

Gabrielle Allan

From: sysadmin@interlated.com.au on behalf of Gardens of Stone <sysadmin@interlated.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 12 October 2023 7:36 AM
To: Gabrielle Allan
Cc: jrobens@interlated.com.au; keith.muir6@bigpond.com
Subject: Angus Place mod 8 and West Coal Services mod 5 submission

I have made a reportable political donation:
No

I would like my name withheld: No

Vaughan Smith
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22 Douglas Street
Faulconbridge, NSW. 2776

I am objecting to the proposal:
Yes

To whom it may concern,

I have lived in the Blue Mountains & Lithgow area for 45 years and have travelled extensively throughout the Gardens of Stone region. I feel a deep affinity with the natural beauty of the place. I wish that this beauty be appreciated by generations to come.

Each time I see these beautiful pagodas, streams, waterfalls and swamps damaged I feel as though I have been personally injured. I appreciate it when my child wonders at how the rock formations look like a particular bird, boat or boot and feel that it is very short sighted to damage these formations for a relatively minor short term profit.

I am a parent who enjoys taking my daughter exploring in the Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area on weekends. I am worried about what this project might mean for the health of the Coxs River and this beautiful environment. My daughter loves the Gardens of Stone but I'm concerned that this mining project will have a long term impact on the environment and that mine water will pollute Sydney's drinking water supplies into the future.

The impact on the future environment, flora and fauna and the drinking water of almost an entire state depend on safeguarding important natural areas like the Gardens of Stone.

Opening the public exhibition before a public holiday long weekend is unfair.
The impacts of these modifications should be assessed in totality with Angus Place West major project, rather than piecemeal through these modifications.

The modifications should be withdrawn and the proposed changes should be included in Centennial's state significant development application for the Angus Place West mining area so that they can be appropriately assessed.

The proposed modification 8 which would allow pumping at 10ML/day from areas 800 and 900 is likely to again lower the groundwater table and also impact on surface water resources of the area of operations for the Angus Place West proposal.

Due to the proximity of the Lithgow Coal seam to the surface in the Angus Place West project area. These modifications may cause regional drawdown or localised far-field drawdown of near-surface groundwater, damaging Kangaroo and Lambs Creeks and swamps, as well as the upper Coxs River and its swamps. Nationally endangered plants may also be harmed, including Xerochrysum palustre (Swamp everlasting), Pultenaea glabra,

Kunzea cambagei, Veronica blakleyi, Grevillea acanthifolia, Gentianella cunninghamii, Prasophyllum australe and Latham's Snipe (a rare migratory bird species).

The mine effluent will have elevated levels of heavy metals if salinity is treated to the proposed 350µS/cm standard. This level of treatment may not adequately protect aquatic ecosystems, especially macroinvertebrates, given the flow of mine water at the LDP001 entry point into Wangcol Creek. Wangcol Creek flows to the Coxs River and is part of Sydney's Drinking Water Catchment. The modifications will see more contaminated mine water going into the Wangcol Creek from the Western Coal Services site. This water is likely to be contaminated with toxic chemicals such as arsenic and selenium that have been recorded as present in the mine water of the Springvale-Angus Place mine water system.

The proposed discharges should not meet the "neutral or beneficial" test for water pollution because it adds to the overall pollution load in the creek. The transfer of 10ML/day of mine water from Angus Place to the Western Coal Services site for discharge should not be allowed.

Adding mine water to a highly polluted element of the Wangcol Creek catchment is also likely to flush out more heavy metals from that contaminated part of the catchment downstream into the Coxs River, a key part of Sydney's water catchment that flows through the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area.

These modification proposals to allow large discharges of mine water also defeat the purpose of the \$120 million Springvale Water Treatment Project (SSD-7592, approved in June 2017) that was built to eliminate mine water discharges from Springvale Mine and Angus Place Colliery.

I am concerned the modifications have not been referred for Commonwealth assessment under the EPBC Act. I think that this project is likely to have significant impacts on water and that the modifications should be referred to Environment Minister Plibersek to determine if the water trigger applies. Commonwealth assessment and the application of the water trigger is important to ensure that there is rigorous assessment of the surface and groundwater impacts of the modifications.

Centennial Coal has failed to demonstrate that Modification 8 Angus Place and Modification 5 Western Coal Services do not impact matters of national environmental significance. The modifications should be controlled actions under the Federal Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act (EPBC Act).

Centennial has failed to demonstrate that it can operate responsibly in the Gardens of Stone region without causing irreversible damage to the environment. Records of environmental incidents and harm, consent and licence non-compliances and inaccurate predictions of environmental impacts from its operations suggest that current impact predictions in the environmental assessment should not be relied upon.

An audit of Centennial's mining licences for the past five years has found at least 134 licence non-compliances across its sites in the Gardens of Stone region. Centennial's non-compliance events in the region include:

- In 2022, Centennial breached its development consent for Airly mine causing major irreversible fractures to million-year-old sandstone pagoda formations in the Mugii Murum-ban State Conservation Area. The Department of Planning and Environment imposed a \$150,000 enforceable undertaking on Centennial. The company has since mined outside its approved area at Airly Mine, a Class 1 reportable offence under NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.
- In 2017, the EPA prosecuted Centennial after its coal waste storage at Clarence mine spilt 2330 tonnes of coal fines into the Wollangambe River and caused damage within the Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, and Centennial was fined over \$1 million and clean-up operations took 12 months.
- In 2015, Centennial was fined \$15,000 when toxic coal sludge was illegally discharged from Springvale mine sediment storage ponds into downstream wetlands.
- In 2011, Centennial acknowledged that the Federal Environment Minister considered its mining activities had had a significant impact on Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone, namely Narrow Swamp, East Wolgan Swamp and Junction Swamp and entered a \$1.45 million enforceable undertaking with the Commonwealth under s 486DA of the EPBC Act. These swamps have not recovered and are expected to be permanently lost. The company has since paid \$28 million that only partly offsets some of the significant damage it has caused to nationally endangered swamps on Newnes Plateau.

If the capacity of the 40ML/day Springvale Water Treatment Plant has been exceeded and cannot treat an additional 10ML/day of mine water from Angus Place Mine as proposed in modification 8, then an additional water treatment plant is required. This is a large amount of additional mine water and the entire Angus Place and Springvale mine water matter requires thorough scrutiny by expert panels, including the Independent Expert Scientific Committee on Coal Seam Gas and Large Coal Mining Development, the NSW Independent Planning Commission and the Independent Expert Advisory Panel on Underground Mining.

Centennial Coal should withdraw modification 8 Angus Place and 5 Western Coal Services. Centennial Coal should at least seek to install a reverse osmosis treatment plant at Angus Place, as it did under modification 5, and then pump the brine effluent to Springvale Water Treatment Plant site for processing and appropriate disposal.

Any proposal for additional water treatment capacity at Angus Place Mine should be made as part of the major project for Angus Place West. Discharges from a reverse osmosis treatment plant at Angus Place should have a salinity of 30 μ S/cm to have a neutral effect on the salinity of the Coxs River headwaters that would receive this discharge.

