

METROPOLITAN COAL LONGWALLS 305-307

BUILT FEATURES MANAGEMENT PLAN



METROPOLITAN COAL

LONGWALLS 305-307

BUILT FEATURES MANAGEMENT PLAN

AXICOM
ME-TSE-MNP-0084

Revision Status Register

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	PURPOSE AND SCOPE	1
1.2	STRUCTURE OF THE BFMP-AXICOM	1
2	BFMP-AXICOM REVIEW AND UPDATE	6
2.1	DISTRIBUTION REGISTER	6
3	STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS	7
3.1	EP&A ACT APPROVAL	7
3.2	LICENCES, PERMITS AND LEASES	9
3.3	OTHER LEGISLATION	9
4	REVISED ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	10
4.1	EXTRACTION LAYOUT	10
4.1.1	Axicom Assets	10
4.2	REVISED SUBSIDENCE AND IMPACT PREDICTIONS	11
4.2.1	Revised Subsidence Predictions	11
4.2.2	Risk Assessment	13
5	PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND INDICATORS	14
6	BASELINE DATA	14
6.1	KEY CONTACTS LIST	15
7	MONITORING	15
7.1	SUBSIDENCE PARAMETERS	18
7.2	SUBSIDENCE IMPACTS	18
7.2.1	Telecommunications Tower and Compounds	18
7.2.2	Access Roads/Tracks	18
7.3	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	20
8	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	20
9	CONTINGENCY PLAN	21
9.1	CONTINGENCY MEASURES	21
10	TARP – MANAGEMENT TOOL	22
11	FUTURE EXTRACTION PLANS	26
12	ANNUAL REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	26
13	INCIDENTS	26
14	COMPLAINTS	27
15	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS	28
16	REFERENCES	29

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Management Plan Requirements
Table 2	Provisional Extraction Schedule
Table 3	List of Key Contacts
Table 4	BFMP-AXICOM Monitoring Program Overview
Table 5	Contingency Measures
Table 6	BFMP-AXICOM Trigger Action Response Plan

LIST OF PLATES

Plates 1 & 2	Telecommunication Tower 1 and Compound
Plates 3 & 4	Telecommunication Tower 2 and Compound

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Longwalls 305-307 and Project Underground Mining Area
Figure 2	Longwalls 305-307 Layout
Figure 3	Longwalls 305-307 and Project Underground Mining Area – Aerial Photograph
Figure 4	Environmental Management Structure
Figure 5	Axicom Assets
Figure 6	Subsidence Monitoring Layout

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1	MSEC (2019) Metropolitan Colliery – Proposed Longwalls 305 to 307 – Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for the Axicom Infrastructure
Appendix 2	Built Features Management Plan – Subsidence Impact Register
Appendix 3	Contingency Plan Procedure and Decision Tree

1 INTRODUCTION

Metropolitan Coal is a wholly owned subsidiary of Peabody Energy Australia Pty Ltd (Peabody). Metropolitan Coal was granted approval for the Metropolitan Coal Project (the Project) under section 75J of the New South Wales (NSW) *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* (EP&A Act) on 22 June 2009. A copy of the Project Approval is available on the Peabody website (<http://www.peabodyenergy.com>).

The Project comprises the continuation, upgrade and extension of underground coal mining operations (Longwalls 20-27 and Longwalls 301-317) and surface facilities at Metropolitan Coal. The underground mining longwall layout is shown on Figure 1. Longwalls 305-307 are situated to the west of Longwalls 301-304, and define the next mining sub-domain within the Project underground mining area (Figures 1 to 3).

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In accordance with Condition 6(f), Schedule 3 of the Project Approval, this Built Features Management Plan – Axicom (BFMP-AXICOM) has been developed to manage the potential consequences of longwall extraction on the Axicom assets.

The relationship of this BFMP-AXICOM to the Metropolitan Coal Environmental Management Structure is shown on Figure 4.

This BFMP-AXICOM includes post-mining monitoring and management of Axicom assets subject to the previously approved Metropolitan Coal Longwall 304 Extraction Plan.

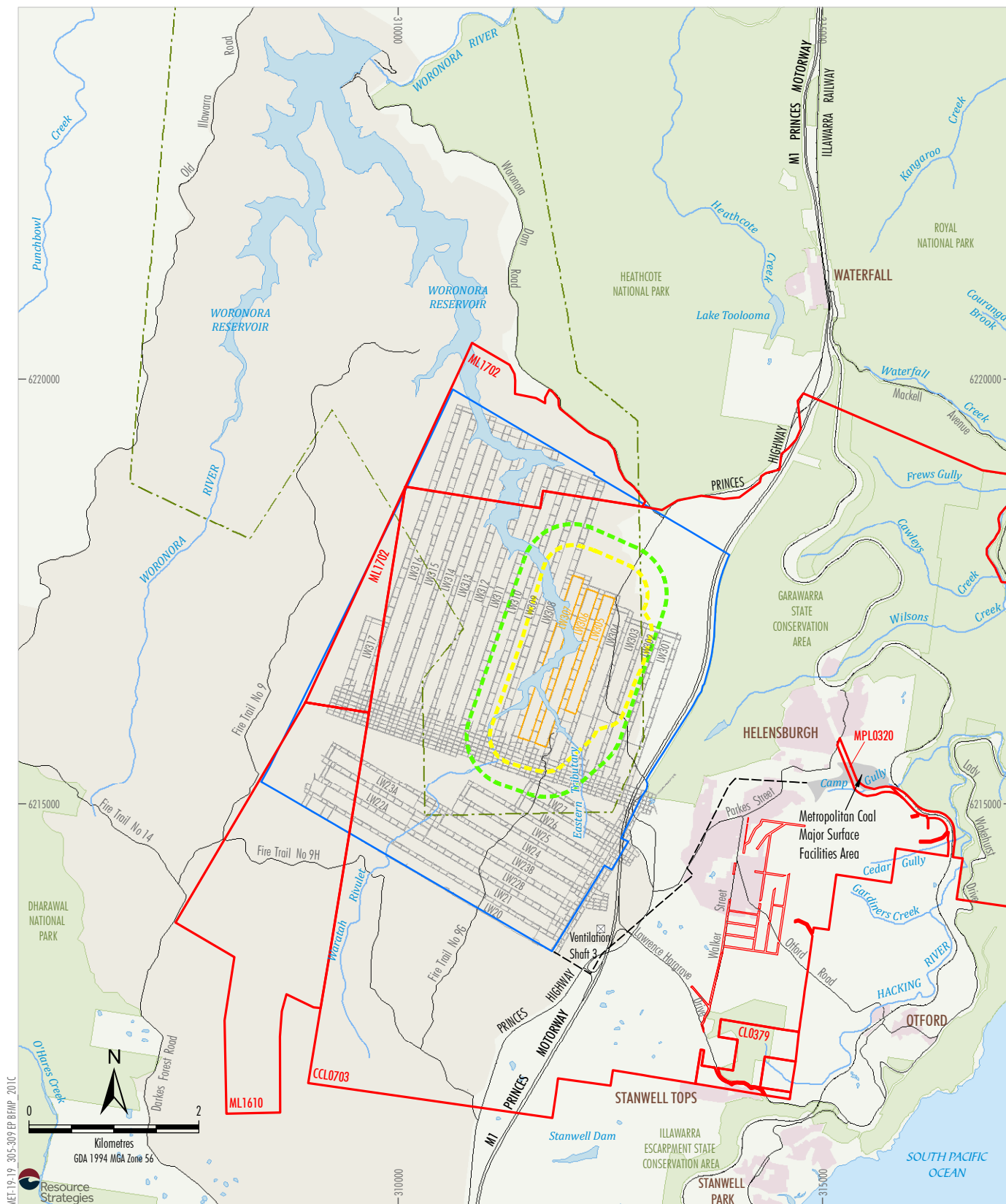
In accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 3 of the Project Approval, the suitably qualified and experienced experts that have prepared this BFMP-AXICOM, namely representatives from Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants (MSEC) and Metropolitan Coal were endorsed by the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E) (now the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment [DPIE]). This BFMP-AXICOM has been prepared in consultation with Axicom.

1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE BFMP-AXICOM

The remainder of the BFMP-AXICOM is structured as follows:

- Section 2: Describes the review and update of the BFMP-AXICOM.
- Section 3: Outlines the statutory requirements applicable to the BFMP-AXICOM.
- Section 4: Provides a revised assessment of the potential subsidence impacts and environmental consequences for Longwalls 305-307.
- Section 5: Details the performance measures and indicators that will be used to assess the Project.
- Section 6: Provides the detailed baseline data.
- Section 7: Describes the monitoring program.
- Section 8: Describes the management measures that will be implemented.
- Section 9: Provides a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences.
- Section 10: Describes the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) management tool.
- Section 11: Describes the program to collect sufficient baseline data for future Extraction Plans.

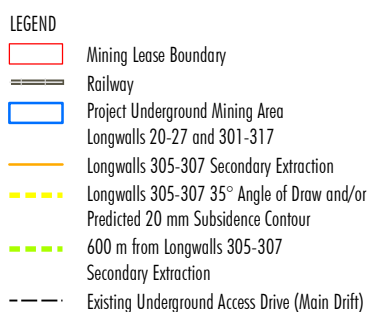
Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	Page 1
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	



Peabody
METROPOLITAN COAL
 Longwalls 305-307 and
 Project Underground Mining Area

Figure 1

Figure 2



Peabody
METROPOLITAN COAL
Longwalls 305-307 and
Project Underground Mining Area-
Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

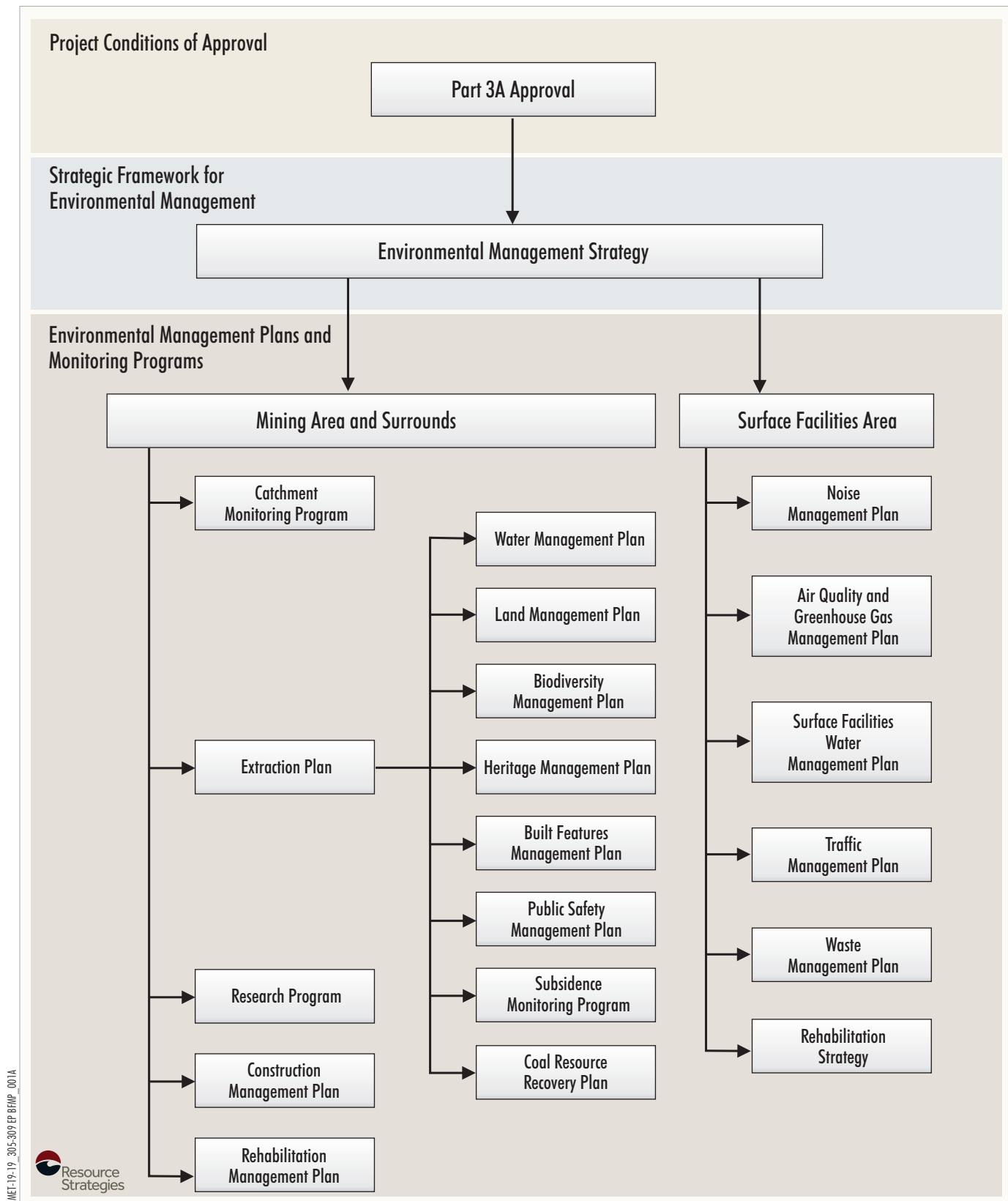


Figure 4

- Section 12: Describes the annual review and improvement of environmental performance.
- Section 13: Outlines the management and reporting of incidents.
- Section 14: Outlines the management and reporting of complaints.
- Section 15: Outlines the management and reporting of non-compliances with statutory requirements.
- Section 16: Lists the references cited in this BFMP-AXICOM.

2 BFMP-AXICOM REVIEW AND UPDATE

In accordance with Condition 4, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval, this BFMP-AXICOM will be reviewed within three months of the submission of:

- an audit under Condition 8, Schedule 7;
- an incident report under Condition 6, Schedule 7;
- an annual review under Condition 3, Schedule 7; and

if necessary, revised to the satisfaction of the Director-General (now Secretary) of the DPIE, to ensure the plan is updated on a regular basis and to incorporate any recommended measures to improve environmental performance.

This BFMP-AXICOM will also be reviewed within three months of approval of any Project modification and if necessary, revised to the satisfaction of the DPIE.

The revision status of this plan is indicated on the title page of each copy of the BFMP-AXICOM. The distribution register for controlled copies of the BFMP-AXICOM is described in Section 2.1.

Revisions to any documents listed within this BFMP-AXICOM will not necessarily constitute a revision of this document.

2.1 DISTRIBUTION REGISTER

In accordance with Condition 10, Schedule 7 'Access to Information', Metropolitan Coal will make the BFMP-AXICOM publicly available on the Peabody website. A hard copy of the BFMP-AXICOM will also be maintained at the Metropolitan Coal site.

Metropolitan Coal recognises that various regulators have different distribution requirements, both in relation to whom documents should be sent and in what format. An Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Program Distribution Register has been established in consultation with the relevant agencies and infrastructure owners that indicates:

- to whom the Metropolitan Coal plans and programs, such as the BFMP-AXICOM, will be distributed;
- the format (i.e. electronic or hard copy) of distribution; and
- the format of revision notification.

Metropolitan Coal will make the Distribution Register publicly available on the Peabody website.

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	Page 6
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	

Metropolitan Coal will be responsible for maintaining the Distribution Register and for ensuring that the notification of revisions is sent by email or post as appropriate.

In addition, Metropolitan Coal employees with local computer network access will be able to view the controlled electronic version of this BFMP-AXICOM on the Metropolitan Coal local area network. Metropolitan Coal will not be responsible for maintaining uncontrolled copies beyond ensuring the most recent version is maintained on the Metropolitan Coal computer system and Peabody website.

3 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Metropolitan Coal's statutory obligations are contained in:

- (i) the conditions of the Project Approval;
- (ii) relevant licences and permits, including conditions attached to mining leases; and
- (iii) other relevant legislation.

These are described below.

3.1 EP&A ACT APPROVAL

Condition 6(f), Schedule 3 of the Project Approval requires the preparation of a BFMP as a component of Extraction Plan(s) for second workings. Project Approval Condition 6(f), Schedule 3 states:

SECOND WORKINGS

Extraction Plan

6. *The Proponent shall prepare and implement an Extraction Plan for all second workings in the mining area to the satisfaction of the Director-General. This plan must:*

...

- (f) *include a:*

...

- *Built Features Management Plan, which has been prepared in consultation with the owner of the relevant feature, to manage the potential environmental consequences of the Extraction Plan on any built features;*

...

In addition, Condition 2, Schedule 7 and Condition 7, Schedule 3 of the Project Approval outline management plan requirements that are applicable to the preparation of the BFMP-AXICOM. Table 1 indicates where each component of the conditions is addressed within this BFMP-AXICOM.

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	Page 7
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	

Table 1
Management Plan Requirements

Project Approval Condition	BFMP-AXICOM Section
Condition 2 of Schedule 7 2. The Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under this approval are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include: a) detailed baseline data; b) a description of: • the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions); • any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria; • the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the project or any management measures; c) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria; d) a program to monitor and report on the: • impacts and environmental performance of the project; • effectiveness of any management measures (see c above); e) a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences; f) a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the project over time; g) a protocol for managing and reporting any: • incidents; • complaints; • non-compliances with statutory requirements; and • exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and h) a protocol for periodic review of the plan.	Section 6 Section 3 Section 5 Section 5 Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 Sections 7, 8 and 12 Section 9 and Appendix 3 Sections 7 and 12 Section 13 Section 14 Section 15 Section 9 and Appendix 3 Section 2
Condition 7 of Schedule 3 7. In addition to the standard requirements for management plans (see condition 2 of schedule 7), the Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under condition 6(f) above include: a) a program to collect sufficient baseline data for future Extraction Plans; b) a revised assessment of the potential environmental consequences of the Extraction Plan, incorporating any relevant information that has been obtained since this approval; c) a detailed description of the measures that would be implemented to remediate predicted impacts; and d) a contingency plan that expressly provides for adaptive management.	Section 11 Section 4 Section 8 Section 9 and Appendix 3

3.2 LICENCES, PERMITS AND LEASES

In addition to the Project Approval, all activities at or in association with the Metropolitan Coal Mine will be undertaken in accordance with the following licences, permits and leases which have been issued or are pending issue:

- The conditions of mining leases issued by the NSW Division of Resources and Geoscience (DRG) (now the Resources Regulator), under the NSW *Mining Act, 1992* (e.g. Consolidated Coal Lease [CCL] 703, Mining Lease [ML] 1610, ML 1702, Coal Lease [CL] 379 and Mining Purpose Lease [MPL] 320).
- The Metropolitan Coal Mining Operations Plan 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2019 approved by the DRG.
- The conditions of Environment Protection Licence (EPL) No. 767 issued by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997*. Revision of the EPL will be required prior to the commencement of Metropolitan Coal activities that differ from those currently licensed.
- The prescribed conditions of specific surface access leases within CCL 703 for the installation of surface facilities as required.
- Water Access Licences (WALs) issued by the NSW Department of Industry – Water (now the DPIE – Water) under the NSW *Water Management Act, 2000*, including WAL 36475 under the *Water Sharing Plan for the Greater Metropolitan Region Groundwater Sources 2011* and WAL 25410 under the *Water Sharing Plan for the Greater Metropolitan Region Unregulated River Water Sources 2011*.
- Mining and workplace health and safety related approvals granted by the NSW Resources Regulator and WorkCover NSW.
- Supplementary approvals obtained from WaterNSW for surface activities within the Woronora Special Area (e.g. fire road maintenance activities).

3.3 OTHER LEGISLATION

Metropolitan Coal will conduct the Project consistent with the Project Approval and any other legislation that is applicable to an approved Part 3A Project under the EP&A Act.

The following Acts may be applicable to the conduct of the Project (Helensburgh Coal Pty Ltd [HCPL], 2008)¹:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act, 2016*;
- *Biosecurity Act, 2015*;
- *Contaminated Land Management Act, 1997*;
- *Crown Land Management Act, 2016*;
- *Dams Safety Act, 2015*;
- *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act, 2008*;
- *Energy and Utilities Administration Act, 1987*;

¹ The list of potentially applicable Acts has been updated to reflect changes to the Acts that were in force at the time of submission of the Metropolitan Coal Project Environmental Assessment (Project EA) (HCPL, 2008).

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	Page 9
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	

- *Fisheries Management Act, 1994;*
- *Mining Act, 1992;*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997;*
- *Rail Safety (Adoption of National Law) Act, 2012;*
- *Roads Act, 1993;*
- *Water Act, 1912;*
- *Water Management Act, 2000;*
- *Water NSW Act, 2014;*
- *Work Health and Safety Act, 2011; and*
- *Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Act, 2013.*

Relevant licences or approvals required under these Acts will be obtained as required.

4 REVISED ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 EXTRACTION LAYOUT

Longwalls 305-307 and the area of land within 600 metres (m) of Longwalls 305-307 secondary extraction are shown on Figures 2 and 3. Longwall extraction occurs from north to south. The Longwall 305 layout includes a 138 m panel width (void), a 45 m tailgate pillar width and a 70 m maingate pillar width. The layout of Longwalls 306 and 307 includes 138 m panel widths (void) and 70 m pillars (solid) consistent with the PPL.

The provisional extraction schedule for Longwalls 305-307 is provided in Table 2.

Table 2
Provisional Extraction Schedule

Longwall	Estimated Start Date	Estimated Duration	Estimated Completion Date
Longwall 305	April 2020	8 Months	November 2020
Longwall 306	June 2021	11 Months	April 2022
Longwall 307	May 2022	8 Months	December 2022

The future Extraction Plans will consider the cumulative subsidence effects, subsidence impacts and/or environmental consequences. Note that the total cumulative predicted subsidence effects, subsidence impacts and/or environmental consequences at the completion of the Project are considered in the Metropolitan Coal Project Environmental Assessment (Project EA) (HCPL, 2008) and the Preferred Project Report (HCPL, 2009).

4.1.1 Axicom Assets

Figure 5 illustrates the Axicom assets in relation to Longwalls 305-307 extraction. The assets include two telecommunications towers within separate compounds.

4.2 REVISED SUBSIDENCE AND IMPACT PREDICTIONS

4.2.1 Revised Subsidence Predictions

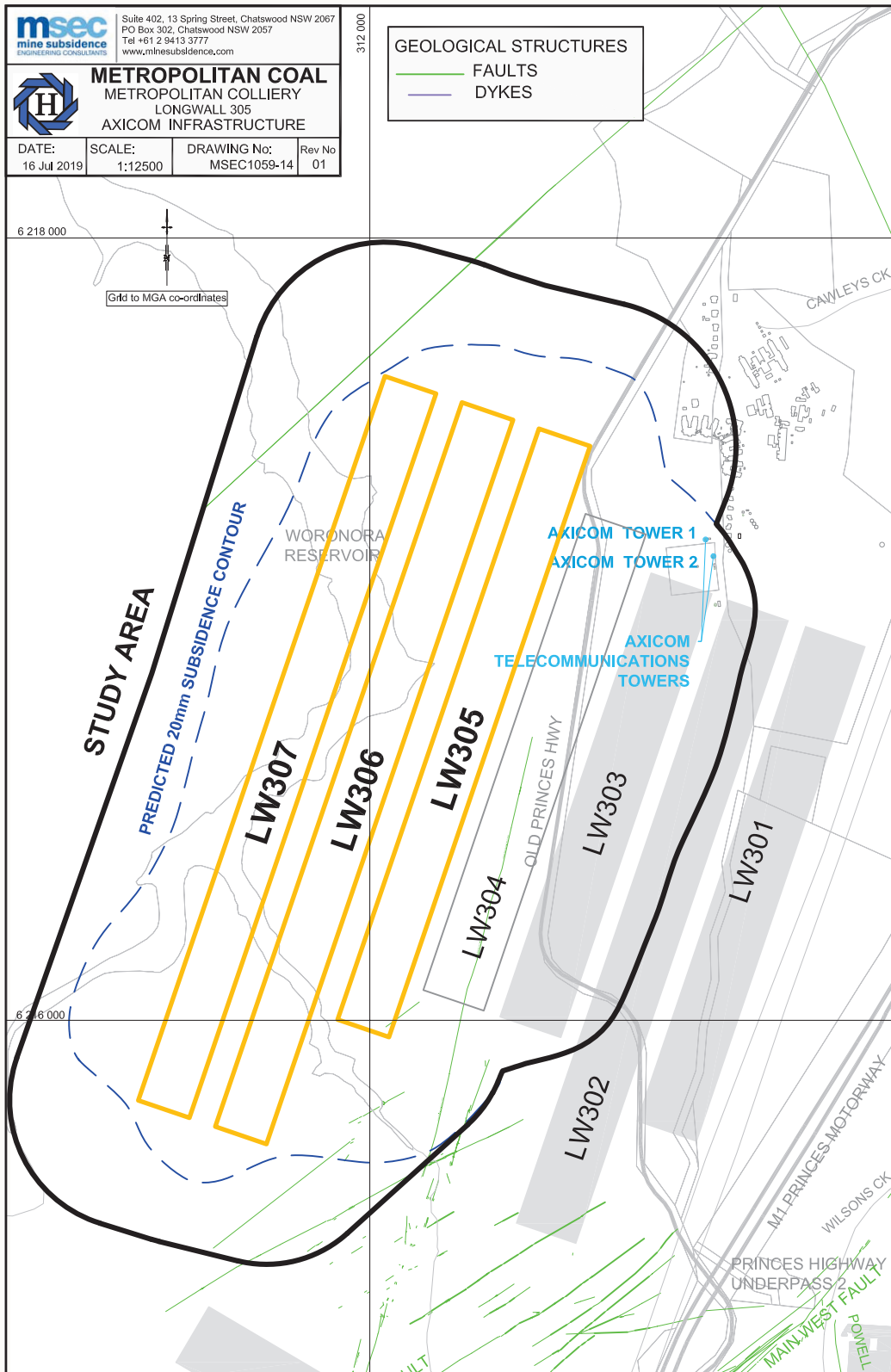
Subsidence predictions for Longwalls 20-44 in relation to the Axicom assets was conducted by MSEC (2008) as part of the Metropolitan Coal Project EA. MSEC (2008) includes a table summarising the incremental systematic subsidence parameters for the extraction of each longwall from Longwalls 20-44. These include:

- maximum predicted incremental subsidence (vertical movement);
- maximum predicted incremental tilt along alignment;
- maximum predicted incremental tilt across alignment;
- maximum predicted incremental tensile strain; and
- maximum predicted incremental compressive strain.

Revised subsidence and impact predictions for the extraction of Longwalls 305-307 on Axicom assets were conducted by MSEC and reported in MSEC (2019). In relation to subsidence predictions for Longwalls 305-307, MSEC (2019) make the following conclusions:

- The Axicom Tower 1 and compound are located approximately 350 m to the east of the northern end of Longwall 305. The Axicom Tower 2 and compound are located approximately 390 m to the east of the northern end of Longwall 305.
- The magnitude of tilt is very small (i.e. less than 1 %, predicted maxima is 0.15%) and therefore is unlikely to adversely impact on the towers or compounds.
- The maximum predicted conventional curvatures are 0.02 km^{-1} hogging and less than 0.01 km^{-1} sagging, which equate to minimum radii of curvature of greater than 50 km and 100 km, respectively. The predicted curvatures after the extraction of Longwall 304 do not change for the extraction of Longwalls 305-307, therefore the tower and compound are unlikely to experience measurable increases in curvature due conventional movements resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 305-307.
- The building enclosures are all elevated above the natural ground on short concrete piers, a concrete ground slab or concrete pads, and therefore are unlikely to experience adverse impacts.
- Based on the results of monitoring for Longwalls 301-303, the likelihood of non-conventional movements occurring as a result of Longwall 305-307 is considered to be very low.

It is expected that the potential impacts on the Axicom infrastructure can be managed with the implementation of the appropriate monitoring and management strategies.



MET-19-19_305-309 EP BFMF_0138

Source: MSEC (2019)

Figure 5

4.2.2 Risk Assessment

In accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Extraction Plans* (DP&E and DRE, 2015) a risk assessment meeting for Longwalls 301-303 was held on 26 August 2016. Attendees at the risk assessment meeting included representatives from Metropolitan Coal, Axicom, MSEC and Resource Strategies. The investigation and analysis methods used during the risk assessment included:

- preliminary identification of Axicom assets;
- review of the revised subsidence predictions and potential impacts on Axicom assets (including consideration of past experience in the Southern Coalfield); and
- development of a preliminary monitoring plan.

A number of risk control measures and procedures were identified during the risk assessment which considered the extraction of coal beneath the Axicom assets.

The risk control measures and procedures were incorporated into the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP and the program.

The risk control measures and procedures identified during the risk assessment for Longwalls 301-303 have been reviewed and continued for the extraction of Longwall 304.

A risk review with representatives from Metropolitan Coal, Axicom and MSEC was held 11 September 2019 for Longwalls 305-307. The existing Axicom communications tower monitoring program was reviewed and considered appropriate and, therefore, will be continued for Longwalls 305-307. The risk review considered the frequency of monitoring should be maintained for the extraction of Longwall 305 however, it is proposed that the frequency will reduce for Longwall 306 and 307 given the increasing distance of mining from the towers and subject to Longwall 305 monitoring confirming minimal subsidence.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND INDICATORS

The Project Approval requires Metropolitan Coal not to exceed the subsidence impact performance measures outlined in Table 1 of Condition 1, Schedule 3. The subsidence impact performance measure specified in Table 1 of Condition 1, Schedule 3 in relation to built features is:

Safe, serviceable and repairable, unless the owner and the MSB agree otherwise in writing.

The performance indicators proposed to ensure that the above performance measure is achieved include:

- structural integrity of the telecommunications towers and compounds has been maintained; and
- serviceability of the access roads/tracks has been maintained.

Section 7 of this BFMP-AXICOM describes the monitoring that will be conducted to assess the Project against the above performance measure. Section 9 of this BFMP-AXICOM provides a Contingency Plan in the event the performance measure is exceeded.

6 BASELINE DATA

Photographs of the Axicom telecommunication towers and compounds are shown in Plates 1 to 4.



Plates 1 & 2 – Telecommunications Tower 1 and Compound (Source: MSEC, 2016)



Plates 3 & 4 – Telecommunications Tower 2 and Compound (Source: MSEC, 2016)

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom		
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B		Page 14
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom		

An audit and site inspection of the Axicom assets including inspection of entries and cable lines to the hut and condition of the cable was conducted prior to extraction of Longwall 302.

6.1 KEY CONTACTS LIST

The list of key contacts for Peabody and Axicom during the development and implementation of this BFMP are provided in Table 3.

Table 3
List of Key Contacts

Company	Position	Contact
Peabody (Metropolitan Coal)	Jon Degotardi Technical Services Manager	Metropolitan Coal 24 hr control room 02 4294 7333
Axicom	Nathan Ward Account Manager - VHA or Mark Caruso National Engineering Manager	Axicom General 9495 9000 Operational Issues 1800 006 667 accesstosite@axicom.com.au

7 MONITORING

A monitoring program will be implemented to monitor the impacts of the Project on the Axicom assets. Table 4 summarises the BFMP-AXICOM monitoring components.

Where relevant, inspections of subsidence impacts will include photographic record of the impacts for comparison with baseline photographic records.

Axicom or their delegates will conduct the various visual inspections. Metropolitan Coal will be notified of the timing of inspections and accompany Axicom or delegates if considered necessary. All personnel will complete necessary inductions or orientation relevant to the tasks required.

The frequency of monitoring will be reviewed either:

- in accordance with the Annual Review outlined in Section 12; or
- if triggered as a component of the Contingency Plan as outlined in Section 9 of this BFMP-AXICOM.

Table 4
BFMP-AXICOM Monitoring Program Overview

Program	Aspect	Method	How	Why	Timing	Frequency
Baseline	Telecommunications Towers (and compounds)	Survey	Adjacent optic / water subsidence line points at approximately 20 m spacing	Establish base conditions – to track general land movement*	Prior to Longwall 301 extraction	Completed
			Survey marks at Towers	Establish base conditions – to monitor 3D movement.	Prior to Longwall 302 extraction	Completed
		Visual Inspection (including photographs of infrastructure, services and cables)		Establish base condition	Prior to Longwall 302 extraction	Completed
	Access roads/tracks	Visual inspection (including notes on general condition of access roads/tracks)		Establish base condition	Prior to Longwall 302 extraction	Completed
During Mining	Telecommunications Towers (and compounds)	Survey (subsidence, tilt, strain)	Adjacent optic / water subsidence line points at approximately 20 m spacing	Monitor subsidence effects during mining	Specifically on commencement of LW305,	First 400m of extraction at weekly frequency and thereafter weekly until effects of subsidence no longer detectable or is less than survey accuracy
					Within 3 months of completion of LW305, 306 and 307	Once per longwall
		Survey	Survey Ground monitoring Points Survey Tower leg mounted prisms	Monitor any structural movements as per Tower TARP	Specifically on commencement of LW305,	First 400m of extraction at weekly frequency and thereafter weekly until effects of subsidence no longer detectable or is less than survey accuracy
					Within 3 months of completion of LW305, 306 and 307	Once per longwall
		Visual inspection (for evidence of subsidence effects on compounds – movement of building/cables entering compounds)		Monitor structural integrity of compounds	Specifically on commencement of LW305,	First 400m of extraction at weekly frequency and thereafter weekly until effects of subsidence no longer detectable or is less than survey accuracy
					Within 3 months of completion of LW305, 306 and 307	Once per longwall
	Access roads / tracks			Monitor for surface	Within 3 months of	Once per longwall

Program	Aspect	Method	How	Why	Timing	Frequency
		Visual inspection (including notes on general condition of access roads/tracks)		cracks, buckling and general safety	completion of LW305, 306 and 307	
					As per Longwall 305-307 LMP	
Post Mining	Telecommunications Towers (and compounds)	Visual Inspection (including photographs of infrastructure, services and cables)		Determine level of impact of mining (if any)	Within 3 months of the completion of Longwall 307	Once
	Access roads/tracks	Visual inspection (including notes on general condition of access roads/tracks)		Determine level of impact of mining (if any)	Within 3 months of the completion Longwall 307	Once

7.1 SUBSIDENCE PARAMETERS

Subsidence parameters (i.e. subsidence, tilt, tensile strain, compressive strain, absolute horizontal translation, and differential leg movement) associated with mining will be measured in accordance with the Longwall 305-307 Subsidence Monitoring Program (Figure 6).

In summary, surveys will be conducted to measure subsidence movements in three dimensions using a total station survey instrument. Subsidence movements (i.e. subsidence, tilt, tensile strain and compressive strain) will be measured along subsidence lines that have been positioned across the general landscape.

Monitoring of subsidence parameters specific to the Axicom assets will be measured by a survey line along the adjacent Optic / Water Line, and by survey of each transmission tower. These surveys will monitor the general movement about the longwalls and the data will allow evaluation of the likely ground movements about the telecommunications towers and compounds (by comparison between measured and predicted movements).

7.2 SUBSIDENCE IMPACTS

7.2.1 Telecommunications Tower and Compounds

A pre and post-mining inspection of the Axicom towers and huts (including fencing) at the compound will be undertaken. Visual inspections will be conducted of the telecommunications towers and compounds.

Specific details that will be noted and/or photographed include:

- the date of the inspection;
- the location of longwall extraction (i.e. the longwall chainage);
- assessment against the performance indicators and performance measure;
- whether any actions are required (e.g. initiation of the Contingency Plan, incident notification, implementation of appropriate safety controls, review of public safety, etc.); and
- any other relevant information.

The information will be recorded in the Built Features Management Plan - Subsidence Impact Register (Appendix 2) and reported in accordance with the Project Approval conditions.

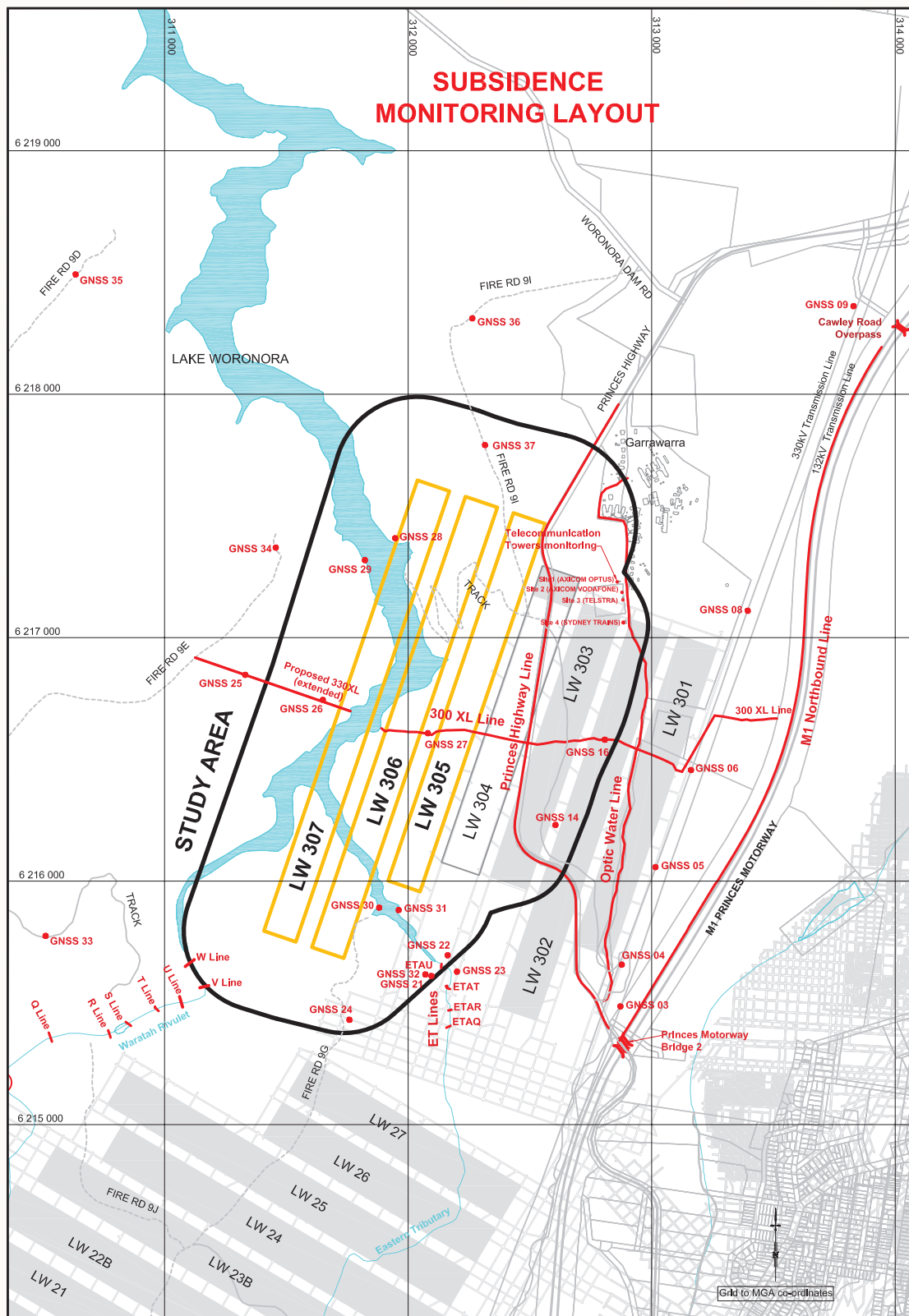
7.2.2 Access Roads/Tracks

Visual inspection of the access roads/tracks to the Axicom assets occurred prior to the commencement of Longwall 302, and following extraction of each longwall panel thereafter.

Visual observations of access roads/tracks would also occur as part of routine works and inspections within 600 m of Longwalls 305-307 secondary extraction as described in the Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 305-307 Land Management Plan (Longwalls 305-307 LMP).

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	Page 18
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	

INET-19-19_305-309 EP BFMP_017A



Source: MSEC (2019)

Figure 6

Specific details that will be noted and/or photographed that are relevant to the access roads/tracks to the Axicom assets include:

- the location, approximate dimensions (length, width and depth), and orientation of surface tension cracks;
- the location of the surface tension crack in relation to access road/track to the Axicom asset;
- whether any actions are required (e.g. implementation of management measures as outlined in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP, initiation of the Contingency Plan as outlined in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP, incident notification, implementation of appropriate safety controls, review of public safety, etc.); and
- any other relevant information.

The date of the observation, details of the observer and the location of longwall extraction will also be documented.

The information obtained will be recorded in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP - Subsidence Impact Register and reported in accordance with the Project Approval conditions.

The information obtained will be used to assess the potential environmental consequences of the subsidence impact (described in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP) and to identify required management measures. Management measures are discussed in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP.

In the event the subsidence impacts are deemed to present a safety hazard (i.e. regardless of the nature or extent of the subsidence impact), actions will be implemented in accordance with the Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 305-307 Public Safety Management Plan.

7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Metropolitan Coal and Axicom will compare the results of the subsidence impact monitoring against the built features performance measure and indicators. In the event the observed subsidence impacts exceed the performance measure or indicators, Metropolitan Coal and Axicom will assess the consequences of the exceedance in accordance with the Contingency Plan described in Section 9.

8 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

A number of potential management measures in relation to telecommunications towers and compounds are considered to be applicable and further measures are summarised in the Contingency Plan (Section 9.1). In relation to access roads/tracks, if, for example, minor surface cracks eventuate, and can be identified, they can be readily repaired by infilling with soil or other suitable materials.

Follow-up inspections will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the management measures implemented and the requirement for any additional management measures.

Management measures will be reported in the Annual Review (Section 12).

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	Page 20
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	

9 CONTINGENCY PLAN

In the event the subsidence impacts observed exceed the performance measure or indicators detailed in Section 5 of this BFMP-AXICOM, Metropolitan Coal will implement the following Contingency Plan (Appendix 3):

- The observation will be reported to the Technical Services Manager within 24 hours.
- With the exception of access roads/tracks, the observation will be recorded in the Built Features Management Plan - Subsidence Impact Register (Appendix 2) consistent with the monitoring program described in Section 7 of this BFMP-AXICOM.
- If relating to an access road/track, the observation will be recorded in the Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 305-307 Land Management Plan – Subsidence Impact Register.
- Metropolitan Coal will report any exceedance of the performance measure or indicators to the DPIE and Axicom as soon as practicable after Metropolitan Coal becomes aware of the exceedance.
- Metropolitan Coal will assess public safety and where appropriate implement safety measures in accordance with the Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 305-307 Public Safety Management Plan.
- Metropolitan Coal will conduct an investigation to evaluate the potential contributing factors. The investigation will:
 - include the re-survey of relevant subsidence monitoring lines;
 - compare and critically analyse measured versus predicted subsidence parameters;
 - review measured subsidence parameters against the observed impact; and
 - review the subsidence monitoring program and update the program where appropriate.
- The course of action with respect to the identified impact(s), in consultation with specialists and relevant agencies, will include:
 - a program to review the effectiveness of the contingency measures; and
 - consideration of adaptive management.

Contingency measures are provided in Section 9.1.

- Metropolitan Coal will submit the proposed course of action to the DPIE for approval.
- Metropolitan Coal will implement the approved course of action to the satisfaction of the DPIE.

In accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, Metropolitan Coal will provide a suitable offset to compensate for the impact to the satisfaction of the Secretary of DPIE if either the contingency measures implemented by Metropolitan Coal have failed to remediate the impact or the Secretary determines that it is not reasonable or feasible to remediate the impact.

Metropolitan Coal will comply with the *NSW Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act, 2017* in the event that property damages occur as a result of mining Longwalls 305-307.

9.1 CONTINGENCY MEASURES

Contingency measures will be developed in consideration of the specific circumstances of the feature (e.g. the location, nature and extent of the impact, and the assessment of environmental consequences).

Contingency measures are summarised in Table 5. The decision tree for the contingency measures is shown in Appendix 3.

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	Page 21
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	

Table 5
Contingency Measures

Asset	Contingency Measures / Description	
Phone Tower	Stabilisation	Installation of tower supports such as guy wires in response to tilt.
	Rebuilding	Construction of new tower and foundations.
	Contingency	Deployment of temporary broadcast/receiving tower as per special event infrastructure (temporary mobile tower systems available).
	Redundancy	Alternate phone towers nearby.

10 TARP – MANAGEMENT TOOL

The framework for the various components of the BFMP-AXICOM are summarised in the BFMP-AXICOM TARP shown in Table 6. The BFMP-AXICOM TARP illustrates how the various predicted subsidence impacts, monitoring components, performance measures, and responsibilities are structured to achieve compliance with the relevant statutory requirements, and the framework for management and contingency actions.

The TARP comprises:

- baseline conditions;
- predicted subsidence impacts;
- trigger levels from monitoring to assess performance; and
- triggers that flag implementation of contingency measures.

The TARP system provides a simple and transparent snapshot of the monitoring of environmental performance and the implementation of management and/or contingency measures.

Table 6
BFMP-AXICOM Trigger Action Response Plan

Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Site(s)	Parameters	Frequency/ Sample Size	Analysis Methodology	Error Types	Baseline	Significance Levels/ Triggers		Action/Response
Safe, serviceable and repairable	The structural integrity of the tower and compound is maintained. Subsidence parameters.	Visual inspection of the compound.	Direct signs of subsidence effects on structures, i.e. new cracking evident in masonry	Weekly on commencement of LW305 for first 400m of extraction and then until subsidence becomes negligible.	Visual inspection.	Subsidence measurement accuracy.	Pre-mining audit conducted prior to commencement of LW302.	Level 1	Negligible impact to towers or compound. At end of LW305 Subsidence < 175 mm Tilt < 1.5 mm/m Tensile strain < 0.8 mm/m Compressive strain < 0.7 mm/m Differential horizontal movement < 2.5mm At end of LW 306 and 307 Subsidence < 200 mm Tilt < 1.5 mm/m Tensile strain < 0.8 mm/m Compressive strain < 0.7 mm/m Differential horizontal movement < 2.5mm	Continue monitoring. i.e. measured subsidence parameters generally in accordance with predicted.
		Survey lines along the adjacent optic/water subsidence line. Ground Monitoring points at each tower Tower leg mounted prisms	Subsidence, Tilt Tensile Strain. Differential horizontal movement.	End of panel for LW305, 306 & 307	Evaluation of the subsidence movements about the site and comparison between measured and predicted movements.		Pre-mining survey of subsidence monitoring points	Level 2	Negligible impact to towers or compound. Subsidence effects up to 15% greater than predicted. At end LW305 Subsidence between 175 mm and 201 mm Tilt between 1.5 mm/m and 1.7 mm/m Tensile Strain between 0.8 and 1.0 mm/m. Compressive Strain between 0.7 and 0.8 mm/m. Differential horizontal movement between 2.5 and 3.6 mm At end LW 306 and 307 Subsidence between 200 mm and 230 mm Tilt between 1.5 mm/m and 1.7 mm/m Tensile Strain between 0.8 and 1.0 mm/m. Compressive Strain between 0.7 and 0.8 mm/m. Differential horizontal movement between 2.5 and 3.6 mm	Implement actions in accordance with the Axicom Management Plan Agreement (Appendix 1). MCPL Report subsidence anomaly. Immediately resurvey subsidence line to confirm results. Engage subsidence expert to assess results. Confirm results are consistent with other subsidence lines. Compare and critically analyse measured versus predicted subsidence. Inform and provide report to Axicom of subsidence results. Collaboratively share information with Axicom to monitor situation. Axicom Assess information provided by Metropolitan Coal.

Table 6 (Continued)
BFMP-AXICOM Trigger Action Response Plan

Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Site(s)	Parameters	Frequency/ Sample Size	Analysis Methodology	Error Types	Baseline	Significance Levels/ Triggers		Action/Response
								Level 3	Indication of impact to towers or compound. Subsidence effects greater than 15% more than predicted. At end LW305 Subsidence > 201 mm Tilt > 1.7 mm/m Tensile Strain > 1.0 mm/m. Compressive strain > 0.8 mm/m Differential horizontal movement > 3.6 mm At end LW306 and 307 Subsidence > 230 mm Tilt > 1.7 mm/m Tensile Strain > 1.0 mm/m. Compressive strain > 0.8 mm/m Differential horizontal movement > 3.6 mm	MCPL Increase frequency of subsidence line and tower survey to weekly in affected area. In conjunction with Axicom identify impact location and work with Axicom to resolve. Review the subsidence monitoring program and update the program where appropriate. Provide report on issue to both Axicom and DPIE. Axicom In conjunction with Metropolitan Coal identify impact location; install guy wires in response to tilt. Make determination if other measures necessary to avoid further impact.
								Level 4	Impact occurs or Fault detected	Implement Contingency Plan as per BFMP Section 9. MCPL General Manager to be involved in all decision making processes. Assess public safety implications and where appropriate implement safety measures in accordance with Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 305-307 Public Safety Management Plan. Report exceedance of the performance measure or indicators to the DPIE as soon as practicable. Update the 'Built Features Management Plan – Subsidence Impact Register'. Axicom Axicom to enact automatic partial redundancy and use alternate phone towers nearby to share load. Determine appropriate course of action for restoration of service (e.g. deploy temporary tower as per special event infrastructure) and rebuilding (e.g. construct new tower and foundations). Complete restoration/rebuilding works. Work in conjunction with Metropolitan Coal to investigate root cause of incident and determine appropriate future control measures.

Table 6 (Continued)
BFMP-AXICOM Trigger Action Response Plan

Performance Measure	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Site(s)	Parameters	Frequency/ Sample Size	Analysis Methodology	Error Types	Baseline	Significance Levels/ Triggers		Action/Response
Safe, serviceable and repairable	The serviceability of the access roads and tracks are maintained.	Access roads and tracks in the vicinity of the Axicom assets.	Cracking about access road/tracks.	After LW 305, 306 and 307	Visual Inspection.	Subsidence measurement accuracy.	Pre-mining audit conducted prior to commencement of LW 302.	Level 1	Minor cracking.	Continue monitoring. Consider whether any actions are required (e.g. implementation of management measures as outlined in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP, initiation of the Contingency Plan as outlined in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP, incident notification, implementation of appropriate safety controls, review of public safety, etc.).
					Visual observations of access roads/tracks will also be conducted by Metropolitan Coal as part of routine works and inspections within 600 m of Longwalls 305-307 secondary extraction as described in the Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 305-307 Land Management Plan.			Level 2	Moderate cracking (ie cracking that requires implementation of management measures).	Implement management measures as outlined in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP.
								Level 3	Greater than moderate cracking.	Implement contingency measures as outlined in the Longwalls 305-307 LMP.

11 FUTURE EXTRACTION PLANS

In accordance with Condition 7, Schedule 3 of the Project Approval, Metropolitan Coal will collect baseline data for the next Extraction Plan (i.e. Longwalls 308 on). The collection of baseline data will be consistent with the baseline data collected for Longwalls 301-307. Where possible, the baseline (and post-mining) data collected for Longwalls 305-307 will be used as baseline for Longwalls 308 onward as longwall mining progressively moves further away from the Axicom assets.

In addition to the baseline data collection, consideration of the environmental performance and management measures in accordance with the review(s) conducted as part of this BFMP-AXICOM will inform the appropriate type and frequency of monitoring of the assets relevant to the next Extraction Plan.

12 ANNUAL REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

In accordance with Condition 3, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval, Metropolitan Coal will conduct an Annual Review of the environmental performance of the Project by the end of March each year.

The Annual Review will:

- describe the works carried out in the past year, and the works proposed to be carried out over the next year;
- include a comprehensive review of the monitoring results and complaints records of the Project over the past year, including a comparison of these results against the:
 - relevant statutory requirements, limits or performance measures/criteria;
 - monitoring results of previous years; and
 - relevant predictions in the EA, Preferred Project Report and Extraction Plan;
- identify any non-compliance over the last year, and describe what actions were (or are being) taken to ensure compliance;
- identify any trends in the monitoring data over the life of the Project;
- identify any discrepancies between the predicted and actual impacts of the Project, and analyse the potential cause of any significant discrepancies; and
- describe what measures will be implemented over the next year to improve the environmental performance of the Project.

As described in Section 2, this BFMP-AXICOM will be reviewed within three months of the submission of an Annual Review and revised where appropriate.

13 INCIDENTS

An incident is defined as a set of circumstances that causes or threatens to cause material harm to the environment, and/or breaches or exceeds the limits or performance measures/criteria in the Project Approval.

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	Page 26
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	

The reporting of incidents will be conducted in accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval. Metropolitan Coal will notify the Secretary of DPIE and any other relevant agencies of any incident associated with the Project as soon as practicable after Metropolitan Coal becomes aware of the incident. Within seven days of the date of the incident, Metropolitan Coal will provide the Secretary of DPIE and any relevant agencies with a detailed report on the incident.

Axicom will be notified within 24 hours of any access limitations or restrictions.

14 COMPLAINTS

A protocol for the managing and reporting of complaints has been developed as a component of Metropolitan Coal's Environmental Management Strategy and is described below.

The Environment & Community Superintendent is responsible for maintaining a system for recording complaints.

Metropolitan Coal will maintain public signage advertising the telephone number on which environmental complaints can be made. The Environment & Community Superintendent is responsible for ensuring that the currency and effectiveness of the service is maintained. Notifications of complaints received are to be provided as quickly as practicable to the Environment & Community Superintendent.

Complaints and enquiries do not have to be received via the telephone line and may be received in any other form. Any complaint or enquiry relating to environmental management or performance is to be relayed to the Environment & Community Superintendent as soon as practicable. All employees are responsible for ensuring the prompt relaying of complaints. All complaints will be recorded in a complaints register.

For each complaint, the following information will be recorded in the complaints register:

- date and time of complaint;
- method by which the complaint was made;
- personal details of the complainant which were provided by the complainant or, if no such details were provided, a note to that effect;
- nature of the complaint;
- the action(s) taken by Metropolitan Coal in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant; and
- if no action was taken by Metropolitan Coal, the reason why no action was taken.

The Environment & Community Superintendent is responsible for ensuring that all complaints are appropriately investigated, actioned and that information is fed back to the complainant, unless requested to the contrary.

In accordance with Condition 10, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval, the complaints register will be made publicly available on the website and updated on a monthly basis. A summary of complaints received and actions taken will be presented to the Community Consultative Committee as part of the operational performance review.

15 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

A protocol for the managing and reporting of non-compliances with statutory requirements has been developed as a component of Metropolitan Coal's Environmental Management Strategy and is described below.

Compliance with all approvals, plans and procedures will be the responsibility of all personnel (staff and contractors) employed on or in association with Metropolitan Coal, and will be developed through promotion of Metropolitan Coal ownership under the direction of the General Manager.

The Technical Services Manager and/or Environment & Community Superintendent will undertake regular inspections, internal audits and initiate directions identifying any remediation/rectification work required, and areas of actual or potential non-compliance.

As described in Section 13, Metropolitan Coal will notify the Secretary of the DPIE and any other relevant agencies of any incident associated with Metropolitan Coal as soon as practicable after Metropolitan Coal becomes aware of the incident. Within seven days of the date of the incident, Metropolitan Coal will provide the Secretary of the DPIE and any relevant agencies with a detailed report on the incident.

A review of Metropolitan Coal's compliance with all conditions of the Project Approval, mining leases and all other approvals and licenses will be undertaken prior to (and included within) each Annual Review. The Annual Review will be made publicly available on the Peabody website.

Additionally, in accordance with Condition 8, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval, an independent environmental audit was undertaken by the end of December 2011, and is undertaken a minimum of once every three years thereafter. A copy of the audit report will be submitted to the Secretary of the DPIE and made publicly available on the Peabody website. The independent audit will be undertaken by an appropriately qualified, experienced and independent team of experts whose appointment has been endorsed by the Secretary of the DPIE.

16 REFERENCES

Department of Planning & Environment and Division of Resources and Energy (2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Extraction Plans*.

Helensburgh Coal Pty Ltd [HCPL] (2008) *Metropolitan Coal Project Environmental Assessment*.

Helensburgh Coal Pty Ltd [HCPL] (2009) *Metropolitan Coal Project Preferred Project Report*.

Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants (2019) *Metropolitan Colliery – Proposed Longwalls 305 to 307 – Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for the Axicom Infrastructure*.

APPENDIX 1

MSEC (2019) METROPOLITAN COLLIERY – PROPOSED LONGWALLS 305 TO 307 – SUBSIDENCE PREDICTIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR THE AXICOM INFRASTRUCTURE

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan - AXICOM	

26th July 2019

Jon Degotardi
Peabody Energy Australia
Metropolitan Colliery
PO Box 402
Helensburgh NSW 2508

Ref: MSEC1059-14

Dear Jon,

RE: Metropolitan Colliery – Proposed Longwalls 305 to 307 - Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for the Axicom Infrastructure

This letter report summarises the predicted subsidence movements and the assessed subsidence impacts for the Axicom infrastructure resulting from the extraction of the proposed Longwalls 305 to 307 at Metropolitan Colliery.

The locations of the Axicom infrastructure and the proposed Longwalls 305 to 307 are shown in the attached Drawing No. MSEC1059-14. Tower 1 is located 350 m to the east of the commencing end of Longwall 305. Tower 2 is located 390 m to the east of the commencing end of Longwall 305. Photographs of the Axicom infrastructure are provided in Figure 1 and Figure 2.



Figure 1 Axicom Telecommunications Tower 1 and Compound



Figure 2 Axicom Telecommunications Tower 2 and Compound

Predictions of Conventional Subsidence Parameters

The following provides summaries of the maximum predicted conventional movements for the Axicom infrastructure following the extraction of Longwall 304 and after extraction of Longwall 305 to 307. It is possible that localised and elevated movements could develop as the result of non-conventional ground movements due to geological structures. Discussions on the potential for non-conventional movements are provided in this letter report.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total subsidence, tilt and curvature for this installation, following the extraction of Longwall 304 and after extraction of Longwall 305 to 307, is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Maximum Predicted Total Subsidence, Tilt and Curvature for the Axicom Telecommunications Towers and Compounds after the Extraction of Longwalls 304 to 307

Location	Longwall	Maximum Predicted Total Subsidence (mm)	Maximum Predicted Total Tilt (mm/m)	Maximum Predicted Total Hogging Curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum Predicted Total Sagging Curvature (km^{-1})
Tower 1 and compound	After LW304	125	1.0	0.01	< 0.01
	After LW305	150	1.5	0.01	< 0.01
	After LW306	175	1.5	0.01	< 0.01
	After LW307	175	1.5	0.01	< 0.01
Tower 2 and compound	After LW304	150	1.5	0.02	< 0.01
	After LW305	175	1.5	0.02	< 0.01
	After LW306	200	1.5	0.02	< 0.01
	After LW307	200	1.5	0.02	< 0.01

The maximum predicted conventional tilt for the telecommunications towers and compounds is 1.5 mm/m (i.e. 0.15 %, or 1 in 667). The maximum predicted conventional curvatures are 0.02 km^{-1} hogging and less than 0.01 km^{-1} sagging, which equate to minimum radii of curvature of greater than 50 kilometres and 100 kilometres, respectively.

Predicted Strains

The prediction of strain is more difficult than the predictions of subsidence and tilt. The reason for this is that strain is affected by many factors, including ground curvature and horizontal movement, as well as local variations in the near surface geology, the locations of pre-existing natural joints at bedrock and the depth of bedrock. Survey tolerance can also represent a substantial portion of the measured strain, in cases where the strains are of a low order of magnitude. The profiles of observed strain, therefore, can be irregular even when the profiles of observed subsidence, tilt and curvature are relatively smooth.

In previous MSEC subsidence reports, predictions of conventional strain were provided based on the best estimate of the average relationship between curvature and strain. Similar relationships have been proposed by other authors. The reliability of the strain predictions was highlighted in these reports, where it was stated that measured strains can vary considerably from the predicted conventional values.

Adopting a linear relationship between curvature and strain provides a reasonable prediction for the conventional tensile and compressive strains. In the Southern Coalfield, it has been found that a factor of 15 provides a reasonable relationship between the predicted maximum curvatures and the predicted maximum conventional strains. The locations that are predicted to experience hogging or convex curvature are expected to be net tensile strain zones and locations that are predicted to experience sagging or concave curvature are expected to be net compressive strain zones.

At a point however, there can be considerable variation from the linear relationship, resulting from non-conventional movements or from the normal scatters which are observed in strain profiles. When expressed as a percentage, observed strains can be many times greater than the predicted conventional strain for low magnitudes of curvature. We have therefore provided a statistical approach to account for the variability, instead of just providing a single predicted conventional strain.

The range of predicted strains for the Axicom infrastructure has been determined using the monitoring data from Metropolitan Colliery and other nearby collieries. The data used in the analysis of observed strains included those resulting from both conventional and non-conventional anomalous movements, but did not include those resulting from valley related movements. The strains resulting from damaged or disturbed survey marks have also been excluded.

The Axicom infrastructure is situated 90 m to 120 m north of the commencing end of Longwall 303. The database has been analysed to extract the maximum tensile and compressive strains that have been measured at any time during the extraction of the previous longwalls in the Southern Coalfield, for survey bays that were located outside between zero and 100 metres of the nearest longwall goaf edge, which has been referred to as “above solid coal”.

A histogram of the maximum observed tensile and compressive strains measured in survey bays located above solid coal, for monitoring lines in the Southern Coalfield, is provided in Figure 3. The probability distribution functions, based on a fitted *Generalised Pareto Distribution (GPD)*, have also been shown in this figure.

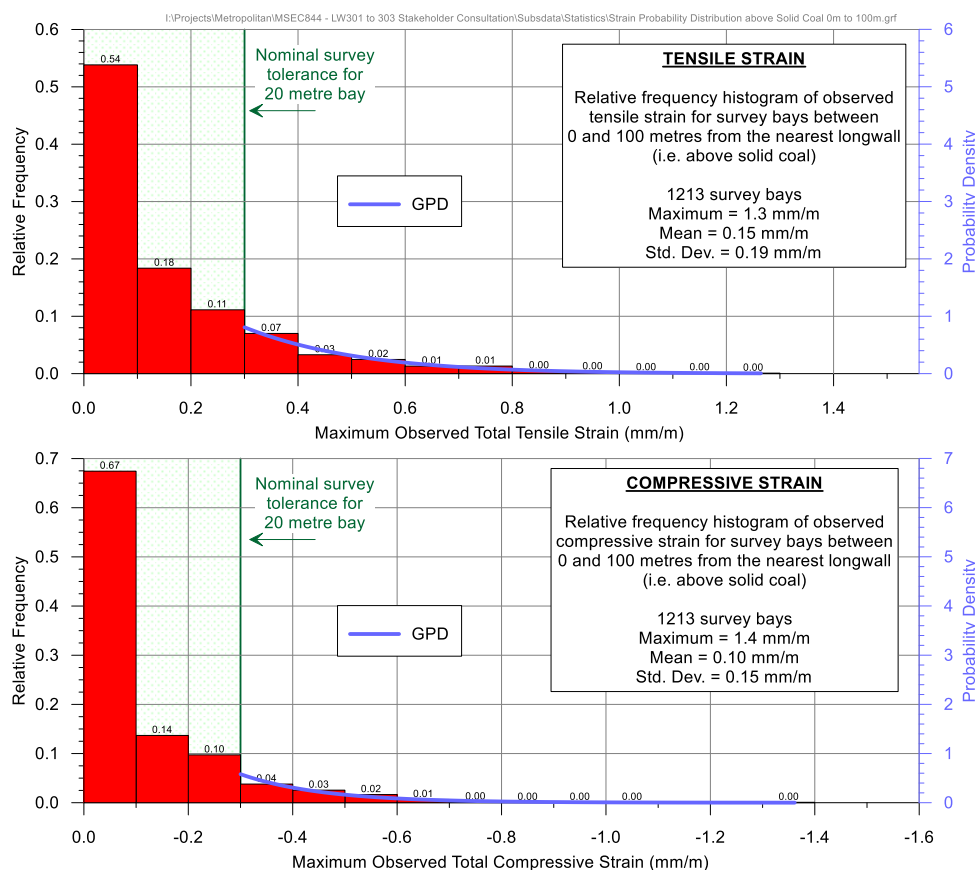


Figure 3 Distributions of the Measured Maximum Tensile and Compressive Strains during the Extraction of Previous Longwalls in the Southern Coalfield Above Solid Coal (0 to 100 metres)

Confidence intervals have been determined from the empirical strain data using the fitted GPDs. In the cases where survey bays were measured multiple times during a longwall extraction, the maximum tensile strain and the maximum compressive strain were used in the analysis (i.e. single tensile strain and single compressive strain measurement per survey bay).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for tensile and compressive strains for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 Probabilities of Exceedance for Strain for Survey Bays Located above Solid Coal

Strain (mm/m)		Probability of Exceedance
Compression	-1.5	1 in 3,100
	-1.0	1 in 630
	-0.5	1 in 40
	-0.3	1 in 10
Tension	+0.3	1 in 6
	+0.5	1 in 15
	+1.0	1 in 250
	+1.5	1 in 2,200

The 95 % confidence intervals for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal experienced at any time during mining are 0.5 mm/m tensile and 0.4 mm/m compressive. The 99 % confidence intervals for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal experienced at any time during mining are 0.8 mm/m tensile and 0.7 mm/m compressive.

Potential for Non-Conventional Movements

Non-conventional movements can develop due to the presence of geological structures or valley related effects. In some cases, non-conventional movements can develop with no known cause and these are often referred to as 'anomalous' movements.

The locations of the known geological structures at seam level and the major streams are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1059-14. There are no mapped faults located within the Study Area that extend beneath the Axicom towers and compounds. It is possible that the towers compounds could experience localised and elevated strains due to unknown geological structures (i.e. anomalies). Non-conventional or anomalous movements have not been identified during the extraction of Longwalls 301 and 303. The range of strains provided in the previous section include those resulting from irregular anomalous movements.

Impact Assessments for the Axicom Infrastructure

The maximum predicted tilt is 1.5 mm/m (i.e. 0.15 %, or 1 in 667) which equates to an angle of 0.09 degrees. The magnitude of tilt is very small (i.e. less than 1 %) and therefore is unlikely to adversely impact on the tower or compound. Tilt can potentially effect directional antennas (i.e. microwave dishes) and therefore it is recommended that the radio engineer reviews the predicted change in alignment. If adverse impacts were anticipated, the alignments of the directional antennas could be adjusted during active subsidence.

The maximum predicted conventional curvatures are 0.02 km⁻¹ hogging and less than 0.01 km⁻¹ sagging, which equate to minimum radii of curvature of greater than 50 kilometres and 100 kilometres, respectively. The predicted curvatures after the extraction of Longwall 304 do not change for the extraction of Longwalls 305 to 307, therefore the tower and compound are unlikely to experience measurable increases in curvature due conventional movements resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 305 to 307.

Tilt of the telecommunications tower was monitored during the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303 with a maximum observed tilt of 0.4 mm/m during Longwall 303, which was consistent with predictions. Observed ground strain was generally within the limits of survey accuracy of ± 0.5 mm/m. Non-conventional subsidence movements were not observed during the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303. Based on these results the likelihood of non-conventional movements occurring as a result of the extraction of Longwalls 305 to 307 is considered to be very low.

The building enclosures include a brick structure adjacent to Tower 1 and a steel framed structure adjacent to Tower 2, both supported on short concrete piers. The steel framed structure is founded on a concrete ground slab. A small structure similar to a shipping container is also located adjacent to Tower 1 and is supported on small concrete pads. It is unlikely that these structures would experience adverse impacts due to the elevation above natural ground.

It is recommended that monitoring and management strategies developed for the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303 are revised and continued, in consultation with Axicom, to manage the towers and compounds for potential non-conventional ground movements. Given the increasing distance of the longwall extraction from the towers, it is considered that monitoring developed for the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 304 could be relaxed for the extraction of future longwalls from LW305 onwards. Consideration could be given to reducing the frequency of ground survey monitoring to monthly during the extraction of Longwall 305 then to end of panel survey for Longwalls 306 and 307 after confirmation that no significant subsidence movements or impacts were observed during Longwall 305.

Summary

Two telecommunications towers and compounds are located above solid coal over 305 m to the east of Longwall 305.

Based on monitoring data observed during Longwalls 301 to 303 and the increased distance to the telecommunications towers and compounds, a revision of the monitoring and management strategies is recommended in consultation with Axicom with a view to reducing the frequency of monitoring. It is expected that the potential impacts on the Axicom infrastructure can be managed with the implementation of the appropriate monitoring and management strategies.

It is expected that the potential impacts on the Axicom infrastructure can be managed with the implementation of the appropriate monitoring and management strategies.

Yours sincerely



Peter DeBono

Attachments:

Drawing No. MSEC1059-14 – Longwalls 305 to 307 – Axicom Infrastructure



METROPOLITAN COAL
METROPOLITAN COLLIERY
LONGWALL 305
AXICOM INFRASTRUCTURE

DATE:
16 Jul 2019

SCALE:
1:12500

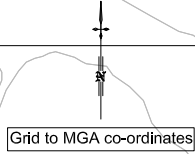
DRAWING No:
MSEC1059-14

Rev No
01

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES

- FAULTS
- DYKES

6 218 000



STUDY AREA

PREDICTED 20mm SUBSIDENCE CONTOUR

LW307

LW306

LW305

LW304

OLD PRINCES HWY

LW303

LW302

LW301

AXICOM TOWER 1
AXICOM TOWER 2
AXICOM TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWERS

WORONORA RESERVOIR

CAWLEYS CK

6 216 000

PRINCES HIGHWAY UNDERPASS 2

M1 PRINCES MOTORWAY
WILSONS CK

MAIN WEST FAULT
POWELL

APPENDIX 2

BUILT FEATURES MANAGEMENT PLAN – SUBSIDENCE IMPACT REGISTER

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan - AXICOM	

Built Feature Management Plan – Subsidence Impact Register Assessment Form

Date:

Observer (Name and position):

Register Number (i.e. Number 1, 2, etc.):

Longwall Number and Chainage:

Location of Observed Impact:

(Examples: location of tower, include GPS co-ordinates and a sketch)

Description of Observed Impact:

(Examples: nature and extent of impact - cracks in road etc any relevant information, attach photographs)

Person Notified: Manager - Technical Services



Description of Photographs:

Actions Required:

Contingency Plan Initiated



Incident Notification



Safety

Measures/Public

Safety

Management Plan Requirements



Management or Contingency Measures Implemented:

Effectiveness of Management or Contingency Measures:

APPENDIX 3

CONTINGENCY PLAN PROCEDURE AND DECISION TREE

Metropolitan Coal – LW305-307 Built Features Management Plan – Axicom	
Revision No. BFMP_AXICOM-R01-B	
Document ID : Built Features Management Plan - AXICOM	

