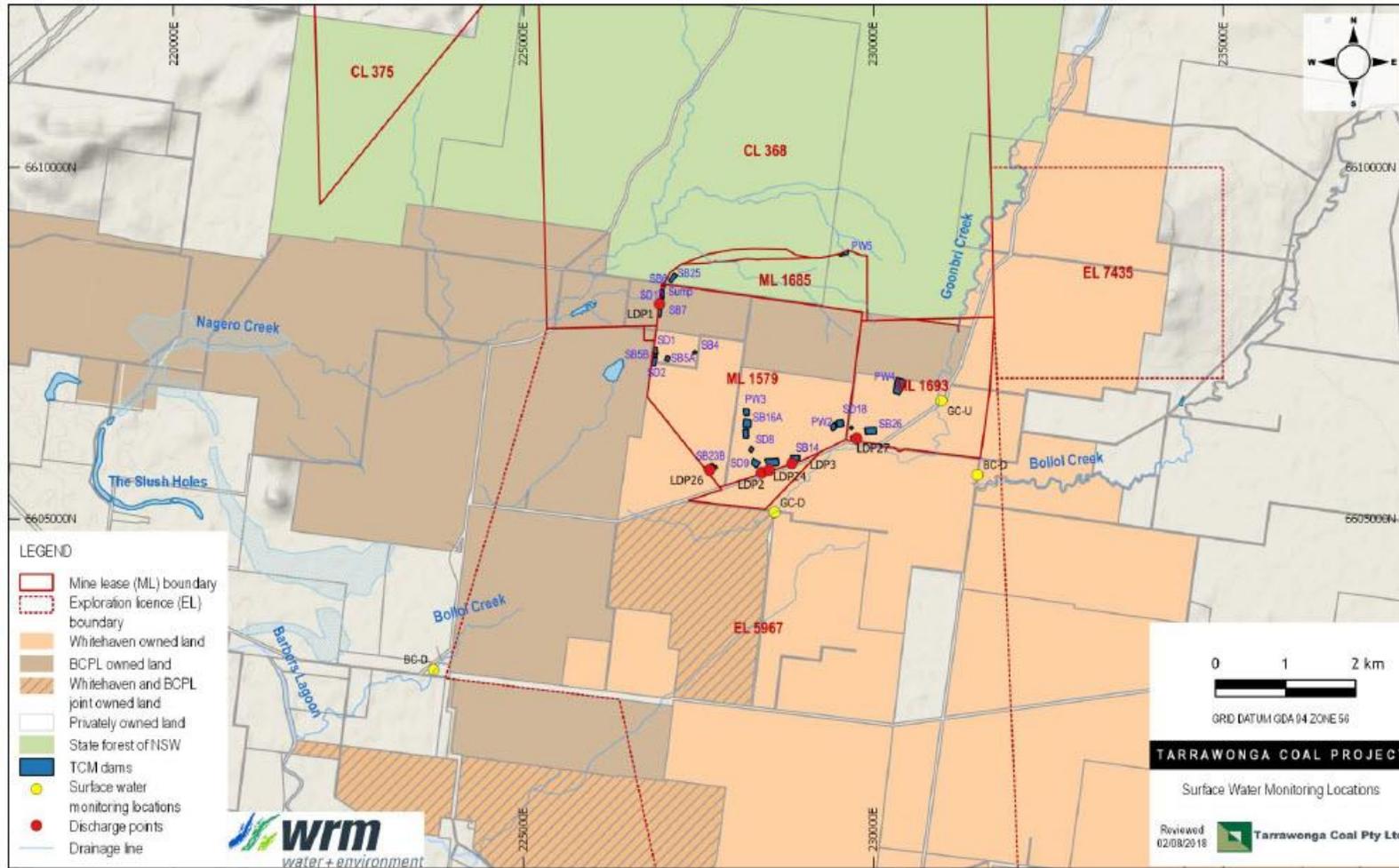


Figure 11 - Surface water monitoring locations (No changes since 2/08/2018)

7.2 Groundwater Management

7.2.1 Environmental Performance and Management

The mine's performance with respect to groundwater performance and management, the prevention of pollution, and the assessment of impacts on groundwater availability to other surrounding users, has been assessed through groundwater level and chemistry monitoring undertaken at a series of piezometers and bores within the Project Area and adjacent properties.

7.2.2 Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater monitoring was undertaken by a contracted company, accountable for water level measurement, collection of samples and laboratory analysis. Two data loggers monitored water levels at MW1 and MW2 to the South and one Vibrating Wire Piezometers (VWPs) sites (TA65) was operating to the East of the mine.

The groundwater monitoring sites are shown in Figure 122. Historical groundwater quality data and standing water level plots are available in Appendix 4.

During the next reporting period, MW7 will be deemed superseded due to the progression of the pit.

With the assistance of a groundwater consultant, TCM will assess the best locations to install monitoring bores to the East of the mine.

Groundwater levels

Graphs available in Appendix 4 show that groundwater levels at the majority of nominated monitoring bores maintained a steady trend. Most of the bore levels show a significant increase, likely related to rainfall recorded over the year. Sampling and water levels have not been monitored at MW6 since the beginning of 2019, due to a broken casing. This bore is located on Boggabri Coal Mine property. MW3 was removed from the EPL12365 requirement and will not be monitored any more. Samples could not be collected at MW8 due to a damaged casing however, water level could regularly be checked for at that site.

The Vibrating Wire Piezometers (VWPs) installed at TA65 indicated general depressurisation increases with depth (at 110m, 136m and 153m intake). Excluding the 56m intake (which is likely to be faulty), depressurisation of all intakes continued throughout 2019, ranging from 0.04m in the 30m intake to a maximum of 4.81m in the 136m intake, reflecting changes consistent with the presence of an open cut mining operation in proximity to TA65.

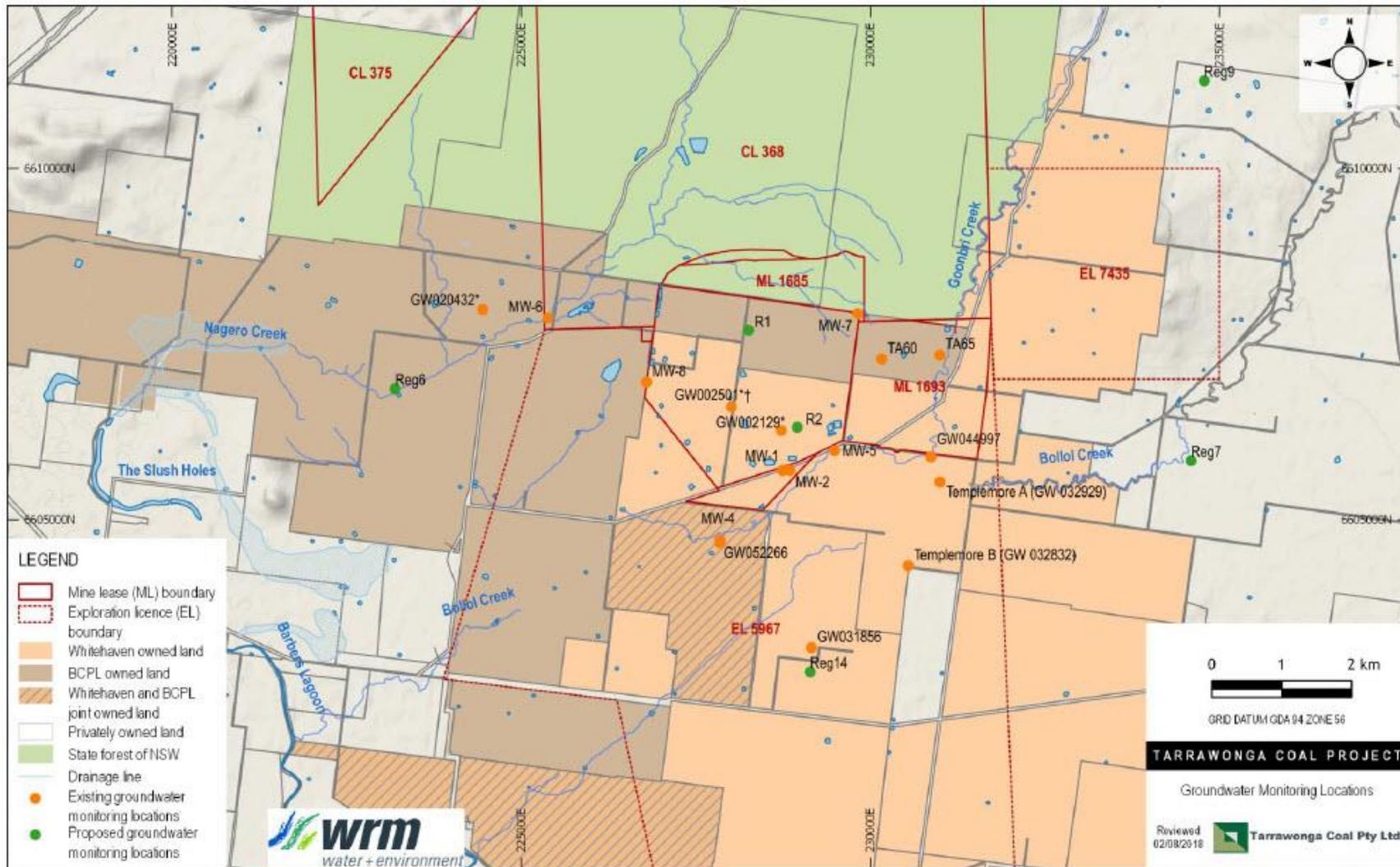


Figure 12 - Groundwater monitoring locations (No changes since 02/08/2018)

Groundwater quality

Analysis of samples taken during the reporting period showed that groundwater quality remained generally in line with historical data at all locations monitored. Water quality was compared to the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC, 2000) guidelines for stock watering (cattle). There were no recorded instances of groundwater quality exceeding the limits prescribed by those guidelines during the reporting period.

Water quality has also been compared to the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) Agricultural and Livestock Guidelines. The following instances occurred where water quality did not meet the parameters identified in the guidelines:

- Since there is no Iron limits for livestock in the ANZECC, the agricultural irrigation guidelines for iron (0.2mg/L) was used for comparison. Most of the monitoring sites were above the 0.2mg/l limit on at least one occasion during the reporting period.
- MW1, MW4, MW5, Templemore A, Templemore B and GW044997 were above the agricultural irrigation guideline for TDS (600mg/L) when sampled throughout 2020. GW044997 was the only bore to measure values above the 2,400mg/L NEPC livestock guideline limit, with 2,460mg/L measured. No sites measured above the ANZECC guideline for stock drinking water (4,000mg/L) value.

7.2.3 Groundwater Management

Pit water inflow is a result of combination of rainfall and groundwater seepage:

- Direct rainfall runoff and infiltration through the emplaced overburden which flows down-dip to the open cut sump(s); and
- Inflows from the exposed coal seam.

To prevent any potential risk of contamination with chemical and hydrocarbon, TCM implemented control measures such as:

- Vehicle maintenance carried out in designated areas;
- Any spills being cleaned up; and
- Hydrocarbons products being stored within a bunded area, constructed in accordance with AS 1940-2004 and/or EPA requirements.

Monitoring occurs in surrounding groundwater bores on a regular basis to detect and assess any changes in quality or level that may be mine attributed.

The Tarrawonga Coal Project EA identified that there would be a reduction in the potentiometric head in the aquifers of the porous rock systems to the east and the north. In the past, the Vibrating Wire Piezometers installed in TA60 and TA65 have demonstrated depressurisation as predicted as the mine moves toward the east. Due to pit progression, site TA60 was decommissioned in 2019 and will have to be replaced. Regional Bores (Reg. 6, 7a and 14) maintained a steady trend during the period.

The BTM Complex finalised the updated BTM GW model and submitted it to DPIE in December 2020. This model was prepared with the assistance of a ground water expert and in consultation with several agencies including DPIE-water and NRAR. The BTM mines are waiting on feedback and will undertake a review of the BTM Water strategy during the next reporting period.

During the reporting period, no complaints have been received in relation to impacts upon any other groundwater users. This is consistent with the predictions of the EA; that no significant impact would therefore affect beneficial use of groundwater of other groundwater users.

7.2.4 Water Take

During the water year 2020, no water was extracted from the licenced groundwater bores. Instead, TCM used rainfall and runoff captured in the sediment dams and pit to provide operational water requirements and trucked approximately 42ML of water from the Canyon Mine void. The water extracted from the pit occurred in accordance with WAL31084 that gives an entitlement of 250 units per water annum. In accordance with respective sites approvals and principles of the BTM Water Management Strategy, water sharing opportunities were discussed.

Table 7-3 - Water take

Water Licence Number	Water Sharing Plan Source and Management Zone (As applicable)	Entitlement[#]	Passive take/ inflows	Active Pumping (ML)	TOTAL (ML)
WAL 31084	NSW Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Sources Gunnedah - Oxley Basin Mdb Groundwater Source Gunnedah - Oxley Basin Mdb (Other) Management Zone	250 units	N/A	145.3	145.3
TOTAL		250	N/A	145.3	145.3

7.3 Site Water Balance

According to the site water balance developed by a water consultant, the water management system for 2020 had the capacity to be operated and meet operational objectives in normal average weather conditions;

- Wet weather releases occurred on numerous occasions throughout February and December 2020. This allowed excess water release from site and this is also discussed in Section 7.1
- Rainfall and runoff captured in the sediment and pit water dams provided for the majority of water demand in the dry, median and wet years;

These predictions were consistent with the actual outcomes observed during this monitoring period.

Table 7-4 provides an overview of water stored and used on site during the reporting period.

Table 7-4 - Water Stored and used during the reporting period

	Table 2-3 EA values (2012) (ML)				
	Jan 2020 – Dec 2020 (ML)	Jan 2019 – Dec 2019 (ML)	Dry Year- 25%-ile (17 years)	Average Year (17 years)	Wet Year - 75%ile (17 years)
Total Runoff	2,036	316	325	402	480
Groundwater inflow	59	58	255	255	255
External Source	17	43	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL INPUT	2,112	530	580	657	735
Evaporation	217	100	118	130	141
Moisture loss in coal	n/a	113	n/a	n/a	n/a
Crusher Dust suppression	30	35	8	8	8
Haul Road and ROM pad dust suppression	329	406	389	394	399
Offsite release/ discharge	279	0	0	0	0
Seepage/ other	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL OUTPUT	894	656	515	532	548
Change in inventory	1,218	-126	64	125	193

Note: For Jan-Dec (annual) period, values must be compared with caution as the EA value is based on 17 year annual average with changing catchment and land uses over time.

8 REHABILITATION

8.1 Post Rehabilitation Land Uses

According to the Mine Site Rehabilitation Management Plan and the MOP, woodland areas will be established on slopes and upper terraces of the Northern and Southern Emplacement Areas.

Rehabilitation on the Southern Emplacement is still immature while it is further advanced on the Northern Emplacement (including in ML1685 adjacent to Boggabri Coal Mine) with some older sections close to achieving open woodland land use target.

However, no rehabilitation to Box Gum Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) woodland was undertaken nor has rehabilitation to agricultural land occurred during the reporting period.

8.2 Rehabilitation Performance during the Reporting Period

8.2.1 Status of Mining and Rehabilitation

Integration with Boggabri Coal’s waste emplacement has started with rehabilitation activities to follow as per the MOP. The EA Total disturbance Area generally aligns with the most recent MOP total disturbance Areas.

The status of mining and rehabilitation at the completion of the reporting period is summarised in Table and Figure 13.

Table 8-1- Rehabilitation Status

Mine Area Type 1 [Ha]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹
0 Total Mine Footprint	579.5	600.1	627.6	687.5	741.8	760.3
1 Total Active Disturbance	510.6	498.4	540.7	579.4	607.8	639.2
2 Land Being Prepared for Rehabilitation	9.9	8.9	12.9	29.6	27.6	14.7
3 Land Under Active Rehabilitation	59.0	67.2*	74.1	78.5	106.4	106.4
4 Completed Rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Refer Annual Review Guideline (p.11) for description of mine area types.

*Active rehabilitation area was incorrectly calculated and reported for 2017 with 83.3Ha.

¹Forecast for 2021 based on MOPF

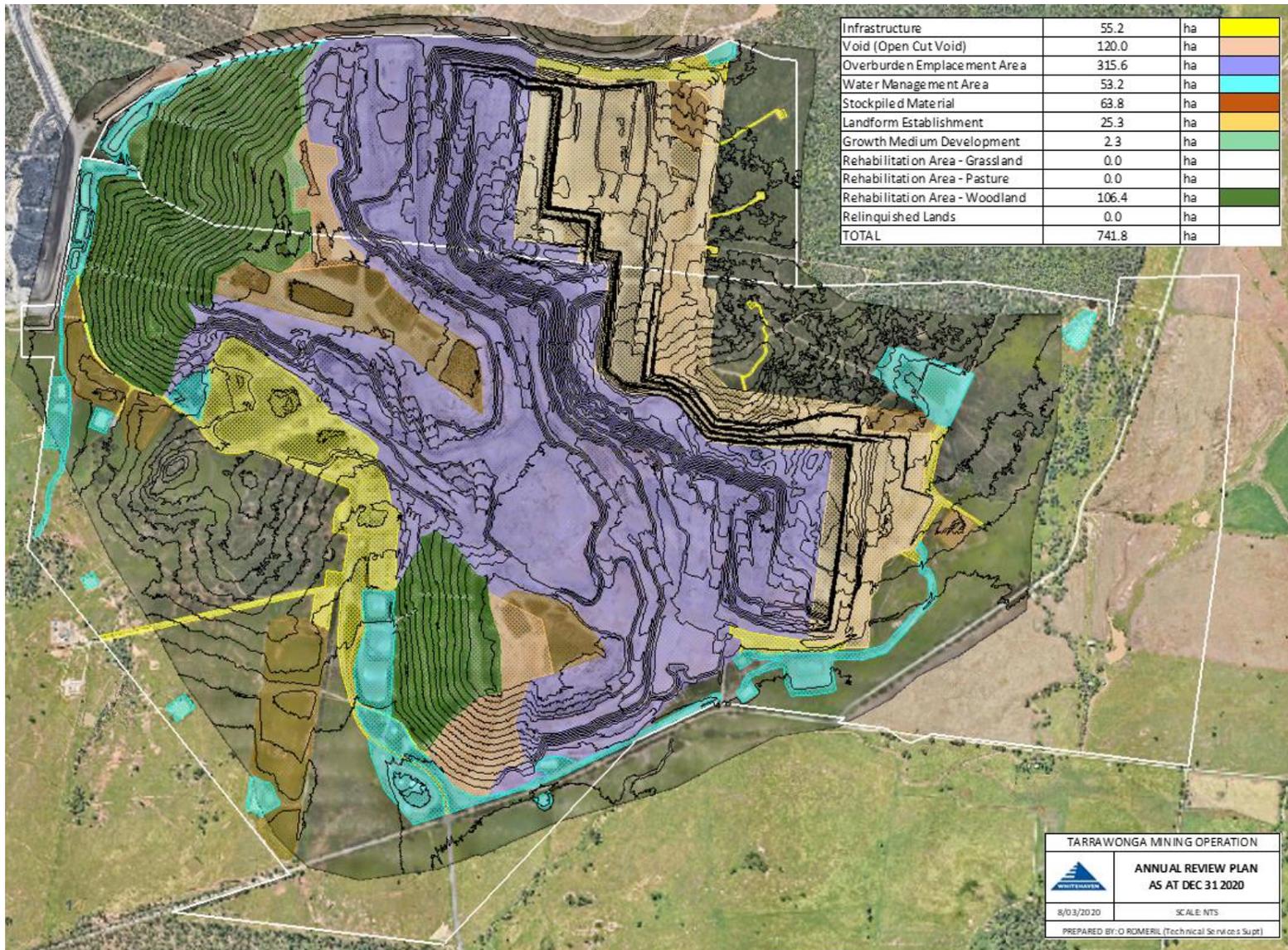


Figure 13- Status of mining rehabilitation as at December 2020

8.2.2 Rehabilitation Fauna and Flora Monitoring

Investigations undertaken by Geoff Cunningham Natural Resource Consultants Pty Ltd as part of the original Mine EIS identified no significant impact on threatened flora species, endangered ecological communities, endangered flora populations or critical habitat as a consequence of the development. Establishment of monitoring plots commenced in April 2007 and has continued as required. Over the life of the mine, quadrats are to be established across rehabilitation sites and control sites. Potential impacts noted in the EA included the clearing of Box-Gum Woodland EEC/CEEC and the groundwater dependent ecosystem - Bracteates Honey myrtle low riparian forest. However these areas had not yet been disturbed or cleared for mining purposes.

On the 25th July 2019 the Resources Regulator issued a Notice under section 240 of the Mining Act 1992 to Whitehaven Coal Mining Limited to prepare and submit a TCM Mine Rehabilitation report prepared by a persons approved by the Director Compliance Operations. Whitehaven Coal Mining Limited engaged an independent ecologist to undertake a gap analysis and prepare the report. He identified inconsistencies regarding the current status of progressive rehabilitation undertaken at TCM and his report outlined proposed measures and actions to improve the progressive rehabilitation performance including annual monitoring and data collection.

As a result, the annual flora and fauna monitoring program 2020 was developed, however slightly varied from previous years, taking into account the recommendations detailed in the gap analysis report.

Qualified ecologists completed this annual monitoring program in accordance with the MOP, the Mine Site Rehabilitation Management Plan, the Biodiversity Management Plan and the recommendations from the gap analysis report and comprised of:

- Native vegetation survey as shown in Figure 14 - Flora Survey 2020
- Fauna Survey as shown in Figure 15 - Fauna Survey 2020.

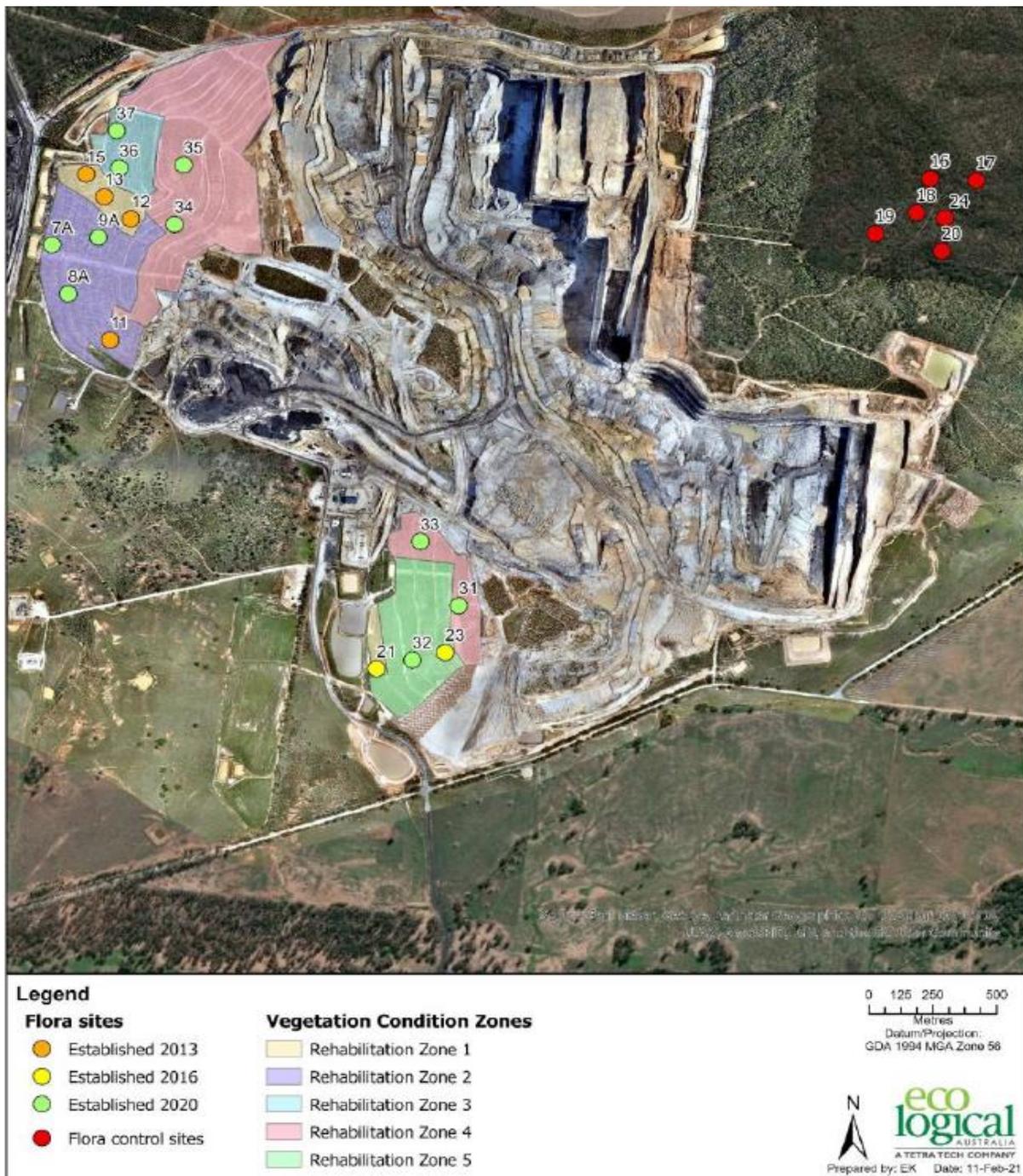


Figure 14 - Flora Survey 2020

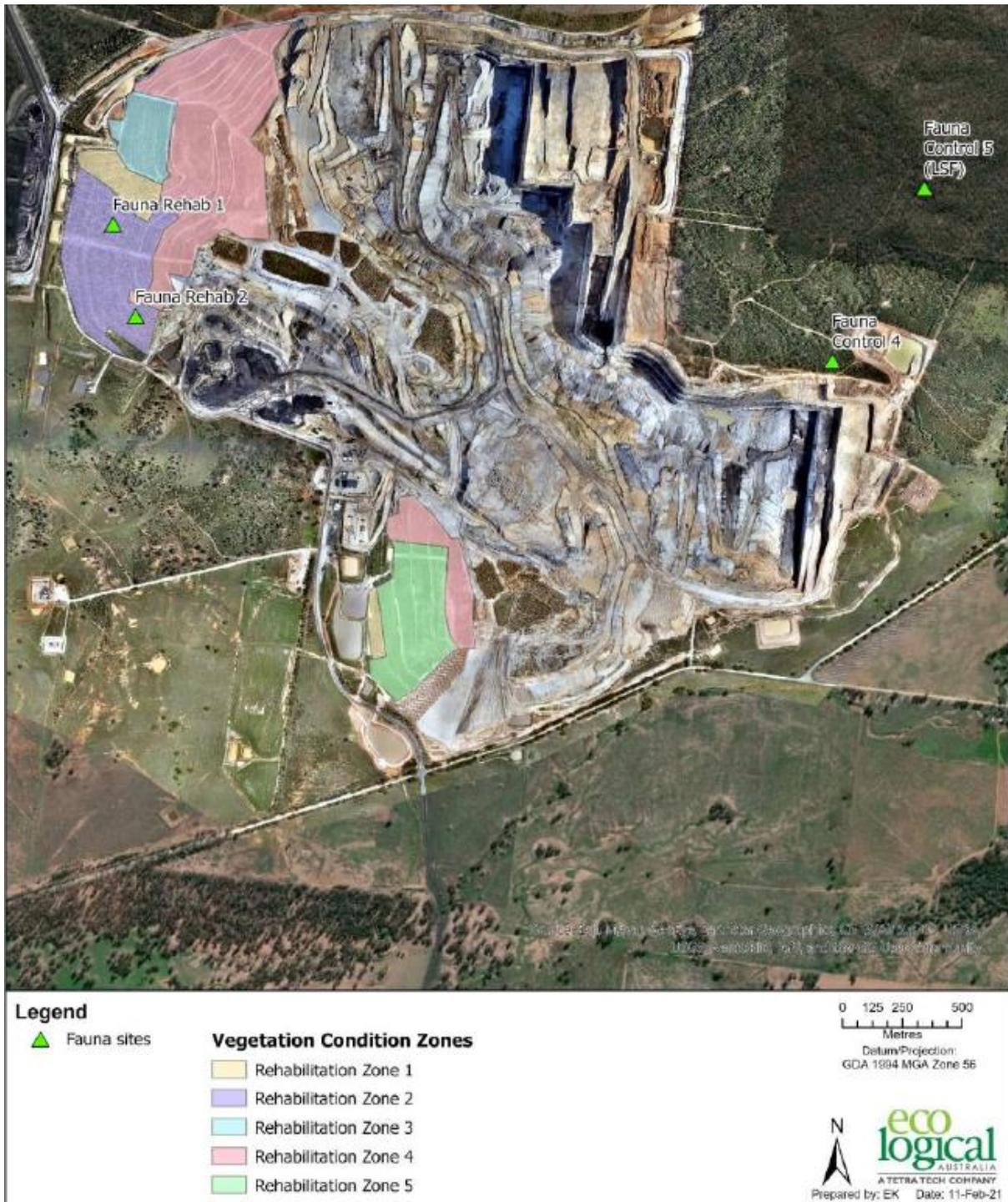


Figure 15 - Fauna Survey 2020

8.2.2.1 Flora Monitoring

Vegetation communities

The requirement in previous MOP (i.e. MOP Amendment A to E) was for the establishment of “native forest and woodland” utilizing local plant species, and 13ha of White Box grassy woodland. However, the requirement for Plant Community Type (PCT) 592 to be the dominant vegetation community of the rehabilitation area was only introduced into the Mine Site Rehabilitation Management Plan (MSRMP, 2020) and MOP F. The current “native woodland/open forest” on the rehabilitation is difficult to type to any PCT given the unnatural eucalypt alliances and some unnatural eucalypt- landscape patterns therefore the lack of achievement of the target PCT592 is understandable.

Approximately 90% of the native plant species currently established on the rehabilitation areas were present on the mine site when floristic surveys were undertaken for the Environmental Assessment in 2010 (Bower, 2011) or were found in the neighbouring Leard State Forest (LSF). This is a high level of fidelity of the native plant species occurring on the rehabilitation areas to those occurring locally. For Zone 1 to 4 the vegetation community can be described as a mixed-eucalypt shrubby/sparingly grassy woodland dominated by local native plant species. Therefore, Zones 1 to 4 are broadly meeting/approaching the completion requirement set out in various MOPs in force up until August 2020. However, Zone 5 which is dominated by exotic grasses is unlikely to be classified as a native plant community in the medium term even if eucalypts are successfully introduced. Zone 5 has not meet the requirements of MOPs in force up until August 2020 in terms of being a community dominated by local native plant species. However, it would likely meet the requirements of establishment of grazing pastureland required by the current MOP F (2020).

Floristics

A total of 105 species from 33 families were recorded across rehabilitation zones in 2020. In total, some 170 native species have been recorded within rehabilitation zones between 2011 and 2020 of which 90% were locals to the project area based on data in 2010 (Bower, 2011) and Bionet for the neighbouring LSF.

Mean native species richness was ranging from 21.3 ± 5.5 species at Zone 5 to 26.3 ± 4.9 species at Zone 1. It is valuable to note that when comparing rehabilitation ranging in age from 1 year to 13 years, the difference in native plant species richness was within the range of 5 species. Mean exotic species richness 2020 ranged from 6 ± 3.2 species at zone 1 to 10.3 ± 1.5 species at Zone 2.

Zones 1, 2 and 5, having been rehabilitated prior to 2014, was assessed against the Ecosystem Sustainability Phase completion criteria. Zones 3 and 4 were also included to view their progress against those final targets, although their required performance is measured by the Ecosystem Establishment phase completion criteria. All rehabilitation zones have not totally meet the

Ecosystem Sustainability phase targets, with mean scores in native species richness, over/mid-storey covers and native groundcover grass percentage covers generally scoring below their associated targets as shown in Figures 16.1 to 16.4

For native species richness all zones are 65% to 75% of benchmarks for the sustainability phase. Generally native groundcover is significantly lower (<5%) than benchmark of 22% for relinquishment.

The analogue zone (LSF) was monitored six times between (2013 and 2018), and had generally failed to meet the completion criteria. Mean native species richness of the analogue zone was on average 85% of the PCT 592 benchmark. Only in the wet year of 2016 the control zone achieved the mean target of 35 for native plant species richness.

In the analogue zone over-storey cover was below 25% of the benchmark, and mid-storey cover is consistently below 20% of the benchmark.

Historically, native groundcover at the analogue (LSF) zone was collected as either the Braun-Blanquet cover scale or via the 'hit and miss' cover method which collects native groundcover as a one-dimensional score (including all growth forms). Therefore, no accurate comparison could be analysed against the BAM completion criteria. However, the mean native groundcover cover (via the 'hit and miss') across survey years which includes all growth forms, remained below the native groundcover grasses completion criteria. The failure of the LSF control sites to meet PCTs completion criteria raises the question as to whether the rehabilitation completion criteria is realistic for the local area.

Native species richness changed little from close to the time of establishment (1 to 2 years) through to 14 years of age. Native species richness is 65% to 75% of benchmark for Zones 1 to 4, whilst the zones vary in age from 2 years to 14 years. Zone 5 which is dominated by exotic grass and is recommended for being classified as Pasture has a native species richness of 62% of benchmark.

Canopy cover will increase with age, but was about 15% of benchmark by age 14, and even analogue areas in LSF were only 25% of target. Mid-storey data showed that age 14 cover was 30% of benchmark. Analogue sites in LSF was within 15% of benchmark. It is important to note that mid-storey (below 6m in height) data for younger zone included trees which will form the canopy in later years. Grass cover for all rehabilitation zones is below 20% of benchmark.

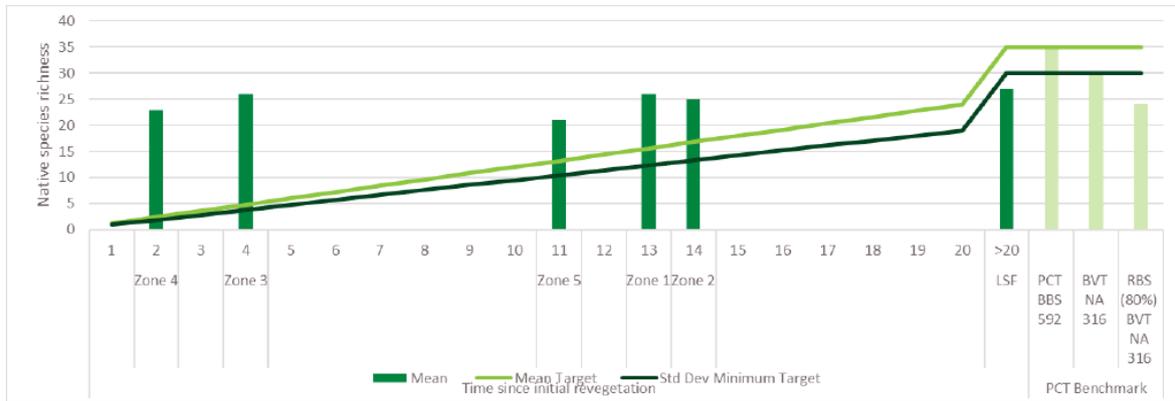


Figure 15. 1: Native Species richness vs benchmark.

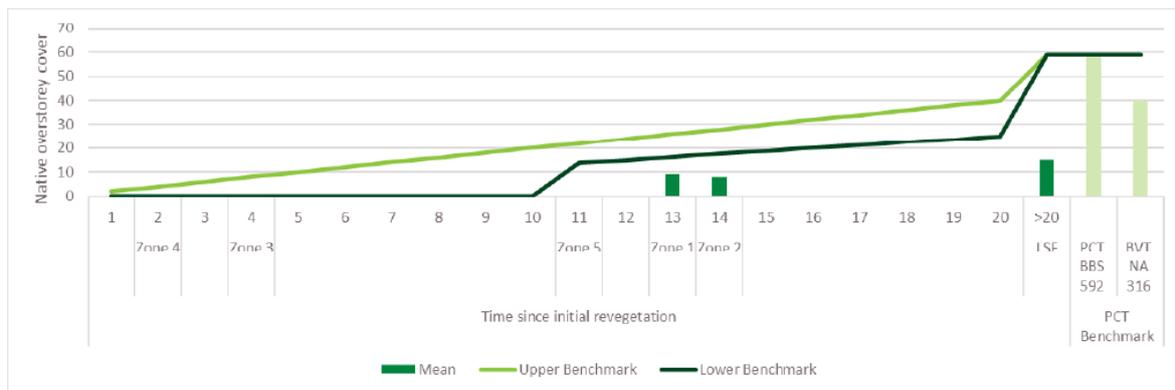


Figure 15. 2: Native overstorey vs benchmark

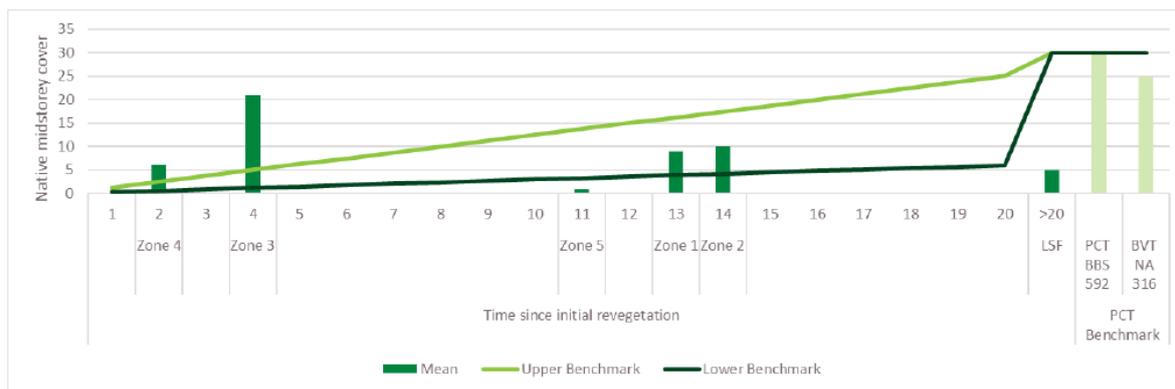


Figure 15. 3: Native Mid-Storey vs benchmark

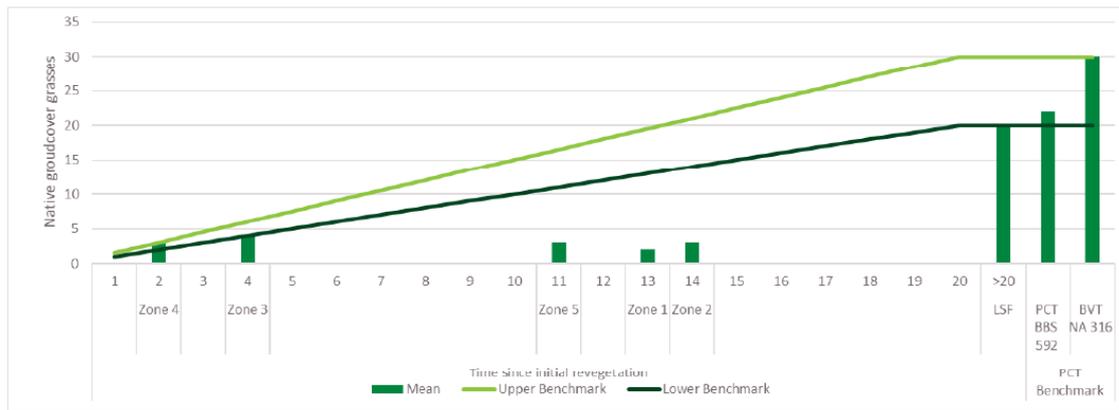


Figure 15. 4: Native ground cover grass vs benchmark

Soil pits

Soil profile and condition assessments were recommended every three years. Two soil pits were established in 2011, one in the rehabilitation zone, and one in each control zone. Soil pits are described using standard field measures with particular notice of horizon boundaries and ecological functionality (e.g. root establishment, evidence of soil fauna). As per the RMP (ELA 2011), soil pits are analysed every three years. As soil pits were analysed in 2018, this parameter is due in the next reporting period in 2021. The soil pit in the rehabilitation zone (Rehabilitation Zone 2) shows a profile reconstruction with topsoil depth at 15 cm and depth to overburden at 30 cm. The control zone shows a similar profile reconstruction with topsoil depth at 10 cm and depth to compact clays at 30 cm. The rehabilitation zone exhibited good establishment of grass. The control zone also showed good establishment of grass and other plant roots including larger tree roots, which were present in all horizons. Soil fauna were not identified in any pits.

An extensive soil testing program was conducted in 2020 to obtain representative soil samples within each rehabilitation area. This program is discussed further in section 8.2.3.3.

Revegetation Management

Between July and August 2020, TCM coordinated rehabilitation activities including planting of approximately 9,000 hiko seedlings of *Eucalyptus albens*, *Eucalyptus blakelyi*, *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, *Eucalyptus pilligaensis*, *Eucalyptus populanea* and *Eucalyptus macrocarpa* across nearly 25Ha on the Northern Rehabilitation Area. Approximately 2,000 hiko seedlings of the same species were randomly infill planted between the Northern and Southern Rehabilitation areas (maintenance rehabilitation). Ground cover native seed were also spread over the same areas.

Topsoil throughout all rehabilitated areas was generally mixed with mulch from previous tree clearing campaign, spread in 250 to 300mm layers and ameliorated with gypsum.

The above average rainfall recorded throughout the period had a noticeably positive impact with an estimated survival rate of more than 90% on both Rehabilitation areas.

8.2.2.2 Fauna Monitoring

At TCM, fauna and habitat monitoring surveys focused on thirteen sites within the woodland rehabilitation zones and two control sites within the Leard State Forest, as shown in Figure 15. The terrestrial fauna survey target woodland birds and searches for available reptile habitat.

Woodland birds monitoring was undertaken during winter and spring 2020. Woodland birds were recorded while walking in a meandering path within each site, targeting areas of available habitat. All birds seen or heard were recorded in 5 minutes intervals and recording continued until no new species were recorded for three consecutive 5 minutes periods.

Birds:

For the spring surveys, bird communities at the Control sites differed from the Rehabilitation sites for all years surveyed however there is an indication that Rehabilitation communities are becoming more stable and are coming more to resemble the Control communities. White-throated Treecreeper, Red-capped Robin, and Eastern Yellow Robin have been present in the Control sites, but not yet in the Rehabilitation sites. Conversely, White-winged Fairy-wren occur in Rehabilitation sites but not Control sites. Silveryeyes occurred at Control sites from 2011 but were not encountered at Rehabilitation sites until 2015 and have been seen there regularly since then. Likewise, Yellow-faced Honeyeater started visiting Rehabilitation sites in 2014 and has been seen several times since. Winter bird communities also differed between Control and Rehabilitation sites. As with spring, winter bird communities at impact sites are becoming more to resemble those of the control sites, however there are still several species absent including Eastern Yellow Robin, White-throated Treecreeper, Red-capped Robin, Inland Thornbill, and Mistletoebird.

Small to medium-sized insectivorous birds, such as Red-capped Robin and Eastern Yellow Robin, are also yet to be established.

Aging of the rehabilitation sites should increase bird diversity and bring the community to resemble that of the control sites. Bird diversity in the rehabilitation areas will improve with an increase in the understorey and grass layer on-site. However, the bird community at the rehabilitation area is unlikely to be like that in the control sites until it has aged and developed another 10 or more years, and mining has ceased so that it is connected to the Leard State Forest by a contiguous extent of vegetation, and the noise associated with mining operations (including Boggabri Coal Mine) ceases.

Bats:

There were least eight (8) and up to fourteen (14) species recorded during this Spring survey (Table 8-2) including up to two (2) species that are listed as Vulnerable under the NSW BC Act. Based on the call profiles, two species listed as Vulnerable could potentially have been present within the study area, *Miniopterus orianae oceanensis* (Large Bent-winged Bat) and *Nyctophilus corbeni* (Corben’s Long-eared Bat). Corben’s Long-eared Bat is also listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

The most commonly recorded species / species group within the study area were the *Ozimops* species complex (Inland Free-tailed Bat, South-eastern Free-tailed Bat and Ride’s Free-tailed Bat). Collectively, there were 90 (60%) of the identifiable calls attributed to the *Ozimops* species complex. General microbat activity was regarded as being low to moderate at the site with one microbat call recorded every seven or eight minutes on average throughout the survey period, equating to 94 calls recorded per night.

Table 8-2 - Microbat species diversity recorded ultrasonically at Tarrawonga Mine surveys between 4th and 6th November 2020.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Result
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould’s Wattled Bat	D
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat	P
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	P
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni*1</i>	Corben’s Long-eared Bat	P
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	P
<i>Nyctophilus gouldii</i>	Gould’s Long-eared Bat	P
<i>Ozimops petersi</i>	Inland Free-tailed Bat	P
<i>Ozimops planiceps</i>	South-eastern Free-tailed Bat	P
<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	Ride's Free-tailed Bat	P
<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	Inland Broad-nosed Bat	D
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Little Broad-nosed Bat	D
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat	D
<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat	P
<i>Vespadelus vulturinus</i>	Little Forest Bat	P

D = Definitely recorded, P = Potentially recorded, *listed as threatened under the BC Act, 1 listed as threatened under the EPBC Act

8.2.3 Habitat Management

On TCM Northern and Southern Emplacements Rehabilitated areas, several dead trees salvaged from previous years clearing campaign were erected to create habitat for different bird species (Figure 16). Additional woody debris has been deposited on the ground during the rehabilitation process to generate habitat and protection for species.

Tiles were also placed around woody debris throughout the rehabilitation areas to monitor population of reptile and other species



Figure 16 - Photo: Salvaged trees laid down and erected in the Northern Rehabilitation area in 2020

8.2.3.1 Weeds Management

During 2020, a noxious weed monitoring program was conducted at TCM every 6 months. The survey in June and November found that there were seventeen noxious weed species identified. Given the large amount of rainfall recorded onsite in 2020, the infestation of the noxious weeds at TCM was generally high. Management of targeted weed within the mine leases was undertaken at opportune times following suitable weather and with consideration to the NIWAC Weed Management Guide for North West NSW (NSW DPI) including:

- Spot spraying of African Boxthorn , and when necessary manual removal of larger individuals;

- Spot spraying of general weeds and grasses in the vicinity of monitoring stations, administration building, magazine and ROM areas,
- Spot spraying of Prickly Pear around site,
- Spraying of Nagoora Burr and other aggressive species surrounding dams.
- Spot spraying of rampant weeds including boxthorn and prickly pear prior to clearing, to try and exclude them from the topsoil.

8.2.3.2 Feral Animal Management

TCM coordinated the implementation of the Vertebrate Pest Management Plan using infra-red motion cameras installed at strategic locations around the Mining Leases. Findings indicate overall vertebrate pest sighting onsite has significantly dropped since 2018.

The survey for 2020 (Table 8-3) showed there were no sightings of feral goats, cats, dogs, or other species. Sightings for rabbits and hares have decreased significantly from 163 in 2018 to 22 during the reporting period. In case of increased sightings, a baiting program was recommended to be used to control numbers, using 1080 or Pindone. Fox sightings also decreased significantly from 168 in 2018 to 4 in this reporting period.

Feral pig sightings continued to decrease from 159 in 2018 to 17 total sightings for this reporting period. Due to an overall drop in Feral animal sighting, no trapping, shooting or baiting program was conducted within the Mining Leases and rehabilitated areas in 2020 however TCM will continue to monitor and manage feral animals according to the BMP and MSRMP.

Table 8-3- Summary of Vertebrate Pest sighting (2018-2020)

	Feral Pig (descendant of various breeds of <i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Rabbit/Hare (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>) / (<i>Lepus capensis</i>)	Wild Dog (<i>canis familiaris</i>)	Other
Quarter 1	5	4	0	12	0	0
Quarter 2*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarter 3	6	0	0	1	0	0
Quarter 4	6	0	0	9	0	0
Total 2020	17	4	0	22	0	0
Total 2019	54	73	2	140	0	2
Total 2018	159	168	1	163	0	2**

*** 1 Unidentified species & 1 Echidna*

** During Quarter 2 more than 1,500 photos were captured however there was nil vertebrate pest sighting*

8.2.3.3 Soil & Erosion Management

During 2020, significant efforts were made to improve soil management and minimise erosion on site.

Soil Management

A soil specialist conducted an extensive soil testing program in 2020. The objective was to provide a soil inventory of rehabilitated areas through field soil assessment and laboratory testing aimed at improving the growth medium for future revegetation.

The field program was designed to obtain representative samples within each rehabilitation area. Sampling points were irregularly located according to the survey team judgement to enable the delineation of potential soil boundaries based on year of rehabilitation or change in soil type used as growth medium. Soil test sites were excavated by hand to 0.3-0.5m. The number of survey points totalled 35 sites in the Northern Rehabilitation Area and 20 sites in the Southern Rehabilitation Area. This survey density fulfilled the requirement of a 1:10,000 soil survey. Sampling consisted of one bulked topsoil sample at each site with typical sample depth 0-10cm, with occasional 'subsoil' samples taken at 30-40cm for assessment of erosion tunnelling risks.

The laboratory testing suite for these sites included pH and EC (1:5 water); pH (1:5 CaCl); Available (Ammonium, Nitrate, Sulfur); Exchangeable Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Hydrogen,

Aluminium, Cation Exchange Capacity; Colwell Phosphorus; Available Micronutrients Zinc, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Boron, Silicon; Total Carbon (TC), Total Nitrogen (TN), TC/TN Ratio, Organic Matter; Basic Colour, Basic Texture.

The findings indicate that the soil resources used on the rehabilitated areas at TCM, depth and characteristic of the top soil layer provide an adequate growth medium to establish the desired vegetation species. Following recommendations of the soil specialist approximately 68 tonnes of gypsum was used to improve characteristics of top soil spread on the Northern Emplacement area prior to the start of revegetation activities.

Topsoil was stripped from areas cleared of vegetation in accordance with the stripping ratio recommended by a soil consultant. Where possible topsoil was directly placed onto prepared rehabilitation areas or stockpiled in accordance with the Mine Site Rehabilitation Management Plan.

Erosion and Sediment control

Several water infrastructures including sediment dams, drop structures, diversion drains and contour banks were designed and sized in accordance with the managing-urban-stormwater-soils and construction guide (volume-2E-fourth-edition). TCM constructed engineered drop structures in the Northern Rehabilitation area (Figure 17) and one dam was enlarged from 9ML to approximately 50ML near the Southern Emplacement area.



Figure 17 - Photo: Rocklined Drop structures on the Northern Rehabilitation area

Inlets and spillways of some of the sediment dams were repaired using geotextile fabric and armour rock and several of the sumps and drains were desilted.

Approximately 450m of silt fences and some coir logs were installed across site to control sediment laden waters runoff and minimise erosion.

TCM undertook seeding activities with a couch grass at some of new water infrastructures.

However, despite all those measures, the water management network capacity that was sized to manage 38.4mm of rains over 5 days (as per EPL12365 requirement), was intensively tested during the February rainfall event (i.e.158mm in 24hr). This resulted in high rates of flow in some of the drop structures and contour banks generating significant gullies, scouring and erosion that required development of specific remediation plans.

TCM carried out several remedial works around site and in particular, drainage works on the western and southern sides of the SEA. A section of the SEA was shaped to final RL and this is discussed in section 8.2.7.

In accordance with MOP requirement and TARPs, TCM will continue to implement erosion control measures and remediate affected areas to meet the completion criteria for mine landform stability.

8.2.4 Renovation or Removal of Buildings

During the reporting period, a new heavy machinery workshop shed was constructed. The project offices were relocated from the drop off area, to adjacent to the workshop. The storage containers within the drop off area have also been relocated to the Hitachi build-pad. A new oil separator system was installed at the workshop.

8.2.5 Other Rehabilitation Undertaken

No additional rehabilitation of explorations areas, infrastructure, shafts, dams, fence lines or bunds occurred during the reporting period.

8.2.6 Departmental Sign-off of Rehabilitated Areas

Departmental sign-off has not been requested for any rehabilitated areas during the reporting period.

8.2.7 Variations in Activities against MOP

At the end of 2019, TCM submitted a MOP Amendment E that included rehabilitation progression and future opportunities where rehabilitation could be accelerated into a revised rehabilitation schedule. This MOP E was approved in January 2020 and implemented throughout the reporting period.

Following requirements detailed in the section 240 notice received from the NSW Resources Regulator (RR) in 2019, TCM had to submit a MOP Amendment F by 31st August 2020 that addresses

the RR concerns relating to progressive rehabilitation. MOP F was approved in October 2020 and completion criteria were updated to reflect discussion with the RR and other regulatory bodies (i.e. Office of Environment and Heritage) and to align with the Mine Site Rehabilitation Management Plan approved in March 2020.

At the end of calendar year 2020, TCM achieved the rehabilitation target (21.3Ha) specified in the MOP F and in fact exceeded it by 4.7Ha with 26Ha of rehabilitation achieved.

Approximately 17.5Ha of landform establishment was achieved on the Southern Emplacement Area and approximately 8.5Ha were rehabilitated on the Northern Emplacement Area. For this reason the polygons showing progressive rehabilitation in Plan 3F of MOP F are slightly different to the polygons showing the actual areas rehabilitated during 2020 as per Figure 18 and Figure 19.



Figure 18 - Southern Emplacement Area Rehabilitation at end of CY2020



Figure 19 - Northern Emplacement Area Rehabilitation at end of CY2020

8.2.8 Trials, Research Projects and Initiatives

In 2020, TCM performed two trials, assessing different methodologies and techniques for rehabilitation on Northern emplacement area. These trials assessed the outcome of two different planting methodologies including the use of weed mats and guards around tubestock, and the planting of tubestock with just guards. These trials are showing success in both areas (likely due to favourable conditions), and as growth continues, the outcomes will be assessed and incorporated into future rehabilitation programs.

Rehabilitation monitoring and rehabilitation methodology records are shared among Whitehaven operations to inform decision-making regarding future rehabilitation campaigns.

The NSW Resources Regulator (2019) stated that there had been a poor success in tree planting at TCM. Presumably this was focussing on the low survival and low heights of tree growth on the southern emplacement. As a result, it was proposed that TCM undertake a bud bank trial in 2020 to examine whether vegetative propagation methods could achieve greater success. Results from this trial work indicate strongly that vegetative propagation methods in the bud bank proposal are not a means to greater level of tree establishment since the bud bank trial failed to produce any quantity of woody plant species. The direct seeding method was tried in 2019 on the Southern Emplacement Area and first results do not seem to show any benefit or improved vegetation growth compared to

the tubestock planting method. TCM will continue to undertake monitoring and trials in the future and results will be discussed in the next Annual reviews.

The nearby Whitehaven Coal mine, Maules Creek coal mine has a requirement to undertake a \$1M research program into rehabilitation of Box Gum Grassy Woodland upon mine rehabilitation, the findings from which will be considered by TCM and integrated into future MOP amendments as appropriate.

8.2.9 Key challenges to Achieving Successful Rehabilitation

The key issues to achieving successful rehabilitation include:

- excessive erosion and sedimentation (e.g. gullying and sedimentation resulting in land stability and vegetation growth issues);
- weed and feral animal infestation;
- poor vegetation establishment and growth;
- landform stability; and
- climate/ and extreme weather conditions

In cases where the performance is sub-optimal, additional management measures will be implemented (e.g. replanting, repairing landforms and water management features, application of mulch/fertilisers, feral animal and weed control etc.). A Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) for rehabilitation at the TCM has been included in the MOP, which outlines appropriate actions and varied responses that will be implemented as required.

8.3 Actions for Next Reporting Period

- TCM will start the preparation of new MOP. Current MOP Amendment F will expire at the end of 2022.
- Vegetation clearing will be undertaken during the approved window from 15th Feb to 30th April 2021.
- In 2021, rehabilitation monitoring programs will be undertaken in winter and spring and progress will be reported in the next Annual Review.

9 COMMUNITY AND COMPLAINTS

In accordance with PA 11_0047 and, Community Consultative Committee (CCC) meetings were held on a quarterly basis at TCM. The committee comprised representatives of Gunnedah Shire Council, Narrabri Shire Council, TCM and the community including landholders.

Community contributions continued to be managed in accordance with the Whitehaven Coal Donations and Sponsorship Policy. Approximately \$105,000 was donated on behalf of TCM to several organisations including Australian Red Cross and NSW Rural Fire Service, Indigenous Sport and the Role Models and Leaders Australia Ltd for the 2020 Girls Academy Sponsorship.

TCM maintained a designated community complaints line. In the event of a complaint, details pertaining to the complainant, complaint and action taken are recorded. Each complaint is investigated and documented with individual complaint records maintained. Any Complaints is reported and findings discussed with CCC members during the meeting. Those meetings give an opportunity to provide an update of the environmental and operations performance.

TCM recorded one complaint during 2020 regarding Blasting activities and related Noise. The number of complaints has significantly decreased in recent years. This is the result of continuous collaboration and constant engagement with community members. Table 9-1 shows the number of complaints received since 2016 annual reporting periods.

Table 9-1- Complaints summary

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Air Quality</i>	1	3	1	0	0
<i>Traffic</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Surface Water</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Visual Amenity</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Noise</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Blast</i>	2	0	0	0	1
<i>Other</i>	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	3	1	0	1

* Tally of complaints does not necessarily equate to total complaints; some complaints received are for multiple categories.

10 INDEPENDENT AUDIT

In 2020, several Independent Compliance Audits were conducted at TCM.

10.1 Independent Biodiversity Audit (EPBC)

The Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE) directed TCM to undertake an Independent Compliance Audit of the EPBC Approval 2011/5923 including site inspections of the mine site and Willeroi BOA which was completed in January 2020 with no Non-Compliance (NC) identified.

10.2 Independent Environmental Audit (IEA)

In accordance with Sch.5 cond. 10 of PA11_0047, a 3 yearly Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) and Biodiversity component were conducted between July and August 2020. There was no outstanding or ongoing actions proposed in the 2020 IEA report which has been published on the company’s website. All the Non-Compliances identified during the audit had already been discussed in previous Annual Review reports and notified to the relevant agencies.

Outstanding items from the 2014 and 2017 audits were accessed during the 2020 IEA and their status is detailed in Table 10-1 below.

Table 10-1- 2014/17 Independent Audit- Outstanding Actions Status in 2020

Management Area	Recommendations/ Proposed Action	Status	Comments
Biodiversity	The baseline surveys for threatened species in offset areas should be conducted in accordance with the department's Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds and the Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Bats. The annual monitoring reports should confirm compliance with the two stated methodologies	Complete	Baseline threatened species surveys will be undertaken in accordance with, and reported with reference to, the relevant methodologies. Biodiversity Management Plan approved in 2020. Item closed
Rehabilitation	Work be conducted to soften the visual impact of the unrehabilitated southern emplacement, reduce risk of impacts to Goonbri Creek and to lessen the levels of fugitive particulate emissions.	Complete	Assessment of unsuccessful aerial seeding trial undertaken in 18/5/2016. Review and reshaped the area to achieve desired rehabilitation outcomes in accordance with MOP E in 2020. Item closed
	No rehabilitation works were observed that did not comply with the rehabilitation management plan. However, revegetation is not of good quality, some trials have been	Complete	TCM will investigate and compare several revegetation methodologies and conduct some trials. Trials were conducted in 2019/20. More trials will be conducted in the next reporting period.

	conducted, further trials should be implemented to establish the most appropriate vegetation establishment methodologies.		Item closed
	Dirty water management needs review in consideration of the water from around the coal loader not going into the dirty water system.	Complete	Segregate Dirty water from coal contact waters circuit as much as practicable. Approved WMP (2020) addresses DPIE' comments. Item closed
PA 11_0047			
3.8	<p>No agreements are held with landowners adjacent to haul route. No coal haulage at night. Noise monitoring reports reviewed demonstrated no exceedance of criteria.</p> <p>Three monitoring locations (2 properties) – 2 residences on Brooklyn and Weroona.</p> <p>Report states that for practical reasons it is not possible to undertake monitoring for 15 hours (entire day period). The approach here is to monitor noise over a representative one hour period and utilise the results of this to theoretically predict noise over the compliance period.</p> <p>TMCL should consider updating this condition to reflect the approach used to ensure 100% compliance</p>	Complete	Historic Non-Compliance. No Action required. Item closed.
EPL 12365			
L4.4	Monitoring locations are stated in the NMP and in quarterly monitoring report. Site inspection demonstrated where noise monitoring is undertaken. The location of monitoring at Barbers Lagoon is on the property boundary however the residence is approximately 200m from the monitoring location. Hence this is considered a non-compliance (NC).	Complete	In the most recent EPL variation (Jan 2020) EPA stated: "This condition is a standard condition and cannot be amended. Where agreements with landholders have been reached and where it is not feasible or reasonable to monitor as per the requirements of L4.4, the EPA uses regulatory discretion when considering if any breaches of the monitoring requirements". Item closed.
M7.3	The auditor observed the noise monitoring locations in the field. Monitoring locations are stated in the NMP and in quarterly monitoring report. Site inspection demonstrated where noise monitoring is undertaken. The location of monitoring at Barbers Lagoon is on the property boundary however the residence is approximately 200m from the monitoring location. Hence this is considered a non-compliance.	Complete	As above Item closed
Mining Lease 1693			

5a	<p>Auditor document review and interview with the Environmental Officer identified that no environmental incidents occurred on this mining lease.</p> <p>Other incidents have occurred and evidence of reporting has been observed. The incident report referenced was not submitted within 24 hours.</p> <p>Report all environmental incidents within 24 hours of the incident occurring.</p>	Complete	<p>Ensure any incidents are duly reported.</p> <p>Item closed</p>
<i>Mining Lease 1685</i>			
5a	<p>Evidence of reporting has been observed. However, the incident report referenced was not submitted within 24 hours.</p> <p>Report all environmental incidents within 24 hours of the incident occurring as this is the most stringent criteria at the site.</p>	Complete	<p>Ensure any incidents are duly notified.</p> <p>Item closed</p>
5b	<p>No environmental incidents occurred on this mining lease.</p> <p>Incidents against other conditions have occurred as detailed in this report and evidence of reporting has been observed. However, the incident report referenced was not submitted within 24 hours.</p> <p>Report all environmental incidents within 24 hours of the incident occurring as this is the most stringent criteria at the site</p>	Complete	<p>Ensure after any incidents, report is submitted to department within 7 days.</p> <p>Item closed</p>

11 INCIDENTS AND NON-COMPLIANCES FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD

11.1 Reportable Incidents

Reportable incidents are discussed more in detail in sections 6.3 and 7.1.

11.2 Non-compliances

Non-compliances with relevant approvals noted within Section 1 are outlined in Table 11-1:

Table 11-1- Non-compliance Action plan

Non - Compliance	Date / Location	Cause	Action Plan	Status/Estimated Completion Date
<i>PA11_0047 sch.3 cond. 24</i>	Reporting Period.	During the reporting period, 8 elevated 24hr average PM10 levels were recorded above the air criteria (50 µg/m ³) at the HVAS installed at the privately owned property Coomalgalah.	DPIE advised TCM not to include in the annual average calculation elevated PM10 values recorded on the days of “extraordinary events”. As a result, five elevated PM10 levels were included in the annual average calculation in the annual review 2020.	Applied in this Annual Review report 2020
<i>ML 1579 Cond. 16</i>	Feb 2020. Dam SD2	In February of 2020, after approximately 158mm of rain in 24hrs, the western embankment of sediment dam (SD2) failed and released sediment laden water beyond the boundary of TCM.	TCM notified relevant agencies. A geotechnical engineer inspected the dam and provided recommendations to remediate the dam. Dam was emptied and a diversion bund was constructed. Inlet and spillway levels were assessed.	Complete
<i>PA11_0047 sch.3 cond. 33</i>	Feb 2020. Dam SB14	TCM failed to de-silt and dewater SB14 (sediment dam) which resulted in high Total Suspended Solids result. The exclusion condition related to high TSS concentrations did not apply in this circumstance as the dam was not sufficiently dewatered after the last rainfall event.	TCM shall operate in a competent manner. TCM developed an Operation and Maintenance manual for dams.	Complete
<i>PA11_0047 sch.3 cond. 33, 39(ii)</i>	Feb 2020. Dam SB14	TCM exceeded water quality criteria for discharge from SB14 with Oil and Grease measuring 11mg/L, after a licenced discharge event.	TCM notified relevant agencies and provided the information requested including an investigation report to the EPA. TCM reviewed sampling procedure.	Complete

Non - Compliance	Date / Location	Cause	Action Plan	Status/Estimated Completion Date
<i>ML 1579 Cond. 16</i>	Feb 2020. Southern Emplacement Area (SEA)	Erosion of the Southern Emplacement Area (SEA) and runoff occurred because of a 1 in 500-year rainfall event (i.e.158mm in 24hrs). According to the MOP, the Southern Emplacement Area was planned to be reshaped to landform establishment during the reporting period (by 31 Dec 20).	TCM provided the information requested to Resources Regulator. TCM reshaped the section of the SEA by end of 2020.	Complete
<i>ML1579, ML1685, ML1693 and ML1749.</i> (reference to Section 3.2 of Environmental Risk Management of the Approved MOP)	Feb 2020. Dam SB14	TCM Water Management Plan (WMP) was not displayed on WHC website. The WMP was not yet approved by DPIE therefore not published.	Once the WMP was approved (in June 2020) it was published on WHC website.	Complete

11.3 Regulatory Actions

- EPA completed an investigation and concluded TCM failed to undertake an activity in a competent manner (i.e. SD2 dam failure and discharge) related to EPL12365 condition O1 and issued a ‘Penalty Notice’ on 09/04/2020.
- EPA completed an investigation and concluded TCM failed to undertake an activity in a competent manner (i.e. SB14 not desilted) related to EPL12365 condition O1 and issued a ‘Penalty Notice’ on 20/08/2020.
- EPA issued a ‘Penalty Notice’ on 20/08/2020 related to EPL12365 condition L2.5 because TCM exceeded water quality criteria for discharge from SB14 with (O&G) and TSS concentration measured above EPL limits 11mg/L and 17,500mg/L respectively.
- Following investigation into alleged breaches of the Act related to Erosion of the Southern Emplacement Area, the NSW Resources Regulator issued a ‘Penalty Notice’ on 28/10/2020 for failure to carry out operations in a manner that does not cause or aggravate water pollution (including sedimentation) or erosion, as required by condition 16 of ML1579.

- Resources Regulator issued an ‘Official Caution’ on 28/10/2020 related to Erosion of the Southern Emplacement Area for failure to have the TSWMP on the Whitehaven website, as required by section 3.2 Environmental Risk Management of the approved MOP for ML1579, ML1685, ML1693 and ML1749.

12 ACTIVITIES TO BE COMPLETED IN THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

The following measures will be continued or implemented in the next reporting period:

Table 12-1- Summary of activities for 2021

	Activity Description	Timing
1	Review and update various Environmental Management Plans following approval of MOD7of PA11_0047.	Q2 2021
2	Undertake rehabilitation and mining activities in accordance with the most recent MOP.	Ongoing throughout the year
3	Continue environmental monitoring and management.	Ongoing throughout the year
4	Continue implementation of approved Leard State Forest Precinct Strategies.	Ongoing throughout the year
5	Continue community liaison and engagement with local stakeholders	Ongoing throughout the year



Appendix 1

BLAST MONITORING DATA

Environmental Blast Monitoring

SHOT NO	LOCATION I.D	DATE	MONITOR LOCATION	PEAK GROUND PRESSURE (mm/s)	PEAK OVERPRESSURE (dBL)	TIME	Fume Rating
934	TC43_1820_NG	6-Jan	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.21	96.30	12:05pm	0
				0.16	94.10		
935	TC30_0409_BW322_2	9-Jan	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.19	99.40	4:40pm	0
				0.14	96.20		
936	TN2227_02_MN	15-Jan	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.38	104.40	12:03pm	0
				0.17	105.20		
937	TC28_0910_BW310	16-Jan	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.07	90.10	3:15pm	3b
				0.04	92.60		
938	TN22_0510_JE	30-Jan	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.43	103.70	4:53pm	
				0.22	95.90		
939	TC46_1521_JE_PS	31-Jan	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.10	98.10	12:28pm	
				0.17	107.40		
940	TC44_1821_NG_PS	4-Feb	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.28	104.40	12:04pm	
				0.31	108.60		
941	TC46_1521_JE	5-Feb	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.08	95.30	1:13pm	
				0.08	89.40		
942	TC44_1821_NG_PS_2	6-Feb	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.42	93.50	4:48pm	
				0.79	92.80		
943	TC46_1521_JE_1	14-Feb	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.13	102.50	12:02pm	
				0.22	94.60		
944	TC43_1216_NG	19-Feb	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.26	102.10	11:06am	
				0.17	97.40		
945	TC44_2225_MN	24-Feb	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.55	103.50	12:22pm	1b
				0.38	94.40		
946	TN22_0103_MN	26-Feb	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.17	98.30	3:59pm	
				0.11	109.20		
947	TC44_EW_PS	27-Feb	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.18	90.90	12:02pm	
				0.13	98.50		
948	TC30_0103_BC & TN23_0005_MN	5-Mar	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.59	106.50	12:21pm	1a
				0.35	106.00		
949	TN27_0510_BW	17-Mar	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.09	95.50	1:17pm	1b
				0.08	91.40		
950	TN22_0510_MNU	13-Mar	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	Not triggered	Not triggered	11:58am	
				0.02	95.30		
951	TC44_1821_MN	20-Mar	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.72	117.50	9:08am	
				1.06	118.40		
952	TC44_1517_MN	26-Mar	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.55	111.70	4:17pm	1b
				0.86	99.50		
953	TN22_0506_MN	30-Mar	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.03	110.60	9:38am	
				0.01	92.70		
954	TN22_0104_VY	2-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.13	102.00	12:24pm	2b
				0.10	93.20		
955	TC44_1214_MN	8-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.30	108.10	12:03pm	1a
				0.56	96.70		
956	TN2227_02_VY	9-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.48	99.00	4:12pm	1b
				0.37	93.60		
957	TC47_1521_JE_PS	17-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.06	82.20	11:56am	
				0.16	91.40		
958	TC47_2123_BW265	20-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.09	100.30	12:19pm	2b
				0.14	100.20		
959	TN22_0509_VY & TN22_09_NG_PS	21-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.32	102.10	3:41pm	
				0.23	93.80		
960	TC44_2225_NG	23-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.23	101.90	12:04pm	
				0.20	100.20		
961	TN27_03_MN_PS	24-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.60	98.40	12:04pm	2b
				0.29	82.50		
962	TC47_1520_JE	28-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.10	107.50	9:03am	
				0.19	96.00		
963	TN27_03_MN_PS_PART2	29-Apr	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.23	91.80	12:08pm	2b
				0.14	91.90		
964	TC45_1214_NG_PS	4-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.29	92.30	12:08pm	1a
				0.35	95.20		
965	TN22_0103_NG	5-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.21	92.30	4:15pm	
				0.11	34.10		
966	TC47_1214_BW285	6-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.06	97.80	12:27pm	1a
				0.09	90.70		
967	TC44_1821_NG	8-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.18	99.80	12:11pm	
				0.25	94.10		
968	TN23_0510_BW	11-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.04	100.40	12:10pm	
				0.02	105.60		
969	TC47_1214_BW285 & TC44_1214_VY	13-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.07	107.60	11:40am	2a
				0.06	98.30		
970	TN2327_02_NG	18-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.15	99.70	1:06pm	
				0.09	97.10		
971	TC44_1517_NG_PS&TC44_1517_NG	20-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.27	98.30	1:44pm	2b
				0.92	97.70		
972	TN23_0509_MN_PS	29-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.83	91.90	12:05pm	
				0.29	85.80		
973	TC45_2025_MN	30-May	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.29	99.10	2:14pm	2b
				0.34	102.90		
974	TC44_1214_NG	2-Jun	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.13	104.90	9:05am	
				Monitor Broke down- SIM card corrupted			
975	TC45_1225_NG_PS_Part 3	3-Jun	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.35	89.00	12:00pm	2a
				3.78	95.00		
976	TN22_0409_NG	11-Jun	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.18	96.50	4:20pm	
				0.09	89.30		
977	TN2327_02_JE	13-Jun	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.34	102.30	2:17pm	2a
				0.16	95.60		
978	TC45_1619_MN	18-Jun	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.48	112.40	12:07pm	1a
				3.71	100.40		

Environmental Blast Monitoring

SHOT NO	LOCATION I.D	DATE	MONITOR LOCATION	PEAK GROUND PRESSURE (mm/s)	PEAK OVERPRESSURE (dBL)	TIME	Fume Rating
979	TN22_0809_NG	24-Jun	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.08	95.80	12.35pm	
				0.04	95.60		
980	TN23_0109_JER	30-Jun	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.45	107.40	4.47pm	3c
				0.32	96.10		
981	TC45_1215_MN	3-Jul	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.40	110.80	12.05pm	
				0.91	102.10		
982	TC45_1925_NG	9-Jul	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.16	99.60	12.07pm	
				0.25	100.70		
983	TN29_BW300_PS	14-Jul	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.22	91.60	1:08pm	
				0.12	91.70		
984	TN29_0911_BW320	21-Jul	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.24	96.00	1.10pm	2b
				0.40	31.70		
985	TN29_0104_BW300	24-Jul	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.10	96.80	11.58am	
				0.08	93.10		
986	TN29_0104_BW300	31-Jul	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.10	104.10	11.57am	1a
				0.10	96.90		
987	TC45_1318_NG, TC45_1317_VY & TC46_1425_NG_PS	6-Aug	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.35	101.40	1.02pm	1a
				0.54	95.80		
988	TC52_0708_BW295	11-Aug	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.10	95.50	1.08pm	
				0.09	95.50		
989	TN29_0508_BW310_1	14-Aug	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.69	109.40	4:07pm	1b
				0.35	102.70		
990	TN29_0508_BW300	19-Aug	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.15	98.30	9.16am	
				0.10	107.70		
991	TC46_1425_NG_PS, TC46_20_MN_ECH_PS & TC47_JE_PS	21-Aug	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.24	91.10	9.24am	1b
				0.34	106.60		
992	TC46_2025_MN	29-Aug	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.31	119.90	9.28am	3b
				0.48	96.80		
993	TC45_1315_NG	1-Sep	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.14	106.20	11.56am	
				0.20	98.10		
994	TC46_16_MN_ECH_PS & TC47_12_JE_EW_PS	4-Sep	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.21	92.80	9.02am	1a
				0.62	99.10		
995	TN2327_01_MN	11-Sep	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.15	98.20	1.08pm	
				0.07	98.30		
996	TN23_0405_MN	14-Sep	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.02	92.20	1.15pm	
				0.04	102.50		
997	TH_0409_BW310	18-Sep	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.19	100.10	1.02pm	
				0.17	107.20		
998	TN23_0810_MNU	22-Sep	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.03	98.70	1.03pm	
				0.01	98.70		
999	TC46_1820_MN	28-Sep	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.34	113.30	9.22pm	1a
				1.27	101.20		
1000	TC47_1214_JE	30-Sep	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.09	103.80	2.13pm	1b
				0.21	98.70		
1001	TC52_0708_BW282	2-Oct	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.11	96.30	2.08pm	1b
				0.11	93.30		
1002	TN_BW310_ & TN24_0210_MN_PS	9-Oct	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.89	92.50	12.04pm	
				0.45	106.40		
1003	TH30_09_BW310 & TN23_MN_OS	13-Oct	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.12	93.10	12.11pm	
				0.07	105.10		
1004	TN23_0610_MN & TN27_01_VY_PS	20-Oct	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.31	96.00	1.10pm	
				0.15	99.60		
1005	TN27_0101_VY	26-Oct	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.16	99.00	12.23pm	
				0.13	104.60		
1006	TN2728_0810_RL310	30-Oct	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.07	102.50	9.06am	
				0.04	94.80		
1007	TC46_1214_MN_PS & TC46_12_MN_EW_PS	3-Nov	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.40	91.40	1.02pm	1a
				0.74	98.10		
1008	TC46_1214_MN	10-Nov	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.48	112.20	12.06pm	
				0.85	99.30		
1009	TH30_0410_BR	17-Nov	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.11	91.40	3.58pm	
				0.09	93.40		
1010	TC49_1214_BW285	20-Nov	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.10	96.80	11.58am	
				0.10	105.90		
1011	TN23_0106_VY & TN23_0210_NG_PS	27-Nov	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.60	96.30	12.08pm	
				0.16	85.30		
1012	TH33_0409_BW320_PS	30-Nov	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.39	86.50	12.03pm	
				0.31	93.80		
1013	TN23_0710_VY & TN24_0710_MN_PS	4-Dec	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.61	90.90	1.59pm	1b
				0.40	105.00		
1014	TN27_0101_NG	10-Dec	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.14	104.00	12.08pm	
				0.11	105.60		
1015	TC46_1316_VY	15-Dec	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.12	97.40	12.04pm	
				0.17	94.90		
1016	TC46_2025_NG	21-Dec	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.19	95.40	2.06pm	
				0.35	92.60		
1017	TH2730_0103_BW300	24-Dec	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.13	92.80	1.19pm	
				0.06	94.80		
1018	TH2730_0103_BW300_Part2	31-Dec	Tarrawonga Coolmalgah	0.06	98.40	1.06pm	
				0.03	90.10		



Appendix 2

HVAS MONITORING DATA

COOMALGAH PM₁₀ 24Hrs average at HIGH VOLUME AIR SAMPLER

Date	µg/m ³	Comments
6/01/2020	222.0	Determined as not mining related, date included in DPIE's Namoi and West Slopes Summer 2019-2020 newsletter as an adverse weather condition.
9/01/2020	757.0	Determined as not mining related, date included in DPIE's Namoi and West Slopes Summer 2019-2020 newsletter as an adverse weather condition.
15/01/2020	269.0	Determined as not mining related. Regional Air Quality Index value was elevated to more than three times the limit. Wind predominantly from NE and E with gusts of 6m/s. TEOM measured 24hr average of 37.7 µg/m ³ .
21/01/2020	100	Determined as not mining related, date included in DPIE's Namoi and West Slopes Summer 2019-2020 newsletter as an adverse weather condition.
27/01/2020	47.7	
2/02/2020	153	Determined as not mining related. Smoke/ Haze noted in the field sheet. Wind gusts recorded above 7.5m/s. TEOM measured a 24hr average of 43.3 µg/m ³ . The real time monitor between site and the HVAS monitor recorded a PM ₁₀ average of approximately 48.6 µg/m ³ .
8/02/2020	-	Filter was not replaced on that date because the site was not accessible after heavy rainfall event. (~158mm of rain in 24Hrs)
14/02/2020	9.5	
20/02/2020	35	
26/02/2020	82.2	Determined as not mining related. Wind predominantly from W and gusts of 11m/s. TEOM measured a 24hr average of 27.7µg/m ³ .
3/03/2020	59.3	Determined as not mining related. Wind predominantly from E and SE with gusts recorded at 6m/s. TEOM measured a 24hr average of 32.7µg/m ³ .
9/03/2020	6.0	
15/03/2020	7.3	
21/03/2020	39.3	
27/03/2020	5.8	
2/04/2020	15.4	
8/04/2020	14.0	
14/04/2020	16.2	
20/04/2020	12.2	
26/04/2020	24.2	
2/05/2020	10.9	
8/05/2020	6.0	
14/05/2020	6.3	
20/05/2020	14.0	
26/05/2020	0.6	
1/06/2020	9.9	
7/06/2020	9.3	
13/06/2020	4.8	
19/06/2020	0.6	
25/06/2020	1.8	
1/07/2020	7.4	
7/07/2020	5.7	
13/07/2020	1.0	
19/07/2020	4.3	
25/07/2020	0.1	
31/07/2020	3.2	
6/08/2020	9.1	
12/08/2020	5.4	
18/08/2020	3.0	
24/08/2020	6.6	
30/08/2020	14.5	
5/09/2020	9.8	
11/09/2020	4.7	
17/09/2020	22.3	
23/09/2020	12.4	
29/09/2020	12.1	
5/10/2020	15.0	
11/10/2020	9.5	
17/10/2020	34.2	
23/10/2020	11.3	
29/10/2020	11.3	
4/11/2020	22.2	
10/11/2020	20	
16/11/2020	148	Determined as not mining-related. Farming and harvesting activity on the property noted on contractor field sheet. Wind predominantly from SSW with gusts recorded at 10.9m/s. TEOM measured a 24hr average of 35µg/m ³ .
22/11/2020	26.2	
28/11/2020	41.5	
4/12/2020	13.5	
10/12/2020	33.4	
16/12/2020	7.9	
22/12/2020	4.7	
28/12/2020	6.7	



Appendix 3

SURFACE WATER MONITORING DATA

Quarterly Surface Water Monitoring Results

Date	Sample Location	pH	EC (µS/cm)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	Grease & Oil (mg/L)	Antimony (mg/L)	Arsenic (mg/L)	Molybdenum (mg/L)	Selenium (mg/L)	Comments
8 September 2006	SD5	6.5	930	144		<2					
8 September 2006	SD6	7.5	310	104		<2					
8 September 2006	SD8	8.9	190	25		<6					
8 September 2006	SD9	9	285	1940		<2					
11 January 2007	SD5	8.4	3750	20		<2					
11 January 2007	SD8	8.2	420	84		<2					
11 January 2007	SD9	8.6	440	15		<2					
11 January 2007	MV1	7.7	3970	293		<2					
18 April 2007	SD1	8.6	605	86		<2					
18 April 2007	SD2	8.5	395	102		<2					
18 April 2007	SD8	8.6	270	36		<2					
18 April 2007	SD9	8.4	310	133		<2					
18 April 2007	SD20	9.1	520	80		<2					
18 April 2007	MV	7.8	4260	<2		<2					
25 July 2007	SD1	7.5	990	23		<2					
25 July 2007	SB5	8	1150	17		<2					
25 July 2007	MV1	7.6	3130	15		30					
25 July 2007	SD8	8.1	260	25		<2					
25 July 2007	SD9	7.7	290	22		<2					
25 July 2007	SD5	8.4	3370	8		<2					
31 October 2007	SD9	7.8	310	16		<2					
31 October 2007	SD8	8.8	780	32		<2					
31 October 2007	SB5	8.9	1200	60		<2					
31 October 2007	SB8*	9	2000	110		<2					
31 October 2007	SB7	8.4	560	27		<2					
31 October 2007	MV	8.1	2780	45		<2					
31 October 2007	SD5	8.3	2620	44		<2					
18 March 2008	SD9	6.9	245	27		<2					
18 March 2008	SD8	8.4	1340	19		<2					
18 March 2008	SD5										
18 March 2008	SD20	7.4	385	44		<2					
18 March 2008	Pit Water Dam	8.4	1620	14		<2					
18 March 2008	MV	7.8	3110	10		<2					
18 March 2008	SB5	7.8	870	54		<2					
18 March 2008	SB7	7.5	365	387		<2					
18 March 2008	SD17	7.4	460	58		<2					
22 August 2008	SD9	7.9	275	35		<2					
22 August 2008	SD8	8.9	1450	20		<2					
22 August 2008	SB16	8.8	1440	16		<2					
22 August 2008	SD5	8.7	1310	35		<2					
22 August 2008	SB4	8.7	1980	31		<2					
22 August 2008	SB5	8.5	955	13		<2					
22 August 2008	Pit Water Dam	8.7	2420	17		<2					
5 September 2008	BCD	7.2	75	150		<2					
5 September 2008	DAM1	7.4	185	4930		<2					
23 September 2008	BCU	6.8	95	92		<2					
23 September 2008	BCD	6.7	115	107		<2					
23 September 2008	SD8	8.9	995	24		<2					
23 September 2008	SD17	8.3	720	456		<2					
7 October 2008	SD17	8.2	735	75		<2					
7 October 2008	SD8	8.9	775	22		<2					
7 October 2008	SB14	8.5	255	43		<2					
15 December 2008	SD17	7.4	435	152		<2					
15 December 2008	SD9	7.3	245	24		3					
15 December 2008	SD8	8.2	635	22		<2					
15 December 2008	BCD	6.9	135	30		<2					
10 February 2009	MV	8.2	3370	13		<2					
10 February 2009	SD8	8.9	790	11		<2					
10 February 2009	SD9	8.5	330	16		<2					
10 February 2009	SB14	8	380	32		<2					
10 February 2009	SB5	8.8	1070	7		<2					
10 February 2009	SB16	9	1200	6		<2					
24 June 2009	SB7	8.21	401	90	6	<5					
24 June 2009	SB5	8.62	1180	12	8	<5					
24 June 2009	Pit water	8.87	2330	148	5	<5					
24 June 2009	SD9	8.33	335	5	8	<5					
24 June 2009	SD16	8.16	550	20	5	<5					
24 June 2009	SB14	7.71	351	29	9	<5					
27 August 2009	SB7	8.1	418	62	5	<10					
27 August 2009	SB5	8.64	1210	29	8	<10					
27 August 2009	Pit water	8.2	2580	264	6	<10					
27 August 2009	SD9	8.36	389	12	8	<10					
31 August 2009	SB14	8.73	342	56	10	<10					
31 August 2009	SD16	8.3	547	158	5	<10					
22 December 2009	NCD	7.8	137	164	16	19					
22 December 2009	BCU	7.32	150	220	25	-					
22 December 2009	BCD	7.04	146	32	43	-					

Date	Sample Location	pH	EC (µS/cm)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	Grease & Oil (mg/L)	Antimony (mg/L)	Arsenic (mg/L)	Molybdenum (mg/L)	Selenium (mg/L)	Comments
29 December 2009	BCD	6.88	75	47	15						
29 December 2009	NCD	6.73	143	32	10						
29 December 2009	NCU	6.79	95	34	18						
29 December 2009	SD14	8.12	1080	65	4						
29 December 2009	SB14	7.41	374	128	19						
29 December 2009	Goonbri Creek	7.02	60	38	12						
25 February 2010	SB7	8.14	197	194	3	5					
25 February 2010	SB5	8.06	681	77	4	<5					
25 February 2010	SD9	7.95	123	18	8	5					
25 February 2010	SD16	8.49	734	257	3	<5					
25 February 2010	SB14	8.03	232	40	6	<5					
25 February 2010	SD2	8.37	276	15	<5	<5					
24 May 2010	SB7	8.41	291	17	4	13					
24 May 2010	SB5	8.59	531	48	5	13					
24 May 2010	SD9	8.62	148	10	8	6					
24 May 2010	SD16	8.93	810	9	4	8					
24 May 2010	SB14	7.76	251	538	8	6					
6 July 2010	SB14	8.09	245	95	5	<5					
9 August 2010	SB16	8.39	1170	10	3	<5					
9 August 2010	Pit water	7.07	1940	37	2	<5					
9 August 2010	SD9	7.72	147	24	9	<5					
9 August 2010	SD16	8.29	793	40	5	<5					
9 August 2010	SB14	7.69	260	1300	6	<5					
2 November 2010	SB7 (pre flocc)	8.33	332	38	4	<5					
4 November 2010	SB7 (post flocc)	8.72	339	10	3	<5					
10 November 2010	SB16	9.19	1140	14	3	<5					
10 November 2010	SD9	7.94	168	16	11	<5					
10 November 2010	SD16	9.49	831	11	5	<5					
10 November 2010	SB14	7.72	323	56	5	<5					
9 March 2011	SD17	8.38	393	42	6	<5					
9 March 2011	SB16	7.17	968	20	6	<5					
9 March 2011	VOID	7.95	2540	78	6	<5					
9 March 2011	SD9	7.98	186	30	11	<5					
9 March 2011	SD16	8.71	762	27	5	<5					
9 March 2011	SB14	8.17	361	43	6	<5					
3 May 2011	SD16	8.58	1020	22	6	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.014	<0.01	
3 May 2011	SB14	7.9	434	24	6	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.004	<0.01	
3 May 2011	SD17	8.92	2040	20	6	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.014	<0.01	
3 May 2011	SB16	8.58	1030	13	4	<5	0.003	0.2	0.029	<0.01	
3 May 2011	VOID	Dry									
4 August 2011	SD16	8.64	975	32	8	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.011	<0.01	
4 August 2011	SB14	8.33	414	24	6	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.003	<0.01	
4 August 2011	SD17	8.53	925	10	8	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.006	<0.01	
4 August 2011	SB16	8.52	891	24	4	<5	0.004	0.002	0.028	<0.01	
4 August 2011	VOID	8.52	2890	49	5	<5		0.015			
9 November 2011	SD16	9.03	791	20	7	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.010	<0.01	
9 November 2011	SB14	7.84	431	20	5	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.004	<0.01	
9 November 2011	SD17	8.39	448	56	6	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.01	
9 November 2011	SB16	8.39	646	6	3	<5	0.003	0.002	0.026	<0.01	
9 November 2011	VOID	8.08	1790	158	3	<5					
29 February 2012	SD16	7.96	365	34	2	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.009	<0.01	
29 February 2012	SB14	8.15	443	174	5	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.01	
29 February 2012	SD17	8.23	434	18	7	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.004	<0.01	
29 February 2012	SB16	8.17	433	23	1	<5	0.001	0.001	0.012	<0.01	
29 February 2012	VOID	8.3	727	1620	2	<5		0.008			
9 March 2012	SB23 Pre-flocc	7.84	148	70	4	<5					
10 March 2012	SB23 24hrs post flocc	7.82	159	60	16	<5					
11 March 2012	SB23 48hrs post flocc	7.75	158	61	16	<5					
2 March 2012	SD16 Pre-flocc	8.17	351	16	2	<5					
2 March 2012	SB14 Pre-flocc	8.13	452	50	5	<5					
2 May 2012	SD16	8.37	388	14	2	<5	<0.001	<0.001	0.008	<0.01	
2 May 2012	SB14	9.08	1060	57	5	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.004	<0.01	
2 May 2012	SD17	8.74	602	8	6	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.006	<0.01	
2 May 2012	SB16	7.87	456	6	1	<5	0.001	0.001	0.013	<0.01	
2 May 2012	VOID	8.26	2080	10	1	<5	0.002	0.009	0.048	<0.01	
2 May 2012	GCR1	7.99	689	104	35	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.002	<0.01	
11 May 2012	SB23		246	18	8	<5					
22 May 2012	SB24		373	42	11	<5					
22 May 2012	SB14		980	42	5	<5					

Date	Sample Location	pH	EC (µS/cm)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	Grease & Oil (mg/L)	Antimony (mg/L)	Arsenic (mg/L)	Molybdenum (mg/L)	Selenium (mg/L)	Comments
22 May 2012	SD16		400	35	2	<5					
22 May 2012	SD9		133	36	8	<5					
22 May 2012	SD17		618	20	6	<5					
28 May 2012	SD17	8.58	558	16	7	<5					
28 May 2012	SD9	7.97	136	37	8	<5					
28 May 2012	SB14	8.21	661	53	5	<5					
28 May 2012	SB24	8.21	351	42	11	<5					
18 June 2012	SB14	8.05	513	92	5	<5					
18 June 2012	SD16	8.13	445	25	4	<5					
18 June 2012	SD9	7.95	137	23	8	<5					
18 June 2012	SD17	8.54	533	14	6	<5					
18 June 2012	Canyon SD	8.13	304	87	9	<5					
11 July 2012	NCD	7.19	174	150	19	<5					
20 July 2012	SB23-After Flocc	7.92	254	16	3	<5					
23 July 2012	SD16-Background info water	8.02	450	25	3	<5					
23 July 2012	SD14-After flocc	7.94	590	35	3	<5					
14 August 2012	SD16	8.1	454	<5	3	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.008	<0.01	
14 August 2012	SB14	8.11	646	<5	7	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.007	<0.01	
14 August 2012	SD17	8.08	465	<5	5	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.004	<0.01	
14 August 2012	SB16	7.96	561	<5	2	<5	0.003	0.002	0.02	<0.01	
14 August 2012	VOID	8.39	2220	<5	2	<5					
14 August 2012	GCR1	7.82	190	16	19	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
14 August 2012	GCR2	7.72	182	12	17	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
14 November 2012	SD16	9.84	679	100	6	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.01	<0.01	
14 November 2012	SB14	8.85	890	24	3	<5	<0.001	<0.001	0.006	<0.01	
14 November 2012	SD17	8.7	700	14	4	<5	<0.001	<0.001	0.006	<0.01	
14 November 2012	SB16	8.69	707	76	1	<5	0.004	0.002	0.026	<0.01	
14 November 2012	VOID	8.62	2870	10	<1	<5					
1 February 2013	SD9 pre flocc	7.44	262	43	7	<5					
1 February 2013	SD9 post flocc	7.39	267	82	8	<5					
20 February 2013	SD9-Pre Discharge	7.89	275	18	8	<5					
6 March 2013	SD16	7.69	252	288	5	<5	<0.001	0.005	0.001	<0.01	
6 March 2013	SB14	7.81	378	99	4	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.002	<0.01	
6 March 2013	SD17	8	229	91	4	<5	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.01	
6 March 2013	SB16A	8.01	365	240	4	<5	0.002	0.004	0.013	<0.01	
6 March 2013	VOID	8.23	1620	16	2	<5					
6 March 2013	GCR1	7.43	126	106	5	<5	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	
6 March 2013	GCR2	7.42	173	48	16	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
30 May 2013	SD16	8.16	341	100	7	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.003	<0.01	
30 May 2013	SB14	8.42	538	38	6	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.01	
30 May 2013	SD17	8.47	334	49	6	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.01	
30 May 2013	SB16A	8.25	530	108	10	<5	0.004	0.004	0.018	<0.01	
30 May 2013	VOID	8.51	3120	45	4	<5					
7 August 2013	SD16	8.49	390	7	6	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.003	<0.01	
7 August 2013	SB14	8.96	570	8	7	<5	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.01	
7 August 2013	SD17	8.59	371	9	4	<5	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	<0.01	
7 August 2013	SB16A	8.05	585	20	7	<5	0.005	0.003	0.022	<0.01	
7 August 2013	VOID	8.35	2660	29	6	<5					
7 August 2013	TAR-GCD	7.4	155	52	16	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
7 August 2013	TAR-GCU	7.42	208	14	20	<5	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.01	
5 November 2013	SD16	9.42	538	29	15	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.004	<0.01	
5 November 2013	SB14	8.55	1070	172	17	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.005	<0.01	
5 November 2013	SD17	8.87	573	21	9	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.005	<0.01	
5 November 2013	SB16A	8.8	918	38	8	<5	0.008	0.005	0.04	<0.01	
5 November 2013	VOID	8.25	2530	11	29	<5		0.01			
20 February 2014	TAR-SD16	8.35	432	65	6	<5	<0.001	0.006	0.003	<0.01	
20 February 2014	TAR-SB14	8.09	393	1280	8	<5	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	0.01	
20 February 2014	TAR-SD17	8.79	712	46	8	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.007	<0.01	
20 February 2014	TAR-SB16A	8.61	713	330	8	<5	0.004	0.01	0.023	<0.01	
20 February 2014	TAR-VOID	8.63	1350	22	1	<5	0.007	0.026	0.101	<0.01	
20 February 2014	TAR-GCU	6.69	115	433	23	<5	<0.001	0.005	0.001	<0.01	
6 May 2014	TAR-SD16	8.12	404	19	3	21	<0.001	0.004	0.003	<0.01	
6 May 2014	TAR-SB14	8.92	1980	10	4	5	<0.001	0.002	0.008	<0.01	
6 May 2014	TAR-SD17	8.26	351	25	3	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.0002	<0.01	
6 May 2014	TAR-SB16A	8.2	483	134	1	<5	0.003	0.008	0.02	<0.01	
6 May 2014	TAR-VOID	8.31	3280	213	<1	<5		0.006			
6 May 2014	TAR-GCU	7.89	318	<5	14	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.001	<0.01	
6 May 2014	TAR-GCD	7.88	301	<5	17	<5	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.01	
6 August 2014	TAR-SD16	8.7	439	5	6	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.002	<0.01	
6 August 2014	TAR-SB14	8.67	1450	22	7	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.004	<0.01	
6 August 2014	TAR-SD17	8.44	397	48	7	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.01	
6 August 2014	TAR-SB16A	8.25	609	63	8	<5	0.005	0.004	0.024	<0.01	
6 August 2014	TAR-VOID	8.5	3260	515	16	<5					

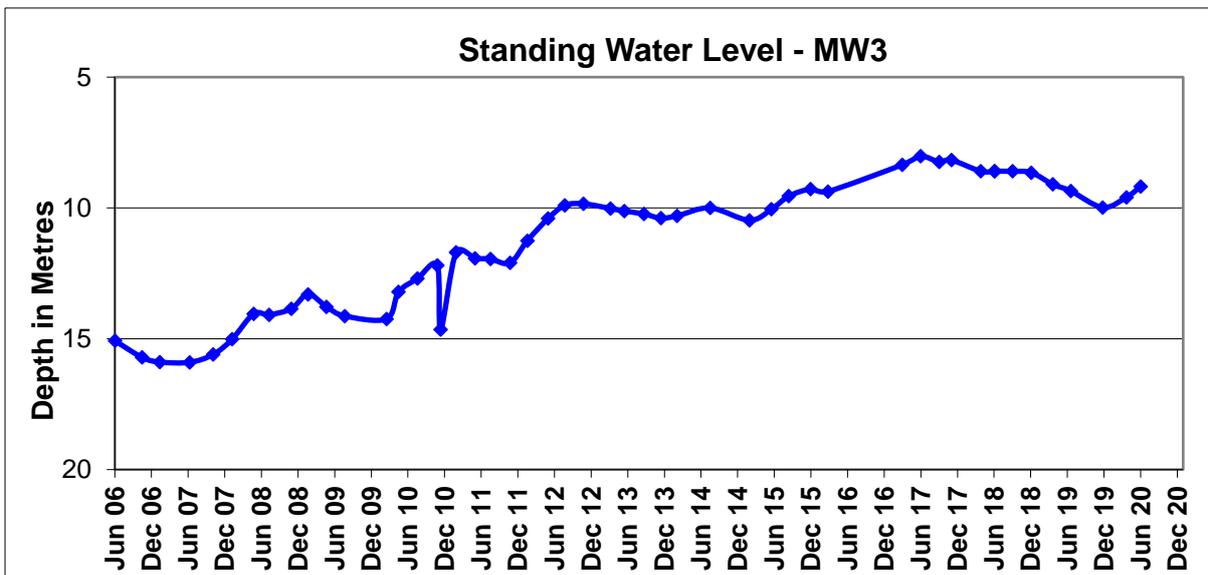
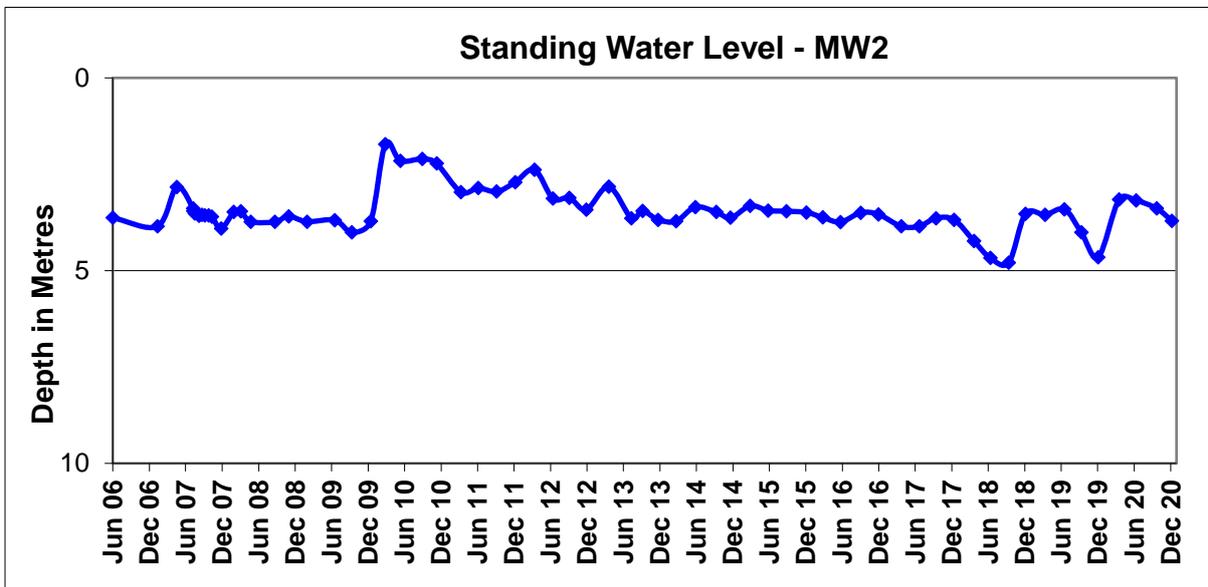
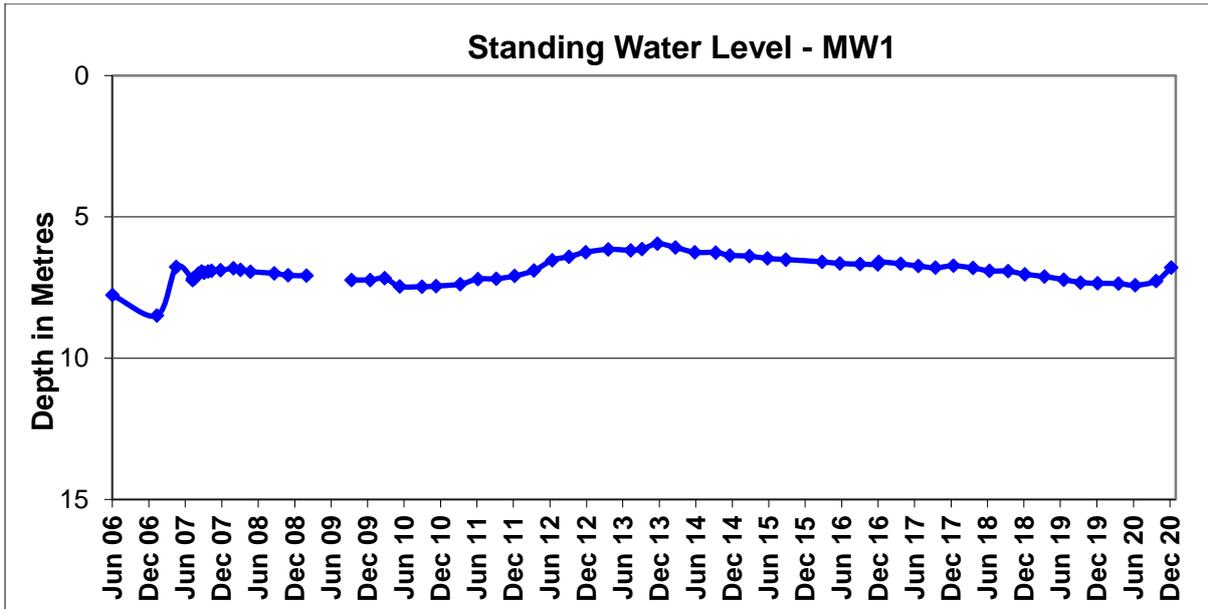
Date	Sample Location	pH	EC (µS/cm)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	Grease & Oil (mg/L)	Antimony (mg/L)	Arsenic (mg/L)	Molybdenum (mg/L)	Selenium (mg/L)	Comments
6 August 2014	TAR-GCU	8.31	392	42	14	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
11 November 2014	TAR-SD16	8.7	507	14	6	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.004	<0.01	
11 November 2014	TAR-SB14	8.85	1480	50	14	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.012	<0.01	
11 November 2014	TAR-SD17	8.7	539	34	7	<5	<0.001	<0.001	0.005	<0.01	
11 November 2014	TAR-SB16A	8.51	740	18	5	<5	0.006	0.003	0.032	<0.01	
11 November 2014	TAR-GCU	7.7	549	1230	57	<5	<0.001	0.022	0.006	<0.01	
11 November 2014	TAR-GCD	7.64	751	62	50	<5	<0.001	0.011	0.004	<0.01	
8 December 2014	TAR-VOID	8.04	3060	170	<1	<5					
18 February 2015	TAR-SD16	8.19	451	16	4	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.006	<0.01	
18 February 2015	TAR-SB14	8	626	12	4	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.005	<0.01	
18 February 2015	TAR-SD17	8.13	313	123	5	<5	<0.001	0.007	0.006	<0.01	
18 February 2015	TAR-SB16A	8.29	574	71	2	<5	0.003	0.007	0.025	<0.01	
18 February 2015	TAR-GCU	7.43	242	86	6	<5	<0.001	0.01	0.02	<0.01	
18 February 2015	TAR-GCD	7.22	444	748	26	<5	<0.001	0.016	0.002	<0.01	
18 February 2015	TAR-VOID	8.72	3170	10	<1	<5					
7 May 2015	TAR-SD16	8.27	409	16	6	<5	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.01	
7 May 2015	TAR-SB14	8.85	1300	17	8	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.002	<0.01	
7 May 2015	TAR-SD17	8.3	539	44	5	<5	0.001	0.003	0.007	<0.01	
7 May 2015	TAR-SB16A	8.19	571	44	2	<5	0.005	0.003	0.008	<0.01	
7 May 2015	TAR-VOID	8.62	2910	5	5	<5					
7 May 2015	TAR-GCD	7.35	147	29	8	<5	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.01	
17 August 2015	TAR-SD16	8.43	426	19	4	8	<0.001	0.003	0.011	<0.01	
17 August 2015	TAR-SB14	8.91	1070	7	5	<5	0.001	0.001	0.02	<0.01	
17 August 2015	TAR-SD17	8.81	902	192	8	7	<0.001	0.002	0.043	<0.01	
17 August 2015	TAR-SB16A	7.95	658	65	2	7	0.007	0.004	0.05	<0.01	
17 August 2015	TAR-GCU	7.67	161	96	6	6	<0.001	0.004	0.001	<0.01	
17 August 2015	TAR-GCD	7.59	202	35	7	<5	<0.001	0.007	<0.001	<0.01	
27 August 2015	TAR-VOID	8.41	1020	49200	<20	6					
17/11/2015	TAR-SD16	8.9	440	10	6	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.004	<0.01	
17/11/2015	TAR-SB14	8.21	455	100	9	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.005	<0.01	
17/11/2015	TAR-SD17	7.98	361	191	10	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.004	<0.01	
17/11/2015	TAR-SB16A	8.08	550	64	6	<5	0.001	0.002	0.048	<0.01	
17/11/2015	TAR-VOID	8.36	1350	43	4	<5					
17/11/2015	TAR-GCU	7.47	157	33	15	<5	<0.001	0.006	<0.001	<0.01	
11/02/2016	TAR-SD16	8.2	289	95	5	<5	<0.001	0.006	0.004	<0.01	
11/02/2016	TAR-SB14	8.29	722	21	4	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.007	<0.01	
11/02/2016	TAR-SD17	8.26	698	174	2	<5	0.002	0.007	0.014	<0.01	
11/02/2016	TAR-SB16A	7.99	622	84	1	<5	0.002	0.003	0.035	<0.01	
11/02/2016	TAR-VOID	8.28	882	53	<1	<5					
11/02/2016	TAR-GCD	7.45	159	129	10	<5	<0.001	0.01	0.002	<0.01	
10/05/2016	TAR-VOID	8.33	3270	<5	2	<5		0.011		<0.01	
10/05/2016	TAR-SD16	8.04	340	66	5	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.003	<0.01	
10/05/2016	TAR-SB14	8.45	535	108	8	<5	<0.001	0.005	0.004	<0.01	
10/05/2016	TAR-SD17	8.45	774	25	9	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.016	<0.01	
10/05/2016	TAR-SB16A	8.42	847	21	4	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.03	<0.01	
10/05/2016	TAR-GCD	7.25	170	119	14	<5	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	<0.01	
10/08/2016	TAR-SD16	8.13	427	19	6	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.003	<0.01	
10/08/2016	TAR-SD14	8.13	644	154	6	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.003	<0.01	
10/08/2016	TAR-SD17	7.85	267	87	5	<5	<0.001	0.005	0.003	<0.01	
10/08/2016	TAR-SB16A	8.13	474	45	3	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.017	<0.01	
10/08/2016	TAR-GCU	7.29	136	18	16	<5	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.01	
10/08/2016	TAR-GCD	7.08	95	33	12	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
10/08/2016	TAR-VOID	8.55	3010	6	1	<5					
15/11/2016	TAR-SD16	8.72	712	7	5	<5	<0.001	0.005	0.004	<0.01	
15/11/2016	TAR-SD17	8.77	557	37	10	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.01	<0.01	
15/11/2016	TAR-SB16A	8.36	603	14	6	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.025	<0.01	
15/11/2016	TAR-VOID	8.6	3000	26	2	<5					
15/11/2016	TAR-GCU	7.89	242	26	16	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.002	<0.01	
15/11/2016	TAR-GCD	8.15	526	12	12	<5	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	<0.01	
2/08/2017	SD14	7.9	459	28	12	<5	<0.001	0.008	0.002	<0.01	
2/08/2017	SD17	8.1	528	202	22	<5	<0.001	0.009	0.006	<0.01	
2/08/2017	SB16a	8.4	551	93	8	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.017	<0.01	
2/08/2017	GCU	7.3	208	70	29	<5	<0.001	0.009	0.001	<0.01	
2/08/2017	GCD	8.1	489	169	33	<5	<0.001	0.026	0.002	<0.01	
2/08/2017	VOID	8.1	3360	8	2	<5	----	----	----	----	
5/09/2017	SB14	8.9	757	67	5	5	<0.001	0.008	0.004	<0.01	
5/09/2017	SD17	9.1	1300	170	12	12	<0.001	0.005	0.023	<0.01	
5/09/2017	SB16a	8.4	957	41	1	1	<0.001	0.003	0.03	<0.01	
5/09/2017	QCU	8.3	15	878	7	7	<0.001	0.006	<0.001	<0.01	
5/09/2017	QCD	7.4	678	225	37	37	<0.001	0.006	0.003	<0.01	
5/09/2017	VOID	8.6	3100	12	1	<5	----	0.006	----	----	
8/09/2017	SD16	9.4	463	19	9	<5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
8/09/2017	SD14	9.7	580	47	11	<5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
8/09/2017	SD17	8.2	416	120	10	<5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
8/09/2017	SB16a	8.1	703	62	6	<5	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	
8/09/2017	GCU	7.5	114	121	8	<5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	

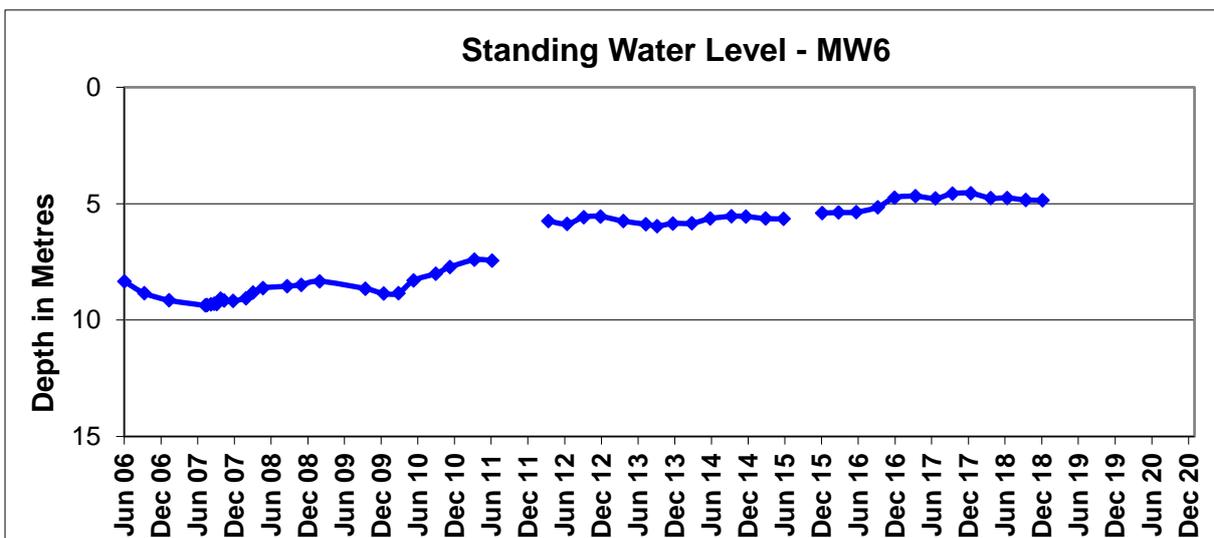
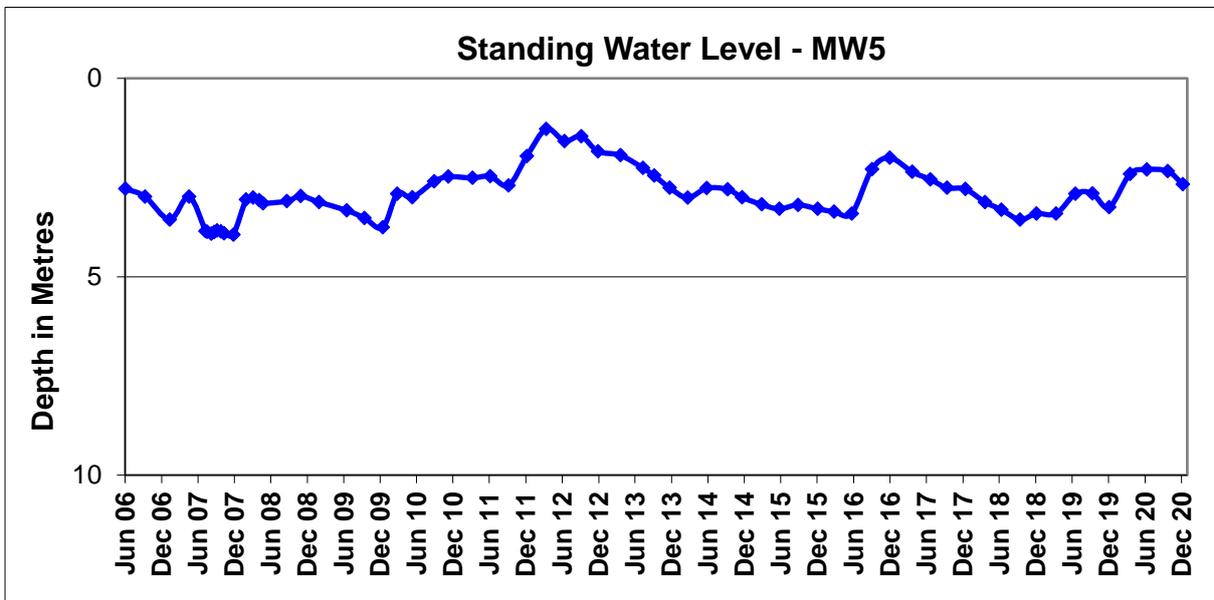
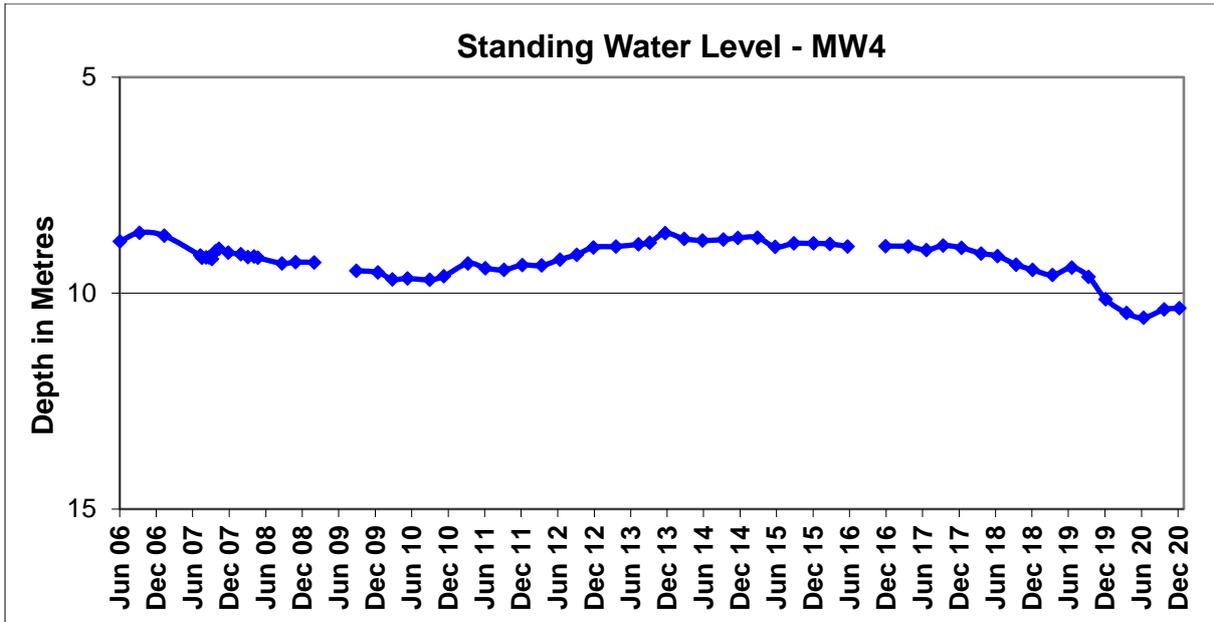
Date	Sample Location	pH	EC (µS/cm)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	Grease & Oil (mg/L)	Antimony (mg/L)	Arsenic (mg/L)	Molybdenum (mg/L)	Selenium (mg/L)	Comments
8/09/2017	GCD	7.9	280	161	12	<5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
9/05/2017	VOID	8.5	3050	21	1	<5	---	---	---	---	
13/11/2017	SB14	8.1	440	130	11	<5	<0.001	0.007	0.002	<0.01	
13/11/2017	SD17	9.1	958	122	29	<5	<0.001	0.006	0.017	<0.01	
13/11/2017	SB16A	8.6	901	85	7	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.026	<0.01	
13/11/2017	VOID	8.6	2970	19	2	<5	----	----	----	----	
13/11/2017	GCU	6.5	175	22	14	<5	<0.001	0.007	0.001	<0.01	
13/11/2017	GCD	6.7	234	125	14	<5	<0.001	0.005	0.001	<0.01	
22/02/2018	SD16	9.2	1400	216	34	<5	<0.001	0.018	0.015	<0.01	
22/02/2018	SB14	8.9	823	60	11	<5	<0.001	0.01	0.007	<0.01	
22/02/2018	SB16a	9.4	1330	280	36	<5	<0.001	0.012	0.028	<0.01	
22/02/2018	Void	8.7	3600	15	1	<5	----	----	----	----	
22/02/2018	GCU	7.0	170	166	25	<5	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	<0.01	
22/05/2018	Void	8.9	3340	14	1	6	----	----	----	----	
<i>Other sites were dry</i>											
21/08/2018	SB16A	9.3	5300	54	51	<5	0.002	0.022	0.192	<0.01	
21/08/2018	Void	8.9	3590	<5	2	<5	----	----	----	----	
<i>Other sites were dry</i>											
13/11/2018	SD16	8.5	407	634	4	<5	<0.001	0.014	0.001	0.01	
13/11/2018	SD14	8.9	2020	26	10	5	<0.001	0.004	0.006	<0.01	
13/11/2018	SD17	8.1	439	898	10	<5	<0.001	0.01	0.002	<0.01	
13/11/2018	SB16A	8.4	1090	436	20	<5	<0.001	0.014	0.011	<0.01	
13/11/2018	GCU	7.1	253	14	18	<5	<0.001	0.005	0.001	<0.01	
13/11/2018	GCD	7.2	260	65	18	<5	<0.001	0.011	0.001	<0.01	
13/11/2018	Void	8.2	2880	18	5	<5	----	----	----	----	
22/02/2019	SB14	8.8	2410	536	24	<5	<0.001	0.016	0.007	<0.01	
22/02/2019	SB16A	10	6840	47	126	<5	0.002	0.058	0.238	<0.01	
22/02/2019	Void	8.6	3720	19	3	<5	----	----	----	----	
<i>Other sites were not flowing- no sample taken</i>											
23/05/2019	Void	8	3070	<5	<1	<5	----	----	----	----	
5/09/2019	SD16	7.6	169	83	5	<5	<0.001	0.01	<0.001	0.01	
5/09/2019	SD14	8.4	971	20	5	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.003	<0.01	
5/09/2019	SD17	7.4	435	141	10	<5	0.001	0.003	0.004	<0.01	
5/09/2019	SD16A	8.2	509	276	11	<5	<0.001	0.006	0.005	<0.01	
5/09/2019	GCU	6.8	90	16	10	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
5/09/2019	GCD	6.7	101	39	8	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
23/05/2019	Void	8	3070	<5	<1	<5	----	0.046	----	----	
13/08/2019	SD16	7.8	297	434	4	<5	<0.001	0.012	0.001	0.01	
13/08/2019	SD17	7.9	393	181	6	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.002	<0.01	
13/08/2019	VOID	8.6	3000	15	<1	<5	----	----	----	----	
<i>Other sites were dry- no sample taken</i>											
11/08/2019	VOID	8.6	3700	13	4	<5	----	----	----	----	
<i>Other sites were dry- no sample taken - See photos</i>											
13/02/2020	SD16	7.9	421	262	8	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.002	<0.01	Approx. 180mm of rain that week from Saturday 8th to Thurs 13th
13/02/2020	SB14	8.2	938	37	7	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.005	<0.01	
13/02/2020	SD17	8	166	1170	4	<5	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	<0.01	
13/02/2020	SB16A	8.2	493	282	7	<5	<0.001	0.004	0.004	<0.01	
13/02/2020	GCU	7.3	147	95	14	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
13/02/2020	GCD	7.2	269	64	14	<5	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.01	
5/03/2020	VOID	8.17	2420	380	4	<5	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	
6/05/2020	SD16	8.8	397	21	10	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.005	<0.01	
6/05/2020	SB14	8.7	2250	92	12	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.005	<0.01	
6/05/2020	SD17	8.4	293	120	8	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.002	<0.01	
6/05/2020	SB16a	8.8	543	33	9	<5	<0.001	0.002	0.013	<0.01	
6/05/2020	VOID	7.8	3290	34	<1	<5	----	0.012	----	----	
19/08/2020	SD17	8.27	367	42	6	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.002	<0.01	
19/08/2020	SD16	7.75	444	37	5	<5	<0.001	0.001	0.004	<0.01	
19/08/2020	SB14	8.97	1320	32	9	<5	<0.001	0.003	0.004	<0.01	
28/08/2020	VOID	8.36	3800	25	30	<5	----	----	----	----	
12/11/2020	SB16A	8.44	967	78	8	6	0.001	0.003	0.021	0.01	
12/11/2020	SD17	8.53	645	62	4	6	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.01	
12/11/2020	VOID	8.58	1700	40	2	5	----	----	----	----	

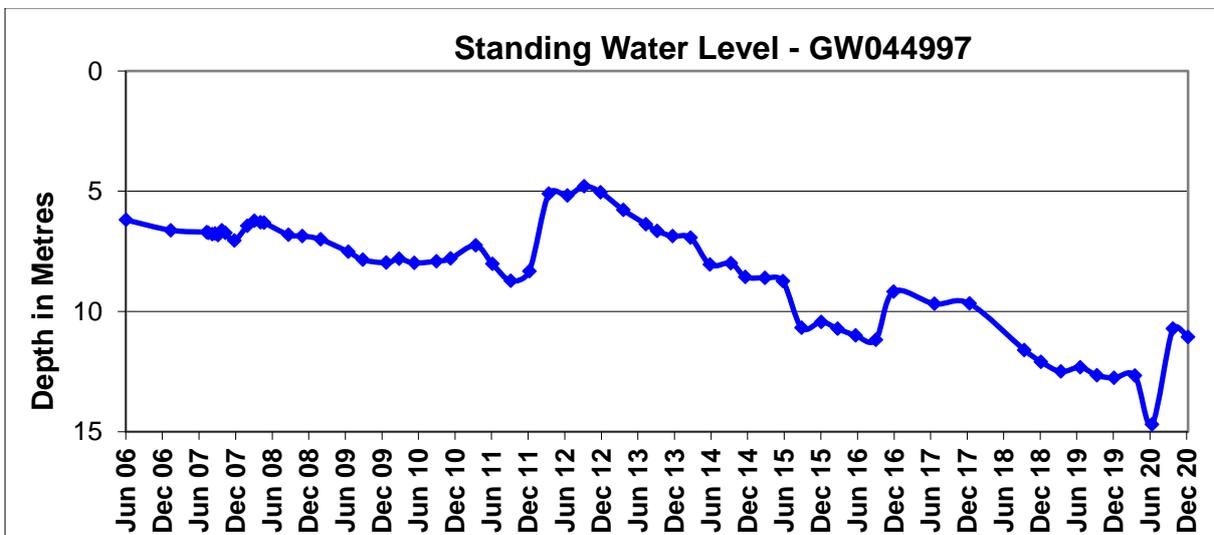
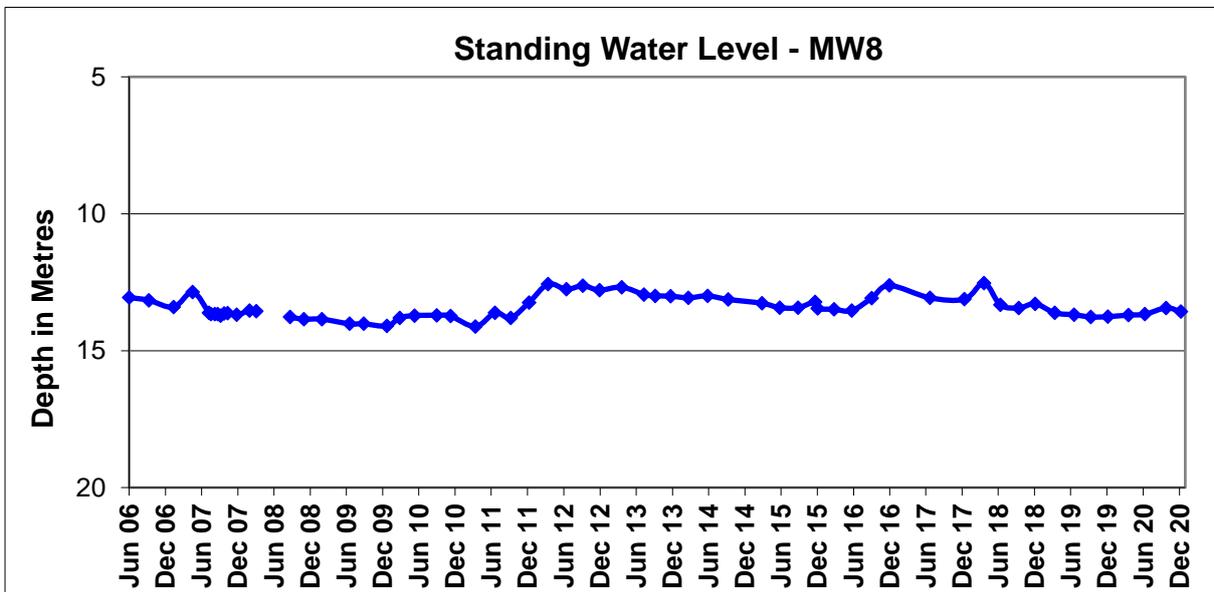
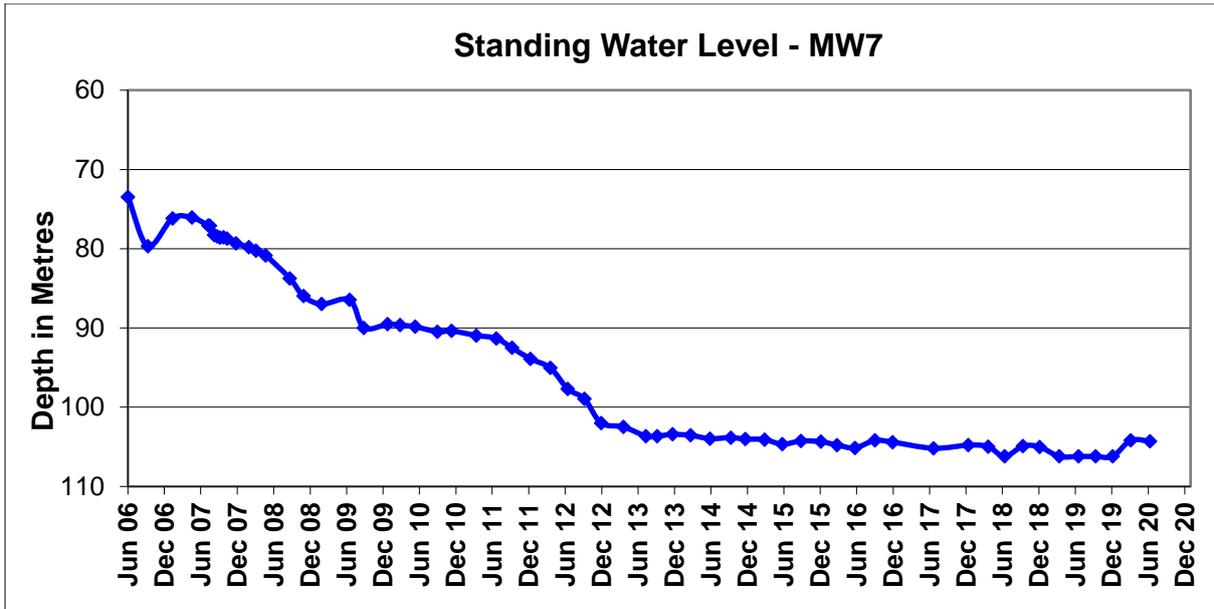


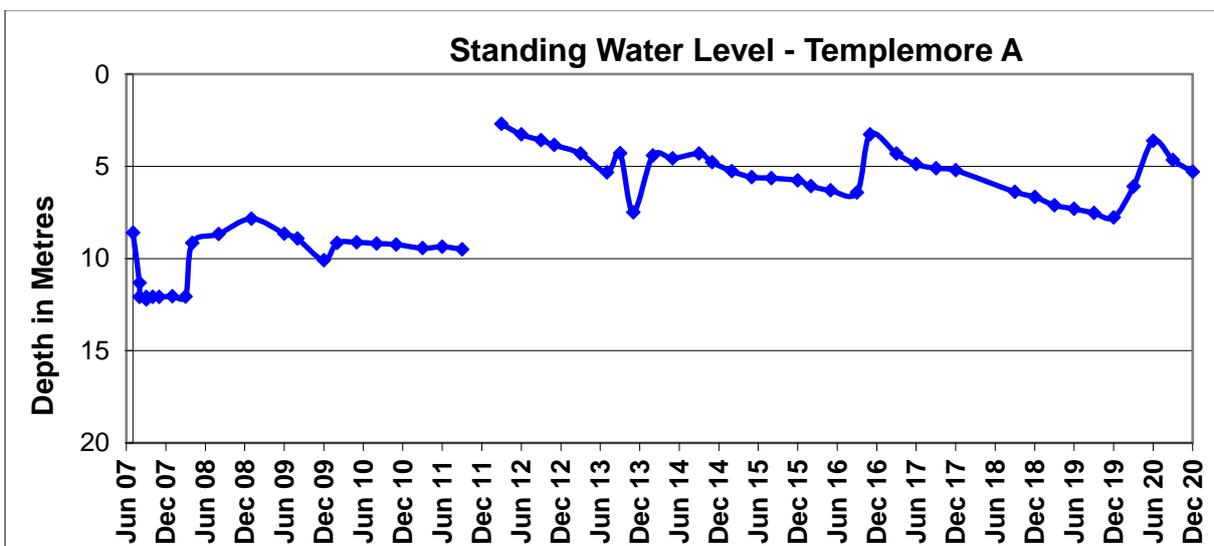
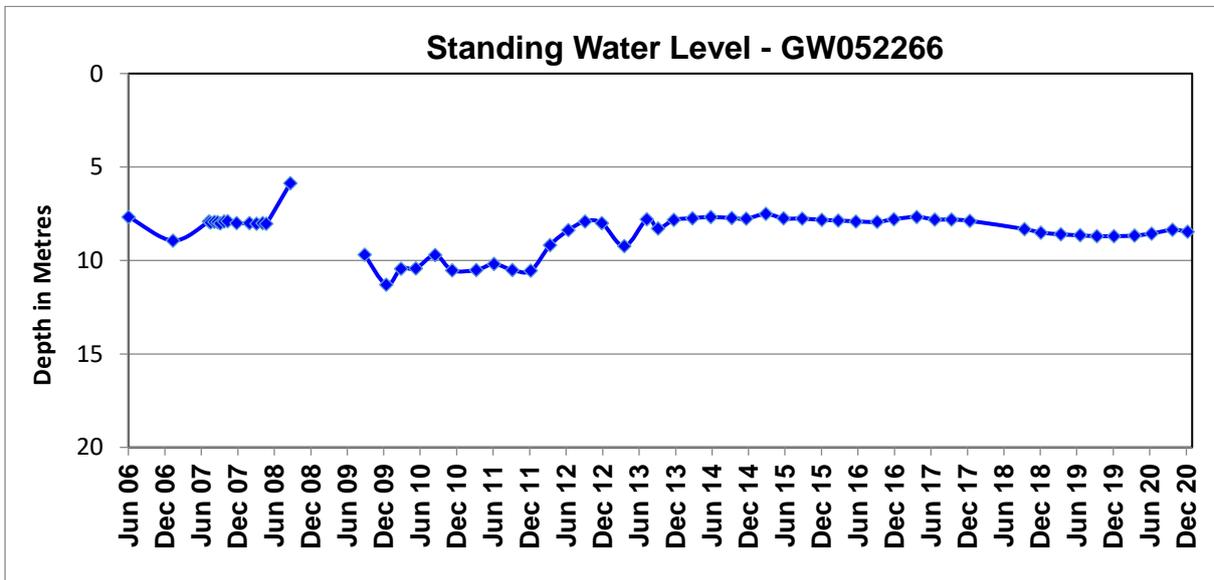
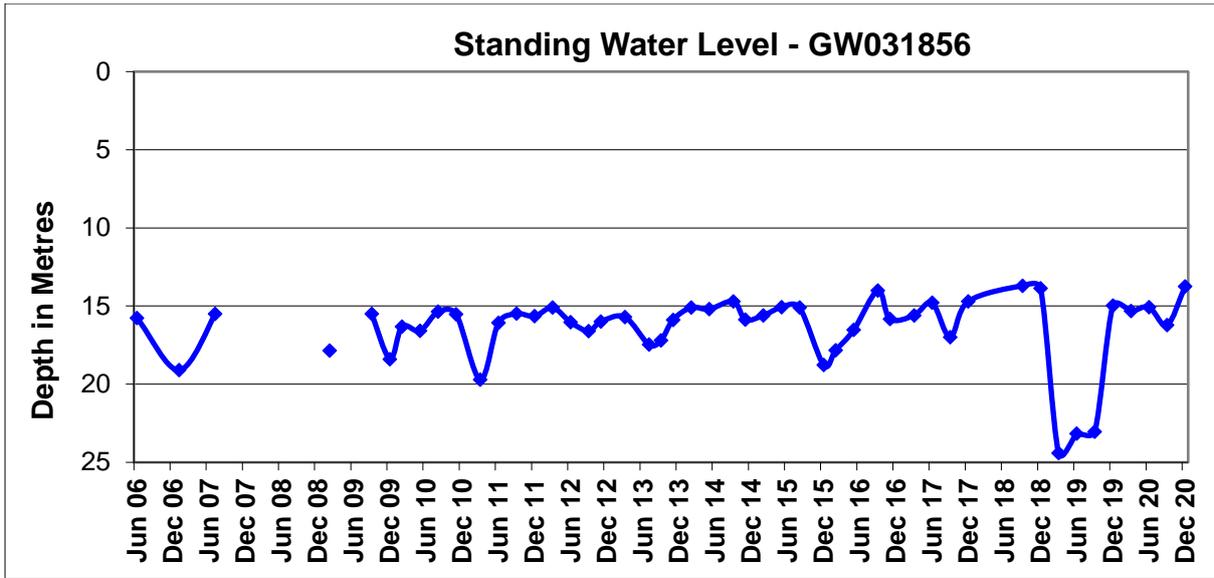
Appendix 4

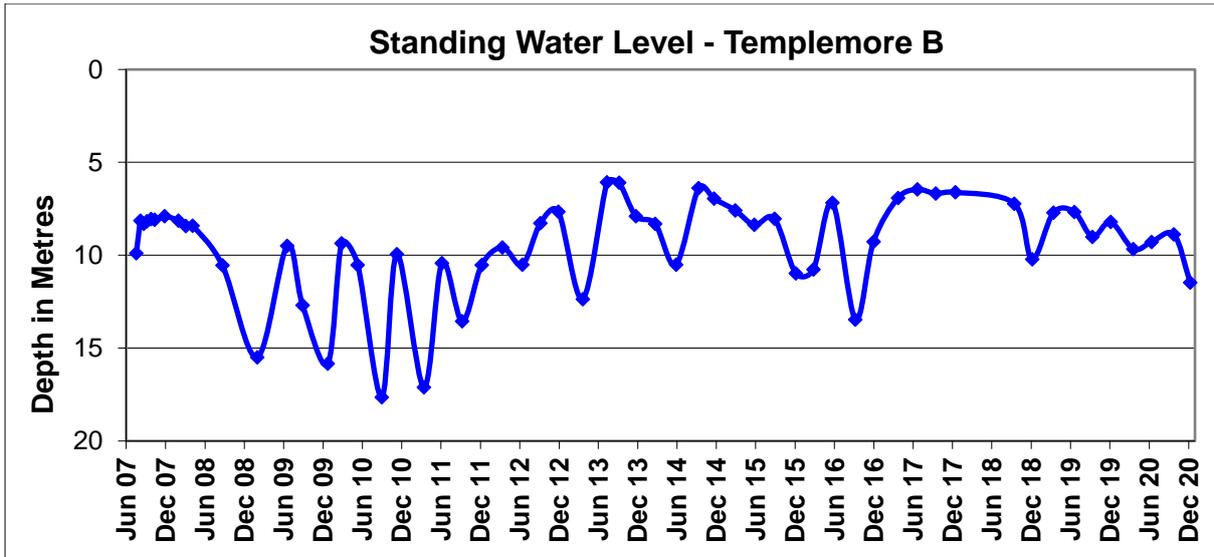
GROUNDWATER MONITORING DATA



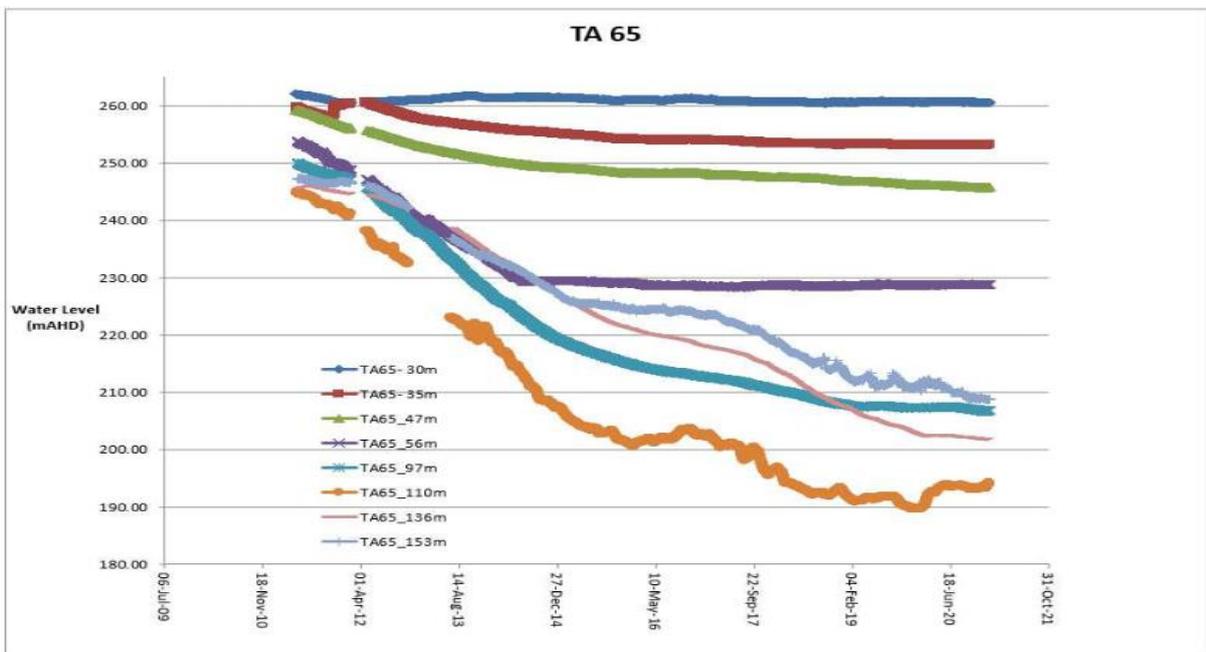








Vibrating Wire Piezometers:



Regional Bores:

