Clarence Colliery Mod 11

Submissions Report

Prepared for Centennial Clarence Pty Ltd

May 2026

Clarence Colliery Mod 11

Submissions Report

Centennial Clarence Pty Ltd

E250102 RP1

May 2026

Version	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Comments
1	26 March 2026	Paul Freeman Nena Lane-Kirwan	Ron Bush	Draft
2	7 May 2026	Paul Freeman Nena Lane-Kirwan	Ron Bush	Final
3	14 May 2026	Paul Freeman Nena Lane-Kirwan	Ron Bush	Revised final

Approved by

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14 May 2026

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Executive Summary

ES1 Background

Clarence Colliery is an underground coal mine approximately 10 kilometres (km) east of Lithgow, within the Lithgow City local government area. The mine is operated by Clarence Colliery Pty Limited, which is a subsidiary of Centennial Coal Company Pty Limited (Centennial).

Centennial has applied to modify development consent DA 504-00 for the Clarence Colliery (Mod 11) under section 4.55(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The modification application seeks to extend mining operations at Clarence Colliery from 31 December 2026 until 31 December 2031 and allow road transport of coal during this extended period. No other changes to approved operations are proposed under the proposed modification, including no changes to mining methods, annual coal extraction rates, coal processing and handling activities, surface infrastructure and hours of operation. Clarence Colliery will continue to undertake exploration and monitoring activities as currently approved. The proposed modification would not result in any additional surface disturbance activities.

The modification application was publicly exhibited by the Department of Planning, Housing and Industry (DPHI) between 5-19 February 2026. During the public exhibition of the modification application, submissions were received from government agencies, councils, public authorities, organisations and individuals.

ES2 Submissions received

Submissions were received from 7 Government agencies, 10 organisations and 359 community members. Excluding government agency submissions, 264 submissions were in support of the modification and 97 submissions objected to the proposed modification.

Sustained job security and employment opportunities were frequently cited across individual and organisation submissions of support. Key reasons identified for supporting the proposed modification included the positive socio-economic impacts and benefits the proposed modification would have on the local, regional, and state economies; including the proposed modification providing ongoing benefit to individual and family livelihoods as a result of direct mining employment and indirect flow on effects to local business and suppliers.

The most frequently raised matters in objecting submissions were in relation to continuation of coal transport by road and the potential climate change effects. Other commonly raised key matters in community submissions included potential biodiversity impacts, noise impacts and social impacts.

DPHI has asked Centennial to prepare a written response to the matters raised in the submissions received during the public exhibition of the proposed modification application. Accordingly, this Submissions Report has been prepared to respond to the matters raised in these submissions, in accordance with section 59(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation).

ES3 Evaluation and conclusion

The ongoing development of the resource at Clarence Colliery would provide direct and indirect social and economic benefits through increased job security for up to 400 employees at the mine, as well as the contractors and suppliers to the mine. Significant benefits to the local and regional economy would accrue through income and expenditure, and more widely in NSW through royalty payments.

The proposed modification allows orderly and economic access to and use of a resource. Coal would continue to be provided from Clarence Colliery to domestic power stations and export customers. All aspects relating to environmental management would continue in accordance with the strict conditions of consent and the approved management plans for the mine, which would be reviewed and updated as necessary, in accordance with the conditions of consent.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Overview

Centennial Coal Company Pty Limited (Centennial) has submitted a modification application to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI), to modify development consent DA 504-00 for the Clarence Colliery. The modification application (DA 504-00 Mod 11) was publicly exhibited between 5-19 February 2026.

Clarence Colliery is an underground coal mine within the Western Coalfield of New South Wales (NSW) approximately 10 kilometres (km) east of Lithgow in the Lithgow City Local Government Area (LGA). The mine has been in operation since 1979. Clarence Colliery is managed by Clarence Colliery Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Centennial.

Clarence Colliery produces high quality, low ash thermal coal for domestic customers, including Vales Point Power Station (VPPS), Mt Piper Power Station (MPPS), and export customers. It is approved to extract up to 3 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of run-of-mine (ROM) coal and extract this coal using bord and pillar mining methods utilising both first and second workings, until 31 December 2026.

Mining operations at Clarence Colliery are supported by a range of surface infrastructure at Clarence Colliery pit top, which includes coal handling, coal processing and coal rail transportation infrastructure, water management infrastructure and administrative buildings.

1.1.2 Development consents

Clarence Colliery operates in accordance with three development consents:

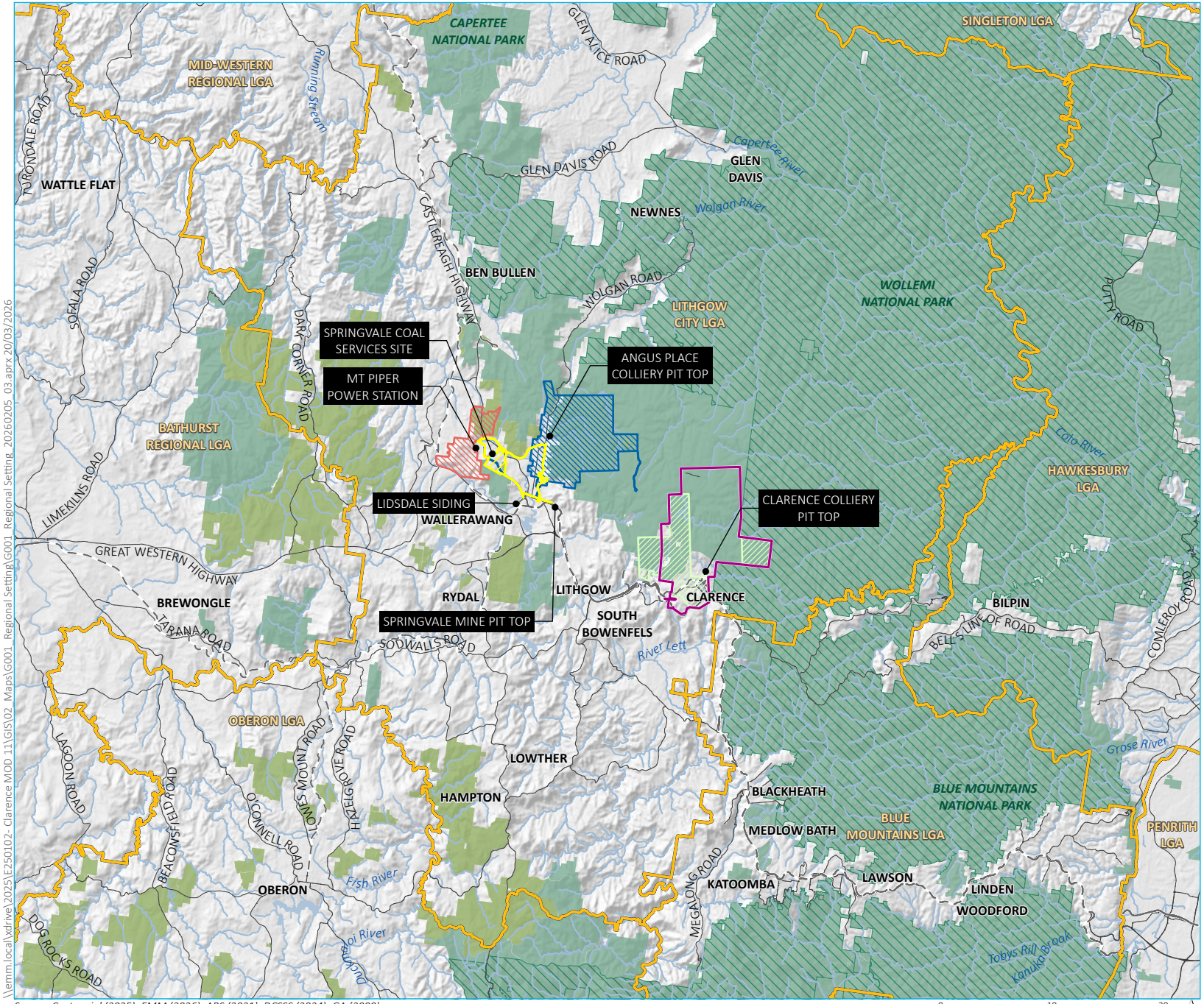
- IRM.GE.76 – a development consent issued in 1976 by the then Blaxland Shire Council (now Lithgow City Council (LCC)) for the construction of surface facilities
- DA 174/93 – a development consent issued in 1994 by LCC for the extension of underground coal mining, surface reject emplacement areas (REAs) and water management and ancillary structures
- DA 504-00 – State significant development (SSD) consent issued in 2005 by the then Minister for Planning, to expand into Mining Lease (ML) 1583. DA 504-00 has been modified eight times since it was granted.

1.2 Overview of the proposed modification

Centennial is seeking to modify DA 504-00 under section 4.55(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) to modify the following conditions of consent:

- Schedule 2, condition 5 - to extend the life of mining from 31 December 2026 for a further five years to 31 December 2031.
- Schedule 2, condition 7AA to align the transport of coal by road with the proposed extension of the life of mining, allowing for the transport of up to 300,000 tonnes of coal by road until 31 December 2031.

All other activities approved under DA 504-00 would remain as approved.



KEY

- Clarence Colliery Holdings Area
- DA504-00 consent boundary
- Angus Place
- Ivanhoe
- Western Coal Services

Existing environment

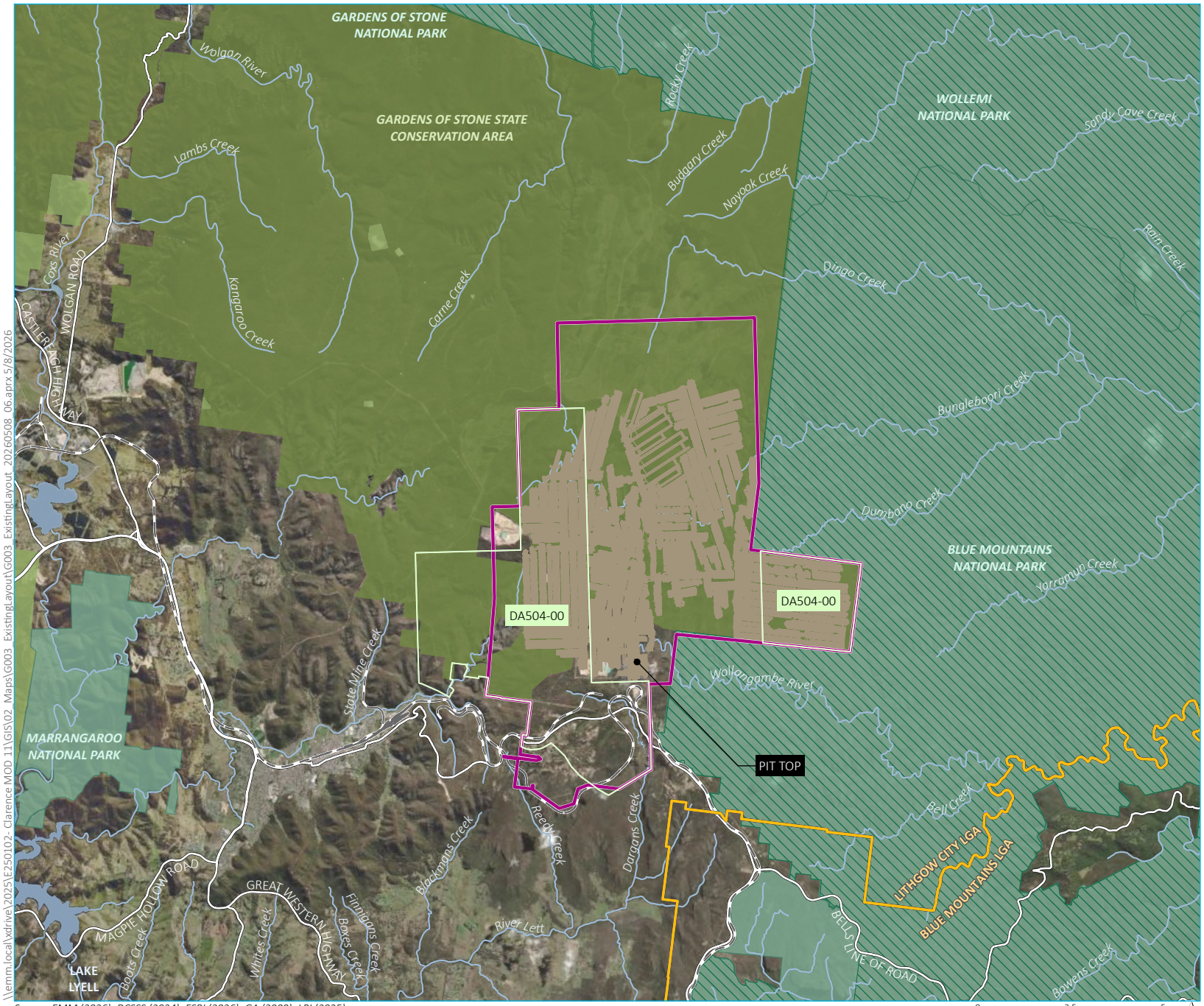
- Rail line
- Major road
- Named watercourse
- Named waterbody
- Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area
- NPWS reserve
- State forest
- Local government area

Source: Centennial (2025); EMM (2026); ABS (2021); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009)

Regional context

Clarence Colliery- Modification 11
Response to Submission Report
Figure 1.1

EMM
creating opportunities



KEY

- Clarence Colliery Holdings Area
- Project area as approved
  - DA 504-00
  - Existing mining extent
- Existing environment
  - Rail line
  - Major road
  - Named watercourse
  - Named waterbody
  - Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area
  - NPWS reserve
  - State conservation area
  - State forest
  - Local government area

Local context

Source: EMM (2026); DCSSS (2024); ESRI (2026); GA (2009); LPI (2025)

0 2.5 5 km

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

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Clarence Colliery- Modification 11
Response to Submission Report
Figure 1.2

EMM
creating opportunities

1.3 Purpose of this report

On 24 February 2026, DPHI requested that Centennial prepares written responses to the matters raised in the submissions received during the public exhibition of the modification application. Accordingly, this Submissions Report has been prepared to respond to the matters raised in these submissions, in accordance with section 59(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation). This Submissions Report has been prepared by EMM in accordance with the *State Significant Development Guidelines – Preparing a Submissions Report* (DPHI 2024) (Submissions Report Guidelines).

2 Analysis of submissions

2.1 Summary of submissions

During the public exhibition of the modification report, 372 submissions were received by DPHI. The submissions were made available to view on the NSW Government's Major Projects website at:

https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/projects/modification-11-time-extension

A submissions register is provided in Appendix A of this Submissions Report. The submissions register includes submitter details and a summary of the issues raised in the submission. A summary of submission types, including the total number of submissions which supported, objected to, or commented on the proposed modification, is provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Submissions summary

Submission source	Support	Comment	Advice	Object	Total
NSW Government agencies			7		**7**
Council		1			**1**
Sub-total		**1**	**7**		**8**
Organisation	6			4	**10**
Community members	258	6		95[1]	**359**
Sub-total	**264**	**7**		**99**	**369**
Total	**264**	**7**	**7**	**99**	**377**

Notes: 1. The total number of objections received (95), included 55 form letters or variations of the form letter. For the purpose of this report these objections have been considered as individual submissions, as some of these form letters included added commentary to support the objection.

2.1.1 Government agency and council submissions

The following Government agencies and Council provided advice on the proposed modification:

- Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW – Water)
- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and Conservation Planning and Assessment Branch of DCCEEW (combined submission)
- Crown Lands
- NSW Resources
- Resources Regulator
- WaterNSW
- Lithgow City Council

2.1.2 Organisations submissions

The following organisations provided submissions in support of the proposed modification:

- Energy Australia NSW Pty Ltd
- Mining and Energy Union-South-West District
- Lithgow & District Workmen's Club Ltd
- Clarence Colliery Pty Limited
- Lithgow Netball Association
- Massage on Main

The following organisations provided submissions in objection of the modification:

- Nature Conservation Council (NCC)
- Lithgow Environment Group Inc
- Bathurst Community Climate Action Network (BCCAN)
- 4Nature

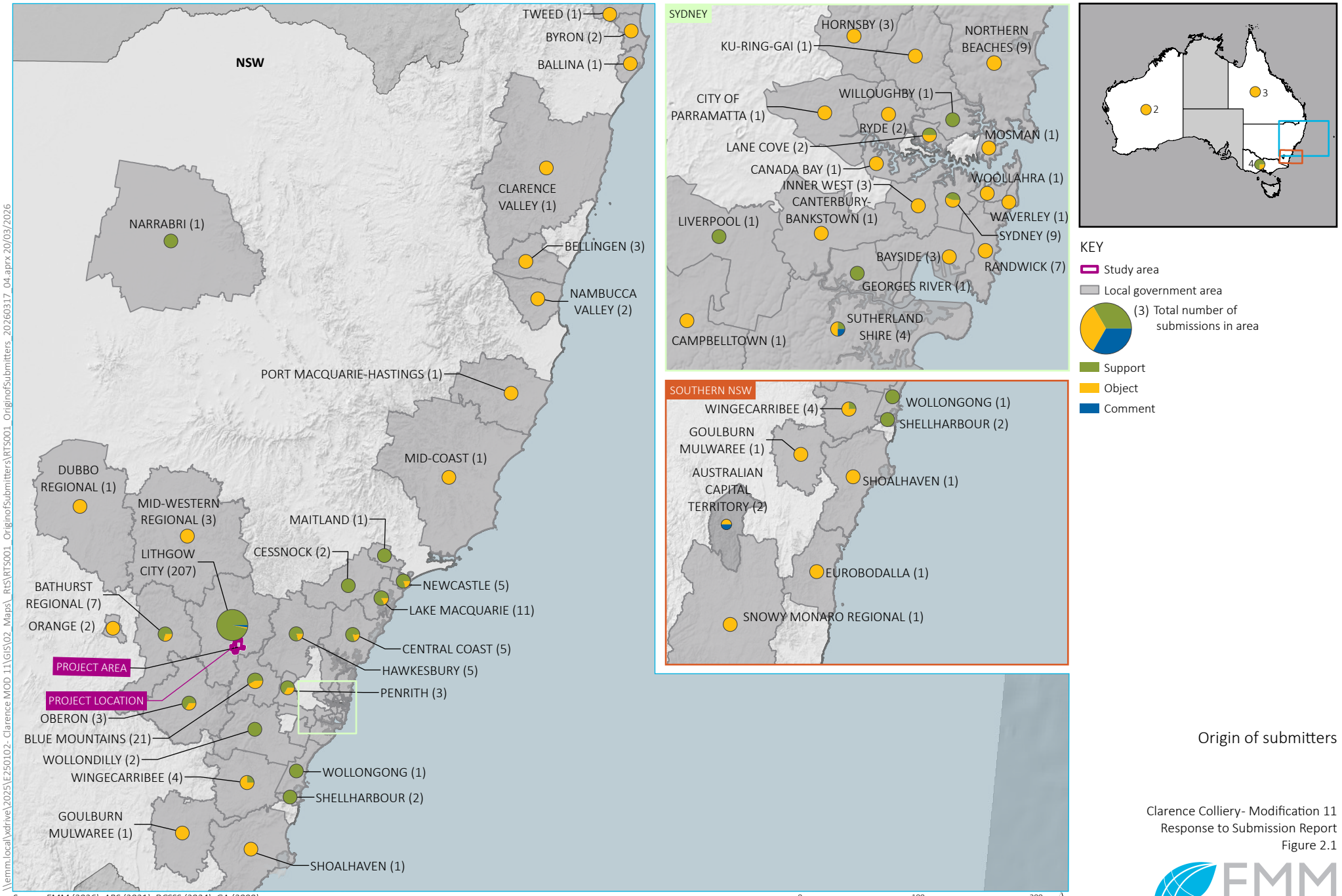
2.1.3 Origin of community submissions

Community submissions originated from 58 different LGAs. Submissions in support originated from 23 LGAs, while objecting submissions originated from 47 LGAs.

The majority of community submissions (56%) were from Lithgow LGA. Of these submissions, 97% (195) supported the proposed modification, 2% (4) provided comment, and 1% (2) objected.

Of the 95 community objections received, 21 (22.1%) originated from the Blue Mountains LGA, 9 (9.5%) were from the Northern Beaches LGA, and 3 (3.2%) were from the Inner West LGA. Overall, 61 objections (64%) were from LGAs located within 100 km of Clarence Colliery, with the remaining 34 objections (36%) originating from beyond 100 km. Eight objections were received from outside of NSW.

The origin of public submissions is shown in Figure 2.1 and the breakdown of submissions is shown in Figure 2.2.



Source: EMM (2026); ABS (2021); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009)

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Origin of submitters

Clarence Colliery- Modification 11
Response to Submission Report
Figure 2.1

EMM
creating opportunities

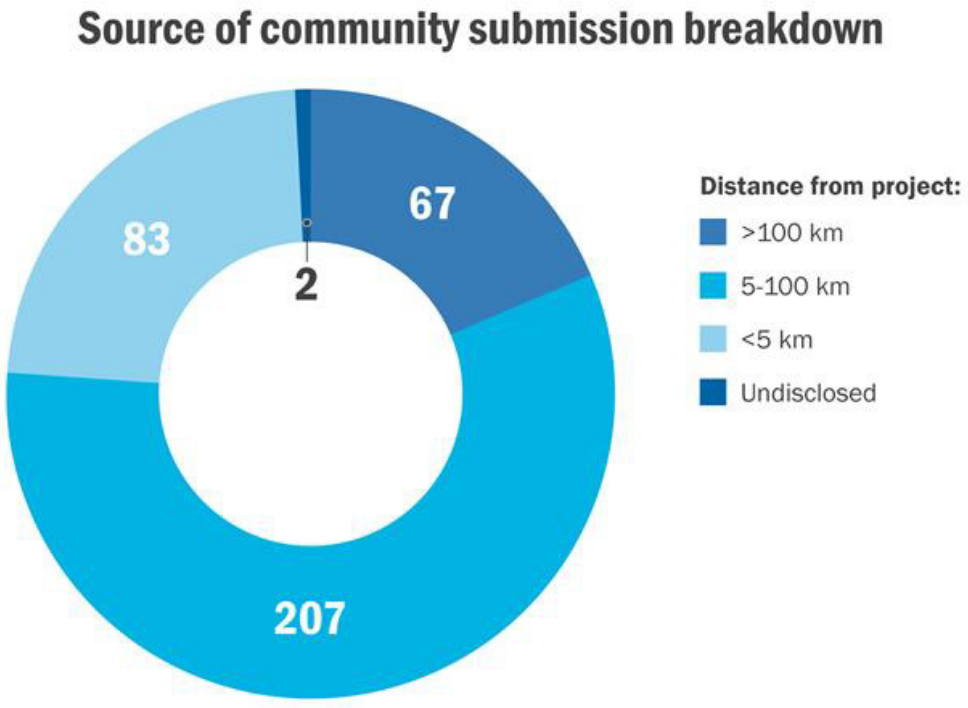


Figure 2.2 Source of community submissions

2.2 Categorisation of issues

2.2.1 Overview

Matters raised in the submissions from organisations and individuals have been classified as one of the following broad categories in accordance with the Submissions Report Guideline:

- The Project (such as the Project area, the physical layout and design, key uses and activities, timing).
- Procedural matters (such as the level of quality of engagement, identification of relevant statutory requirements).
- The environmental, social or economic impacts of the project (such as amenity, air, biodiversity).
- The justification and evaluation of the Project as a whole (such as consistency of the Project with Government plans, policies or guidelines).
- Issues that are beyond the scope of the project assessment (such as broader policy issues) or not relevant to the Project.

Each of these categories have been divided into sub-categories. A summary of the categorisation of matters raised in submissions from organisations and individuals objecting to and supporting the modification is presented in Section 2.2.2.

2.2.2 Summary of issues in organisations and community submissions

A summary of matters raised in submissions from special interest groups and the community is provided in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Categorisation of issues raised

Category	Sub-category	Objection	Support/Comment
		No. of submissions matter raised	No. of submissions matter raised
The project			
	Submissions in support		264
	Life of mine	9	
	Coal export	65	2
	Mining method	1	
	Use of Lidsdale coal loader	67	2
	Capping material	2	
Procedural matters			
	Approval pathway (i.e. the modification application should be a new State significant development application)	2	
Environmental, social or economic impacts of the Project			
Air Quality	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	72	
	Road transport - Air quality	70	2
	Dust during truck haulage	1	
Biodiversity	Biodiversity – threatened species	16	1
	Delayed rehabilitation activities impact on biodiversity	1	
Land	Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area	10	
	Impacts to land	4	
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation requirements	71	2
Heritage	Delayed rehabilitation activities impact on heritage	1	
Traffic	Road transport	75	2
	Coal transport route	1	2
	Traffic congestion	1	
	Road safety	67	2
Noise	Operational noise	1	
	Road traffic noise	68	2
Subsidence	Subsidence impacts	1	
Water	Effects on water resources	46	

Category	Sub-category	Objection	Support/Comment
		No. of submissions matter raised	No. of submissions matter raised
	Groundwater monitoring	1	
Social	Community social impacts	1	
	Tourism impacts	2	
	Economic	1	
	Cumulative impacts	1	
Justification and evaluation of the project as a whole			
Government policies	Alignment with Government policies	13	1
Issues that are beyond the scope of the Project or not relevant to the Project	Exploration activities	1	
	Reliance on coal	4	
	Environmental performance	1	

The impact on climate change and continued road haulage were the most frequently raised matters in objections from organisations and individuals collectively.

2.3 Actions taken since exhibition

Centennial Coal has continued to consult on its operations since the exhibition of the modification report. In particular it has consulted with the Western Region Community Consultative Committee, and Lithgow City Council. Centennial Coal distributed a project newsletter to the community in the Clarence locality, including the villages of Clarence, Dargan and Bell.

Further assessment of greenhouse gas matters was undertaken to respond to issues raised by EPA. This assessment has been integrated into this report in Section 3.1. No other assessments have been necessary to be undertaken in order to respond to the issues raised in submissions.

3 Responses to Government agency submissions, Council and Energy Australia

The sections below provide a response to each of the agency submissions received on the proposed modification during the public exhibition period.

In each section, issues raised by each government agency is re-produced in the grey box, with the response provided directly below.

3.1 Environment Protection Authority

The EPA reviewed the greenhouse gas assessment (GHG assessment) (EMM 2025b) provided in Appendix F to the modification report. The EPA requested more information regarding fugitive emissions, 'Business-as-Usual' and 'Modified-Business' scenario, evaluation of measures and effectiveness to eliminate post-closure fugitive emissions.

EMM has reviewed the GHG assessment and in response to the additional information and verification of data as requested from the EPA and has provided responses to address these comments in the sections below.

3.1.1 Greenhouse gas assessment

The GHG assessment indicates that fugitive emissions were estimated using an average flow rate of 349 m3/s and an average contribution of 0.064% and 0% for CO2 and CH4 respectively.

While it is indicated these values are based on monitoring data, no supporting analysis of the historical data is provided to justify how this methodology accounts for the likely variability in fugitive emissions associated with ROM extraction rates, flow rates and gas composition in the target seams.

The EPA recommends that DPHI requests the applicant to provide supporting evidence to justify the adopted methodology used to estimate fugitive emissions.

Consideration is to be given to the following:

a) Provide a summary of historical reporting data and an analysis of trends to justify the use of the average flow rates and average of CO2 and CH4 contents.

b) Discuss why previous monitoring data is expected to be representative of emissions from the areas proposed to be mined. This may include a summary of findings of any gas sampling, monitoring data and the analysis of gas content and ratios for the target seams.

c) Discuss how the estimates were adjusted to account for the anticipated ROM extraction rates.

a Historical measurements

Centennial has provided EMM with monthly average ventilation air flows, CO_2 concentrations and CH_4 concentrations for the period between July 2008 and February 2026. Air flows were measured by the Centennial ventilation officer (a statutory position). Reporting of air flows is a requirement under the mine safety legislation. The CO_2 and CH_4 concentrations were by measured by ALS (NATA register laboratory).

The monthly average air flows and CO_2 concentrations are shown in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 respectively, and the annual average values with summary statistics for full calendar years are given in Table 3.1.

Air flows are regulated by the fan and ventilation system characteristics and operating parameters. Since 2019 the annual average air flow rate has consistently been between 340 and 350 m^3/s. The air flow rate has been revised to reflect the five-year average value (2021-2025) of 345 m^3/s. This air flow has been used for both the planned operational throughput and maximum capacity scenarios.

The CO_2 concentration in the ventilation air has generally decreased over time. On the basis of the values in Table 3.1, emissions have been recalculated using an assumed CO_2 concentration of 0.060% for planned operational throughput (slightly conservative for recent years), and 0.080% for maximum capacity.

All measured methane concentrations were zero.

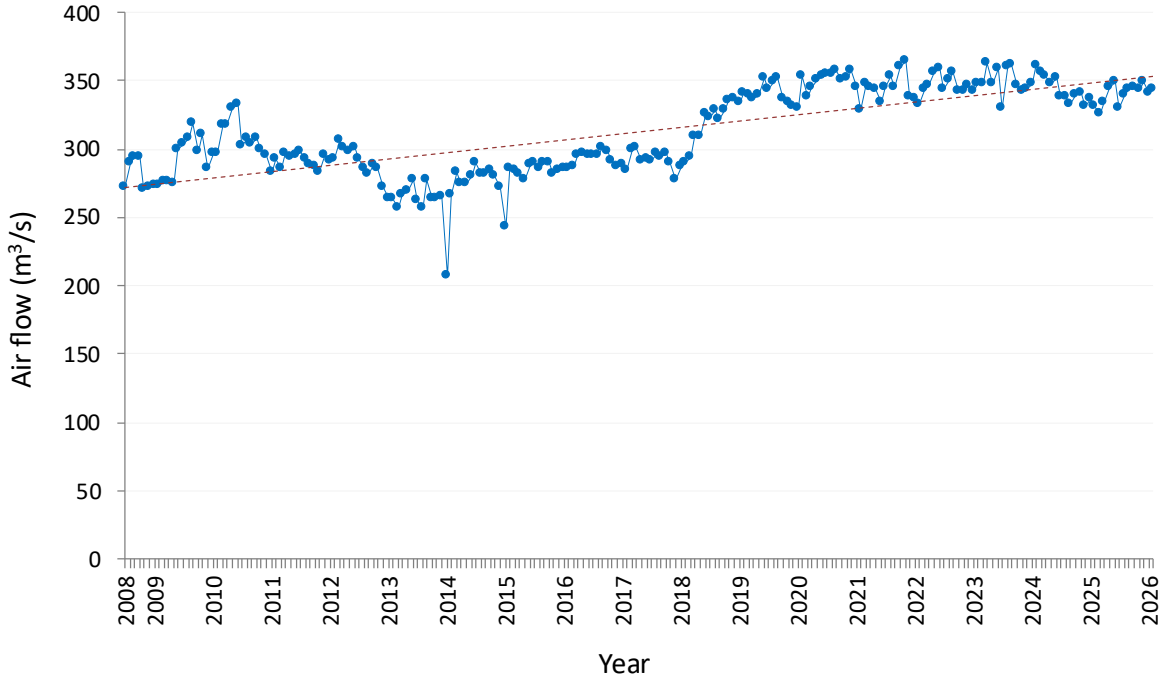


Figure 3.1 **Monthly average air flows**

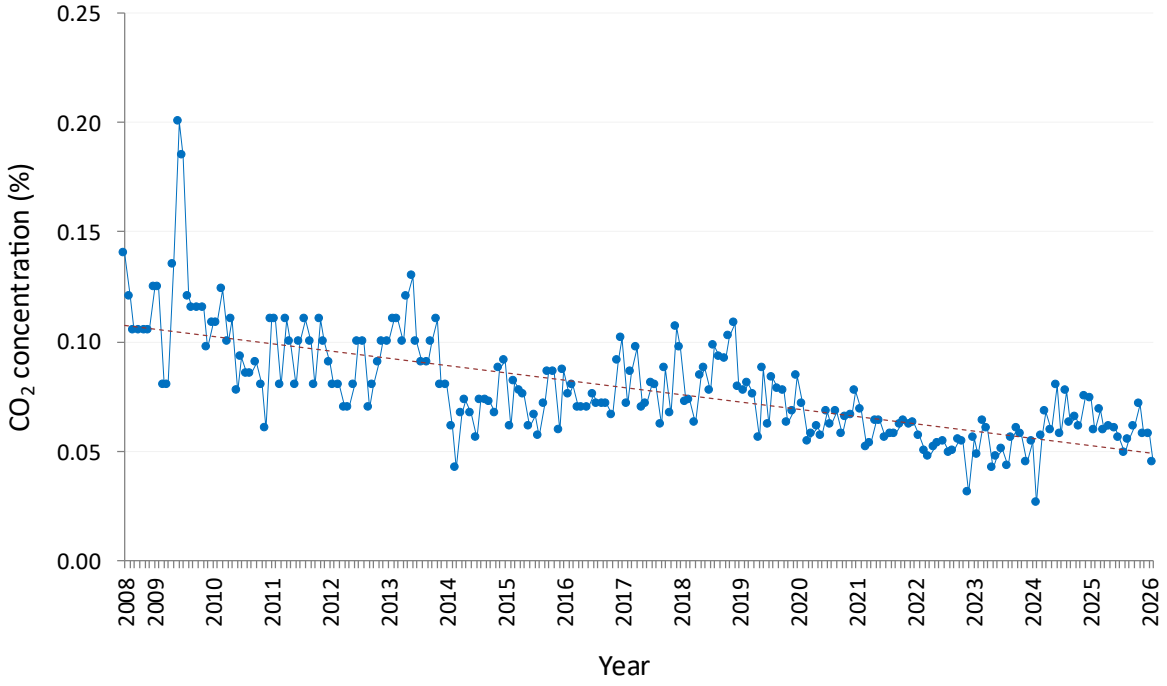


Figure 3.2 **Monthly average air flows**

Table 3.1 Annual average air flows and CO_2 concentrations (full years only)

Calendar year/statistic	Air flow (m^3/s)	CO_2 concentration (%)
2009	291	0.124
2010	309	0.093
2011	291	0.099
2012	291	0.084
2013	265	0.103
2014	273	0.068
2015	282	0.073
2016	293	0.075
2017	292	0.082
2018	316	0.087
2019	341	0.074
2020	350	0.064
2021	346	0.062
2022	346	0.051
2023	349	0.053
2024	345	0.062
2025	339	0.061
Overall average	**313**	**0.077**
10-year average (2016-25)	**331**	**0.067**
5-year average (2021-25)	**345**	**0.058**
3-year average (2023-25)	**344**	**0.059**

b Representativeness of measurements

The target Katoomba Coal seam is adjacent to the locations that have previously been mined, and is anticipated to have similar gas composition and characteristics.

c ROM adjustment

The representativeness of the historical data for future conditions (anticipated ROM extraction rates) has also been considered. For the calendar years between 2009 and 2025, the relationship between annual ROM coal extraction (tonnes per year) and the average annual ventilation air flow (m^3/s) is shown in Figure 3.3. The corresponding figure for the CO_2 concentrations is shown in Figure 3.4.

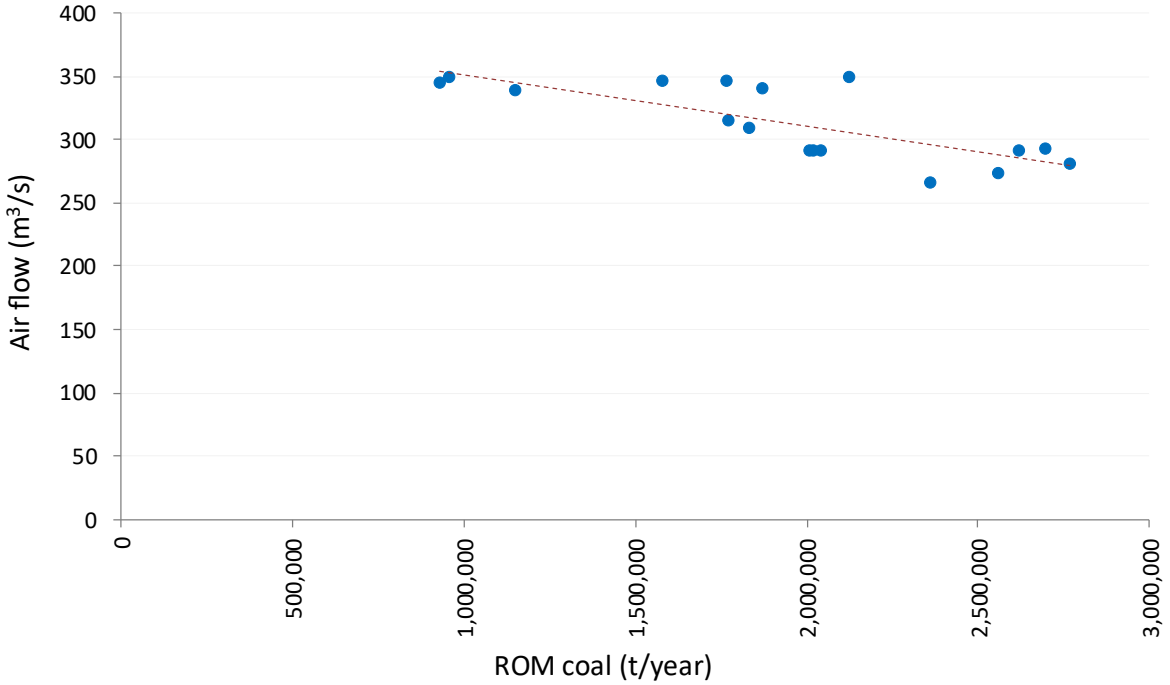


Figure 3.3 **Annual average air flow vs annual ROM coal (2009-2025)**

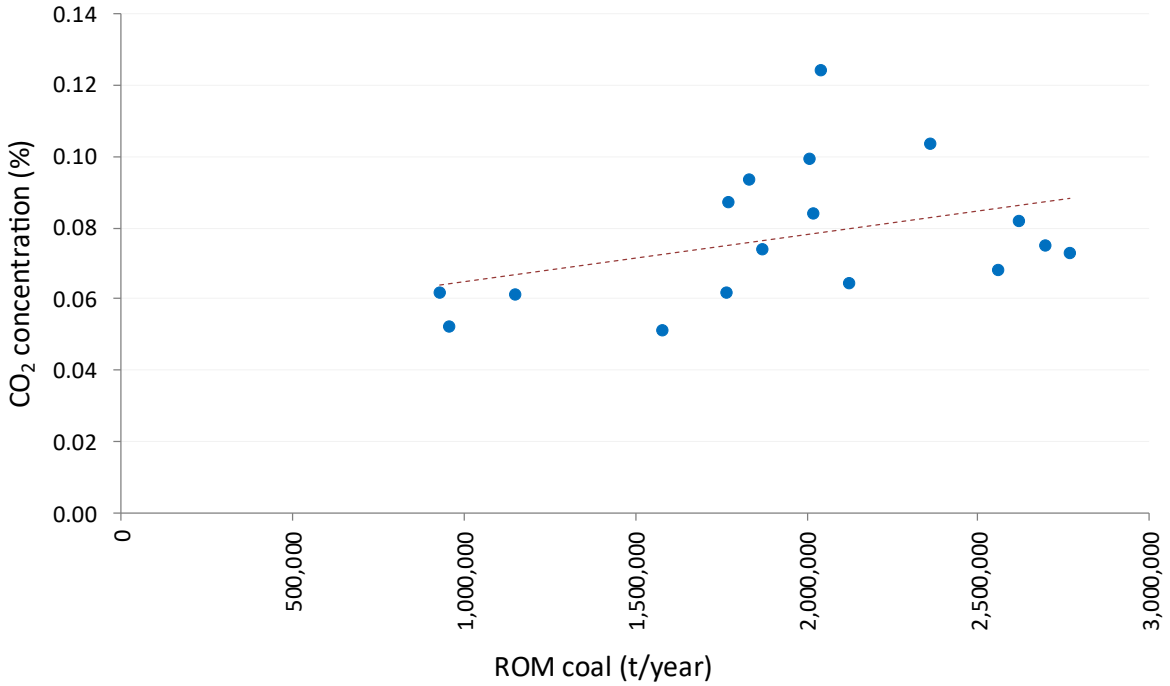


Figure 3.4 **Annual average CO_2 concentration vs annual ROM coal (2009-2025)**

It can be seen that there has been a tendency for the air flow to decrease with increasing ROM extraction, and a tendency for the CO_2 to increase with increasing ROM extraction. This has meant that, historically, although fugitive CO_2 emissions and ROM coal extraction have varied from year to year, the relationship between them is quite poor (Figure 3.5). It is therefore argued that an assumption of independence between fugitive CO_2 emissions and ROM coal is justified. Consequently, no adjustment was made to the GHG calculation to account for the anticipated ROM extraction rate.

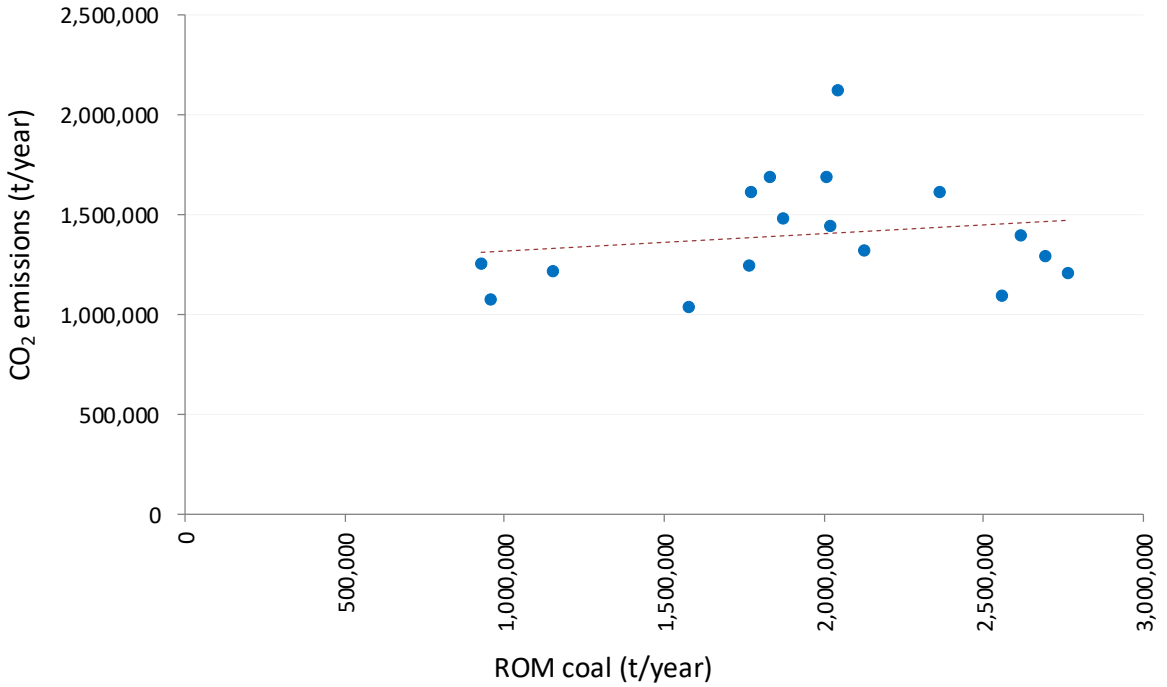


Figure 3.5 Annual CO_2 emissions vs annual ROM coal (2009-2025)

ii Additional information

It should be noted that there was an error in the fugitive emission calculation, whereby the air flow rate was halved when the calculation was for a given six-month period when it should have remained at 349 m^3/s (the air flows are given in Table B.3 and Table B.7 of the GHG report). This has been corrected, noting that the air flow has been revised to 345 m^3/s (see Section 3.1.1(i)) The implications of this error for planned operational throughput and maximum capacity are summarised below.

a Planned operational throughput

The corrected fugitive emissions for planned operational throughput are given in Table 3.2; these can be compared with the values in Tables C.1 to C.3 of the GHG report. The corrected overall scope 1 emissions (and scope 1 plus scope 2 emissions) in Scenario 3 are given in Table 3.3; these can be compared with the values in Table 3.3 of the GHG report. The corrected scope 1 emission intensities for Scenario 3 are given in Table 3.4; these can be compared with the values in Table 3.4 of the GHG report. The correction of the error in the fugitive emissions calculation, in combination with the revised assumptions for air flow and CO_2 concentration, had a small impact on the overall GHG assessment (10% increase in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions).

Table 3.2 Scope 1 fugitive emissions: planned operational throughput

Financial year	Fugitive emissions (kt CO_2-e/year)[a]		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
2026-27	6.07	12.15	6.07
2027-28	-[b]	12.15	12.15
2028-29	-	12.15	12.15
2029-30	-	12.15	12.15

Financial year	Fugitive emissions (kt CO_2-e/year)[a]		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
2030-31	-	12.15	12.15
2031-32	-	6.07	6.07
Average (kt CO_2-e/year) [c]	**6.07**	**11.14**	**10.12**
Total (kt CO_2-e)	**6.07**	**66.82**	**60.74**

Notes:

(a) Values stated to two decimal places.

(b) '-' = not applicable.

(c) Based on non-zero years only.

Table 3.3 Annual scope 1 and scope 2 emissions: planned operational throughput, Scenario 3

Financial year	GHG emissions (kt CO_2-e/year)		
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1 + scope 2
2026-27	6.7	24.9	31.6
2027-28	13.2	33.0	46.1
2028-29	13.2	23.0	36.2
2029-30	13.2	10.7	23.9
2030-31	13.3	8.8	22.1
2031-32	6.7	4.5	11.2
Average (kt CO_2-e/year)	**11.0**	**17.5**	**28.5**
Total (kt CO_2-e)	**66.2**	**105.0**	**171.2**

Table 3.4 Annual emission intensity: planned operational throughput, Scenario 3

Financial year	Scope 1 emission intensity (t CO_2-e / t ROM coal)
2026-27	0.0062
2027-28	0.0070
2028-29	0.0064
2029-30	0.0063
2030-31	0.0063
2031-32	0.0061
Average	**0.0064**

b Maximum capacity

The corrected fugitive emissions for maximum capacity are given in Table 3.5. The corrected overall scope 1 emissions (and scope 1 plus scope 2 emissions) in Scenario 3 are given in Table 3.6; these can be compared with the values in Table 3.3 of the GHG report. The corrected scope 1 emission intensities for Scenario 3 are given in Table 3.6; these can be compared with the values in Table 3.6 of the GHG report. The correction of the error in the fugitive emissions calculation, in combination with the revised assumptions for air flow and CO_2 concentration, had a small impact on the overall GHG assessment (10% increase in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions).

Table 3.5 Scope 1 fugitive emissions: maximum capacity

Financial year	Fugitive emissions (kt CO_2-e/year)[a]		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
2026-27	8.10	16.20	8.10
2027-28	-[b]	16.20	16.20
2028-29	-	16.20	16.20
2029-30	-	16.20	16.20
2030-31	-	16.20	16.20
2031-32	-	8.10	8.10
Average (kt CO_2-e/year) [c]	**8.10**	**14.85**	**13.50**
Total (kt CO_2-e)	**8.10**	**89.10**	**81.00**

Notes:

(a) Values stated to two decimal places.

(b) '-' = not applicable.

(c) Based on non-zero years only.

Table 3.6 Annual scope 1 and scope 2 emissions: maximum capacity, Scenario 3

Financial year	GHG emissions (kt CO_2-e/year)		
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1 + scope 2
2026-27	9.0	34.7	43.8
2027-28	18.1	52.8	70.8
2028-29	18.1	33.3	51.4
2029-30	18.1	15.3	33.3
2030-31	18.1	12.5	30.6
2031-32	9.0	6.3	15.3
Average (kt CO_2-e/year)	**15.1**	**25.8**	**40.9**
Total (kt CO_2-e)	**90.3**	**154.9**	**245.2**

The GHG assessment should discuss what measures were evaluated to reduce Scope 2 emissions.

It is acknowledged that the GHG assessment nominates actions that will be implemented to optimise operations and be energy efficient. However, since electricity consumption is identified as the main contributor (67.5%) to the combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to the modification (e.g., project only scenario), the GHG assessment should discuss if any measures were evaluated to substitute existing energy sources.

The EPA recommends that DPHI requests the applicant to provide additional information to discuss what measures were evaluated to substitute existing energy sources and reduce Scope 2 emissions.

Electricity is consumed at Clarence Colliery for mine ventilation and material conveying/processing. The energy used in mine-site buildings is a small proportion of overall energy consumption.

The GHG emission from a given mining process depends on the amount of electricity used by the process and the emission intensity of the electricity source. Existing measures to address scope 2 emissions therefore include reducing electricity consumption on-site, and/or reducing the emissions intensity of the electricity source.

Potential mitigation measures for scope 2 emissions have been assessed in terms of the applicability to Clarence Colliery. Mitigation approaches were taken from:

- Greenhouse Gas Mitigation at NSW Coal Mines – Literature and Industry Scan (EMM 2025).
- Proposed Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Guide for NSW Coal Mines – Consultation Draft (NSW EPA 2025).

The assessment of the mitigation measures is summarised in Table 3.7. In general:

- Mitigation measures will be applied in accordance with Centennial's Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan – Western Region (Centennial 2021).
- Energy-efficient technology will be installed where feasible.

Table 3.7 Assessment of potential scope 2 mitigation measures

Measure		Description	Status at Clarence Colliery	Comments
Energy efficiency and management: mining operations				
M01	Demand response measures	Load shaping and shifting to maximise process throughput and minimise energy use.	Partially implemented	To be considered for implementation post-approval, subject to review of viability and feasibility.
M02	Variable-speed drive (VSD) technology	The use of VSD technology to control the speed and torque of motors to match the load (e.g. conveyors, material sizers) and reduce energy consumption.	Partially implemented	To be considered for implementation post-approval, subject to review of viability and feasibility.
M03	Improved control algorithms	Use of artificial intelligence and improved control algorithms to reduce energy consumption.	Partially implemented	To be considered for implementation post-approval, subject to review of viability and feasibility.
M04	Reducing area to be cooled by ventilation	Fan and pumping energy losses are often high due to the long distances over which air and chilled water must be transferred.	Not currently implemented	To be considered for implementation post-approval, subject to review of viability and feasibility.
M05	High efficiency mine ventilation fans and pumps	The use of high-efficiency air conditioners, fans (including ventilation in underground mines) and pumps.	Partially implemented	To be considered for implementation post-approval, subject to review of viability and feasibility.

Measure		Description	Status at Clarence Colliery	Comments
M06	Ventilation system maintenance improvements	Fan impellers or blades should be regularly cleaned to avoid fouling, which causes static pressure losses.	Partially implemented	Implemented as part of routine maintenance practices.
Energy efficiency and management: buildings				
M07	Building design	Designing buildings to reduce the need for heating or cooling.	No works are proposed to buildings	To be reviewed for any future building works proposed.
M08	Appliances	Procurement/installation of energy-efficient appliances.	Partially implemented	To be implemented following approval.
M09	Timers	Timers on air conditioning units and lights.	Not currently implemented	To be implemented following approval.
M10	Lighting	Replacing incandescent and mercury vapour lights with LED lights.	Partially implemented	To be implemented following approval.
Energy efficiency and management: training				
M11	Training	Staff training and awareness in energy efficiency and management.	Not currently implemented	To be implemented following approval.
Renewable electricity				
M12	Purchasing renewable electricity	Power Purchasing Agreement (PPA) for renewable electricity. Progressive procurement, taking advantage of electricity spot market price. Surrender of large-scale generation certificates (LGCs).	Not currently implemented	To be considered for implementation post-approval, subject to review of viability and feasibility.
M13	On-site renewable energy	Incorporation of renewable energy sources into mine site (wind, solar, geothermal power), potentially in combination with energy storage systems ('behind the meter').	Not currently implemented, and no plans for implementation.	There is insufficient space for on-site renewable energy, with most of the space being used for mine operation.

The GHG assessment indicates that to restrict fugitive emissions after mining operations are completed, drifts and shafts will be sealed, and the mine areas will be allowed to flood naturally. Post-closure fugitive emissions were therefore assumed to be zero. However, the GHG assessment does not explain how these requirements are adequate and sufficient to mitigate the ongoing risk of fugitive GHG emissions to occur. For instance, it does not clarify whether there are any verification or periodic monitoring requirements to ensure the effectiveness of the seals (i.e., checks for leaks).

Recommendation: The EPA recommends that DPHI requests the applicant update Appendix B: Mitigation measures to include commitments to evaluate the effectiveness of the seals to reduce post-closure fugitive emissions.

Centennial will investigate and review the effectiveness of mine seals to reduce post closure emissions.

3.1.2 Annual source-segregated estimates

The GHG assessment does not include the annual source-segregated emissions estimates for the 'Business as usual' and 'Modified Business' scenarios. Since the 'Project Only' scenario emissions are determined as the difference between these two scenarios, annual source-segregated emissions should be provided to allow verification of the 'Project Only' scenario results.

The estimated Scope 2 emissions could not be replicated to match values provided in the GHG assessment. Further, there are discrepancies between the summed annual electricity consumption values in Table B.3 and the total electricity consumption scenarios shown in Table B.4. Annual source-segregated emissions for all scenarios are required to verify the identified discrepancies.

The EPA recommends that DPHI requests the applicant to revise the GHG assessment to:

a) Include annual source-segregated emissions estimates for 'business as usual,' 'modified business,' and 'project only' scenarios.
b) Review and update (if required) the electricity consumption values and Scope 2 emissions for all scenarios.

The results are presented by scenario and by source in Appendix C of the GHG report. Appendix C is referred to in section 3.3.3 of the report.

i Additional information

The scope 2 emission results in the report are correct. However, the electricity consumption for the planned operational throughput is incorrectly reported in the GHG report. The corrected values are given in Table 3.8; these can be compared with the values in Table B.3 of the report.

Table 3.8 Annual electricity consumption for planned operational throughput

Financial year	Electricity consumption (kWh/year)		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
2026-27	49,872,000	99,744,275	49,872,138
2027-28	-	86,812,500	86,812,500
2028-29	-	95,702,100	95,702,100
2029-30	-	97,183,700	97,183,700
2030-31	-	98,323,050	98,323,050
2031-32	-	50,420,700	50,420,700

The electricity consumption values for the life of Mod 11 in Table B.4 of the GHG report are correct.

3.2 Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water – Water Group

3.2.1 Water supply, take and licencing

The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) should request the proponent to quantify the maximum annual take for both surface water and groundwater for the extended mining period and post mining with consideration of relevant policies and guidelines.

The surface water and groundwater take are outlined within the *Clarence Colliery MP-2041 Water Management Plan* (Centennial 2022) (Water Management Plan) which can be accessed at https://www.centennialcoal.com.au/operations/clarence, The Water Management Plan includes a site water balance, and this is reported annually in the Annual Review. The Water Management Plan will be updated following approval of the modification to confirm the surface water and groundwater take.

DPHI should request the proponent to demonstrate sufficient entitlement is held to account for maximum predicted take as calculated in the above recommendation for both surface water and groundwater.

Groundwater management at Clarence is highly complex, as water is stored in large storage areas which are pumped down based on operational needs, so volumes of water pumped from the mine is likely to be different to groundwater inflows

The surface water and groundwater take are outlined within the Water Management Plan, which includes a site water balance, and reported annually in the Annual Review. The Water Management Plan will be updated following approval of the modification to confirm the surface water and groundwater take.

Reviewing the last eight years of water extraction, Clarence has extracted the following quantities in ML per day (ML/day) over the water year:

- 2017-2018 - 13 ML/day
- 2018-2019 - 12 ML/day
- 2019-2020 - 10 ML/day
- 2020-2021 - 15 ML/day
- 2021-2022 - 19 ML/day
- 2022-2023 - 21 ML/day
- 2023-2024 - 17 ML/day
- 2024-2025 - 17 ML/day

The above data demonstrates that Clarence has historically had sufficient allocation available via its two WALs.

The proposed modification will not result in any additional surface disturbance activities or changes to the approved water management system (WMS) and associated approved licences (including those associated with discharges).Water Access Licences (see Table 4.1) held by Clarence under the *Water Management Act 2000* allow the extraction of groundwater from the coal seam as part of the process of mining and dewatering.

Table 4.1 Water licence allocations

Licence	Allocation
WAL 41882 - Sydney Basin Coxs	1,095 ML
WAL 36479 - Sydney Basin Richmond	6,623 ML

The groundwater take for the 2023/24 water year (from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024) of 6,578 ML was also below the total entitlement of 7,718 ML. It is noted that during this period, the *WSP for the Greater Metropolitan Region Groundwater sources 2023* commenced, amalgamating the previous water sources into the one Sydney Basin West Groundwater Source.

In the Independent Environmental Audit (IEMA 2024) for the period from October 2020 to October 2023, the groundwater take did not exceed Centennial's entitlement.

DPHI should request the proponent to update the Water Management Plan to include the Modification 11 activities in consultation with DCCEEW Water.

Schedule 5 Condition 13 of the development consent (DA 504-00), requires all management plans to be reviewed and if necessary updated to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The Water Management Plan for Clarence Colliery would be reviewed, and updated in consultation with DCCEEW – Water Group.

3.3 National Parks and Wildlife Service and Conservation Planning and Assessment

A joint response was provided from National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Conservation Planning and Assessment (CPA) branch of DCCEEW.

3.3.1 Mining method

An inconsistency exists between this proposed extension, and Clarence's recent submissions. While recent applications for the extraction of panels 918-920 within the same ML explicitly propose the implementation of shortwall mining techniques, this extension application does not account for the proposed shift in extraction method.

Shortwall mining is a total extraction hybrid technique that causes controlled caving, whereas the current management plans are based on the bord and pillar method. Approving the extension under existing management plans would fail to address the potential environmental subsidence impacts unique to the shortwall method, necessitating a reassessment of all monitoring and mitigation programs.

Clarence has operated since the 1980s, utilising a range of extraction methods that result in either partial extraction (i.e. limited extraction ratio from the coal seam) and/or total extraction (i.e. higher extraction ratio from the coal seam). To provide clarity around the differences between partial extraction and total extraction mining methods, the following definitions are provided in the Independent Expert Scientific Committee (IESC) Information Guidelines, Explanatory Note, "Subsidence associated with underground coal mining":

> "Partial Extraction – A form of bord and pillar mining where a system of pillar panels is formed up during the development stage and then a limited percentage of the pillar coal is extracted on the retreat, to ensure the remaining pillars are still able to provide regional support to the overburden and restrict surface subsidence by minimising extraction widths, usually without inducing significant caving. (IESC, 2023)

> "Total extraction A term used in bord and pillar extraction where the intention is to extract the maximum percentage of the pillar coal formed up during development, in a safe and effective manner, with caving and goaf formation as part of the extraction mining process. Recovery rates within total extraction bord and pillar panels can reach 70% or greater but do not achieve the 95%–100% levels possible with longwall mining. The term can also be applied to longwall mining panels (IESC, 2023)

The Panel and Pillar Partial Extraction (PPPE) mining technique employs shortwall hydraulic roof supports in conjunction with a continuous miner.

With the PPPE technique, panels of limited widths are extracted. At the centre of each panel, a set of three long term stable pillars are driven and retained (referred to as first workings), leaving central spine pillars. Second workings coal can then be extracted either side of these central spine pillars. These extraction areas are referred to as sub-panels.

Between adjacent panels, solid coal barrier pillars are retained either side of the panel for the full length of the panel. From a subsidence perspective, the central spine pillars and the solid coal barriers (together) are designed to support the overlying strata which, for Clarence, comprises strong massive sandstone formations

3.3.2 that can bridge and transfer load onto the remaining pillars. Subsidence performance measures

The current consent (DA504-00) lacks specific performance measures for impacts on sensitive features of the Newnes Plateau. These include Newnes Plateau shrub swamp endangered ecological community, pagodas, cliffs, and streams.

Subsidence impacts are strictly controlled in accordance with Schedule 3 Condition 1 of DA 504-00, which include strict subsidence impact assessment criteria (see Table 3.9).

Table 3.9 Subsidence impact assessment criteria

Level of extraction	Subsidence	Tilt	Horizontal Strain (compressive and tensile)
First workings	20 mm	1.0 mm/m	1.0 mm/m
Partial extraction	100 mm	3.0 mm/m	2.0 mm/m

Further, Extraction Plans are required for second workings areas and will include subsidence performance measures that are tailored to suit the natural features to be protected. The Extraction Plan identifies sensitive natural features above the mining area, measures to ensure the long term stability of the workings and systems to monitor subsidence and requires adaptive management to ensure compliance with criteria.

The Extraction Plan approval process requires the iterative assessment of environmental impacts, including subsidence impacts, effects and environmental consequences. Any extraction plan prepared during the 5-year extension period would consider relevant natural features.

3.3.3 Biodiversity

Table 5.2 of the modification document states that a due diligence assessment has been undertaken for biodiversity. As the due diligence assessment was not provided with the modification application, DCCEEW requested a copy via email on 11 February 2026. Rather than providing the due diligence assessment, the consultant provided a memo summarising the outcomes of the due diligence assessment (EMM 12 February 2026). It is not known why the full due diligence assessment has been withheld.

The Mod 11 Modification report contains a summary of the assessments undertaken for the proposed modification. This includes a summary of the assessment undertaken in order to satisfy section 7.7 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.* As the proposal deals only with an extension of time to allow already approved mining to be undertaken, the biodiversity aspects are not relevant to the proposal. This is because the biodiversity aspects have already been considered and approved in previous assessments. There is no change to the approved mining methods, therefore the approved biodiversity impacts are unlikely to increase as a result of the proposed modification.

In the modification report, the previous assessments were reviewed to ascertain if the extension of time would change the previously approved outcomes. This was summarised in the modification report as the outcome of the due diligence assessment process that was undertaken for the proposal.

Notwithstanding, the biodiversity impacts would continue to be regularly monitored within the project area. Each Extraction Plan would require a detailed assessment of biodiversity impacts, with a Biodiversity Management Plan included in the application. Centennial would consult with DCCEEW – Conservation Programs in preparing the Biodiversity Management Plan

3.3.4 Progressive rehabilitation and ecological restoration

Mining operations within Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area must be managed to ensure the long-term protection of high value biodiversity. Progressive rehabilitation is a critical requirement to maintain the ecological integrity of the estate and minimise the active disturbance footprint at any given time. In accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, rehabilitation must aim for ecological functional recovery, not just surface stability.

Centennial is subject to rehabilitation management plans and forward work programs in accordance with the *Mining Act 1992*.

Centennial has an approved Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) in place for Clarence Colliery. The RMP includes rehabilitation completion criteria for each of its mining domains. In terms of ecological function recovery, the RMP has detailed principles and protocols to guide this outcome. The RMP sets out the ecosystem and land use development phase which represents the activities required to develop sustainable ecosystems that have characteristics comparable to those of similar undisturbed vegetation in the area.

Activities associated with the ecosystem sustainability phase of rehabilitation include ongoing maintenance and land management activities, rehabilitation monitoring, and adaptive management. These activities are benchmarked against analogue monitoring sites, which are monitored for the effectiveness of rehabilitation activities and undertaking corrective action if rehabilitation is not trending towards compliance with the completion criteria.

Centennial implements a monitoring program for Clarence that assesses the condition, performance and progress of rehabilitated areas across the site. The monitoring results are also used to identify the need for corrective actions for rehabilitation performance. The monitoring program incorporates the most appropriate indicators and methods that amongst others, provide a measure of completion criteria to be assessed in accordance with the defined rehabilitation objectives .

Monitoring is conducted at locations representative of the range of conditions in the rehabilitating areas and appropriate analogue sites. Monitoring results will inform refinements of rehabilitation methodology as required. Rehabilitation monitoring will continue until it can be demonstrated that rehabilitation has met all rehabilitation and closure criteria.

Annual rehabilitation monitoring has been undertaken at Clarence since 2012, tracking rehabilitation success against previous completion criteria and informing of any maintenance requirements. Data from the monitoring program allows an adaptive management approach by providing information to inform the type and implementation of management activities and determining the status of rehabilitation performance in relation to completion criteria. This facilitates the continual improvement and refinement of rehabilitation techniques.

The mining methods used at Clarence are designed to result in minimal subsidence and with minimal surface impacts. A Trigger Action Response Plan is developed for each Extraction Plan in order to guide remedial actions and outcomes.

The RMP would be reviewed and if necessary updated, also in accordance with Schedule 5 Condition 13 of DA 504-00.

3.3.5 Consultation for extraction management plans and monitoring programs

The Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area Plan of Management outlines the conservation objectives for the reserve. Any Extraction Plan or Environmental Management Plan developed without formal NPWS consultation risks inconsistency with the Plan of Management and NPW Act objectives. Active collaboration is essential to manage the interface between mining and conservation lands, ensuring that monitoring programs are fit-for-purpose for a reserved estate.

Centennial notes the comment. Centennial consults with Government agencies on its management plans as it is required to do under the conditions of consent. Whilst National Parks and Wildlife Service is not listed as a consulting agency for management plans under DA 504-00, Centennial regularly consults with NPWS in relation to its operations and would continue to do so. Each Extraction Plan developed through the extension period would consider the Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area Plan of Management and NPW Act objectives, to ensure consistency.

3.3.6 Road maintenance in Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area

Construction and exploration activities involve the movement of heavy machinery (e.g., drill rigs, transport trucks) that may exceed the capacity of the existing National Parks and Wildlife Service road network. It is essential that the financial and operational burden of repairing damage caused by mining-related traffic remains with the Applicant, not the public estate. Furthermore, any proposal for new road construction must be strictly assessed to minimize the disturbance footprint within the Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area.

The proposed modification would use existing infrastructure, and no new infrastructure is proposed.. Therefore, there would not be any significant ground disturbance required to facilitate the proposed modification.

However, exploration activities would still continue to be undertaken from time to time. Exploration activities are regulated under the *Mining Act 1992*(Mining Act). Centennial follows the guidelines and regulation governing exploration access and approvals.

The use of access tracks within the Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area would continue to be required.

Centennial and NPWS meet regularly to discuss and review the management of the access road network, including to discuss the agreed framework for road maintenance.

3.3.7 Mine closure strategy and handover requirements

Land reserved under the NPW Act is intended for public conservation and recreation. Consequently, the mine site must be returned in a state that is safe, stable, and non-polluting. A Mine Closure Strategy is required to manage long-term risks (such as geotechnical stability and water quality) and to define the exact standards the site must meet before NPWS accepts the return of the land to the public estate.

As land manager, NPWS must ensure that closure goals align with the State Conservation Area's Plan of Management. Any strategy that dedicates the future state of the SCA must be developed in consultation with agency legally mandated to manage it.

Schedule 3 Condition 28 of the DA 504-00 requires preparation of a mine closure strategy in consultation with Government agencies and to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.

The mine closure strategy would define the objectives and criteria for mine closure and investigate options for the future use of the site, including the pit top and surface facilities area. It would also define a strategy for the ongoing management of water inflow to the mine and describe the measures that would be implemented to minimise or manage the ongoing environmental effects of the development, with performance monitoring over time. The mine closure strategy would consider the general principles of the Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area Plan of Management.

3.3.8 Monitoring data

As the statutory land manager of the State Conservation Area, NPWS requires direct access to all environmental monitoring data (including stream flows, subsidence, groundwater, swamp piezometers, soil moisture, and biodiversity metrics etc) to ensure conservation values are not compromised. This data is essential to correlate mining operations with observed ecological changes (eg, vegetation die-back or the drying of endangered swamps).

Centennial regularly reports on its environmental impacts as it is required to do so under its development consents via its Annual Review and its Environmental Protection Licence. Centennial is also required to regularly publish its monitoring data. This information is shown on its website www.centennialcoal.com.au/our-operations/operations.

Each Extraction Plan is required to include a Land Management Plan which is an iterative assessment of the effects of mining on key natural features. The LMP includes a TARP to ensure actions are taken to minimise subsidence impacts on natural features.

Direct notification of exceedances is critical for public safety and immediate environmental response. Since NPWS are often the primary personnel on the ground in the area, it is crucial to be notified to manage public safety, close off sensitive walking tracks, or begin emergency mitigation to protect threatened species.

There are robust exceedance reporting mechanisms in the development consent (conditions 5A and 5B of schedule 4). Condition 5A requires Centennial to immediately notify the Department and any other relevant agencies (including NPWS) immediately after it becomes aware of an incident. The notification must be in writing via the Department's Major Projects Website and identify the development (including the development application number and name) and set out the location and nature of the incident.

For non-compliances condition 5B requires Centennial to notify the Department within seven days of becoming aware of a non-compliance. The notification must be in writing via the Department's Major Projects Website and identify the development, set out the condition of this consent that the development is non-compliant with, why it does not comply and the reasons for the non-compliance (if known) and what actions have been, or will be, undertaken to address the non-compliance.

Under EPL 726, a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) is in place to minimize the risk of pollution incidents by ensuring clear, effective procedures for identifying risks, notifying authorities, and managing emergencies to prevent harm to human health and the environment.

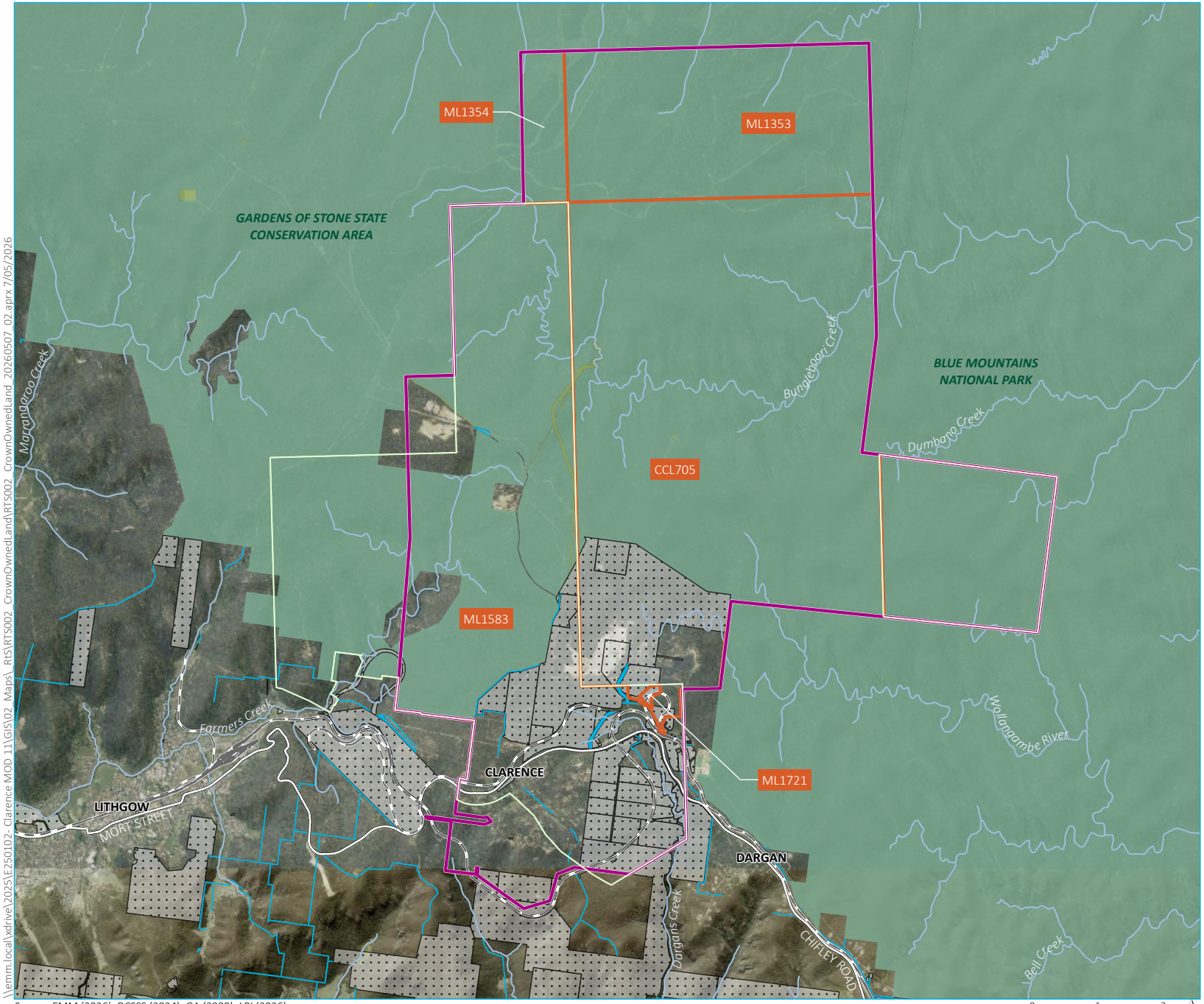
3.4 Crown lands

3.4.1 Licencing and agreements

Centennial Coal PL (the proponent) has a negotiated S81 Works Access agreement with the Department to authorise their use of Crown reserves and roads under ML1583. They have not yet negotiated a similar agreement for land under CCL705.

In addition, Centennial also need to negotiate a S265 Compensation agreement to authorise their use of Crown lands with surface rights under CCL 705. To authorise the use and access of Crown land, roads, or waterways within the project footprint, please contact the Projects Manager - Regional Projects at your earliest opportunity.

Centennial understands and acknowledges the importance of compliance with the requirements of the Mining Act. Consistent with Centennial's management of its mining tenure, Centennial has initiated and is progressing the required agreements under Section 81 and Section 265 of the Mining Act for Crown land located within the mining authorities held by Centennial for this Project.



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Source: EMM (2026); DCSSS (2024); GA (2009); LPI (2026)

Crown owned land

Clarence Colliery- Modification 11
Response to Submission Report
Figure 3.6

EMM
creating opportunities

3.5 Resources Regulator

3.5.1 Rehabilitation schedule

Provide further details on how the modification impacts upon the life of mine rehabilitation schedule, including timeframe required to rehabilitate the site post cessation of mining operations.

The proposed modification is for a further 5-year extension to mining operations. Therefore, closure and rehabilitation would be undertaken following the completion of mining activities. It is anticipated that closure and rehabilitation would take around 5 years to complete.

The rehabilitation schedule would be determined in the mine closure strategy that would be prepared in accordance with Schedule 3 Condition 28 of DA 504-00 . The schedule would be provided to Resources Regulator at that time.

3.5.2 Mine closure

Provide details on sealing strategy of the underground workings and any potential post closure mitigation required, as it is noted in Section 6.3.3 v of Appendix E that increased treatment capacity may be required during operation. It is also noted that Section 6.3.3 v of Appendix E notes a sealing strategy, however the reference to where it is presented has not been included.

Closure and decommissioning of the mine would generally follow the principles outlined in the Rehabilitation Management Plan for Clarence Colliery (Centennial 2025). Draft rehabilitation completion criteria is provided for sealing of all drill holes and boreholes, as well as the adits and ventilation shafts in the infrastructure area, reject emplacement areas and water management area mining domain.

The RMP completion criteria indicator is that sealing is undertaken in accordance with departmental guidelines and relevant standards. The completion criteria is that all sealing is completed and verified by a suitably qualified engineer. An engineering report would be prepared as evidence of the completed sealing work, with photographic evidence and a plug and abandonment log.

3.6 Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – NSW Resources.

NSW Resources was satisfied, should the Modifications operational outcomes be realised, the proposed mine design and mining methods would adequately recover resources and is projected to provide an appropriate return to the State.

Centennial notes the comments made by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – NSW Resources.

3.7 WaterNSW

WaterNSW considers that the site's Water Management Plan (including the detailed site water balance) should be updated following any approval of Modification 11 to address the proposed changes to the site's water management system (WMS) and additional water quality risk to the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment

Centennial notes the comments made by WaterNSW. The existing Water Management Plan (WMP) would be reviewed, and if required updated, in accordance with Schedule 5, condition 13 of DA 504-00.

3.8 Lithgow City Council

Lithgow City Council considers the Environmental Assessment adequately highlights the relevant issues and has no objection to the modification.

Centennial notes the comments made by Lithgow City Council.

3.9 EnergyAustralia

Mt Piper Power Station has limited access to approved coal reserves in the western coal fields. In recent years the Mt Piper Power Station has had to reduce its generation for the purpose of conserving coal to guarantee availability over the peak demand periods (Summer and Winter). This has had the adverse effect of putting at risk Mt Piper Power Stations' ability to provide reliable generation to the National Energy Market when it is required. With existing mines approaching end of life, new secure local sources of coal are required for Mt Piper and the security of the NSW energy system The Clarence Colliery is expected to contribute to the coal supply diversity needed to safeguard Mt Piper's contribution to NSW energy security through the transition to renewables and other lower carbon energy sources targeted for the NEM over coming years. EnergyAustralia supports the Clarence Colliery Modification 11 – Time Extension (DA504-00Mod-11) as proposed.

Centennial notes the comments made by Energy Australia. Centennial is a major supplier of coal to Mt Piper Power Station, through Springvale Mine and Clarence Colliery. The proposed modification will allow Clarence Colliery to continue to supply coal diversity needed to safeguard Mt Piper Power Station's contribution to NSW energy security through the transition to renewables and other lower carbon energy sources targeted for the National Energy Market over the coming years.

4 Responses to organisations and community submissions

4.1 Overview

Submissions in support of the proposed modification were received from 5 organisations and 258 community members.

Four special interest groups and 95 individuals objected to the proposed modification. Similar issues raised in organisations and community submissions have been consolidated and issues paraphrased to provide a single response to each issue.

4.2 Submissions in support

i Retention of employment

> This mine provides steady work for more than three hundred people, many of whom live locally. These jobs help families stay in the area and give our community security and stability. The mine also supports many other local businesses, contractors, shops, and services that rely on it.
>
> The extension allows for stability while we plan for the future. Transitioning regional economies takes time. An abrupt closure would hurt hardworking families and small operators who have invested their lives here. With operator Centennial working under strict environmental regulations, the extension can proceed responsibly while continuing to meet rehabilitation and compliance standards.

Clarence Colliery currently employs up to 400 full-time employees, together with a range of contractors engaged on site. The operation also relies on the supply of external services, which supports indirect employment within the local area. If the proposed 5-year extension were approved, these workforce and service requirements would be expected to continue to be necessary over that period, subject to operational needs.

.Clarence Colliery has been in operation since 1979, with development consent DA 504-00 granted in 2005. Over this time, the mine has become a significant contributor to the regional economy. While the energy transition is underway and well understood within the community, closure of the mine at the end of 2026 has the potential to result in substantial socio-economic effects for the regional community. These effects would extend beyond direct employment at the mine and may also impact local services, including childcare facilities and schools that support the families of mining and contracting personnel. Coal demand and royalties

> The extension would sustain valuable export revenue. High-quality coal from Clarence Colliery contributes to steel production and energy markets, supporting both domestic industry and international trade. Continued operations would generate royalties and taxes that help fund public infrastructure, healthcare, and education across New South Wales.

Global coal demand remains significant and high-quality coal from Clarence is in demand locally for the Vales Point Power Station and the Mt Piper Power Station. Clarence exports coal to customers in south-east Asia, primarily customers located in Japan.

The 5-year extension of mine life would extend the period in which royalty and taxation income would accrue to the Commonwealth and State economies. Royalties from mining contribute a significant benefit to NSW, and assist in funding major infrastructure projects, road maintenance, hospitals and schools.

ii Responsible mining

The mining methods used here are carefully managed and designed to have very little impact on the environment and the land on the surface. The company monitors this closely, and the community sees the benefits of mining done responsibly.

The proposed mining methods comprise bord and pillar first and second workings. First workings are designed to result in negligible surface subsidence. Second workings involving partial extraction are expected to result in low subsidence impacts, with significant surface effects unlikely to result.

Natural features at the surface would continue to be protected under the conditions of consent, which require iterative assessments to be undertaken through the Extraction Plan approval process. This requires a whole of Government assessment and approval by the Planning Secretary before any secondary extraction can be undertaken. Significant and extensive monitoring is undertaken during operations.

Monitoring results are checked against the strict criteria in the conditions of consent and are made publicly available by Centennial.

4.3 Submissions objecting to the project

4.3.1 Life of mine

The proposed time extension of 5 years is unjustified

The proposed modification involves the continuation of an existing mine in an established coal mining and power generation region, providing employment and other socio-economic contributions to the local and regional community. The strategic planning framework for the area is well established, and mining projects are permissible with development consent on the land within the site.

The proposed additional 5 years of mining will optimise resource recovery from the existing approved mining areas and within existing mining tenements and will provide ongoing employment opportunities for up to 400 employees and will deliver significant economic benefits to the state and local region.

The proposed modification represents a mining proposal that aligns with strategic direction and policy objectives at a local, state and national level. National and NSW policy recognises the ongoing demand for coal, particularly in the Asian export market (which is the current key market for Clarence Colliery) and its importance to the NSW and Australian economy.

4.3.2 Coal export

Clarence Colliery should supply coal to Mt Piper Power Station and not export coal. Clarence should supply coal to the power station instead of the nearby Springvale Mine. The proposed modification should be linked to upgrades of the Lidsdale Coal Loader and coal from Clarence should be supplied to Mt Piper to reduce the reliance on Springvale Mine. Coal should be transported via rail to Lidsdale Siding instead of transported by road.

The coal extracted from Clarence Colliery is supplied for domestic including supply to VPPS and MPPS and the export market.

The resource from Clarence Colliery will contribute to the coal supply diversity needed to safeguard Mt Piper's contribution to NSW energy security through the transition to renewables and other lower carbon energy sources targeted for the National Energy Market over coming years. Centennial has supply contracts in place in the export market. Supply to the export markets in south-east Asia, principally Japan, continues to have strong demand for Australian coal and access to high quality Australian coal is an essential aspect for those customers and countries energy security.

Lidsdale Siding is owned and operated by a subsidiary of Centennial and is an existing rail loading facility that automates the transfer and despatch of coal.

The proposed modification seeks to continue the transport of coal by road to domestic customers. This coal is unable to be railed to the domestic customers as they are not equipped to receive coal by rail. Coal transport by road would occur on the classified road network which is set up to facilitate road haulage.

4.3.3 Mining method

Reintroducing longwall mining could result in subsidence that would lead to structurally impacting and damaging cliff lines, pagodas and the ecosystems within the region and damage pagodas.

Longwall mining is not proposed under the proposed modification.

4.3.4 Capping material

Objection to the use of coal reject material to cap the Wallerawang ash dam.

The proposed modification does not propose to send coal reject material to cap the Wallerawang ash dam.

Centennial is considering export of rejects for potential beneficial use as an engineering material but this would be considered within a separate modification to the consent.

4.4 Issues relating to procedural matters

The application is not a modification application and should be a new State significant development application

Centennial has confirmed that the proposed modification is a valid modification to DA 504-00. Approving the modification application would result in the project remaining substantially the same development as last approved under the now repealed Section 75W of the EP&A Act.

Clarence Colliery DA 504-00 was approved under section 80 (now section 4.16) of the EP&A Act and is classified as SSD.

In accordance with section 4.55(2) of the EP&A Act, a consent authority may modify a development consent if it is satisfied that the development, as modified, remains substantially the same development as originally approved.

Schedule 2, section 3BA (6) of the EP&A Act holds that the proposed modification needs to be substantially the same as the project as last modified under the now repealed section 75W of the EP&A Act. Therefore the consent authority needs only be satisfied that the proposed modification is substantially the same development as last modified on 17 June 2014 (Mod 3).

The proposed modification is considered to allow the Project to remain substantially the same development, as:

- there would be no change to key aspects of the project
- there are no major infrastructure or changes to approved mining operations, including coal handling and processing or transport systems

- the proposed changes to operations are unlikely to materially change the approved impacts of the mine overall.

The suitability to modify DA 504-00 under section 4.55(2) of the EP&A Act was confirmed by DPHI in correspondence dated 13 August 2025.

4.5 Environmental, social and economic impacts

4.5.1 Biodiversity – threatened species

The modification would result in unacceptable impacts to biodiversity, with concerns raised about direct impacts to swamps, in particular the Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone (THPSS).

THPSS on Newnes Plateau have been irreversibly impacted by longwall mining (DPIE BCS 2020), and that protecting the remaining Newnes Plateau Shrub and Hanging Swamps from further hydrological impacts is crucial to prevent further irreversible impacts and localised extinctions of threatened species populations within mining impacted swamps (if not immediately, then following the next major fire event in the area).

Clarence area is located within the Sydney Basin Bioregion in the Newnes Plateau, Clarence Colliery is bordered by the Blue Mountains National Park to the east. Clarence Colliery is located in the Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area (SCA), and characterised by vegetated slopes, cliffs and pagodas.

No additional surface disturbance is proposed for the modification. Impacts to biodiversity as a result of the modification, other than what has previously been assessed and approved, are considered to be unlikely. Biodiversity impacts would continue to be managed in accordance with the Western Region Biodiversity Management Plan (Centennial 2023), and in the management plans prepared under each Extraction Plan.

Ecology monitoring, assessment and reporting are currently managed through the Western Region Biodiversity Management Plan, provides adaptive management of potential impacts and environmental consequences on aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna, with a specific focus on threatened species, populations and their habitats, Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs) and Critically Endangered Ecological Communities (CEECs) and water dependent ecosystems.

A Biodiversity TARP has been developed for Clarence to provide a framework to manage potential key risks to biodiversity and is included in the Western Region Biodiversity Management Plan. The Biodiversity TARP includes:

- Identification of the principal contributing factors and impacts for each major risk to biodiversity.
- Identification of upper limits (trigger values) for causes and impacts that are considered to represent an unacceptable level of risk; and
- Identification of appropriate responses to mitigate or remediate the causes and impacts, including a notification protocol.

Failure to record/report threatened flora species in contravention of the EPBC Act and NSW BCA. MOD 11 is a Controlled Action and an EPBC Referral must be lodge. No currently determined EPBC Referral for Clarence Colliery has considered the above. The 2009 Referral (2009/4882) and 2012 Referral (2012/6446) are out of date. The 2024 Referral (2024/09856) is yet to be determined. The Consent Authority cannot approve MOD11 without Federal Government approval.

The proposed modification is governed by existing approvals under the EPBC Act.

4.5.2 Effects on water resources

The proposed modification would impact on water resources.

The eastern Newnes Plateau swamps including all Clarence swamps are highly susceptible to groundwater drawdown and loss.

Water take needs to be sustainable given the identified issues of connective fracturing and baseflow loss to streams and swamps.

The water resource impact assessment (EMM 2025c) for the proposed modification shows that Clarence Colliery has been operating generally in compliance with its WMP and associated licences (including Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 726) and would continue to do so through the proposed modification.

Centennial is implementing improvements to the water treatment process and reviewing storage capacities. Centennial has also made a long-term commitment to cease discharge via LDP002.

EPA has approved a variation to EPL 726, to allow for the transfer of treated water from LDP2 via the Main Dam on the Wollangambe River to the Lithgow City Council dam (Lithgow Dam No. 2) and to increase the transfers to Lithgow Dam No. 2 directly from the Clarence Water Treatment (WTP) up to 14 ML / day via a newly created discharge point by 31 July 2027.

Potential impacts of the modification on streamflow, stream water quality, groundwater quality, groundwater pressures and associated receptors are expected to be minimal. Potential cumulative impacts on surface water quality, groundwater quality and levels are also expected to be minimal. Surface water and groundwater take (direct and indirect) is expected to be consistent with current reported take, which is within Centennial's existing WAL entitlements. Surface water and groundwater monitoring would continue in accordance with the WMP.

Erosion and sediment control activities at Clarence Colliery are undertaken in accordance with the Water Management Plan. Management of erosion and sedimentation at Clarence Colliery is implemented principally to ensure that water discharged off site complies with suspended solids limits detailed in Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 726. This objective is integral to the design and implementation of erosion and sediment control measures and is achieved through the application of the following principles::

- Separating undisturbed, 'clean water' runoff from disturbed, 'dirty water' runoff to minimise and isolate the amount of 'dirty water' to be treated and either reused or discharged off site
- directing sediment-laden runoff into designated sediment control retention ponds
- Diverting 'clean water' runoff unaffected by the operations offsite; and
- Installation and maintaining sediment control structures in accordance with industry standards to ensure the potential for sediment movement off site is minimal.

Clarence Colliery currently holds water supply work approval 10WA118714 under the Greater Metropolitan Region Unregulated River Water Sources Water Sharing Plan for the dam wall and spillway of Main Dam on the Wollangambe River.

The flow in the Wollangambe River downstream of the dam is required to be maintained, equivalent to the natural flow entering the storage upstream or a rate of 0.05 ML/d, whichever is the lesser. These discharges would continue to occur under the proposed modification. Centennial undertakes routine water monitoring to ensure water discharged meets the stringent water quality requirements set out by the EPA. Centennial also undertakes a biannual stream health monitoring, to monitor and assesses potential impacts on aquatic ecology of Wollangambe River below the Clarence Colliery Licensed Discharge Point 2, and includes this in its Annual Review.

4.5.3 Groundwater monitoring

Inadequacy of the Groundwater monitoring network

Clarence Colliery has an extensive network of groundwater monitoring bores across the DA504-00 development consent area. This includes swamp piezometers installed across 14 swamps to detect potential mining-related impacts on the swamp groundwater regimes, open borehole standpipe piezometers installed within the perched and shallow groundwater systems to detect potential mining-related impacts on the Clarence Aquifer and vibrating wire piezometers which measure pore pressure in multiple hydrogeological horizons above the Katoomba Seam to detect mining-related impacts within the shallow and deep groundwater systems.

VWPs are used to detect any mining induced hydraulic connectivity between the shallow and deep groundwater systems. Data from all groundwater monitoring bores is recorded daily.

The objective of the Clarence Colliery groundwater monitoring network is to monitoring groundwater level and flow conditions, to detect potential impacts to groundwater systems caused by coal mining. Groundwater monitoring events are conducted every two months to manually gauge groundwater levels, download data loggers and perform routine maintenance.

Groundwater levels at swamp piezometers are routinely assessed against the predefined groundwater trigger levels as set out in Table 6.2 of the WMP and the TARPs in Appendix J of the WMP.

The review of the monitoring data presented in the modification report shows that groundwater levels have remained unimpacted by mining activity. The swamps are generally permanently waterlogged due to groundwater contribution and captured of surface runoff. The water level trends are consistent with the prevailing climatic conditions, corresponding to the CRD trend, and fluctuating in response to rainfall events. Some swamp piezometers (HS3 and HVU1) experienced periods of dryness which coincided with an extended period of below average rainfalls as denoted by the prolonged decreasing CRD trend.

Groundwater piezometric pressures at the vibrating wire piezometers are routinely assessed against the predefined groundwater trigger levels specifically in piezometers above the Mount York Claystone. The Mount York Claystone acts as an aquitard which restricts groundwater movement. Groundwater elevations in the Banks Wall Sandstone, above the aquitard, would be unaffected by underground mining as it has limited hydraulic connectivity to the deeper groundwater system. Aquifer units below the Mount York Claystone (i.e. within the Burra Moko and Caley Formations) are expected to show depressurisation due to downward vertical gradients caused by underground mining and dewatering.

The review of the monitoring data continues to show that the piezometers above the Mount York Claystone have generally not shown observable responses to mining. The review found groundwater levels across the swamp, standpipe and VWPs in hydrogeological units above the Mount York Claystone show mostly strong positive correlation with rainfall trends indicating that groundwater level trends are primarily climate driven rather than mining related.

4.5.4 Subsidence

In the past there has been inaccurate predictions of subsidence impacts on swamps, cliffs, waterways, and Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area (GBMWHA).

Subsidence predictions are iteratively assessed for each Extraction Plan. First workings are limited to 20 mm of vertical subsidence, which represents the natural ground movement that would be otherwise expected. The vertical subsidence limit for second workings is 100 mm. These limits would continue to apply to the proposed modification.

The subsidence criteria for Clarence Colliery under the DA 504-00 consent areas is set out in Schedule 3, Condition 1 of DA 504-00 and is shown below in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Subsidence Assessment Criteria – DA 504-00

Level of extraction	Subsidence	Tilt	Horizontal Strain (Compressive and Tensile)
First Workings	20 mm	1.0 mm/m	1.0 mm/m
Partial Extraction	100 mm	3.0 mm/m	2.0 mm/m

The Extraction Plans are required to include a Subsidence Management Plan, which includes the most up to date subsidence modelling and predictions, management and mitigation measures and adaptive management techniques. The Land Management Plan describes the framework that would be applied to protect significant natural features within the mining area.

These approval processes would also continue to apply to the 5-year extension period.

4.5.5 Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions of the proposed modification and the impacts on climate change.

The proposed modification does not align with Government emission reduction and climate change policies.

A GHG assessment was prepared to support the modification report. The GHG assessment was conducted following the *NSW Guide for Large Emitters* (NSW EPA 2025). The assessment included estimates of scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions for continued operation at the Clarence Colliery as a result of the proposed modification. An assessment of climate change effects in the local area was also included in the GHG assessment.

The proposed modification would result in a relatively small contribution to net GHG emissions in NSW. The emissions trajectory that is proposed net scope 1 emissions would represent less than 0.02% of state-wide emissions in the NSW current policy case. Scope 1 emission-reduction goals have been determined for Mod 11 for consistency with the NSW emissions trajectory, with reductions varying from year to year, with a maximum of 2,008 t CO2-e/year in 2029-30.

The longer-term changes in climate in the Lithgow area (in particular temperature and fire days) are projected to be less severe than elsewhere in the Central West and Orana region.

For the area around Clarence Colliery in the near future scenario, the average and maximum temperatures are projected to increase by around 0.7 to 0.8°C and there is projected to be an increase of less than one hot day (>35°C) per year. Annual rainfall is projected to decrease, but there are differences between emission scenarios as well as some seasonal variation and the FFDI is projected to increase slightly. For the Lithgow area, climate change may have potential impacts on the economy, ecosystems, water resources, infrastructure and the community. Noting the changes in climate identified above, over the timeframe of Mod 11, these impacts are likely to be relatively small.

The proposed modification will contribute to global GHG emissions. However, this contribution will be very small as a proportion of global GHG emissions and is not sufficient to materially affect the extent or timing of climate change impacts in the locality, which are driven by global cumulative emissions. It is also not possible to conclude that the proposed modification's GHG emissions will lead to a net increase in global emissions and therefore contribute to an increase in global temperatures and impacts on the locality, as this outcome is dependent on multiple factors external to the proposed modification.

Centennial is committed to a number of additional measures, including the installation of energy-efficient technology where feasible, and engagement in projects related to the reduction of GHG emissions, innovations and technologies.

Various mitigation measures are inherent to operation at coal mines (e.g. mine planning, vehicle maintenance), and these were effectively included as 'planned' measures for the purpose of calculating GHG emissions. To restrict fugitive releases of methane and carbon dioxide following mine area closure, all mine entries and shafts will be sealed and the mine areas will be allowed to flood naturally.

Mitigation of GHG emissions will continue to be conducted in accordance with Centennial's *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan – Western Region* (Centennial 2024).

At a Commonwealth level, the Commonwealth *Climate Change Act* 2022 commenced on 14 September 2022, which outlines Australia's commitments under the Paris Agreement to reduce Australia's national GHG emissions to net zero by 2050. The life of the proposed modification, allowing mining operations until 31 December 2031 is consistent with the assumptions which underpin the net zero commitment timeline.

Centennial recognises the important role that coal mining will continue to have during the transition from coal sourced power to renewable energy, and continues to explore opportunities for renewable alternatives and investments to diversify their portfolio.

The *International Energy Outlook 2023* also identifies that while renewable energy is growing the fastest as a share of the primary energy consumption across all cases it modelled, the demand for coal in 2050 is predicted to still be at a similar level in terms of tonnes of coal, to demand now, under all scenarios.

The proposed modification aligns with the *Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020-2030*, by continuing to provide business and jobs in the Lithgow regional community, while supporting the State's economy as the NSW Government incentivises emissions reduction technologies.

4.5.6 Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area

10 submissions of objection raised concerns relating to the impact of the project on the landscape within the Gardens of Stone State Conservation area and the pagoda formations.

Mining at Clarence Colliery has historically been undertaken in accordance with approved Subsidence Management Plans (SMPs). From 1 July 2014 the SMP process was replaced by the preparation of an Extraction Plan (EP), which provides for the joint regulation of mine subsidence by DPHI and the Resources Regulator. The new mining lease Extraction Plan condition replaced the former SMP condition on coal mining leases from 1 July 2014, while enabling SMPs approved prior to that date continue to operate.

As part of a modification (Mod 7) Centennial sought an administrative modification to DA 504-00 to enable Extraction Plans to be assessed and approved for approved mining areas not presently covered by an SMP. Centennial also sought that the modified consent continues to recognise existing SMPs approved prior to 1 June 2014. Mod 7 was approved in October 2021.

Subsidence would continue to be monitored and managed in accordance with approved SMPs or Extraction Plans. No change in subsidence impacts is expected to result from the proposed modification.

No surface disturbance is proposed for the modification, including clearing of vegetation or construction of surface facilities. The modification would not result in any changes to the landscapes in the surrounding area than those previously assessed and approved. Rehabilitation of the site would continue to be carried out in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation Management Plan for the Clarence Colliery (Centennial 2025).

The project would degrade adjoining land, impacting the land's agricultural capability.

Clarence Colliery is located within the Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area and on Crown Land. There is no agricultural land located within the project area.

The Extraction Plan approval process requires the development of a Land Management Plan, which details how the proposed mining would be undertaken to protect land-use.

4.5.7 Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation requirements are inadequate and that the determining authority of the project should review and update the rehabilitation requirements set out in the development consent to include more contemporary rehabilitation requirements. Absence of remediation, rehabilitation, or revegetation requirements once THPSS are damaged The project should be linked to the rehabilitation of the "old waste dump" to prevent sediment run off into the Wollangambe river. The proposed modification will delay rehabilitation which has the potential to impact on heritage items.

Progressive Rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with the Clarence Colliery Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines (Centennial 2025) with rehabilitation activities and performance against completion criteria reported annually as part of the Clarence Colliery Annual Review and in accordance with the NSW Mining Regulation 2016.

Progressive rehabilitation at Clarence Colliery will continue to be implemented over the life of the proposed modification to achieve approved final landform objectives. Final land use at Clarence Colliery is not specified under tenement and Developmental Consent conditions. The post-mining land use goal is to provide a low-maintenance, geotechnically stable and safe landform that is commensurate with the surrounding area.

The Resource Regulator is responsible for regulating rehabilitation under the NSW *Mining Act 1992* to ensure that land disturbed by exploration and mining activities is returned to a safe, stable and sustainable land use.

If the proposed modification is approved and rehabilitation conditions in DA 504-00 are updated, Clarence Colliery will ensure rehabilitation requirements are met in accordance with the conditions of consent.

As part of the Clarence Colliery Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines, a Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared to show the final land use and final landform for Clarence Colliery. The Resources Regulator approved the current Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP0001242) on 30 October 2023.

The Clarence Colliery Rehabilitation Management Plan (Centennial Coal 2025) includes the progressive rehabilitation of the reject emplacement areas (REAs) As an underground mine, no new areas are disturbed for mine development, except for those required for reject emplacement. Disturbed areas are either active (such as coal, stockpiles, or unsealed roads) or have been rehabilitated to prevent erosion.

Erosion and sediment control activities at Clarence Colliery are undertaken in accordance with the Water Management Plan. Management of erosion and sedimentation at Clarence Colliery is implemented principally to ensure that water discharged off site complies with suspended solids limits detailed in Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 726. This objective is intrinsic to erosion and sedimentation designs and controls, and is achieved by implementing the following principles:

- Separating undisturbed, 'clean water' runoff from disturbed, 'dirty water' runoff to minimise and isolate the amount of 'dirty water' to be treated and either reused or discharged off site
- directing sediment-laden runoff into designated sediment control retention ponds
- Diverting 'clean water' runoff unaffected by the operations offsite; and
- Installation and maintaining sediment control structures in accordance with industry standards to ensure the potential for sediment movement off site is minimal.

Clarence Colliery currently holds water supply work approval 10WA118714 under the Greater Metropolitan Region Unregulated River Water Sources Water Sharing Plan for the dam wall and spillway of Main Dam on the Wollangambe River.

The flow in the Wollangambe River downstream of the dam is required to be maintained, equivalent to the natural flow entering the storage upstream or a rate of 0.05 ML/d, whichever is the lesser. These discharges would continue to occur under the proposed modification. Centennial undertakes routine water monitoring to ensure water discharged meets the stringent water quality requirements set out by the EPA. Centennial also undertakes a biannual stream health monitoring, to monitor and assesses potential impacts on aquatic ecology of Wollangambe River below the Clarence Colliery Licensed Discharge Point 2. A copy of this report is provided with the Clarence Colliery Annual Review.

The proposed modification would not result in any impacts on historic heritage items. Clarence Colliery would continue to operate in accordance with the Western Region Heritage Management Plan (Centennial 2018).

Delayed rehabilitation efforts will impact biodiversity including THPSS.

Progressive Rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with the Clarence Colliery Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines (Centennial 2025) with rehabilitation activities and performance against completion criteria reported annually as part of the Clarence Colliery Annual Review and in accordance with the NSW Mining Regulation 2016.

Rehabilitation monitoring, identification and control of weeds, erosion and sediment control, pest species will continue to occur during the 5-year extension period.

4.5.8 Transport

i Road transportation

The modification application proposing the continuation of road transport of 300,000 tonnes of coal/year for a further 5 years instead of using rail is unacceptable. The Clarence Colliery coal loader and rail loop must be upgraded to allow rail transport to an upgraded rail unloader at Lidsdale Siding. The continued transport of coal via truck haulage has the potential to cause traffic congestion.

A traffic impact assessment (TIA) was prepared by EMM and provided in Appendix C of the Modification Report (EMM 2025d). Light vehicle and heavy vehicle movements associated with the proposed modification would not change during the proposed five-year operational extension as the operations and workforce would not change.

Clarence Colliery is accessed directly via Clarence Colliery Road. There is no change to the existing coal haulage route proposed as part of the modification, the haulage route follows the state and regional road network which have been designed for arterial and transport use. Trucks would continue to use the following route:

- Coal transport to the west: Clarence Colliery Road – Chifley Road – Darling Causeway – Station Street - Great Western Highway – Castlereagh Highway – Boulder Road.
- Coal transport to the east: Clarence Colliery Road – Chifley Road – Darling Causeway – Station Street - Harley Avenue -Great Western Highway, or Clarence Colliery Road – Chifley Road – Bells Line of Road.

All major roads outlined above (besides Clarence Colliery Road), are approved routes to carry up to 19 m B-doubles (over 50 tonnes) and restricted oversize overmass vehicles. Clarence Colliery Road provides heavy and light vehicles access to Clarence Colliery and neighbouring operations.

Public transport services, including school buses, and regional coach routes operating along the Great Western Highway and Castlereagh Highway, share the same route as haulage traffic. However, heavy vehicles associated

with Clarence have limited interaction with public transport due to the infrequency of public transport services, resulting in minimal traffic impact to these facilities and services.

There is minimal existing pedestrian activity and no dedicated cycle paths along the Castlereagh Highway on the haulage routes. Therefore, the proposed modification is not expected to have any impact on active transport users.

Clarence Colliery implements a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) (Centennial 2024b) which outlines potential traffic impacts, management and mitigation measure and a drivers code of conduct. The TMP would be updated if the proposed modification is approved.

Light vehicle and heavy vehicle movements associated with the ongoing operation of Clarence Colliery would not change during the proposed five-year operational extension as the operations and workforce would not change.

As part of the TIA traffic modelling was undertaken for the for the key intersections identified along the haulage route which determined that all key intersections would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service under projected 2031 traffic conditions. No significant adverse impact on intersection performance is anticipated as a result of the modification.

ii Coal transport route

Sandham Quarry Road, Bell should not be used as a haul road for trucks carrying coal.

No change is proposed to the existing and approved haulage route, which does not utilise the Sandham Quarry Road, Bell. The haulage route follows the state and regional road network which have been designed for arterial and transport use. Trucks would continue to use the following route:

- Coal transport to the west: Clarence Colliery Road – Chifley Road – Darling Causeway – Station Street - Great Western Highway – Castlereagh Highway – Boulder Road.
- Coal transport to the east: Clarence Colliery Road – Chifley Road – Darling Causeway – Station Street - Harley Avenue -Great Western Highway, or Clarence Colliery Road – Chifley Road – Bells Line of Road.

The proposed modification will not utilise Sandham Quarry Road.

iii Road safety

Concerns of the safety for other road users.

Clarence Colliery is accessed directly via Clarence Colliery Road. There is no change to the existing coal haulage route proposed as part of the modification. The approved haulage route has been chosen to avoid use of public roads and suburban areas, by following the state and regional road network which have been designed for arterial and transport use.

Public transport services, including school buses, and regional coach routes operating along the Great Western Highway and Castlereagh Highway, share the same route as haulage traffic. However, heavy vehicles associated with Clarence have limited interaction with public transport due to the infrequency of public transport services, resulting in minimal traffic impact to these facilities and services.

There is minimal existing pedestrian activity and no dedicated cycle paths along the Castlereagh Highway on the haulage routes. Therefore, the proposed modification is not expected to have any impact on active transport users.

All haul trucks pass through a vehicle wash bay before leaving each site (i.e. Clarence Colliery, the Lidsdale Siding and Mount Piper Power Station), to remove any materials or spillage of coal or mud from vehicle tyres. Loaded trucks are covered to ensure no windblow dust leaves each loaded vehicle during transport.

Clarence Colliery will continue to manage truck transport in accordance with the TMP (Centennial 2024), which includes a drivers safety code of conduct, identification of potential safety impacts and management measures.

iv Road transport - air quality

The ongoing coal haulage by road would impact the health and safety of the community through exposure to diesel emissions and dust.

An air quality impact assessment (AQIA) was completed for Clarence Colliery for Modification 6 (EMM 2020). The AQIA included modelling of trucks for particulate matter and showed that predicted concentrations were below the impact assessment criteria with the exception of one day which was due to existing high background levels.

No change to the approved truck movements or haulage route is proposed as part of the modification. Therefore, indicating that the proposed modification would not adversely change air quality impacts at Clarence Colliery from those associated with existing operations.

All haul trucks pass through a vehicle wash bay before leaving each site (i.e. Clarence Colliery, the Lidsdale Siding and Mount Piper Power Station), to remove any materials or spillage of coal or mud from vehicle tyres. Loaded trucks are covered to ensure no windblow dust leaves each loaded vehicle during transport.

Clarence Colliery would continue to manage air quality in accordance with the Western Region Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (Centennial 2024a) and manage transport and truck haulage in accordance with the Traffic Management Plan (Centennial 2024b). The TMP which outlines potential traffic impacts, management and mitigation measure and a drivers code of conduct. The TMP would be updated if the proposed modification is approved.

4.5.9 Noise

i Operational noise

Noise, blasting and vibration would impact the surrounding on the community and the environment

No change to the current surface operations at Clarence Colliery are proposed as part of the modification. The noise and vibration impact assessment (NVIA) (EMM 2025e) predicted negligible exceedances of operational noise (less than 2 dB above the relevant PNTL) at the nearest residences; these can be wholly attributed to the existing operations at Clarence Colliery.

Given that there has only been one noise-related complaint (associated with a 'low hum' from the Clarence Colliery ventilation facility) over the past 12 years and the proposed five-year extension to the development consent does not involve any changes to site operations, timing, or noise emissions, the existing noise criteria and management measures associated with operational noise are anticipated to remain appropriate.

Noise emissions from Clarence Colliery would continue to be managed in accordance with the Western Region - Noise Management Plan (NMP) (Centennial 2021). Relevant management measures undertaken at Clarence Colliery include:

- modifying the location of trains idling while being loaded or waiting to enter the network to minimise off-site noise impacts at sensitive receivers, where feasible
- use of a combination of partial and fully enclosed conveyors and conveyor drives
- regular inspection of conveyor idlers and prompt replacement of damaged or highly worn idlers during maintenance

- regular maintenance of mobile plant and equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure optimal operating conditions
- installation of frequency modulated reversing alarms or 'quackers' on mobile plant
- switching off vehicles and plant when not in use
- operating mobile plant in a quiet, efficient manner and regular training of operators
- selecting low noise plant for operation on-site
- install acoustic enclosures around processing plants and seal all unnecessary openings
- regular inspections and maintenance of haul road surfaces
- limiting truck speeds on private haul road.

ii Road traffic noise

The ongoing truck haulage would impact the health and safety of the community through exposure to noise pollution from trucks.

A quantitative assessment of noise emissions associated proposed modification was undertaken and included ambient noise monitoring, and noise modelling. Noise emissions from road trucks were included in the noise model. The results of the assessment determined that no change to existing operational noise emissions would result from the proposed modification.

To managed potential impacts to the community the haulage of coal to the west is authorised between the hours of 7 am to 10 pm Monday to Saturday and 8 am to 10 pm on Sunday and public holidays only. No coal truck movements are permitted through the City of Lithgow without the prior approval of the Council.

Noise from Clarence Colliery will continue to be managed in accordance with the existing Noise Management Plan (NMP). The NMP outlines the noise mitigation and management measures common to all of Centennial's operations within the western region, where applicable, as well as those specific to Clarence Colliery.

4.5.10 Social

i Community Social impacts

The proposed modification would result in negative outcomes for the community.

The proposed modification seeks to extend the life of an existing underground coal that aligns with the strategic direction and policy objectives at a local, state and national level. It will provide ongoing employment opportunities for up to 400 workers and will deliver significant economic benefits to the state and local region.

Technical investigations have been carried out to support the modification report. These assessments identified impacts of the proposed modification and appropriate mitigation measures to address these impacts. The proposed modification and proposed management measures are based on a comprehensive understanding of the environmental conditions in and around the project area, gained over an extensive history of mining at Clarence Colliery.

The social impact assessment identified the potential for ten social impacts and four social benefits. The proposed modification would not result in any change to the majority of the social impacts and benefits. Social impacts

relate to amenity including traffic, generation of dust, noise and vibration, impacts relating to community cohesion, and potential water quality impacts. Health and wellbeing impacts relate to concerns regarding potential noise, air quality, and water quality and availability impacts.

Potential social benefits relate to ongoing employment and procurement opportunities improving the viability of local businesses, contribution to the provision of public goods and services that benefit local and regional communities and contribution of personnel to support identified community groups and local services. Social impacts assessed for the proposed modification are summarised in the following tables.

Table 4.2 Social impacts summary

Impact category	Modification 11		
	Impact	**Unmitigated significance**	**Mitigated significance**
Way of life	Potential impact of continued traffic congestion and road delays – operations	Low	Low
	Potential impacts due to continued generation of dust and diminished air quality	Medium	Medium
Community	Reduced community cohesion due to divergent opinions on the modification with regard to climate change impacts	Medium	Medium
	Reduced community cohesion due to perceived inequitable distribution project benefits	Medium	Medium
Culture	Disturbance or displacement of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites and/or items, and changes to cultural landscapes	Low	Low
	Diminishment of First Nations cultural values due to disturbance or displacement of Aboriginal heritage sites and/or artefacts and changes to visual landscape	Low	Low
Health and wellbeing	Impacts from noise and vibration	Low	Low
	Impact of continued anxiety about potential effects on water quality and availability	High	Medium
	Impacts of continued exposure to dust and decreased air quality	Medium	Medium
Livelihood	Impact on perceived decreased groundwater water quantity and quality impacting groundwater supplied water supply for domestic water supply agriculture	Medium	Medium

Social benefits assessed for the modification are summarised in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Social benefits summary

Benefit category	Modification 11		
	Impact	Unenhanced significance	Enhanced significance
Livelihood	Local and regional employment contributing to population retention and expenditure in the local economy	High	High
	Contribution to the viability and profitability of local businesses	Medium	Medium
Livelihood	Contribution to the provision of public goods and services that benefit local and regional communities	Medium	Medium
	Contribution of personnel to support identified community groups and local services	Medium	Medium

ii Tourism impacts

The proposed modification would impact the local tourism industry, by impacting on the intrinsic value of the Blue Mountains region by impacting the biodiversity and landscapes

A social impact assessment (EMM 2025f) was undertaken for the proposed modification and concluded that proposed modification was not expected to have any material impacts on tourism infrastructure, tourism destinations or amenity in the local area.

Clarence Colliery is an existing underground coal mine, surface infrastructure is limited to the pit top facilities and ventilation fans. The pit top is screened by vegetation, and the locations of the ventilation fans are within vegetated areas of the National Park on Crown Land. No land clearing, surface disturbance or change to the haulage route is proposed.

There would be no additional surface disturbance, no change to approved transportation operations and no change to the pit top operations. There would be no effect on public access to the Newnes Plateau and no effect on tourism in general the Lithgow LGA as a result of the proposed modification.

iii Economic viability

The proposed modification is not economically viable.

Significant coal resources remain within the Clarence Colliery development consent, beyond that currently approved for extraction. The proposed modification will facilitate the efficient extraction of this high-quality coal resource, with mining in existing tenements, utilising existing surface facilities and with no additional ground disturbance.

An economic impact assessment was undertaken for the proposed modification which concluded that net production benefits to Australia and NSW would be $216M and $152M, respectively. Provided the residual environmental, social, and cultural impacts of the proposed modification that accrue to Australia and NSW (after mitigation, offset and compensation) are valued at less than the level of net production benefits, the proposed modification is considered to provide an improvement in economic efficiency and justified on economic grounds.

iv Cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts the proposed modification will have over the additional 5 years on water and subsidence.

Failure to consider Cumulative Impacts and Likely Foreseeable Future Developments (eg. Clarence Colliery Consolidation Project due Q1 2027; Angus Place West project due Q1 2027; Springvale West Project due Q1 2027) on THPSS, Groundwater Drawdown, downstream water pollution, siltation, sedimentation etc in the Gardens of Stone SCA and GBMWHA by assessing each proposal as stand-alone in isolation

The proposed modification requests a 5-year extension to the mine life. No other changes to operations are requested. The modification report considered cumulative traffic and water impacts.

For traffic, the cumulative impact assessment considered traffic growth to 2031. The assessment undertook SIDRA analysis, which considered:

- 2025 baseline: surveyed traffic volumes which include traffic associated with the current operation of Clarence Colliery, as determined by the surveys (as the Boulder Road intersection was surveyed in 2024, volumes have been projected accordingly by applying the associated traffic growth for one year)
- 2031 projected: includes relevant traffic growth and traffic associated with the ongoing operation of Clarence Colliery through to December 2031.

The assessment concluded that the performance of all intersections assessed would not significantly change as a result of the proposed modification.

For water, Potential impacts of the modification on streamflow, stream water quality, groundwater quality, groundwater pressures and associated receptors is expected to be minimal. Potential cumulative impacts on surface water quality, groundwater quality and levels are also expected to be minimal.

Surface water and groundwater take (direct and indirect) is expected to be consistent with Centennial's existing water entitlements. Surface water and groundwater monitoring would continue in accordance with the WMP.

Cumulative impacts associated with the proposed Clarence Consolidation Project, The Springvale West Project and the Angus Place West Project will be assessed within the environmental impact assessment for each specific project and determined independently of the proposed modification.

The proposed modification is seeking an extension in time, the cumulative impacts of water have been assessed as part of the water resources impact assessment and the traffic assessment undertaken for the proposed modification. Any cumulative impacts associated with future or proposed projects for Clarence Colliery will be included as part of the applicable assessment and application.

4.6 Issues beyond the scope of the proposed modification

4.6.1 Exploration activities

Exploration Activities continue to damage/destroy threatened species and ecological communities. Exploration activities must be required in the Consent Conditions.

Exploration activities are regulated under the *Mining Act 1992* with environmental assessment and approval from the NSW Resources Regulator required prior to undertaking any exploration activities. There are strict requirements for rehabilitation of exploration sites when they are completed, with strict criteria applying to the relinquishment of the exploration site. This would continue to apply to exploration activities undertaken during the 5-year extension period.

4.6.2 Reliance on coal

Australia needs to reduce its reliance on coal, and therefore the proposed modification should not be approved.

The proposed modification relates to an existing operation located within a long-established coal mining region. The modification would enable the continued supply of coal to domestic and export markets, including providing a contingency supply to Mt Piper Power Station to support energy security during the transition to cleaner energy sources.

The modification seeks approval for an additional five years of mining to allow for the orderly extraction of known coal resources within existing mining tenements. The proposal is consistent with relevant strategic directions and policy objectives at the local, State and national levels. Current NSW and national policy settings acknowledge the ongoing demand for coal, particularly in export markets, and its continued contribution to the NSW and Australian economies during the transition period.

At the Commonwealth level, the *Climate Change Act 2022* commits Australia to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement. While this transition involves a progressive reduction in reliance on coal as renewable energy capacity expands, coal mining is expected to continue to deliver economic and social benefits during the interim. These benefits include contributions to local and regional economies, employment, and government revenues, with broader flow-on effects across regional communities.

4.6.3 Environmental performance

Clarence Colliery MOD 11 will lock-in for a further 5 years a range of recurring problems that have never been adequately addressed by the current approvals. It is simply described as an extension of mining duration only, and implies that everything else is fine, business-as-usual for 5 more years. Non-compliances have been recorded on EPL726, EPA actions have been undertaken and Centennial has been prosecuted and is currently facing proceedings in the Land and Environment Court. Mining has caused impacts to swamps, creeklines, cliffs and water.

Clarence Colliery is subject to a very strict regulatory framework. The conditions of consent would remain sufficient to manage the potential environmental impacts that could result from the proposed modification. require Centennial to iteratively assess its impacts through the preparation of Extraction Plans for all second workings which can only occur following approval from the Planning Secretary. The Extraction Plans are set out to show that mining can be undertaken to strict performance measures and criteria for subsidence, water and land.

Mining methods are designed to limit impacts to natural features. Different mining methods are utilised depending on the sensitivity of the feature and its predicted tolerance to ground movement. For example, Centennial Coal is implementing first workings bord and pillar mining beneath swamps

Centennial recognises that, over the life of the mine, there have been occasions where compliance with the Environment Protection Licence has not been fully achieved. In response, Centennial has established an extensive monitoring network to identify and track environmental performance, supported by robust management plans incorporating adaptive management measures. These measures enable timely and proportionate responses where monitoring indicates impacts are approaching regulatory limits. There is also regular communication with Government agencies and strict impact reporting regimes to ensure they are fully informed of the impacts of the mine. Impact reporting is also made publicly available so that the community is fully aware of the operations and the recorded environmental impacts.

Centennial is committed to responsible environmental management aligned with industry best practice. Environmental considerations are embedded across all stages of the mining lifecycle to ensure potential impacts are systematically identified, managed, and minimised. .

Clarence Colliery has a suite of approved management plans in place to manage its environmental impacts. The Environmental Management System (EMS) in place for its existing mining operation provides a risk-based platform on which relevant environment and community controls, procedures and management plans have been established and are regularly reviewed.

The EMS covers the design, development, production, maintenance and rehabilitation of the operation and its infrastructure. The EMS is structured to ensure that the company adopts a continuous improvement approach to environmental management issues at the site and implement best practice environmental management. The EMS also ensures that all activities at the operation are controlled, so that Centennial either prevents or minimises any environmental impacts associated with the operation. Under its EMS, Centennial has developed several environmental management and monitoring plans which provide guidance for minimising the impacts of its operations.

5 Justification

The proposed modification is seeking to extend the period within which to undertake mining activities under DA 504-00 at Clarence Colliery for a further five years past 31 December 2026. This would allow the significant socio-economic benefits to be realised from extractable resources.

The ongoing development of the resource at Clarence Colliery would provide direct and indirect social and economic benefits through increased job security for the up to 400 employees at the mine, as well as the contractors and suppliers to the mine. Significant benefits to the local and regional economy would accrue through income and expenditure, and more widely in NSW through royalty payments.

An economic impact assessment was undertaken for the proposed modification which concluded that net production benefits to Australia and NSW would be $216M and $152M, respectively. Provided the residual environmental, social, and cultural impacts of the proposed modification that accrue to Australia and NSW (after mitigation, offset and compensation) are valued at less than the level of net production benefits, the proposed modification is considered to provide an improvement in economic efficiency and justified on economic grounds.

The proposed modification allows orderly and economic access to and use of a resource. Coal would continue to be provided from Clarence Colliery to domestic power stations customers and the export market. All aspects relating to environmental management would continue in accordance with the strict conditions of consent and the approved management plans for the mine, which would be reviewed and updated as necessary, in accordance with the conditions.

Mining during the 5-year extension period would be subject to the strict conditions of consent and the conditions in EPL726. All second workings would be subject to comprehensive assessment through the Extraction Plan approval process, which would comprise a whole of Government assessment prior to being undertaken.

6 References

Centennial Coal 2018, *Western Region Heritage Management Plan.*

Centennial Coal 2021, *Western Region Noise Management Plan.*

Centennial Coal 2024a, *Western Region Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan*.

Centennial Coal 2024b, *Traffic Management Plan*.

Centennial Coal 2025, *Rehabilitation Management Plan for the Clarence Colliery*.

DPHI (Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure) 2024, *State significant development guidelines – preparing a submissions report*

EMM Consulting (EMM) 2020, *Clarence Colliery - Modification 6 Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*.

EMM 2025a, *Clarence Colliery Mod 11 Modification report.*

EMM 2025b, *Clarence Colliery - Mod 11 Greenhouse Gas Assessment.*

EMM 2025c, *Clarence Colliery - Mod 11 Water Resource Impact Assessment*.

EMM 2025d, *Clarence Colliery - Mod 11 Traffic Impact Assessment*.

EMM 2025e, *Clarence Colliery - Mod 11 Nosie Vibration Impact Assessment*.

EMM 2025f, *Clarence Colliery - Mod 11 Social Impact Assessment*.

IEMA 2024, *Clarence Colliery Independent Environmental Audit 2023*. CCC09-001. Australia: Integrated Environmental Management Australia.

NSW EPA 2025, NSW Guide for Large Emitters – Guidance on how to prepare a greenhouse gas assessment as part of NSW environmental planning processes, NSW Environment Protection Authority.

Abbreviations

AQIA	Air quality impact assessment
BCCAN	Bathurst Community Climate Action Network
CCA	Commonwealth Climate Change Act 2022
Centennial	Centennial Coal Company Pty Limited
CPA	Conservation Planning and Assessment
DCCEW – Water	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water – Water Assessments
dB	Decibels
DPHI	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
EMS	Environmental Management System
EP	Extraction Plan
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
EP&A Act	NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EP&A Regulation	NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
GBMWHA	Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IEAPM	Independent Expert Advisory Panel for Mining
km	Kilometre
LCC	Lithgow City Council
LGA	Local Government Area
m	Metres
ML	Mining Lease
ML/day	Megalitres per day
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
MPPS	Mt Piper Power Station
NCC	Nature Conservation Council
NVIA	Noise and vibration impact assessment
NSW	New South Wales
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Services
PPPE	Panel and pillar partial extraction
PNTL	Project noise trigger level
REA	Reject emplacement area

REF	Review of environmental factors
ROM	Run of-mine
SCA	State Conservation Area
SMP	Subsidence Management Plan
SSD	State significant development
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
THPSS	Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone
TIA	Traffic impact assessment
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
VPPS	Vales Point Power Station
WMP	Water Management Plan
WTP	Water treatment plant
WMS	Water management system

Appendix A
Submissions Register

EMM
creating opportunities

Table A.1 Individual objections

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
David	Pyett	MAROUBRA	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
Andrew	Solomon	KATOOMBA	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Impacts to land	Section 4.5.6
Steve	Garthwin	LAWSON	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Impacts to land	Section 4.5.6
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Nicolas	Rasmussen	SOUTH COOGEE	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Alexandra	Mateer	GLEN DAVIS	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	OBERON	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
Douglas	Kolisnyk	WHITEBRIDGE	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Roger	Corben	HUONBROOK	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Kevin	Tuffin	BELL	New South Wales	Use of haul road	Section 4.5.8
Graeme	Jessup	MONA VALE	New South Wales	Reliance on coal	Section 4.6.2
Charlotte	Sebes	ANNANDALE	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Fiona	Sim	RUNNING STREAM	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Sarah	Daniel	WOODFORD	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Impacts to swamps	Section 4.5.1
				Impact to Gardens of Stone / pagoda landscape	Section 4.5.6
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Sylvia	Cooper	CARINA	Queensland	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	Withheld	Australian Capital Territory	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	FAIRLIGHT	New South Wales	Reliance on coal	Section 4.5.5
Brian	Faithfull	POSSUM CREEK	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Sylvia	van der Peet	SKENES CREEK	Victoria	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Paula	Houghton	EAST HILLS	New South Wales	Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
Troy	Coyle	BELLINGEN	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Ken	Wilson	NEWTOWN	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Peter	Cranston	WINDELLAMA	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
Derek	Finter	MUDGEE	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Ruth	Thompson	THORNLEIGH	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Ilona	Renwick	DUDLEY	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Melissa	Gray	DUBBO	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Impacts to swamps	Section 4.5.1
				Economic	Section 4.5.10
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Capping material	Section 4.3.4
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Mining method	Section 4.3.3
Nadarajah	Rajkumar	EPPING	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	ERSKINE PARK	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Francine	Bartlett	MITTAGONG	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Diana	Combe	MORTLAKE	New South Wales	Impacts to biodiversity	Section 4.5.1
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Martin	Smith	COOMA	New South Wales	Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Life of mine	Section 4.3.1
				Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Greg	Holdaway	WENTWORTH FALLS	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Kristie	Smiles	MOGO	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
tony	caine	ORANGE	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Impacts to biodiversity	Section 4.5.1
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	ORANGE	New South Wales	Impacts to biodiversity	Section 4.5.1
				Dust from trucking	Section 4.7
Justine	Dodd	FERNBROOK	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Carly	Dober	CLONTARF	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
John	Philpott	COOGEE	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Withheld	Withheld	COOGEE	New South Wales	Road transport	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	BATHURST	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Tanya	Hardy	CRONULLA	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Impacts to communities	Section 4.5.10
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Dick	Clarke	ELANORA HEIGHTS	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH FREMANTLE	Western Australia	Reliance on coal	Section 4.6.2
Gavin	Imhof	LANE COVE	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Gary	Opit	WOOYUNG	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Impacts to land	Section 4.5.6
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Ken	Sewell	STANMORE	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Impacts to biodiversity	Section 4.5.1
				Land degradation and impacts to adjoining lands	Section 4.5.6
				Noise, blasting and vibration impacts	Section 4.5.9
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
Elizabeth	Parker	LAWRENCE	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
Katherine	McDermott	BALLINA	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Emily	Edwards	WAVERLEY	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Capping material	Section 4.3.4
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	BOWRAL	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
David	Platt	KILLCARE HEIGHTS	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Caroline	Hocking	LOWER PORTLAND	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	BOWRAL	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Joanne	Stevenson	SANCTUARY POINT	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Chris	Jonkers	BLACKMANS FLAT	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Patrick	Li	ULTIMO	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Andreas	Dalman	BEXLEY	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Keelah	Lam	FAIRLIGHT	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Impacts to biodiversity	Section 4.5.1
Peter	Youll	NORTH EPPING	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
George	Mercier	BULAHDELAH	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Withheld	Withheld	LAWSON	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Impact to Gardens of Stone / pagoda landscape	Section 4.5.6
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	BELLINGEN	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Delayed rehab affects biodiveristy	Section 4.5.1
				Delayed rehab affects cultural significance	4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	MOSMAN	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
Ingrid	Ralph	TURRAMURRA	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Marion	Giles	HAMILTON	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Ifeanna	Tooth	PADDINGTON	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
Rhonda	Daniels	SUTHERLAND	New South Wales	Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Life of mine	Section 4.3.1
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Mary	Forbes	EUNGAI CREEK	New South Wales	Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Anthony	Wagner	LEUMEAH	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
Deb	Stevenson	MORUYA HEADS	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Road usage - congestion	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Colleen	Wysser - Martin	EASTWOOD	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	POTTS POINT	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation impacts swamps	Section 4.5.1
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Environmental performance	Section 4.6.3
				Cumulative impact	Section 4.5.10
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Suzanne	Duyster	CONARINNI NORTH	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Sandra	Warn	HAZELBROOK	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Brent	Hoare	KATOOMBA	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Greg	Barrett	PALM BEACH	New South Wales	Reliance on coal	Section 4.6.2
Monika Maria	Doepgen	CUE	Western Australia	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	PAGEWOOD	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Pamela	Reeves	GLADESVILLE	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Ravi	Simons	MAROUBRA	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	MCDOWALL	Queensland	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Margaret	Sewell	LLANARTH	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Impact to Gardens of Stone / pagoda landscape	Section 4.5.6
				Impact to Gardens of Stone / pagoda landscape	Section 4.5.6
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Michael	Lyons	PORT MACQUARIE	New South Wales	Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Life of mine	Section 4.3.1
Anne	Reeves	GLEBE	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Carole	Stanford	ATHERTON	Queensland	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH COOGEE	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	Withheld	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Claire	Bettington	MAROUBRA	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	BELROSE	New South Wales	Impact to Gardens of Stone / pagoda landscape	Section 4.5.6
				Undermining climate action / greenhouse gas concern	Section 4.7.4
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Life of mine	Section 4.3.1
Susan	Tanner	RANDWICK	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
Julian	Bassett	Narara	NSW	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Coal export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
Withheld	Withheld	DAVIDSON	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Impacts to biodiversity	Section 4.5.1
				Tourism	Section 4.7.4
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
Janice	Haviland	BELROSE	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Impacts to swamps	Section 4.5.1
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Alignment with NSW Gov policies	Section 4.5.5
				Life of mine	Section 4.3.1
Withheld	Withheld	KOGARAH	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Withheld	Withheld	BLAXLAND	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Andrew	Cox	SPRINGWOOD	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Gina	Richter	ANNANDALE	New South Wales	Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
				Impacts to swamps	Section 4.5.1
				Impact to Gardens of Stone / pagoda landscape	Section 4.5.6
				Tourism	Section 4.7.4
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Submission concern	Where addressed
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8

Table A.2 Organisation objections

Name	Suburb	State	Submission Concern	Where addressed
Bathurst Community Climate Action Network (BCCAN)	LLANARTH	New South Wales	Life of mine	Section 4.3.1
			Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
			Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
			Road transport	Section 4.5.8
			Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
			Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
			Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
			Coal export	Section 4.3.2
			Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
Nature Conservation Council (NCC)	SYDNEY	New South Wales	Life of mine	Section 4.3.1
			Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
			Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
			Road transport	Section 4.5.8
			Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8

Name	Suburb	State	Submission Concern	Where addressed
			Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
			Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
			Coal export	Section 4.3.2
			Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
			Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
Lithgow Environment Group (LEG)	BLACKMANS FLAT	New South Wales	Impacts to biodiversity	Section 4.5.1
			Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
			Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
			Inadequacy of the Groundwater monitoring network	Section 4.5.3
			Subsidence	Section 4.5.4
			Exploration activities	Section 4.6.4
			Environmental performance	Section 4.6.4
			Issues relating to procedural matters	Section 4.4
4nature	SPRINGWOOD	New South Wales	Life of mine	Section 4.3.1
			Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
			Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5
			Road transport	Section 4.5.8
			Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
			Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
			Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
			Coal export	Section 4.3.2

Name	Suburb	State	Submission Concern	Where addressed
			Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
			Issues relating to procedural matters	Section 4.4

Table A.3 Individual Comments

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Comment	Where addressed
Withheld	Withheld	GYMEA BAY	New South Wales	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Brendan	Neaves	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Support	Section 4.2
Peter	Enge	ISABELLE PLAINS	Australian Capital Territory	Lidsdale coal loader	Section 4.3.2
				Road transport	Section 4.5.8
				Road traffic noise	Section 4.5.9
				Road transport - Air quality	Section 4.5.8
				Export	Section 4.3.2
				Rehabilitation requirements	Section 4.5.7
				Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions	Section 4.5.5

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Comment	Where addressed
				Effects on water resources	Section 4.5.2
				impacts to biodiversity	Section 4.5.1
				Alignment with NSW Government policies	Section 4.5.5
				Safety concerns from trucks	Section 4.5.8
Keelan	Bresac	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Comments were in support of the project	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Comments were in support of the project	Section 4.2
Phaktiya	Norberg	MCKELLARS PARK	New South Wales	Comments were in support of the project	Section 4.2

Table A.4 Individual support

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Chris	Keller	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
nick	mostyn	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Kimberly	Mostyn	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	ALFORDS POINT	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Rhys	Brett	BOWRAL	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Luke	Bennett	LITTLE HARTLEY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brett	Hutchison	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Kieran	Fiatarone	KILLARNEY VALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Michael	Hancock	WARATAH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Fengting	Chen	SHEEDYS GULLY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MEREWETHER	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Anna	Walsh	MARMONG POINT	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Joshua	Amos	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	ELEEBANA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MEREWETHER	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	HAMILTON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Matthew	Trotter	CAMERON PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Daniel	Mendes	CHATSWOOD	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jason	Dunn	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Janette	Redding	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Janette	Redding	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Janette	Redding	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Nathan	Rutherford	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Craig	Kearney	SOUTH LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Aron	Crowder	SHEEDYS GULLY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Sharntelle	Rutherford	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	GREEN POINT	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Olivia	Hughes	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Daniel	McGuinn	EDMONDSON PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	KURRAJONG HEIGHTS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Cheryl	Rutherford	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Anthony	Della Bosca	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WILTON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Liam	Beecroft	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Bernard	Hemmy	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Paul	Uren	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jeanette	Beecroft	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Cameron	Pokawa	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jeanette	Beecroft	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Aaron	Phillips	SHEEDYS GULLY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mathew	Whichelo	SOUTH LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Clay	Windle	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brenden	Dunn	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MEADOW FLAT	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MEADOW FLAT	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Susan	Dunn	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Rick	van der Poll	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brett	Haddon	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Kelvin	Schiefelbein	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Grant	Sullivan	BALGOWNIE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	AGNES BANKS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	BELLBIRD	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Melanie	frost	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Peter	Rutherford	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Dennis	Wallace	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Blake	Gillard	HARTLEY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	BLACKHEATH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Emma	Fuller	MEADOW FLAT	New South Wales	Section 4.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Erin	Beecroft	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mark	Barratt	BLACKHEATH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Christopher	Kuhn	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mark	Wren	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Leanne	Wren	South Bowenfels	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brett	Ranse	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Thomas	Duggan	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	BLACKHEATH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Rod	Boland	LITTLE HARTLEY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
James	McGuigan	HALEKULANI	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	OAKEY PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Adam	Whichelo	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	SYDNEY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Michael	Campbell	OBERON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Greg	Shields	CAVES BEACH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Gregory	Shields	CAVES BEACH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Michael	Clark	REDHEAD	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	FASSIFERN	New South Wales	Section 4.2
William	Flack	WHITEBRIDGE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
John	Hore	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mikayla	Duggan	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Robert	Callcott	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brian	Judge	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Andrew	Dean	CLARENCE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Chris	Daniels	KATOOMBA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Amanda	Dunn	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	KATOOMBA	New South Wales	Section 4.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ashton	Thompson	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Aiden	Blackman	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mark	Newcombe	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jordan	Roy	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Frank	Bodnar	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
jennifer	Newcombe	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Bradley	Penning	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Dallas	Tilley	YETHOLME	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Isaiah	Wren	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mark	Field	WENTWORTH FALLS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Michael	Banks	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Daniel	Hopkins	FLINDERS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ryan	Bilby	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Sharee	Smith	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Karen	Judge	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
yolanda	Siniawski	South Bowenfels	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jordan	Monck	BLACKHEATH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ashleigh	Nolan	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brett	Monaghan	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ryan	Neubeck	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ian	Bennett	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LOVELY BANKS	Victoria	Section 4.2
James	Reinhardt	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jarrad	McCabe	CULLEN BULLEN	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mark	English	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Thomas	Morris	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Dane	Nicholson	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
mitch	dean	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Andrew	Poppett	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Kallie	Poppett	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MCKELLARS PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jackson	Hawes-Drury	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Charlotte	Dunn	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Luke	Carpenter	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Craig	kedwell	GRETA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Cameron	Stevenson	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Daniel	Northey	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Kimberley	Woodford	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Tracey	Sharp	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Tracey	Sharp	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Tracey	Sharp	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Tracey	Sharp	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Tracey	Sharp	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brodie	Fitzgerald	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brendon	Van-Veen	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Anthony	Boza	SOUTH LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	KATOOMBA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	BLAKEHURST	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LANE COVE WEST	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Bradley	Morris	COBAR PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Lou	Minty	KATOOMBA	New South Wales	Section 4.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Benjamin	McAndrew	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Susan	Roy	MORTS ESTATE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Paul	Monaghan	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Michael	Zorz	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	FASSIFERN	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Abigail	Case	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jennifer	Whichelo	SOUTH LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Makenzie	Denley	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Conny	Tipper	OAK FLATS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Gavin	Morris	CLARENCE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brian	Marsland	KELSO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Green	Haydn	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Tracey	Northey	Wallerawang	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Penny	Calvert	BEN BULLEN	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Christopher	Northey	Wallerawang	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Erin	Northey	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Brendan	Case	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Natasha	Keller	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Clint	Rochester	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
STACEY	WILSON	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mitchell	Vanderhaar	OAKEY PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	HIGHTON	Victoria	Section 4.2
Jack	Battye	GLOSSODIA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ashleigh	White	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	YETHOLME	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
John	Wood	LOCHINVAR	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LOVELY BANKS	Victoria	Section 4.2
Catherine	Wilson	VALE OF CLWYDD	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Daryl	Wilson	VALE OF CLWYDD	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mick	Burgess	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Roxanna	Wilson	VALE OF CLWYDD	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Connor	Sheil	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Greg	Banning	MARRANGAROO	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Raylene	Faulder	WEROMBI	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Lia	Jennings	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	GLOSSODIA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Debbie	France	PITT TOWN	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	Haymarket	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Blake	Oldfield	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Cree	Pattison	LIDSDALE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Geoff	Wheeler	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	VALE OF CLWYDD	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Dominic	Burke	BLACKHEATH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ben	Kelly	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Craig	Gillard	PYRMONT	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ruby	Stevenson	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Woods	Jackie	SYDNEY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Aiden	Anthes	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Phillip	Durie	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Mitchell	Luka	HERMINTAGE FLAT	New South Wales	Section 4.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Zac	Winton	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Justin	Seymour	LITTLE HARTLEY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Kip	Maranda	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Cheyenne	McDonald	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jacinta	Arnott-webb	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Jeremy	Featherstone	MCKELLARS PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2
joe	Capomolla	CLARENCE	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Lauren	Zorz	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Christopher	Clarke	EMU PLAINS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LAKE MUNMORAH	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Lynne	Roberts	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Blake	Sheil	RAGLAN	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Paul	Nicholls	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Cyndi	Clarke	LITTLETON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ricky	Lewis	OAKEY PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Connor	Mac Rae	OBERON	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Joshua	Jones	MCKELLARS PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ben	Picman	SHEEDYS GULLY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Ben	Buratto	PORTLAND	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Braxton	Morgan	LITHGOW	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Luke	Seymour	LITTLE HARTLEY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Patrick	Wrobel	BULLABURRA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Chelsey	Roach	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Melinda	Roach	BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Rhonda	Trudgett	WALLERAWANG	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Donovan	Strydom	LEURA	New South Wales	Section 4.2

First name	Last name	Suburb	State	Where Addressed
Scott	Barnes	BAAN BAA	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	LITTLE HARTLEY	New South Wales	Section 4.2
John	Legge	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Benjamin	Futcher	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Trey	Smith	SOUTH BOWENFELS	New South Wales	Section 4.2
Withheld	Withheld	MCKELLARS PARK	New South Wales	Section 4.2

Appendix B
Summary of Mitigation Measures

EMM
creating opportunities

B.1 Summary of mitigation measures

Table B.1 provides a summary of the mitigation measures relevant to the proposed modification.

Table B.1 Summary of mitigation measures

Updated mitigation measures
Traffic Management
Traffic would continue to be carried out in accordance with its transport management plan that identified a range of traffic management and mitigation measures plus performance and compliance indicators utilised to measure effectiveness and monitor compliance associated with transport safety. The existing TMP would be reviewed, and if required updated, in accordance with Schedule 5, condition 13 of DA 504-00.
Noise and Vibration
Centennial would continue to manage noise emissions from Clarence Colliery in accordance with the approved NMP. As, all feasible and reasonable mitigation measures would be considered. The NMP outlines the noise mitigation and management measures common to all of Centennial's operations within the western region, where applicable, as well as those specific to Clarence. Relevant measures include: • modifying the location of trains idling while being loaded or waiting to enter the network to minimise off-site noise impacts at sensitive receivers, where feasible • use of a combination of partial and fully enclosed conveyors and conveyor drives • regular inspection of conveyor idlers and prompt replacement of damaged or highly worn idlers during maintenance • regular maintenance of mobile plant and equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure optimal operating conditions • installation of frequency modulated reversing alarms or 'quackers' on mobile plant • switching off vehicles and plant when not in use • operating mobile plant in a quiet, efficient manner and regular training of operators • selecting low noise plant for operation on-site • install acoustic enclosures around processing plants and seal all unnecessary openings • regular inspections and maintenance of haul road surfaces • limiting truck speeds on private haul roads.
Greenhouse gas
Mitigation of GHG emissions will continue to be conducted in accordance with Centennial's *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan – Western Region* (Centennial 2024). Centennial is committed to a number of additional measures, including: • the installation of energy-efficient technology where feasible • engagement in projects related to the reduction of GHG emissions, innovations and technologies. With respect to scope 3 emissions, Centennial will continue to sell coal to countries that have NDCs under the Paris Agreement (or have followed international standards recognised by the UNFCCC and published their own NDCs document in support of the Paris Agreement).
Water resources
Surface water will continue to be managed in accordance with the existing approved WMS as detailed within the Clarence Colliery WMP and requirements of the EPL. Clarence Colliery will continue to monitor and manage groundwater in accordance with the objectives of the Clarence Colliery WMP. The WMP would be reviewed, and if required updated, in accordance with Schedule 5, condition 13 of DA 504-00.
Air quality
Clarence Colliery would continue to manage air quality in accordance with the Western Region Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (Centennial 2024).
Heritage
Clarence Colliery would continue to operate in accordance with the Western Region Heritage Management Plan (Centennial 2018).

Updated mitigation measures
Aboriginal heritage
Clarence Colliery would continue to manage Aboriginal Heritage in accordance with the Western Region Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
Biodiversity
Biodiversity impacts would continue to be managed in accordance with the Western Region Biodiversity Management Plan.
Visual
Rehabilitation of the site would continue to be carried out in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation Management Plan for the Clarence Colliery.
Rehabilitation and final land use
Rehabilitation of the site would continue to be carried out in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation Management Plan for the Clarence Colliery.