



Longwalls B1 to B3

Land Management Plan

May 2016



DOCUMENT CONTROL

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1 INTRODUCTION

Austar Coal Mine Pty Ltd (Austar), a subsidiary of Yancoal Australia Limited (Yancoal), owns Austar Coal Mine, an underground coal mine located approximately 10 kilometres south of Cessnock in the Lower Hunter Valley in NSW. The mine is an aggregate of the former Ellalong, Pelton, Cessnock No.1 and Bellbird South Collieries and is located in the South Maitland Coalfields. These operations, including coal extraction, handling, processing and transport, collectively form the Austar Mining Complex.

A modification to the Bellbird South development consent (DA29/95 MOD6) was approved under delegated authority of the Minister for Planning on 29 January 2016. The modification extends the Bellbird South consent area and permits the transfer of coal from three conventional longwall panels (Longwalls LWB1 to LWB3) within the Ellalong Colliery and Bellbird South Colliery areas to existing infrastructure for processing and transport of coal. The modification also extends the development consent expiry for five years to allow the longwall panels to be extracted.

During 2016, Austar gained further information on the location and nature of geological structures in the area of Longwall B2 and Longwall B3. This resulted in a necessary refinement of the mine plan to shorten those panels at the commencing and finishing ends in response to those structures. Austar was approved by the nominee for the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment on 29 April 2016 to shorten Longwall B2 and Longwall B3, and the extent of those shortened panels has been used in all diagrams and subsidence predictions in the preparation of this Extraction Plan.

This Land Management Plan (LMP) has been prepared to meet the conditions of Development Consent DA29/95 and to manage the predicted subsidence impacts and environmental consequences on land resulting from secondary extraction of LWB1 – LWB3. The location of Austar's mining areas, and previous mining is shown with the Austar Mine Complex in **Figure 1**.

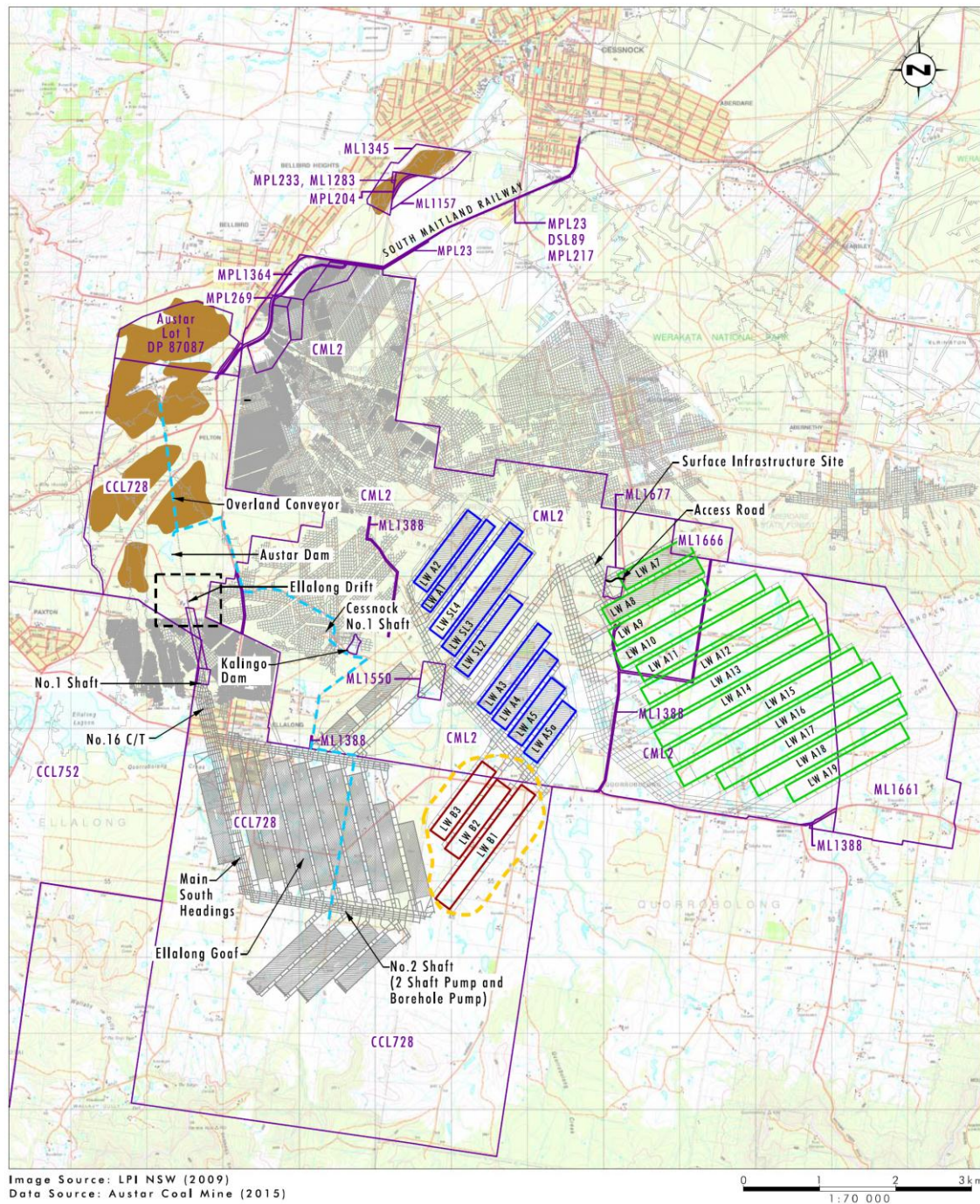


FIGURE 1.1
Austar Coal Mine Complex

Figure 1 Austar Coal Mine Complex

1.1 LAND OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS

The Longwalls B1 to B3 Extraction Plan Area (**Extraction Plan Area**) extends underneath Cessnock City Council roads as well as private rural residential land holdings and crown land. The Extraction Plan Area is shown in **Figure 2**. It is important to note that Austar will not undertake any rectification works on land without landowner permission.

Austar has a comprehensive consultation program to facilitate access for monitoring and potential remediation activities within Bellbird South and Stage 3 areas and has been undertaking consultation with landowners within the Extraction Plan Area throughout the modification application process for LWB1-LWB3, and during preparation of the Extraction Plan.

1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS

This LMP will fit within Austar's Environmental Management System as a key component plan to the Longwalls B1 to B3 Extraction Plan. In particular the following documents, or their future iterations thereof, as required by current development consent are of relevance to land management:

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP);
- Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP);
- Subsidence Monitoring Program (SM Program);
- Water Management Plan (WMP);
- Built Features Management Plan (BFMP); and
- Mining Operations Plan (MOP).

This LMP should be read and implemented in conjunction with the latest approved versions of the above documents.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

The remainder of this LMP is structured as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Section 2.0 | Outlines the purpose and objectives of this management plan. |
| Section 3.0 | Describes the existing environment, identifying potential risks to the landscape as a result of secondary extraction in the Extraction Plan Area. Summarises existing management and mitigation measures in place. |
| Section 4.0 | Identifies the potential environmental consequences, as relevant to land management, resulting from secondary extraction in the Extraction Plan Area . |

- Section 5.0 Outlines the monitoring methodologies to be implemented for land management under this LMP.
- Section 6.0 Sets out performance measures and performance indicators relevant to the management of land affected by secondary extraction in the Extraction Plan Area.
- Section 7.0 Sets out a contingency plan for land management, including a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP)
- Section 8.0 Outlines the reporting, review and responsibilities of this LMP.

2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this LMP is to provide a framework to manage land that may be affected by subsidence from longwall mining in the Greta coal seam in the Extraction Plan Area at Austar. However this LMP does not describe additional requirements for the management of watercourses or alluvium within the Extraction Plan Area. These environmental aspects will be managed separately in the Water Management Plan.

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE LMP

The objectives of the LMP are to:

- Establish baseline data to inform future management activities;
- Identify and describe the environmental consequences of secondary extraction in the Extraction Plan Area;
- Specify the objectives and performance measures to effectively manage the environmental consequences on land within the Extraction Plan Area;
- Identify performance indicators and completion criteria which will be used to judge the effectiveness of land management activities and the environmental performance of the Extraction Plan Area;
- Describe the monitoring methods which will be employed to inform and/or trigger land management activities;
- Provide contingency measures which explicitly provide for adaptive management;
- Describe the process for responding to any incidents, complaints or non-compliance with statutory requirements; and
- Outline a process detailing periodic review of this plan and continual improvement.

2.2 REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES

Rehabilitation objectives for land affected by mining in the Extraction Plan Area, as described in the conditions of consent for DA29/95 are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Rehabilitation Objectives (applicable to the Extraction Plan Area)

Feature	Objective
Land affected by the development (including watercourses and steep slopes)	<p>Rehabilitate the site so that landuse and ecosystem function is the same as pre-mining and consistent with the surrounding landform</p> <p>Reduce safety hazards to no more than those existing pre-mining</p> <p>Minimise erosion risk</p> <p>To the extent that mining operations permit, carry out rehabilitation progressively, that is, as soon as reasonably practicable following the disturbance.</p>

Note: "Site" in this LMP rehabilitation objective relates to areas where subsidence remediation is necessary due to the extraction of LWB1 to LWB3.

3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 LAND OWNERSHIP

The Extraction Plan Area extends underneath Cessnock City Council roads as well as private rural residential land holdings and crown land. Landholders and the general public may therefore access these areas.

A Public Safety Management Plan (PuSMP) for the Extraction Plan Area has been developed as part of the Extraction Plan to address public safety risks as a result of secondary extraction in the Extraction Plan Area.

3.2 GENERAL LANDFORM

The Extraction Plan Area surface expression is approximately 230 ha and is located in Quorrobolong, approximately three kilometres east of the township of Ellalong in the lower Hunter Valley of NSW.

The landform within the Extraction Plan Area is situated within the Quorrobolong Creek Catchment, a sub-catchment to the larger Wollombi Brook and ultimately the Hunter River catchment. Quorrobolong Creek forms part of the Congewai Creek Management Zone of the Upper Wollombi Water Source within the Hunter Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources Water Sharing Plan area. Quorrobolong Creek is located to the east and north of the Extraction Plan Area and flows north from the Myall Range then west into Ellalong Lagoon. An un-named tributary of Quorrobolong Creek runs from south to north across the proposed Extraction Plan Area, joining Quorrobolong Creek approximately 600 metres to the northwest.

The topography of the Extraction Plan Area is generally characterised by low undulating hills and creek flats associated with an un-named tributary of Quorrobolong Creek. Elevations within the area range from approximately 130 metres to 160 metres (AHD).

3.3 STEEP SLOPES

A steep slope has been defined as areas of land having natural gradients between 1 in 3 (i.e. 33%, or an angle to the horizontal of 18.3°) and 2 in 1 (i.e. 200% or 63.4°). The natural surface gradients above the proposed mining area are typically less than 1 in 3 (i.e. 18° or 33%). Some isolated locations such as the banks of the drainage lines have surface grades greater than 1 in 3.

3.4 CLIFFS/ROCK FACE FEATURES

Cliffs are defined as continuous rock faces, having heights greater than 10 metres and minimum slopes of 2 to 1 and lengths greater than 20 metres. Minor cliffs are defined as continuous or segmented rock faces, having heights greater than 5 metres and minimum slopes of 2 to 1.

There were no cliffs or minor cliffs identified within Extraction Plan Area, based on the Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey, the orthophotograph of the area, or from the site investigations.

3.5 HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE

The Extraction Plan Area is located within the Quorrobolong Creek catchment. Quorrobolong Creek drains in a northerly direction along the north-eastern boundary of the Extraction Plan Area. An unnamed tributary of Quorrobolong Creek that includes a number of secondary drainage channels drains in a northerly direction through the EP Area. The drainage channels converge into a single drainage channel upstream of Sandy Creek Road and with the unnamed tributary joining Quorrobolong Creek approximately 750 metres north of the EP Area (**Figure 2**).

Both Quorrobolong Creek and its unnamed tributary are ephemeral creeks with flows occurring during prolonged or high rainfall periods.

Several farm dams are located with the Extraction Plan Area associated with the agricultural land uses within the Extraction Plan Area.

3.6 SOIL LANDSCAPE

One soil landscape type is found within the Extraction Plan Area, being the Quorrobolong soil landscape. The main soils within this landscape are the prairie soils occurring in drainage depressions and on lower slopes. They are generally poorly drained, have moderate permeability and the upper horizon has moderate erodibility. The soils are moderately fertile and the main land use is generally grazing on unimproved pasture.

The land and soil capability mapping undertaken for the Upper Hunter Strategic Regional Land Use Plan 2012 indicates the Extraction Plan Area is mapped as Class 4 and Class 5 Land and Soil Capability. Class 4 and 5 land is considered to be land capable of a variety of land uses, such as cropping with restricted cultivation, pasture cropping, grazing, some horticulture, forestry and nature conservation. The definition for each class identified is provided in **Table 2**.

Assessment of the potential subsidence impacts on the land surface and hydrological regime conclude that the risk of surface cracking is low as is the potential for adverse impacts on water availability or erosion. Given the minimal impacts predicted to the land surface and hydrological regime it is unlikely that the longwall mining of Panels B1-B3 would have any impact on the current or future land and soil capability.

Visual monitoring of the land surface within the Extraction Plan Area will be undertaken before, during and following mining to determine the need for any subsidence management or remediation measure.

Table 2 Land and Soil Capability Classes

LSC Class	General Definition
	Land capable of a variety of land uses (cropping with restricted cultivation, pasture cropping, grazing, some horticulture, forestry, nature conservation)
4	Moderate capability land: Land has moderate to high limitations for high impact land uses. Will restrict land management options for regular, high impact land uses such as cropping, high intensity grazing and horticulture. These limitations can only be managed by specialized management practices with a high level of knowledge, expertise, inputs, investment and technology.
5	Moderate-low capability land: Land has high limitations for high impact uses. Will largely restrict land to grazing, some horticulture (orchards), forestry and nature conservation. The limitations need to be carefully managed to prevent long term degradation

As can be seen in **Figure 2** there are two distinct patterns of land use with the Extraction Plan Area:

1. Predominately full forested land to the north and west of the Extraction Plan Area, and
2. Cleared land with some remnant forest over the majority of the Extraction Plan Area.

3.7 FLORA AND FAUNA

A total of 173 flora species were identified within the LWB1-LWB3 Environmental Assessment modification area, of which 136 species are native and 37 introduced.

Of the flora species identified within the Extraction Plan Area, three are listed as threatened species, being the netted bottlebrush (*Callistemon linearifolius*), small flower grevillea (*Grevillea parviflora* subsp. *parviflora*) and heath wrinklewort (*Rutidosia heterogama*). Locations of threatened species are provided in **Figure 3**.

No endangered flora populations were identified occurring within the Extraction Plan Area and based upon the habitats identified, none are expected to occur.

Six vegetation communities were identified across the Extraction Plan Area as shown in **Figure 3**. The extent of each vegetation community within the Extraction Plan Area is presented in **Table 3**.

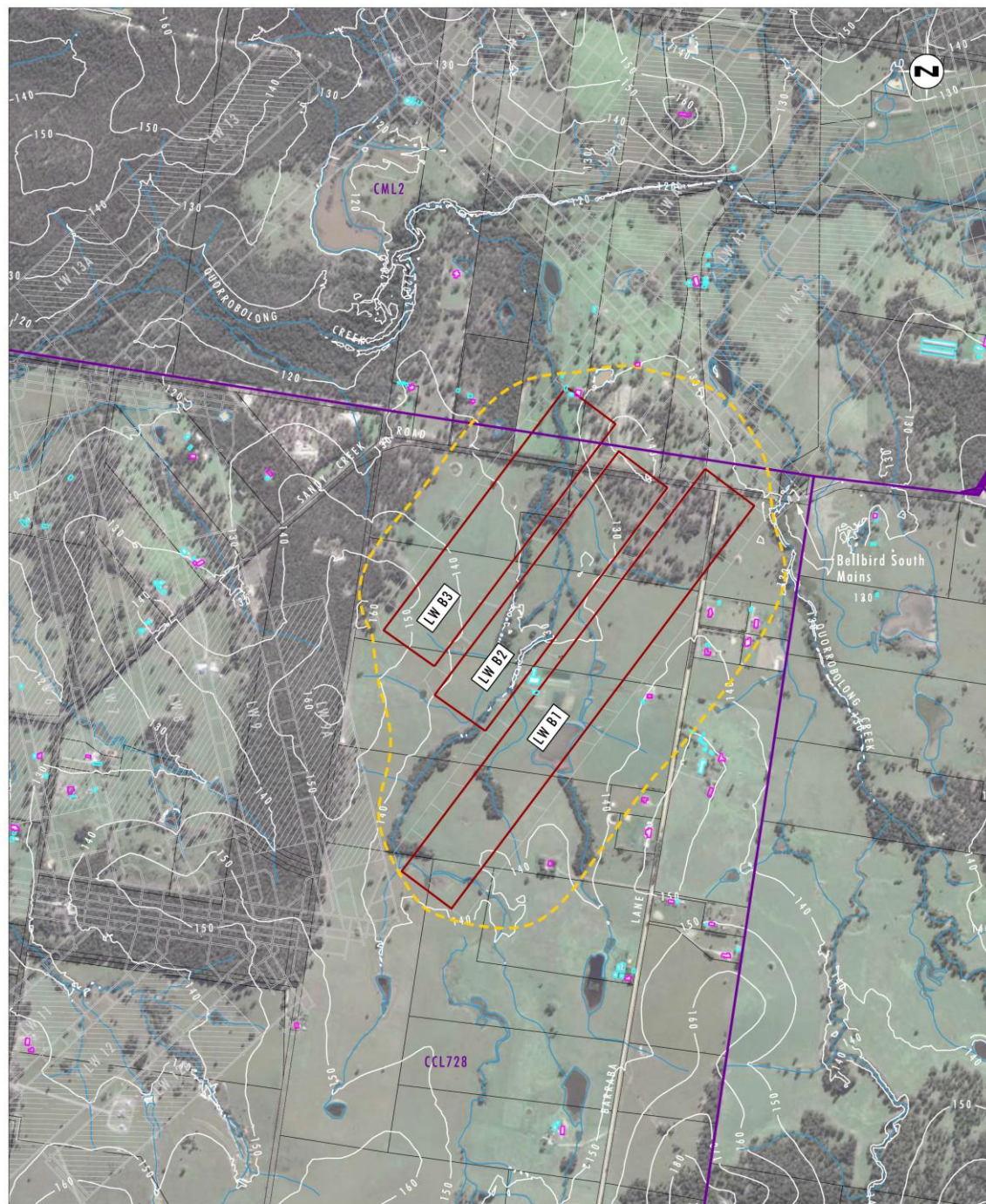


Image Source: Google Earth (2014)
Data Source: Austar Coal Mine (2015)
Note: Contour Interval 10m

Legend

- LWB1-B3 Extraction Plan Longwall Panels
- LWB1-B3 Extraction Plan Area
- Completed Underground Workings
- Mining Lease Boundary
- Drainage Line
- Contour
- Dwelling
- Other Structure

File Name (A4): 3542_194.dgn
20160316 13.43

0 0.25 0.5 1.0 km
1:20 000

FIGURE 1.2

LWB1-B3 Extraction Plan Area

Figure 2

Extraction Plan Area and Topography and Land Use Context

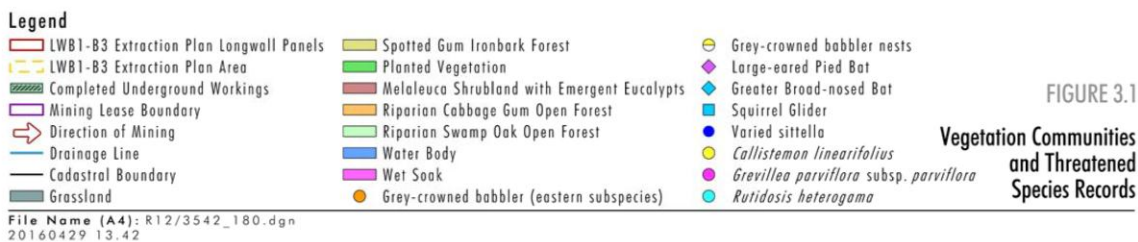
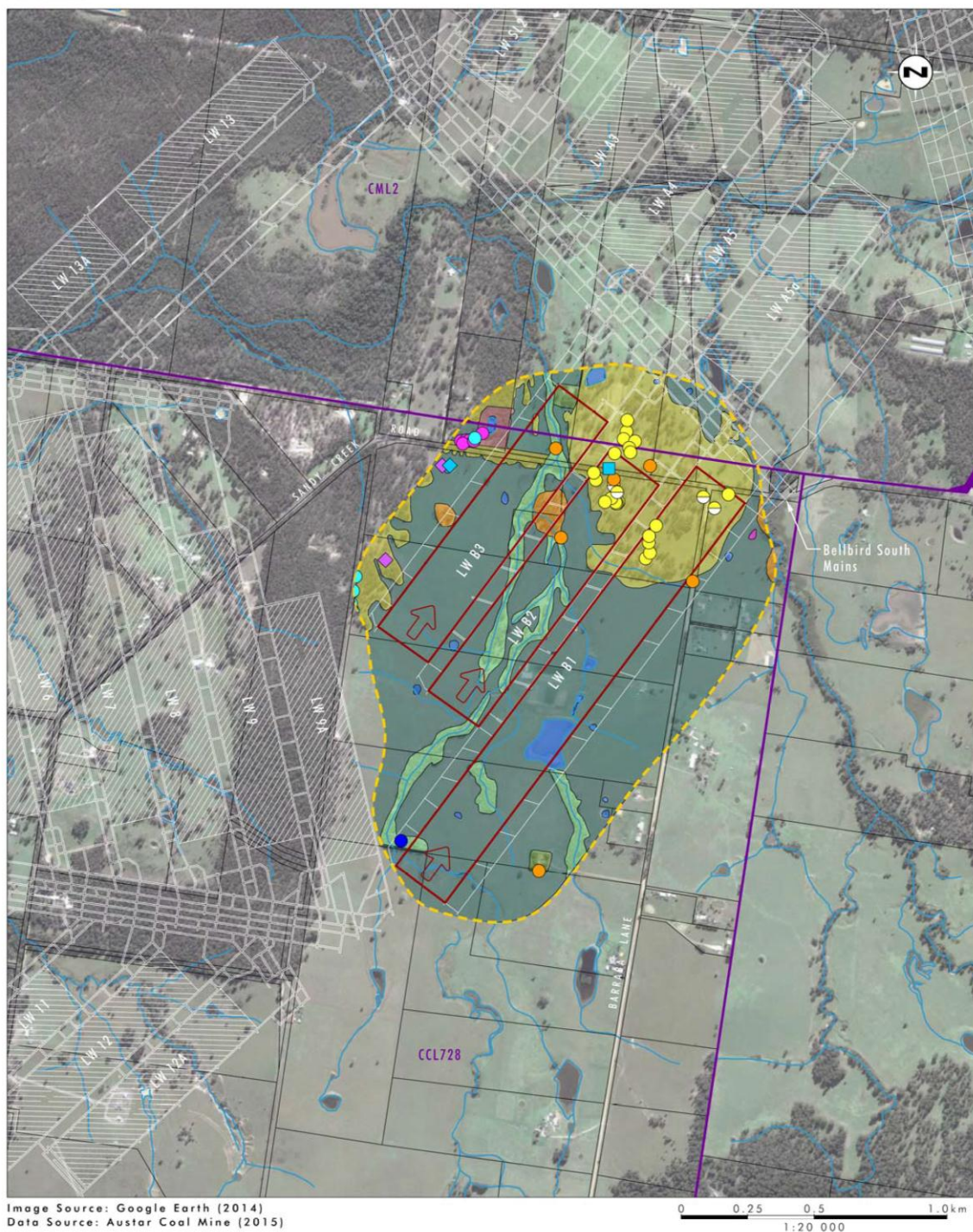


Figure 3 Extraction Plan Area Vegetation Communities and Threatened Species Records

Table 3 Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Community	Status
Melaleuca shrub land with emergent Eucalypts	Potential EEC (TSC Act)
Riparian Swamp Oak Open Forest	-
Riparian Cabbage Gum Open Forest	EEC (TSC Act)
Spotted Gum Ironbark Forest	EEC (TSC Act)
Grassland	-
Planted Vegetation	-
Total	

In addition there are approximately 3.9ha of water bodies (farm dams) and a small wet soak of approximately 0.1ha located in the Extraction Plan Area.

Of the six vegetation communities identified within the Extraction Plan Area, two were considered consistent with Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the TSC Act and one was considered potentially consistent with a TEC listed under the TSC Act. These were *River-flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions* EEC (Riverflat Eucalypt Forest EEC) and the *Lower Hunter Spotted Gum – Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion* EEC (Lower Hunter Spotted Gum – Ironbark Forest EEC) and potential *Quorrobolong Scribbly Gum Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion* EEC (potential Quorrobolong Scribbly Gum Woodland EEC). No TECs were identified as being consistent with any listings under the EPBC Act.

A total of 75 fauna species were recorded within the LWB1-B3 Modification area, including nine frog species, six reptile species, 44 bird species and 16 mammal species.

Of the 75 fauna species identified, six were threatened, including:

- two threatened bird species, the grey-crowned babbler (*Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis*) and varied sittella (*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*), both listed as vulnerable under the TSC Act
- two threatened mammal species listed as vulnerable under the TSC Act, the squirrel glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) and greater broad-nosed bat (*Scoteanax rueppellii*), and two threatened mammal species listed as vulnerable under both the TSC Act and EPBC Act, the large-eared pied bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) and koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*). Although not recorded during surveys undertaken by Umwelt, a single record of the koala was identified from Wildlife Atlas records within the LWB1-B3 Modification Area.

A single bird species listed as migratory under the EPBC Act was also recorded, being the cattle egret (*Ardea ibis*).

The locations of threatened fauna species recorded within the Extraction Plan Area are shown on **Figure 3**. A range of potentially occurring threatened fauna species were also identified on the basis of the presence of potential habitat and local records. A full list of threatened fauna species recorded within five kilometre of the Extraction Plan Area can be found in the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP).

As required under DA29/95, a BMP (Umwelt, 2016) has been prepared to manage the potential environmental consequences of second workings on aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna, with a specific focus on threatened species.

4 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF MINE SUBSIDENCE

Detailed subsidence predictions and impact assessment (MSEC833, 2016) have been prepared by Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants (MSEC) as part of the Extraction Plan Area for LWB1 – LWB3 in the Greta coal seam at Austar.

The predicted subsidence for the proposed panels has been determined using the Incremental Profile Method, which has been calibrated for local conditions using the monitoring data from the previously extracted panels in Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 at the mine. A summary of the maximum predicted values of total conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature, due to the extraction of each of the proposed panels is shown below in **Table 4**.

Table 4 Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Subsidence, Tilt and Curvature after the from the Extraction of Each of the Proposed Panels

Longwall	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Subsidence (mm)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Tilt (mm/m)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Hogging Curvature (km ⁻¹)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Sagging Curvature (km ⁻¹)
LWB2	250	1.0	0.01	0.02
LWB3	725	3.0	0.02	0.05
LWB1	925	3.5	0.03	0.05

If tension cracks were to develop, as a result of the extraction of the proposed Panels, it is possible that soil erosion could occur if these cracks were left untreated. It is possible, therefore, that some remediation might be required, including infilling of surface cracks with soil or other suitable materials, or by locally regrading and re compacting the surface. In some cases, erosion protection measures may be needed, such as the planting of additional vegetation in order to stabilise the slopes in the longer term.

The requirement and methodology for any erosion and sediment control and remediation techniques would be determined in consideration of the: potential impacts when unmitigated, including potential risks to public safety and the potential for self-healing or long-term degradation; potential impacts of the control/remediation technique, including site accessibility; and consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Environmental consequences of subsidence may include risks to public safety, livestock, land use impacts, erosion, water quality impacts from the erosion, and changes to vegetation coverage through altered water movement. An example of subsidence crack repairs conduct within the NSW Coalfields are shown in **Figure 4**. The subsidence impacts and environmental consequences as relevant to land management activities with the Extraction Plan Area are summarized in **Table 5**.



1. Excavator digs to remediate surface cracking



2. Area compacted and re filled



4. Area re seeded



3. Rehab Completed

Figure 4. Typical Subsidence Crack Repairs

Table 5. Potential Environmental Consequences Associated with Land Subsidence

Subsidence Impact	Summary of Subsidence Predictions	Potential Environmental Consequence
Surface Cracking	Surface cracking resulting from the extraction of the proposed LWB1 – LWB3 panels is expected to be of a minor nature, which can be easily remediated by infilling with soil or other suitable materials, or by locally regarding and re compacting the surface.	Cracks in soil surface, causing potential risk to public safety and livestock.
		<p>Increased risk of erosion. Water quality impacts from erosion.</p> <p>Remediation activities require clearing of native vegetation.</p>
Slope Instability	The potential impacts would generally result from the downslope movement of the surface soils, causing tension cracks to appear at the tops and sides of the slopes and compression ridges could possibly form at the bottoms of the slopes.	Surface cracking and/or compression ridges increases the probability of soil erosion, potential risk to public safety and livestock and changes to vegetation coverage.
		<p>Soil loss and exposure of sub-soil</p> <p>Remediation activities require clearing of native vegetation.</p>
Surface Ponding	Localised increased ponding areas could occur along the tributaries, as a result of the proposed mining of LWB1 – LWB3 panels.	Changes to vegetation coverage resulting in reduction in land available for agricultural purposes (e.g. grazing, cropping)
		Changes to ponding results in loss of native vegetation.
		Altered surface flow and increased erosion

5 MONITORING

General landform condition inspections will be undertaken on a regular basis to assess subsidence related impacts in accordance with the Austar Subsidence Monitoring Program (SM Program), Built Features Management Plans (BFMPs) and Public Safety Management Plan (PuSMP). General condition monitoring will only be conducted with the agreement of the relevant landowner.

The general condition monitoring activities will identify:

- Surface cracking, particularly around edges of extraction voids, travelling abutments and steep slopes;
- Surface humps near centre of extracted panels, travelling abutments and topographic lows of adjacent steep slopes;
- Step changes in land surface;
- Slope, boulder and tree instability; and
- General vegetation condition and % of ground cover.

Where remedial works are required following subsidence impacts, additional monitoring will be undertaken to identify the progress of revegetation activities and confirm the success and adequacy of remediation and repair works. The timing and degree of additional monitoring activities will be dependent on the nature of remediation works required.

However as a minimum, follow up monitoring activities will be undertaken on a quarterly basis until the success of remedial work is adequately demonstrated. Where sensitive environmental features are identified (e.g. threatened species or habitats) additional monitoring requirements may be established in consultation with affected landholders.

6 OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, INDICATORS AND CRITERIA

Detailed objectives, performance measures, indicators and criteria for the management of land have been developed for the Extraction Plan Area and are presented in **Table 6**.

Monitoring will be used to assess the impact of the operations against these performance measures and indicators as detailed in Section 5.

Table 6. Objectives, Performance Measures, Indicators and Criteria

Objectives	Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Criteria
Rehabilitate the site so that landuse and ecosystem function is the same as pre-mining and consistent with the surrounding landform Reduce safety hazards to no more than those existing pre-mining Minimise erosion risk	Inspect & Identify Regular inspections of the subsidence zone in accordance with the SM Program, BFMP and PuSMP to identify surface cracking, erosion points, compression ridges on steep slopes, surface ponding and steep slope instability	Results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with SM Program, BFMP and PuSMP	SM Program, BFMP and PuSMP implemented. Any surface cracking, erosion points, compression ridges on steep slopes, surface ponding areas and steep slope instability are identified to allow assessment.
	Assess & Plan Identified surface cracking, erosion points, compression ridges, surface ponding areas and steep slope instability are assessed to identify appropriate remedial measures and any constraints.	Assessment of SM Program results and planned remedial measures completed.	All identified impacts are assessed and specific remedial measures developed. Management measures of the Extraction Plan are followed: -BFMP -Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) -Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) – including management of any clearing activities required. -Water Management Plan (WMP)
	Consult Landholder is consulted in relation to the requirements and nature of remedial measures required	Record of landholder consultation	Consultation with landholder regarding proposed remedial measures undertaken.
	Landform Remedial Measures The assessed landform surface cracking, erosion points and compression ridges, areas of drainage impact (e.g. surface ponding) are remediated as necessary.	Landform remediated and prepared for vegetation establishment. Capacity of land to drain freely confirmed.	Erosion and sediment control are implemented for remedial works. Topsoil is conserved during remedial works and reused in vegetation establishment. Landform subsidence impact repaired commensurate with size and scale of impact (e.g. major landform impact by

Objectives	Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Criteria
		No unplanned ponding of water.	<p>filling or ripping the soil and re compacting, minor surface cracking may be remediated through infilling with soil or other suitable material).</p> <p>Landform (including existing drainage contours) is free draining except for purpose built dams and structures. This may include filling using imported material and/or earthworks to reshape the land and re-establish the natural drainage pathway.</p>
	Vegetation Establishment Remediated areas revegetated with species selected based on the existing land use and surround vegetation.	Percentage Ground Cover Species Mix Monitoring of vegetation success	<p>Ground cover comparable to pre-mining environment is re-established following remediation activities.</p> <p>For pasture areas: Remediated areas revegetated with species based on the existing land use (i.e. pasture) in consultation with landholder.</p> <p>For native bushland: Remediated areas revegetated with native species based on the surrounding vegetation. Ecosystem function is trending towards that existing pre mining as described in the BMP.</p>
Ensure public safety	General landform public safety impacts are remediated. Identified slope instability issues are managed.	Inspection results indicate no public safety hazards post mining.	<p>Areas of general landform have been inspected during SM Program, BFMP and PuSMP activities.</p> <p>PuSMP implemented where necessary based on SM Program results.</p> <p>General landform condition impacts remediated in accordance with this LMP.</p>

7 CONTINGENCY PLAN

In the event the performance measures provided in Section 6 are considered to have been exceeded, or are likely to be exceeded, Austar will undertake the following:

- Report the likely exceedance of the performance indicator to the relevant agencies as required under the development consent or legislation after becoming aware of the exceedance;
- Assess public safety and where appropriate implement safety measures in accordance with site procedures;
- Identify an appropriate course of action with respect to the identified impact in consultation with appropriate specialists and relevant agencies;
- Submit the proposed course of action to any relevant government agencies for consultation / approval (if required);
- Implement the approved course of action, consistent with other relevant management plans to the satisfaction of the appropriate agencies (if required); and
- Review the effectiveness of this LMP to adequately manage potential impacts within the limits of the project approval.

7.1 TRIGGER ACTION RESPONSE PLAN

The following Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) identifies the proposed contingencies strategies in the event of unexpected variation or impacts to rehabilitation outcomes. A risk based approach has been used to assess the potential consequences and mitigation measures. **Table 7** outlines the key identified risks, triggers and proposed mitigation measures.

Table 7. Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce Key Risks

Risk	Trigger	Proposed Mitigation Measure
Surface subsidence impacts are greater than predicted	Data obtained from subsidence monitoring program indicates exceedance of predicted levels and significant subsidence induced impacts requiring remediation.	Assess public safety and where applicable, implement additional safety measures in accordance with the PuSMP or as otherwise necessary to prevent injury or harm to any person. Remedial actions will be implemented based on the outcomes of investigations and undertaken in consultation with landowner and relevant government agencies as required. A review of the SM program and a general landform inspection will be undertaken to assess the adequacy of remedial actions.
Wind and water erosion	Visual monitoring indicates sites of persistent wind or water erosion	Erosion and sediment controls will be employed during rehabilitation activities, including repair of subsidence areas. Where persistent issues are identified additional controls may be employed including planting of windbreaks and/or minor re contouring of the landform to improve local drainage characteristics.

Risk	Trigger	Proposed Mitigation Measure
Poor vegetation establishment success	Monitoring data indicates noncompliance with performance criteria in terms of remediation of subsidence impacts	<p>Review species mix used to ensure alignment with seasonal conditions of the site.</p> <p>Where possible use native species associated with the target vegetation communities.</p> <p>Undertake follow up maintenance and/or replanting activities where required.</p> <p>Follow management processes in the BMP in relation to provision of offsets where Secretary of DPE determines it is necessary in accordance with DA29/95 conditions.</p>

8 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 REPORTING FRAMEWORK

8.1.1 Annual Review / Annual Environmental Management Report (AEMR)

The Annual Review / AEMR is prepared to summarise Austar's environmental performance for the reporting year and is prepared in accordance with Schedule 5 Condition 5 of DA29/95 MOD 6 and to satisfy Mining Lease conditions.

Performance in accordance with this LMP, as a key component plan of the Extraction Plan, will be reported using timings and protocols as the main Extraction Plan.

8.1.2 Regular

The results of the monitoring undertaken in accordance with the LMP will be provided to the relevant landowner at a frequency agreed in the individual BFMPs.

8.2 REVIEW OF THE LMP

Review of the LMP, and revision if necessary, shall occur where unpredicted impacts and/or environmental consequences are identified through the monitoring and management strategies proposed in the LMP.

Review of the LMP is also required following any modification to DA29/95, or if directed by the Secretary of DPE.

Any revision to the LMP must be completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of DPE.

8.3 ROLES AND ACCOUNTABILITIES

Detailed below are key personnel involved with implementing this LMP to manage subsidence, their roles and responsibilities.

Role	Responsibilities
Operations Manager (OM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make appropriate resources available for the implementation of the Extraction Plan, including this LMP• • Notify and liaise with DRE Inspectors (if required)

Role	Responsibilities
Environment and Community Manager (ECM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner of the Extraction Plan • Liaise with Government Agencies and Community members in relation to subsidence matters and the Extraction Plan subsidence predictions and monitoring program • Ensure that all environmental monitoring and reporting is undertaken in accordance with the Extraction Plan and sub environmental management plans • Train remediation contractors on mitigation measures for remedial works • Liaise with Government Agencies in relation to environmental consequences of subsidence and proposed management strategies • Liaise with Landholders in relation to environmental consequences of subsidence and in relation to access for the Extraction Plan monitoring program and any remediation works • Manage / implement subsidence management actions required by the Extraction Plan in relation to general landform • Notify and liaise with neighbours and community in relation to mining timing and monitoring performance • Review and update the LMP as required
Technical Services Manager (TSM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with Government Agencies and Community members in relation to subsidence matters and the Extraction Plan subsidence predictions and monitoring program • Coordinate Registered Mine Surveyor to ensure subsidence monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the Extraction Plan • Review subsidence monitoring data against predictions and TARPs in order to trigger any actions required on the basis of subsidence results • Participate in review and update of the LMP • Provide support and guidance in relation to subsidence effects to Environment & Community Manager
Registered Mine Surveyor (RMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all subsidence monitoring is completed to the requirements of the Subsidence Monitoring Program and provided to the TSM for review • Liaise with the Environment & Community Manager to gain required access for subsidence monitoring • Provide training for subsidence impact measurements and observations in accordance with SM program

9 REFERENCES

MSEC (2016), *Longwalls B1 to B3, Subsidence Predictions and Impact assessments for the Natural and Built Features in Support of the Extraction Plan for Longwalls B1 to B3 at the Austar Coal Mine*, Report No. MSEC833, Revision A.

Umwelt (2015), *Austar Coal Mine – LWB1-B3 Modification, Environmental Assessment*, November 2015.

Appendices

Appendix A

Stakeholder Contact Details

Austar Coal Mine LWB1 to LWB3 Extraction Plan Stakeholder List

Position	Name	Phone
AUSTAR		
Mine Manager	Brian Wesley	4993 7356
Technical Services Manager	Tony Sutherland	4015 1105
Environment and Community Manager	Gary Mulhearn	4993 7334
Mine Surveyor	Matthew Wright	4993 7206
Austar After Hours	Control Room	4993 7220
GOVERNMENT		
MSB District Manager	Troy Atkin	6572 4344
Cessnock City Council After Hours Contact Number (Emergency)	-	4940 7816
Cessnock City Council Operations – Works Delivery Manager	Geoff Bent	4993 4284
Cessnock City Council Strategic Asset Planning Manager	Stephen Long	4993 4251
DPI-Crown Land	Melanie Osborne	4937 9332
Ausgrid – Manager of Customer Supply, Planning and Reliability, Lower Hunter	Pat Boyle	4910 1701
Telstra – Senior Technical Specialist	Mark Schneider	8851 2297
Land and Property Information - Senior Surveyor, Hunter Survey Infrastructure & Geodesy,	Joel Edwards	4925 9983
LANDHOLDERS	Refer to Austar internal contact register	