

2025 Annual Review

Attachment G: 2025 Annual Subsidence Report



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1. Introduction

Ulan Coal Mines Pty Limited (UCMPL) operate the Ulan West Underground Mine (UW) and the Ulan Underground Mine (UUG) in accordance with the approved *Ulan West Extraction Plan for Longwalls LW1 to LW8* (UW EP) and *Ulan Underground Extraction Plan for Longwalls LW30-LW32 & LWW6-LWW8* (UUG EP) respectively. The UW EP and the UUG EP require UCMPL to prepare an Annual Report (AR) within 12 months of the date of the approval, annually thereafter by the 31 March and forms part of the Annual Review. The AR's reporting period is the 01 January 2025 to the 31 December 2025 (the 2025 review period).

UCMPL have prepared the *2025 Annual Report for Ulan West and Ulan Underground* (Annual Report) for both UCMPL's underground mining operations. The specific reporting requirements for UW EP and the UUG EP are in **Table 1-1**. The specific reporting requirements for the Annual Review are in **Table 1-2**.

UCMPL commissioned SCT Operations Pty Ltd (SCT) to undertake a review of the subsidence monitoring conducted for the 2025 review period, including a comparison of observed behaviour with subsidence forecasts and assessments of compliance with the subsidence performance measures (**Attachment G** of the 2025 Annual Review).

Table 1-1 Annual Report Requirements Specific to UW EP and UUG EP

UW EP and UUG EP Annual Report Requirements	Section Addressed in Annual Report and/or Annual Review
A summary of the subsidence and environmental monitoring results for the year	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Annual Report
An analysis of these monitoring results against the relevant to impact assessment criteria, monitoring results from previous panels and predication made in the SMP (i.e. EP)	Sections 1 & 2 In Annual Report
A review of any trends in the monitoring results over the life of the activity	Appendix I of the Annual Review
A description of actions taken to ensure adequate management of any potential subsidence impacts due to longwall mining	Section 6.9 in the Annual Review

Table 1-2 Annual Review Reporting Requirements

Annual Review Requirements	Section Addressed in Annual Report and/or Annual Review
Describe the development (including any rehabilitation) that was carried out in the past year and proposed for the next year	Section 8 of the Annual Review and Section 6.1.2 in the Annual Report
Include a comprehensive review of the monitoring results and complaints records of the project over the past year, which includes a comparison of these results against the relevant statutory requirements, limits or performance measures/ criteria, the monitoring results of previous years, the relevant predictions in the EA	Section 2 of the Annual Report Section 6 and Section 9 of the Annual Review Sections 2 to 8 in the Annual Report
Identify any non-compliance over the past year, and describe what actions were (or are being) taken to ensure compliance	Section 11 of Annual Review
Identify any trends in the monitoring data over the life of the project	Appendix I of Annual Review
Identify any discrepancies between the predicted and actual impacts of the project, and analyse the potential cause of any significant discrepancies	Section 6 and 11 of Annual Review
Describe what measures will be implemented over the next year to improve the environmental performance of the project	Section 12 of the Annual Review

Figure 1-2 displays the extent of longwall mining activities for Ulan West and Ulan Underground in 2025.

Figure 1-1 Underground Longwall Retreat in 2025

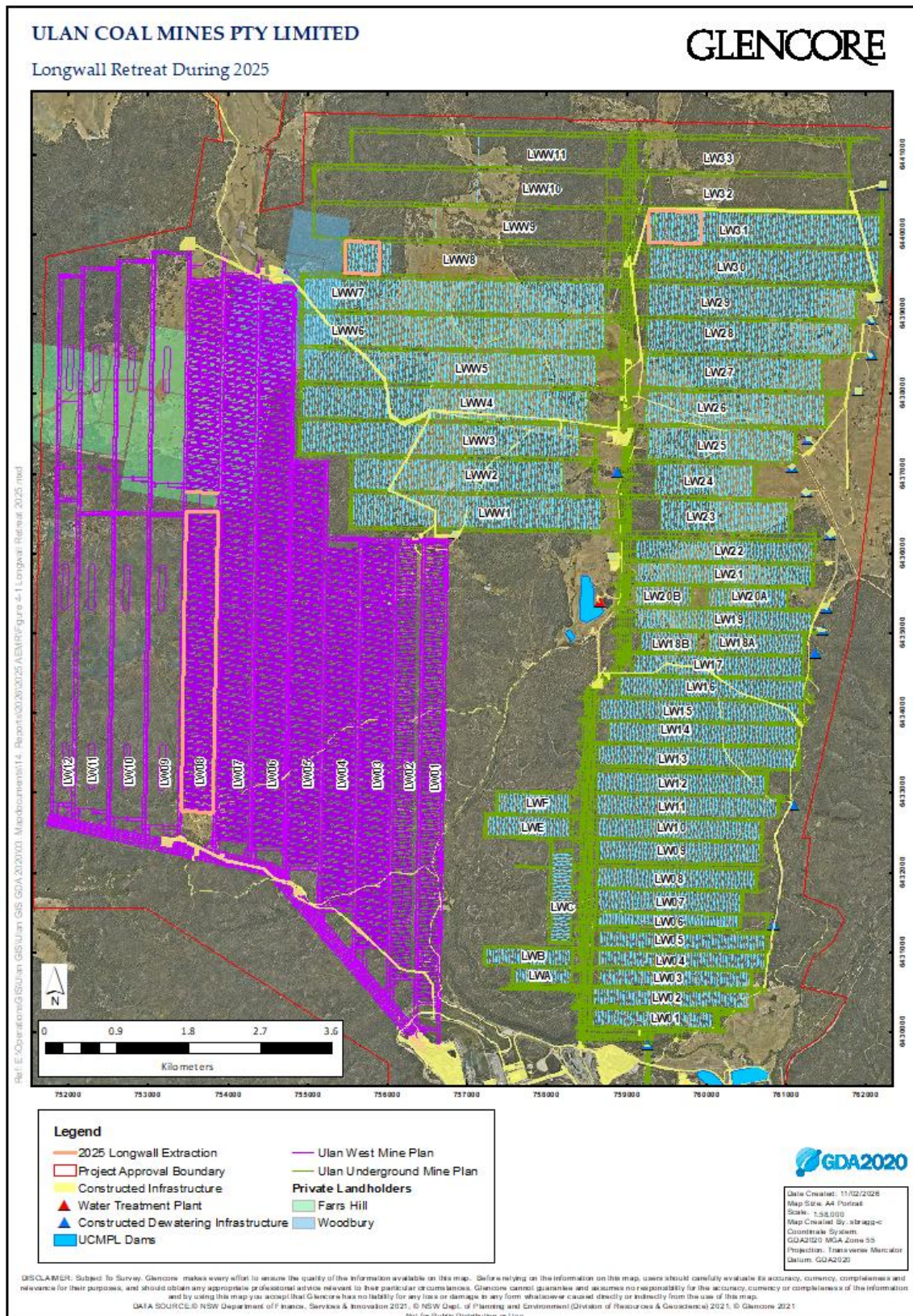
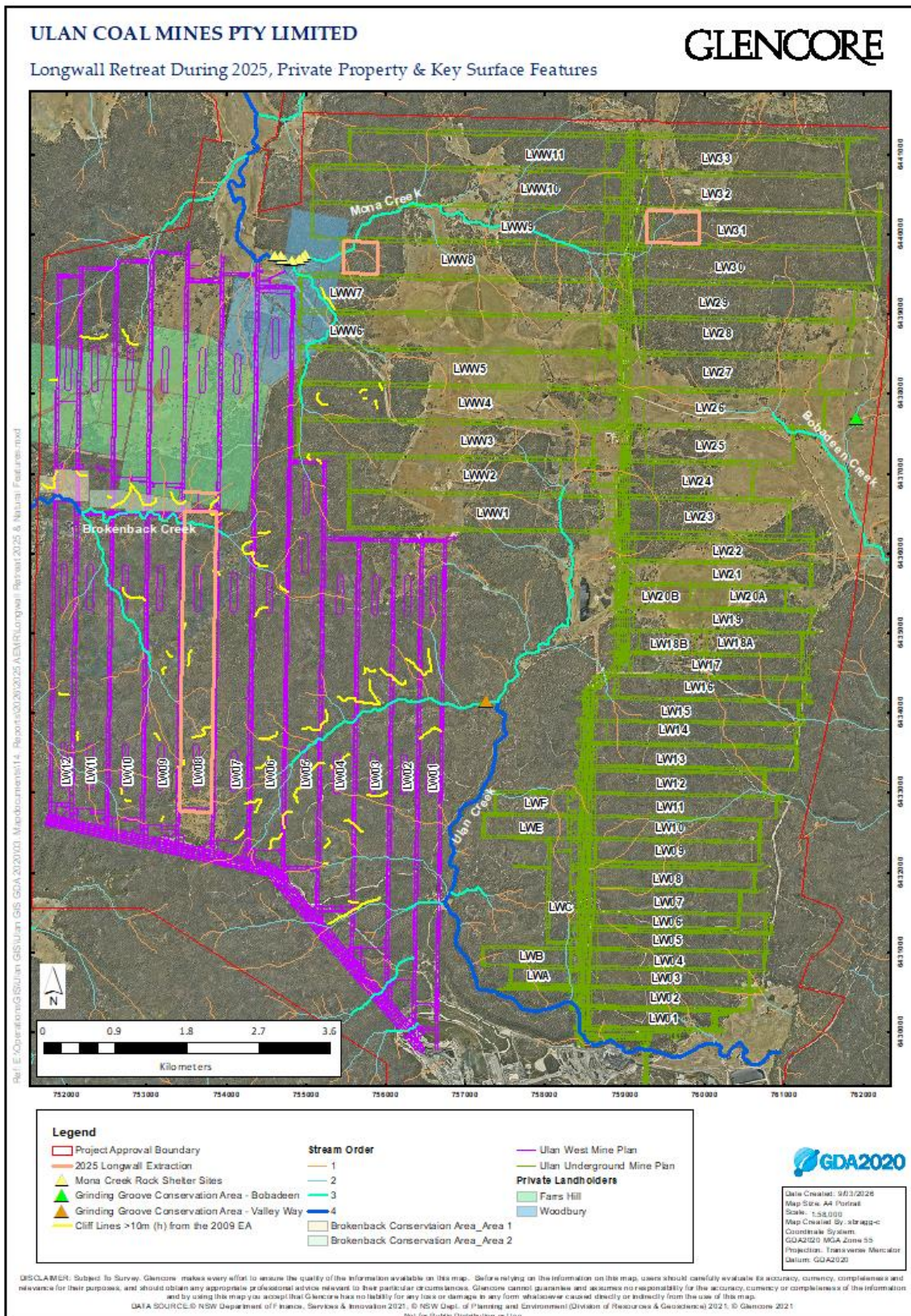


Figure 1-2 Underground Longwall Retreat & Key Surface Features



2. Subsidence Effects Monitoring

Subsidence effects monitoring was completed by UCMPL as required by UW EP and the UUG EP. 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).

Table 2-1 shows the 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) for the 2025 reporting period.

Table 2-1 - Summary of Primary Subsidence Parameters Measured for the 2025 Reporting Period

	Subsidence (m)		Tilt (mm/m)		Strain (mm/m)			
	M	F	M	F	Compressive		Tensile	
					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	0.6¹	1.6-1.7	4¹	30-45	10¹	15-20	5¹	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.

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 (SCT, 2026).

During 2025, the 'end of panel' survey for Longwall 31 at UUG was conducted on F Line with intermediate surveys on D and C Lines for Longwall 8B at UW (SCT, 2026).

The end of panel surveys of D and C Lines above Longwall 8B and I Line above Longwall 8A, are yet to be undertaken, but expected to be conducted before the start of Longwall 9A later in 2026. Additional subsidence effects are expected to be measured on I Line, D Line and C Line with greater additional movements on C Line (SCT, 2026).

Primary subsidence parameters measured during 2025 are all less than the maximum forecast in the EP for Longwalls 1 to 8 at UW and the EP for Longwalls 30-32 and LWW6-LWW8 at UUG (SCT, 2026).

Subsidence impacts and environmental consequences to natural and built features observed on land owned UCM, Crown Land leased by UCM and small areas of private property are consistent with expectations and less than the maxima forecast. Overall, impacts and consequences appear to be similar in nature but generally less frequent and smaller in magnitude compared to previous years (SCT, 2026).

For further details, refer to the *2025 Annual Review of Subsidence Monitoring at Ulan West and Ulan Underground Mines* (SCT, March 2026).

2.1 Subsidence Effects Monitoring (Previous Years)

Table 2-2 - Summary of Primary Subsidence Parameters Measured for the 2019-2024 Reporting Periods

Subsidence Monitoring Lines:	D Line (UW)		C Line (UW)		F Line (UUG)		I Line (UW)	
2024: LW7 & LW8A at UW								
Subsidence (m)	1.46	1.7	1.4	1.7	NA	NA	1.2	1.7
Tilt (mm/m)	29	45	35	45	NA	NA	25	45
Tensile Strain (mm/m)	9	20	8	20	NA	NA	7	20
Compressive Strain (mm/m)	7	25	4	25	NA	NA	8	25
2023: LW7 at UW& LW30 at UU								
Subsidence (m)	1.34	1.7	NA	NA	1.54	1.7	NA	NA
Tilt (mm/m)	18	45	NA	NA	13	30-35	NA	NA
Tensile Strain (mm/m)	9	20	NA	NA	8	10-15	NA	NA
Compressive Strain (mm/m)	7	25	NA	NA	6	15-20	NA	NA
D Line (UW)		C Line (UW)		H Line (UUG)		I Line (UW)		
2022: LW6 & LW7 at UW and LWW7 and LW30 at UUG								
Subsidence (m)	1.33	1.6	1.37	1.6-1.7	1.35	1.7	1.47	1.7
Tilt (mm/m)	22	40-55	15	40-55	15	50	28	45
Tensile Strain (mm/m)	8	15-20	5	15-20	5	15	9	20
Compressive Strain (mm/m)	4	20-25	8	20-25	4	20	17	25
2021: LW6 at UW and LWW6 and LWW7 at UUG								
Subsidence (m)	1.29	1.6	^	1.6-1.7	1.30	1.7	NA	NA
Tilt (mm/m)	21	40-55	^	40-55	11	50	NA	NA
Tensile Strain (mm/m)	9	15-20	^	15-20	4	15	NA	NA
Compressive Strain (mm/m)	4	20-25	^	20-25	3	20	NA	NA
2020: LW5 and LW6 at UW and LWW5* at UUG								
Subsidence (m)	1.37	1.6-1.7	1.44	1.6-1.7	1.27	1.6	NA	NA
Tilt (mm/m)	20	40-55	19	40-55	20	10-20	NA	NA
Tensile Strain (mm/m)	6	15-20	6	15-20	4	5-15	NA	NA
Compressive Strain (mm/m)	5	20-25	5	20-25	8	5-15	NA	NA
2019: LW5 at UW and LWW4* at UUG								
Subsidence (m)	1.37	1.6-1.7	1.44	1.6-1.7	1.47	1.6	NA	NA
Tilt (mm/m)	20	40-55	19	40-55	20	10-20	NA	NA
Tensile Strain (mm/m)	9	15-20	6	15-20	6	5-15	NA	NA
Compressive Strain (mm/m)	3	20-25	3	20-25	7	5-15	NA	NA

Notes: *End of Panel Measure Values. ^C Line not undermined during 2021. New I Line installed in 2022 prior to LW7 at Ulan West as required by Extraction Plan. **Bold type** represents Forecast Values

2.2 Assessment of Subsidence Performance Measures

In accordance with Condition 24 of Schedule 3 of the PA08_0184, UCMPL must ensure that there is no exceedance of the subsidence impact performance measures listed in Table 14. The performance measures specified in Table 14 of Condition 24 of Schedule 3 of the PA08_0184 are listed and assessed in Section 6.9.2 and Table 6-10 of the 2025 Annual Review. There were no exceedances of the subsidence performance measures in 2025. A summary of the subsidence performance indicators utilised in each Extraction Plan to assess the subsidence performance measures are provided in **Section 2** to **Section 8**.

3. Surface Water & Groundwater

3.1.1 Surface Water

Surface water monitoring, creek stability monitoring, flow line monitoring and stream health monitoring were undertaken in accordance with the UW EP and UUG EP during the 2024 reporting period.

The following from each Extraction Plan provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for surface water are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction.

For Ulan West:

- Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of surface water monitoring data for surface water monitoring sites SW04, SW10 and SW11, against the applicable water trigger values and approved impacts indicates an exceedance of trigger values for pH, EC and TSS for three consecutive months as a result of mining impacts.

For Ulan Underground:

- Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of surface water monitoring data for surface water monitoring sites SW07, SW8 and SW10, against the applicable water trigger values and approved impacts indicates an exceedance of trigger values for pH, EC and TSS for three consecutive months as a result of mining impacts.

3.1.1.1 Surface Water Monitoring

An assessment of the 2025 surface water monitoring results for SW04, SW10 and SW11 against the applicable water trigger values and approved impacts indicates an exceedance of trigger values for pH, EC and TSS concluded:

- SW04 (No water triggers during the 2025 reporting period);
- SW10 (No water triggers during the 2025 reporting period); and
- SW11 (No water triggers during the 2025 reporting period).

An assessment of the 2025 surface water monitoring results for SW07, SW08 and SW10 against the applicable water trigger values and approved impacts indicates an exceedance of trigger values for pH, EC and TSS concluded:

- SW07 (No water triggers during the 2025 reporting period);
- SW08 (No water triggers during the 2025 reporting period); and
- SW10 (No water triggers during the 2025 reporting period).

For further details regarding surface water quality monitoring for 2025, refer to Section 7.8 and **Attachment C** of the 2025 Annual Review.

3.1.2 Creek Stability & Tributary Monitoring

The following from each Extraction Plan provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for surface water are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction.

For Ulan West:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if monitoring results from the channel stability monitoring within representative tributaries of Ulan Creek, Mona Creek and Cockabutta Creek identify greater impacts than predicted and/or a deteriorating trend in channel stability compared to pre-mining condition.

For Ulan Underground:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if monitoring results from the channel stability monitoring within:

- Representative tributaries of Mona Creek, Curra Creek and Bobadeen Creek identify greater impacts than predicted and/or a deteriorating trend in channel stability when compared to pre-mining condition as a potential result of mining impacts.
- Main channel of Mona Creek identifies greater impacts than predicted and/or a deteriorating trend in channel stability when compared to pre-mining condition as a potential result of mining impacts.

3.1.2.1 Monitoring of Tributaries & Creeks

Channel stability monitoring of tributaries and creeks scheduled to be undermined in 2025 was completed. 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.

For further details regarding channel stability monitoring of tributaries and creeks for 2025, refer to Section 7.10 of the Annual Review. For the complete *2025 Monitoring of Creek and Tributaries* report refer to **Attachment G**.

3.1.2.2 Monitoring of Ulan Creek

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. Longwall mining of LW1 was completed by Ulan West on the 01 May 2015. An inspection completed on 18 September 2025 along Ulan Creek. 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. For more information refer to Section 7.9 of the Annual Review.

3.1.3 Assessment of Impacts and Environmental Consequence for Tributaries & Creeks

Subsidence impacts and environmental consequences to surface water features were consistent with expectation and less than the maxima forecast (SCT, 2026).

No significant impacts or consequences were reported or observed at drainage lines over areas mined by Longwall 8A and Longwall 8B at UW and Longwall 31 and Longwall W8 at UUG during 2025 (SCT, 2026).

No impacts or consequences were reported to the drainage line of Brokenback Creek on the Farris Hill property above Longwall 8A at UW (SCT, 2026).

No significant impacts were reported to the drainage lines of tributaries of Brokenback Creek on Crown Land leased by UCM and land owned by UCM above Longwall 8A at UW (SCT, 2026).

No impacts or consequences were reported to the drainage line of Ulan Creek above the southern section of Longwall 8B at UW on land owned by UCM (SCT, 2026).

No impacts or consequences were observed in the drainage lines of Mona Creek above the western section of Longwall 31 at UUG on land owned by UCM (SCT, 2026).

No significant impacts or consequences were observed in the drainage lines of Mona Creek above the western section of Longwall W8 at UUG on land owned by UCM (SCT, 2026).

No impacts or consequences were reported to the drainage lines of Mona Creek Brokenback Creek on the Woodbury property above Longwall W8 at UUG (SCT, 2026).

No impacts or consequences were reported to the two dams above the area mined by Longwall 8B during 2025. One of these dams is a natural dam on the drainage line of Brokenback Creek above the northern end of Longwall 8B on Crown Land leased by UCM. The other dam is a farm dam at the headwater of a tributary of Brokenback Creek over the southern part of Longwall 8B on land owned by UCM (SCT, 2026).

3.1.4 Steam Health Monitoring

The following from each Extraction Plan provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for surface water are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction.

For Ulan West:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of stream health monitoring data and approved impacts at sites within Ulan Creek (AQ08), Mona Creek (AQ15) and Cockabutta Creek indicates a potential deterioration of stream health or data is outside of natural variability as per specialist advice as a result of mining impacts.

For Ulan Underground:

Performance indicators for water quality will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of data from the surface water monitoring program at sites within Mona Creek (AQ15) and Bobadeen Creek (AQ13) indicates a potential deterioration of stream health or data is outside of natural variability as a potential result of mining impacts.

3.1.4.1 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 2024* (ELA, Jan 2025) refer to **Attachment E**. For further information refer to Section 7.9 of the 2025 Annual Review.

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. 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 (ELA, 2026).

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 (ELA, 2026).

3.1.5 Groundwater

For Ulan West and Ulan Underground:

Groundwater monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the UW EP and UUG EP during the 2025 reporting period. Performance indicators have been developed in both the UW EP and UUG EP to assess if there is a potential or likely chance the performance measures are exceeded or are likely to be exceeded during longwall extraction. Analysis of monitoring data will be undertaken to assess the potential impacts of mining within the Application Area against the relevant subsidence performance measures for groundwater.

To evaluate the impacts from subsidence on groundwater systems within the Extraction Plan area/s, each Extraction Plan has adopted the following key monitoring components from the GWMP to measure and evaluate the subsidence performance measure for groundwater, including:

- Groundwater levels (VWP Pore Pressuring Monitoring); and
- Private bore monitoring network (PBMN) (groundwater quality and water levels).

Australasian Groundwater and Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (AGE) were commissioned by UCMPL to prepare the annual groundwater review for the 2025 monitoring period. Their summary is provided in Section 7.11 of the 2025 Annual Review of their assessment of the 2025 groundwater monitoring results to determine if performance indicators for water have been triggered.

In summary, 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.

There were no exceedance of the subsidence performance measures for groundwater in relation to drawn or pH or EC.

For further details regarding groundwater monitoring for 2025, refer to *The Ulan Mine - Annual Groundwater Review for the Period 2025*(AGE 2025) to Section 7.11 and **Attachment D** of the 2025 Annual Review

4. Land Management

The following provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for land are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction within the Extraction Area for Ulan West and Ulan Underground.

For Ulan West:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered for cliff lines in the Brokenback Conservation Area (BBCA) if subsidence monitoring identifies an exceedance (or a trend to exceedance) of the predicted subsidence values surveyed along the D Line and by GNSS units and/or a perceptible change as a result of subsidence induced impacts (e.g. rock fall or cracking) within the BBCA.

For Ulan Underground:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies a perceptible change as a result of subsidence induced impacts (e.g. rock fall or cracking) within the Mona Creek Rock Shelter Sites (MCRSS).

For both Ulan West and Ulan Underground:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if subsidence monitoring of other cliff lines undermined in the Extraction Plan Area, identifies the total sum of rockfalls from other cliff lines >10m in height undermined within the Project Area is >18% of the allowable ≤20% maximum.

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of subsidence monitoring data indicates an exceedance of subsidence predictions for land (i.e. surface cracks are greater than 250mm wide).

4.1.1 Cliff Lines >10m above UUG & UW

Cliff line monitoring in the BBCA and other cliff lines were undertaken in accordance with the UW EP and UUG EP during the 2025 reporting period. The results are provided in the *2025 Cliff Line Monitoring Report* (PE, 2026) refer to **Attachment G**. The combined rockfalls observed as of the 31 December 2025, as a result of longwall mining at Ulan West for LW1 to LW8 is approximately 639.7m. The combined rockfalls as of the 31 December 2025 as a result of longwall mining at Ulan Underground for LWW4 to LWW7 remains at approximately 40m. 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.

As with historical observations of post mined cliff lines and rock features at Ulan West and Ulan Underground, there is the potential for further rock falls or instabilities to occur after post mining inspections.

4.1.2 Cliff Lines in the BBCA

No perceptible signs of subsidence induced mining impacts within the Brokenback Conservation Area observed in 2025. Isolated rock fall noted at B3S6 in 2025. Follow up review by SCT confirmed at this location was remote from mining activities in 2025, instabilities are a result of natural process and not mining induced (SCT, 2026). For the complete *2025 Cliff Line Monitoring Report* (PE, 2026) refer to **Attachment G**.

4.1.3 Cliff Line of the MCRSS

Post mining inspections of the MCRSS were also completed on the 29 October 2025 and 25 February 2026. No perceptible impacts as a result of mining have been noted during the inspections in October 2025 and February 2026.

Figure 4-1 Post Mining Inspections of the MCRSS 2025 Ulan ID#180

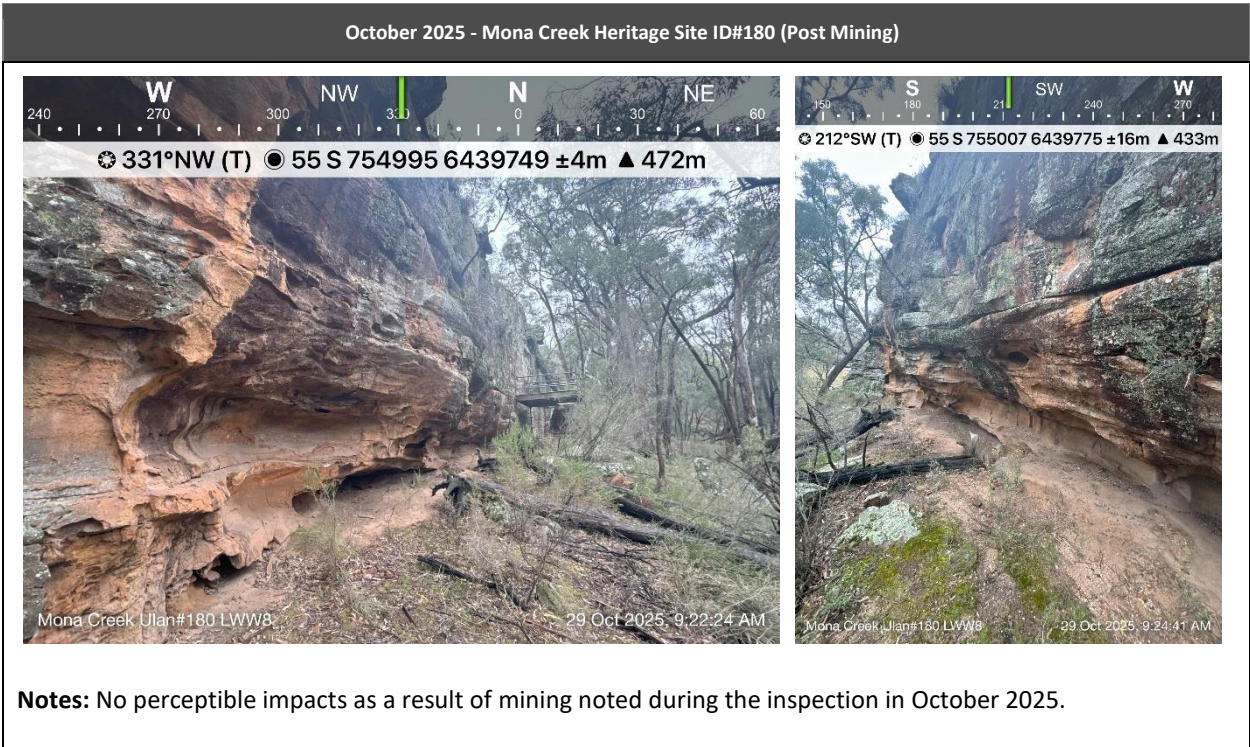


Figure 4-2 Post Mining Inspections of the MCRSS 2025 Ulan ID#181

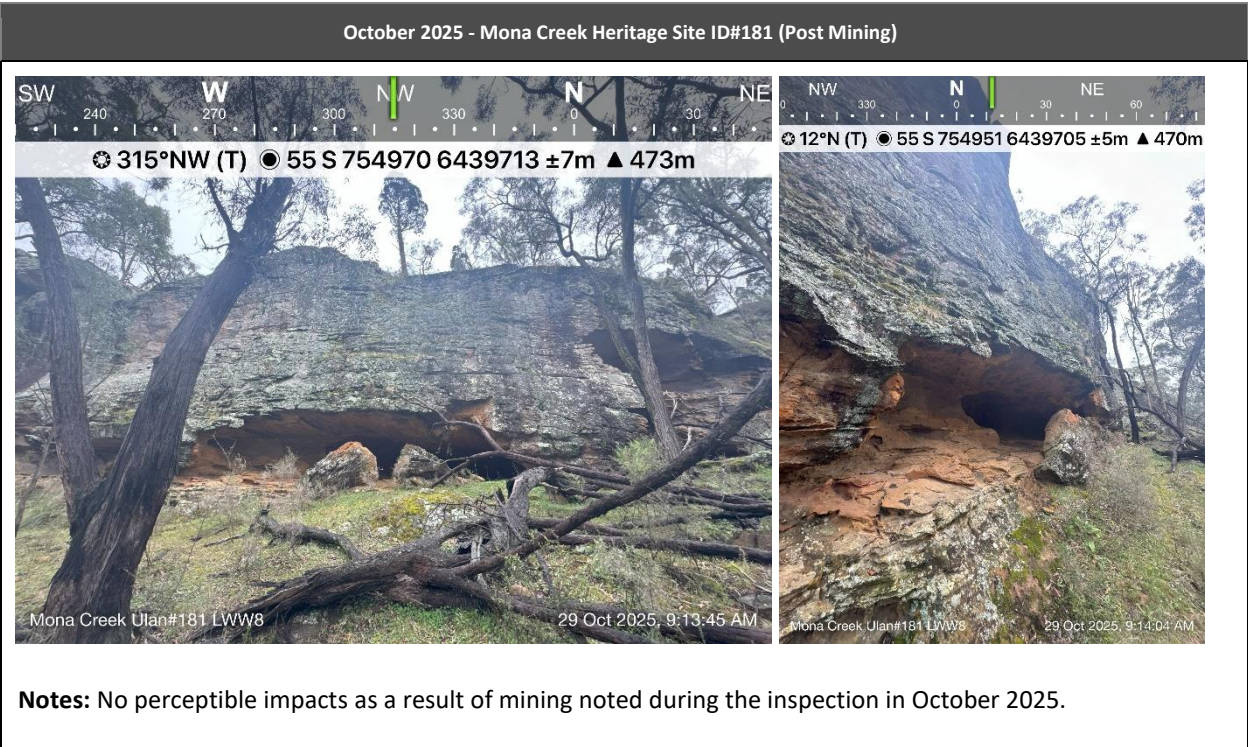


Figure 4-3 Post Mining Inspections of the MCRSS 2026 Ulan ID#182

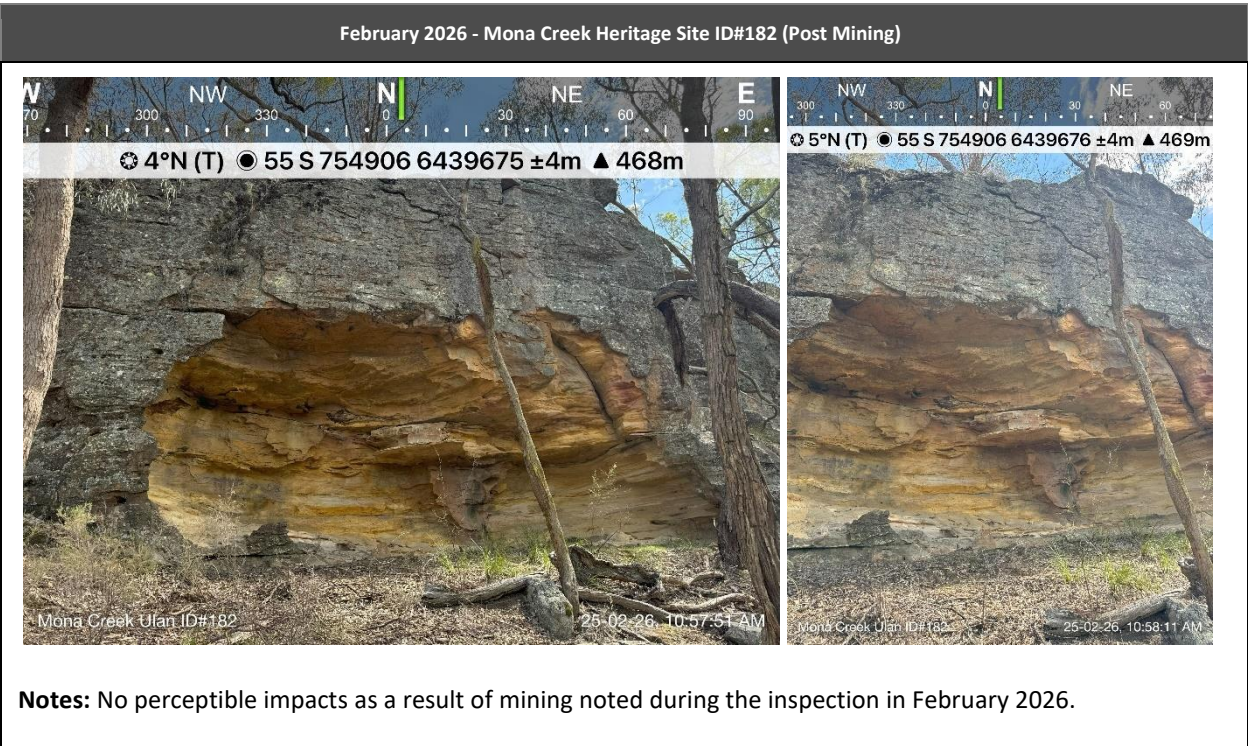


Figure 4-4 Post Mining Inspections of the MCRSS 2026 Ulan ID#183

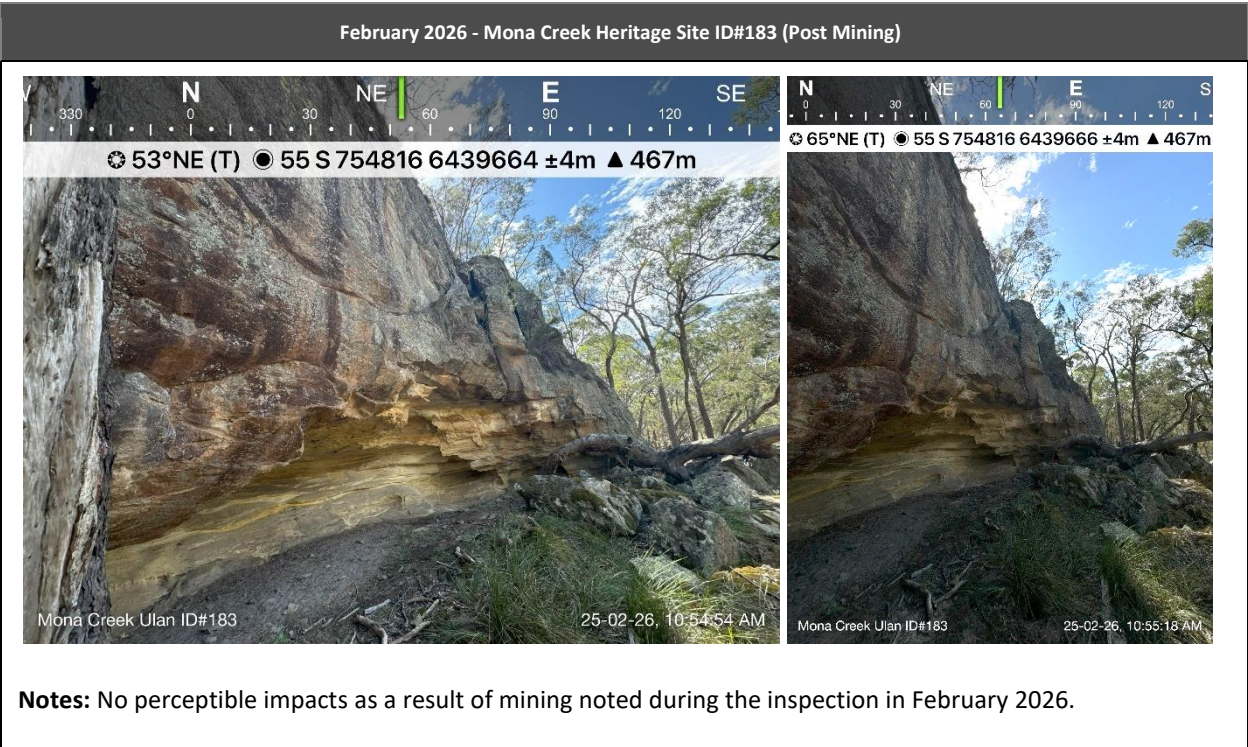


Figure 4-5 Post Mining Inspections of the MCRSS 2026 Ulan ID#184

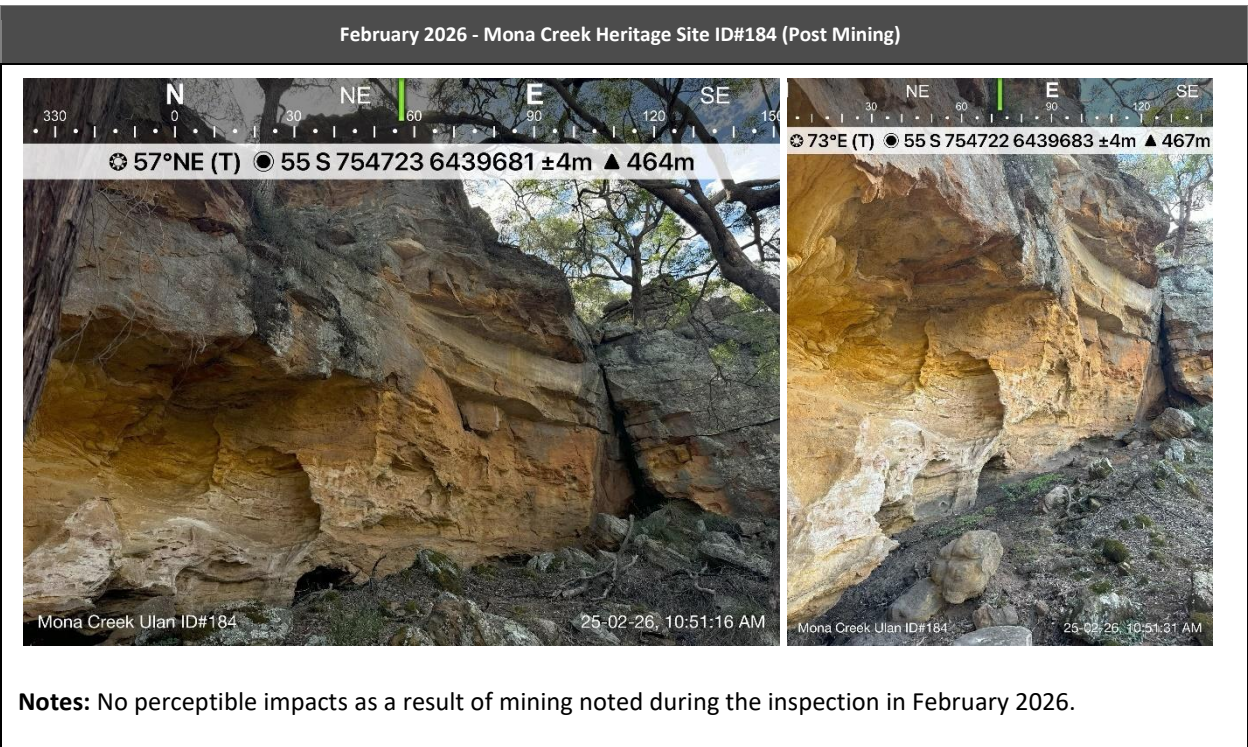


Figure 4-6 Post Mining Inspections of the MCRSS 2026 Ulan ID#185

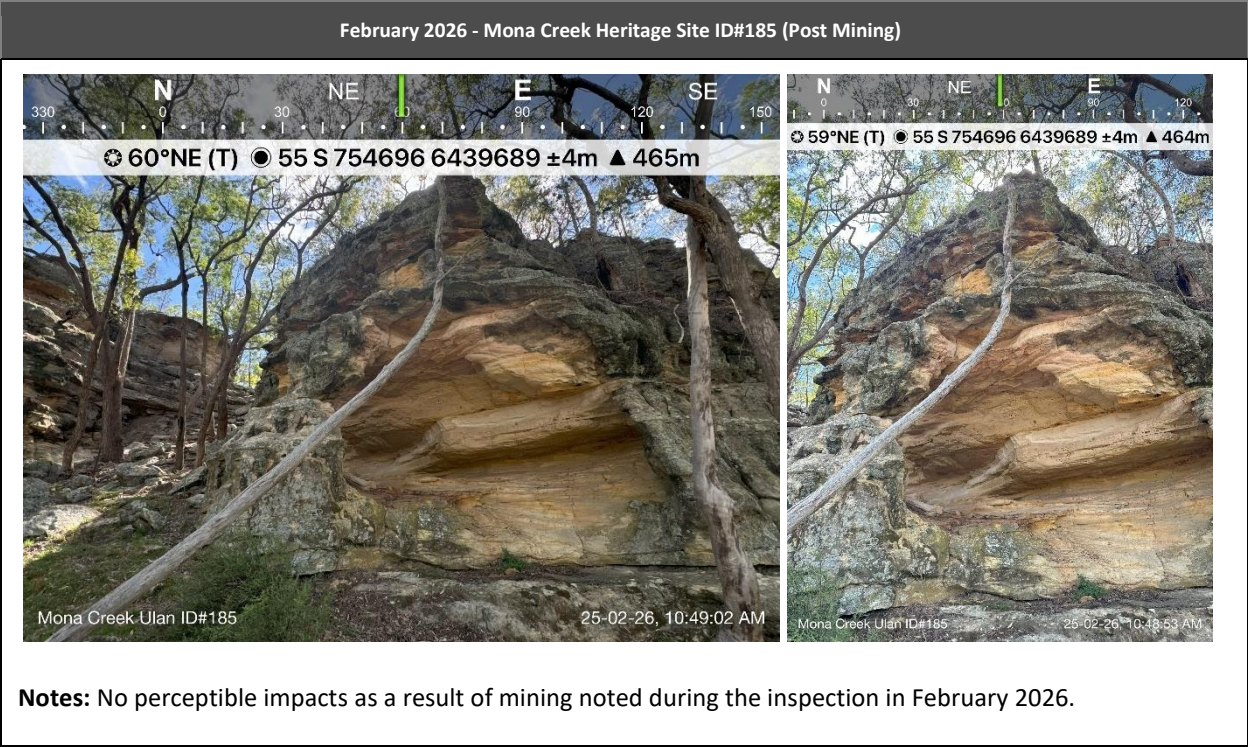


Figure 4-7 Post Mining Inspections of the MCRSS 2026 Ulan ID#186

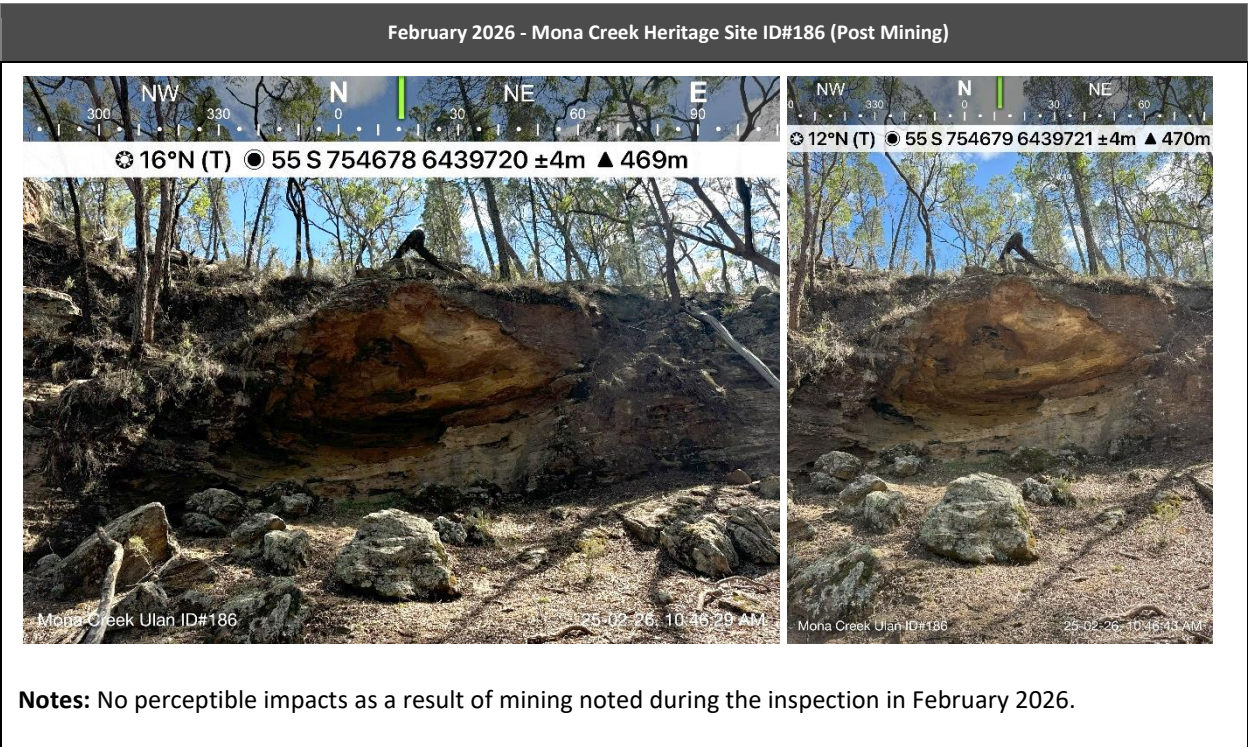
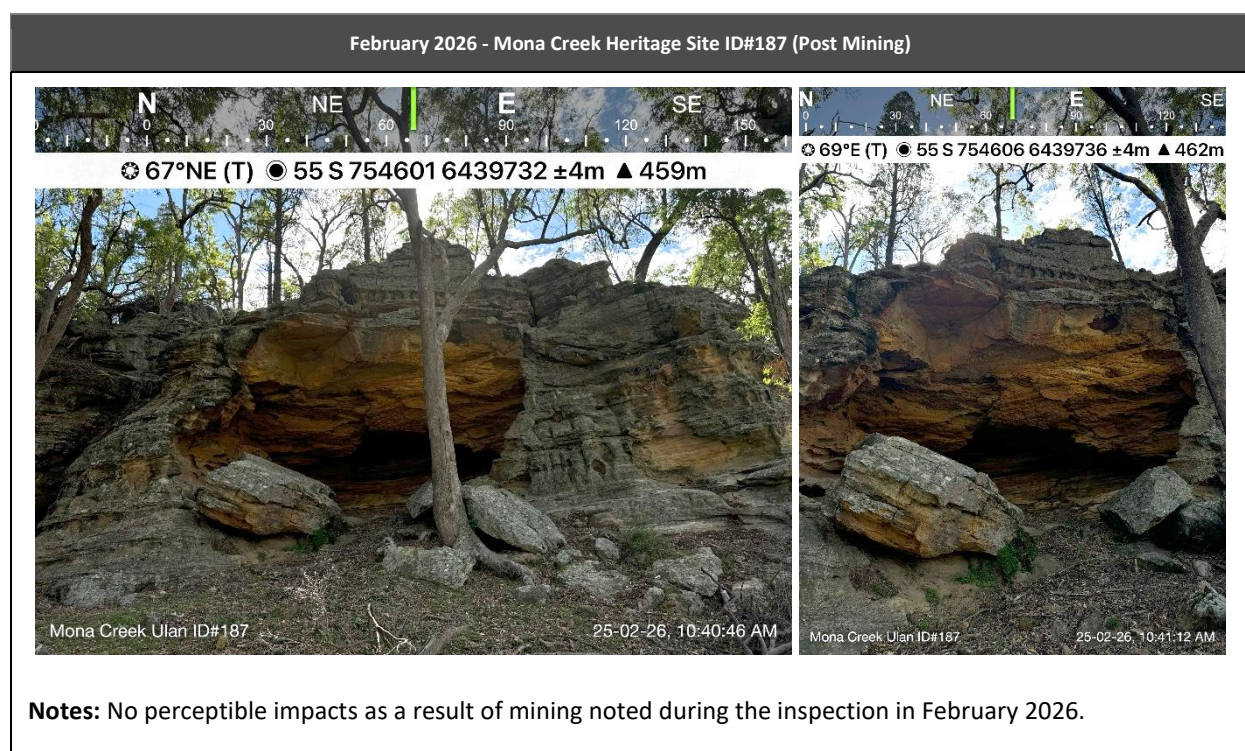


Figure 4-8 Post Mining Inspections of the MCRSS 2026 Ulan ID#187



4.1.4 Assessment of Impacts & Environmental Consequences for Cliff Lines

Subsidence impacts and environmental consequences to sandstone outcrop formations are within expectations and are less than the maxima forecast (SCT, 2026).

No substantial sandstone outcrop formations are located above the areas of Longwall 31 and Longwall W8 mined at UUG during 2025. There are no sandstone outcrops of any significance above Longwall 31. There are isolated sandstone outcrops, some of which host Aboriginal heritage rock shelter sites, and a short length of sandstone outcrop forming a steep slope over Longwall W8 (SCT, 2026).

Subsidence impacts and environmental consequences to the sandstone outcrop formations above Longwall 8B and within 0.5 times depth of the panel edge have included perceptible cracking and minor rockfalls although not at sites have experienced cracking and rockfalls. Some sandstone outcrops and rock shelter sites have not experienced any perceptible impacts. Recorded impacts and consequences are less than the maximum forecast and smaller in frequency and magnitude than impacts and consequences observed over previous longwalls (SCT, 2026).

Impacts in the form of cracking but no consequences (rockfalls) have been observed at some isolated sandstone outcrops above Longwall W8. No perceptible impacts have been observed at the four rock shelter sites above Longwall W8 or at the four rock shelter sites within 0.5 times depth of the longwall panel edges (SCT, 2026).

PE (2026b) calculates the percentage for total cumulative rockfalls on the cliff lines monitored at the UC above Longwalls 1-8 at UW and Longwalls W4 and W7 at UUG to date as 6.3 %. All these percentages for rock falls are less than the up to 20 % forecast in SCT (2021 and SCT (2016, 2019 and 2022) for this type of consequence (SCT, 2026).

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5. Biodiversity Monitoring

The following provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators (from the BMP) to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for biodiversity are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction within the Extraction Area for Ulan West and Ulan Underground.

For Ulan West and Ulan Underground:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of FBS data indicates a >10% (percentage points) decline in percentage foliage canopy cover of a site within the subsidence zone, inconsistent with percentage foliage canopy cover in the transition zone; and/or

Analysis of FBS data indicates a >10% (percentage points) decline in percentage foliage canopy cover in the selected vegetation community located above mining areas, not seen in non-mined areas of the vegetation community; and/or

A reduction in abundance and/or condition of hollow bearing trees (HBTs) at FBS monitoring sites suitable for Masked Owls; and/or

>10% decrease in canopy foliage cover of key feed species at FBS monitoring sites suitable for either the Regent Honeyeater and/or Swift Parrot.

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of micro-bat monitoring data identifies decreasing activity levels (>10% decline) of endangered micro bat species during cliff line monitoring within the mined areas over two or more monitoring periods, outside of seasonal variations.

5.1.1 Floristic Based Subsidence (FBS) 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 Extraction Plans. Refer to **Attachment E** for the complete report by ELA. Their summary from *UCMPL Flora Monitoring Report 2025* (ELA, 2026a) is provided in Section 6.6.1 of the Annual Review.

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 (ELA, 2026a).

The greatest decrease in average pfc for both maximum subsidence and transition sites occurred at UG LWW8 (3% decrease). Slight fluctuations in pfc are expected for remnant vegetation. UG LW30 has recorded a 10% increase for transition sites, and a 13% increase for longwall sites. Pre-mining baseline monitoring at UG LW30 was undertaken during 2021. This monitoring occurred only two years after a widespread drought event. Rainfall for the 34 months from January 2017 to October 2019 was the lowest on record for the Murray-Darling Basin, and for the State of NSW (Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology 2019). In a study on the recovery of trees in the Central West, Greater Sydney, Northern Tablelands and Southern Tablelands following this drought event, it was found that canopy recovery occurred within months to about one year after cessation of drought

conditions, with full hydraulic and structural recovery taking multiple years (Losso et al 2022) (ELA, 2026a).

Subsidence cracks were recorded across UW LW7 and UW LW8. It has been observed over the last few years that most subsidence cracks fill in naturally due to the sandy soil texture across most longwalls (ELA, 2026a).

5.1.2 Fauna Monitoring

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**). Their summary from *UCMPL Fauna Monitoring Report 2025* (ELA, March 2026b) is provided in Section 6.6.1 of the Annual Review.

A subsidence performance indicator (biodiversity) will be considered to have been triggered if there's a reduction in abundance and/or condition of hollow bearing trees (HBTs) at FBS monitoring sites suitable for Masked Owls.

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 (ELA, 2026b).

5.1.3 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 2026c).

A total of 15 impact sites underwent targeted cliffline monitoring during 2025. The impact sites are located along clifflines, surrounded by remnant vegetation above Ulan West longwall panels LW8-LW10 (**Figure 6-8**). All sites underwent acoustic survey for four nights, using Anabat (Anabat Swift and Anabat Chorus, Titley Scientific) or SongMeter (model SongMeter Mini Bat, Wildlife Acoustics) recording devices (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Two impact sites (UWLW8a and UWLW8q) were also surveyed using collapsible harp traps (2-bank harp trap, Austbat Faunatech) for two nights.

All previously recorded threatened microbat species within the Brokenback Conservation Area and Spring Gully Cliffline Management Area were again recorded during the 2025 monitoring. This included abundant call activity of Large-eared Pied Bat and Large Bent-winged Bat, with individual Large-eared Pied Bats also caught in three of the harp traps set within these sites, no Large Bent-winged Bats were captured in the harp traps within these two areas. Given these results, the Provision of Threatened Species Habitat TARP for threatened microbat species within the Brokenback Conservation Area and Spring Gully Cliffline Management Area was not triggered.

Monitoring continued at eight previously established targeted cliffline – control sites and fifteen targeted cliffline – impact sites. Both control and impact sites recorded relatively high and consistent micro bat species richness from acoustic call detection surveys, with mean species richness of 9.11 and 10.66 recorded across control and impact sites respectfully. Both control and impact sites

definitively recorded at least eleven microbat species in total, which includes at least four threatened microbat species.

Given the successful implementation of the microbat monitoring program in 2025 and the results detailed in this report, UCMPL is compliant with their relevant project approval conditions.

6. Heritage Monitoring

The following provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for heritage are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction within the Extraction Plan Area for Ulan West and Ulan Underground.

For Ulan West:

Grinding Groove Conservation Areas are considered remoted from the current mining area at UW.

Performance indicators in the current Extraction Plan for LW1-LW8 will be considered to have been triggered for the BBCA if subsidence monitoring identifies an exceedance (or a trend to exceedance) of the predicted subsidence values surveyed along the D Line and GNSS units.

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies a greater than nil impact within the BBCA.

The performance indicators will be considered to be triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies other Aboriginal sites displaying greater than predicted impacts.

The performance indicators will be considered to be triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies other European heritage sites displaying greater than predicted impacts.

The performance indicators will be considered to be triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies greater than negligible impacts to the Talbragar Fish Fossil Reserve.

For Ulan Underground:

The Talbragar Fish Fossil Reserve, the BBCA and Grinding Groove Conservation Areas are considered remoted from the current mining area at UUG.

Performance indicators for the MCRSS will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of data from the heritage monitoring program indicates a trigger alarm from the LWW8 GNSS units has been received; and/or a perceptible change to the pre-mining condition of the MCRSS (e.g. recent rock fall or cracking).

The performance indicators will be considered to be triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies other Aboriginal sites displaying greater than predicted impacts.

The performance indicators will be considered to be triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies other European heritage sites displaying greater than predicted impacts.

6.1.1 BBCA Monitoring

In addition to the visual monitoring program completed for the BBCA (**Section 4.1.2** and **Attachment G**) and subsidence effects monitoring program, SCT were engaged by UCMPL to design and develop a specific ground movement monitoring system (i.e BBCA Subsidence Monitoring Program) with appropriate management measures to ensure the subsidence performance measures 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 GNSS¹ units located on the cliff line formation associated with LW8. Since then, UCMPL have installed

¹ Continuous global navigation satellite system (GNSS) provides continuous 3D ground movement data with alarm triggers.

potentiometer units (monitoring displacement change) commissioned 4 January 2024, a stress cell monitor installed April 2024 and six additional GNSS units within the BBCA.

The high-resolution measurements at MCRS monitors for changes to sandstone outcrop formations includes; high-resolution ($\pm 0.1\text{mm}$) measuring devices across selected pre-existing natural joints/fractures and bedding planes to measure changes in openings including shear movements. High-resolution measurements of strain across a 206 mm diameter borehole drilled in the rockface for calculation of stress change. These measurements are supported by a nearby atmospheric weather station and temperature monitoring for consideration of thermal variation, humidity and rainfall influences. 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 consequences given the geometry of Longwall 8A and Longwall 8B at the end of the reporting period (SCT, 2026).

The low-level subsidence movements measured by the GNSS units and high-resolution instruments for the period of mining in Longwall 8A and 8B in the vicinity of the BBCA have been consistent with expectation and the subsidence management strategy in place. The subsidence effects have been monitored by the Technical Committee set-up to observe and respond as part of the overall subsidence management strategy to avoid subsidence impacts and environmental consequence to the significant features protected by the BBCA. No mining-induced subsidence impacts and environmental consequences have been observed at the Aboriginal heritage sites and cliffs within the BBCA (SCT, 2026).

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. The rock fall identified in 2025 is located nearest to B356 (SCT, 2026).

A change was observed at a small rock shelter site within the BBCA in February 2025. This change involved a narrow tensile crack as an extension of an existing joint. The rock shelter site (Ulan ID#897) is located between the finish line of Longwall 8A and start line of Longwall 8B. Longwall 8A was completed on 7 January 2025. Longwall 8B commenced mining a month later on 6 February 2025 and, by 25 February 2025 when the change was first identified, had retreated 200 m. Photographic recording of the site on 19 December 2024 and on 25 February 2025 shows a small crack as an extension of an existing joint. Closer inspection of a photograph taken on 6 January 2025 shows the change had occurred by that time but was too small to be recognised as such. This change was investigated by SCT with site visits on 27 February and 4 March 2025 and review of the monitoring data (SCT, 2026).

Our assessment indicates that the small, isolated crack observed was not mining-induced and as such is not a subsidence impact. Despite the timing of its development being coincident with adjacent mining over the summer of 2024/2025, the characteristics of this crack are not consistent with the magnitudes of subsidence related ground movements or the characteristics of fractures caused by

mining subsidence. Natural processes, in particular, tree root invasion of natural joints within the rock mass behind the site is expected to be the primary cause of the extension of the existing joint to form the crack (SCT, 2026).

6.1.2 MCRSS Monitoring

A pre-mining inspection of Mona Creek Rockshelters Sites (MCRS) Ulan ID#184 to 187 was completed by UCMPL on 29 January 2020 prior to the commencement of LWW6. Inspections by UCMPL of the MCRS have occurred on the 22 February 2022 after mining of LWW7 and again on the 24 August 2023 with the landowner in attendance. Pre mining inspection of the MCRSS was carried out in September 2025 prior to the commencement of LWW8 on the 7 October 2025. Post mining inspections of the MCRSS were also completed on the 29 October 2025 and 25 February 2026. No perceptible impacts as a result of mining have been noted during the inspections in October 2025 and February 2026 (Section 4.1.3).

The high-resolution measurements at MCRS monitors for changes to sandstone outcrop formations includes; high-resolution ($\pm 0.1\text{mm}$) measuring devices across selected pre-existing natural joints/fractures and bedding planes to measure changes in openings including shear movements. These measurements are supported by on-site temperature monitoring and local atmospheric weather station for consideration of thermal variation, humidity and rainfall influences. To the end of the reporting period measured changes were less than 0.6 mm on joints. These levels of subsidence effects are within expectation for impacts and consequences given the geometry of Longwall W8 at the end of 2025 (SCT, 2026).

The low-level subsidence movements measured by the GNSS units and high-resolution instruments for the mining of Longwall W8 in the vicinity of the MCRS sites during 2025 have been consistent with expectation and the subsidence management strategy in place. The subsidence effects have been monitored by the Technical Committee set-up to observe and respond as part of the overall subsidence management strategy to avoid any subsidence impacts to the significant features at the MCRS sites. No mining-induced subsidence impacts have been observed to the Aboriginal heritage rock shelter sites at the MCRS (SCT, 2026).

6.1.3 Assessment of Impacts and Environmental Consequence for Heritage

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 Durrigere State Conservation Area.

For the complete *2025 Annual Review of Subsidence Monitoring at Ulan West and Ulan Underground Mine* (SCT 2026) refer to **Attachment G**.

6.1.4 Old Ulan

No subsidence related impacts to the heritage structures at Old Ulan have been observed as a result of underground longwall mining at Ulan West.



Photo 1 Old Ulan April 2021 & October 2022

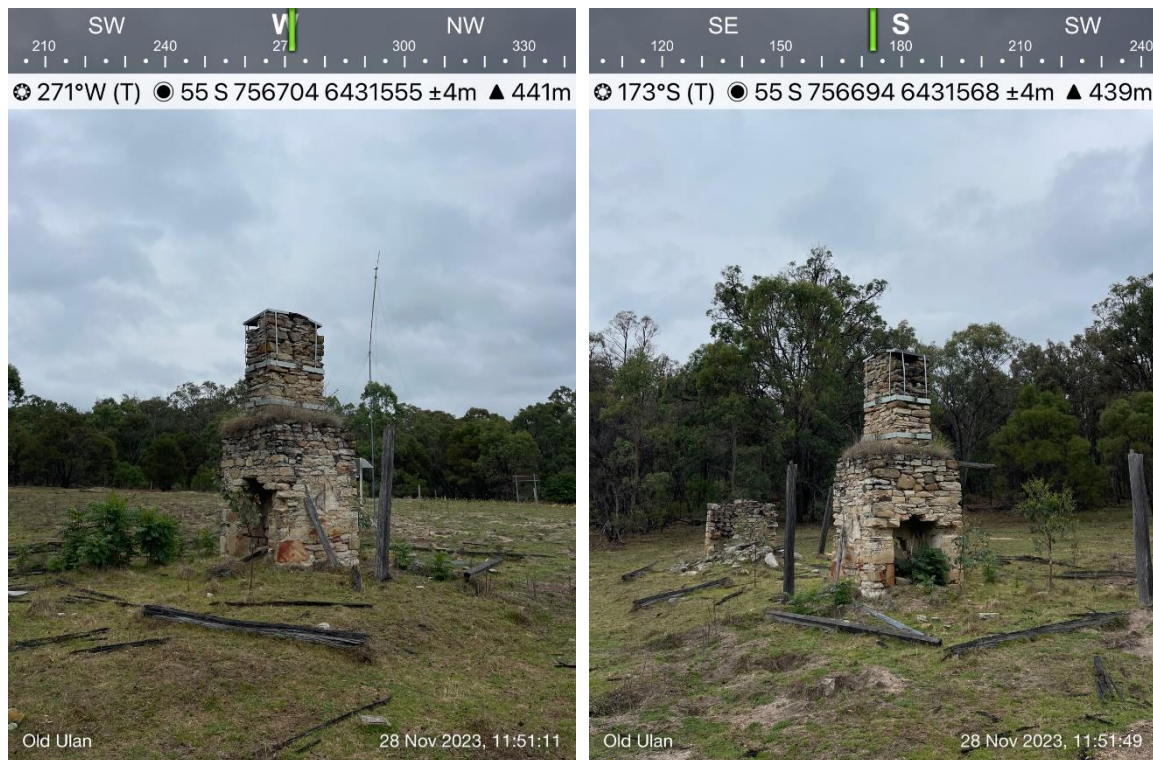


Photo 2 Old Ulan November 2023



Photo 3 Old Ulan September2024



Photo 4 Old Ulan September2025

7. Built Features

The following provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for built features are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction within the Extraction Plan Area for Ulan West and Ulan Underground.

For Ulan West:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered regarding public utilities (i.e. Telstra Cable, Essential Energy Powerline and State Survey Marks) if a greater impact than predicted to the integrity and functionality of public utilities within the Extraction Plan Area has occurred.

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if a greater impact than predicted to the integrity and functionality of a privately-owned built feature within the Application Area; and/or

If UCMPL receive a complaint from a landowner regarding a built feature or a subsidence related impact within the Application Area.

For Ulan Underground:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of data from the built features monitoring program indicates a greater impact than predicted to the integrity and functionality of applicable public utility has occurred within the Extraction Plan Area (e.g. loss of electrical supply from the SWER line or 4WD access track in the DSCA not safe to use or impacts to water supply dam); and/or

A greater than predicted Impact to the integrity and functionality of a privately owned built features (e.g. significant impacts to farm dams i.e. non-repairable, extensive damage to stock fencing, tracks unsafe to use or complete structural failure of the small shelter) within the Extraction Plan Area; and/or

If UCMPL receive a complaint from a landowner regarding a built feature that may have been potentially impacted by subsidence.

7.1.1 Built Features Monitoring

To evaluate the impacts from subsidence on built features, both Extraction Plans have developed the following key monitoring components to measure and evaluate the subsidence performance measure for built features, including:

- Public utilities and amenities monitoring;
- Built features owned UCMPL property monitoring; and
- Built features on private property monitoring.

For private property UCMPL undertake pre-mining inspections, during mining inspections and post mining inspections utilising photographic monitoring points and visual inspections to determine the baseline condition of the relevant surface features and record impacts to built features and landforms.

Approximately 0.9ha of the Woodbury Property was undermined by LWW8 in 2025, with limited built features present and limited to a section of dilapidated fencing. The last 5m of LW8A was completed in 2025 below the Farris Hill Property, with no built features above the undermined 0.2ha of land.

7.1.2 Assessment of Impacts and Environmental Consequence for Built Features

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 (SCT, 2026).

Private Property

The longwalls mined below two small sections of private property during 2025. Longwall 8BA at UW mined below Farris Hill property in January 2025 and Longwall W8 at UUG mined below the Woodbury property during October 2025 (SCT, 2026).

The last five metres of Longwall 8A at UW mined below 0.2 ha of land on the Farris Hill property. This area is undeveloped bushland remote from the property boundaries. There are no built features (farm infrastructure - fencing, gates, dams, access roads/four-wheel-drive tracks) within this area (SCT, 2026).

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. Vertical subsidence is expected to be less than 600 mm within this area of Woodbury. No significant subsidence impacts or environmental consequences have been reported. Any damage to fencing are expected to be minor and easily repairable (SCT, 2026).

UCMPL Owned Land

No significant impacts and consequences were reported to farmland and farm infrastructure owned by UCM including agricultural land, dams, access roads/four-wheel drive tracks, fences and gates. There have been no reports of significant damage to mining related infrastructure owned by UCM over or adjacent to the areas undermined by longwalls during 2025. This includes the infrastructure corridor with the overhead powerline and access road/four-wheel-drive track in the easement over the chain pillars along the northern edge of Longwall 31. Only minor cracks have been recorded on access roads/four-wheel-drive tracks, and these impacts have been signposted, repaired, or are planned to be, remediated (SCT, 2026).

For the complete *2025 Annual Review of Subsidence Monitoring at Ulan West and Ulan Underground Mine* (SCT 2026) refer to **Attachment G**.

7.1.3 Subsidence Remediation

Subsidence remediation was ongoing during 2025 to address surface cracking associated with LW8A on the Farris Hill property as required by the PPSMP and to the satisfaction of the landowner (refer to **Table 7-1**).

Table 7-1 Subsidence Repairs Farrs Hill 2025

DIRECTION 8 deg(T) 55s 753842 6438271 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020  Repaired crack Subsidence crack 2026-03-16 Farr's Hill 13:39:57+11:00	DIRECTION 352 deg(T) 55s 753844 6438298 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020  Repaired crack Subsidence crack 2026-03-16 Farr's Hill 13:40:22+11:00
DIRECTION 9 deg(T) 55s 753845 6438315 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020  Repaired crack Subsidence crack 2026-03-16 Farr's Hill 13:40:37+11:00	DIRECTION 202 deg(T) 55s 753831 6438217 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020  Repaired crack Subsidence crack 2026-03-16 Farr's Hill 13:41:53+11:00

8. Public Safety

The following provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for public safety are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction within the Extraction Plan Area for Ulan West and Ulan Underground.

For Ulan West and Ulan Underground:

Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of subsidence monitoring data indicates an exceedance of subsidence predictions for cliffs and land during mining within the Extraction Plan Area; and/or UCMPL become aware that a member of the general public may have entered the Extraction Plan Area without authorisation and a safety incident has potentially occurred.

8.1.1 Public Safety Monitoring

To evaluate the impacts from subsidence on public safety both Extraction Plans have developed the following key monitoring components to measure and evaluate the subsidence performance measure for public safety, including:

- Surface impacts on land features (including cracking, steps, overrides and erosion holes);
- Cliff line rock falls; and
- Site security and signage.

The frequency of pre-mining inspections, during mining inspections and post mining inspections on UCMPL land and non-UCMPL land will occur monthly as a minimum. Inspections during longwall mining and post longwall mining subsidence impacts which may include cracking, steps, overrides and erosion holes. This monitoring data will confirm if there has been a potential exceedance of subsidence predictions or subsidence performance measures for public safety or if the observed impacts are within prediction. The inspections will also identify potential subsidence hazards on both UCMPL owned land and non-UCMPL owned land. If subsidence monitoring identifies a potential or immediate safety risk, the area will be cordoned off and/or warning signage placed to either alert or to prevent access in consultation with the relevant land owner.

There were no triggers as they related to public safety as a result of longwall mining at UW and UUG during the 2024 Reporting Period.

8.1.2 SCT's Annual Subsidence Review

No significant impacts were observed within the Durridgere State Conservation Area (SCT, 2025)

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. Impacts and risks on private property are being mitigated and remediated by management plans and agreements between the landholder and UCM (SCT, 2025).

No incidents relating to public safety on land owned or leased by UCM, private property or in a public space have been reported (SCT, 2025).

Ongoing monitoring is recommended consistent with subsidence monitoring programs detailed in relevant Extraction Plans for both the UW and UUG mines (SCT, 2025).

For the complete *2024 Annual Review of Subsidence Monitoring at Ulan West and Ulan Underground Mine* (SCT 2025) refer to **Attachment G**

GLENCORE