

Table 1: Baal Bone Colliery Response to 'Additional Recommended Actions' from 2025 Independent Environmental Audit Report (IEMA)

Rec #.	Condition Ref	Aspect	Condition	Improvement Recommendation	Proponent's Proposed Action/Action taken/Response	Proposed Action Due Date																		
Improvement Recommendations																								
PA 09_0175																								
1	Sch 3 Cond 1	Performance Measures	The Proponent shall ensure that the project does not cause any exceedances of the performance measures in Table 1. <table><tr><td colspan="2">Table 1: Subsidence Impact Performance Measures</td></tr><tr><td>Water</td><td>Coxs River, Coxs River Swamp, Wolgan River, Jerris Creek, Baal Bone Creek and Ben Bulbin Creek</td></tr><tr><td>Biodiversity</td><td>Threatened species or populations, endangered ecological communities</td></tr><tr><td>Land</td><td>Cliffs</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Rock pagodas</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Other rock formations</td></tr><tr><td>Heritage</td><td>Aboriginal cultural heritage sites</td></tr><tr><td>Built Features</td><td>Wolgan Gap Trestle Station</td></tr><tr><td>Public Safety</td><td>Public Safety</td></tr></table> Note: The Proponent maybe required to define more detailed performance indicators for each of these performance measures in the various management plans that are required under this approval.	Table 1: Subsidence Impact Performance Measures		Water	Coxs River, Coxs River Swamp, Wolgan River, Jerris Creek, Baal Bone Creek and Ben Bulbin Creek	Biodiversity	Threatened species or populations, endangered ecological communities	Land	Cliffs		Rock pagodas		Other rock formations	Heritage	Aboriginal cultural heritage sites	Built Features	Wolgan Gap Trestle Station	Public Safety	Public Safety	Engage a specialist to assess the underground area within the ML's. This is to assess against the S3 C1 Subsidence Performance Measures. The specialist report should be based on a traffic light system and compare against something similar to Table 6.3 Subsidence assessment and remediation of the RMP. Some initial mapping of potential higher risk areas could be completed prior to any fieldwork in consultation with NPWS. This will allow the site to obtain an idea on the current status and assist with future consultation with DPHI and NPWS.	Specialist to be engaged to assess performance against Subsidence Performance Measures in Schedule 3, Condition 1.	31 December 2026
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2	Sch 3 Con 19	Erosion and Sediment Control	The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must: (a) be consistent with the requirements of the <i>Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction Volume 2E Mines and Quarries</i> (DECCW, 2008), or its latest version; (b) identify activities that could cause soil erosion and generate sediment; (c) describe measures to minimise soil erosion and the potential for the transport of sediment to downstream waters; (d) describe the location, function, and capacity of erosion and sediment control structures; and	Look at erosion repair options in the middle leachate batters. Previously filling eroded areas with rock and use of hay and hydromulching has been used.	Erosion repairs to be completed in middle leachate batter (Southern Void).	31 March 2027																		

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3	Sch 3 Con 19	Erosion and Sediment Control	(e) describe what measures would be implemented to maintain the structures over time.	Look at erosion options for the Reach 1 highwall area as there are areas of gully erosion, in particular adjacent and parallel to a rock structure. Consider repairing areas and linking up to the rock drain through a small contour drain. Other options such as grass reseeding and stabilisation through haybales.	Erosion repairs to be carried out in Reach 1 high all area.	31 December 2026
4	Sch 3 Con 20	Surface Water	The Surface Water Monitoring Plan must include: (a) detailed baseline data on surface water flows and quality in creeks and other waterbodies that could be impacted by the project (including the Coxs River, Ben Bullen Creek, Baal Bone Creek and Jews Creek); (b) surface water quality and stream health assessment criteria, including trigger levels for investigating any potentially adverse surface water impacts; and NSW Government 11 Department of Planning and Environment (c) a program to monitor: i. surface water flows, quality, and impacts on water users; ii. stream health; and iii. channel stability in the Coxs River, Ben Bullen Creek, Baal Bone Creek and Jews Creek.	The site is to look into the reasons for the change in water colour to the Northern Void. This would initially be a comparison of existing data.	A review of existing data has already been completed, and did not identify any metals results outside of the expected range. Initial investigations suggest that the change in water colour in the Northern Void is due to a natural colloidal suspension of carbonate precipitates and these sub-micron particles scatter short-wavelength (blue) light more strongly – making the water appear milky-blue. The above investigation will be reviewed by a water specialist. Monitoring of Northern Void is ongoing.	30 June 2026

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5	Sch 3 Con 23	Biodiversity Management	The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Biodiversity Management Plan for the project to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must: (a) be prepared in consultation with OEH, and submitted to the Secretary for approval within 6 months of the date of this approval, or as otherwise agreed by the Secretary; (b) include: i. a description of the short, medium, and long term measures that would be implemented to manage the remnant vegetation and habitat on site; ii. a detailed description of the measures that would be implemented over the next 2 years, including the procedures to be implemented for: - managing salinity; - conserving and reusing topsoil; - managing impacts on fauna; <i>(continued next page)</i>	Additional weed spraying is required with this also recommended by DNA. Implement ongoing weed control program targeting Blackberry and St John's Wort (Sweet Briar) as a high priority. Also, there are large areas of scotch thistle near the Northern Void overflow point.	Areas at BBC requiring weed spraying are identified during monthly rehabilitation inspections completed by site personnel; and annual rehabilitation monitoring and annual rehabilitation inspection completed by a third party. These areas are input into an annual Weed Management Plan. The 2025/26 Weed Management Plan has been implemented, with a particular focus on St Johns Wort. To date over 4,600L of herbicide has been applied to BBC property during the 2025/26 weed spraying campaign. The large area of scotch thistle near the Northern Void overflow point was sprayed in December 2025.	Ongoing

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6	Sch 3 Con 23	Biodiversity Management	- landscaping the site to minimise visual impacts; - collecting and propagating seed; - salvaging and reusing material from the site for habitat enhancement; - controlling weeds and feral pests, including terrestrial and aquatic species; - managing grazing and agriculture on site and in the biodiversity offset areas; - controlling access; - bushfire management; and - managing potential conflicts between the offset areas and Aboriginal cultural heritage values; iii. a program to monitor the effectiveness of these measures, and progress against the performance and completion criteria; and iv. details of who would be responsible for monitoring, reviewing, and implementing the plan.	Undertake periodic feral and pest animal monitoring and control. Consult with National Parks (formerly State Forests) and local authorities.	Engage specialist to conduct feral and pest animal control.	31 December 2026
7	Sch 3 Con 25	Rehabilitation Management	The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Rehabilitation Management Plan for the project to the satisfaction of the DRE and the Secretary. The Rehabilitation Management Plan must:	Review completion criteria once you receive comments from the RR. This may include updating ecological criteria (it currently references incorrect PCT's), consider criteria such as the 10th to 90th percentiles that are more consistent with the RR guidance.	Completion criteria to be reviewed once comments are received from the Resources Regulator.	31 December 2026

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8	Sch 3 Con 25	Rehabilitation Management	(a) be prepared in consultation with DRE, OEH, DPI Water and Council, and submitted for approval within 6 months of the date of this approval; (b) be prepared in accordance with the relevant DRE guideline; (c) define the objectives and criteria for site rehabilitation; (d) investigate options for the future use of the site in a manner consistent with any regional planning strategies; (e) describe the measures that would be implemented to minimise or manage the ongoing environmental effects of the project; and (f) describe how the performance of these measures would be monitored over time.	Obtain a series of soil samples on site in the existing rehabilitation areas including the former REA. This would be for areas of stable rehabilitation, average areas (minimal trees but good grass cover) and the mostly bare areas. Compare these results to soil sampling of stockpiles prior to seeding and some of the stockpiles remaining onsite. We recommend engaging an external specialist for sampling and advisory for rehabilitation improvements.	Engage external specialist to sample and report on rehabilitation areas in Southern REA that are not tracking towards achieving completion criteria.	31 December 2026
9	Sch 3 Con 30	Waste	30. The Proponent shall: (a) minimise the waste (including coal reject) generated by the project; (b) ensure that the waste generated by the project is appropriately stored, handled and disposed of, to the satisfaction of the Secretary.	When finalised, implement the remediation action plan from AECOM and provide updates in the Annual Review.	Remediation sampling completed in January 2026, awaiting final report. Remediation Action Plan to be implemented, and update provided in 2026 Annual Review.	31 March 2027

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Mining Act						
10	Division 1, Condition 6	Final land Use	The holder of a mining lease must ensure that rehabilitation of the mining area achieves the final land use for the mining area.	The site should continue liaise with the DPHI and Resources Regulator regarding the landform type within the Northern Void rehabilitation area as it currently does not match the RMP Final Landform Plan. The FLRP has the landform as pasture with the area now covered with mostly trees.	Continue consultation with Regulators regarding altering final landuse of sections of the Northern Void Rehabilitation Area.	Ongoing

Note: Table 1 outlines actions in response to additional recommendations/continual improvement recommendations from the 2025 Baal Bone Colliery IEA Report (IEMA). The 2025 IEA for Baal Bone Colliery identified only one non-compliance, and IEMA made no recommendation for the non-compliance (refer to Table 6 of the 2025 IEA Report).