ULAN COAL

GLENCORE

2025 Annual Review

Ulan Coal Mine

Name of operation	Ulan Coal Mine
Name of operator	Ulan Coal Mines Pty Limited
Development consent / project approval #	PA 08_0184
Name of holder of development consent / project approval	Ulan Coal Mines Pty Limited
Mining lease #	CCL 741, MPL 315, ML 1341, ML1365, ML 1366, ML 1467, ML 1468, ML 1511, ML 1554, ML 1656, ML1754, ML1796, ML1798, ML1799, ML1813, ML1863, EL 7542, EL 8687, EL9363 & EL9419.
Name of holder of mining lease	Ulan Coal Mines Pty Limited
Water licence #	WAL41492, WAL19047, WAL37192, WAL41817, WAL41906, WAL42900, WAL34921. WAL45983, WAL45084, WAL44842 (only allocation Licences listed).
Name of holder of water licence	Ulan Coal Mines Pty Limited
Annual Review start date	01/01/2025
Annual Review end date	31/12/2025

I, Lucy Stuart, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of Ulan Coal Mines Pty Limited for the period of 01 January 2025 to the 31 December 2025 and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Ulan Coal Mines Pty Limited.

Note.

a) *The Annual Review is an 'environmental audit' for the purposes of section 122B (2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Section 122E provides that a person must not include false or misleading information (or provide information for inclusion in) an audit report produced to the Minister in connection with an environmental audit if the person acknowledges that the information is false or misleading in a material respect. The maximum penalty is, in the case of a corporation, $1 million and for an individual, $250,000.*

b) *The Crimes Act 1900 contains other offences relating to false and misleading information: section 192G (Intention to defraud by false or misleading statement—maximum penalty 5 years imprisonment); sections 307A, 307B and 307C (False or misleading applications/information/documents—maximum penalty 2 years imprisonment or $22,000, or both).*

Name of authorised reporting officer	Lucy Stuart
Title of authorised reporting officer	Environment and Community Manager
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	30 March 2026

Table of Contents

Figures

Tables

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Attended Noise Monitoring

Attachment B – Air Quality Monitoring

Attachment C – Surface Water Monitoring

Attachment D – Groundwater Reports

Attachment E – Ecological Reports

Attachment F – Creek Stability Report

Attachment G – Subsidence Reports

Attachment H – Exploration Summary

Attachment I – Meteorological Data

Attachment J – Train Movements

Attachment K – Community

ELECTRONIC COPY

Electronic copy of the 2025 Annual Review submitted via the NSW Planning Portal to government stakeholders and attachments is available electronically online via the website: *https://www.glencore.com.au/operations-and-projects/coal/current-operations/ulan-coal/reporting-documents*

1. Statement of Compliance

Compliance Table 1 Statement of Compliance

Were all conditions of the relevant approval(s) complied with?	Yes / No*
PA 08_0184	No
ML's	Yes
EL's	Yes
EPL 394	No
Water Licences	Yes
EPBC Approvals (2009/5252) & (2015/7511)[1]	Yes

Notes:* Refer to Table 3 (Non Compliances), Section 3 (Approvals) Section 11 (Incidence and Non-Compliances) for details

Compliance Table 2 Compliance Status Key

Risk Level	Colour Code	Description
High	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with potential for significant environmental consequences, regardless of the likelihood of occurrence
Medium	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: • potential for serious environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or • potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is likely to occur
Low	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: • potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or • potential for low environmental consequences, but is likely to occur
Administrative non-compliance	Non-compliant	Only to be applied where the non-compliance does not result in any risk of environmental harm (e.g. submitting a report to government later than required under approval conditions)
Compliant	Compliant	Criteria met

[1] EPBC approval 2022/09292 granted on 28 August 2025, relates to the proposed MOD6 area and was not triggered during the 2025 Reporting Period.

Compliance Table 3 Non-Compliances

Relevant Approval	Condition	Compliance Issue	Compliance Status	Comment	Section in AR
PA_0184 Sch.3	31	A power outage on the 26/12/2025 resulted in an estimated discharge of approximately 9960 litres (L) of water at EPL Point 19 (North West Sediment Dam Licenced Discharge Point (NWSD LDP) with an average electrical Conductivity (EC) of 919µS/cm.		To prevent any re-occurrence of non-compliances associated with power outages at Licenced Discharge Points, UCMPL have: • Replaced the back-up batteries at the blending station and review the maintenance program; • Conducted a functional test on each valve and adjust as required to ensure full closure; and • Reviewed systems at LDP6 and implemented learnings from LDP19 as required. Preventative actions were implemented prior to discharge at LDP 19 re-commencing.	Section 11
EPL394	L2.4				

2. Introduction

2.1 Report Scope

This 2025 Annual Review[2] (AR) was prepared to satisfy consent conditions and reporting obligations as specified by NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infatsructure[3] (DPHI). The Reporting Period for this AR is from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, with the AR due by 31 March 2026[4]. A copy of this AR will be distributed to:

- DPHI;
- NSW –Resources Regulator (RR);
- NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA);
- Biodiversity, Conservation & Science Directorate (BSC) within DPHI;
- DCCEEW Water Group; and
- Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC).

Upon approval, this document will be uploaded to the Ulan Coal Mine website for public viewing at *www.ulancoal.com.au* and issued to Ulan Coal Mine's Community Consultative Committee (Ulan Coal CCC).

2.2 Mining Operations and Location

Ulan Coal Mines Pty Limited (UCMPL) is owned by Glencore Coal Assets Australia Pty Limited. UCMPL was granted PA08_0184 under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) on 15 November 2010 for the *Ulan Coal – Continued Operations Project.*

The Ulan Underground Mine (UUG), the Ulan West Underground mine (UW), the Ulan Surface Operations (USO) which includes the Ulan Open Cut mine, coal processing and train loading facilities; and land holdings, including the Bobadeen Irrigation Scheme (BIS), as a collective, are referred to as the Ulan Coal Complex (UCC) (**Figure 2-1**).

The UCC is located in New South Wales approximately 1.5 kilometres from Ulan Village, within the Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC) Local Government Area (LGA). The Project Area is approximately 38 kilometres north-north-east of Mudgee and 19 kilometres north-east of Gulgong. The 13,000 hectare (ha) Project Area, straddles the Great Dividing Range and is located at the headwaters of the Goulburn and Talbragar River Catchments. Underground and open cut mining and associated infrastructure are approved under PA08_0184 (as modified) (**Figure 2-2**) for:

- Mining operations on site until 30 August 2033;
- Longwall mining of the Ulan Underground Mine (UUG);
- Longwall mining of the Ulan West Underground Mine (UW);
- Open cut mining over a 239 ha area;

[2] The AR was prepared in accordance with the DPE *Annual Review Guideline October 2015* and the AR reporting requirements contained in Condition 3, Schedule 5 and Statement of Commitments in Appendix 9 of the PA08_0184.
[3] This AR references the DPE as representing both Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI).
[4] In accordance with Condition 3, Schedule 5 of Project Approval 08_0184 (PA08_0184).

- Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) and rail loadout facilities with total coal production capacity of up to 20 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) product coal; and
- Surface facilities and ancillary activities to support the above mentioned operations.

2.3 Mine Contacts

Table 2-1 outlines the contact details for site personnel responsible for mining, coal preparation, rehabilitation, environmental and community management at the end of the Reporting Period.

Table 2-1 – Ulan Coal Mine Contacts

Name	Position	Contact Details
Peter Ostermann	Director of Underground Operations	Work: 02 6372 5300 Email: *peter.ostermann@glencore.com.au*
Sam Wiseman	Operations Manager – Ulan Surface Operations	Work: 02 6372 5400 Email: *sam.wiseman@glencore.com.au*
James Johnson	Operations Manager – Ulan Underground Operations	Work: 02 6372 5300 Email: *james.johnson@glencore.com.au*
Matthew Stone	Operations Manager – Ulan West Underground Operations	Work: 02 6370 9200 Email: *matthew.stone@glencore.com.au*
Lucy Stuart	Environment & Community Manager	Work: 02 6372 5368 Email: *lucy.stuart@glencore.com.au*

Figure 2-1 – Locality Plan

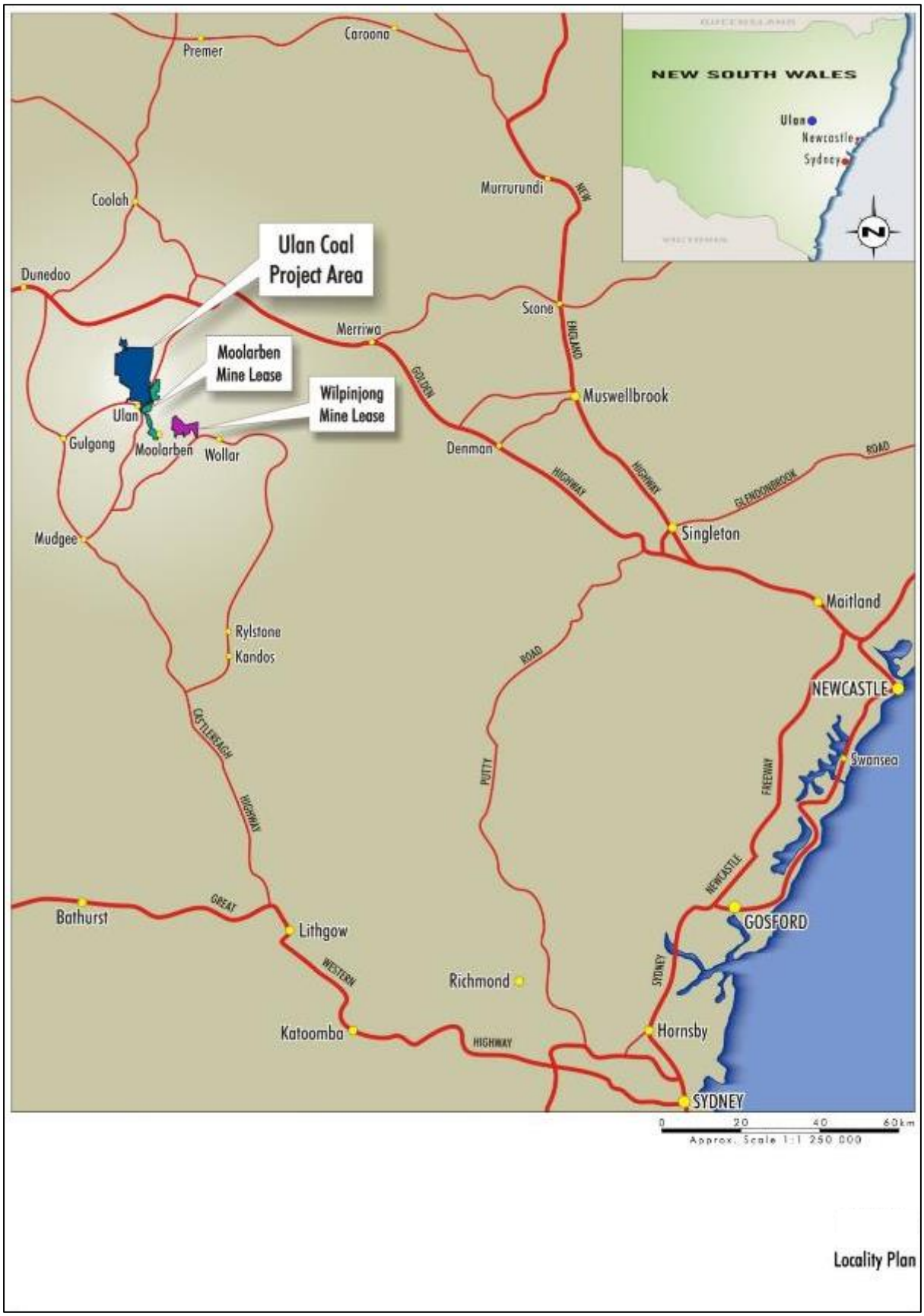
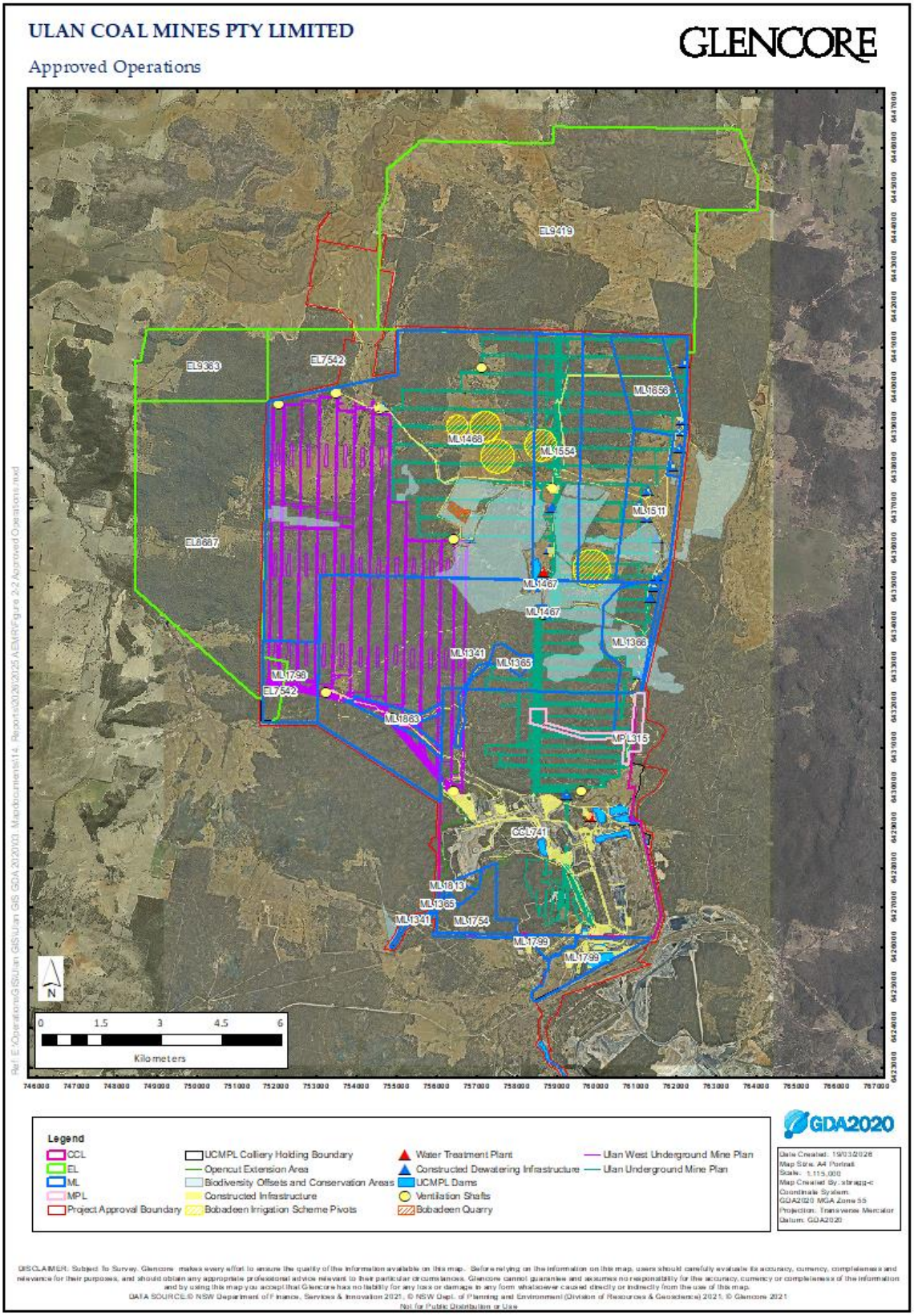


Figure 2-2 – Approved Ulan Complex Operations



3. Approvals

Table 3-1 presents the Project Approval PA08_0184 (as modified) granted under the EP&A Act, administered by DPHI that UCMPL operates under.

Table 3-1 –Project Approval (as modified)

Project Approval	Description	Approval Date
PA 08_0184	Ulan Coal – Continued Operations Project.	15/11/2010
MOD 1	Longwall extraction of the North 1 mining area. Modify UUG & UW mine plans. Concrete Batching Plant.	07/12/2011
Court Orders	Land & Environment Court Judgement.	April 2012
MOD 2	Modify UW mine plan LW1-5. Remove restrictions on construction blasts. Minor amendments to European and natural heritage sites where blasting measures are applicable.	25/05/2012
MOD 3	Modify UW Mine Plan realignment of main headings further to the south.	14/02/2016
MOD 4	Modify UW & UUG Mine Plan - extend the approved longwalls UUG LW30 - LW33 and LW W7-8 and UW LW07 and LW08.	17/07/2019
MOD 5	Administrative modification to amend a misdescription of the Project Approval Figures.	07/08/2020
MOD 6	Modify UW & UUG Mine Plan - extend the approved longwalls UUG LWW9 – LWW11 and UW LW10 to LW12. Minor changes to surface infrastructure	Awaiting Determination
MOD 7	Permit use of the Bobadeen West Offset Area as a replacement for the privately owned portion of Brokenback Conservation Area.	23/03/2022

Table 3-2 presents the mining and exploration authorisations, granted under the *Mining Act 1992*, administered by NSW-RR, that have been issued to UCMPL.

Table 3-2 – Mining and Exploration Titles

Mining Lease (ML)	Date of Grant	Duration of Approval	Mine Area Applicability
Consolidation Coal Lease (CCL) 741	2/01/1990	15/05/2027	All operations
Mining Purpose Lease 315	3/08/1993	3/08/2035	Ulan Underground (Surface Lease)
Mining Lease 1341	25/01/1994	25/01/2036	Ulan Underground and Ulan West
Mining Lease 1365	9/03/1995	9/12/2032	Ulan Underground (Surface Lease)
Mining Lease 1366	9/03/1995	9/12/2032	Ulan Underground (Surface Lease)
Mining Lease 1467	17/04/2000	16/04/2042	Ulan Underground (Surface Lease)
Mining Lease 1468	16/05/2000	16/05/2042	Ulan Underground and Ulan West
Mining Lease 1511	24/04/2002	23/4/2044	Ulan Underground (Surface Lease)
Mining Lease 1554	1/09/2004	31/08/2046	Ulan Underground (Surface Lease)
Mining Lease 1656	03/03/2011	03/03/2032	Ulan Underground (Surface Lease)
Mining Lease 1697	22/05/2014	22/05/2035	Ulan Open Cut
Mining Lease 1754	18/07/2017	30/06/2038	Ulan Open Cut

Mining Lease (ML)	Date of Grant	Duration of Approval	Mine Area Applicability
Mining Lease 1798	19/02/2020	19/02/2041	Ulan West
Mining Lease 1799	26/02/2020	26/02/2041	Ulan Open Cut
Mining Lease 1863	17/10/2023	17/10/2044	Ulan West – (Surface Lease)
Exploration Licence 7542	6/05/2010	06/05/2026	Ulan West
Exploration Licence 8687	31/01/2018	31/01/2030	Ulan West
Exploration Licence 9363	24/02/2022	24/02/2028	Ulan West
Exploration Licence 9419	31/05/2022	31/05/2028	Ulan Underground
Mining Lease 1813	24/03/2021	24/03/2042	Ulan Open Cut
Mining Lease 1890	22/08/2025	21/08/2046	Ulan Underground and Ulan West

Water licences for monitoring bores and wells are listed in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3 - Groundwater Licences held under Part 5 of Water Management Act 1912

Licence No.	Description	Works Type	Extraction Limit (ML)	Expiry Date
20BL168100	Monitoring Bores	Monitoring Bore	NA	Perpetuity
20BL173736	Monitoring Bores	Monitoring Bores	NA	Perpetuity
20BL172841	Bobadeen Monitoring Network	Monitoring Bore	NA	Perpetuity
20BL172845	Goulburn River Diversion Monitoring Network	Monitoring Bore	NA	Perpetuity
20BL172846	Alluvium Monitoring Network	Monitoring Bore	NA	Perpetuity
20BL172847	Hydrocarbon Monitoring Network	Monitoring Bore	NA	Perpetuity
20BL172850	North Monitoring Network	Monitoring Bore	NA	Perpetuity
20BL172851	Intermittent Monitoring Network	Monitoring Bore	NA	Perpetuity
20WA216193	1977 Cope Road	Stock/Domestic Bore	NA	Perpetuity
80WA706045	2460 Blue Springs Road	Stock/Domestic Bore	NA	Perpetuity
80WA706112	2450 Blue Springs Road	Stock/Domestic Bore	NA	Perpetuity

Water licences for dewatering bores, dams, and wells are listed in **Table 3-4**.

Table 3-4 - Water Approvals held under Division 2 of the Water Management Act 2000

Licence No.	Description	Works Type	Extraction Limit* (Shares)	Water Source	Expiry Date
WAL41492 (20AL214787)	Aquifer	Water Allocation Licence	7060	Oxley Basin Coast Groundwater Source	Perpetuity
WAL37192 (20AL723743)	Aquifer	Water Allocation Licence	704	Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Source	Perpetuity
WAL41906 (80AL724736)	Aquifer	Water Allocation Licence	2215	Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Source	Perpetuity
WAL42900 (20AL220117)	Aquifer	Water Allocation Licence	4031	Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Source	Perpetuity

Licence No.	Description	Works Type	Extraction Limit* (Shares)	Water Source	Expiry Date
20FW213272	Goulburn River Flood Gates	Levy Licence	NA	NA	21/09/2027
WAL19047 20WA209953	Moolarben Creek Dam/Pump & Baseflow loss	Water Allocation Licence	600	Upper Goulburn River Water source	29/09/2023 WAL allocation Perpetuity
WAL41817	Aquifer	Water Allocation Licence	50	Upper Talbragar River Water Source	Perpetuity
WAL 34921	Aquifer	Water Allocation Licence	30	Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source	Perpetuity
WAL45083	Aquifer	Water Allocation Licence	180	Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Source	Perpetuity
WAL45084	Aquifer	Water Allocation Licence	10	Sydney Basin MDB - Macquarie-Oxley Management Zone Source	Perpetuity
WAL44842	W Aquifer AL allocation	Water Allocation Licence	30	Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Source	Perpetuity

Notes: *Annual extraction limits against licences provided in **Section 5.3** of this Report

Table 3-5 presents other approvals and licence issued to UCMPL that Ulan Coal Mine operates under.

Table 3-5 - Other Approvals and Licences

Licence/Approval	Licence/ Approval No.	Authority	Approval/Expires
Environment Protection Licence (EPL)	394	EPA	Anniversary Date 18 November
UW Extraction Plan LW1 to LW10	NA	DPHI	Approval 20/07/2022^
UUG Extraction Plan LW30 – LW32 & W6-W8	NA	DPHI	Approval 29/09/2023
Radiation User Licence	5123235	EPA	Expires 31/10/2027
Dangerous Goods Notification	NDG023149	WorkCover NSW	Expires September 2031
EPBC Approval (Continued Operations)	2009/5252	DCCEEW	Expires 1 September 2031
EPBC Approval (MOD 3 extension area)	2015/7511	DCCEEW	Expires 01 March 2036
EPBC Approval (MOD 6 extension area)	2022/09292	DCCEEW	Expires 30 August 2045
Bobadeen Grinding Groove Conservation Agreement	NA	BCS	Final signed copy received 11 December 2019
Conservation Agreement for Brokenback Conservation Area- Area 1 (UCMPL owned land)	NA	BCS	Final signed copy received 11 December 2019
Conservation Agreement for Bobadeen Vegetation Offset Area (UCMPL owned land)	NA	BCS	Final signed copy received 11 December 2019
Conservation Agreement for Highett Road Offset Area (UCMPL owned land)	NA	BCS	Gazetted 6 December 2019

Licence/Approval	Licence/ Approval No.	Authority	Approval/Expires
Conservation Reservation for Spring Gully Offset Area (Crown owned land)	NSW Government Gazettal No 165	Crown Lands	Gazetted 6 December 2019
Bobadeen West Offset Area Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement	NA	BCS	Final signed copy received 20 June 2023
Crown Combined Licence	600169	Crown Lands	Executed on the 17 December 2024 (Agreement for the purposes of Section 265 of the *Mining Act 1992*) between UCMPL & NSW DPHI - Crown Lands

Notes: ^Revised to include LW9 and LW10 and resubmitted in February 2025 for approval. Currently with DPHI with approval expected in Q1 of 2026.

3.1.1 Surrender of Consents

Prior to PA08_0184, UCMPL formally operated under four major Development Consents, 18 modifications and 16 other minor development approvals. The final remaining Development Consent DA 113-12-98 was surrendered to DPHI on the 20/10/2017 within 3 months of the completion of LWW3, in accordance with Schedule 2 Condition 9 of PA08_0184. Resubmission was requested by DPHI, this occurred 23/11/17. Finalisation is pending due to one remaining landowner providing their consent for the surrender of DA 113-12-98.

3.2 Changes to Approvals

3.2.1 EPL 394

There was no variation to EPL 394 during the Reporting Period.

3.2.2 Extraction Plans

The Extraction Plan (EP) for Ulan Underground Longwalls LW30-LW32 and W6-W8[5] was approved in September 2023 to include LW31 and LW32. All actions required by UCMPL have been addressed and completed in consultation with both the DPHI and DCCEEW Water Group as provided in the 2024 Annual Review.

During the 2025 Reporting Period and in consultation with DPHI, CCC and RAPs, UCMPL also commenced revision of the EP for Ulan West to include the next two longwalls LW9 and LW10. Submission and consultation of the revised Ulan West EP for LW1-LW10 was in Febraury 2025. At the time of preparing the 2025 Annual Review, the revised Ulan West Extraction Plan remained with DPHI for approval.

3.2.3 Modification 6

Modification (MOD) 6 was approved by DPHI on 22 May 2025. In August 2025 third party judicial review proceedings were commenced in the NSW Land and Environment Court in respect to the NSW Approval. Subsequently, the original decision by the NSW Planning Secretary under delegation of the

[5] PA08_0184 Schedule 3, Condition 26. The Extraction Plan was prepared in accordance with the new Guidelines for the Preparation of Extraction Plans (as issued by the DPHI in October 2022).

NSW Minister for Planning to approve MOD 6 was declared by the Land and Environment Court to be invalid and was set aside on 14 November 2025.

With the original NSW Approval having been set aside and the application returned to the DPHI for re-determination, UCMPL prepared and submitted an Amendment Report to the NSW modification application on 28 November 2025. The Amendment Report proposed minor changes to the original MOD 6 conceptual surface infrastructure layout, in order to rationalise and confirm the design and provide for a single infrastructure layout, and included an updated greenhouse gas assessment.

The MOD 6 Amendment Report was placed on Public Exhibition between 11 December 2025 and 27 January 2026. A response to submissions report is expected to be submitted to DPHI in Q2 2026.

3.2.4 First Workings

On 9 April 2025 UCMPL submitted a request for a first workings amendment, including a change to the approved first workings at Longwall West (LWW) 8 at Ulan Underground (UUG) to shorten the western face position by approximately 317m due to adverse in-steam geotechnical conditions. This was approved by DPHI on 15 April 2025.

3.2.5 Management Plans

UCMPL have revised and resubmitted for approval, a number of management plans as required by Condition 4, Schedule 5 of PA08_084. UCMPL's management plans and their current approval status include:

- Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (AQMP) (Version 9) approved on the 2 August 2024.
- Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) (Version 7) approved on the 29 April 2024.
- Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) (Version 14) approved 13 Novmber 2023.
- Blast Management Plan (BMgP) (Version 8.3) approved 20 April 2023.
- Water Management Plan (WMP) (Version 11) consolidating the Groundwater Monitoring Program (GWMP), the Surface Water & Groundwater Response Plan (SWGWRP) and the Surface Water Monitoring Program (SWMP) approved on the 17 June 2024.
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) (Version 12) approved 28 April 2023.
- Heritage Management Plan (HMP) (Version 9) approved on the 5 April 2024.
- Noise Management Plan (NMP) (Version 8.4) approved on 01 August 2023.
- Waste Management Plan (WMgP) (Version 12.5) approved 20 April 2023.

As required, UCMPL completed a review of all management plans after submission of the 2024 AR, during the reporting period, which included the recommendations from the 2025 Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) and MOD 6. As a result of the MOD6 approval being declared invalid by the NSW Land and Environment Court decision, UCMPL in consultation with DPHI requested an extension to review and resubmit management plans within 3 months of the due date for this Annual Review during Q2 of 2026. The plans were still considered relevant to the approved operations. The review of management plans will be in accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 4(a) submission of this Annual Review, 4(c) submission of an audit report (**Section 10**) and 4(d) modification to the conditions of this consent (**Section 3.2.3**) of PA08_0184.

3.3 Mining Lease Reporting Conditions

There was no change to the Mining Lease Reporting Conditions during 2025.

3.4 RMP and ARPFP

UCMPL have prepared a Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) in accordance with the NSW Resources Regulator (NSW RR) *Form and Way-Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines*. The RMP has been developed to satisfy the requirements of Condition 57, Schedule 3 of PA08-0184 to prepare an RMP. The development of the RMP also satisfies the rehabilitation requirements of UCMPL's relevant mining leases (**Table 3-2**).

The RMP was updated in 2025 after the approval of UCMPL's Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan (FLRP) by the NSW RR and the RMP Risk Assessment

UCMPL have also prepared an Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program (ARPFP) in accordance with NSW RR *Form and Way – Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program for Large Mines.* The ARRFP provides for a three-year surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities.

4. Operations Summary

Total product coal for the Reporting Period was 9.827 Million tonnes (Mt). **Table 4-1** provides an overview of coal production for 2024, 2025 and a forecast for the 2026 Reporting Period.

Table 4-1– Production Summary

	Unit	Approved limit (specify source)	2024 Reporting Period	2025 Reporting Period	2026 Reporting Period (Forecast)
Waste Rock/Overburden	m^3	NA	0	0	0
ROM Coal - **Open Cut** - **Underground:** Ulan West Ulan Underground	Mt Mt Mt	4.1 NA NA	0 6.818 3.816	0 7.388 2.279	0 7.464 4.243
Coarse Rejects & Tailings	Mt	NA	0.212	0.571	0.410
Fine Tailings	Mt	NA	0.194	0.210	0.201
Product Coal*	Mt	20	10.785	9.827	11.096

Notes: M = 1 Million Tonnes * Railed

4.1 Other Operational Conditions

4.1.1 Ulan West Underground

During the Reporting Period, underground mining operations were in accordance within current approvals with LW9, LW10 and mains development. LW8A commenced in May 2024 and was completed in early January 2025. LW8B commenced in February 2025 and was completed in November 2025 (**Figure 4-1**). Ulan West produced 7.388 Mt of ROM coal during the Reporting Period (**Table 4-1**).

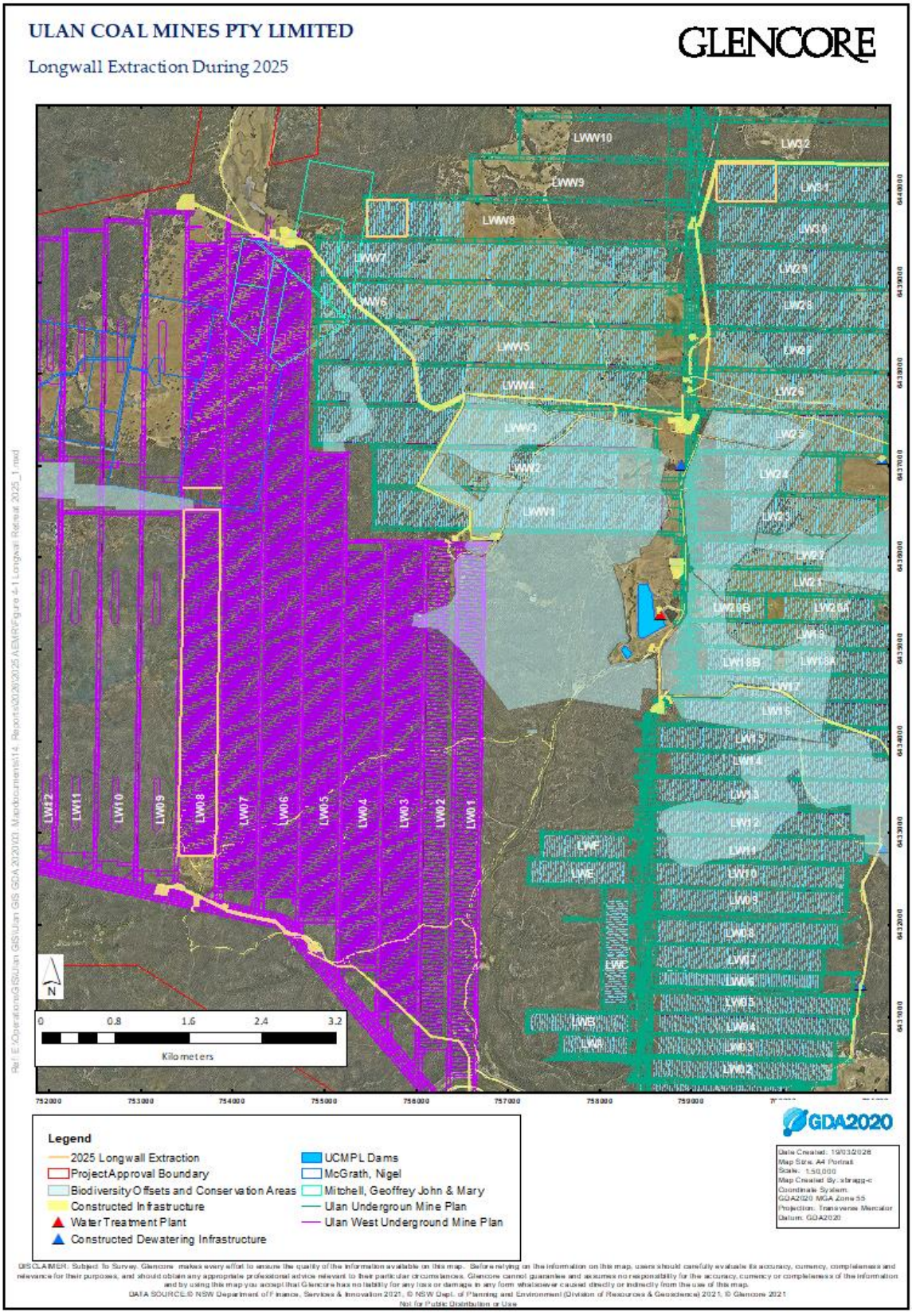
During 2025, UW completed installation of LW8 end of block infrastructure. This included completion of road and pad construction, a pipeline installation, a powerline corridor to support dewatering and ventilation to underground operational areas and drilling and installation of casing of a ventilation fan. The ventilation fan became operational during 2025.

4.1.2 Ulan Underground

During the Reporting Period, underground mining operations were in accordance within current approvals with LWW8, LWW9, LW32 and mains development. LW31 commenced in October 2023 (**Figure 4-1**) and was completed April 2025. LWW8 commenced in November 2025 and retreated approximately 489m by the end of 2025. Ulan Underground produced 2.279 Mt of ROM coal during the Reporting Period (**Table 4-1**).

There was no new surface supporting infrastructure constructed for UUG in 2025.

Figure 4-1 Underground Longwall Retreat in 2025



4.1.3 Open Cut

The Open Cut mining area has been in care and maintenance since 10 October 2016. No open cut mining activities occurred during the Reporting Period.

4.1.4 Bobadeen Basalt Quarry

The Bobadeen Basalt Quarry (the Quarry) (**Figure 2-2**) produced no Basalt Road Base in 2025 for road works or infrastructure construction. Annual production limit for the Quarry is 100,000 tonnes (EPL394, A1.2).

4.1.5 Extension of East Pit Tailings Dam

During the 2025 Reporting Period construction of East Pit Tailings Dam (No.4) or TD4 was completed and became operational.

4.1.6 Coal Processing & Rail Movements

The Coal Handling Preparation Plant (CHPP) processed 0.777 Mt of UW ROM coal and 0.391 Mt of UUG ROM coal. The reject waste produced represents approximately 16.88% of the ROM coal processed by the CHPP; classified as either coarse reject (107,931 tonnes) and emplaced in the Barrier Pit or tailings (89,230 tonnes) emplaced in East Pit TD4.

All product coal, approximately 9,826,981 tonnes, was transported via rail on the Sandy Hollow rail corridor to the Port of Newcastle during the Reporting Period (**Attachment J**) as required by Schedule 2, Condition 7 of PA08_0184 (**Table 4-2**). No product coal was transported on the Tallawang to Wallerawang rail corridor in the 2025 Reporting Period.

Table 4-2 - Coal Loaded and Train Movements in 2025

Month	Average and Maximum Trains Leaving Site per Day (Maximum allowed 10)		Total Movements for the Month	Coal Loaded for the Month (tonnes)
Year 2025	Average	Maximum		
January	3	5	78	726,575.69
February	2	3	61	546,758.91
March	3	5	96	841,821.20
April	4	5	115	956,445.36
May	2	5	71	552,540.11
June	3	5	93	836,996.39
July	3	5	101	867,455.25
August	4	5	118	1,036,350.37
September	4	5	114	972,741.47
October	4	5	120	1,041,564.52
November	2	5	68	608,120.02
December	4	5	109	890,279.36

4.1.7 Land Preparation

Land preparation activities are carried out in accordance with the RMP and ARPFP. Land preparation ahead of mining operations and infrastructure involves the construction of appropriate erosion and sediment control structures, the clearing of vegetation and stripping and stockpiling of topsoil. This applies to major surface disturbance works[6] and is not limited to open cut mining operations.

There was a total of 4.02ha of land disturbed associated with exploration activities, within the Project Approval boundary including tracks and drill pads during the Reporting Period.

[6] Ground Disturbance Permit (GDP) is signed off by Senior Environment personnel and the applicable Mine Surveyor.

5. Actions Required From Previous AR

The 2024 AR was submitted to the DPHI on 31 March 2025 as required under Schedule 5, Condition 3 of PA08_0184.

The DPHI's review of the 2024 AR considered the report generally satisfied the reporting requirements of the approval, in their repsonse letter dated 11 April 2025. As required by Schedule 5, Condition 10, of PA08_0184, a copy of the 2024 AR is provided at *www.ulancoal.com.au*

The DPHI also requested a review, and if necessary, revise, the strategies, plans, and programs required under the approval, and submit for Planning Secretary's approval, in accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 4 of the approval (refer to **Section 3.2.5**).

6. Environmental Performance

6.1 Meteorological Monitoring

The weather station (WS1), located adjacent to the USO administration office (**Attachment I**), continuously records meteorological data[7] using multiple sensors and a data-logging system on a 30 metre tall mast. Logged meteorological parameters are listed in **Table 6-1**. WS1 is linked directly to the Sentinex[8] repository database providing access to real time weather conditions and rainfall events.

Table 6-1 - EPL 394 Meteorological Monitoring Parameters

Parameter	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Averaging period	Sampling Method
Wind Direction	Degrees	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Wind Speed	Metres per second	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Sigma Theta	Degrees	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Rainfall	Millimetres	Continuous	15 minute	AM-4
Air Temperature	Degrees Celsius	Continuous	1 hour	AM-4
Relative Humidity	Percent	Continuous	1 hour	AM-4

Notes: wind speed at 10, 20 and 30 metres above ground, wind direction at 10, 20 and 30 metres above ground sigma-theta from sampled wind direction measurements, temperature at 2 metres and 10 metres above ground. WS1 was maintained and operated in accordance with 'Approved methods for the sampling and analysis of air pollutants in NSW' (EPA, 2006) which refers to *Australian Standard AS2923 - 1987* (Guide for measurement of horizontal wind for air quality applications).

The rainfall recorded at WS1 for the Reporting Period (**Table 6-2**) was 517.5mm, approximately 289mm less than the 806.5mm received in 2024 (**Figure 6-1**) and approximately 154mm below the long term average of 672mm for the region (2009 EA). In contrast to 2024 where larger monthly rainfall totals were recorded in Summer and late Spring, in 2025 monthly totals in Spring were typically lower. The wettest month was May with 69.6mm of rainfall recorded. The driest month was April with just 0.3mm of rainfall recorded.

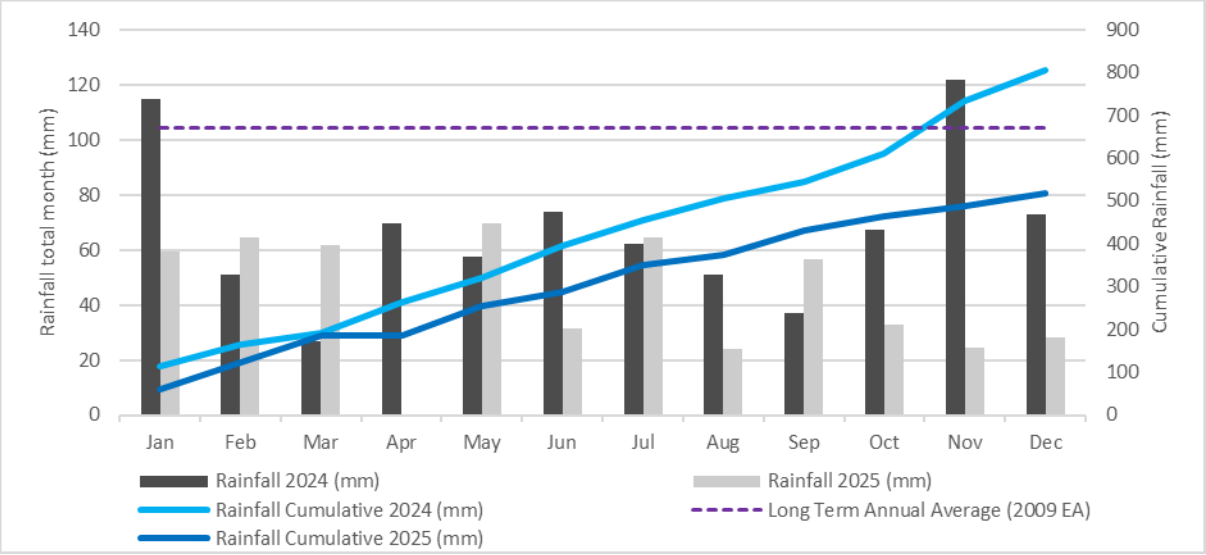


Figure 6-1 - Rainfall Comparison to Previous Reporting Period

[7] Condition 23, Schedule 3 of PA08_0184 and EPL394
[8] Sentinex is a web-based platform to communicate from monitoring locations

Monthly maximum and minimum 15-minute temperatures were recorded at WS1. The highest temperature over a 15-minute period of 38.9°C was recorded in January 2025 and the lowest temperature over a 15 minute period of -5.4°C was recorded on June 2025. Prevailing winds were generally from the south west during winter and from the north east during summer, consistent with the historical data presented in the 2009 EA. A westerly wind pattern is more common during winter through to early spring, in contrast to an easterly wind pattern during summer and autumn. Monthly wind roses for 2025 are presented in **Attachment I**.

Table 6-2 - Summary of Meteorological Conditions for 2025

Date	Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall Cumulative (mm)	Temperature Max (°C)^	Temperature Min (°C)^	Prevailing Wind Directions
Jan-25	59.3	59.3	38.9	9.3	East
Feb-25	64.4	123.7	36.4	6.4	North East
Mar-25	61.5	185.2	36.9	11.8	East
Apr-25	0.3	185.5	28.9	3.0	South West
May-25	69.6	255.1	25.0	1.3	East
Jun-25	31.4	286.5	20.4	-5.4	South West
Jul-25	64.7	351.2	19.8	-4.5	South West
Aug-25	24	375.2	23.1	-3.6	South West
Sep-25	56.4	431.6	29.6	8.1	South West
Oct-25	32.8	464.4	35.4	0.7	South West
Nov-25	24.7	489.1	36.5	-0.2	South West
Dec-25	28.4	517.5	38.3	3.8	South West

Notes: ^15 minute capture period for data used.

The 2025 monthly maximum and minimum temperatures were generally comparable against their respective long-term averages, with the exception of March, September, October, November December. Averages above their respective long term maximum averages included March, October, November and December (**Figure 6-2** & **Figure 6-3**).

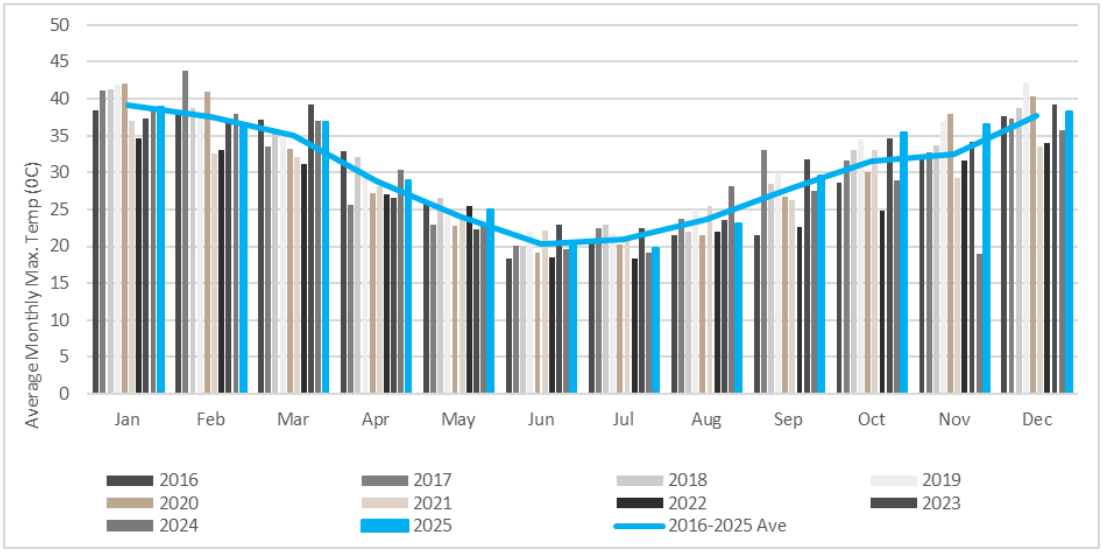


Figure 6-2 - Maximum Temperature Trends 2016-2025

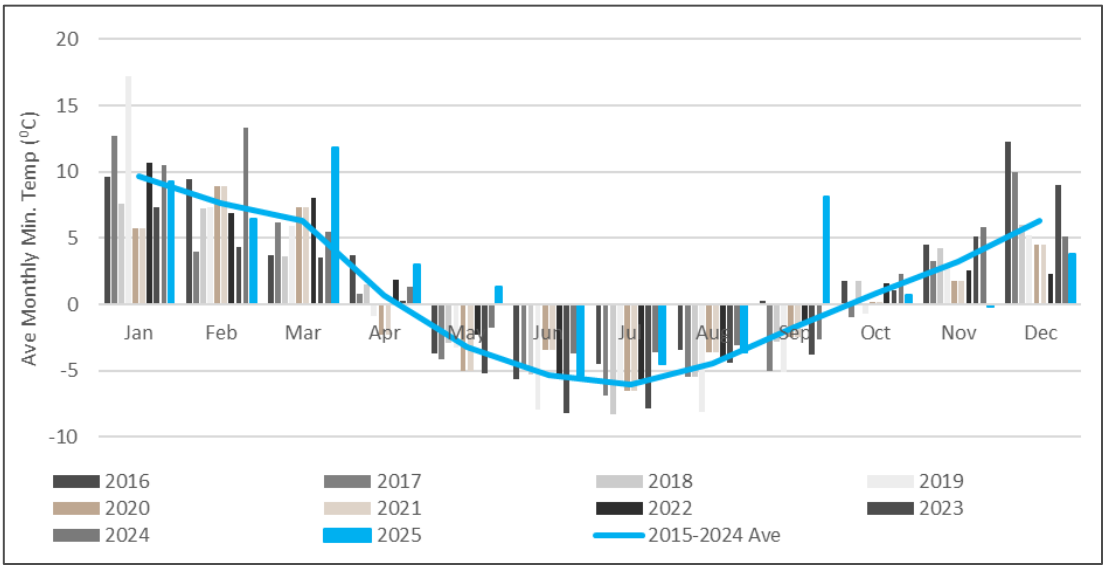


Figure 6-3 - Minimum Temperature Trends 2016-2025

6.2 Operational Noise

The Noise Management Plan (NMP)[9] describes the attended noise monitoring, primarily used for determining compliance against the noise criteria, and unattended or real-time monitoring, which is used for proactive noise management. The locations of the real time noise monitors (which may be relocated as required) and attended noise monitoring sites required by the NMP are provided in the attended noise monitoring reports. Attended noise monitoring[10] results for June and December 2025 are summarised below in **Table 6-3**, with attended noise monitoring reports provided in **Attachment A**.

There were two noised related complaints in 2025, both provided via the EPA on the 30 April 2025 and 5 June 2025 for excessive noise being generated over a three-month period and for noise being generated at various times over a two-week period respectively. UCMPL engaged its noise specialist to process and analyse data from the nearest real-time noise monitoring (SX73) in response to the noise complaints.

On the night of 21/22 May 2025, there was a period where noise limits were applicable, and site noise was potentially identified at SX73/SX211 through statistical analysis and listening to samples of audio. From 21:00 to 22:15 on 21 May and from 01:15 to 02:00 on 22 May 2025, an unknown industrial continuum was measured at SX211 with an estimated LAeq of 32-33 dB. This industrial continuum may have been associated with a local water pump or tractor. As a conservative measure, it has been assumed that this noise source originated from UCMPL, however noise levels were still compliant with relevant noise limits during all measurements. There were no potential exceedances of UCMPL noise limits at the real-time noise monitoring locations. In all other cases where continuous low-frequency noise was observed in the real-time monitoring data, it correlated with meteorological conditions where noise limits would not be applicable, either due to rainfall or elevated wind speeds above 3 m/s (EMM, July 2025).

[9] NMP (Version 8.5) as required by PA08_0184 Schedule 3, Condition 9 last approved on the 1/08/2023.
[10] Reference methods*: NSW Environment Protection Authority, Noise Policy for Industry, 2017. (NPfI,2017) and Australian Standards: AS 1055.1, AS 1055.2 and 1055.3 Acoustics - Description and measurement of environmental noise; AS 2659.1 - Guide to the use of sound measuring equipment; and AS 2659 - Sound level meters.*

Table 6-3 - Attended Noise Monitoring Summary LAeq (15-min) and Maximums (dB) for 2025

Noise Criteria/Predictions	Performance During the Reporting Period	Trends/Key Management Implications

Noise Criteria/Predictions

Ulan Monitoring ID/ EPL394 Licenced Monitoring Point	Property Number	DayLAeq,15minute	Evening[1] LAeq,15minute	Night[1] LAeq,15minute	Night[1] LA1,1minute[3]
NM2/ 38	60	35	35	35	45
NM3/ -	274	NA	NA	NA	NA
NM4[2]/26	Ulan School[4]	35	NA	NA	NA
NM6/ 38	1	35	35	35	45
NM7/ 24	254	38	38	37	45

Notes: [1.] NA indicates criteria is not applicable at this location during this time. [2.] Criteria for Ulan Public School (internal) 'when in use'. [3] All LA_{max} results are interchangeable with LA1(1min) for assessment purposes. [4] Ulan Public School currently in recess.

The updated noise assessments for Mod 3 and Mod 4, combined with the *Environmental Assessment (2009)* indicate that three private residences are predicted to exceed 35dBA LAeq (15 min) at some stage of the project and have higher criteria limits to allow for short term elevated noise as indicated in the above table. Other residences have since been acquired and are no longer subject to the specified noise criteria.

Monitoring Site	Property Number	Maximum Result LAeq 15min dB	Criterion Complies	Maximum Result LA1(1min) dB	Exceedance
June 2025					
NM2	60	<25	Yes	<25	Nil
NM3	274	52	Yes	58	NA
NM4	Ulan School[1]	-	-	-	-
NM6	1	26	Yes	<25	Nil
NM7	254	33	Yes	39	Nil
December 2025					
NM2	60	<20	Yes	<20	Nil
NM3	274	37	Yes	48	NA
NM4	Ulan School[1]	-	-	-	-
NM6	1	<25	Yes	27	Nil
NM7	254	<25	Yes	27	Nil

Notes: IA = Inaudible NA = noise criteria does not apply NM=Not Measurable. [1] Ulan Public School currently in recess, therefore no monitoring was required at this location in 2025.

Attended noise monitoring in 2025 occurred during the evening and night periods in July and December, as follows:

- During the evening and night periods of 18 and 19 June 2025; and
- During the evening and night periods of 8 and 9 December 2025.

Ulan Complex complied with project specific criteria at all monitoring locations during the June and December 2025 survey (**Attachment A**).

Ulan Public School was in recess and not in use for the entirety of 2025 Reporting Period, therefore monitoring was not undertaken at this location during this survey.

Criteria may not always be applicable due to meteorological conditions at the time of monitoring. Stability class data (atmospheric data for wind speed and direction) rendered criteria not applicable on occasion (**Attachment A**).

There were two noised related complaints in 2025, both provided via the EPA on the 30 April 2025 and 5 June 2025 for excessive noise being generated over a three-month period and for noise being generated at various times over a two-week period respectively. Refer to **Section 6.2** for a summary of the noise investigations completed by UCMPL.

Current attended noise monitoring results for Property ID 274 align with noise levels predicted for Year 12 of the project (Table 8-4 and Appendix 12) in the EA.

The trend for attended noise monitoring results over time is considered stable (**Table 6-4**).

Table 6-4 - Attended Noise Monitoring LAeq Maximums (dB) 2011 – 2025

Location	NM2	NM3	NM4[1]	NM6	NM7
Noise Criteria	35	n/a[2]	35	35	38
2011	48	50	52	42	-
2012	IA	43	30	IA	29
2013	29	50	<20	31	37
2014	20	49	IA	26	<20
2015	20	46	IA	27	IA
2016	<23	53	IA	<25	<27
2017	<25	47	<35	28	25
2018	IA	45	IA	IA	26
2019	IA	44	IA	<20	38
2020	<20	47	IA	26	<25
2021	<20	51	IA	<25	33
2022	<25	48	-	IA	33
2023	26	52	-	26	30
2024	28	48	-	IA	<30
2025	<25	52	-	<25	<25
General Trend (Stable, Increasing, Decreasing)	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable

Notes: IA = Inaudible. N/A = Not Applicable. [1] Ulan Public School currently in recess, therefore no monitoring was required at this location in December 2025. [2]NM3 must be acquired on request noise criteria do not apply (n/a).

6.3 Blasting

The Blast Management Plan (BMgtP)[11] describes the monitoring, blast criteria and mitigation measures regarding blasting activities at the Ulan Complex. No blasts were undertaken at the Ulan Complex in 2025. There have been no blasting activities undertaken by UCMPL since 2018.

6.4 Air Quality

The Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (AQ&GHGMP)[12] describes the monitoring, air criteria and mitigation measures to reduce the potential for air quality impacts at the Ulan Complex. Air quality monitoring is carried out using a combination of monitors consisting of two (2) high volume air samplers (HVAS), one Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM), and of one (1) meteorological station (WS1).

Air quality monitoring locations are shown in **Attachment B**. The requirement to monitor depositional dust was removed by EPL394 in 2020 and subsequently removed in the revision of the AQMP (Version 7.4), approved on 1 October 2020. The following summary table (**Table 6-6**) compares the 2025 Reporting Period HVAS and TEOM monitoring results with the air quality impact assessment criteria, predictions in the 2009 EA (nearest private receptor/s) and monitored dust levels in previous Reporting Periods. Further air quality monitoring results are provided in **Attachment B**. There was one exceedance of the criteria due to a dust storm on the 27 May 2025[13] which elevated PM_{10} results for that day. There were no community complaints regarding air quality for 2025 Reporting Period.

[11] BMgtP (Version 8.3) as required by PA08_0184 Schedule 3, Condition 16 last approved 20/04/2023.
[12] AQ&GHGMP (Version 9) as required by PA08_0184 Schedule 3, Condition 16 last approved 31/07/2024
[13] Although not declared an extraordinary event by the EPA, UCMPL completed an investigation refer to Airen Consulting report dated 30 Mat 2025 (**Attachment B**).

Table 6-5 – Air Quality Performance for 2025

Air Quality Criteria/Predictions	Performance During the Reporting Period	Trends/Key Management Implications

Air Quality Criteria/Predictions

Pollutant	Averaging Period	[d] Criteria
Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter	Annual mean	[a] 90 µg/m³
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM_{10})	Annual mean	[a] 30 µg/m³
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM_{10})	24 hour maximum	[b] 50 µg/m³

Notes:

a Total Impact (i.e. incremental increase in concentrations due to the project plus background concentrations due to other sources).

b Incremental Impact (i.e. incremental increase in concentrations due to the project on its own).

c Deposited dust is to be assessed as insoluble solids as defined by Standards Australia, AS/NZS 3580.10.1:2003: Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air - Determination of Particulate Matter - Deposited Matter - Gravimetric Method; and

d Excludes extraordinary events such as bushfires, prescribed burning, dust storms, sea fog, fire incidents, illegal activities or any other activity agree to by the Secretary in consultation with EPA.

EA Predicted Impact Year 17 (2026):

- Annual Ave TSP for HV1 (49 µg/m³)
- Annual Ave TSP for HV3 (33 µg/m³)
- Annual Average PM_{10} (26 µg/m³)

Performance During the Reporting Period

TEOM PM_{10} Results^	
Capture Rate	100%
Annual Average*	12.8 µg/m³
Annual Average (incremental impact only)*	12.6 µg/m³
Maximum (24hr)*	83.5 µg/m³
Maximum (24hr) (incremental impact only)*	46.1 µg/m³

Notes:* One elevated event occurred during the reporting period on the 27 May 2025. The 24hr recorded result of 83.5 µg/m³ was associated with a regional dust storm and has been excluded based on the investigation completed by UCMPL (**Attachment B**), the investigation concluded UCMPL's activities were down wind. The elevated PM_{10} concentrations were caused by a wide-spread dust storm that originated from South Australia and travelled through Victoria and NSW. The elevated concentrations were not unique to the area around Ulan (Airen, May 2025).

TSP	Flannery's (HV1) µg/m³	Merlene (HV3) µg/m³
Capture Rate	100%	100%
Annual Average	29.5	22.4
Maximum Result	85.9	57.9

Trends/Key Management Implications

The annual average TSP concentrations recorded at HV1 and HV3 were below the project specific criteria[14] of 90 µg/m³ in 2025 (**Figure 6-4**) and in line with Year 17 predictions provided in the air quality assessment from the *2009 Environmental Assessment* (**Attachment B**).

The TSP annual averages for HV3 and HV1 in 2025 were comparable, albeit slightly lower with the previous 2024 monitoring period of 23.3 µg/m³ and 32.4 µg/m³ respectively.

For further information and monitoring results for TSP refer to **Attachment B**.

The annual average PM_{10} for 2025 was 12.6 µg/m³, well below the annual average criteria of 30µg/m³ and slightly lower than 13.0 µg/m³ in 2024.

TEOM monitoring data shows that the 24-hour average PM_{10} concentration did not exceed the 24hr 50 µg/m³ impact assessment criteria. The maximum of 46.1 µg/m³ during the Reporting Period of was recorded on the 23 October 2025.

For further information and monitoring results for the TEOM, refer to **Attachment B**.

[14] Condition 19 of Project Approval PA 08_0184

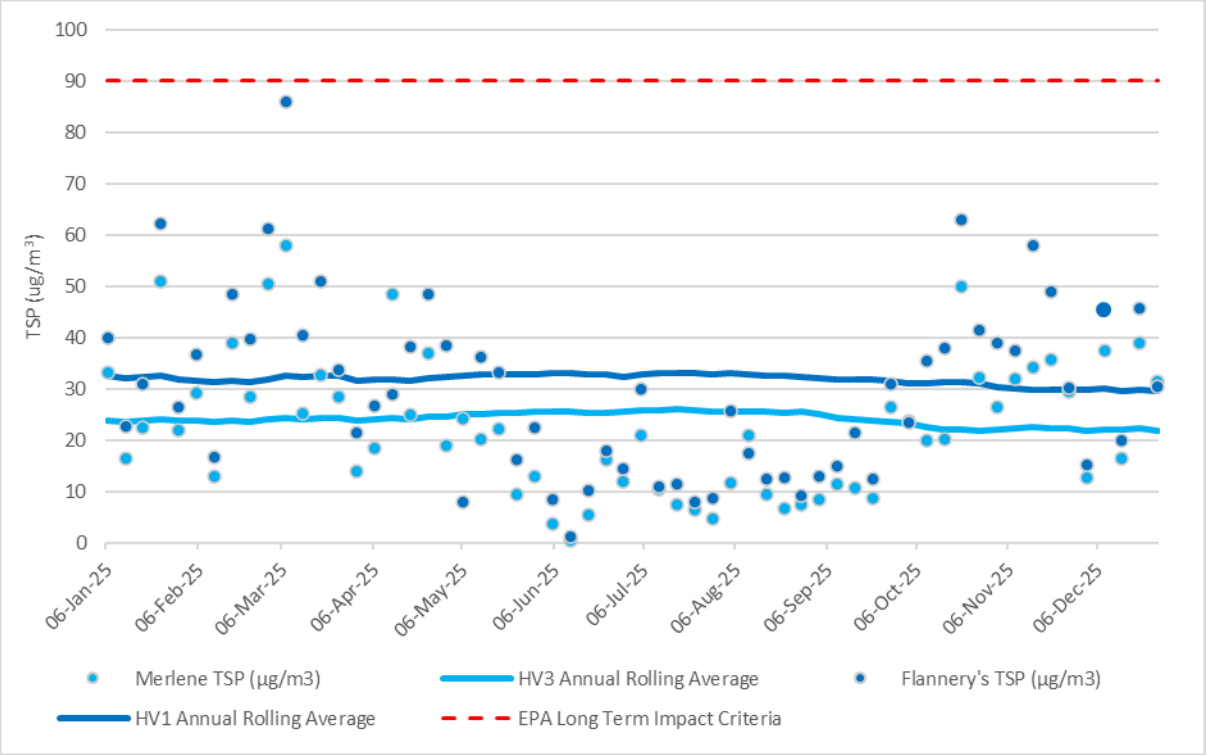


Figure 6-4 – TSP 2025 Monitoring Results During Reporting Period

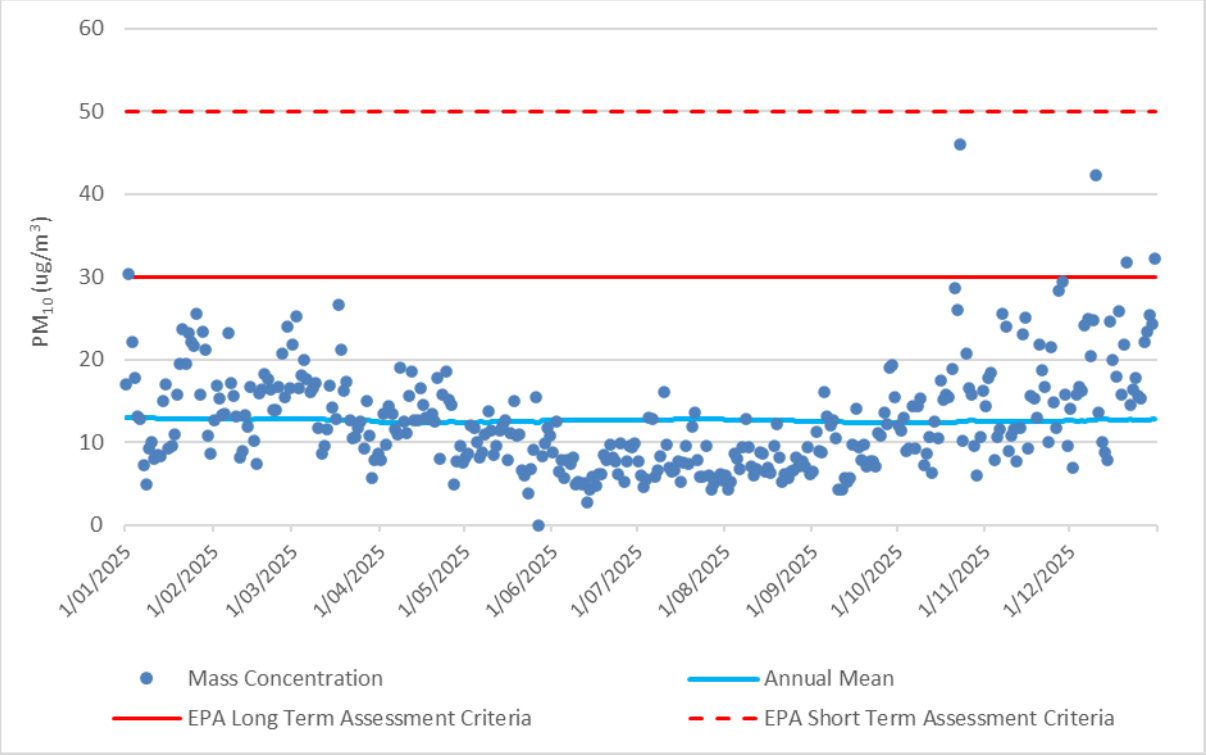


Figure 6-5 – TEOM PM_{10} 2025 Monitoring Results During the Reporting Period

6.5 Heritage

6.5.1 Aboriginal Heritage

The Heritage Management Plan (HMP) describes the management and mitigation of the Project impacts on Aboriginal, European and natural heritage. The current HMP (Version 9) was approved by the DPHI on the 5 April 2024. Aboriginal heritage activities undertaken in accordance with the HMP in 2025, with members of UCMPL's Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and UCMPL's archeological specialist OzArk, included but not limited to:

- Heritage due diligence survey prior to exploration drilling on the Woodbury Property in February 2025;
- Modification 6 site verification for Ulan ID#177 in February 2025;
- Subsidence crack inspection in March 2025 within the Colinta Lease area (Bobadeen) at site Ulan ID#604 after remediation of the cracking;
- Inspection and condition assessment of the Bobadeen Grinding Groove Conservation Area in March 2025 (**Section 6.5.2**);
- Heritage due diligence survey prior to exploration drilling on the Farrs Hill Property in June 2025:
- Test excavations at rockshelter sites Ulan ID#161 and Ulan ID#162 in August 2025; and
- Heritage due diligence survey prior to exploration drilling for Ulan West in September 2025.

UCMPL also completed monitoring of Aboriginal rock shelter sites in accordance with the Ulan West Extraction Plan (**Attachment G**). Aboriginal Heritage Meetings with the RAPs were held in July and December 2025. Items discussed included:

- Overview of UCMPL activities and General Business;
- UCMPL's Exploration Program;
    - EL 9419 - North of Ulan Underground;
    - EL8687 and EL9363 – Ulan West Continued Operations
- Mining Leases;
- Review of subsidence impacts regarding Aboriginal heritage;
- Ulan West Continued Operations (UWCO);
- MOD 6 Approval Progress (update);
- Extraction Plan update for LW9 and LW10 at Ulan West;
- OzArk's Exploration inspections and salvage reports;
- The upcoming 2026 program of heritage works.

6.5.2 Bobadeen and Valley Way Grinding Groove Conservation Areas

Inspections of the Brokenback, Bobadeen and Valley Way Grinding Groove Conservation Areas were undertaken in July and Dececember 2025. As mentioned, inspection and condition assessment of the Bobadeen Grinding Groove Conservation Area was completed in March 2025 with OzArk and the RAPs. Weathering was observed at some of the grinding groove sites, however the sites still visible. No mining impacts were observed within UCMPL's Conservation Areas. UCMPL's weed management contractor had completed weed control in the Bobadeen Grinding Groove Conservation Area in Spring 2025.

Photo 1 Valley Way Grinding Grooves July and with RAPs in December 2025

Photo 2 Bobadeen Grinding Grooves July and December 2025

Photo 3 Bobadeen Grinding Grooves Condition Assessment with RAPs in March 2025

Photo 4 Brokenback Conservation Area Inspection with RAPs in December 2025

6.5.3 European and Natural Heritage

During 2025, an annual inspection of the Bobadeen Homestead was undertaken, and throughout the year maintenance of surrounds in accordance with the Bobadeen Homestead Management Plan[15] to reduce the risk of a bushfire further damaging the house and associated out buildings.

6.6 Biodiversity

Flora, terrestrial and aquatic fauna/stream health monitoring was completed consistent with the approved Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP). The current BMP (Version 7.0) was approved by the DPHI on the 29 April 2024. The annual flora and fauna monitoring reports prepared by Eco Logical Australia (ELA) for the Reporting Period are provided in **Attachment E** and summerised below. The locations of the 2025 flora and fauna monitoring sites are provided within each respective elcogical monitoring report.

6.6.1 Floristic Monitoring

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) was engaged by UCMPL to undertake floristic monitoring during autumn and spring 2025 at the Ulan Coal Complex (UCC). Monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) (Version 7) and the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) (Version 7).

Floristic monitoring within the BOAs is undertaken in accordance with Table 8.1 of the BMP and any relevant Conservation Agreements. Results indicate that (**Section 6.6.1.1**):

- Management Zone (MZ) 2 dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland sites are showing an upward trend in species diversity towards analogue sites. Stem density within the majority MZ2 sites has remained above the MZ1 historical minimum since 2016 and the majority of MZ2 sites were above the MZ1 historical minimum in 2025.
- Monitoring of MZ3 sites indicates upward trend in species diversity and density towards analogue sites within the targeted vegetation community. Stem density at MZ3 dry sclerophyll forest sites is comparable to analogue sites, while median stem density for grassy woodland sites remains lower than the median stem density for MZ1 sites.
- Presence of Hypericum perforatum may be hindering restoration success throughout some MZ2 and MZ3 areas within Bobadeen VOA. The recorded projected foliage cover (pfc) of this species in 2025 was slightly lower than 2024, indicating implemented weed management may be reducing the extent.
- Natural regeneration monitoring transects between 100 m to 200 m in length are established in MZ2 to monitor and spatially map the change in density and extent of natural regeneration within the BOAs and SOAs. Natural regeneration transects were monitored during 2025, along with the completion of a drive-over to map the extent of natural regeneration. All transects recorded a significant increase in stems <15 cm DBH in 2025 compared to 2020. The drive-over verified that natural regeneration is occurring throughout Bobadeen VOA and the SOA, typically along the fringes of remnant vegetation.

[15] PA08_0184, Schedule 3, Condition 47 (d) and ULN SD EXT 0094 April 2011, revised scope of works ULN SD EXT 0135 January 2014.

Floristic based subsidence monitoring was undertaken along six longwall panels during 2025 in autumn and spring. No longwalls have recorded a >10% decrease in canopy cover when compared to baseline (pre-mining) data (**Section 6.6.1.2**).

During 2025, 52 sites were monitored across 13 open cut rehabilitation areas (polygons). Results indicate that for open cut rehabilitation areas, species composition, and tree cover and abundance for all polygons monitored during 2025 are consistent with the target vegetation community. All other metrics for the open cut rehabilitation areas are ongoing (**Section 8.2**).

6.6.1.1 Assessment Against BMP Completion Criteria

Floristic monitoring within Management Zones (MZ1-3), was undertaken by ELA ecologists between the 14 and 30 May 2025 and 3 and 17 September 2025 (**Figure 6-6**). Assessment of the BOA monitoring against the BMP completion criteria is provided in **Table 6-6**.

Table 6-6 BMP Completion Criteria relating to Biodiversity Offset Areas

Domain Objective	Completion criteria	Assessment
Facilitate the natural regeneration of MZ2 areas	Monitoring to indicate upward trend in species diversity and density towards analogue sites within the targeted vegetation community	Dry sclerophyll forest **Achieved** (diversity): Native species richness is within the range recorded at MZ1 sites and the MZ2 median is trending towards the MZ1 median. **Achieved** (density): Stem density within the majority MZ2 sites has remained above the MZ1 historical minimum since 2016. Grassy woodland **Achieved** (diversity): Native species richness is within the range recorded at MZ1 sites. **Not yet achieved** (density): Stem density has been gradually increasing since 2015 and the majority of MZ2 sites were above the MZ1 historical minimum in 2025.
Re-establish native woodlands / open forest within MZ3 areas	Monitoring to indicate upward trend in species diversity and density towards analogue sites within the targeted vegetation community	Dry sclerophyll forest **Achieved** (diversity): Native species richness is within the range recorded at MZ1 sites and the MZ3 median is trending towards the MZ1 median. **Achieved** (density): Stem density for all MZ3 sites has remained above the MZ1 historical minimum since 2016. Median stem density for MZ3 sites remains lower than the median stem density for MZ1 sites. Median stem density for MZ3 has been increasing since 2016 and is only slightly lower than the MZ1 median stem density. Grassy woodland **Achieved** (diversity): Native species richness is within the range recorded at MZ1 sites and the MZ3 median is on a similar trajectory to the MZ1 trendline as both management zones are displaying a continual increase in species diversity since 2011. **Not yet achieved** (density): Stem density within half of the MZ3 sites has remained above the MZ1 historical minimum since 2016. Median stem density for MZ3 sites remains lower than the median stem density for MZ1 sites.

Domain Objective	Completion criteria	Assessment
Weeds and feral animal species do not present a risk to rehabilitation	Weed presence does not pose a risk to the establishment of rehabilitation areas	Not yet achieved: Presence of *Hypericum perforatum* may be hindering restoration success throughout some MZ2 and MZ3 areas within Bobadeen VOA. The recorded pfc of this species in 2025 was slightly lower than 2024, indicating implemented weed management may be reducing the extent.
Erosion does not present a safety hazard or compromise the post mining land capability	Visual monitoring indicates that there is no erosion present that compromises land capability or the intended final land use	Achieved An area of partially stabilised gully erosion was recorded in previous monitoring years was repaired in 2025 (ELA 2025). No other areas of erosion have been identified within Bobadeen VOA.

6.6.1.2 Assessment of Subsidence Performance Indicators for Biodiversity

Floristic based subsidence (FBS) monitoring was undertaken along six longwall panels during 2025 in autumn and spring (**Figure 6-7**). Another 10 FBS monitoring sites are also located within EPBC 2015/7511 referral area with 6 sites located in Box Gum Woodland. Assessment of the FBS monitoring against the performance indicators developed for the Extraction Plans is provided in **Table 6-7**.

Table 6-7 Assessment of Subsidence Performance Indicators for Biodiversity

PA_08_0184 Performance measures	Performance indicators	Assessment of performance indicator	Assessment of performance measure	Assessment
Threatened species, populations, habitat or ecological communities – Negligible impact	The vegetation communities located above longwall panels in the subsidence zone are not expected to experience changes in condition different to changes in the corresponding sites located in the transition zone.	An indicator will be considered to have been triggered if: Analysis of subsidence-based flora data indicates a >10% (percentage points) decrease in canopy foliage cover of a site within the subsidence zone inconsistent with canopy foliage cover in the transition zone; and Analysis of subsidence-based flora data indicates >10% (percentage points) decrease in canopy foliage cover in the selected vegetation community located above mining areas, not seen in non-mined areas of the vegetation community. If data analysis indicates the performance indicators have been exceeded, an assessment will be made against the performance measure to determine if the impact is a result of mining and whether any Box Gum Woodland CEEC present above the longwall has exceeded performance measure.	The performance measure is exceeded if investigation shows subsidence has resulted in greater than negligible impacts to the Box Gum Woodland CEEC within mined areas.	**Ongoing**: No longwalls have recorded a >10% decrease in canopy cover when compared to baseline (pre-mining) data.

PA_08_0184 Performance measures	Performance indicators	Assessment of performance indicator	Assessment of performance measure	Assessment
Threatened species, populations, habitat or ecological communities – Negligible impact	Box Gum Woodland located above longwall panels in the subsidence zone are not expected to experience changes in condition different to changes in the corresponding sites located in the transition zone.	An indicator will be considered to have been triggered if: Analysis of FBS data indicates a >10% (percentage points) decrease in canopy foliage cover of a site within the subsidence zone inconsistent with canopy foliage cover in the transition zone; and Analysis of FBS data indicates >10% (percentage points) decrease in canopy foliage cover in the selected vegetation community located above mining areas, not seen in non-mined reference sites. The performance measure is exceeded if investigation shows subsidence has resulted in greater than negligible impacts to the Box Gum Woodland within mined areas.	**Ongoing** (UW LW 9) **Achieved** (UW LW8 and UW LW7): No sites recorded a >10% decrease in canopy cover when compared to baseline (pre-mining) data.	
	At the completion of undermining, Box Gum Woodland patches continue to meet the condition thresholds described in the Policy Statement (DEH 2006).	An indicator will be considered to have been triggered if assessment against the condition thresholds within the Policy Statement (DEH 2006) are no longer met, with no negative impacts and/or decline in condition also recorded in Box Gum Woodland reference.	**Achieved** (UW LW8 and UW LW7): The post-mining Box Gum Woodland assessment determined that Patch A conforms to the EPBC Act listing criteria. This performance indicator is not relevant to UW LW9 as there is no Box Gum Woodland present.	
Threatened species, populations, habitat or ecological communities – Negligible impact	A reduction in abundance and/or condition of hollow bearing trees (HBTs) at FBS monitoring sites suitable for Masked Owls	An indicator will be considered to have been triggered if: A reduction in abundance and/or condition of hollow bearing trees (HBTs) at FBS monitoring sites suitable for Masked Owls.	**Achieved:** Transition sites UGLW31 L5, and UGLWW8 L1 recorded a decrease in pfc of >10% when compared to pre-mining data; however, the average change in pfc for transition sites on UGLW31 and UWLWW8 is 3% and -3% respectively. No other site has recorded a >10% decrease in pfc when compared to pre-mining data. The monitoring period requirement has been completed on UGLWW7 and UGLW31. The abundance of large hollows has stayed consistent, with no increase or decrease in the number of hollows present	

Figure 6-6 BOA Floristic Monitoring Sites 2025

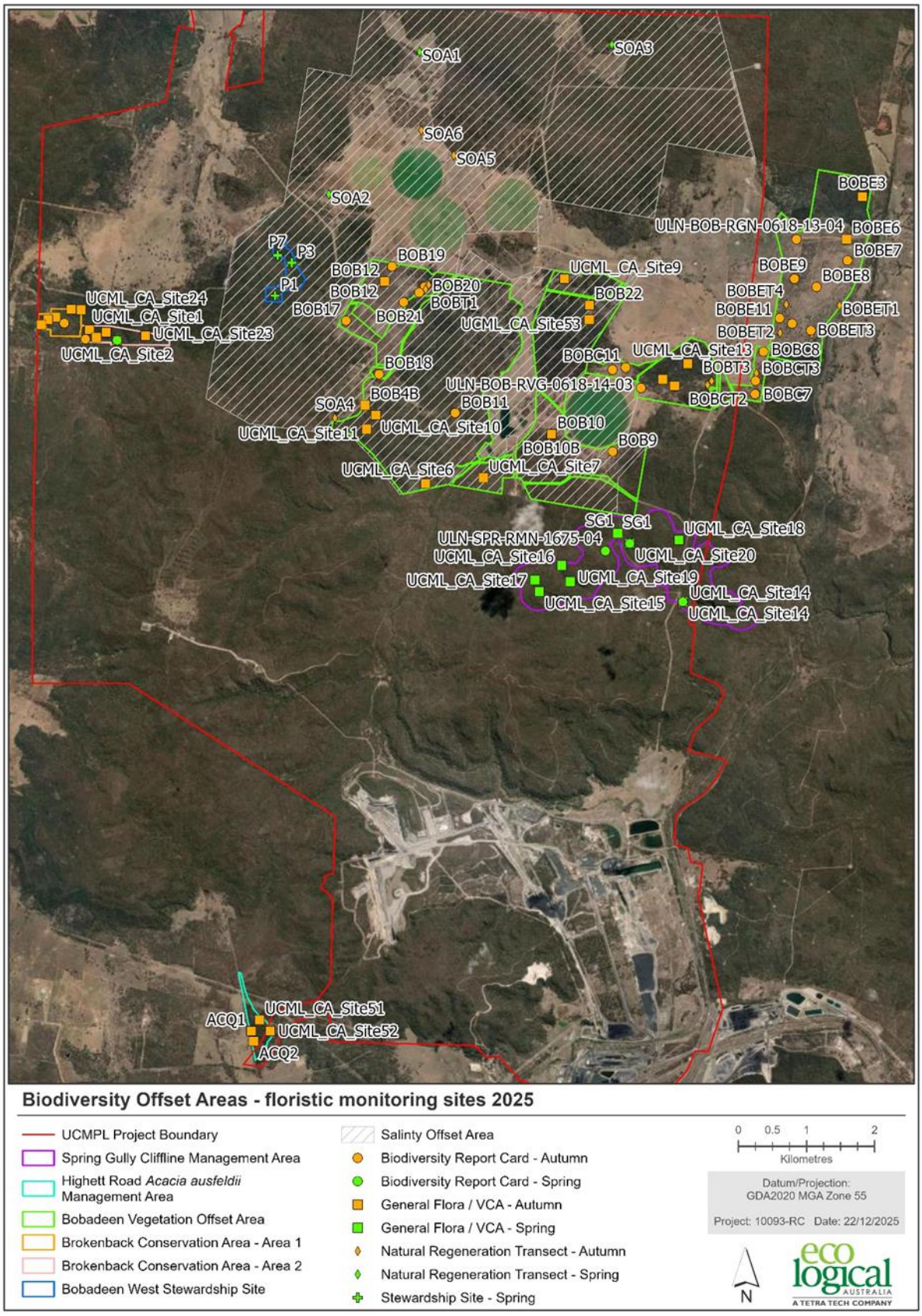


Figure 6-7 Floristic Based Subsidence Sites 2025 including EPBC 2015/7511 Referral Area

6.6.2 Fauna

ELA was engaged by UCMPL to undertake fauna monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the BMP. The 2025 Fauna Monitoring Report details the results of autumn and spring feral pest monitoring, spring targeted threatened bird monitoring, and spring nest box monitoring (**Attachment E**). The following summary is from *UCMPL Fauna Monitoring Report 2025* (ELA, March 2026b).

Threatened bird monitoring did not detect the target species, Regent Honeyeater or Swift Parrot across 30 monitoring sites despite extensive flowering of key feed species. Masked Owl monitoring was undertaken at two designated monitoring sites. Masked Owl was not detected at these sites however, was detected for the first time within the Ulan Coal Complex (UCC) during 2025 during monitoring outside of the requirements of the BMP. The lack of presence of Regent Honeyeater and Swift Parrot during 2025 does not indicate lack of suitable habitat, with extensive areas of mature woodland and forest containing key feed species present within the UCC.

Several species of pest animals were detected during 2025. All species have been previously detected at the UCC. Pest animal presence resulted in Condition Amber according to the Threats to Ulan Coal Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) (UCMPL 2024a) due to an apparent increase in feral pest presence along Apple Road and Trig Road compared to previous monitoring periods.

Condition Amber was triggered for threatened woodland birds in 2024 due to lack of detection of *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus* (Speckled Warbler), *Climacteris picumnus* victoriae (Brown Treecreeper; eastern subspecies) or *Daphoenositta chrysoptera* (Varied Sittella) in the 2024 monitoring period. During 2025, an investigation was undertaken, as required by the TARP, into habitat availability for these species within Bobadeen VOA. The investigation found that there has been no decrease in habitat availability over the last 5 years within the Bobadeen VOA. All three species were opportunistically detected during 2025. As such, the TARP condition for threatened woodland birds has returned to green.

The 2-year post mining monitoring requirement for UGLW31 and UGLWW7 has been completed and data indicates that a >10% decrease in pfc of Regent Honeyeater and / or Swift Parrot key feed species did not occur when comparing pre-mining and post-mining pfc. There has been no reduction in the availability of HBTs suitable for Masked Owl on UGLW31 or UGLWW7 when comparing pre-mining and post-mining data.

A total of 115 nest boxes were monitored during 2025. Nine nest boxes monitored during 2025 require replacement or repair as they are no longer fully functional.

6.6.3 Microbat Monitoring

ELA was engaged by UCMPL to undertake microbat monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the BMP and the Extraction Plans. The following summary is from *UCMPL Microbat Monitoring Report 2025* (ELA, March 2026).

Microbat monitoring in 2025 was undertaken in accordance with the approved management plans for the management of threatened species habitat across the Ulan Coal Complex (UCC). This annual report details the results of microbat monitoring of eight control sites, 15 impact sites and 20 general fauna sites, during December 2025 (**Figure 6-8**).

Targeted cliffline monitoring was undertaken at non-mined control and both mined and non-mined impact sites above Ulan West longwall panels, to record the presence and activity of threatened cave-roosting microbat species *Chalinolobus dwyeri* (Large-eared Pied Bat) and *Miniopterus orianae oceanensis* (Large Bent-winged Bat). The Large-eared Pied Bat was definitely or potentially recorded via acoustic call detection at all general fauna sites, except for sites Spring Gully (SG) and Infrastructure Area 4 (INF4). While the Large Bent-winged Bat was definitely or potentially recorded at all twenty general fauna sites. Monitoring was also completed at eight targeted cliffline – control sites. The Large-eared Pied Bat was definitely detected at all 8 control sites, whilst the Large Bent-winged Bat was definitively and potentially recorded at all of the 8 control sites. The consistent recording of both targeted threatened cave-roosting species in relatively high quantities, including the capture of Large-eared Pied Bat across multiple control sites, confirms their suitability for use as control sites for monitoring the population of both target species.

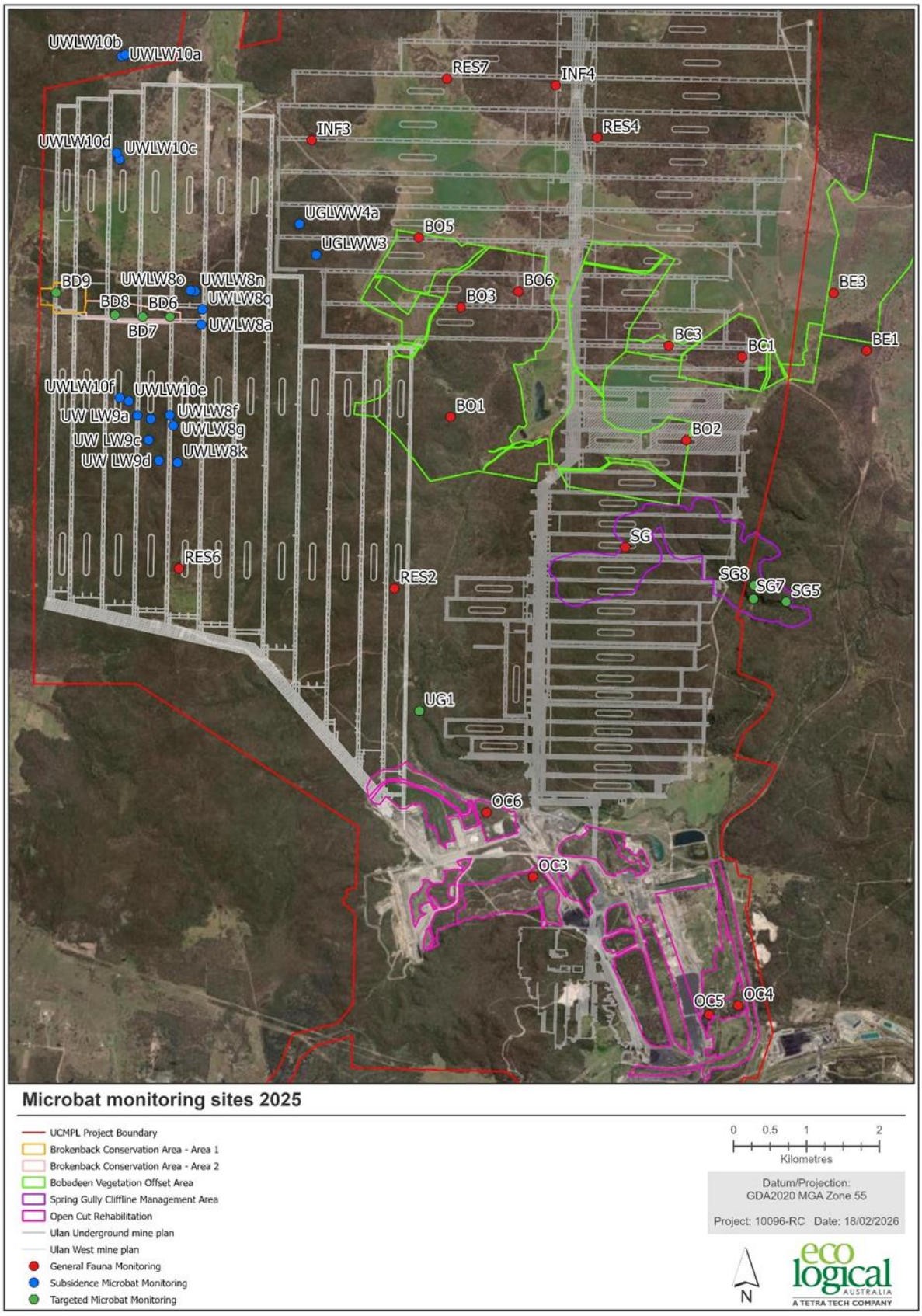
The monitoring of microbat species also occurred at seventeen targeted cliffline – impact sites. Acoustic call detection surveys recorded a diversity of species richness, with at least eleven individual microbat species recorded across all impact sites, inclusive of at least two and up to five threatened microbat species listed under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999,* respectfully. Mean species richness was highest in 2025 at UWLW8a and UWLW10c, of which UWLW8a had been mined, while UWLW10c has not yet been mined. In comparison to the 2024, which reported to have a greater mean species richness within the previously mined compared to the non-mined sites. Mean species richness in 2025 however recorded relatively high mean species richness at all targeted cliffline – impact sites. This result highlights the maintenance of habitat in both the mined and non-mined areas within the UCC landscape, which continues to provide habitat for a diverse range of microbat species. While no threatened microbat species were captured within the impact sites, the call detection data provides a positive indication as to the continued provision of suitable quality microbat habitat, even post-mining.

Large-eared Pied Bat call activity across all previously undermined sites decreased in 2025, compared to the previous year which had a substantial increase in Large-eared Pied Bat call activity. However, while the decrease is significant at the impact sites in 2025, it is considered to be due to seasonal variation and therefore, the performance indicator is not exceeded. Additionally, declines have been recorded in previous monitoring years, such as in 2021 when the mean call activity of Large-eared Pied Bat, per night, decreased by 87.61% since the 2020 monitoring period. Decreases in Large-eared Pied Bat call activity has not been recorded over two or more monitoring periods and therefore, the performance indicator has not been exceeded.

In contrast, Large Bent-winged Bat call activity across previously mined sites, as well as non-mined control sites, increased significantly in 2025, in comparison to the large decrease in call activity recorded for the species in 2024. With the increase of call activity during the 2025 monitoring period, the performance indicator has not been exceeded for the species, across the two-year post-mining monitoring period.

Given the successful implementation of the UCMPL microbat monitoring program in 2025 and the results detailed in this report, UCMPL is considered to be compliant with their relevant Project Approval conditions.

Figure 6-8 Microbat Monitoring Program 2025



6.6.4 Aquatic Monitoring

ELA was engaged by UCMPL to undertake aquatic monitoring in 2025 as required by the BMP. The following summary is from *UCMPL Aquatic Monitoring Report 2025* (ELA, January 2026) (**Attachment E**).

This report outlines results from surveys conducted in spring 2025 and makes comparisons to data from previous monitoring events. Due to inherently low baseflow of creeks, combined with below-average rainfall in the preceding eleven months leading up to the 2025 monitoring period, only 11 of the 16 monitoring sites had enough water for the full suite of ecological samples to be collected. Flow at most downstream sites was dominated by discharged mine water that had first been treated with reverse osmosis.

Aquatic macroinvertebrate taxonomic richness in 2025 ranged from nine to 20 taxa and was highest at AQ5 located downstream of a Licensed Discharge Point (LDP19). The Stream Invertebrate Grade Number Average Level (SIGNAL) 2 scores ranged from 3.1 to 4.5, with AQ7 located downstream of LDP19 recording the highest SIGNAL2 score. Two of the 11 sites had SIGNAL2 scores equal to or above 4.0, from one site upstream and one site downstream of mine operations. The mean SIGNAL2 score across all sites was 3.6, which is consistent with the long-term average across all previous monitoring years (3.6). Assessment of SIGNAL2 since the commencement of monitoring in 2011 demonstrates that downstream sites have a higher long-term mean SIGNAL2 score (4.0) compared to upstream sites (3.3) where water level is generally low or the site dry. Despite this trend, SIGNAL2 scores continue to be reflective of moderately to severely disturbed systems, and assemblages of macroinvertebrates were generally dominated by pollution-tolerant taxa. Across all years, macroinvertebrate results indicate that historical disturbances (e.g. clearing of riparian habitat) and regional land use practices, in conjunction with prevailing climatic conditions, remain the key factors influencing macroinvertebrate communities.

The 2025 Riparian Channel and Environmental (RCE) Inventory scores were largely consistent with previous years for each site. Four sites scored RCE inventories of 'Excellent', seven sites scored 'Very Good' whilst the remaining five sites scoring RCE inventories of 'Good'. Overall, the RCE results indicate that the riparian environment is not subject to any ongoing adverse effects resulting from mining operations and is rather reflective of historical disturbances and regional land use practices in the catchment.

Six water quality parameters were measured at each site. Water temperatures were milder than previous years, reflecting the mild ambient conditions. Electrical Conductivity (EC) was below the trigger values adopted for the UCC (UCMPL 2019) at all sites. Alkalinity ranged from 35 to 335 ppm but remained consistent across both monitoring sites and years. Turbidity was generally lower for downstream sites and higher for upstream sites. Three upstream sites exceeded the upper limit recommended by the ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) guidelines. All but one upstream and downstream site each met the ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) guidelines for pH.

DO (% saturation) was higher during 2025, with one site from upstream and downstream each meeting the recommended range by the ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) guidelines and seven sites exceeding the recommended range. High variability in DO has been recorded from both upstream

and downstream sites and across multiple years, which is also evident from UCMPL surface water monitoring sites at the Goulburn River throughout 2025.

There was no clear correlation evident between SIGNAL2 and DO results over time, whereas only a very weak positive correlation was identified between SIGNAL2 and RCE results.

In conclusion, the direct impacts of the coal mining operations at UCMPL on aquatic ecology are minimal and monitored streams retain the typical biodiversity values and water quality expected of similar streams in the area.

6.6.5 Pest and Weed Monitoring

During the Reporting Period, UCMPL carried out a number of feral pig control programs on UCMPL land and lease holder land throughout 2025. UCMPL completed its own wild dog bating program in December 2025. Feral animal monitoring was completed using trail cameras, inspections and opportunistic sightings to target areas for future feral animal control programs.

Remote camera monitoring recorded six feral animal species, all of which are listed as feral pest species in the *Central Tablelands Regional Strategic Pest Management Plan 2024-2028* (Local Land Services 2024). *Vulpes vulpes* (European Red Fox) was the most frequently species recorded on the remote cameras, with a total of 65 individual animals detected, followed by *Sus scrofa* (Feral Pig), with 48 detections and *Capra hircus* (Feral Goat), with 45 detections (ELA, 2026).

Weed control and weed surveys in 2025 continued within Biodiversity Offset Areas, Open Cut Rehabilitation Areas, and within other areas of UCMPL land holdings undertaken by land management specialist, including:

- January 2025:
    - Bobadeen Conservation Area: Inspection of previously sprayed *Echium plantagineum* (Paterson's Curse), *Heliotropium amplexicaule* (Blue Heliotrope) and *Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort) was undertaken across multiple sites.
    - Brokenback Conservation Area: Inspection of house site surrounds were undertaken within the conservation area, noting potential of invasive and ornamental species to expand into surrounding bushland. Low volume spot spraying sweeps were undertaken, targeting *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry) and *Opuntia stricta* (Common Pear).
    - Bobadeen East VOA: Low volume blanket and spot spraying was conducted, targeting *Heliotropium amplexicaule* (Blue Heliotrope), with incidental control *of H. perforatum, O. stricta, Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed), *Marrubium vulgare* (Horehound) and *Solanum pseudocapsicum* (Winter Cherry).
    - UW Rehabilitation Area: Low volume spot spraying was conducted, targeting *Solanum sisymbriifolium* (Sticky Nightshade), *Phytolacca octandra* (Inkweed) and *H. amplexicaule and H. perforatum.*
- February 2025:
    - Bobadeen Conservation Area: Follow up boom spraying was conducted through the slashed planting area, targeting *H. perforatum* and *C. lyratiformis* using a solution of

1.8L/ha of Starane Advanced with 5g/ha of Metsulfuron methyl. High volume spraying was undertaken, targeting *Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort) and *Cineraria lyratiformis* (Cineraria) under mature trees and along rip lines between previously slashed and boom sprayed planting areas

  - Bobadeen East VOA: High volume spraying was undertaken, targeting *Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort) and *Cineraria lyratiformis* (Cineraria) near Ulan Road, along with under mature trees and along rip lines between previously slashed and boom sprayed planting areas. Low volume splattering was conducted, targeting *Eragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass) near southern gate on Bobadeen Road, using Roundup Biactive® at a rate of 10%.

- March 2025:
  - Bobadeen East Offset: Low volume foliar spraying was undertaken, targeting Heliotropium amplexicaule (Blue Heliotrope), Senecio madagascariensis (Fireweed) and Hypericum perforatum (St John's Wort) near Gate E. High volume foliar spraying was undertaken, targeting H. perforatum opposite Ulan Road and surrounding dam. Low volume splattering was conducted, targeting Eragrostis curvula (African Lovegrass) near southern gate on Bobadeen Road, using Roundup Biactive® at a rate of 5%.
  - Bobadeen Conservtaion Area: Follow up boom spraying was conducted within and adjacent to planting area, targeting *H. perforatum* and *C. lyratiformis* using a solution of 1.8L/ha of Starane Advanced with 5g/ha of Metsulfuron methyl.
- April 2025:
  - Bobadeen East Offset: Low volume splattering was completed, targeting *Eragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass) and incidental *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed) and *Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort) though and adjacent to the plantings near southern gate on Bobadeen Road. A solution of 10% Roundup Biactive® was utilised. Low volume foliar spraying sweeps were undertaken throughout the southwest, targeting *Opuntia stricta* (Common Pear), *Tagetes minuta* (Stinking Roger) and *H. perforatum*.
  - Highett Road: Low volume foliar spraying was undertaken, targeting *O. stricta* and incidental *Solanum sisymbriifolium* (Sticky Nightshade).
  - Acacia ausfeldii Management Area: Low volume foliar spraying follow-up sweeps were undertaken, targeting *O. stricta*. Low volume foliar spraying follow-up sweeps were undertaken, targeting *Rubus fruticosus* sp. aggregate (Blackberry).
- May 2025:
  - Bobadeen East Offset: Low volume splattering was conducted, targeting E*ragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass) near southern gate on Bobadeen Road, using Roundup Biactive® at a rate of 5%.
  - Bobadeen Conservation Area: Low volume foliar spraying was conducted, targeting sparse *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera* (Boneseed) seedlings, using a solution of 0.5% Roundup Biactive® with 2g/10L of Metsulfuron methyl.

- Bobadeen Homestead: Low volume foliar spraying was conducted, targeting incidental *Echium plantagineum* (Paterson's Curse) and *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed), using a solution of 0.5% Roundup Biactive® with 2g/10L of Metsulfuron methyl. Low volume spraying was undertaken, creating a buffer zone around the fan site rehabilitation area, targeting *Solanum pseudocapsicum* (Jerusalem Cherry), *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (Cats Claw Creeper), *Silybum marianum* (Variegated Thistle), using a solution of 0.5% Grazon Extra®. Inspection of previous spray works surrounding the homestead were undertaken, and low volume foliar spraying targeted emergent *Ailanthus altissima* (Tree of Heaven) suckers and seedlings.
- Rehabiliation Area Low volume splattering was conducted primarily targeting *Solanum sisymbriifolium* (Sticky Nightshade), *Opuntia stricta* (Prickly Pear), *Heliotropium amplexicaule* (Blue Heliotrope) and *S. madagascariensis*, using a solution of 5% Roundup Biactive® with 1g/10L of Metsulfuron methyl or a solution of 0.5% Grazon Extra®.

- June 2025:
  - Bobadeen Conservtaion Area: High volume foliar spraying was conducted, targeting widespread but sparse S*. madagascariensis and O. stricta, Marrubium vulgare* (White Horehound infestations near the pivot, along roadsides and on top of hill, with incidental control of *Heliotropium amplexicaule* (Blue Heliotrope).
  - Bobadeen East: Low volume spraying was undertaken, targeting *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed) in target areas such as the power easement, using a solution of 0.4% Starane Advanced, with 1g/10L Metsulfuron methyl and surfactant.Low volume foliar spraying sweeps were undertaken, targeting *Opuntia stricta* (Common Pear) using a solution of 0.5% Grazon Extra, with 1g/10L Metsulfuron methyl and surfactant. High volume foliar spraying was conducted, targeting heavy *S. madagascariensis* infestations, under large Eucalyptus within planting rows, along Bobadeen Loop Road, the planting area opposite former quarry and finalising the power easement. High volume spot spraying was undertaken in Bobadeen East Corridor, targeting *S. madagascariensis, H. amplexicaule and O. stricta*. Cut and paint sweeps were undertaken through the CA, targeting *Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera* (Boneseed), using neat Roundup Biactive®
- August 2025:
  - Bobadeen Conservation Area: Low volume foliar spraying was conducted southwest of Boronia Hill, targeting *Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera* (Boneseed). Low volume foliar spraying was conducted, targeting C*. monilifera subsp. monilifera*.
- September 2025:
  - Bobadeen Conservtaion Area: High volume foliar spraying was conducted, targeting *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed), along with incidental *Carthamus lanatus* (Saffron Thistle), *Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort), *Silybum marianum* (Variegated Thistle) and *Echium plantagineum* (Paterson's Curse), *Aizoon pubescens* (Galenia) along Irrigation Road. High volume spot and blanket spraying was undertaken adjacent to Site A, the pump site, laydown area and previous earthworks

on opposite side of track, targeting the above species. High volume blanket foliar spraying was undertaken, targeting E. *plantagineum and S. marianum* along smoothed access track in the offset area.

- Rehabilitation Area: Low volume foliar spraying was conducted, targeting *Opuntia stricta* (Prickly Pear), *Cineraria lyratiformis* (Cineraria), *Senecio jacobaea* (Common Ragwort), *H. perforatum, E. plantagineum and S. madagascariensis*. Low volume foliar spraying was conducted throughout the dragline site, targeting *Solanum sisymbriifolium* (Sticky Nightshade). All instances were treated, mapped and flagged for future follow up works.

- October 2025:
  - West Rehabilitation Area & Clean Water Diversion: Low volume splattering was conducted, targeting Osteospermum moniliferum (Boneseed) and incidental Pittosporum undulatum (Sweet pittosporum) seedlings around Main Gully and Gully.
  - Brokenback Conservation Area: Sweeps were conducted in an easterly direction, targeting *Opuntia stricta* (Prickly Pear). Additional spot spraying was conducted, targeting garden plants adjacent to house, which exhibit the potential to spread into surrounding bushland.
- November 2025:
  - Highett Road Conservation Area: Sweeps were undertaken through the *Acacia ausfeldii* Management Area targeting *Opuntia stricta* (Prickly Pear) and *Rubus fruticosa* (Blackberry). Weed control was carried out in bushland areas adjacent to the Management area targeting *O. stricta, Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort) and *Verbascum thapsus* (Great Mullein).
  - USO Rehab – Clean Water Diversion: Low- and High-volume spraying was undertaken along the length of the CWD primarily targeting *Solanum sysimbriifolium* (Stick Nightshade).

6.7 Conservation Area Monitoring

Conservation Area (CA) monitoring was completed by ELA during the 2025 Reporting Period. The locations of UCMPL's CA are provided in **Attachment E**. A summary against the relevant BMP completion criteria is provided in **Table 6-8** and **Attachment E**.

Spring Gully

During the last monitoring period, vegetation was still recovering from a widespread dieback event caused by drought conditions in 2018 – 2020 and 2023 – 2024, in accordance with the NSW Department of Primary Industries' (DPI) Combined Drought Indicator (DPI 2020; 2025). Observations across the region and within the Conservation Area in 2025, and the DPI Combined Drought Indicator (2025) indicates that vegetation on site is no longer drought affected, with overstorey regeneration recorded across all monitoring points. Exotic ground percentage foliage cover (pfc) remains mostly negligible across the Conservation Area with 0.2% cover being the highest recorded. Changes were observed across all sites for all attributes monitored; however, these are most likely linked to changes in survey timing and seasonal variation, with a decrease in rainfall being recorded in 2023 and 2025

when compared to 2022 and 2024 (BOM 2025). This is particularly applicable to ground pfc, grasses pfc, and other structural pfc which both displayed the highest fluctuations across each conservation site. Midstorey pfc decreased across all sites in 2025, excluding UCMPL_CA_Site19, with the smallest change being a decrease of 2.5% and the largest being a decrease of 33%. Overstorey pfc remained relatively consistent with the data collected in 2024. Shrub pfc decreased across all sites with decreases of between 18% to 68% observed; this may be attributable to shrub growth exceeding 1 m in height and no longer being classified as ground cover - shrub.

Overall, the Conservation Area remains ecologically stable with the condition of the vegetation remaining consistent with previous monitoring and with the Plant Community Type (PCT) descriptions provided in the Conservation Agreement (UCML 2019) (ELA, December 2025).

Highett Road

Results of quadrat monitoring, photo-point monitoring and a walk-through assessment within the Conservation Area indicates that the conservation values recorded throughout the Conservation Area remain intact, with no damage or disturbance recorded. There was an increase in native species richness at three of four sites, while one site remained the same. Projected overstorey foliage cover increased at three sites and remained unchanged at one site. In contrast, projected midstorey foliage cover decreased at all sites. The changes observed within the 2025 monitoring period are largely within the historical range of observations and therefore can be attributed to seasonal and climatic fluctuations, rather than degradation of the quality of the ecosystem itself. Overall, the Conservation Area retains its typical floral biodiversity with the condition of vegetation within the Conservation Area remaining consistent with previous monitoring and with Plant Community Type descriptions provided in the Conservation Agreement (UCMPL 2019) (ELA, December 2025).

Bobadeen Vegetation Offset Area

Quadrat monitoring, photo-point monitoring and a walkthrough assessment within the Offset Area in 2025 indicates that conservation values within the Offset Area remain intact, with no significant damage or disturbance recorded throughout the Offset Area. The 2025 data shows a mixed trend for all attributes across all sites, with fluctuations in results found to be still within the expected range of natural variation. These fluctuations are likely to be linked to seasonal climatic variation. Overall, the results were largely consistent with historical observations at all sites. Monitoring during 2025 identified the priority weeds *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* (Boneseed), *Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort), and *Opuntia stricta* (Common Prickly Pear) within the Offset Area. Weed surveys and targeted weed management works were undertaken throughout the Offset Area during 2025 by Toolijooa Environmental Restoration, with particular focus on the heavy infestation of *C. monilifera* and *H. perforatum.* Toolijooa Environmental Restoration reported that weed management works yielded successful results. The surveys by Toolijooa Environmental Restoration also suggest that the dense infestation and prevalence of *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed) within the eastern section of the Offset Area and within adjacent farmland should be a priority for management and control works to prevent regional spread of this species. Ongoing weed monitoring and management in accordance with site specific procedures is recommended.

Except for the weed infestation, the Offset Area retains its typical level of floral biodiversity. The condition of the vegetation and associated biodiversity values within the Offset Area remain largely

consistent with monitoring undertaken in 2017 and with Plant Community Type descriptions provided in the Conservation Agreement.

Brokenback Area 1

Quadrat monitoring, photo point monitoring and walk-through assessments undertaken within the Conservation Area indicates that the Conservation Area remains intact with no damage or disturbance recorded, except for some observed areas of feral pig (*Sus scrofa*) diggings. The trend shows a general increase in canopy cover for some sites, while other sites exhibit a plateauing trend over the entire monitoring period. Native species richness and ground cover components (grasses, shrubs and others) changed by various degrees across all sites in 2025. However, most of the results fell within the historically observed range, and therefore, these are most likely linked to seasonal variation and survey timing. Exotic ground cover remains negligible across the Conservation Area.

Overall, the Conservation Area is ecologically stable with the condition of vegetation within the Conservation Area remaining consistent with previous monitoring and consistent with the Plant Community Type (PCT) descriptions provided in the Conservation Agreement (UCMPL 2019) (ELA, December 2025).

Brokenback Area 2

Quadrat monitoring, photo point monitoring and walk-through assessments undertaken within the Conservation Area indicates that the Conservation Area remains intact with no damage or disturbance recorded, except for some observed areas of feral pig (*Sus scrofa*) diggings. The trend shows a general increase in canopy cover for some sites, while other sites exhibit a plateauing trend over the entire monitoring period. This is indicative that sites are recovering or have recovered following the regional scale dieback event caused by intense drought conditions (DPI 2020) occurring late 2019 through to early 2020. This dieback event was observed throughout the UCMPL Complex and Central Tablelands. Native species richness and ground cover components (grasses, shrubs and others) changed by various degrees across all sites in 2025. However, most of the results fell within the historically observed range, and therefore, these are most likely linked to seasonal variation and survey timing. Exotic ground cover remains negligible across the Conservation Area. LWD increased by over 50 m at three sites and decreased by over 10 m at remaining sites. The former is likely attributable to a recorded increase in fallen stags, and the latter is likely due to changes in LWD detectability due to fluctuations in litter accumulation and groundcover across monitoring years. Hollow bearing trees (HBTs) generally remained consistent with previous monitoring, except for at UCML_CA_Site3 and UCML_CA_Site5 which tripled and quintupled respectively.

Overall, the Conservation Area is ecologically stable with the condition of vegetation within the Conservation Area remaining consistent with previous monitoring and consistent with the Plant Community Type descriptions provided in the Conservation Agreement (UCMPL 2019) (ELA, December 2025).

Bobadeen West

ELA completed the following monitoring within the Bobadeen West Biodiversity Stewardship Site (BSS) in accordance with the requirements outlined within Section 7 of Attachment 3 of the Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement[1] (BSA) during 2025 which includes 6-monthly inspections to

determine any human disturbance, physical condition of existing fire trails and access tracks and presence of rubbish within the BSS.

6.8 Energy and Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

UCMPL reports GHG in accordance with National Energy and Greenhouse Gases (NGER) legislation. Each financial year UCMPL is required to submit to the federal government the emissions from their NGERs registered facility. The following table (**Table 6-8**) contains the Scope 1 (direct emissions from the mining activities during the financial year), and Scope 2 emissions (electricity consumption by the mine during the financial year).

Table 6-8 - Summary Scope 1 and 2 emissions Statistics for FY24/25

(tCO_2-e)	FY18/19	FY19/20	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23	FY23/24	FY24/25	EA Prediction (Yr12-Yr20)[1] Annual Ave. (Calendar Year)
Scope 1 Total	59,805	40,416	41,154	51,039	44,723	53,550	48,501	76,749[2,3]
Scope 2 Total	133,908	147,216	151,559	155,941	142,102	116,076	123,995	171,517
Total Scope 1 & Scope 2	193,713	187,632	192,713	206,980	186,825	169,626	172,496	**248,266**

Notes: [1]EA Scope 1 and Scope 2 predictions based on forecast ROM Tonnes/Product Tonnes per annum. Year 8 to Year 11 forecast ROM Tonnes and Product Tonnes of 14,382,578 T and 12,527,720 T respectively. The Reporting Period ROM and Product Tonnes (**Table 4-1**) is considered within this forecast predictions. Yr8-Yr11 assumes both Ulan West and Ulan Underground are operating. Beyond Yr12 assumes only Ulan West is operating. [2] Inclusive of upgraded Methane emissions factor of 28. [3]Scope 1 emissions below Safeguard Mechanism baseline.

6.8.1 Comparison Against Predictions

During the FY24/25 UCML's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were below the EA prediction as provided in **Table 6-8**.

As published in Glencore's 2025 Annual Report, Glencore is on track to meet the 2026 Group industrial emissions reduction target of 15%, against a 2019 baseline.

6.9 Mine Subsidence

Underground mining activities at UW and UUG during the Reporting Period are outlined in **Section 4.1**. Subsidence monitoring at UW and UUG is undertaken in accordance with the relevant Extraction Plan for each underground operation (**Section 3.2.2**). The scope of the subsidence monitoring includes subsidence effects monitoring and environmental, heritage, land management, built features and public safety monitoring programs, to evaluate the potential subsidence impacts and environmental consequences from the secondary extraction of longwalls on UCMPL land and non-UCMPL land.

6.9.1 Subsidence Effects Monitoring

UCMPL engaged SCT Operations Pty Ltd (SCT) to undertake a review of the subsidence monitoring conducted for the 2025 calendar year, including a comparison of observed behaviour with subsidence

forecasts and assessment of compliance with subsidence performance measures of the Project Approval (PA) 08_0184 under which both mines operate (**Table 6-9**).

SCT's review is based on analysis of the survey data from subsidence monitoring, site inspections, and reports by UCMPL personnel and other specialists. A surface inspection was conducted by SCT on 6 January 2025, over areas the longwalls mined below during the Reporting Period, in the company of UCMPL environmental staff. **Table 6-9** compares the maximum forecast vales of primary subsidence parameters for conventional subsidence behaviour for LW8B at UW and LW31 at UUG with the subsidence movements measured on the F Line, C Line and D Line for the 2025 Reporting Period.

Table 6-9 – Summary of Primary Subsidence Parameters Measured for the 2025 Reporting Period

	Subsidence (m)		Tilt (mm/m)		Strain (mm/m)			
					Compressive		Tensile	
	M	F	**M**	F	**M**	F	**M**	F
UUGLW31 F Line	**1.46**	1.6-1.7	**13**	30-45	**8**	15-20	**6**	10-15
UW LW8B C Line	**0.6**[1]	1.6-1.7	**4**[1]	30-45	**10**[1]	15-20	**5**[1]	10-15
UW LW8B D Line	**1.5**	1.7	**25**	45	**8**	25	**3**	20

Notes: [1] Full subsidence not developed at the time of the most recent survey.

Measured maxima of primary subsidence parameters for conventional subsidence behaviour above each longwall shown (abbreviated M and shown in bold typeface) and the subsidence values forecast in the corresponding EP assessment for the longwall and depth on each subsidence monitoring line (abbreviated F and shown in normal typeface) (SCT, 2026).

The following assessment of subsidence effects monitoring during the 2025 review period summarised, is from the *2025 Annual Review of Subsidence Monitoring at Ulan West and Ulan Underground Mine* (SCT, March 2026) (**Attachment G**).

Analyses and interpretation of the subsidence monitoring conducted for the areas mined during the 2025 calendar year indicate that the observed subsidence behaviour is consistent with expectation. The subsidence effects measured to date are less than forecasts presented in SCT reports to inform the 2009 Environmental Assessment (EA) for the UCCO Project, the EP for Longwalls 7-8 at UW and the EP for Longwalls 30-32 and LWW6-LWW8 at UUG.

The report presents the results of the annual review of subsidence effects, subsidence impacts and environmental consequences from the secondary extraction of a short section of Longwall 8A and Longwall 8B at UW and sections of Longwall 31 and Longwall W8 at UUG during 2025.

The review indicates subsidence behaviour observed is consistent with expectation. The magnitudes of primary subsidence effects measured to date are within expectations and less than the maxima forecast for the extraction plans covering the areas mined by longwalls in 2025. Additional subsidence effects are expected to be measured when the final surveys for the panels mined in 2025 are conducted.

Subsidence impacts and environmental consequences to natural and built features on land owned by UCM, Crown Land leased by UCM and small areas of private property are consistent with expectations and less than the maxima forecast.

No mining-induced impacts or consequences to natural features were observed or are expected within the Brokenback Conservation Area (BBCA), the Talbragar Fish Fossil Reserve, Mona Creek Rock Shelters (MCRS) and Grinding Groove Conservation Areas. All these significant sites are either remote from

active longwall mining during 2025 or protected by barriers or coal to prevent impacts and consequences.

The continuous, high-resolution monitoring installed in the BBCA and at the MCRS confirms the significant features (Aboriginal heritage sites and cliffs) at these locations were protected from mining-induced impacts and consequences during 2025.

No significant impacts were recorded within the Durridgere State Conservation Area. No significant consequences (damage) to built features, either privately owned farm infrastructure or mining related and infrastructure owned by UCM have been reported.

Subsidence impacts and environmental consequences, including to water, biodiversity, land, heritage, built features and public safety risk, are likely to be compliant with the subsidence performance measures detailed in the UCCO Project Approval 08_0184 (as modified), notwithstanding the input of other specialists.

Risks from impacts and consequences on private property are being mitigated and remediated by management plans and agreements between the landholder and UCM. No incidents relating to public safety on land owned by UCM, Crown Land leased by UCM, private property or in a public space have been reported.

Ongoing monitoring is recommended consistent with subsidence monitoring programs detailed in relevant Extraction Plans for both the UW and UUG mines.

6.9.2 Subsidence Monitoring

UCMPL completed environmental, heritage, land, built features and public safety monitoring during the Reporting Period as required by the Extraction Plans for UW and UUG, to evaluate the potential subsidence impacts and environmental consequences. A summary of subsidence monitoring undertaken by UCMPL in 2025 includes:

- Monthly inspections during longwall extraction at UW and UUG;
- Applicable cliff lines and heritage monitoring above LW8A and LW8B (**Section 6.9.2)**;
- Floristic based-subsidence (FBS) plots (**Section 6.6.1**);
- Targeted cliff line monitoring for microbats (**Section 6.6.3**);
- Property inspections on privately owned land above LW8A (**Attachment G**);
- Creek stability monitoring (**Section 7.9)**;
- Lower order tributary monitoring above UW and UUG (**Section 7.10**);
- Groundwater and private bore monitoring (**Section 7.11**); and
- Built feature monitoring (**Section 6.9.2**) and (**Attachment G**).

For further details regarding the results of the 2025 subsidence monitoring program, UCMPL have prepared the *2025 Annual Report for Ulan West and Ulan Underground* (Annual Report) for both UCMPL's underground mining operations in **Attachment G**. **Table 6-10** summarises the subsidence performance measures outlined in Table 14 of PA08_0184 and assessment against the status of compliance expected for the 2025 Reporting Period.

Table 6-10 – PA08_0184 Subsidence Performance Measures

Subsidence Performance Measures		Compliance Yes/No	Assessment of Performance Measure
Water			
Ulan, Mona & Cockabutta Creeks	No greater environmental consequences than predicted in the EA	**Yes**	Compliant. Subsidence effects along Mona Creek are less than forecast in EP. Main channels of Ulan and Cockabutta Creeks remote from longwall mining in 2025 (PE, 2025; SCT, 2026) (**Attachment G**).
Biodiversity			
Threatened species, populations, habitat or ecological communities	Negligible impact	**Yes**	Complaint. No greater subsidence effects compared to EAs and EPs (SCT, 2026) (**Attachment G**). No longwalls have recorded a >10% decrease in canopy cover when compared to baseline (pre-mining) data. The abundance of large hollows has stayed consistent, with no increase or decrease in the number of hollows present (ELA, 2026). (**Section 6.6.1** and **Attachment E**).
Land			
Cliffs in the Brokenback Conservation Area	Nil environmental consequences	**Yes**	Compliant. Recent mining remote from cliffs to cause consequences. No mining-induced consequences reported. Significant features protected from impacts by barrier of coal to be left (SCT, 2026) (**Attachment G**).
Other cliffs	Minor environmental consequences	**Yes**	Compliant. Rockfalls and perceptible consistence with EA. At the end of 2025, approximately 6.3% of subsidence induced rockfalls has occurred to cliff lines undermined by LW1 to LW8 and LWW4 to LWW7, indicating the sum of rock falls as a result of subsidence at Ulan West and Ulan Underground remains within the 20% predicted in the 2009 EA (PE, 2026).
Heritage			
Aboriginal sites	Nil impact in the Brokenback Conservation Area, Grinding Groove Conservation Areas; and on Mona Creek Rock Shelter Sites	**Yes**	No mining-induced impacts or consequences to natural features were observed or are expected within the Brokenback Conservation Area (BBCA), the Talbragar Fish Fossil Reserve, Mona Creek Rock Shelters (MCRS) and Grinding Groove Conservation Areas. All these significant sites are either remote from active longwall mining during 2025 or protected by barriers or coal to prevent impacts and consequences (SCT, 2026) (Attachment G).
Talbragar Fish Fossil Reserve	Negligible impact	**Yes**	Recent mining too remote to cause significant impacts (SCT, 2026). No perceptible impacts were observed during inspections by UCMPL of the TFFR during the 2025 Reporting Period (**Attachment G**).
Other Heritage Sites	No greater impact than predicted in the EA	**Yes**	Compliant. Subsidence effects are less than forecast in EP (SCT, 2026) (**Attachment G**). Aboriginal heritage sites required for monitoring during the Reporting Period by the Extraction Plans included Ulan ID#191, 862, 189, 190, 985, 271 and 973 over LW8B. Only one site (Ulan ID#973) was noted as having a perceptible impact in the vicinity. Ulan ID#735, 730 and 741 over or in the vicinity of LWW8 had no

Subsidence Performance Measures		Compliance Yes/No	Assessment of Performance Measure
			perceptible impacts. There were no Aboriginal heritage sites required for monitoring by the Extraction Plan for UUG for LW31.
Built Features			
All built features	Safe, serviceable and repairable unless the owner agrees otherwise in writing	**Yes**	Complaint. The last 5m of longwall LW8 on the Farrs Hill property. There are no built features (farm infrastructure - fencing, gates, dams, access roads/four-wheel-drive tracks) within this area. Approximately 50 m of Longwall W8 at UUG mined below 0.9 ha of land on the Woodbury property. This area of Woodbury is undeveloped bushland along the common boundary with UCM owned land. Built features are limited to farm infrastructure in the form of fencing. Impacts managed via provisions of Built Features Management Plan (BFMP) and Private Property Subsidence Management Plans (PPSMP) (SCT, 2026) (**Attachment G**).
Public Safety			
Public Safety	No additional risk due to mining	**Yes**	Compliant. There were no reportable safety incidents as a result from subsidence due to LW8A, LW8B and LW31. Signage in place and access is restricted on UCMPL controlled land. Restricted access to one private property undermined during the Reporting Period is managed by the private landowner. No incidents reported. Hazards managed via Public Safety Management Plan (PSMP) and Private Property Subsidence Management Plan (PPSMP)(SCT, 2026) (**Attachment G**).

6.9.2.1 BBCA Monitoring Programs

Photographic Monitoring

Inspections of cliff lines and Aboriginal heritage sites within the BBCA are undertaken annually to record the condition of the BBCA. No mining-induced subsidence impacts and environmental consequences have been observed at the Aboriginal heritage sites and cliffs within the BBCA in 2025 (**Attachment G**).

With proximity of longwall mining to the BBCA, the frequency and diligence of inspections increased in the latter half of 2024 and during 2025. The inspections report small changes being observed on a regular basis as part of ongoing natural processes of decay active at cliffs and similar features. Instability of cliffs is typically caused by thermal effects, intense rainfall events, tree root jacking and potentially earthquakes. These natural processes have led to three separate minor rock falls in the BBCA remote from the mining in Longwall 8A and 8B. Two of these rock falls were identified in a previous reporting period and one during 2025 (SCT, 2026).

BBCA Subsidence Monitoring Program

In addition to the photographic monitoring program for the BBCA and subsidence effects monitoring program for Ulan West, SCT were engaged by UCMPL to design and develope a specific ground movement monitoring system (i.e BBCA Subsidence Monitoring Program) with appropriate management measures to ensure the subisdence perfromance mesures of ‘nil environmental impact’ for cliffs and ‘nil impact for Aboriginal sites’ within the BBCA is maintained. Baseline monitoring at the

BBCA commenced in August 2022 with the installation of two GNSS[16] units located on the cliff line formation associated with LW8. Since then, UCMPL have installed potentiometer units (monitoring displacement change) commissioned 4 January 2024, a stress cell monitor installed April 2024 and six additional GNSS units within the BBCA (**Photo 5**).

The revision of the Extraction Plan for Ulan West for longwalls LW9 and LW10, includes details of the BBCA Monitoring Program and the BBCA specific TARP developed by SCT.

Photo 5 Example of a GNSS & Potentiometer Units within the BBCA

For the mining of Longwall 8A and Longwall 8B, the GNSS monitoring systems indicate there has been less than 20 mm vertical subsidence observed on any of the GNSS units within the BBCA. These instruments show approximately 80 mm of general horizontal movement of the ground toward the longwall goaf voids. Strains between GNSS units BBCA01 and BBCA03 in a direction along the length of the sandstone outcrop, were less than 0.03 mm/m in compression and 0.08 mm/m in tension.

The continuous data from the GNSS units within the BBCA provides additional insights into the horizontal stress relief movements over solid coal outside the longwall panel edges. The daily data from the four units in proximity to the start line of Longwall 8B indicate an acceleration in the rate of movement towards the goaf when the face line had retreated approximately 100 m. This rate continued until the face line had retreated to approximately 400 m before reducing and stabilising after approximately 700 m of retreat.

The cumulative movements from the mining of Longwall 7, Longwall 8A and Longwall 8B on GNSS units BBCA01 and BBCA02 indicate vertical subsidence of up to 25 mm and total horizontal movement of up to 130 mm. These levels of subsidence effects are within expectation for the longwall mining geometry and subsidence management systems and strategies for avoiding impacts and consequences to Aboriginal heritage sites and cliffs within the BBCA. To the end of the reporting period measured changes were less than 0.6 mm on joints and less than 0.03 mm across the monitoring borehole. These levels of subsidence effects are within expectation for impacts and

[16] Continuous global navigation satellite system (GNSS) provides continuous 3D ground movement data with alarm triggers.

consequences given the geometry of Longwall 8A and Longwall 8B at the end of the reporting period (SCT, 2026).

6.9.2.2 MCRSS Monitoring Programs

Photographic Monitoring

Inspections of cliff lines and Aboriginal heritage sites within the MCRSS are undertaken pre and post to record the condition of the MCRSS. The commencement end of LWW8 is approximately 350m to the east of the MCRRS. Secondary extraction of LWW8 commenced on the 7 October 2025. No mining-induced subsidence impacts have been observed to the Aboriginal heritage rock shelter sites at the MCRSS in 2025 (**Attachment G**).

MCRSS Subsidence Monitoring Program

In addition to the photographic monitoring program for the MCRSS and subsidence effects monitoring program for Ulan Underground, SCT were engaged by UCMPL to design and develope a specific ground movement monitoring system (i.e MCRSS Subsidence Monitoring Program) with appropriate management measures to ensure the subisdence perfromance mesures of 'nil environmental impact' for cliffs and 'nil impact for Aboriginal sites' within the MCRSS is maintained.

Baseline monitoring at the MCRSS commenced in January 2024 with the initial monitoring system finalised in April 2024, therefore providing sufficient baseline date prior to the commencement of LWW8 scheduled for secondary extraction in late 2025. Since then, UCMPL have installed seven (7) potentiometer units (monitoring displacement change), four (4) GNSS units and one (1) temperature probe within the MCRSS (**Photo 6**).

Longwall W8 commenced in November 2025, approximately 320 m short of the start line position approved by MOD4 due to adverse geotechnical mining conditions, therefore providing approximately 400m of coal buffer from the MCRSS.

Photo 6 Example of a GNSS & Potentiometer Units within the MCRSS

On the 4 June 2025, UCMPL sought an Addendum to the approved Ulan Underground Extraction Plan for Longwalls 31 & 32 and Longwalls W6 - W8 detailing the subsidence monitoring and mitigation

program, specific TARP for the Mona Creek Rock Shelter Sites (Ulan ID # 180-187) and SCT's technical report associated with the development of the MCRSS monitoring program. This Addendum to the Extraction Plan was approved by the DPHI on the 31 July 2025. For the period of mining in Longwall W8, the GNSS monitoring systems indicate there has been less than 5 mm vertical subsidence observed on any of the three GNSS units at the MCRS sites. These instruments show 10-20 mm of horizontal movement of the ground in the general direction towards the longwall voids. Strains between GNSS units MCRS02 and MCRS03 in a direction along the sandstone outcrop, were approximately 0.08 mm/m in compression. Strains between GNSS units MCRS03 and MCRS04 in a direction along the sandstone outcrop, were less than 0.03mm/m in compression and tension.

These levels of subsidence effects are within expectation for the longwall mining geometry and subsidence management systems and strategies for avoiding mining-induced impacts on the Aboriginal heritage MCRS sites. At the end of December 2025, the Longwall W8 goaf was approximately 500 m long with only low-magnitude ongoing movements, typically at the tolerance of the GNSS monitoring system, since that time. Maximum vertical subsidence at the end of December 2025 was 1.47 m. Maximum vertical subsidence for Longwall W8 at this location was forecast as 1.7 m in SCT (2019) (SCT, 2026).

6.10 Waste Management

Disposal and tracking protocols for waste, identifying and minimising waste generation, waste mitigation and responsibilities for waste management are described in the Waste Management Plan[17]. A licensed waste contractor provides off-site waste disposal and recycling. A summary of the waste performance for 2025 is provided in **Table 6-16**[18].

Collectively across all three operations, approximately 51% of waste was recycled including oil filters, waste grease, scrap metal, timber, paper and cardboard, and empty drums. Waste contained onsite for disposal in accordance with EPL 394. UCMPL are permitted to dispose of 400 tonnes of concrete per year as required by Condition L4.1. Waste statistics including recycling trends since 2019 are provided in **Table 6-17**.

Table 6-11 - Summary of Monthly Waste Statistics for 2025

	Waste	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
USO	Total Offsite (T)	33.8	38.2	50.2	16.8	16.9	25.5	32.5	28.9	59.7	33.6	59.4	46.1	441.5
	Recycled (T)	25.2	24.4	31.7	12.0	0.9	14.4	25.3	19.5	46.5	17.0	53.6	25.5	296.0
	Recycling %	75%	64%	63%	72%	5%	56%	78%	67%	78%	50%	90%	55%	67%
UUG	Total Offsite (T)	74.9	66.0	58.0	17.5	36.7	76.5	137.0	46.5	50.3	42.7	88.3	78.2	772.4
	Recycled (T)	44.2	41.3	38.5	4.5	10.6	12.9	60.4	6.7	32.6	14.1	42.5	20.2	328.5
	Recycling %	59%	63%	66%	26%	29%	17%	44%	14%	65%	33%	48%	26%	43%
UWO	Total Offsite (T)	91.0	96.6	72.1	97.6	93.4	54.6	209.6	62.4	105.2	59.1	219.4	84.4	1245.3
	Recycled (T)	41.4	35.7	40.8	21.3	22.1	15.5	165.9	19.8	55.0	10.6	176.3	19.9	624.3
	Recycling %	45%	37%	57%	22%	24%	28%	79%	32%	52%	18%	80%	24%	50%

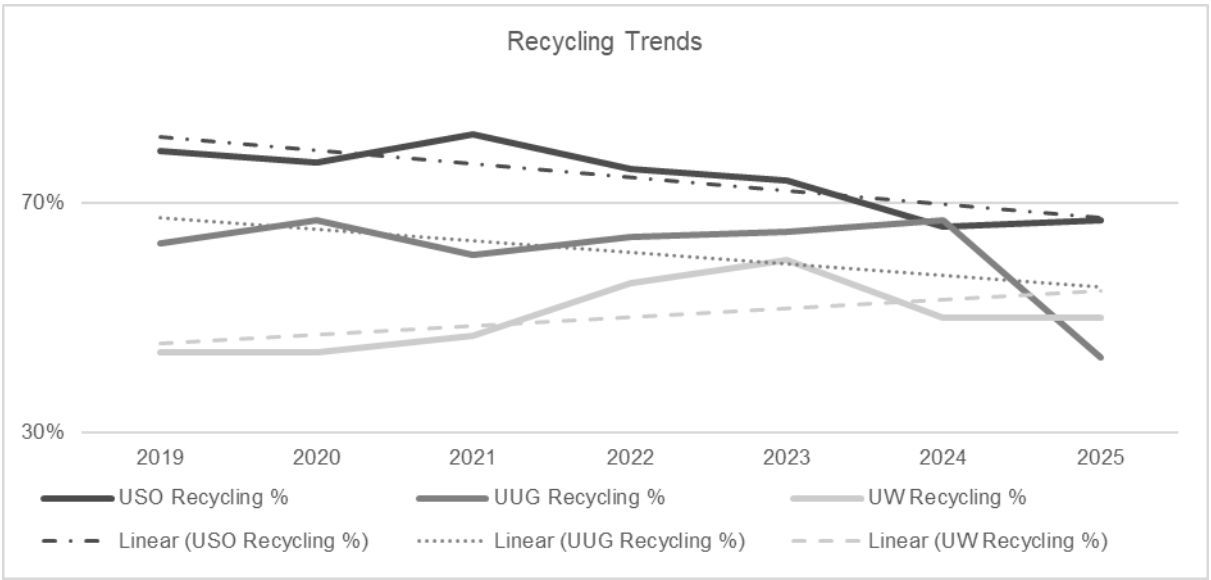
[17] PA 08_0184 Schedule 3, Condition 54, and SoC 6.15.1 and EPL 394.
[18] PA 08_0184 Schedule 5, Condition 3.

Table 6-12 - Summary of Annual Waste Statistics for 2019 - 2025

	Waste	2019 Totals	2020 Totals	2021 Totals	2022 Totals	2023 Totals	2024 Totals	2025 Totals
USO	Total Offsite (T)	319.5	448.9	95.3	246.5	107.8	479.4	441.5
	Recycled (T)	253.75	24.26	457.31	78.1	334.2	315.3	296.0
	Recycling %	79%	77%	82%	76%	74%	66%	67%
UUG	Total Offsite (T)	972.3	970.02	391.75	424.0	317.7	1,414	772.4
	Recycled (T)	583.2	651.89	619.32	739.1	669.2	951.5	328.5
	Recycling %	63%	67%	61%	64%	65%	67%	43%
UWO	Total Offsite (T)	98.6	1156.42	602.86	429.8	651.6	1,543	1245.3
	Recycled (T)	590.3	511.83	540.64	552.1	1025	764.4	624.3
	Recycling %	44%	44%	47%	56%	60%	50%	50%

Waste recycling trends can fluctuate due to operational needs for example longwall changeouts, as displayed in **Figure 6-9**. Changes in waste monitoring metrics with various suppliers is a consideration when reviewing waste trends. Whilst the recycling trend at Ulan West shows a slight increase the overall trends for recycling display a downward trend with USO and UUG. UCMPL engaged a new waste contractor in Q2 2025 and are currently working with the new waste contractor to investigate the potential causes of declining recycling rates, and assess current waste segregation and recycling practices for improvement opportunities as identified in the IEA (**Section 10**).

Figure 6-9 Recycling Trends



7. Water Management

The Water Management Plan (WMP)[19] provides a framework for the management of water and outlines the interaction between the various policies, plans, programs and procedures. The WMP clarifies requirements for surface water and groundwater management during construction and operational phases. The WMP (Version 11) was resubmitted in December 2023. On the 17 June 2024 the WMP (Version 11) was approved by DPHI and consolidates into the one document the following requirements under PA08_0184:

- Site Water Balance;
- Surface Water Monitoring Program (SWMP);
- Groundwater Monitoring Program (GWMP); and
- Surface Water and Groundwater Response Plan (SWGWRP).

The WMP also includes two separate sub plans being the Goulburn River Diversion Remediation Plan (GRDRP) and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP).

7.1 Overview of Mine Water Management System

The mine water management system includes mine dewatering systems, water storages, the Bobadeen Irrigation Scheme (BIS), water treatment facilities, sedimentation and retention basins, settling and tailings ponds, clean water diversion drains and dirty water catch drains, levee banks and earth bunding around stockpiles, hardstand areas and refuelling areas. The key objectives of the water management system include:

- Preventing the contamination of clean water by mining and related activities;
- Reducing the discharge of pollutants from the mine to the environment;
- Minimising adverse effects on the Goulburn River and Ulan Creek;
- Managing approved water discharges to meet EPL394 licence conditions;
- Segregating mine impacted water from better quality water to minimise the volume of impacted water that requires recycling and treatment; and
- Managing the inventory of water on-site in order to meet the requirements of the mining operation.

Open cut mine surface runoff and pit water is directed to the mine water management system to control and treat runoff from site.

7.2 Water Balance

The water balance[20] consists of micro water balances for discrete operational areas of the water circuit (detailed in **Attachment C**). The micro balances are summed to provide the overall water inputs and outputs (**Table 7-1**). Water sources are rainfall on dams and disturbed areas, groundwater inflows to underground mines and the potable water supply. Water is lost through product coal, the Bobadeen

[19] PA08_0184 Schedule 3, condition 34, EA 2009, EPL394
[20] In accordance with Condition 34, Schedule 3 of the PA08_0184

irrigation scheme, dust suppression, evaporation, supply to external parties and potable water use. Water in excess of operational needs is discharged from licenced discharge points.

Potable water is supplied using the permeate from the NSWD WTF, to improve water efficiencies and reduce the need for external suppliers of potable water. During 2025, potable water supply to USO and Ulan Underground was mostly supplied by the NWSD.

Table 7-1 - Water Balance for 2025

Water Balance Period for 2025[1]		Volume (ML)
Inputs[2]	Precipitation & Runoff	1628
	Groundwater inputs	9295
	Third Party	4
	Total	**10927**
Outputs[3]	Licensed Discharge	6198
	Evaporation	1511
	Entrainment	1180
	Losses	212
	Total	**9101**
Water Balance[4]	Inputs minus Outputs	1826
	Change in Storage	-55
	Imbalance Percentage	9%

Notes: [1]1 January to 31 December. [2] Includes rainfall, seepage from groundwater, coal & spoil, groundwater & water from dewatering bores & runoff/drainage from tailings.[3] Includes water used in the CHPP, dust suppression, irrigation, licensed discharge, evaporation, moisture bound to coal, rejects and tailings, onsite potable water use & seepage to spoil. [4] Total inputs less total outputs.

7.3 Salt Balance

The GoldSIM water model estimates a Net Salt loss of 5,275 tonnes for the 2025 reporting year.

Table 7-2 - Water Balance Calculation 2025 Water Year

Site	Salt tonnes (1 Jan 2025)	Salt tonnes (31 Dec 2025)	Net Change in Salt 2025 Tonnes
Water Management System	13,610	8,335	5,275

7.4 Baseflow Offsets

AGE undertook a base flow separation analysis which identified the baseflow index (BFI) estimates for the Goulburn River and Talbragar River for recent years. A summary of findings is as follows:

- Goulburn River
  - The Goulburn River upstream of Ulan (site SW01) provided an annual estimated BFI between 20% and 80% with an average of 51% for the full period of record.
  - The Goulburn River downstream site (SW02) is composed of discharges from Ulan and Moolarben LDPs that make up nearly 50% of the discharge measured in the river (on average). These discharges were removed from the measured discharge before BFI analysis was completed.
  - BFI for the corrected SW02 site was 41% for the three years with sufficient data (2021-2023)
  - Year-over-year BFI for SW02 was between 20% and 80% and appears to be variable with climate and shows no impacts from mining.

  - Peak estimated baseflow reduction due to mining is predicted to be less than 1% of the average streamflow in the Goulburn River, which is immeasurable.
- Talbragar River
  - The Talbragar river site (SW09) recorded periods of no flow and periods of intermittent high flows and the estimated BFI for periods of sufficient flow was between 20% and 40%.
  - Peak estimated baseflow reduction in the Talbragar River due to mining is predicted to be approximately 0.1% of the average streamflow in the Goulburn River, which is immeasurable.
- Based on these this analysis we recommend the following:
  - Streamflow data should continue to be collected and periodically reviewed to provide a better characterisation of groundwater-surface water connection across Ulan watercourses and for future assessment of the potential effects of mining on baseflow (AGE, 2026).

UCMPL has secured WALs in perpetuity to offset the Baseflow losses as follows:

- WAL 19047 provide 600 units in the Upper Goulburn River Water Source[21]
- WAL 41817 provides 50 units in the Upper Talbragar River Water Source[22]; and
- WAL 34921 provides 30 units in the Talbragar Alluvium Water Source[22].

7.5 Water Extraction Licence Compliance

Water Balance indicates total groundwater extraction of 8,256.09ML as detailed in **Table 7-3** for the 2025 Water Year (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025).

Table 7-3 – Water Extraction & Assessment of Compliance

Water Licence	Water sharing plan, source and management zone (as applicable)	Entitlement (Unit Shares)	Passive take / outflows	Active pumping	TOTAL	Complies (Yes/No)
WAL41492	Oxley Basin Coast Groundwater Source, Water Sharing Plan for the North Coast Fractured and Porous Rock Groundwater Sources 2016	7060	0	3038.15	3038.15	Yes
WAL37192	Sydney Basin Groundwater Source Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Sources 2011	704	0	108.8	108.8	Yes
WAL41906	Sydney Basin Murray Darling Basin Groundwater Source	2215	0	824	824	Yes
WAL42900	Sydney Basin Groundwater Source Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Sources 2011	4031	0	4280.01	4280.01	Yes
WAL45083	Sydney Basin Groundwater Source Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Sources 2011	180	0	0	0	Yes
WAL45084	NSW Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Sources 2020 - Sydney Basin MDB - Macquarie-Oxley Management Zone Source	10	0	5.13	5.13	Yes

[21] *Hunter Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2009*
[22] Water Sharing Plan for the Macquarie Bogan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2012

Water Licence	Water sharing plan, source and management zone (as applicable)	Entitlement (Unit Shares)	Passive take / outflows	Active pumping	TOTAL	Complies (Yes/No)
WAL44842	Sydney Basin Groundwater Source Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Murray Darling Basin Porous Rock Groundwater Sources 2011	30	0	0	0	Yes
WAL19047** (20WA209953, Moolarben Creek Dam / Pump / Water Supply)[23]	Upper Goulburn River Water Source Water Sharing Plan for the Hunter Unregulated & Alluvial Water Sources 2009.	600	163.41	0	163.41	Yes
WAL 34921	Castlereagh Groundwater Source Water Sharing Plan for Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source 2000	30	3.29	0	3.29	Yes
WAL 41817	Macquarie Bogan Unregulated Rivers Water Sources Water Sharing Plan for Upper Talbragar River Water Source 2012	50	23.66	0	23.66	Yes

7.6 Licenced Water Discharge

Water treatment and discharge facilities were operated in accordance with EPL 394 during the Reporting Period. Discharges were made from:

- The Bobadeen Irrigation Scheme (BIS)[24];
- The Bobadeen Water Treatment Facility (LDP6)[25]; and
- The North West Sediment Dam Water Treatment Facility (LDP19)[26].

Approximately 1229ML of water with an average EC of 1062µS/cm was applied to the BIS in 2025, with 56% of the modelled offset capacity used during 2025 and 73% of total offset capacity to date.

Ecological performance of the offset is described in **Section 6.6.1** and groundwater monitoring results are provided in **Section 7.11.3**.

Discharge of blended product water from the Bobadeen Water Treatment Facility to Ulan Creek via LDP6 occurred on 351 days with an average daily discharge volume of 6.84 ML/day. Measured pH, EC and TSS concentrations were within EPL394 limits. The maximum discharge volume on any day was 13.41ML on the 12/01/2025, below the EPL394 volume limit 15ML/day (**Table 7-4** and **Attachment C**).

Discharge of blended product water from the Northwest Sediment Dam Water Treatment Facility to Ulan Creek near the Goulburn River (LDP19) occurred on 355 days with an average daily discharge volume of 10.25 ML/day and a maximum discharge on any day of 18.51 ML on the 3/05/2025, below the EPL394 volume limit 30 ML/day. Measured pH, EC and TSS concentrations were within EPL 394 limits. The maximum combined discharge of 28.90 ML, on 12/01/2025, was below the 30ML/day limit. Monitoring summaries are provided in **Table 7-4** and **Attachment C**.

Table 7-4 - 2025 Calendar Year Discharge Volumes

[23] Works approval 20WA209953 requires riparian flow of 7 L/second.
[24] The BIS (operating since 2004) utilises five central irrigating pivots to irrigate approximately 242ha of pasture.
[25] The BWTF (commissioned 2006) uses microfiltration and reverse osmosis water treatment and discharges to EPL 394 LDP 6.
[26] The North West Sediment Dam WTF (initially commissioned April 2011) uses a reverse osmosis water treatment process and discharges to EPL394 LDP19. Commissioning of the expanded NWSDWTF occurred on the 28 October 2014.

Location	Licence Limit (ML/year)	Total Discharged Volumes (ML/year)	2025 Discharge Compliance with Annual Discharge Limits
Effluent Storage Dam (LDP1)	31	0	No discharge
Millers Dam (LDP2)	219	0	No discharge
Rowans Dam (LDP3)	3,650	0	No discharge
Truckfill Dam (LDP4)	730	0	No discharge
Discharge to Ulan Creek (LDP 6)	5,475	2,502.0	Yes
Discharge to Ulan Creek (LDP 19)	10,950	3,750.91	Yes
Discharge to Ulan Creek (LDP3, LDP6, and LDP19)	10,950	6,252.91	Yes
Discharge through irrigation scheme (BIS)	No applicable volume limit[27]	1229	Yes

No discharges from LDP1 (Millers Dam), LDP2 (Effluent Dams) LDP3 (V-notch weir plate at the end of the discharge channel at Rowans Dam) or LDP4 (Truckfill Dam) occurred during the Reporting Period.

Monitoring was conducted at the Goulburn River Gauging Station Downstream (LMP18), the Goulburn River Gauging Station Upstream (LMP33) and Ulan West Box Cut clean water drain (LDP23) (**Section 7.8** and **Attachment C**).

7.7 Compensatory Water Supply

As required by Schedule 3 Condition 30 of Project Approval PA08_0184, UCMPL must provide a compensatory water supply to any owner of privately-owned land whose supply is adversely impacted as a result of UCMPL activities.

In previous Reporting Periods, Alternative Water Supply Agreements (Water Agreements) with several landholders has resulted in UCMPL completing a new groundwater bore constructed in 2019 located immediately to the east of the Project Boundary at a greater depth in response to dry conditions and poor performance of their existing bore, which was potentially impacted by predicted groundwater drawdown.

A PPSMP and Water Agreement is in place for the landholder regarding a spring fed dam undermined by Ulan West LWW5 and LWW6, a bore and other several dams including another spring fed dam undermined by LW7 in 2022. As predicted the bore undermined by LW7 went dry in 2022 with compensatory water supplied as requested and in accordance with the Water Agreement. Under this Water Agreement UCMPL have completed repairs in 2020 to a spring fed dam impacted by LWW5 and LWW6 and repairs to a dam undermined by LW7 in 2022. In 2023/24 UCMPL have increased the surface area of a number of outbuildings to catch rain water and also substantially increased the volume of storage with additional surface water tanks and dam earthworks as requested by the landholder.

In accordance with the PPSMP and applicable Water Agreement for another private landholder impacted by UW LW7, a dam impacted in January 2023 was repaired and an alternate water supply

[27] Salinity offset requirement EPL394 E 1.1 b) The Salinity Offset Program must offset the residual salinity loads generated by the Bobadeen Irrigation Area over the life of the Bobadeen Irrigation Program, and its associated salinity load impacts, and when fully implemented, must achieve an offset ratio of 1:1.5.

was provided by UCMPL until repairs were completed and to compensate for the dam's water loss. Additional water is currently being supplied by UCMPL from UWO dewatered process via a small pipeline to several gravity fed tanks for stock use.

7.8 Surface Water Monitoring Results

The Surface Water Monitoring Program (SWMP)[28] now within the WMP, details surface water monitoring to measure and assess changes in stream health (including base flows) and channel stability that could be attributable to mining activities. The locations of surface water (SW) monitoring and Licenced Discharge Point (LDP) sites are shown in **Attachment C**. For details on parameters sampled, sampling method and sampling frequency of each monitoring site see **Attachment C**.

SW01 and SW02 are monitored for pH and EC (µS/cm) via a continuous monitor, monthly grab samples and specific rainfall events >30 mm in a 24hr period. The creeks in the vicinity of the operation are ephemeral. Surface water monitoring sites SW03 to SW11 are sampled monthly if flow is present and following specific rainfall events >30 mm in a 24hr period. Automatic water sampling stations are installed at SW06, SW07, SW10 and SW11. Monthly grab sampling and specific rainfall events >30 mm in a 24hr period results are summarised in **Table 7-6.**

With below annual rainfall recorded in 2025 and limited creek flows, no water samples were available for analysis within Spring Gully (SW06), Bobadeen Creek (SW07), Curra Creek (SW08), Mona Creek (SW10) and Cockabutta Creek (SW11) during 2025.

Figure 7-1 and **Figure 7-2** displays the monthly and rainfall event sample results for pH, EC and TSS during the Reporting Period for SW01. **Figure 7-5** and **Figure 7-6** displays the long-term real time monitoring results for pH, EC and TSS from 2019 to 2025 for SW01. **Figure 7-7** and **Figure 7-8** displays the monthly and rainfall event sampling results for pH, EC and TSS during the Reporting Period for SW02. **Figure 7-11** and **Figure 7-12** displays the long-term real time monitoring results for pH, EC and TSS from 2019 to 2025 for SW02.

Monthly and rainfall event water samples are collected and sent to a NATA accredited laboratory for analysis of pH, EC (µS/cm), TSS (mg/L), TDS (mg/L) and Turbidity (NTU). **Figure 7-13** to **Figure 7-15** provide the average water quality results for SW03 to SW11 within the Reporting Period, compared with the historical averages from 2011-2025. The 2025 surface water results for SW01 to SW11 are compared against their applicable adopted trigger values (detailed in the WMP) in **Table 7-5**.

Table 7-5 - Adopted Trigger Values for Key Water Quality Parameters

Water Quality Variable	pH	EC (µS/cm)	TSS (mg/L)
Goulburn River Downstream (SW02)[2]	6.5 – 8.5[3]	900[3]	13[1]
Ulan Creek Upstream of LDP6 (SW03)	6.5 – 8.1[7]	1440[7]	18[7]
Ulan Creek at Old Ulan (SW04)	6.5 – 8.5[6]	900[6]	47[7]
Ulan Creek at Pleuger Road (SW05)	6.5 – 8.5[6]	900[6]	18[7]
Spring Gully (SW06)	6.5 – 7.6[7]	417[7]	102[7]
Bobadeen Creek (SW07)	6.8 – 7.4[7]	205[7]	150[7]

[28] Condition 34, Schedule 3 of the PA08_0184 provided in Section 5 of the WMP (Version 11).

Curra Creek (SW08)	6.5 – 8.0[4]	30 – 350[4]	50[5]
Mona Creek (SW10)	6.5 – 7.4[7]	214[7]	92[7]
Cockabutta Creek (SW11)	6.5 – 8.0[4]	30 – 350[4]	50[5]
Clean Water Diversion/System (SW12, SW13 (EPL 23), SW14, SW15)	6.5 – 8.5[6]	900[6]	50[5]

Notes: [1] 80th percentile based on historical data for the Goulburn River. [2] SW02 is downstream of the Ulan Mine Complex and as such water quality at this location can be influenced by other developments in the catchment outside of UCMPL influence, such as neighbouring mines discharge downstream of SW01. [3] Trigger based on EPL394 limits for discharge points LDP6 and LDP19 which are upstream of this monitoring site. [4] Interim trigger values based on ANZECC (2000) default trigger values for lowland rivers in NSW. Site-specific trigger values will be developed as monitoring data becomes available. [5] Interim trigger values based on Volume 1 of Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (Landcom, 2004). [6] Trigger level reflects upstream discharge limit approved under EPL394. [7] 80th percentile of baseline data- upper limit trigger value. Lower value trigger for pH based on ANZECC (2000) default trigger values for lowland rivers in NSW.

Table 7-6 - 2025 Surface Water Sampling Result Summary

SW Sites	pH			EC (µS/cm)			TSS (mg/L)		
	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave
SW01	6.9	7.2	7.1	340	753	472	8	71	22
SW02	7.6	8.2	8.1	496	786	657	2	47	8
SW03	8.2	8.5	8.3	893	1270	1153	13	17	15
SW04	8.0	8.6	8.4	729	798	771	1	111	15
SW05	7.3	8.0	7.6	720	817	778	1	6	3
SW06	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SW07	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SW08	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SW09	8.0	8.6	8.4	264	1070	759	29	182	67
SW10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SW11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SW12^	7.7	7.7	7.7	282	282	282	38	38	38
SW13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SW14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SW15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Notes: Shaded results indicate a trigger has occurred i.e. three or more consecutive monthly results are outside of respective water quality criteria. * No flows in creeks or drainage systems at the time of monthly surface water sampling in 2025. ^ Only one monthly sample available for analysis

Section 6 of **Attachment C** provides a summary of UCMPL's investigation at SW03 regarding pH exceeding the adopted criteria of pH 6.5 – pH 8.1 for three or more consecutive monthly sampling events in 2025, as required by the Surface Water TARP. Engeny Australia Pty Ltd (Engeny) was engaged by UCMPL to assist with a review of elevated pH values in water quality results at the monitoring site SW03 in Ulan Creek and concluded:

Review of pH and EC trends show fluctuations in water quality in response to flow conditions where the values typically decrease during and following periods of high flow, and increase during times of low flow. Increases in pH during low flow conditions could be the result of increased CO_2 removal from the water as a result of the reduced water surface area (i.e. less CO_2 uptake from the surrounding air), CO_2 consumption as a result of plant growth (as observed as SW03, refer to Section 2) leading to higher pH values and/or ponded water leading to

increased mineral leaching from the soil and rocks at the SW03 location (as a result of the prolonged contact time). Increases in EC during low flow conditions could be due to increased dissolved salt concentrations (as reflected by the similarities between the EC and TDS trends, refer to Section 3.2) as a result of evapoconcentration (Engeny, 2025).

Results of monitoring for EPL 394 licence discharge points are reported in the EPL Annual Return. Further surface water results for SW01 to SW11 and assessments are provided in **Attachment C**.

SW12 and SW15 are located within the Clean Water System (CWS), a drainage and dam system that captures runoff from rehabilitated mine land. The water is not subject to the influence of mining activities and captured flows remain in Peanut Dam. Due to the lower annual rainfall totals in 2025 only one water sample for analysis was available from SW12, which remained within the applicable water quality trigger values (**Attachment C**).

SW13 (EPL23) and SW14 are located in the Clean Water Diversion Drain, a drain system that captures the runoff from natural bushland, directing the flow around the mine operations. The water is not subject to the influence of mining activities and flows into a lower order tributary of Ulan Creek and into the Goulburn River. Due to the lower annual rainfall totals in 2025 there were no water samples available for analysis, therefore no applicable water quality triggers apply (**Attachment C**).

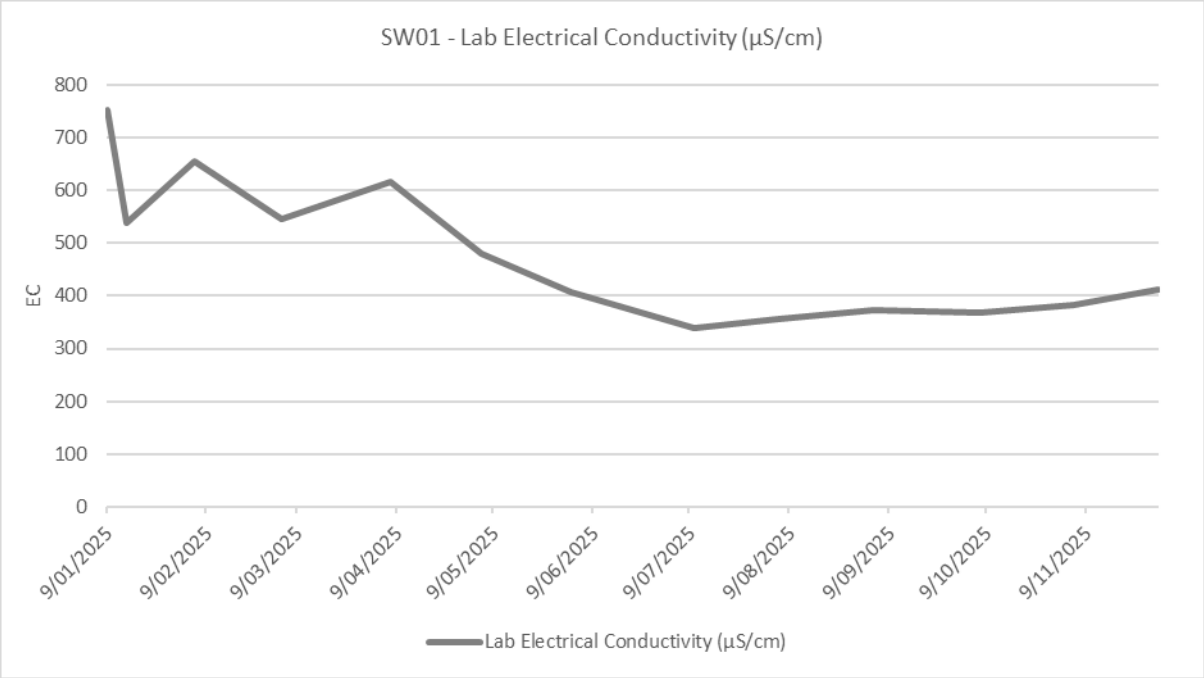


Figure 7-1 SW01 Upstream Goulburn River Monthly Grab Sample EC Results 2025

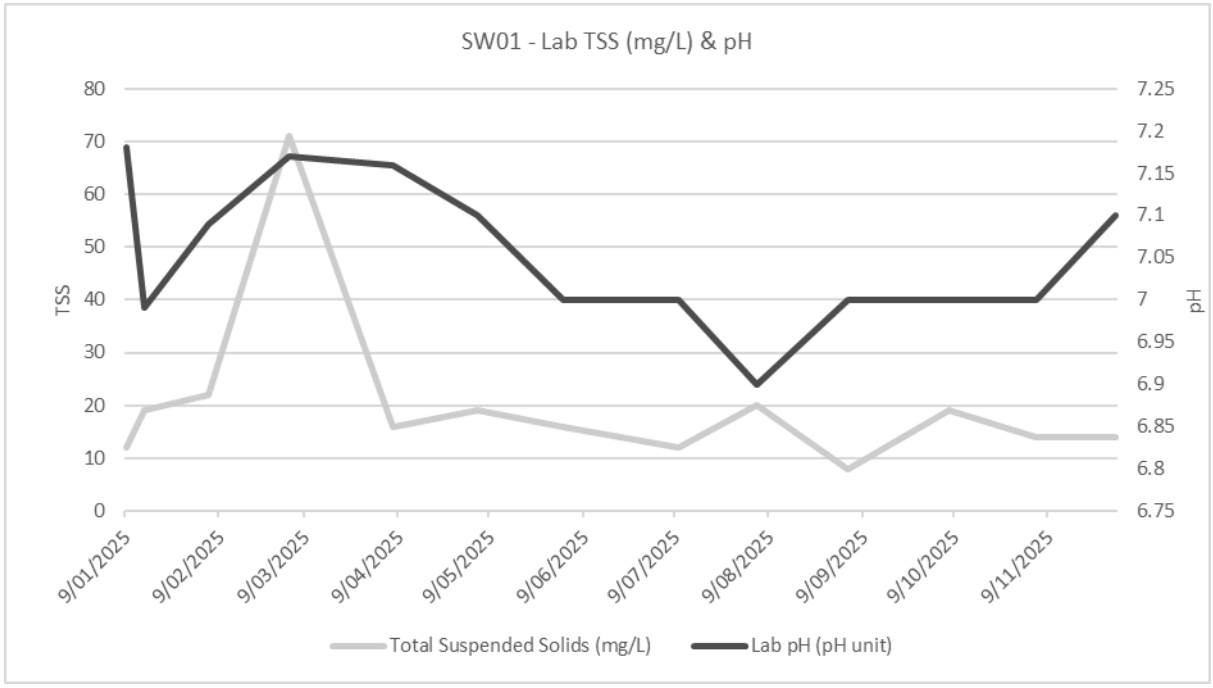


Figure 7-2 SW01 Upstream Goulburn River Monthly Grab Sample pH & TSS Results 2025

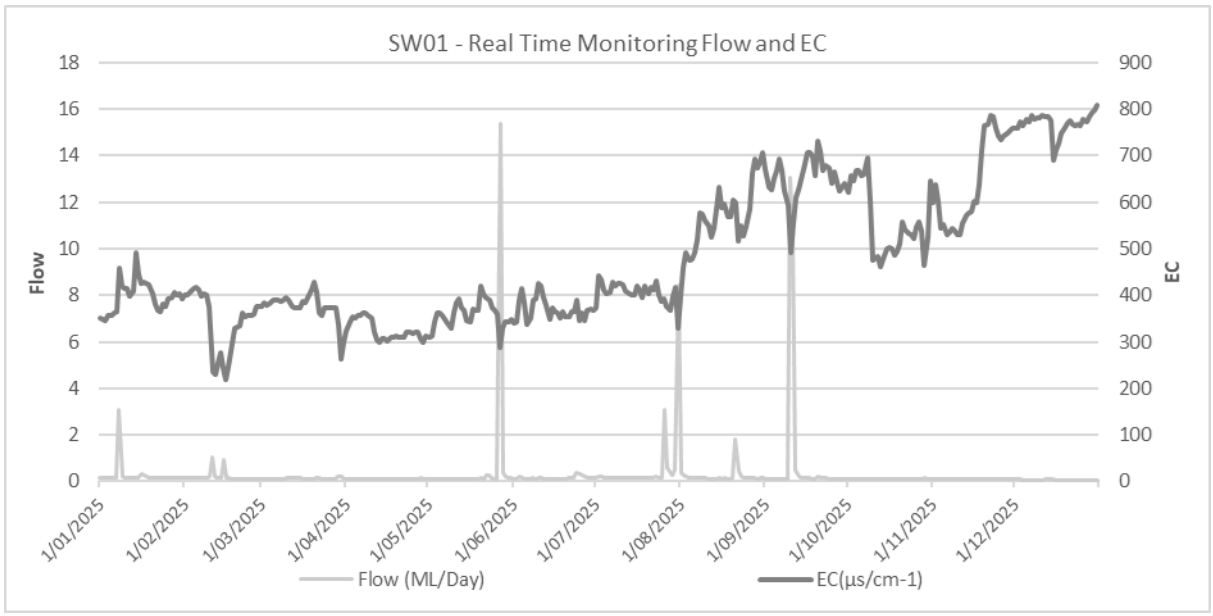


Figure 7-3 SW01 Upstream Goulburn River Real Time Flow & EC Results 2025

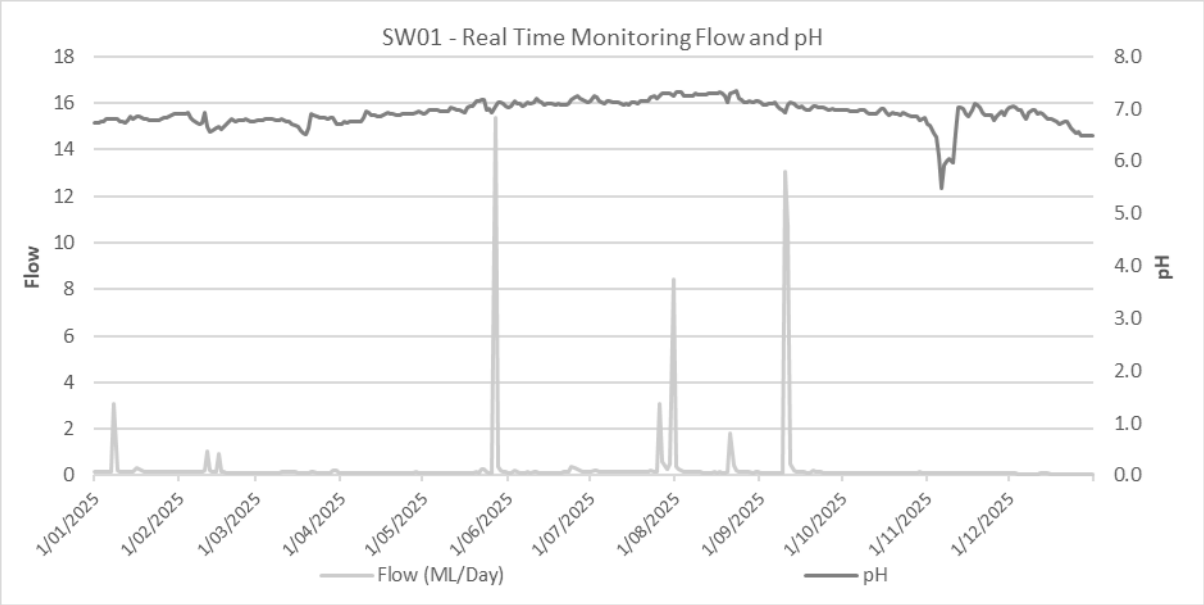


Figure 7-4 SW01 Upstream Goulburn River Real Time Flow & pH Results 2025

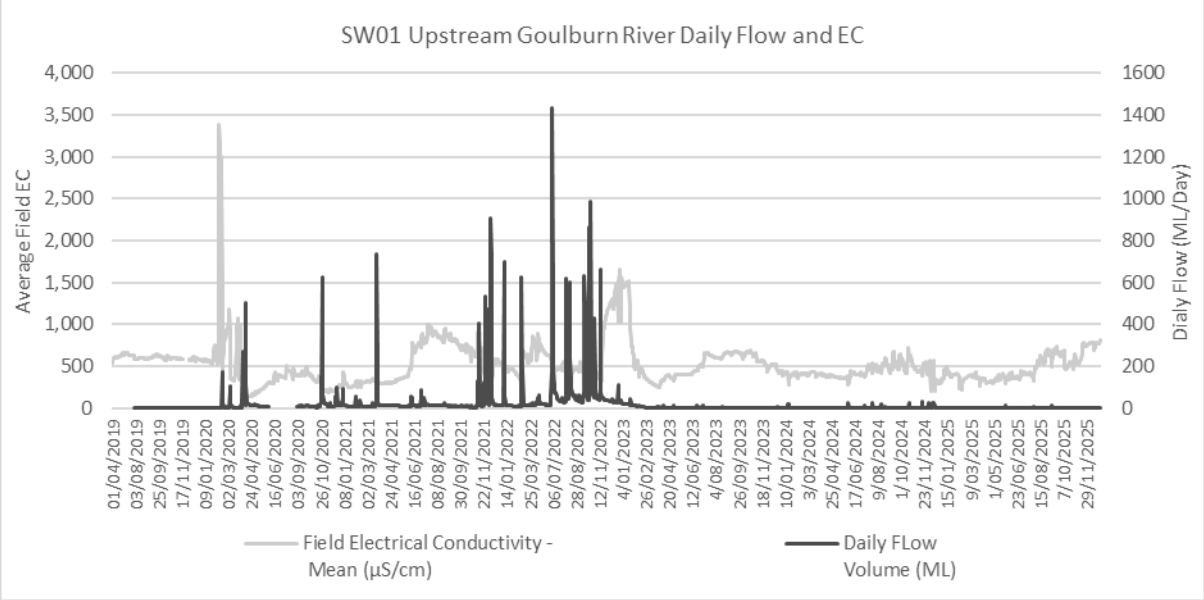


Figure 7-5 SW01 Upstream Goulburn River Historical Real Time Flow & EC (2019 - 2025)

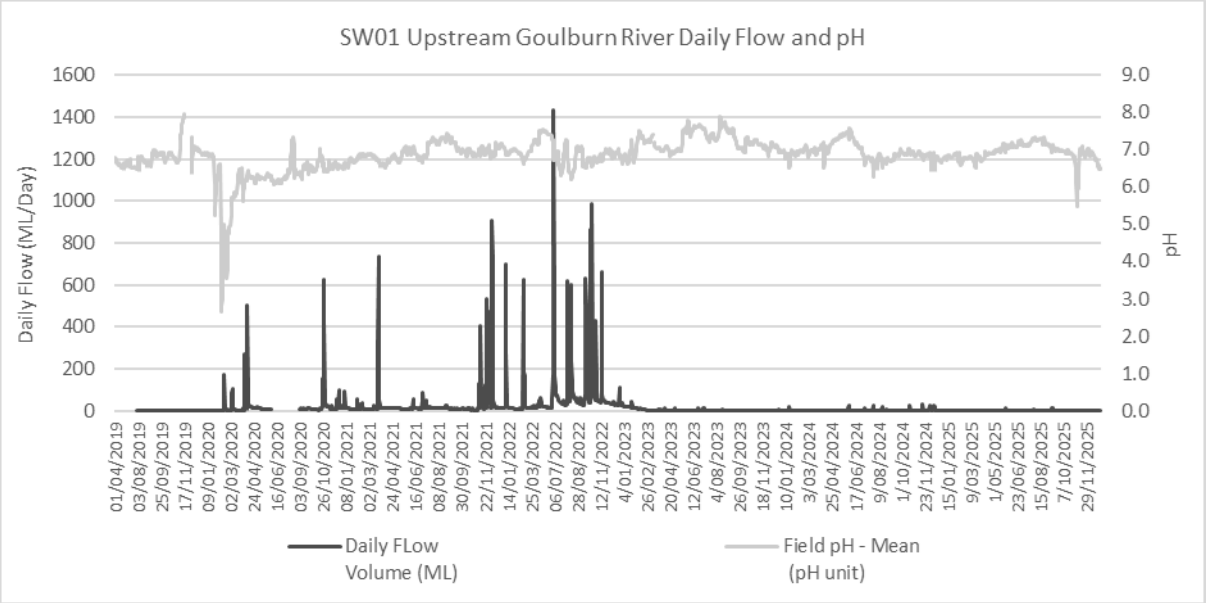


Figure 7-6 SW01 Upstream Goulburn River Real Time Historical Flow & pH (2019 - 2025)

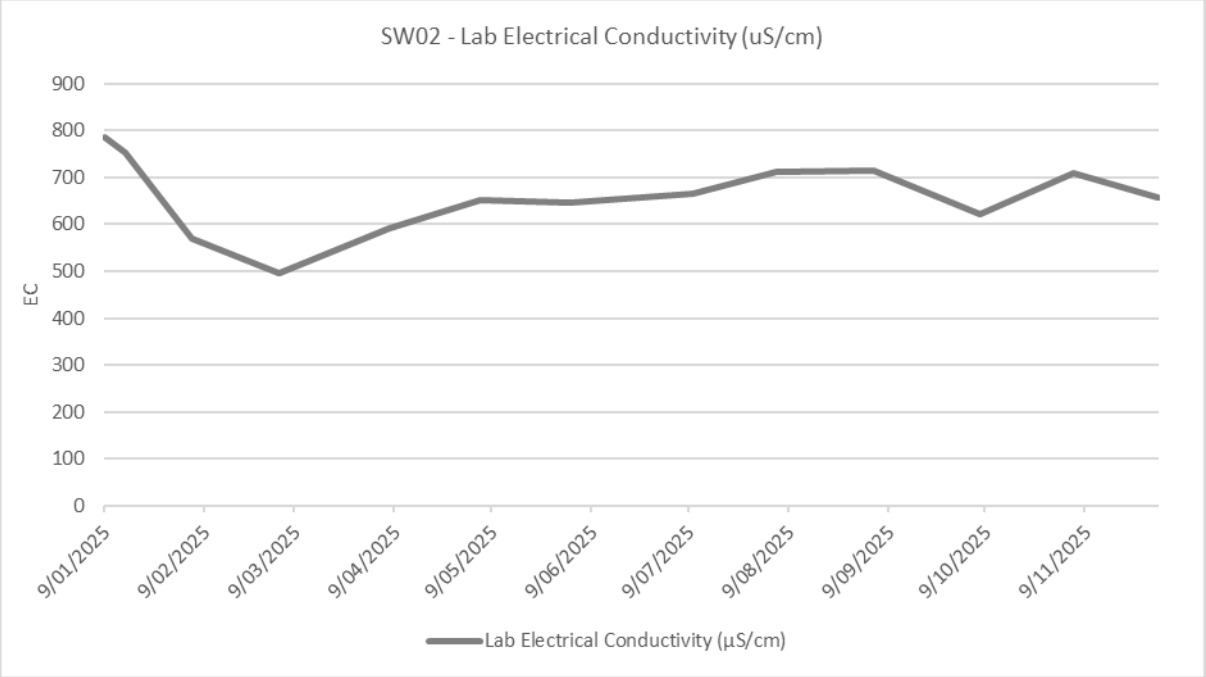


Figure 7-7 SW02 Downstream Goulburn River Monthly Grab Sample EC Results 2025

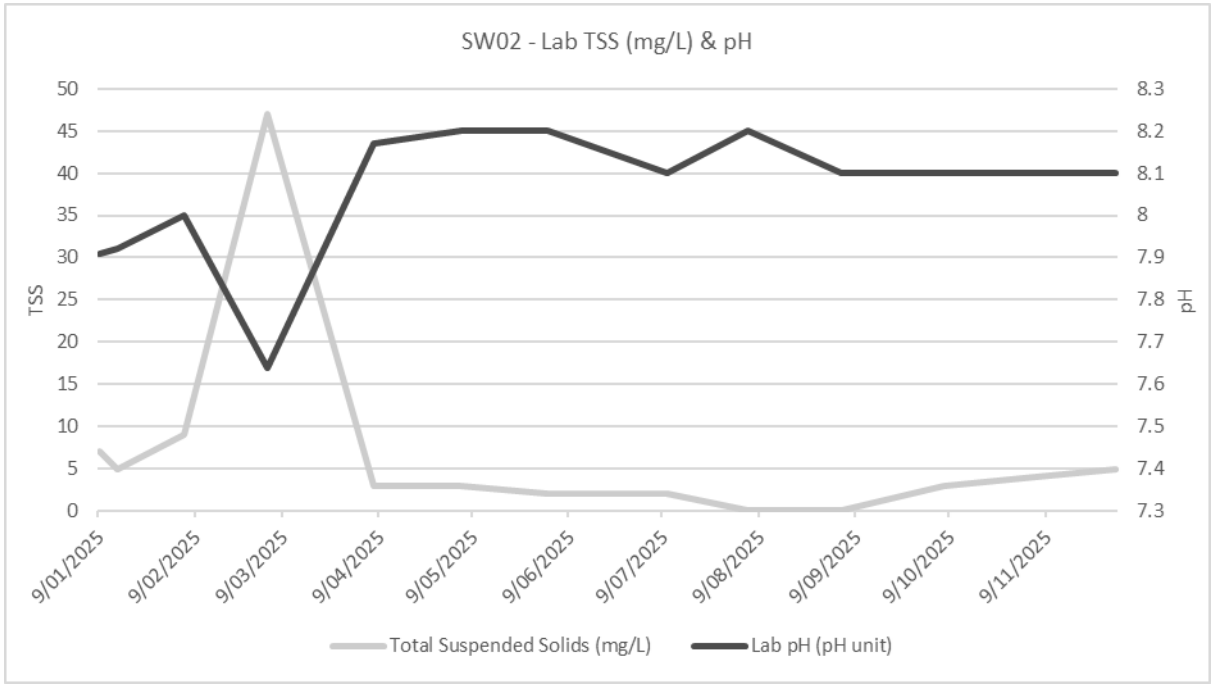


Figure 7-8 SW02 Downstream Goulburn River Monthly Grab Sample pH & TSS Results 2025

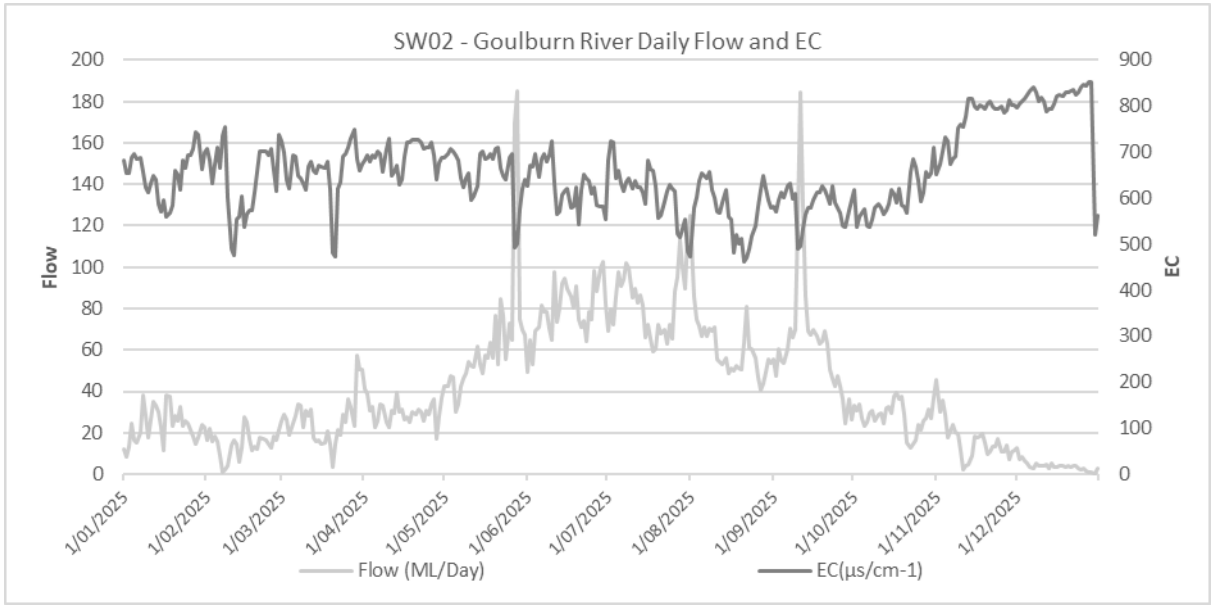


Figure 7-9 SW02 Downstream Goulburn River Real Time Flow & EC Results 2025

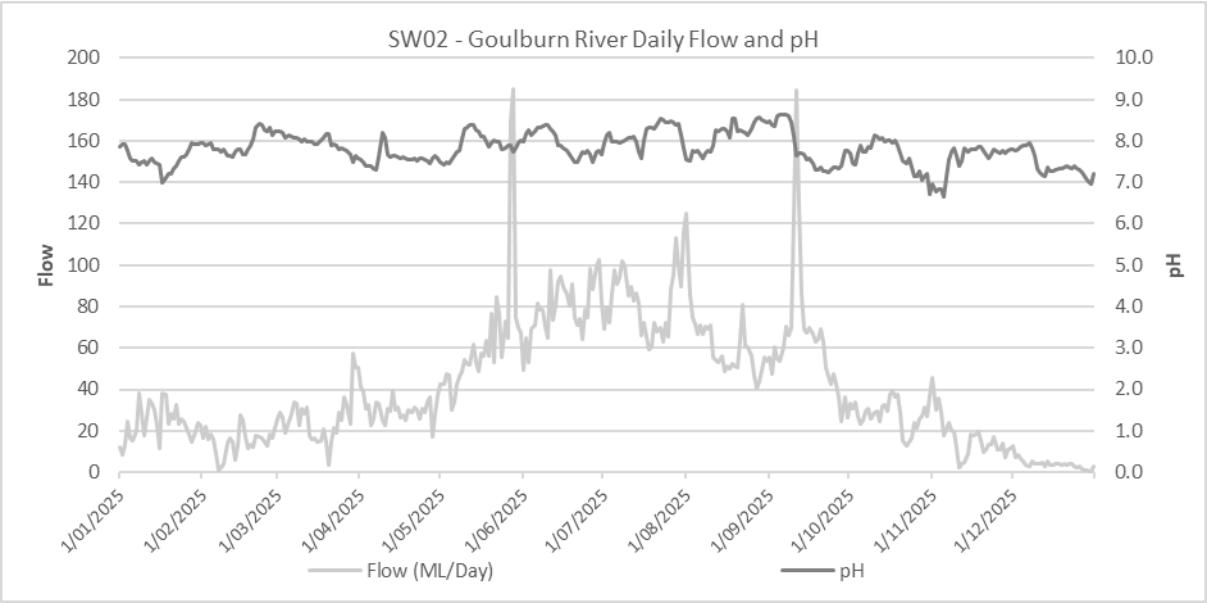


Figure 7-10 SW02 Downstream Goulburn River Real Time Flow & pH Results 2025

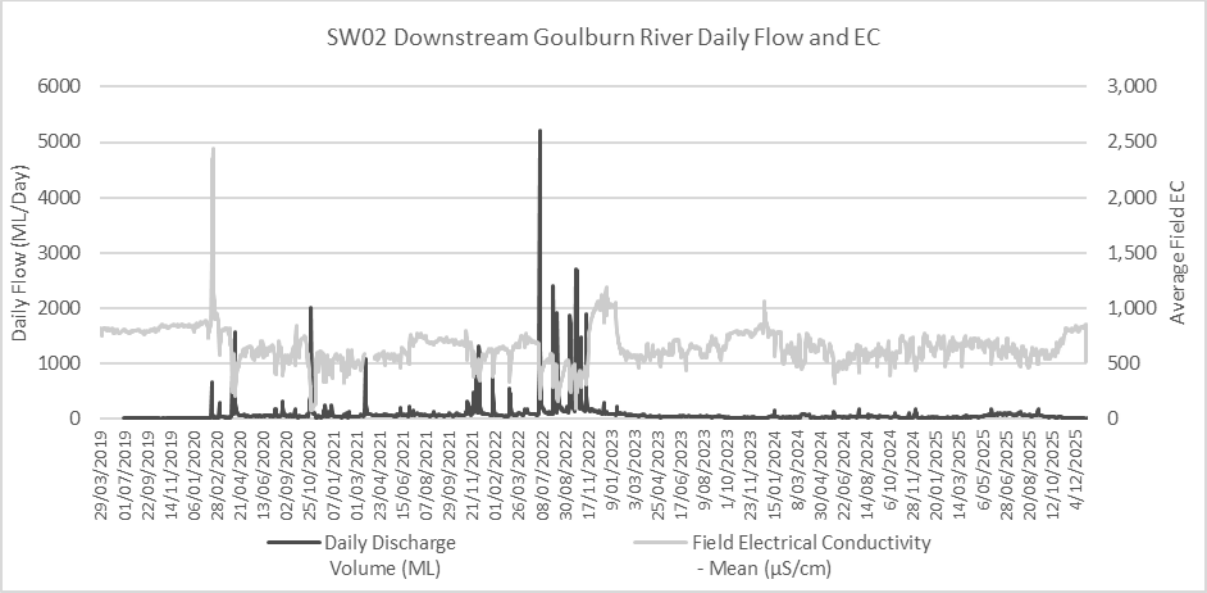


Figure 7-11 SW02 Downstream Goulburn River Historical Real Time Flow & EC (2019 - 2025)

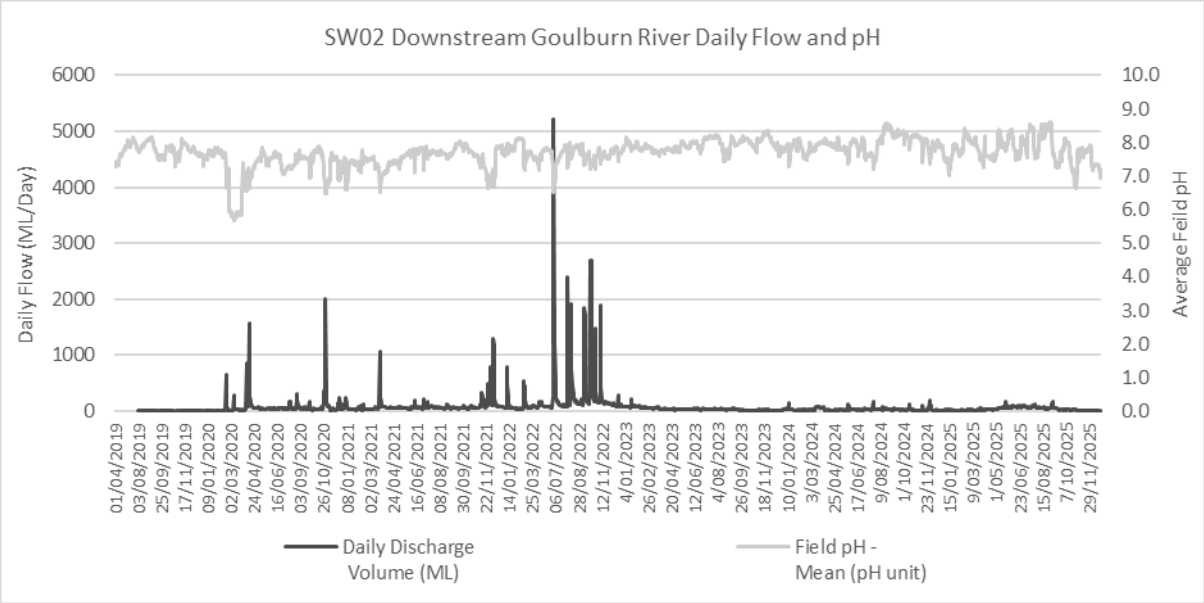
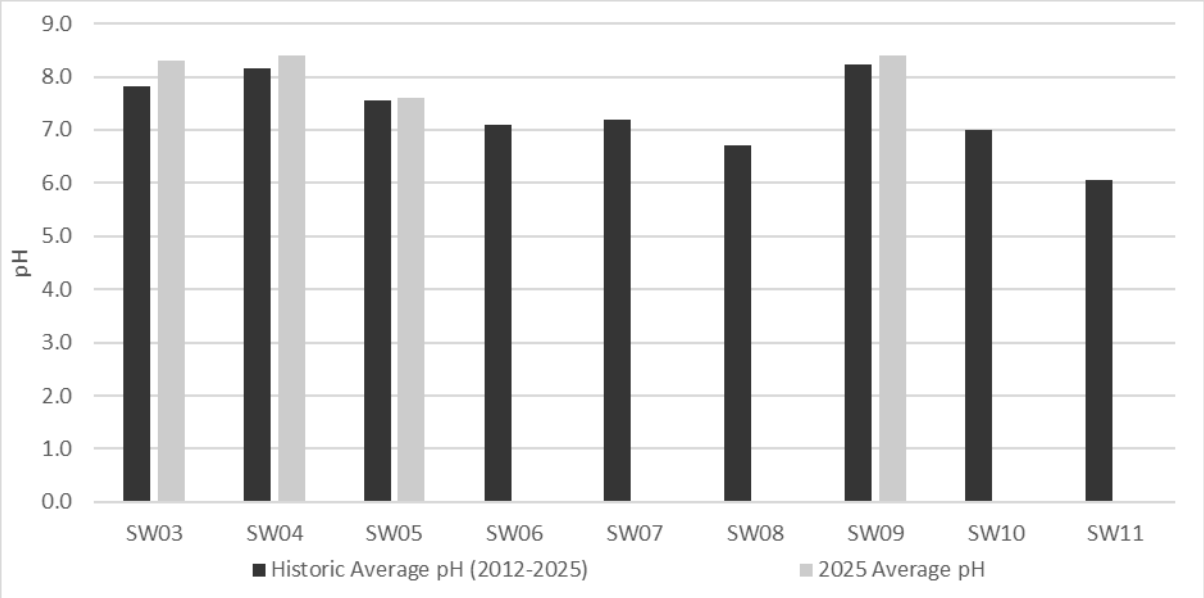
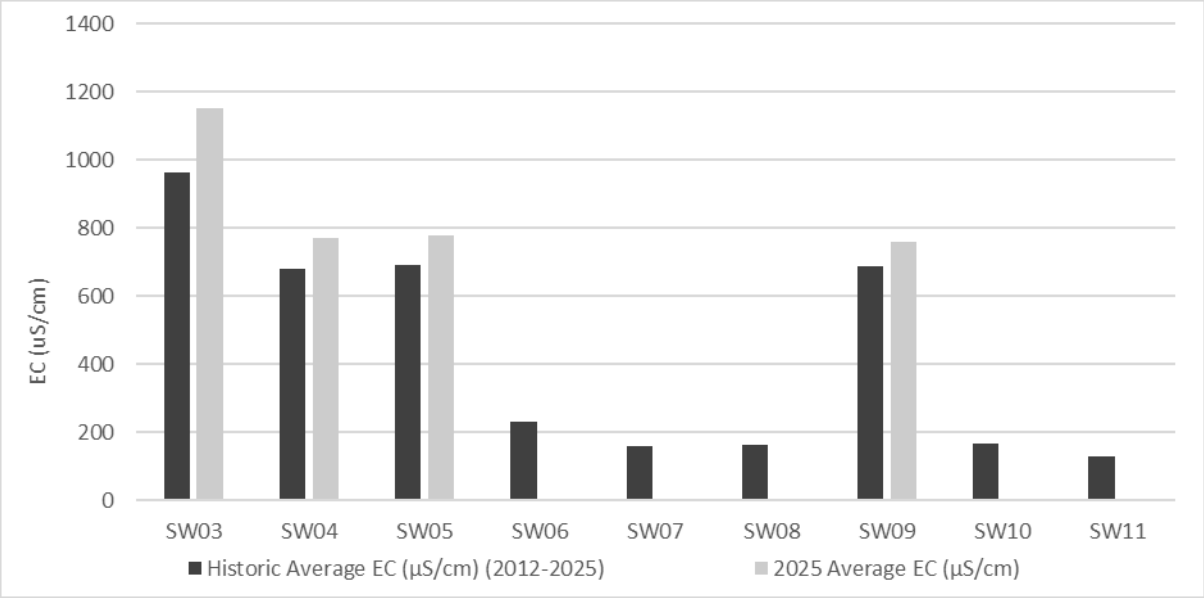


Figure 7-12 SW02 Downstream Goulburn River Real Time Historical Flow & pH (2019 - 2025)



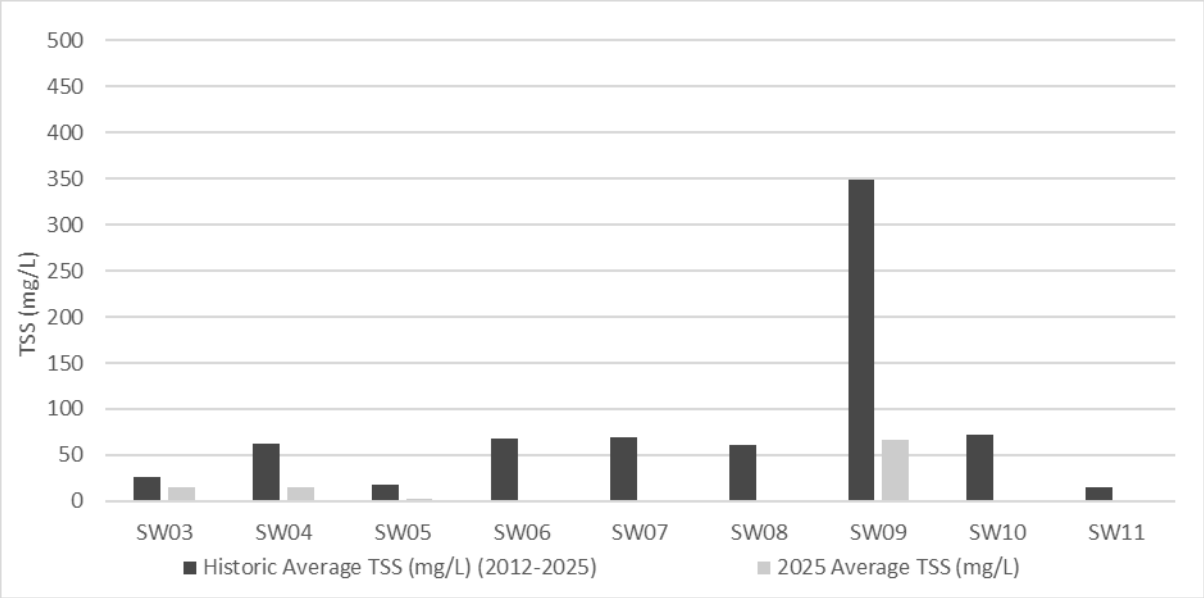
Notes: No flows in creeks at the time of the monthly surface water event sampling in 2025 for SW06, SW07, SW08, SW10 & SW11

Figure 7-13 – 2025 pH Results Compared to Historical Average



Notes: No flows in creeks at the time of the monthly surface water event sampling in 2025 for SW06, SW07, SW08, SW10 & SW11

Figure 7-14 – 2025 EC Results Compared to Historical Average



Notes: No flows in creeks at the time of the monthly surface water event sampling in 2025 for SW06, SW07, SW08, SW10 & SW11

Figure 7-15 – 2025 TSS Results Compared to Historical Average

For water quality and volumetric results from LDPs, against concentration and volume limits (**Table 7-7**) during the Reporting Period, refer to **Section 7.6** and **Attachment C**.

Table 7-7 - Concentration and Volume Limits for Licensed Discharge Points

Location	LDP	Discharge Limits								2025 Discharge Compliance with Discharge Limits
		Iron (mg/L)	Conductivity (µS/cm)		Oil & Grease (mg/L)	pH	Zinc mg/L	TSS mg/L	Volume kL/ day	
			50th Percentile	100th Percentile						
Effluent Storage Dam	1	-	-	810	-	6.5-8.5	-	-	85	No discharge
Millers Dam	2	5	-	900	10	6.5-8.5	5	50	600	No discharge
Rowans Dam to Ulan Creek	3	5	800	900	10	6.5-8.5	5	50	10,000	No discharge
Truckfill Dam	4	5	-	900	10	6.5-8.5	5	50	2000	No discharge
Bobadeen WTF	6	-	800	900	-	6.5-8.5	-	50	15,000	Compliant
Goulburn River Gauging Station Downstream	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Compliant
North West Sediment Dam WTF	19	-	800	900	-	6.5-8.5	-	50	30,000	Compliant
Ulan West Box Cut clean water	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Compliant
Goulburn River Gauging Station Upstream	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Compliant
Ulan Creek Cumulative Discharge Limit^	3, 6 & 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	Compliant

Note: ^ The combined daily discharge from LDP 3, 6 and 19 must not exceed 30,000 kL/day

7.9 Channel Stability Monitoring

Channel stability monitoring of creeks scheduled to be undermined and predicted to be impacted by subsidence is required by the WMP and Extraction Plans. Channel stability monitoring is to be completed before mining and annually for a period of 24 months post mining. Channel stability monitoring is also completed at regular intervals along the Goulburn River diversion to monitor the stability of the diversion profile as required by the WMP.

UCMPL engaged Pacific Environmental Pty Ltd (PE) in 2025 to complete the annual monitoring of Ulan Creek. The monitoring results below are from an inspection completed by PE on 18 September 2025. For the complete *2025 Ulan Creek Stability Monitoring Report* refer to **Attachment F**.

Ulan Creek is outside the immediate zone of subsidence from the first longwall panel (i.e. LW1) of the Ulan West underground mine, approximately 80m from the goaf edge of LW1[29]. Longwall mining of LW1 was completed by Ulan West on the 01 May 2015. As with previous monitoring of Ulan Creek since 2015, there were no perceptible signs of subsidence related impacts from the Ulan West underground mine in 2025. The 2025 channel stability monitoring along Ulan Creek observed similar morphological processes, as identified from previous monitoring, with numerous sites displaying a

[29] Ulan West Extraction Plan LW1-8

range of varying forms of erosion and instabilities, although the rate of erosion appears to have slowed at a number of sites when compared to 2020.

The 2025 channel stability monitoring along Ulan Creek did not observe evidence of high flow events such as sand deposits and flood debris above the creek bank as noted in 2020. LDP6 was discharging on the day of the 18 September 2025 during the inspection, limiting observations. There were no perceptible signs the discharge flow conditions were exacerbating existing erosion, with respect to the limitations encountered on the day. The recorded rainfall recorded between monitoring events (i.e. September 2024 to September 2025) was approximately 715.5mm. Overall, the groundcover has been maintained along sections of Ulan Creek in 2025. Both the groundcover and stability were comparable to that observed in 2023 and 2024 (PE, 2026).

A preliminary review of the rainfall data and flow monitoring data for SW03 was undertaken for the monitoring period, indicating small flow events correlating well with rainfall events. As with previous reports, analysis of flow data within Ulan Creek to determine potential damaging velocities at gauging station SW03 (above LDP6) was completed by EI Solutions (EIS, December 2025). A peak discharge of 847.0 L/s was recorded with a peak velocity of approximately 1.22 m/s over the 14/15 February 2025 which indicates it's close to the modelled creek velocities which may induce scouring. During the inspection in 2025, generally only minor perceptible change was noted at nearly all the sites along the creek when compared to 2023 and 2024, with respect to the limitations encountered on the day (PE, 2026).

7.10 Tributary & Creek Monitoring

As required by the Ulan West Extraction Plan for LW1 – LW8 (The UW Extraction Plan) and the Ulan Underground Extraction for LWW6 to LWW8 and LW30 to LW32 (The UUG Extraction Plan), channel stability monitoring of tributaries *and creeks* scheduled to be undermined in 202*5* was completed.

UCMPL engaged Pacific Environmental Pty Ltd (PE) in 2025 to complete the annual monitoring of selected ephemeral creeks and tributaries (also referred to as flow lines). The monitoring results are from a number of site inspections completed by PE during 2025. The following summary is from *2025 Monitoring of Creek and Tributaries* (**Attachment F**).

UCMPL completed the pre and post mining monitoring (for a period of 2 years) of selected creeks and ephemeral tributaries in 2025, including:

- A section of lower order flowline of Ulan Creek - Flowline 4 (UCFL4) above Ulan West;
- A section of the main channel of Brokenback Creek (BBC) above Ulan West;
- A sections of lower order flowlines of BBC above Ulan West;
- A section of the main channel of Mona Creek (MC) above Ulan Underground.

The purpose of the post mining monitoring of ephemeral tributaries and creeks above Ulan West and Ulan Underground mine is to identify the presence of surface cracking and erosion, surface ponding or out of channel flows and distinguish between natural erosion and erosion induced from mine subsidence, as required by both Extraction Plans, for a monitoring period of two years. The results of this flow line monitoring will be interpreted by UCMPL's subsidence engineer to validate subsidence predictions made in the respective Extraction Plan and Project EA.

Identified impacts at number of sites to date have included cracking of bedrock material within the channel bed, surface cracking across the channel, ponding and erosion. Generally, in the absence of significant flow events, these observed impacts do not perceptibly change during re-inspections over their respective two-year monitoring period.

There was very little visual evidence (e.g. flood debris/sediment accumulation) of significant flow events in 2024 and 2025 from high intensity rainfall events, when compared to observations between 2020 to 2022. The coincidence of such significant flow events with post mining impacts in some places had initiated erosion as identified in BBC-Site 1 and BBC-Site 2 and exacerbated existing erosion and changes of channel stability within the flowline as identified along some sections of UCFL4 (PE, 2026).

No water was observed flowing within the flow lines and creeks inspected in 2023, 2024 and 2025. Rainfall data was provided by UCMPL for 2025. The rainfall recorded by UCMPL at their meteorological station WS1 for 2025 was 517.5mm, approximately 154mm below the long-term average of 672mm for the region (2009 EA). The lower than annual average rainfall amounts correlates with observations regarding no flowing water in those creek lines inspected. It is recommended that UCMPL continue to record and monitor areas where subsidence impacts have occurred (or likely to occur) in flow lines and creeks above Ulan West and Ulan Underground as required by the relevant Extraction Plan and develop appropriate remediation measures. It is also recommended to monitor MC and BBC along the post mined areas where impacts have been observed after the next high intensity rainfall event/s for any changes (PE, 2026).

7.11 Groundwater Monitoring Results

The Groundwater Monitoring Program (GWMP)[30] describes methods to monitor trends in groundwater levels, compare groundwater depressurisation inflows against modelled predictions and identify potential impacts to private licensed bores. Collected data is used to calibrate and update the groundwater model. Monitoring focusses on the alluvial and hard rock/coal measures aquifers in the region:

- Alluvial, Triassic, coal seam and interburden aquifers;
- Base flows to the Goulburn and Talbragar Rivers and associated creeks;
- Groundwater bores, springs and seeps on privately owned land; and
- 'The Drip', a groundwater dependant natural site, east of the operations.

7.11.1 Groundwater Sampling Procedure

Groundwater monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the following:

- the Groundwater Monitoring Program;
- *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water pollutants in NSW (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2004*);
- *Groundwater Monitoring Guidelines for Mine Sites within the Hunter Region (Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, 2003*);

[30] Condition 34, Schedule 3 of PA08_0184, a component of the WMP (ULN SD PLN 0017)

- *AS/NZS 5667.1:1998 Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on the Design of Sampling Programs, Sampling Techniques and the Preservation and Handling of Samples*; and
- *AS/NZS 5667.10:1998 Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on Sampling of Waste Waters*.

7.11.2 Maintenance of Groundwater Monitoring Network

The groundwater monitoring network is reviewed annually with additional standpipe monitoring bores (MBs) and Vibrating Wire Piezometers (VWP) installed (when required) as the mine advances to the North and West. In 2024 UCMPL installed:

- 3 new MBs (i.e. PZ40, PZ42 & PZ46) were constructed to specifically target Jurassic strata (or the shallowest saturated zones) as required by The Extraction Plan for Ulan Underground Longwalls LW30-LW32 and W6-W8 'Conditional Approval' in September 2023;
- 6 new MBs (i.e. P1A, P1B, P2A, P2B, PSA & P3 constructed to specifically target Alluvium and Permian strata. Dataloggers have been installed in all new MBs constructed in 2024;
- 5 new VWP sites were installed (i.e. P3C, PZ41, PZ43, PZ44, PZ45 & PZ47); and
- 8 dataloggers were installed in consultation with DPE-Water and DPHI, including groundwater monitoring bores: PZ28A, PZ28B, PZ06A, PZ06C, PZ10A, PZ14B, PZ14C and PZ24B.

UCMPL are also planning to install deeper, nested piezometers next to Mona Creek Monitoring Bore MCMB04 and a new nested piezometers or a VWP monitoring bore, close to the confluence of Mona Creek and the Talbragar River in 2026, located on UCMPL owned land, with final locations subject to further ground truthing.

7.11.3 Groundwater Model Recalibration

UCMPL engaged Australasian Groundwater and Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (AGE) to complete a recalibration of the groundwater model, including an external independent peer review in consultation with DPHI and the Water Group during the 2024/25. The groundwater model submitted to the Department in June 2025 (submitted for consultation in December 2024) was reviewed and updated with the most recent data for the Extraction Plan for LW9 and LW10 application and for the development of the UWCO Groundwater Impact Assessment (Model: AOM_2024).

The AOM2024 integrates advancements in current modelling techniques; incorporates the latest groundwater, inflow, and geological data; and employs state-of-the-art calibration methods. The model's domain is consistent with previous model domains and spans approximately 25 km to the north and 25 km to the east of the current UCC and sufficiently south and west to include the mapped extent of the Permian groundwater regime.

Part of the AOM_2024 model update includes re-estimation of predicted groundwater level (GWL) declines and trigger values in the vicinity of the Ulan Mine for the North Monitoring Network (NMN) bores (including Mona Creek Monitoring Bores (MCMB)). UCMPL will include the revised groundwater trigger values for NMN and PBs to be incorporated in the forthcoming WMP in 2026.

7.11.4 Groundwater Monitoring Network

The groundwater monitoring network at UCC has been installed over several different campaigns since 1991. Full details are provided in the WMP and locations of groundwater sample sites are shown in **Figure 7-17**. UCC has five active monitoring networks discussed in the WMP: the North Monitoring Network (NMN), Bobadeen Monitoring Network (BMN), Pleuger Monitoring Network (PMN), Mona Creek Monitoring Bore network (MCMB), and a series of private bores (PBMN).

North Monitoring Network (NMN)

North Monitoring Network (NMN) is UCMPL's largest network of environmental monitoring bores inserting all key hydrogeological units and comprises of:

- Thirty-eight (38) standpipe monitoring bores (MBs) at eighteen (18) locations from which groundwater level is collected quarterly, groundwater quality (e.g. pH, EC) is collected semi-annually, and groundwater chemistry (e.g. major ions, metals) is collected annually.
- Eight (8) new monitoring sites were constructed in 2024 consisting of five (5) VWP sites and three (3) MBs. These were installed to specifically target Jurassic strata (or the shallowest saturated zones). These sites are not in the current WMP but will be added.
- Dataloggers have been installed in eight of the existing NMN MBs and all of the new MBs (see Figure 6.1).
- Thirteen (13) vibrating wire piezometer (VWP) array locations with multiple sensors installed to collect groundwater pressure data for the target strata. Two sites listed in the WMP have been undermined (EX06 and DDH336) and five (5) new sites have been installed in 2024.

Pleuger Monitoring Network (PMN)

The PMN comprises eleven (11) active mine dewatering bores (East 20, MG23, MG26, MG28, MG29, MG31, TG1, TG6, Ritz, MG22, MG27) and six (6) decommissioned dewatering bores that are used for monitoring (East 7, East 9, East 10, East 15, East 18, and MG21). These bores are all completed into the Ulan Seam. The current WMP identifies which bores are to be measured weekly for groundwater level (MG22, MG23, MG27), fortnightly for water quality (East 20, MG23, MG26, MG28, MG29, MG31, TG1, TG6, Ritz), or monthly for groundwater level (East 7, East 9, East 10, East 15, East 18, and MG21). The WMP also lists bores that are required to be equipped with real-time monitoring (MG26, MG28, MG29, MG31, and TG1).

Bobadeen Monitoring Network (BMN)

Land above Ulan Underground is irrigated with treated mine water as part of the BIS. The BIS has been operational since 2003 and includes five central pivots (P1 to P5). The rate of water pumped to the pivots is monitored and recorded at station Farm 1 and Farm 2.

The BMN comprises nine (9) open MBs (labelled IMW01 to IMW09) completed within alluvial sediment in the vicinity of the irrigation pivots of the BIS. These shallow bores are installed to monitor water level and water quality impacts from the BIS. The MBs intersect the unconsolidated sediments within the upper catchments of Mona Creek, Ulan Creek, and Spring Gully Creek.

Mona Creek Monitoring Bores (MCMB)

The Mona Creek Monitoring Bores (MCMB) comprise six (6) monitoring bores which were constructed during 2020 to provide groundwater monitoring near Mona Creek. These bores are all are equipped with downhole pressure transducers (PTs) and dataloggers. The bores are distributed across three locations that consist of two nested monitoring bores, with one bore installed into unconsolidated sediments and the other into Triassic-aged sandstone at each installation site.

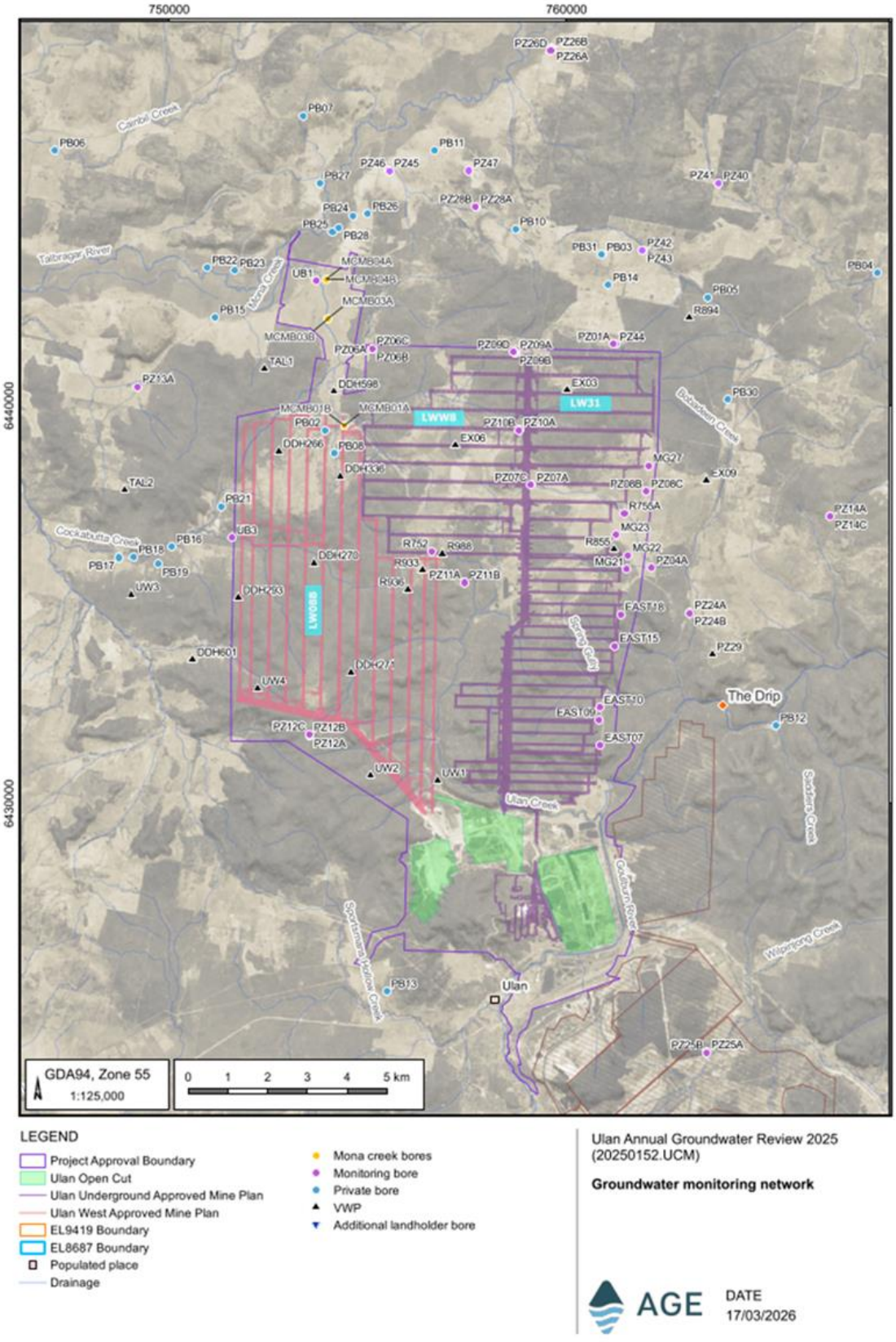
Private Bore Monitoring (PBMN)

Where requested, private landholder bores in the Private Bore Monitoring Network (PBMN) are also monitored annually where access is granted, or at times request by the landholder. There are 49 private bores that are currently mapped around the UCC. There is variable levels information available on construction and use of the PBMN bores. In 2025, 28 PBMN bores were visited for the purpose of data collection.

The Drip Monitoring Program

Water quality at The Drip continues to exhibit a major ion composition comparable to some Triassic bore samples, but more noticeably independent of the full range of Triassic bores and other NMN bores. This suggests a localised recharge source with perhaps some mixing with Triassic sediments or significantly different groundwater residence times for groundwater flow paths feeding The Drip. Impacts to Triassic strata is predicted by the AOM2024 and the model does not predict any impacts to the Drip. There is no evidence of impact to the Drip and the Drip is remote from current active mining at Ulan.

Figure 7-16 UCMPL Groundwater Monitoring Network (AGE 2026)



Source: 1 second SRTM Derived DEM-S - © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2011.; GEODATA TOPO 250K Series 3 - © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2006.;
G:\Projects\20250152.UCM UCM 2025 Annual Groundwater Review\3_GIS\Workspaces\Figure 6.1 - Groundwater monitoring network\Figure 6.1 - Groundwater monitoring network.qgz

7.11.5 Groundwater Monitoring Results

Australasian Groundwater and Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (AGE) were commissioned by UCMPL to prepare the annual groundwater review for the 2025 (**Attachment D**). A summary of the *Ulan Coal Mine Annual Groundwater Review 2025* (AGE, March 2026) is provided below. Recommendations by AGE for improvements and/or any groundwater triggers identified during the Reporting Period will be reviewed by UCMPL and investigated during the next Reporting Period, with outcomes summarised in the next Annual Review.

Groundwater monitoring was conducted in accordance with the WMP during 2025 and compared to the recent derivation of groundwater level and groundwater quality triggers for NMN bores, including groundwater level triggers based on predictions from the latest UCC numerical groundwater model (AOM2024) and triggers for metal concentrations based on historical values grouped by major lithologic units.

Rainfall conditions during 2025 were drier than average, with annual rainfall of approximately 518 mm, equating to 79% of the longterm average. Cumulative rainfall departure analysis indicates that, following wetter conditions through 2022–2023, rainfall since 2024 has been near average.

NMN bores intersecting Jurassic sediments recorded varied trends and most of the VWPs intersecting Jurassic sediment showed very little overall change in 2025. Groundwater level contours remain consistent with previous years. No drawdown exceedances were identified in Jurassic bores or VWP sensors.

Some of the monitoring bores intersecting Triassic units recorded slight groundwater level declines over 2025 (similarly observed in 2024 and previous years), which added to cumulative declines, but none of the NMN bores recorded drawdowns that exceeded the predicted groundwater level drawdowns. The AOM2024 predicts drawdown at all Triassic bores and VWP sites and so the observed decline will be due to impacts from mining and may also be impacted by climate variability.

About two-thirds of Permian bores reported groundwater level data in 2026 (several were dry are there was no access) and total drawdown through 2025 ranged from 1.5 m (PZ11A) to 90 m (PZ09B). Other bores were reported dry but many of these were predicted to experience large drawdowns (over 100 m). These drawdowns reflect long-term trends associated with mine-related dewatering and are predicted by the AOM2024. No Permian bores exceeded their groundwater trigger levels.

Porewater pressure data was reviewed from VWP sensor sites with a focus on trends and cumulative drawdown. Review found that several Triassic sensors are recording small but consistent declines over the period of record (less than a few meters). Previous review of these declines attributed it to climate variability (which is not modelled) but improvements and recalibration in the AOM2024 lead to updated predictions of drawdown in Triassic sensors across the UCC and surrounds. The observed drawdown is therefore (partly) attributable to predicted impacts from depressurisation due to mining with discrepancies between observed and predicted drawdown attributed to a combination of model uncertainty and climate variability (which is not included in the AOM2024).

Many of the deeper sensors within or near the mine footprint recorded large depressurisation, which is predicted by the numerical model and expected due to mining. Of all the VWPs site sensors with data through 2025, Only sensors in DDH293 (40 m sensor) and EX06 (9 m sensor) recorded overall

drawdown that exceeded total predicted drawdown. The following sites had sensors that did not have data through 2025: DDH270, EX09, DDH598, TAL-1, R894. DDH270 has been decommissioned and is located over the central mine area so there is no value in replacing it. Data collected at site R894 is supplemented by newer monitoring sites to the north (e.g. PZ41) and so can be removed from the WMP as these sites are added. The remaining sites (EX09, DDH598, and TAL-1) should be reviewed to determine if the data can be brought back online and, if not, should be considered for replacement.

The Mona Creek Monitoring Bore (MCMB) network was measured for groundwater levels in 2025 although two were recorded as dry throughout 2025 (MCMB01B and MCMB03A). Three of the remaining bores recorded groundwater levels that showed generally small declines over 2025 (MCMB03B, MCMB04A, MCMB04B). Trigger levels were derived for these sites based on the predicted drawdown (plus 15% buffer) from the AOM2024. Drawdown is predicted at all MCMB bores and no bores exceeded the prescribed drawdowns.

Groundwater levels were measured in 28 private bores during 2025. Four of the private bores exceeded their predicted drawdowns which were not predicted to be influenced by mining (PB10, PB12, PB18, and PB45). Given the variability in the groundwater level record for these bores and absence of comprehensive bore construction data (i.e. bores may be assigned to incorrect model layer), the declines may be due to use, climate, or surface water connection, rather than mining-related impacts. Declines for all bores within the 2 m drawdown zone were less than the predicted impacts. No community concerns have been raised in regards to private bores in 2025.

Groundwater quality triggers for NMN bores were re-derived recently (AGE 2023) and 2025 EC and pH data were compared against these triggers. Six NMN bores exceeded Stage 2-Low pH triggers and two exceeded Stage 2 EC triggers. Many of these bores are predicted to experience drawdown due to mining and the exceedances are likely largely attributed to water quality changes due to dewatering of the intersected strata. Only PZ24B recorded a trend in water quality data that would require further investigation.

Average EC and pH from all bores across all strata were in line with historic values indicating no major change to groundwater quality overall.

Groundwater quality exceedances were also evaluated in private bores (PBMN) with trigger values derived as part of this Report from the full historic record (up through 2024). Only one bore exceeded its Stage 1 trigger (no investigation recommended) and four bores exceeded either Stage 2 pH-High or pH-Low triggers (compared to 10 bores in 2024). Of these four, only PB27 is recording a trend in pH and may require additional investigation. The exceedances in other bores were attributed to natural variability, influence from bore use (which is not recorded), or both.

This report also investigated trends in dissolved metals by comparing 2025 readings with statistical summary of historic data (through 2024). A comparison to the 95th percentile showed that six bores exceeded the 95th percentile for either Aluminium, Barium, Boron, or Iron. The exceedances were minor and not indicative of any trends and no further investigations are recommended.

Water levels in Triassic and Permian units are monitored at key locations (PZ24, PZ29, TAL-1 and TAL-2) to inform ongoing assessment of baseflows to the Talbragar and Goulburn Rivers. Minor strata depressurisation was observed in the Triassic units in PZ24 and PZ29, which the Goulburn River flows over, as well as TAL-1 which is near the Talbragar River (TAL-2 only has one working sensor so the data

may be unreliable). Drawdown has been predicted at these locations and the observations are generally in line with predictions with respect to impacts on baseflow, implying that the AOM2024 predictions of impacts to baseflow can also be considered accurate. However, if access to TAL-1 cannot be regained, AGE would recommend installing additional monitoring near the Talbragar River to replace the data gap by these sensors. Regarding the Goulburn River, the questionable data in shallow sensors in PZ29 leads us to recommend additional monitoring east of the mine site to supplement PZ29 (recommend a Jurassic and Triassic standpipe piezometer).

Water quality at The Drip continues to exhibit a major ion composition most-similar to some Triassic bore samples, but more noticeably independent of the full range of Triassic bores and other NMN bores.
This supports the conceptualisation of The Drip being a localised recharge source with different groundwater residence times or groundwater flow paths. Impacts to Triassic strata is predicted by the AOM2024 but the model does not predict any impacts to the Drip due to the representation of it as a local (rather than regional) discharge zone.

7.11.5.1 Observed and Predicted Groundwater Inflows

The recently updated AOM2024 used granular inflow measurements as part of the calibration and the extracted drain budget provides predicted mine inflows. This budget has been zoned to provide predictions of groundwater inflow to Ulan West and Ulan Underground separately. Overall, the AOM2024 was able to effectively fit the observed inflows (as estimated from a comprehensive water balance model for UCC) throughout the period where data was available as shown in **Figure 7-9** (AGE, 2026).

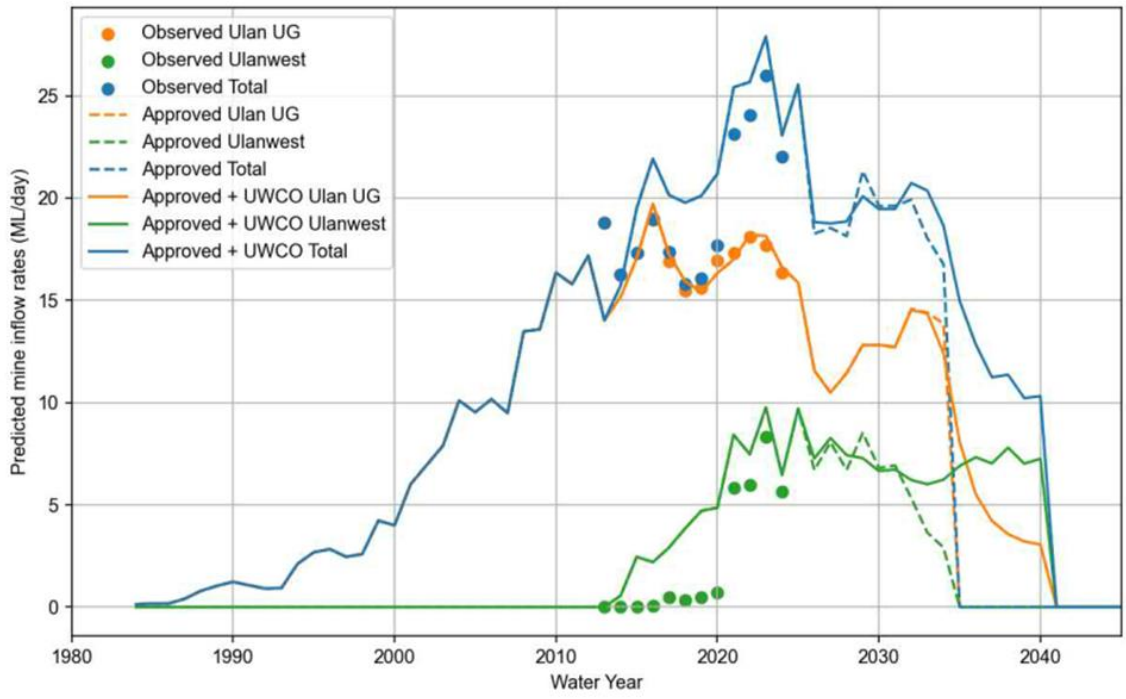


Figure 7-17 Observed and predicted dewatering for the approved MOD4 mine plan

Figure 7-18 - Interpolated Groundwater Contours - Jurassic Sediments (AGE 2026)

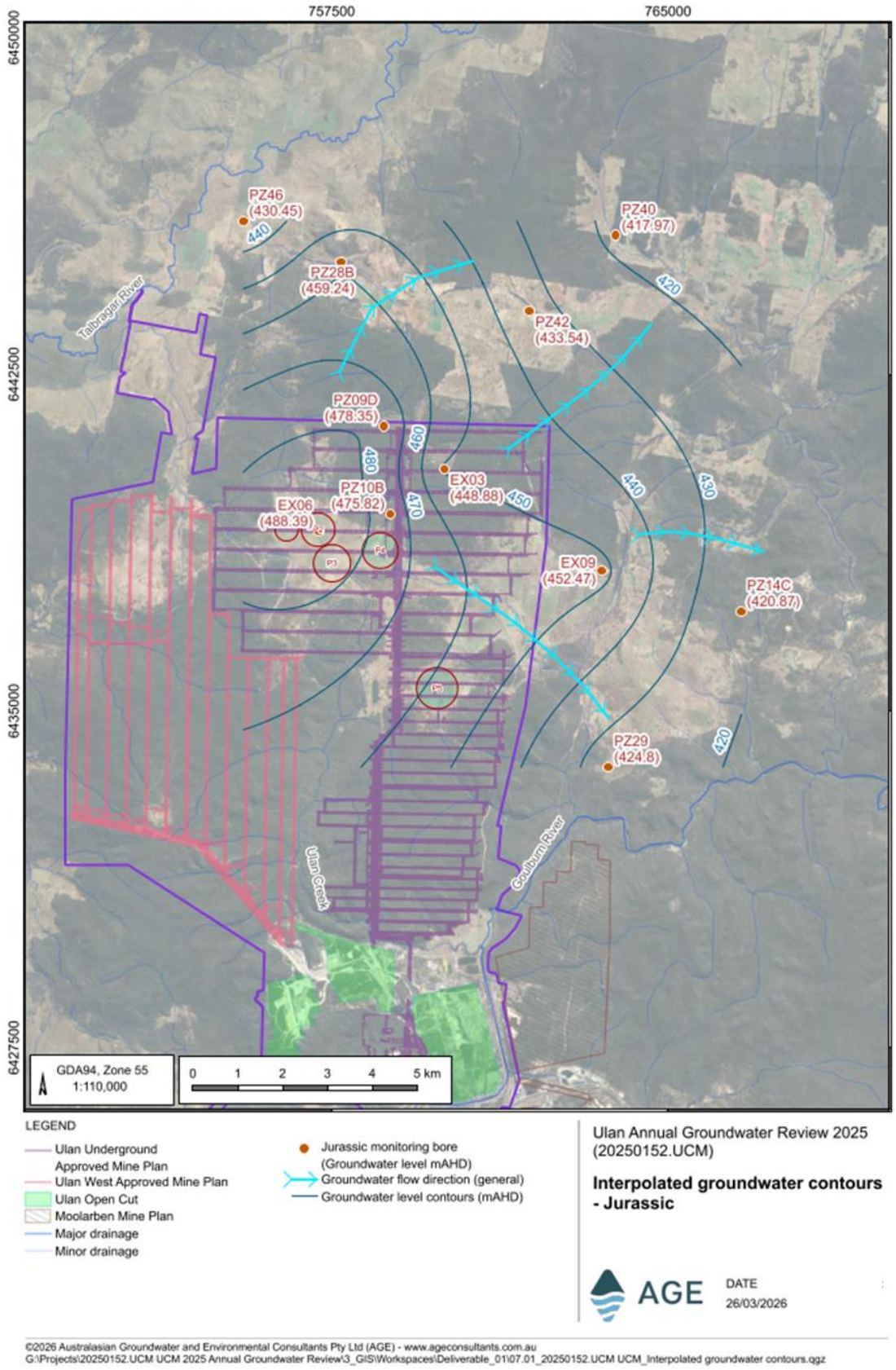


Figure 7-19 - Interpolated Groundwater Contours - Triassic Sediments (AGE 2026)

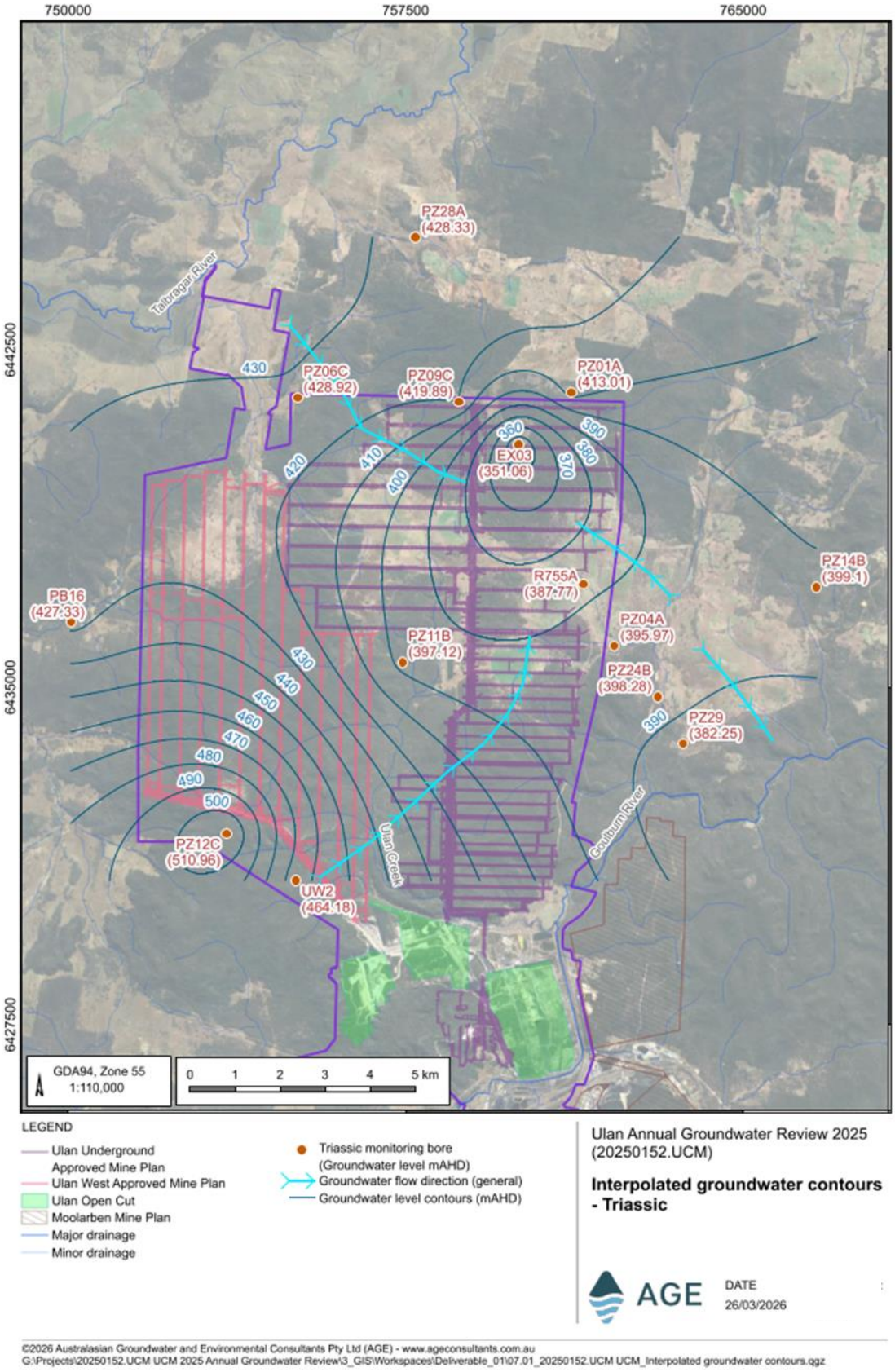
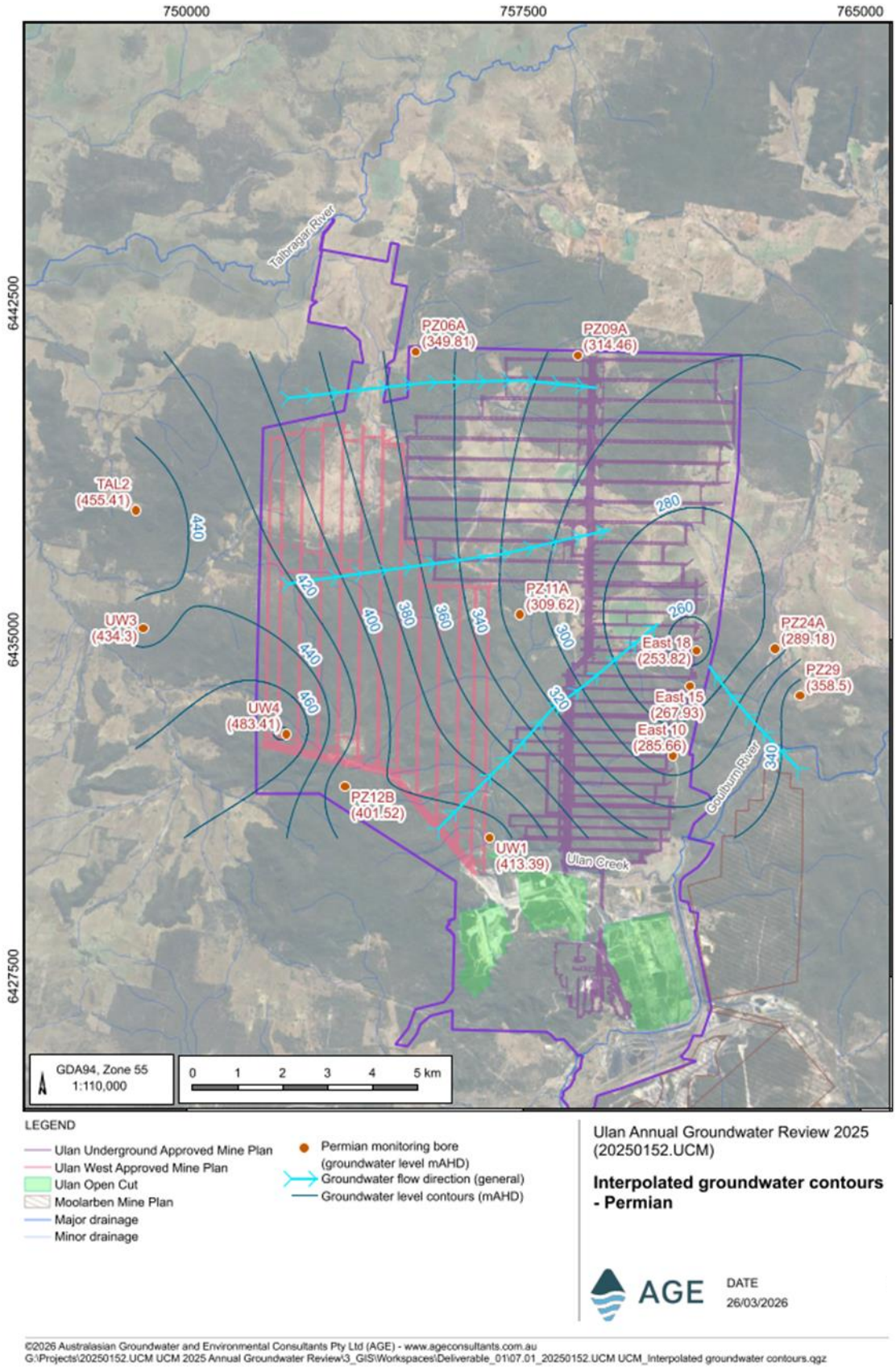


Figure 7-20 - Interpolated Groundwater Contours – Permian Sediments (AGE 2026)



G:\Projects\20250152.UCM UCM 2025 Annual Groundwater Review\3_GIS\Workspaces\Deliverable_01\07.01_20250152.UCM UCM_Interpolated groundwater contours.qgz

8. Rehabilitation

8.1 Status of Mining & Rehabilitation

8.1.1 Ulan Coal Complex

Ulan Complex comprising of UUG, UW and USO, did not undertake any disturbance for infrastructure or mining activities in 2025. Any disturbance associated with the Ulan Complex was related to exploration activities for UUG and ULW with most sites rehabilitated at the completion of the program. Some drill locations have remained open to undertake RIM Surveys for fault delineation. There were two areas of rehabilitation completed in 2025 related to infrastructure areas associated with the UW operation. **Table 8.1** below provides an overview of total disturbance and rehabilitation for the 2025 reporting period.

There is no disturbance forecast for the 2026 period associated with infrastructure or mining activities, any disturbance or rehabilitation will be related to exploration activities for UUG and UW.

Table 8-1 – UCMPL Rehabilitation and Disturbance Summary

	2025 (ha)	2026 Forecast (ha)
A. Total disturbance footprint	1459.78	1463*
B. Total active disturbance	597.15	601*
C. Land being prepared for rehabilitation	862.64	862.64
D. Land under active rehabilitation	0	0

Notes: A = Total disturbance of Ulan Coal Complex. B = Total rehabilitation (including certified areas). C = Total disturbance minus total rehabilitation (including certified areas). * Assumes approx. 4Ha of disturbance and rehabilitation for exploration activities.

8.1.2 Open Cut Operations

Open cut operations had previously been undertaken until exhaustion of approved reserves and completion of the mining contract in 2008. Open Cut operations recommenced in January 2012 in the Open Cut Extension Area under PA08_0184. Mining in the Open Cut Extension Area continued as required to supplement the Underground ROM production until 10 October 2016, when the Open Cut was placed into Care and Maintenance for the foreseeable future.

Table 8-2 presents a summary of the current rehabilitation and disturbance areas associated with the Open Cut. The Open Cut remained in care and maintenance in 2025 and no further areas are currently available for rehabilitation. During the Reporting Period, rehabilitation activities primarily included weed maintenance and monitoring within existing rehabilitated areas (**Section 8.2**).

UCMPL gained certification in 2023 of 76ha of rehabilitated areas associated with the Open Cut (bringing the total land area certified to 126ha) reducing the land under active rehabilitation to 462ha. Areas that have been certified are now maintained in accordance with land management practices as described in the RMP. **Figure 8-1** displays the extent of mining and rehabilitation activities for the Open Cut in 2025.

Table 8-2 – Open Cut Rehabilitation and Disturbance Summary

	2025 (ha)	2026 Forecast (ha)
A. Total disturbance footprint	1218.38	1218.38
B. Total rehabilitation	588.41	588.41
C. Total active disturbance	629.95	629.95
D. Land being prepared for rehabilitation	0	0
E. Land under active rehabilitation	462.41	462.41
F. Certified rehabilitation[31]	126	126

Notes: A = total disturbance of the Ulan Open Cut (OC) Operations. B = Total OC rehabilitation (including certified areas). C = OC disturbance minus OC rehabilitation (including certified areas), E = Total OC rehabilitation minus certified areas

8.1.2.1 Objectives and Final Land Use

The primary objective of rehabilitation and revegetation of the post-mining disturbance areas, in particular the open cut disturbance area, will be to create a stable final landform, being self-sustaining native vegetation communities, characteristic of the pre-mining composition, with a post mining land and soil capability Class 6 landscape. The RMP defines the following Final Land Use Domains for the open cut including:

- **Domain A: Native Ecosystem**
  - Applicable to Mining Domain 1 (Infrastructure), Mining Domain 2 (Tailings Storage Area), Mining Domain 3 (Water Management Area), Domain 4 (Overburden Emplacement Area) and Domain 5 (Active Mining Areas). This domain will include areas of woodland rehabilitation at site. This also includes areas previously included as tree screening.
- **Domain F: Water Management Areas**
  - This domain will include water management infrastructure that is required during post closure or forms part of the final landform e.g. significant final landform drainage features.
- **Domain G: Water Storage (excluding final void)**
  - Water storage area (includes dams retained for the final land use).

Within Domain A: Native Ecosystem, UCMPL will rehabilitate and revegetate the open cut to self-sustaining native vegetation communities, as proposed in the 2009 EA including (**Figure 8-2**):

- Grey Box Woodland and Ironbark Open Forest Complex on Sandstone communities which are characteristic of the pre-mining composition within the Open Cut Extension Area; and
- A mix of Woodland and Open Woodland within previous areas rehabilitated or disturbed areas of the open cut prior to the approval of PA08_0184.

The proposed vegetation communities within the post-mining landscape will be specific endemic (e.g. Ironbark Open Forest Complex and Grey Box Woodland) or Native Woodland areas (non-specific). In accordance with the Rehabilitation Objectives Native Woodland vegetation communities will be rehabilitated to ensure that composition, structure and function will be commensurate with Ironbark Open Forest Complex on Sandstone, Grey Box Woodland or White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum

[31] Detail provided in **Section 8.5**

Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland Communities. They will have 'characteristics' of these communities, but at this point in time will not be used for any offsetting requirements. Hence, they are not classified under Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) and Critically Endangered Ecological Community (CEEC) completion criteria.

8.1.3 Underground Operations

Longwall mining activities during the Reporting Period for UW and UUG are provided in **Section 4.1.1** and **Section 4.1.2** respectively. For the Underground Operations, disturbance of the surface above longwall mining activities can result from either the construction of various approved infrastructure including roads, vent fans, dewatering sites, powerlines, pipeline substations to support the Underground Operations and/or subsidence related impacts.

However not all subsidence related impacts require rehabilitation. The decision to remediate subsidence impacts takes into consideration accessibility, potential risks to the public, employee and contractor safety and the environment. If assessments determine subsidence cracking does not present a safety risk or risk to the environment, the crack will be left to self-remediate to prevent further clearing/disturbance works associated with the remediation.

If assessments determine subsidence cracking requires remediation, an appropriate method will be selected to minimise the potential disturbance to the surrounding environment as required by the relevant Extraction Plan.

During the Reporting Period UCMPL completed several rehabilitation projects to repair subsidence cracking on UCMPL owned land and on privately owned land (**Figure 8-3**). **Figure 8-3** displays the extent of mining and rehabilitation activities for both UW and UUG in 2025.

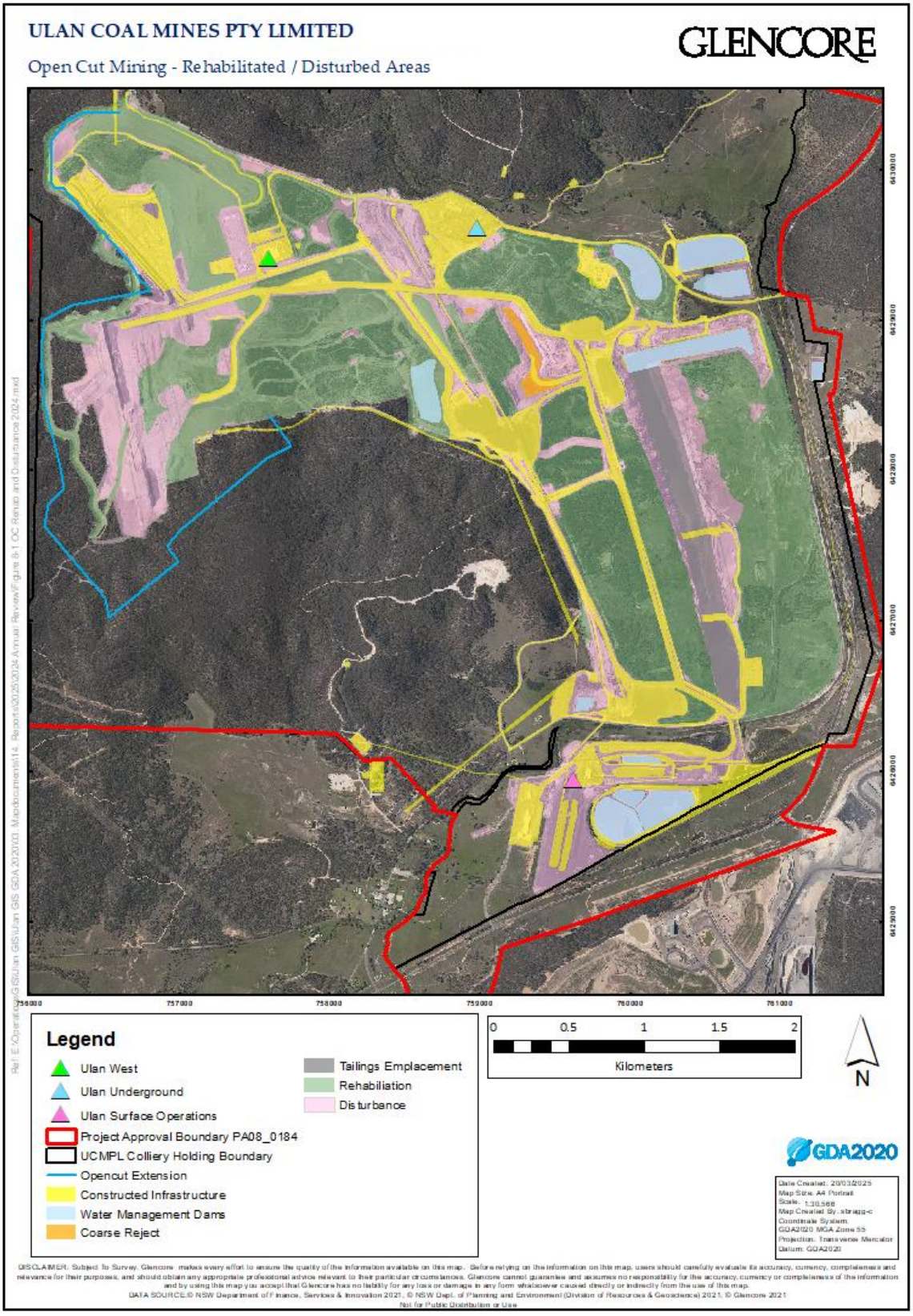


Figure 8-1 Open Cut Rehabilitation and Disturbance Status in 2025

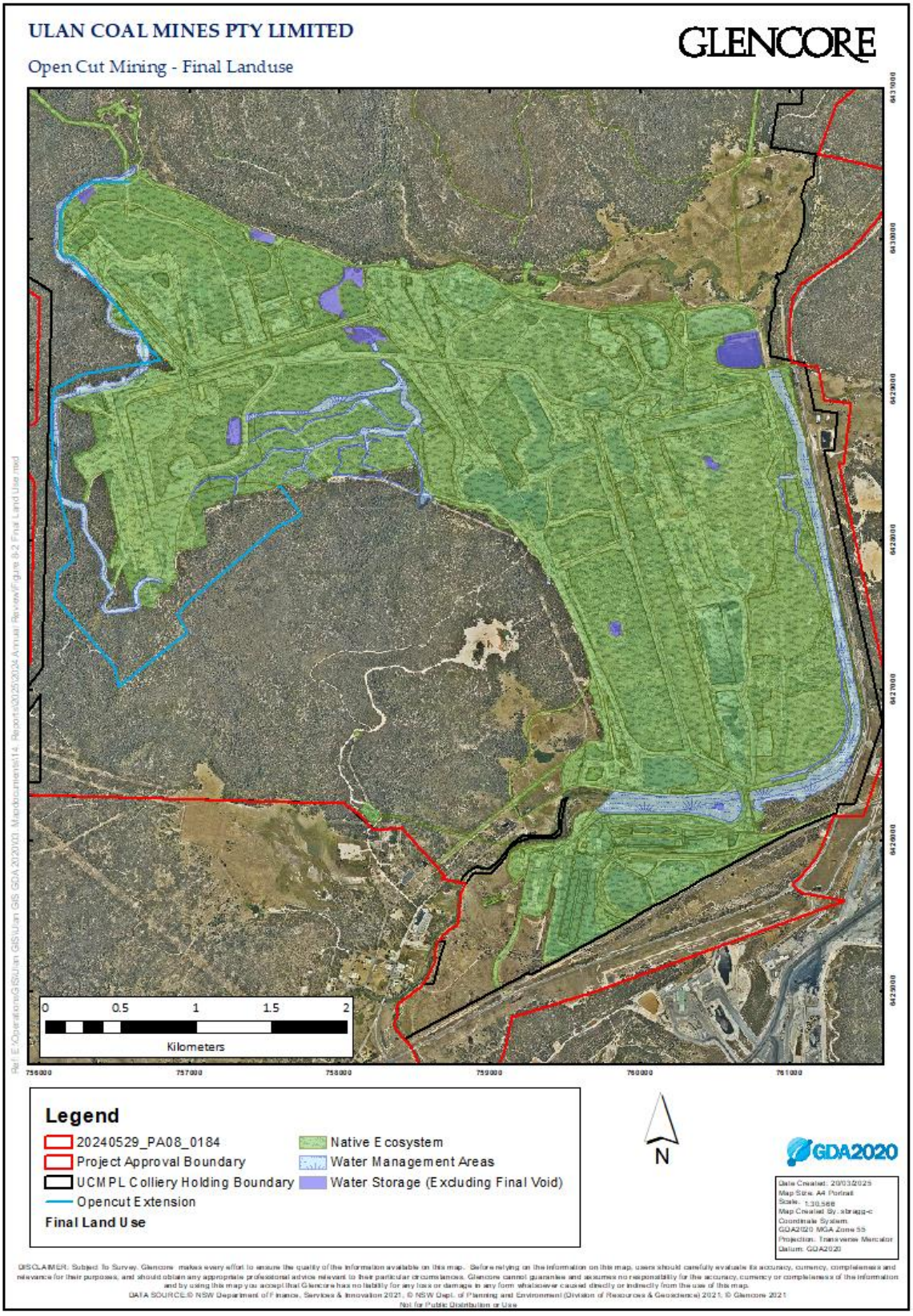


Figure 8-2 Final Land Use

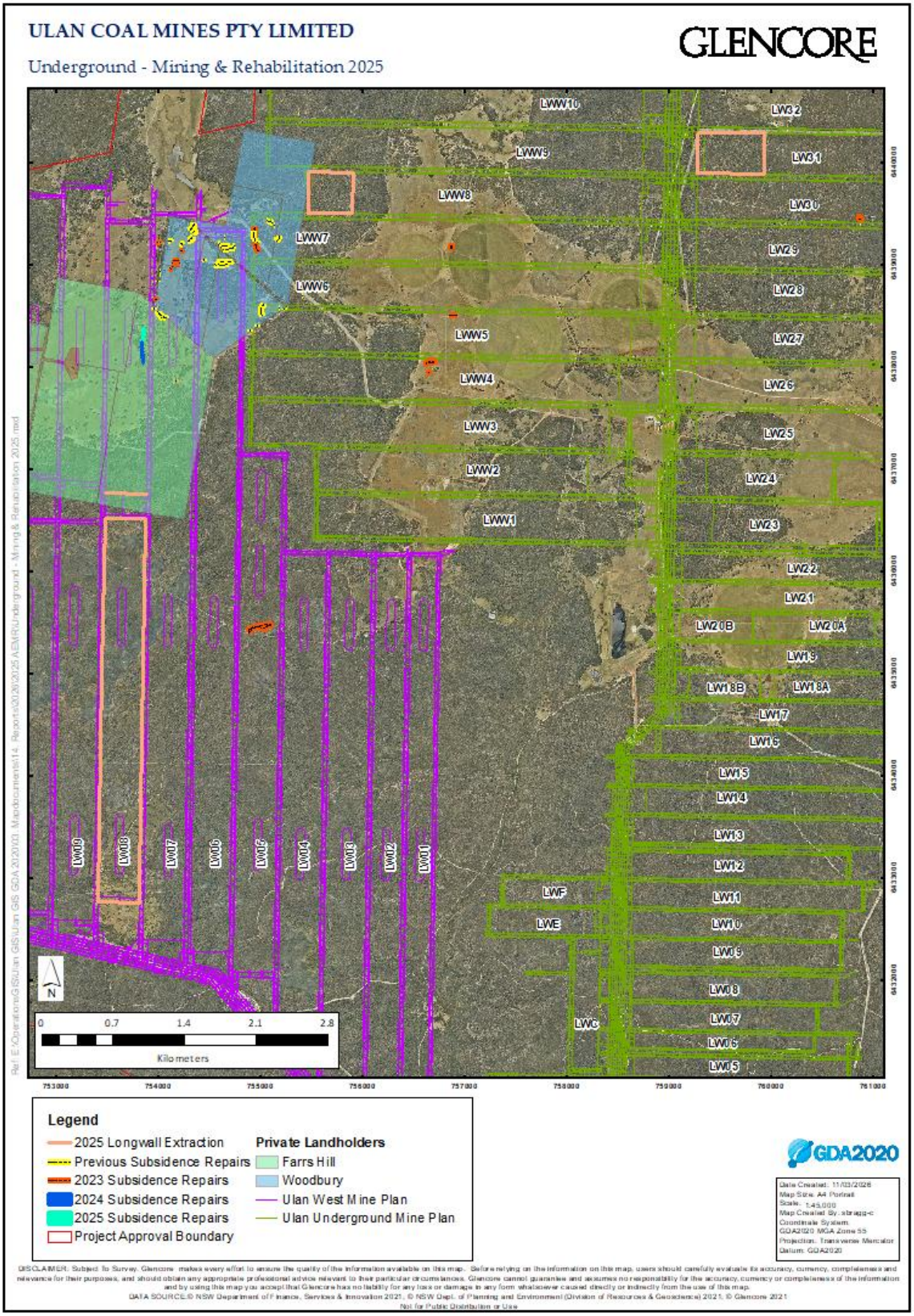


Figure 8-3 Status of Underground Rehabilitation and Disturbance in 2025

8.2 Rehabilitation Monitoring

UCMPL undertakes a rehabilitation monitoring program in accordance with *Glencore Standard 11.16 Completion Criteria and Rehabilitation Monitoring*. The program aims to:

- Facilitate continuous improvement in rehabilitation practices through appropriate monitoring and remedial action;
- Inform remedial action, including on-going rehabilitation repair and maintenance works; and
- Assess the long-term stability and functioning of rehabilitation areas that will facilitate progressive rehabilitation certification and eventual lease relinquishment following mine closure.

The rehabilitation monitoring program at UCMPL has been developed with specific considerations of statutory obligations, targeted post mining land uses, rehabilitation objectives and nominated completion criteria, as well as the scale of the rehabilitation areas to be monitored. The approach for the rehabilitation monitoring program at UCMPL includes:

- An annual ecological monitoring program; and
- An annual rehabilitation inspection.

Annual Ecological Monitoring

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) were engaged by UCMPL to undertake floristic monitoring during spring 2025 at the Ulan Mine Complex (UMC). Monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the BMP and the RMP. During 2025, 52 sites were monitored across 13 open cut rehabilitation areas (polygons) (**Figure 8-4**). Monitoring was undertaken by ELA ecologists between 3 and 17 September 2025. There are two phases of monitoring methodologies implemented at UCC:

- Initial Establishment Monitoring (IEM) involving rapid assessment of young (0–3-year-old) rehabilitated areas completed at 2 years and 3 years to determine germination success and landform stability, undertaken during the same season. No IEM was completed during 2025 as no polygons are <4 years old.
- Long-term Monitoring (LTM) involving detailed floristic and remote sensing assessment comparison of established rehabilitation areas (>4-year-old).

Rehabilitation walkovers were also undertaken across the polygons. While covering the area on foot, opportunistic assessments and identification of the following were recorded:

- Erosion features and processes – including an assessment of severity using the following criteria:
  - Sheet erosion or rills <100 mm.
  - Rills 100mm - <300 mm.
  - Gullies 300mm - <500 mm.
  - Gullies 500mm - <1 m.
  - Gullies >1m in depth or severe tunnel erosion.
- Stability and functioning of erosion and sediment control and water management structures (including potential drainage issues).

- Continuous areas of recalcitrant bare ground >400 m^2 in size, and collection of soil samples (where required).
- Presence of Priority Weed species listed under the Local Land Services *Central Tablelands Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023 – 2027* (CTRSWMP; LLS 2022), other problematic weed species and severity of infestations.
- Evidence of vegetation health issues (e.g., diseases, predation, poor growth rates, etc.).
- Evidence of spontaneous combustion processes and associated impacts.
- Presence of vertebrate pests and evidence/severity of associated impacts.
- Presence, type, and location of constructed artificial habitat features.

Rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria are defined under Clause 12 of the Regulation as Rehabilitation Outcome Documents required to be submitted to the Secretary for approval. The rehabilitation objectives (ROBJs) for UCMPL were approved in November 2024 (ROBJ0001514).

Assessment against the RMP Completion Criteria is provided in **Table 8-2**. Assessment against Completion Criteria was not undertaken for Polygon 12 and Polygon 13 as these areas have achieved regulatory sign-off. Polygon 2 has achieved all Completion Criteria relevant to this report, except for landform stability criteria.

Results from the Rehabilitation Report Card (RRC) are provided in **Figure 8-9**. All polygons monitored during 2025 fall within the 'Maintenance' performance category. Weeds and tree stem density were the lowest performing attributes across all rehabilitation polygons. Function scores were also generally low in relevant polygons, however, these are expected to increase as rehabilitation matures.

Figure 8-4 Open Cut Rehabilitation Monitoring Sites 2025

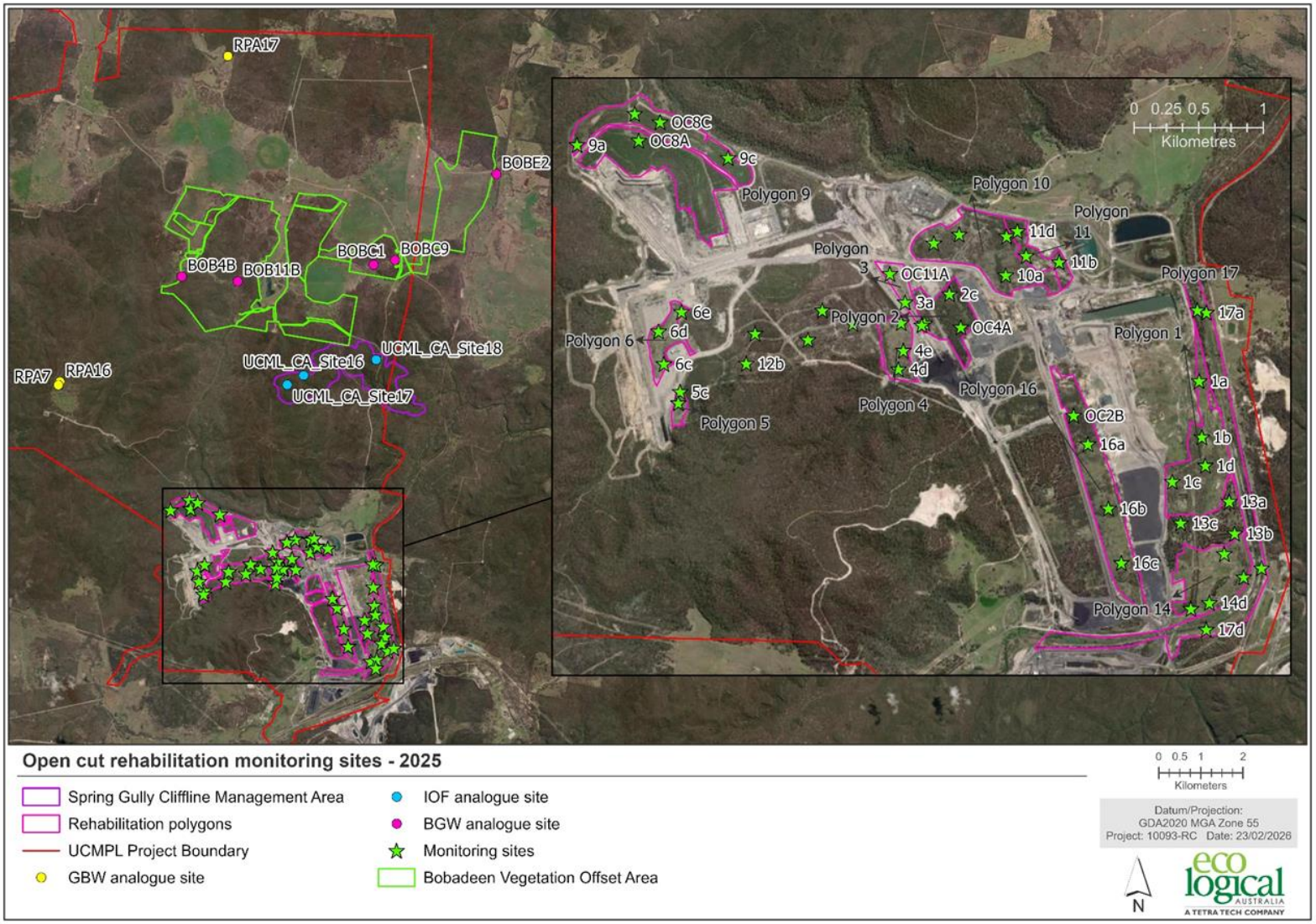


Table 8-3 RMP Completion Criteria Assessment Summary

ROBJ	Completion Criteria	Polygon	Assessment
Species composition of the rehabilitation contains flora species characteristic of the target community	Native plant species are characteristic of the target vegetation community(s) when compared to analogue sites.	Polygon 1	Achieved
		Polygon 2	Achieved
		Polygon 3	Achieved
		Polygon 4	Achieved
		Polygon 5	Achieved
		Polygon 6	Achieved
		Polygon 9	Achieved
		Polygon 10	Achieved
		Polygon 11	Achieved
		Polygon 14	Achieved
		Polygon 16	Achieved
		Polygon 17	Achieved
The vegetation structure of the rehabilitation is recognisable as, or is trending towards the target community	Cover, abundance and height range of native plant growth forms are characteristic of, or trending towards, the target vegetation community type(s).	Polygon 1	Tree - Achieved Shrub - Ongoing Grass & grasslike - Ongoing Forb - Achieved Fern – Achieved (trending towards) Other – Achieved (trending towards)
		Polygon 2	Tree - Achieved Shrub - Achieved Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Achieved Fern - Achieved Other - Achieved
		Polygon 3	Tree - Achieved Shrub – Achieved (trending towards) Grass & grasslike – Not yet achieving Forb - Achieved Fern - Not yet achieving Other - Not yet achieving
		Polygon 4	Tree - Achieved Shrub – Achieved (trending towards) Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Achieved Fern - Achieved Other - Not yet achieving

ROBJ	Completion Criteria	Polygon	Assessment
		Polygon 5	Tree - - Achieved Shrub – Achieved (trending towards) Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Not yet achieved (exceeded analogue range) Fern - Achieved Other – Not yet achieved
		Polygon 6	Tree - - Achieved (trending towards) Shrub - Not yet achieved (lower than analogue range and not trending towards analogue range) Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb – Not yet achieved (exceeded analogue range) Fern – Not yet achieved Other – Achieved
		Polygon 9	Tree - Achieved Shrub – Achieved Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Not yet achieved (exceeded analogue range) Fern - Achieved Other - Achieved
		Polygon 10	Tree – Achieved Shrub – Not yet achieved (lower than analogue range and not trending towards analogue range) Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Achieved Fern - Achieved Other – Achieved
		Polygon 11	Tree - Achieved Shrub - Not yet achieved (lower than analogue range and not trending towards analogue range) Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Achieved Fern - Achieved Other – Not yet achieved (exceeded analogue range)
		Polygon 14	Tree - Achieved Shrub – Achieved (trending towards) Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Achieved Fern - Achieved Other – Achieved (trending towards)
		Polygon 16	Tree – Achieved (trending towards) Shrub – Achieved

ROBJ	Completion Criteria	Polygon	Assessment
		Polygon 17	Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Achieved Fern - Achieved Other - Not yet achieved (exceeded analogue range) Tree - Achieved Shrub - Achieved (trending towards) Grass & grasslike - Achieved Forb - Achieved Fern - Achieved Other - Achieved
Restore ecosystem function of the rehabilitation within the target community, including maintaining or establishing self-sustaining eco-systems.	Litter cover is within 10th-90th percentile variation range of reference sites/data	Polygon 1	Achieved
		Polygon 2	Achieved
		Polygon 3	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 4	Achieved
		Polygon 5	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 6	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 9	Achieved
		Polygon 10	Achieved
		Polygon 11	Achieved
		Polygon 14	Achieved
		Polygon 16	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 17	Achieved
	Second generation individuals of trees are within the 10th-90th percentile variation range of reference sites/data approved by the consent authority	Polygon 1	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 2	Achieved
		Polygon 3	Achieved
		Polygon 4	Achieved
		Polygon 5	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 6	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 9	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 10	Achieved
		Polygon 11	Achieved
		Polygon 14	Not yet achieved
		Polygon 16	Achieved
		Polygon 17	Achieved
	Foliage cover of 'high threat exotic' (HTE) weeds is within 10th-90th percentile	Polygon 1	Not yet achieved – infestations of *Hypericum perforatum* currently causing risk to rehabilitation
		Polygon 2	Achieved
		Polygon 3	Achieved
		Polygon 4	Not yet achieved – infestations of *Hypericum perforatum* currently causing risk to rehabilitation

ROBJ	Completion Criteria	Polygon	Assessment
	variation range of reference sites/data or at a level that does not cause significant risk to rehabilitation.	Polygon 5	Achieved
		Polygon 6	Achieved
		Polygon 9	Achieved
		Polygon 10	Not yet achieved – infestations of *Hypericum perforatum* currently causing risk to rehabilitation
		Polygon 11	Achieved
		Polygon 14	Not yet achieved – infestations of *Hypericum perforatum* currently causing risk to rehabilitation
		Polygon 16	Not yet achieved – infestations of *Hypericum perforatum* currently causing risk to rehabilitation
		Polygon 17	Not yet achieved – infestations of *Hypericum perforatum* currently causing risk to rehabilitation
	Resilience to drought and fire	All	Achieved - all rehabilitation polygons have experienced intense drought conditions at some point since seeding.
	Vertebrate pest species – presence and damage is recorded at a level that does not cause significant risk to rehabilitation. Domesticated stock - presence and damage is recorded at a level that does not cause significant risk to rehabilitation.	All	Not yet achieved – review of feral animal monitoring indicates that areas of *Sus scrofa* (feral pig) diggings and scats, along with direct observations of feral pig were identified throughout the rehabilitation. Highest concentration of signs of feral pig was recorded throughout Polygon 1 and Polygon 4, which has the potential to impact rehabilitation success. No domesticated stock was recorded within the rehabilitation.
Landform Stability The final landform is stable and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.	Visual - indicators of erosion and land instability. Visual - indicators that surface water management structure are functioning as designed.	Polygon 1	Currently achieving
		Polygon 2	Not yet achieved – gully erosion present
		Polygon 3	Currently achieving
		Polygon 4	Not yet achieved – tunnel and rill erosion present
		Polygon 5	Not yet achieved – rill erosion present
		Polygon 6	Currently achieving
		Polygon 9	Currently achieving
		Polygon 10	Currently achieving
		Polygon 11	Currently achieving
		Polygon 14	Currently achieving
		Polygon 16	Currently achieving
		Polygon 17	Not yet achieved – tunnel, rill and sheet erosion present

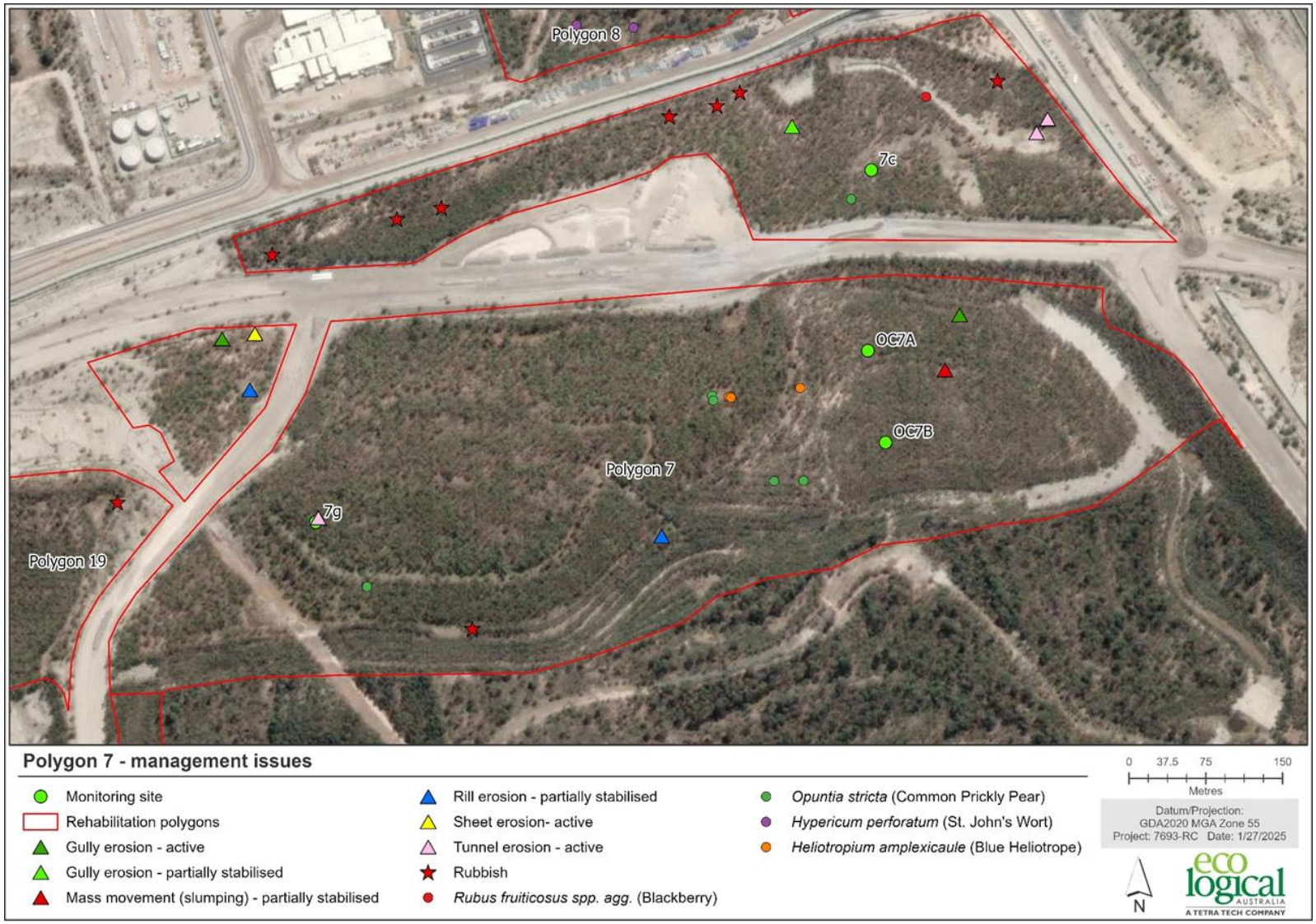


Figure 8-5 Polygon 7 Rehabilitation Monitoring & Management Issues

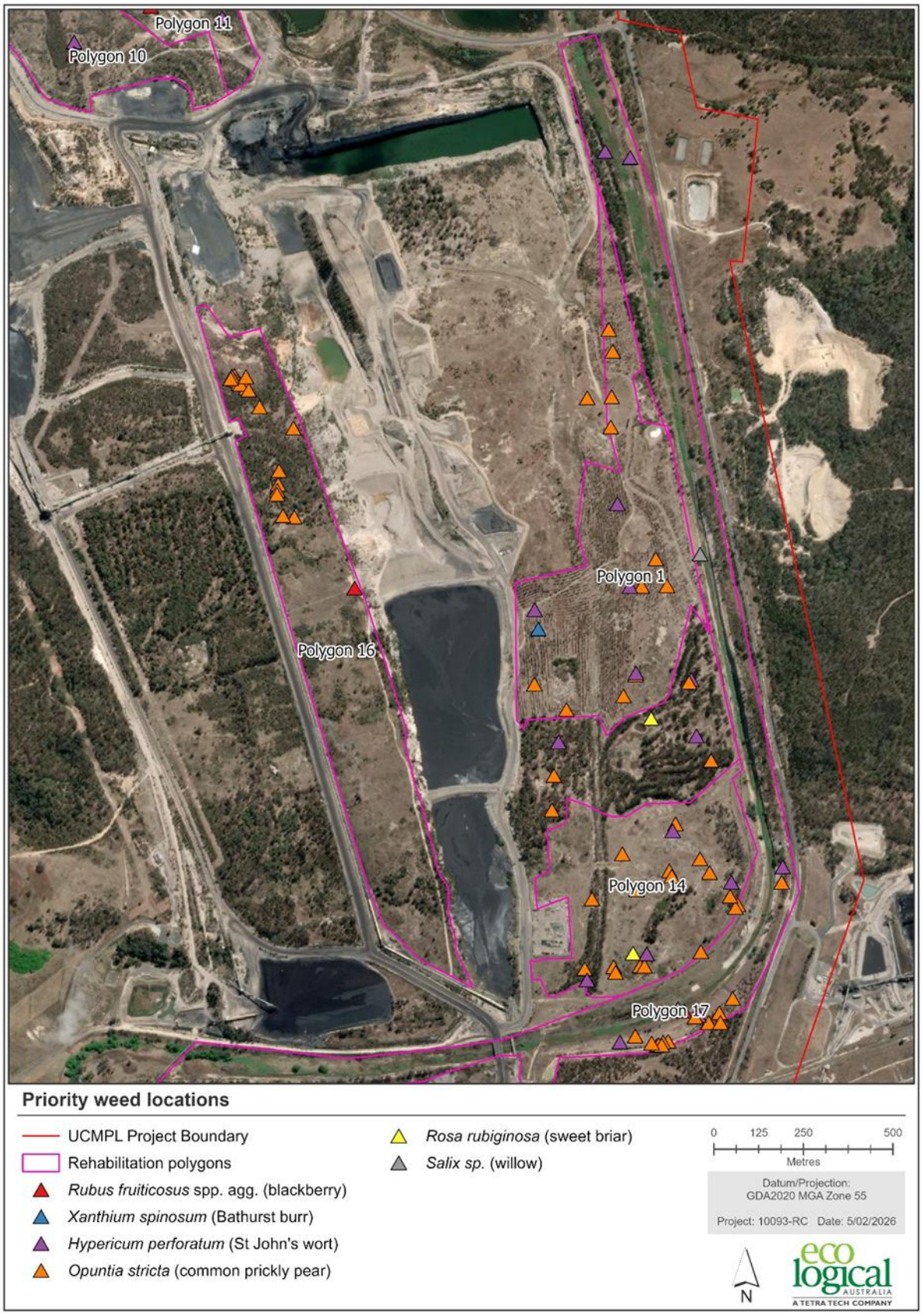


Figure 8-6 Polygons 1, 16 & 17 Rehabilitation Monitoring & Management

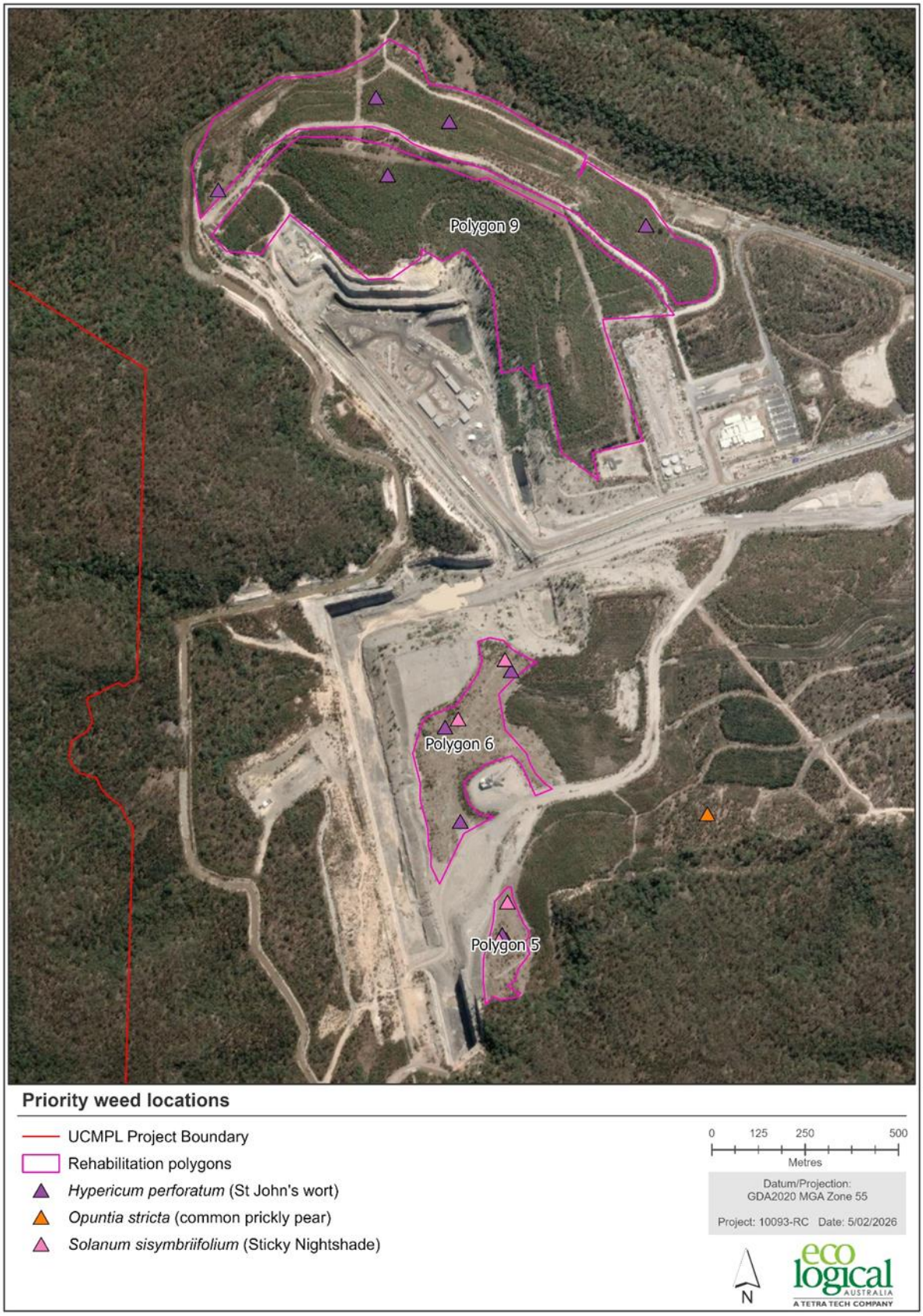


Figure 8-7 Polygons 5, 6 & 9 Rehabilitation Monitoring & Management

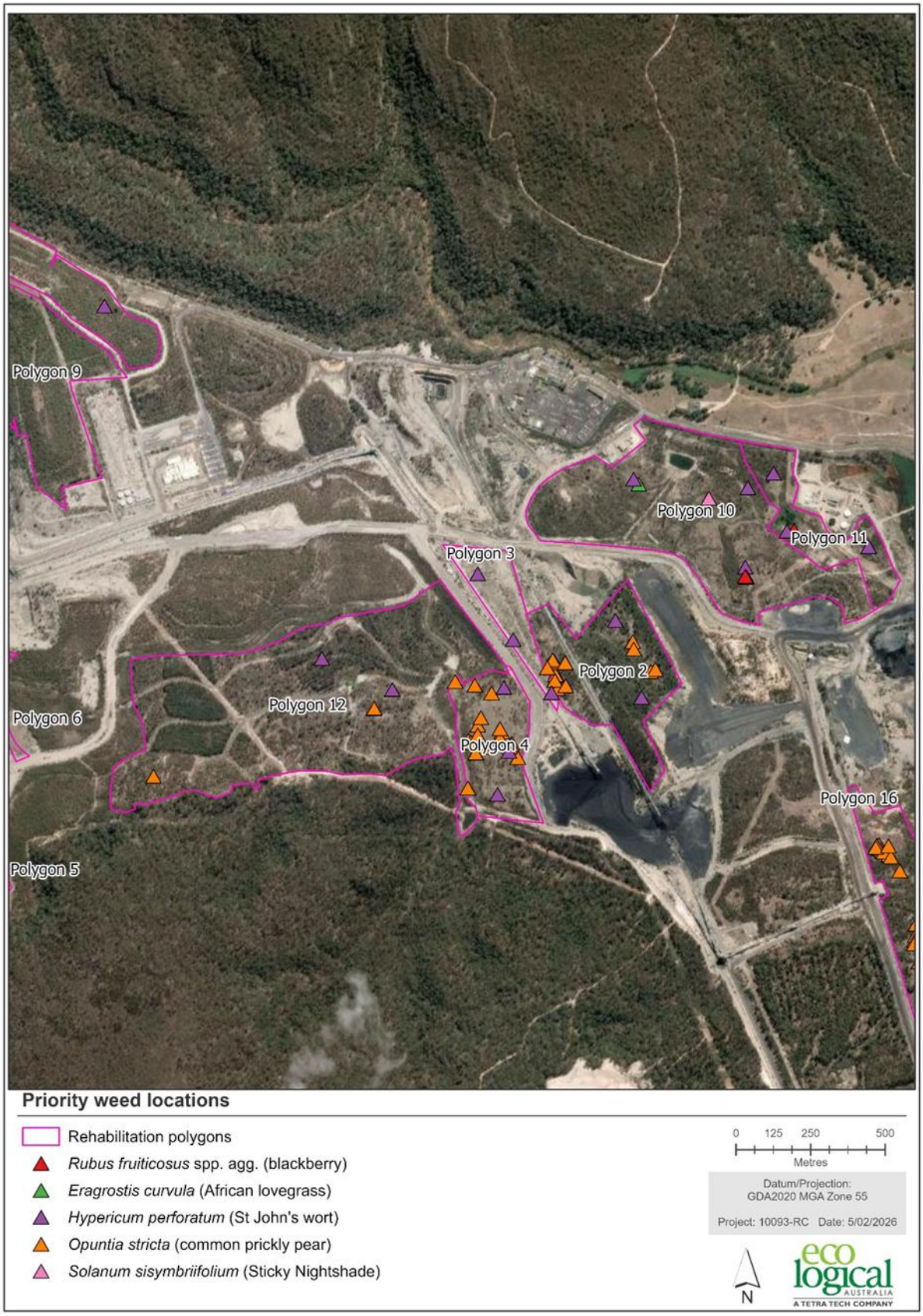


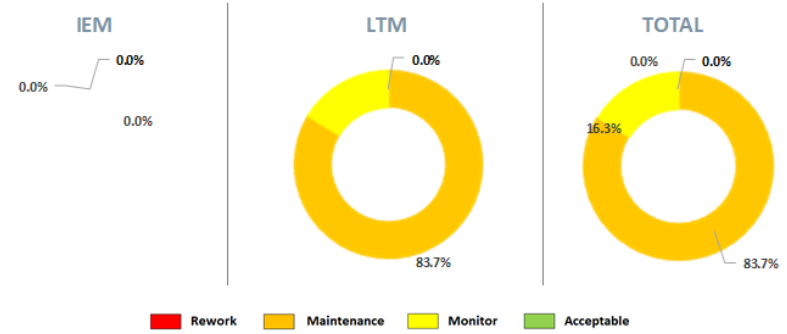
Figure 8-8 Polygons 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 & 12 Rehabilitation Monitoring & Management

2025 Rehabilitation Report Card

UCMPL

COAL ASSETS AUSTRALIA
GLENCORE

Overall Performance Summary:



	IEM		LTM		Total	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Area monitored	0	0.0%	408.5	100.0%	408.5	100.0%
Rework	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maintenance	0	0.0%	342	83.7%	342	83.7%
Monitor	0	0.0%	66.5	16.3%	66.5	16.3%
Acceptable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Detailed Performance Summary:

Block Name	Area (ha)	Monitor Type	Slope	Erosion	Bare	Weed	Tree Stem	Nat Comp	Structure	Function	Canopy	Repro	Past Comp	Biomass	Perf. Categ
Polygon 10	36	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Maintenance	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 11	36	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Monitor	Monitor	Maintenance	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 12	58	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Maintenance	Acceptable	Acceptable	Monitor	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Acceptable	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 13	20	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Maintenance	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 14	26	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Maintenance	Maintenance	Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Maintenance	Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 16	37	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Maintenance	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance	Maintenance	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 17	51	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Monitor	Monitor	Maintenance	Monitor	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Monitor	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 1	34	Targeted_LTM	Acceptable	Monitor	N/A	Maintenance	Monitor	Maintenance	Monitor	Maintenance	N/A	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 2	17	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Maintenance	Acceptable	Maintenance	Maintenance	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 3	6	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Monitor	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 4	12	NonSpecific_LTM	Acceptable	Maintenance	Acceptable	Maintenance	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance	Monitor	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 5	2.5	Targeted_LTM	Acceptable	Monitor	N/A	Monitor	Maintenance	Monitor	Monitor	Maintenance	N/A	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Monitor
Polygon 6	9	Targeted_LTM	Acceptable	Maintenance	N/A	Monitor	Maintenance	Monitor	Monitor	Maintenance	N/A	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Maintenance
Polygon 9	64	Targeted_LTM	Acceptable	Monitor	N/A	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Maintenance	N/A	Acceptable	N/A	N/A	Monitor

Figure 8-9 – Open Cut Rehabilitation Report Card Results 2025

8.3 Infrastructure Decommissioned

There was no major infrastructure or buildings decommissioned or removed in 2025.

8.4 Other Rehabilitation and Land Management Activities

8.4.1 Rehabilitation Maintenance Activities

Addressing open cut rehabilitation maintenance and repair of areas identified **Figure 8-4** to **Figure 8-7** is ongoing. Inspection and maintenance of subsidence repairs were completed as required (**Figure 8-3**).

8.4.2 Exploration Program

There was 4.02ha of disturbance within the MLs during the reporting period associated with exploration sites and access tracks. All sites as soon as practicable are rehabilitated in accordance with the RMP and Ground Disturbance Permit (GDP) procedure.

8.5 Relinquished Rehabilitation Areas

During 2023 UCMPL received certification of two rehabilitated areas associated with Ulan Surface Operations, totalling 76.8Ha. Inclusive of the 2020 certification, this endorsement by the Resources Regulator now results in a total of 126 ha of rehabilitated areas associated with Ulan Surface Operations.

UCMPL is currently investigating the potential certification of one rehabilitation polygon for submission in the 2026 reporting period pending finalisation of their Rehabilitation Completion Criteria (**Figure 8-7**). Further floristic assessments are required, with further investigations including soil assessments, fauna monitoring and thermal imagery to be conducted. The area under assessment is:

- Polygon 15 (21 Ha) has been rehabilitated with contemporary methods and locally relevant species with 80% of native species recorded characteristic of Ironbark Open Forest Complex. The area has tree stem density greater than the completion criteria and good percentage foliage cover of native species across growth form groups.

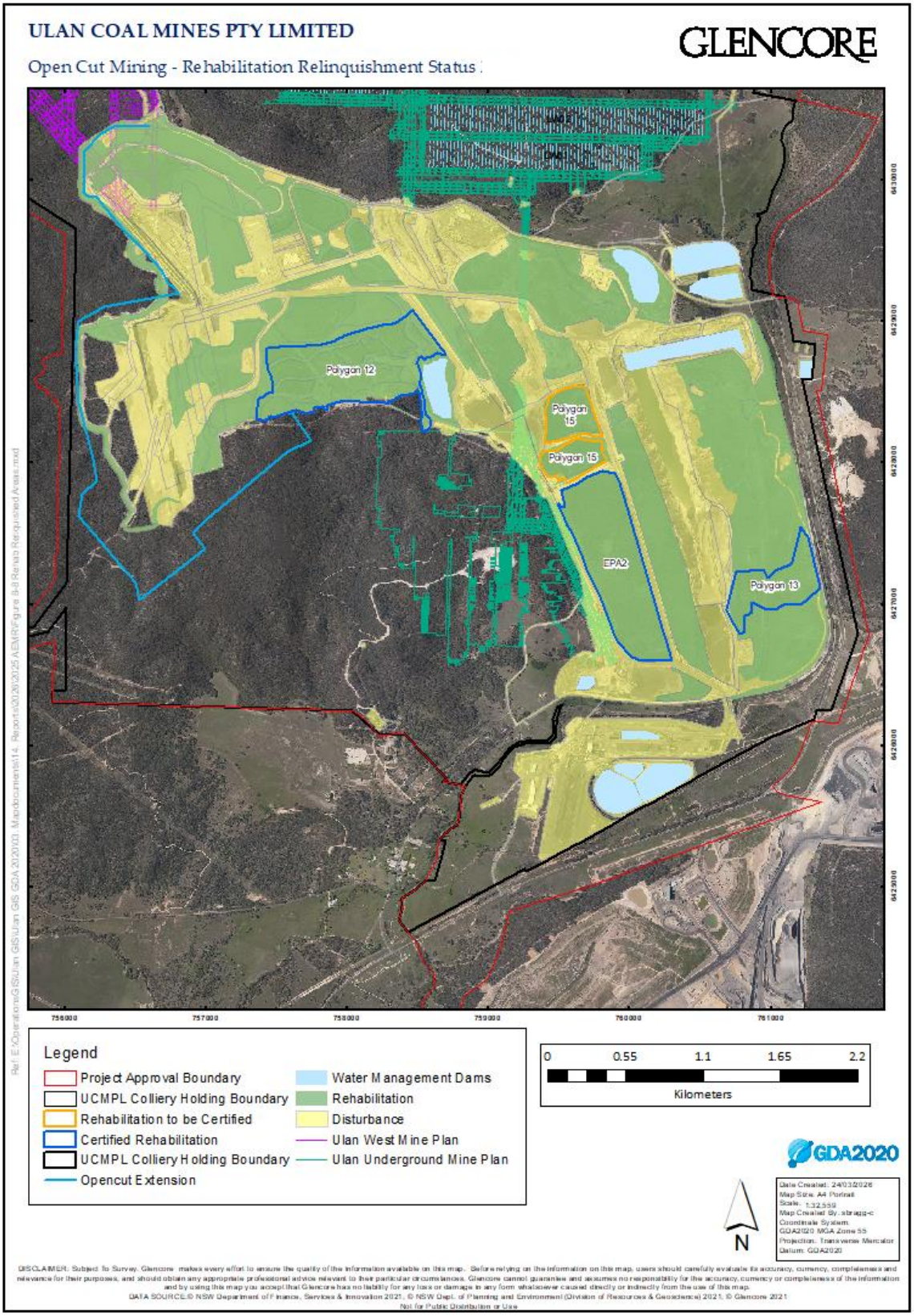


Figure 8-10 Open Cut Rehabilitation Relinquishment Areas (as of 2025)

8.6 Rehabilitation Objectives and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan

As required by *Schedule 8A of the Mining Regulation 2016* UCMPL submitted and received approval for the *Rehabilitation Objectives and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plans* on 13 December 2023. The approved objectives address the following categories:

- Bushfire
- Ecological rehabilitation
- Groundwater
- Land and water contamination
- Land contamination
- Landform stability
- Management of waste and process materials
- Native revegetation
- Removal of infrastructure
- Retention of infrastructure
- Surface water
- Water approvals
- Water quality

Further information regarding the *Rehabilitation Objectives and Final Landform and Rehabilitation* Plans can be found within the ARR and Forward Plan (**Section 3.4**) submitted to NSW RR annually.

Rehabilitation completion criteria was submitted to NSW-RR on the 19 February 2025. At the time of preparing the 2025 Annual Review, approval of the rehabilitation criteria remained under the consideration with NSW-RR.

8.7 Rehabilitation Trials and Research

UCMPL's Forward Program provides a three-year mining and rehabilitation forecast as required by Schedule 8A of the *Mining Regulation 2016*. As outlined in the Forward Program, there are no proposed rehabilitation trials in the Open Cut during the next Reporting Period.

8.8 Rehabilitation Actions Proposed

UCMPL's Forward Program provides a three-year mining and rehabilitation forecast as required by Schedule 8A of the *Mining Regulation 2016.* As outlined in the Forward Program, there are no proposed areas for rehabilitation in the Open Cut during the next Reporting Period. Rehabilitation maintenance activities in the Open Cut will be associated with landforms under ecosystem and land use development phase in the next Reporting Period, and will be guided by the outcomes of UCMPL's annual rehabilitation monitoring program. Rehabilitation maintenance activities in the Open Cut during the next Reporting Period may include, but not be limited to:

- Weeds and pest animal control;
- Managing bushfire risks;

- Minor earthworks to remediate any significant erosion features, including contour banks and diversion channels;
- Infill planting and/or seeding to meet vegetation community requirements; and
- Maintaining erosion and sediment controls.

Continued monitoring and remediation of subsidence impacts for the Underground Operations will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Extraction Plan during the next Reporting Period.

9. Community

9.1 Ulan Coal CCC Meetings

Four meetings of the Ulan Coal Community Consultative Committee (CCC) were held on the 6 March, 5 June, 4 September and 4 December 2025. Operational progress and activities, community complaints, monitoring results and environmental performance were presented at each meeting. The 2025 meetings also presented and discussed activities and interactions with other mines both proposed and existing in the region, management plan updates, the exploration program, proposed modifications to the Project Approval (i.e. MOD 6 and MOD8), rehabilitation relinquishment, results of the Annual Review, additional community consultation and the community investment program.

For the complete 2025 CCC presentations refer to the Ulan Coal website *https://www.glencore.com.au/operations-and-projects/coal/current-operations/ulan-coal/community-documents*

9.2 Exploration Consultation

Throughout the previous 2025 reporting period prior to drilling operations occurring within EL7542, EL8687 or EL9419 (no drilling occurred in EL9363 during the reporting period) adjacent landholders/residents were notified via phone, letter or email of the schedule for drilling. Notification letters and exploration newsletter updates were delivered to landholders within 5km of the operations, indigenous stakeholder groups, Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council, Ulan Coal CCC Members, Bungaba Progress Association, Turill Community Centre, Mid-Western Regional Council and the NSW government local Member of Parliament.

9.2.1 EL7542, EL8687 and EL9419

The 2025 exploration program for EL7542, EL8687, EL9363 and EL9419 was announced in advertisement placed in 2024:

- Mudgee Guardian Mining Notice Classifieds 30/11/2024;
- Gulgong Gossip December edition
- The Coolah District Diary 4/12/2024; and
- The Dunedoo District Diary 11/12/2024.

These advertisements provided information about where newsletters could be found, anticipated impacts and contact details for further information (**Attachment H**). A letter was sent on 7 April 2025 to all residents within 2km of EL7542, EL8687, EL9363 and EL9419 (those within potential audible range of drilling activities) regarding re-commencement of drilling operations for the 2025 exploration program. Information sessions were held on the 29th May, 6th November and 26th November 2025 for residents, landholders and other interested stakeholders (**Section 9.5**).

9.3 Community Newsletters

During the Reporting Period, UCMPL published three community newsletters in May, July and December. Information provided in the newsletters included operational and exploration updates including project approval modification updates (MOD6 and MOD8), community events and community investment program, the 24hr community hotline details and contact details for the Ulan Mine Complex community representatives. For the complete 2025 newsletters refer to the Ulan Coal website *https://www.glencore.com.au/operations-and-projects/coal/current-operations/ulan-coal/community-documents*

9.4 Community Sponsorship

UCMPL continued its support to local community groups and organisations through the 2025 Community Investment Program. Focus areas for investment include health, education, environment, enterprise development, infrastructure and strengthening of local organisations. Organisations and events sponsored by UCMPL in 2025 include:

- United Hospital Auxillary NSW Inc. Gulgong Branch: Blanket Warmer for Gulgong Hospital
- Educar Foundation: 2025 Max Potential program
- Kanandah Retirement: Essential equipment
- Mudgee Show Society: 2025 Mudgee Show
- Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation: Aboriginal artefact storage
- Gulgong Show Society: 2025 Gulgong Show
- Rotary Club of Mudgee: Mudgee Mathematical Minds Challenge
- Henry Lawson Society of NSW: 2025 Henry Lawson Festival
- Lue Public School: Carpark footpath
- Rylstone Public School: Shade sails
- Gulgong Holtermann Museum: Student iPads
- Dunedoo Central School P&C: Community marquee shades
- PCYC Mudgee: Off-field team uniforms for Nations of Origin games
- Gulgong Public School: Lifejackets
- NSW RFS Cudgegong District: Mid-Western Emergency Services Expo
- Gulgong Chamber of Commerce: Gulgong Christmas lights bus tours
- Rotary Clubs of Mudgee and Mudgee Sunrise: Mudgee Showground carols.

Figure 9-1 – 2025 Max Potential Program Cohort

Figure 9-2 PCYC Nations of Origin Teams

Community Engagement

Mudgee Show

On 1 March 2025, UCMPL sponsored the Mudgee Show, where UCMPL hosted an exhibit to showcase its work and engage with the broader community. Around 1000 native plants were given away.

Figure 9-3 Ulan Coal Exhibit at Mudgee Show

Bungaba Market Day

In May 2025, the Bungaba Progress Association hosted its inaugural Community Market Day at the Bungaba Community Hall. As the group's first fundraising event, it attracted strong local support. UCMPL contributed personnel to help organize the day, handle setup and cook the BBQ, and supplied marquees for shade along with soft drinks.

Figure 9-4 BPA Community Market Day

Site Visits/Tours

UCMPL welcomed Mudgee High School's 2025 LINK program cohort to Ulan West on 28 August 2025. Students and teachers were given a tour of the site, including an underground visit. In October, staff from Mudgee's Country University Centre were taken on a tour of the surface facilities across the complex with an in-depth look at the water treatment plant. These visits aim to educate visitors about mining and sustainability, and education and employment pathways.

Figure 9-5 Mudgee High School LINK Program Site Visit

Figure 9-6 Mudgee High School LINK Program – Underground Visit

Community Firewood Project

UCMPL partnered with Mudgee Lions Club to conduct another round of firewood deliveries in June. The Community Firewood Project is an opportunity to donate leftover timber no longer fit for operational use, as firewood for families who are doing it tough with the rising cost of living. We were proud to be nominated alongside Mudgee Lions for this project at the Australia Day Awards for Community Event of the Year.

Figure 9-7 Community Firewood Project Volunteers

Figure 9-8 Community Firewood Project – Community Event of the Year Nomination

Mudgee Running Festival – Coal Miners Cup

UCMPL personnel participated in the Coal Miners Cup at the Mudgee Running Festival in August. The Coal Miners Cup is a competition between UCMPL and two other local mines for the most kilometres ran. As a result of coming second, UCMPL donated a portion of the prize pool to Wings 4 Kidz, a charity that provides air transport to sick kids in rural, remote and regional areas of NSW.

Figure 9-9 Mudgee Running Festival – Coal Miners Cup Podium

9.5 Community Complaints

Two (2) complaints were received during the 2025 Reporting Period in relation to noise generated from the mine site. Both complaints were provided by the EPA via their Environmental Line in relation to excessive noise with appropriate follow up actions and investigations completed by UCMPL (**Attachment K**). Community complaints recorded since 2013 are presented in **Figure 9-4**.

Historical and the 2025 community complaint summary register with actions undertaken, is available from the Ulan Coal Website *https://www.glencore.com.au/operations-and-projects/coal/current-operations/ulan-coal/community-documents*

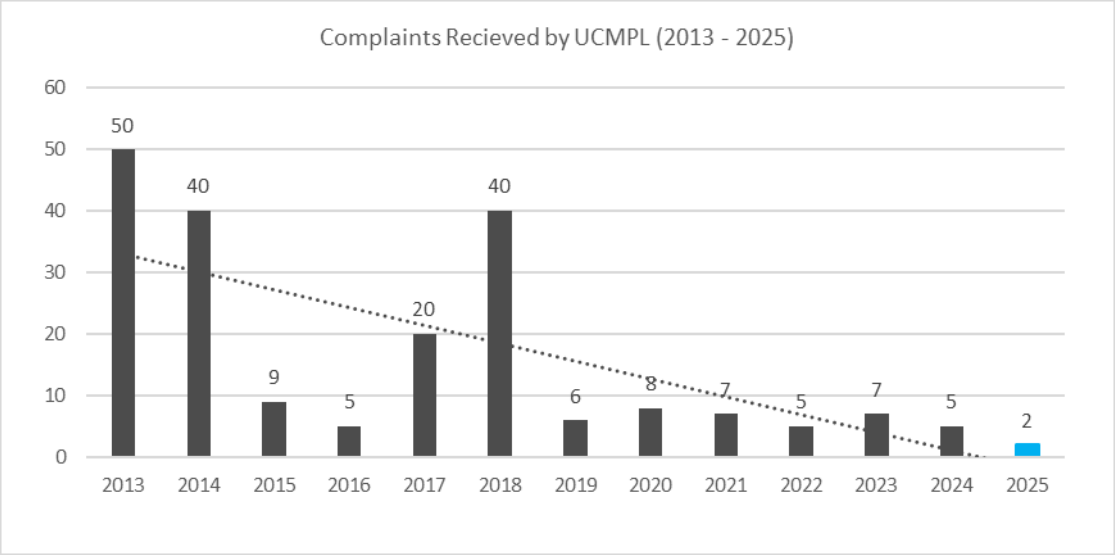


Figure 9-10 – Community Complaints and Trends (2013-2025)

9.6 Ulan West Continued Operations Community Consultation Program

Letters were sent in February 2025 to landholders who own and/or reside on property within the proposed Project Boundary. The letter contained a map showing proposed surface infrastructure required to support the conceptual underground mine plan and contact details for any questions in relation to the proposed infrastructure locations or the project in general.

In March 2025, landholders who'd had heritage surveys conducted on their properties were provided with a list of any artefacts that were found on their property, along with a map showing the locations.

In May 2025, landholders within the proposed project boundary received a property information sheet which outlined key findings from the environmental assessments specific to their property. A meeting was offered for further discussion; four landholders were met with face to face, the remaining 13 landholders selected to receive their property information sheet via surface mail or email. The property information sheet contained a point of contact for any questions.

UCMPL held community information sessions in May and November 2025 to provide the community with both operational and exploration activities, with a focus regarding progress on the Ulan West Continued Operations Modification (MOD 8).

Opportunities for landholders to participate in the Social Impact Assessment were available face to face at the community information meetings in May and November, and a QR code and links included in all newsletters.

For the 2025 Bungaba Community Newsletters and the Ulan Coal Community Newsletter refer to the Ulan Coal website *https://www.glencore.com.au/operations-and-projects/coal/current-operations/ulan-coal/community-documents*

9.7 Ulan North Community Consultation Program

UCMPL held one community information session in November 2025 to provide the community with both operational and exploration activities, with a focus regarding the EL9419 Exploration Licence Area and current and proposed exploration activities associated with EL9419.

9.8 Ulan Road Noise Mitigation Strategy

The Ulan Road Strategy (the Strategy) defines the program for upgrading and maintenance of Ulan Road between Mudgee and the entrance to the underground surface facilities of Ulan Coal Complex over the 21 years from Project Approval and was approved by DPHI on 25 May 2013. The operation of the Strategy relies upon the Funding and Delivery of Ulan Road Upgrade and Maintenance Deed (the Deed) made between UCMPL, Moolarben Coal Mine, Wilpinjong Coal Mine and Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC). Contributions to the Strategy by the Mines in accordance with the Deed are mandatory under project approval consent conditions, as modified over the past 5 years. The Strategy also provides for the completion of noise attenuation works of eighteen identified properties along Ulan Road. All associated works regarding the road capital upgrades for Ulan Road and Cope Road in line with the Strategy and managed by MWRC have been 100% completed, with the maintenance period now triggered in accordance with the Strategy.

9.9 Ulan Road Traffic Management

Employees, including contractors, are trained and reminded (through site inductions, environmental management systems training, training day presentations and toolbox talks) of each person's responsibility to maintain legal and considerate behaviour during passage to and from the mine site. Key messages communicated include considerate and legal behaviour, minimising road use where possible, litter avoidance and reporting unsafe behaviour.

9.10 Community Complaints Hotline/Email

UCMPL operates both a 24-Hour Community Hotline Ph: **1800 647 630** or email: *ulancommunity@glencore.com.au*

10. Independent Compliance Audit

An Independent Environmental Audit (IEA), as required by Schedule 5 Condition 8 of PA08-0184, is conducted every three years by a suitably quality, experience and independent team, who has been endorsed by the Secretary.

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) was endorsed by the Secretary on 16 April 2025 and they completed their site inspection component of the IEA of the Ulan Coal Complex between the 20 to 23 May 2025.

The IEA identified a total of one non-compliance against the audit criteria. This non-compliance related to Condition M2.2 of EPL 394, where air quality monitoring data was not fully captured on three occasions during the audit period. The data gaps were caused by power and equipment failures, resulting in a non-compliance with the continuous monitoring requirements outlined in EPL 394 and the NSW EPA's approved methods. These data gaps were reported to the EPA throughout the audit period.

The IEA identified several practical opportunities for improvement (OFIs), focused on aligning management plans with current underground-only operations. The completion status of the OFIs is provided in Table

Overall, the audit concluded that UCMPL is supported by a competent and well-resourced Environment & Community (E&C) Department. The E&C team demonstrated a high level of transparency, and all data presented in the Annual Reviews was consistent with evidence observed during the audit. Environmental management systems are effectively implemented, with compliance monitoring, complaint handling, and performance tracking systems in place and operating as intended. The findings indicate that UCMPL maintains strong environmental governance and is well positioned to address the minor updates and refinements recommended in this audit.

The outcomes and any actions from the 2025 IEA will be provided on the Ulan Coal website and a summary of any actions and recommendations provided in the next Annual Review.

The next scheduled IEA as required by Schedule 5 Condition 8 of PA08-0184 is scheduled to occur in in April 2028. A copy of previous IEA reports and responses to recommendations can be found on the Ulan Coal website at *https://www.glencore.com.au/operations-and-projects/coal/current-operations/ulan-coal/reporting-documents*

Figure 10-1 Update of Actions Against OFIs from the 2025 IEA

NC/OFI Ref#	Approval	Condition	IEA Summary of Findings	UCMPL Responses	Action Status
OFI001	PA_0184	Con 9, Sch 3	It is recommended that UCMPL update the NMP to clearly map and explain the relationship between EPA Licence (EPL) monitoring points, Project Approval noise criteria locations, and the attended monitoring locations used by UCMPL.	UCMPL are currently updating the NMP in consideration of OFI001, OFI002 and MOD6.	**Due for completion by the 30 June 2026:** As agreed to by the Secretary, an extension in time for UCMPL to update plans, strategies and programs, in consideration of the submission of the Annual Review, any applicable recommendations from the IEA and the recently resubmitted MOD 6 application.
OFI002			It is recommended that UCMPL review and update the NMP to ensure that all management measures and commitments reflect current site operations, noting that open cut mining has been in care and maintenance since 2016.		
OFI003		Con 16, Sch 3	Update the BlastMP to: - Clearly state that the open cut mine has been in care and maintenance since 2016. - Clarify the current status and future intent of blasting activities at UCMPL. - Ensure that future Department approval letters correctly reference the most recent BlastMP version to prevent administrative inconsistencies.	UCMPL are currently updating the BlastMP in consideration of OFI003 and MOD6.	**Due for completion by the 30 June 2026:** As agreed to by the Secretary, an extension in time for UCMPL to update plans, strategies and programs, in consideration of the submission of the Annual Review, any applicable recommendations from the IEA and the recently resubmitted MOD 6 application.
OFI004		Cond 34, Con 35, Sch 3	Finalise recalibration of the Water Balance Model to incorporate the updated parameters and operational changes associated with Modification 6.	UCMPL are currently updating the WMP in consideration of OFI004, OFI005, OFI006, OFI007, OFI008 and MOD6.	**Due for completion by the 30 June 2026:** As agreed to by the Secretary, an extension in time for UCMPL to update plans, strategies and programs, in consideration of the submission of the Annual Review, any applicable recommendations from the IEA and the recently resubmitted MOD 6 application.
OFI005			Once recalibration of the WBM is complete, the Water Management Plan should be updated to reflect: - Revised WBM outputs and transfer pathways; and - Updated predictive water balance forecast.		
OFI006			It is recommended that the Water Management Plan be updated to reflect the 2024 revised baseflow estimates, ensuring consistency with the most recent modelling.		

NC/OFI Ref#	Approval	Condition	IEA Summary of Findings	UCMPL Responses	Action Status
OFI007	PA08_0184		It is recommended that UCMPL confirm and document the completion status of WAL retirement to demonstrate full implementation of the offset commitment outlined in the Water Management Plan.		
OFI008		Con 36, Sch 3	It is recommended that UCMPL review the status and applicability of the GRDRP and make updates to reflect current operations where required.		
OFI009		Con 29, Sch 3	It is recommended that UCMPL formally notify the Department of the revised baseflow loss estimates resulting from the 2024 groundwater model recalibration, to ensure clarity and alignment with current modelling, in accordance with Condition 29 of Schedule 3 of PA08_0184.	The 2024 Groundwater Model is currently with DPHI. All updates will be included in the updated WMP.	**Due for completion by the 30 June 2026:** As agreed to by the Secretary, an extension in time for UCMPL to update plans, strategies and programs, in consideration of the submission of the Annual Review, any applicable recommendations from the IEA and the recently resubmitted MOD 6 application.
OFI010		Con 34, Sch 3	It is recommended that UCMPL include reference to the NSW Non-Urban Metering Framework in future revisions of the Water Management Plan and clarify how metering practices align with applicable requirements.	UCMPL are currently updating the WMP in consideration of OFI010.	**Due for completion by the 30 June 2026:** As agreed to by the Secretary, an extension in time for UCMPL to update plans, strategies and programs, in consideration of the submission of the Annual Review, any applicable recommendations from the IEA and the recently resubmitted MOD 6 application.
OFI011		Con 32, Sch 3	Formally request written confirmation from the Department that the Goulburn River Diversion remediation is considered complete to close out the condition.	UCMPL will continue to consult with the DPHI regarding confirmation that the Goulburn River Diversion remediation has been completed to the Secretary's satisfaction.	**Ongoing:** Upon updating the GRDRP as described in OFI008, UCMPL will continue to consultant with DPHI and the Resource Regulator regarding the remediation of the GRD.
OFI012		Con 44, Sch 3	Update BMP references to replace outdated references to the Mining Operations Plan (MOP) with the current Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP), particularly in Appendix A and Section 7.19.	UCMPL are currently updating the BMP in consideration of OFI012, OFI013, OFI014,	**Due for completion by the 30 June 2026:** As agreed to by the Secretary, an extension in time for UCMPL to update plans, strategies and programs, in consideration of the submission of

NC/OFI Ref#	Approval	Condition	IEA Summary of Findings	UCMPL Responses	Action Status
OFI013	PA08_0184		Align performance and completion criteria between the BMP and RMP to ensure consistent monitoring and reporting. Alternatively, separate rehabilitation and biodiversity management responsibilities across the two plans to reduce overlap and improve clarity.	OFI15, OFI16, OFI17 and MOD6.	the Annual Review, any applicable recommendations from the IEA and the recently resubmitted MOD 6 application.
OFI014			Revise Section 5.1 of the BMP to remove reference to the 10ha private property area within the Brokenback Conservation Area (removed under MOD 7). Update Section 5.3 to include reference to the Bobadeen West Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement (BS0099).		
OFI015			Maintain focus on feral animal control, particularly targeting sheep, goats, and deer, to support fauna habitat condition across offset areas.		
OFI016			UCMPL to review monitoring location for site BE1 and consider relocating into the Bobadeen East Vegetation Offset Area to better align with the intended monitoring design.		**Ongoing:** UCMPL is currently reviewing damaged nest boxes in consultation with its ecologist during this review of the BMP. Information of nest boxes identified for replacement will in the revised BMP, scheduled for completion by the **30 June 2026**.
OFI017			Repair or replace the 16 damaged nest boxes to ensure ongoing monitoring of hollow-dependent fauna species.		
OFI018		Con 47, Sch 3	Revise the heritage site table and GIS database (referenced in Section 5.1 of the HMP) to include Aboriginal heritage items identified during the MOD 6 surveys.	UCMPL are currently updating the HMP in consideration of OFI018, OFI019 and MOD6.	**Due for completion by the 30 June 2026:** As agreed to by the Secretary, an extension in time for UCMPL to update plans, strategies and programs, in consideration of the submission of the Annual Review, any applicable recommendations from the IEA and the recently resubmitted MOD 6 application.
OFI019			Remove completed heritage management actions and mitigation measures from the HMP so that current and future (not yet triggered) management controls are clear.		
OFI020		Con 53, Sch 3	UCMPL should review the recycling KPI in the Waste Management Plan to confirm its suitability, investigate the causes of declining recycling rates, and assess current waste segregation and recycling practices for improvement opportunities. Annual	UCMPL are currently updating the WasteMP in consideration of OFI020 and MOD6.	**Due for completion by the 30 June 2026:** As agreed to by the Secretary, an extension in time for UCMPL to update plans, strategies and programs, in consideration of the submission of the Annual Review, any applicable

NC/OFI Ref#	Approval	Condition	IEA Summary of Findings	UCMPL Responses	Action Status
			Reviews should provide clearer reporting on recycling performance, including explanations for year-to-year changes and any corrective actions taken.		recommendations from the IEA and the recently resubmitted MOD 6 application. Waste trends and discussion provided in Section 6.10 of the Annual Review.
OFI022	EPL394	O4.1	UCMPL to implement repairs to the damaged sections of the concrete bund walls surrounding the 50,000-litre Combustible Liquids C1 tank at Ulan Underground, as sighted during the audit site inspection.	UCMPL will seek structural advice regarding the type of repairs required. Subject to the advice provided and a plan to repair the bund, UCMPL will as soon as practicably possibly implement the required repairs.	**Completed:** UCMPL engaged a registered civil and structural Engineer from Barnson Pty Ltd, Mr. Luke Morris, undertook an analysis of the structure known as Ulan Underground Diesel Storage Compound on Friday 25th July 2025. The purpose of the inspection was to review its compliance to *AS 1940:2017 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids* after concerns were raised as to the structural integrity of a section of damaged concrete bunding. Upon inspection, the bund wall has been damaged from impact loading. Whilst this has resulted in the top of the wall losing some structural integrity, the wall / slab connection is still functioning as a bund. Upon analysis, we advise the damage to the bund does not affect the volume compliance in accordance with the above standard. The condition of the wall should be monitored at 6 monthly intervals to ensure the wall base / slab interface is structurally sound (Barnson, 2025).
OFI023	PA08_0184	Con 3, Sch 5	Update the Air Quality Performance table in the next Annual Review to ensure the correct notes are referred to (as specified in Condition 19 of Schedule 3 of PA 08_0184). Note b is currently referring to extraordinary events when this should be noted.	Corrections of the footnotes of the Air Quality Performance table in the Annual Review to be made for the 2025 reporting period, due for submission by the 31 March 2026.	**Completed –** Refer to **Table 6-5**

11. Incidents & Non-Compliances

UCMPL must notify the EPA, DPHI and other relevant agencies immediately on becoming aware of a notifiable incidents and non-compliances[32].

11.1 Reportable Non-Compliances

There was one reportable non-compliance during the 2025 Reporting Period. UCMPL notified the DPHI and the EPA on 26 December 2025 as per Schedule 5 Condition 6 of Project Approval 08-0184, of a non-compliance regarding a power outage which resulted in an estimated discharge of approximately 14,500 litres (L) of water at EPL Point 19 (North West Sediment Dam Licenced Discharge Point (NWSD LDP) above the Electrical Conductivity (EC) concentration limit of 900µS/cm.

At 10:27am on 26 December 2025, the NWSD Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant failed to operate due to an unplanned power outage. During the investigation, it was identified that water was still being released at a rate of 1.5Ls – 2.0 L/s at an average EC of 919µS/cm throughout the power outage, exceeding the approved limit of 900µS/cm indicated in EPL 394.

The issue was immediately raised with UCMPL's Water Manager, who attended site at around 12:06pm and manually closed the isolation valve at 12:11pm to stop the discharge. After reviewing the raw discharge data post event, the total discharge during the power outage was approximately 9,959L (and a total of 6,878L above the 900µS/cm limit; average EC of 919µS/cm).

Root cause was due to a failure of the main isolation valve which is designed to automatically close if water is detected to be outside of EPL limits or if power is lost. It was verified during the inspection that the valve did not close completely and form an adequate seal, allowing a small volume of water to continue to flow through to the discharge point. No material was found around the valve upon visual inspection. It has therefore been determined that the spring close mechanism did not overcome the required force to seal. This can be adjusted to increase the closing force as required.

To prevent future non-compliances associated with power outages at Licenced Discharge Points, UCMPL have:

- Replaced the blending station's back-up batteries and reviewed the maintenance program to ensure the batteries are maintained to be fit for purpose and functional. Once installed, the batteries were be tested under power-loss conditions to confirm that the valves fail close and operate as designed.
- Conducted a power outage valve test on the main discharge isolation valve to confirm that the valve fully closes, and adjust the closing force as required to ensure the valve seats and closes properly.
- Reviewed systems at LDP6 and implemented learnings from LDP19 as required.

[32] PA 08_0184 Schedule 5, Condition 6 and Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, Section 153 - Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

11.2 Non-Compliances

A summary of the non-compliances from the 2025 reporting period and nature and cause of the non-compliances and actions to address the non-compliances is provided in **Table 11-1**.

Table 11-1 – Details of Non-Compliances

Relevant Approval	Date	Details of Non-Compliance Issue	Cause of Non-Compliance	Actions to Address Non-Compliance
EPL394 Condition L2.4 PA08_0184 Condition 31, Sch 3	26 December 2025	A power outage which resulted in an estimated discharge of approximately 9,959L of water at EPL Point 19 (North West Sediment Dam Licenced Discharge Point (NWSD LDP) above the Electrical Conductivity (EC) concentration limit of 900µS/cm (average EC of 919µS/cm).	With the exception of the power outage, there are three contributing factors to the non-compliance: • Failure of main isolation valve to seat correctly on closure; • Closure failure of the blending valves due to low back-up battery voltage; and • Increase of EC due to altered ratio of raw and permeate water (as a result of the failure of the blending valves to close).	To prevent re-occurrences of non-compliances associated with power outages at Licenced Discharge Points, UCMPL have: • Replaced the back-up batteries at the blending station and reviewed the maintenance program; • Conducted a functional test on each valve and adjusted as required to ensure full closure; and • Reviewed systems at LDP6 and implemented learnings from LDP19 as required. Preventative actions have been implemented prior to discharge at LDP 19 re-commencing to ensure full closure of valves and functional batteries in the event of any future unplanned power outage.

12. Activities Planned for 2026

Operational activities planned for 2026

- Ulan Underground will continue to develop roadways for LWW9, LWW10 and LW32 in 2026 as well as advancing the Main Headings. Continue extraction of LWW8.
- Ulan West Operations will continue to develop roadways for LW9 and LW10 in 2026. Longwall mining of LW9A will commence.
- The Ulan Open Cut is not expected to operate in 2026 and will remain in Care and Maintenance.
- Handling and processing of coal from the ROM stockpiles to the train load out.
- Blasting and extraction of rock material from the Bobadeen Basalt Quarry, only if required for operational projects.
- Exploration at both Ulan West and Ulan Underground will continue with approximately 20 and 13 holes respectively to be drilled in 2026.

Groundwater Monitoring Program

- Install additional groundwater monitoring wells as required/recommended.

Rehabilitation/Remediation/Offset Areas

- Management actions as for identified issued within the rehabilitation/remediation and offset areas.
- Progress the rehabilitation relinquishment (**Section 8.2.9**) and identify other areas that meet completion criteria.

The following heritage works are planned for 2026:

- Exploration sites (as required).
- Rock shelter test /salvage as per the HMP.
- Heritage site inspections (as required).

Management Plan/Extraction Plan revisions planned:

- Revision of the relevant Ulan Coal Management Plans following the submission of this 2025 Annual Review and in consideration of the 2025 IEA and MOD6.
- Development of the LWW9-LWW11 and LW33 Extraction Plan.

Approval Modifications

- Response to submission of the proposed Modification 6 which proposes to extend Ulan Underground LWW9 to LWW11 and widen LWW11 and extend Ulan West LW10 to LW12. The Modification includes minor changes to surface infrastructure. There are no proposed changes to extraction limits, the mining method, coal processing or transportation.
- Response to submission of the proposed Modification 8 which proposes to widen existing longwall panel 12 to 400m and extend Ulan West Operation by an additional 4 panels.

Community

- Consultation for the 2026 Exploration Program within EL8687, EL7542, EL9363 and EL9419 via newspaper adverts, community newsletters, exploration newsletters, emails, letter drops, telephone calls and face to face meetings.
- Negotiate private property access agreements with landholders for exploration within ML1468, EL8687, EL7542, EL9363 and EL9419.
- Provide support to the local community through Community Investment Program via sponsorship support, community projects and in-kind donations.

13. References

Environmental Noise Monitoring – December 2025 (EMM, March 2026)

Environmental Noise Monitoring – June 2025 (EMM, August 2025)

Noise Analysis – 19 May to 01 June 2025 (EMM, July 2025)

UCMPL Flora Monitoring Report 2025 (ELA, March 2026)

UCMPL Fauna Monitoring Report 2025 (ELA, February 2026)

UCMPL Microbat Monitoring Report 2025 (ELA, March 2026)

UCMPL Aquatic Monitoring Report 2025 (ELA, January 2026)

UCMPL Brokenback Area 1 Conservation Area Monitoring Report 2025 (ELA, December 2025)

UCMPL Bobadeen Vegetation Offset Area Monitoring Report 2025 (ELA, December 2025)

Bobadeen West BSS Monitoring (ELA, January 2026)

UCMPL Highett Road Acacia ausfeldii Management Area Monitoring Report 2025 (ELA, December 2025)

2025 Annual Review of Subsidence Monitoring at Ulan West and Ulan Underground Mine (SCT, March 2026)

2025 Monitoring of Creeks and Tributaries, Pacific Environmental Pty Ltd (PE, March 2026)

2025 Ulan Creek Stability Monitoring Report, Pacific Environmental Pty Ltd (PE, March 2026)

2025 Cliff Line Monitoring Report, Pacific Environmental Pty Ltd (PE, March 2026)

Ulan Coal Mine Annual Groundwater Review 2025 (AGE, March 2026)

GLENCORE