Appendix A – Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessment Report (MSEC, 2021)

mine subsidence ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

SIMEC

SIMEC Mining:

Tahmoor Coal – Longwalls W3 and W4

Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for Natural and Built Features due to the extraction of the proposed Longwalls W3 and W4 in support of the Extraction Plan Application

DOCUMENT REGISTER

Revision	Description	Author	Checker	Date
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Report produced to: Support the Extraction Plan Application to be issued to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

Previous reports: MSEC647 (Revision A) – Longwalls 31 to 37 - Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for Natural and Built Features in Support of the SMP Application (December 2014).

MSEC1019 (Revision B) – Longwalls W1 and W2 - Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for Natural and Built Features in Support of the Extraction Plan Application (July 2019).

Background reports available at *www.minesubsidence.com*[1]:

Introduction to Longwall Mining and Subsidence (Revision A)

General Discussion of Mine Subsidence Ground Movements (Revision A)

Mine Subsidence Damage to Building Structures (Revision A)

[1] Direct link: http://www.minesubsidence.com/index_files/page0004.htm

Tahmoor Coal (TC) owns and operates Tahmoor Mine, an existing underground coal mine that is located approximately 80 km south-west of Sydney in the Southern Coalfield of NSW. Tahmoor Coal is a wholly owned entity within the SIMEC Mining Division of the GFG Alliance group.

TC has completed the extraction of Longwall W1 (LW W1) and, at the time of this report, was in the process of mining Longwall W2 (LW W2). The longwalls are being extracted in accordance with the current Development Consent (DA 67/98) and Extraction Plan Approval.

TC previously submitted a Subsidence Management Plan Application (SMP Application) for LWs 31 to 37 in the Bulli Seam in December 2014. Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants (MSEC) prepared Report No. MSEC647 (Rev. A), which provided subsidence predictions and impact assessments on natural and built features due to the proposed extraction of these longwalls in support of the SMP Application.

TC has reviewed its mine plan based on many factors, including feedback received from the community following submission of the SMP Application in 2014 and additional information gathered from underground conditions, which influenced the orientation of the proposed longwalls.

The modified mine plan included underground mining operations by the extraction of Longwalls W1 and W2 (LW W1-W2) in the Western Domain – an area located northwest of the Main Southern Railway between the townships of Thirlmere and Picton. TC received approval of the Extraction Plan for LW W1-W2 in November 2019. LW W1 commenced extraction on 15 November 2019 and completed extraction on 19 November 2020. Extraction of LW W2 commenced on 7 December 2020.

The proposed LW W3-W4, also situated in the Western Domain, are located to the west of the township of Picton, between Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks, the Main Southern Railway and LW W1-W2. The layouts of the completed, active and proposed longwalls at the mine are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-01, in Appendix E.

Natural features and items of surface infrastructure have been identified within the vicinity of the proposed longwalls, including creeks, steep slopes, the Main Southern Railway and the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line and associated infrastructure, public roads and associated infrastructure, drainage culverts, potable water infrastructure, sewer infrastructure, gas infrastructure, electrical infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure, building structures, items of archaeological and heritage significance, farm dams, groundwater bores and survey control marks.

TC is preparing an Extraction Plan Application for LW W3-W4, which will be submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE). MSEC has been commissioned by TC to:

- prepare subsidence predictions for the existing and proposed longwalls;
- identify the natural and built features in the vicinity of the proposed longwalls;
- provide subsidence predictions for each of these surface features;
- prepare impact assessments, in conjunction with other specialist consultants, for each of the natural and built features; and
- recommend management strategies and monitoring.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Extraction Plan being prepared by TC and in conjunction with the reports from specialist consultants engaged by TC for the Extraction Plan.

Chapter 1 provides background information on the study, including mining geometry, surface and seam and overburden lithology.

Chapter 2 defines the Study Area and provides a summary of the natural and built features identified within this area.

Chapter 3 provides an overview of the methods that have been used to predict the mine subsidence movements resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls.

Chapter 4 provides the maximum predicted subsidence parameters resulting from the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

Chapters 5 and 6 provide descriptions, predictions and impact assessments for each of the natural and built features identified within the Study Area. Recommendations for each of these features are also provided, based on the predictions and impact assessments.

The overall findings of the assessments undertaken by MSEC are that the levels of impact and damage to identified natural features and built infrastructure are manageable and can be controlled by the preparation and implementation of Subsidence Management Plans, many of which have already been developed and are being successfully implemented during mining at Tahmoor Mine.

These management plans are developed in consultation with the owners of infrastructure and relevant government agencies. The findings in this report should be read in conjunction with all other associated consultant reports.

Recommended management measures generally include monitoring of ground movements and the condition of surface features. Some mitigation measures are recommended to mitigate or avoid the risk of serious consequences should impacts occur to some critical surface features.

It is recommended that Tahmoor Mine continues to develop management plans to manage the potential impacts for the surface features within the future mining areas.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION **1**

1.1. Background 1

1.2. Mining geometry 4

1.3. Mining Lease boundaries 4

1.4. Planning Approval boundaries 4

1.5. Mine Subsidence Districts 5

1.6. Urban and rural areas 5

1.7. Surface and seam levels 5

1.8. Geological details 6

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF SURFACE FEATURES **11**

2.1. Definition of the Study Area 11

2.2. Natural and built features within the Study Area 11

3.0 OVERVIEW OF MINE SUBSIDENCE AND THE METHODS THAT HAVE BEEN USED TO PREDICT THE MINE SUBSIDENCE PARAMETERS FOR THE LONGWALLS **14**

3.1. Introduction 14

3.2. Overview of conventional subsidence parameters 14

3.3. Far-field movements 15

3.4. Overview of non-conventional subsidence movements 15

3.4.1. Non-conventional subsidence movements due to changes in geological conditions 15

3.4.2. Non-conventional subsidence movements due to steep topography 16

3.4.3. Valley-related movements 16

3.5. The Incremental Profile Method 17

3.6. Review of the IPM 17

3.6.1. Comparison of measured and predicted vertical subsidence 18

3.6.2. Comparison of measured and predicted subsidence for LW W1-W2 22

3.6.3. Comparison of measured and predicted tilt 25

3.6.4. Comparison of measured and predicted curvature 26

3.7. Areas of increased subsidence compared to predictions 28

3.7.1. Zone of increased subsidence near Nepean Fault and the Bargo River Gorge 28

3.7.2. Analysis and commentary on the zone of increased subsidence over LW24A to LW27 and LW32 35

3.8. Experience of subsidence movements between previously extracted longwalls and Nepean Fault at Tahmoor Mine 37

3.9. Numerical model 42

3.9.1. Calibration of the UDEC model 42

3.9.2. UDEC model for LW W1-W4 44

3.10. Review of the measured and predicted valley-related effects at Tahmoor 46

3.10.1. Myrtle Creek and the Skew Culvert 47

3.10.2. Redbank Creek 50

3.10.3. Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks 51

3.10.4. Creek crossings above LW W1 51

3.10.5. Reliability of the predicted valley-related movements 51

4.0 MAXIMUM PREDICTED SUBSIDENCE PARAMETERS **53**

4.1. Introduction 53
4.2. Maximum predicted conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature 53
4.3. Potential additional settlement above coal barriers between proposed and previous mine workings 54
4.4. Predicted strains 54
4.4.1. Analysis of strains measured in survey bays 55
4.4.2. Analysis of strains measured along whole monitoring lines 58
4.4.3. Analysis of shear strains 59
4.5. Predicted absolute horizontal movements 60
4.6. Predicted far-field horizontal movements 61
4.7. Non-conventional ground movements 65
4.8. Surface deformations 69
5.0 DESCRIPTIONS, PREDICTIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR NATURAL FEATURES 70
5.1. Catchment Areas and Declared Special Areas 70
5.2. Rivers 70
5.3. Creeks 70
5.3.1. Descriptions of the creeks 70
5.3.2. Description of Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek 77
5.3.3. Predictions for the creeks 84
5.3.4. Observed closure across rockbars in creeks during the mining of LW W1 86
5.3.5. Observed ground movements across Rockbar SR17 during the mining of LW W1 96
5.3.6. Observations from visual inspections during the mining of LW W1 98
5.3.7. Observations from surface water monitoring during the mining of LW W1 99
5.3.8. Observed closure between GNSS units across creeks during the mining of LW W1 99
5.3.9. Observations during the mining of LW W2 100
5.3.10. Experience of mining adjacent to creeks in the Southern Coalfield 101
5.3.11. Impact assessments for the creeks 105
5.3.12. Adaptive management of impacts on Stonequarry Creek 108
5.3.13. Recommendations for the creeks 108
5.4. Tributaries 109
5.4.1. Description of the tributaries 109
5.4.2. Predictions for the tributaries 109
5.4.3. Impact assessments for the tributaries 110
5.4.4. Recommendations for the tributaries 111
5.5. Aquifers and known groundwater resources 111
5.6. Cliffs, minor cliffs and rock outcrops 111
5.6.1. Descriptions of the cliffs, minor cliffs and rock outcrops 111
5.7. Steep slopes 112
5.7.1. Descriptions of the steep slopes 112
5.7.2. Predictions, impact assessments and recommendations for the steep slopes 112
5.8. Escarpments 114
5.9. Land prone to flooding and inundation 115
5.10. Water-related ecosystems 115

5.11. Threatened, protected species, other fauna and natural vegetation 115
5.12. Natural Vegetation 115
6.0 DESCRIPTIONS, PREDICTIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR BUILT FEATURES 116
6.1. The Main Southern Railway 116
6.1.1. General Description of the Main Southern Railway 116
6.1.2. Predictions for the Main Southern Railway 117
6.1.3. Impact Assessments for the Main Southern Railway 118
6.1.4. Changes in Track Geometry 118
6.1.5. Changes in Track Grades 119
6.1.6. Changes in Rail Stress 120
6.1.7. Picton Tunnel 120
6.1.8. Mushroom Tunnel 128
6.1.9. Picton Viaduct 129
6.1.10. Thirlmere Way Underbridge 134
6.1.11. Connellan Crescent Overbridge 138
6.1.12. Argyle Street Underbridge 141
6.1.13. Prince Street Overbridge 145
6.1.14. Matthews Lane Overbridge 148
6.1.15. Pedestrian Overbridges 151
6.1.16. Railway Culverts and Subway 154
6.2. Picton-Mittagong Loop Line 157
6.2.1. Description of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line 157
6.2.2. Predictions for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line 161
6.2.3. Impact assessments for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line 162
6.2.4. Recommendations for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line 166
6.3. Local roads 166
6.3.1. Description of the local roads 166
6.3.2. Predictions for the local roads 166
6.3.3. Impact assessments for the local roads 167
6.3.4. Recommendations for the local roads 168
6.4. Road drainage culverts 169
6.4.1. Descriptions of the road drainage culverts 169
6.4.2. Predictions for the road drainage culverts 169
6.4.3. Impact assessments for road drainage culverts 169
6.4.4. Recommendations for the road drainage culverts 170
6.5. Road bridges 170
6.5.1. Victoria Bridge 170
6.6. Tunnels 176
6.7. Potable water infrastructure 176
6.7.1. Descriptions of the potable water infrastructure 176
6.7.2. Predictions for the potable water infrastructure 176
6.7.3. Impact assessments for the potable water infrastructure 177
6.7.4. Recommendations for the potable water infrastructure 177

6.8. Sewerage infrastructure 177
6.8.1. Descriptions of Stonequarry Estate sewerage infrastructure 177
6.8.2. Predictions for the Stonequarry Estate sewer pipelines 178
6.8.3. Predictions for the Stonequarry Estate Pump Station No. 2 and Overflow Storage 179
6.8.4. Predictions for the Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant and Re-Use Storage Pond 180
6.8.5. Impact assessments for the Stonequarry Estate sewer pipelines 180
6.8.6. Impact assessments for the Stonequarry Estate Pump Station No. 2 and Overflow Storage 182
6.8.7. Impact assessments for the Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant 184
6.8.8. Impact assessments for the Stonequarry Estate Re-Use Water Storage Pond 190
6.8.9. Recommendations for Stonequarry Estate sewerage infrastructure 193
6.8.10. Descriptions of Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure 194
6.8.11. Predictions for the potable water infrastructure 194
6.8.12. Impact assessments and recommendations for the Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure 194
6.8.13. Recommendations for the Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure 194
6.9. Gas infrastructure 194
6.9.1. Descriptions of the gas infrastructure 194
6.9.2. Predictions for the gas infrastructure 194
6.9.3. Impact assessments for the gas infrastructure 195
6.9.4. Recommendations for the gas infrastructure 196
6.10. Electrical infrastructure 196
6.10.1. Descriptions of the electrical infrastructure 196
6.10.2. Predictions for the electrical infrastructure 196
6.10.3. Impact assessments for the electrical infrastructure 196
6.10.4. Recommendations for the electrical infrastructure 198
6.11. Telecommunication services 198
6.11.1. Descriptions of the telecommunications infrastructure 198
6.11.2. Predictions for the telecommunications infrastructure 198
6.11.3. Impact assessments for the telecommunications infrastructure 199
6.11.4. Recommendations for the telecommunications infrastructure 201
6.12. Public amenities 201
6.13. Farmland and facilities 201
6.13.1. Agriculture utilisation and agriculture improvements 201
6.14. Rural structures 201
6.14.1. Descriptions of the rural structures 201
6.14.2. Predictions for the rural structures 201
6.14.3. Impact assessments for the rural structures 204
6.14.4. Recommendations for the rural structures 204
6.15. Tanks 204
6.16. Fences 205
6.17. Farm dams 205
6.17.1. Descriptions of the farm dams 205

6.17.2. Predictions for the farm dams 208
6.17.3. Impact assessments for the farm dams 211
6.17.4. Recommendations for the farm dams 213
6.18. Wells and bores 214
6.19. Industrial, commercial and business establishments 214
6.20. Exploration drill holes 214
6.21. Aboriginal heritage sites 214
6.21.1. Descriptions of the Aboriginal heritage sites 214
6.21.2. Predictions for the Aboriginal heritage sites 215
6.21.3. Impact assessments for the Aboriginal heritage sites 216
6.21.4. Recommendations for the Aboriginal heritage sites 217
6.22. European heritage sites 218
6.23. Survey control marks 223
6.23.1. Recommendations for the survey control marks 223
6.24. Houses 223
6.24.1. Descriptions of the houses 223
6.24.2. Predictions for the houses 227
6.24.3. Impact assessments for the houses 230
6.24.4. Management of potential impacts on houses 233
6.24.5. Flats or units 234
6.25. Associated residential structures 234
6.25.1. Swimming pools 234
6.25.2. Other associated residential structures 235
6.25.3. Rigid external pavements 235
6.25.4. Fences in urban areas 236
6.25.5. Management of potential impacts to residential structures 236
6.26. Managing public safety 236
6.27. Known future developments 238
7.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS 239
APPENDIX A. REFERENCES 241
APPENDIX B. METHOD OF IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR HOUSES 245
B.1. Introduction 246
B.2. Review of the Performance of the Previous Method 246
B.3. Method of Impact Classification 248
B.3.1. Previous Method 248
B.3.2. Need for Improvement to the Previous Method of Impact Classification 249
B.3.3. Broad Recommendations for Improvement of Previous Method of Impact Classification 251
B.3.4. Revised Method of Impact Classification 252
B.4. Method of Impact Assessment 254
B.4.1. Need for Improvement of the Previous Method 254
B.4.2. Factors that Could be Used to Develop a Probabilistic Method of Prediction 254
B.4.3. Revised Method of Impact Assessment 255

B.4.4. Review of Observed Probabilities as mining continues 257
APPENDIX C. FIGURES 259
APPENDIX D. TABLES 260
APPENDIX E. DRAWINGS 261

Tables

Table numbers are prefixed by the number of the chapter or the letter of the appendix in which they are presented.

Table No.	*Description*	*Page*
Table 1.1	Geometry of the longwalls	4
Table 2.1	Natural and built features within the Study Area	13
Table 3.1	Maximum measured and maximum predicted incremental and total vertical subsidence within the zones of increased subsidence above LW24A to LW32	28
Table 3.2	Stratigraphy adopted in the UDEC model	44
Table 3.3	Material properties adopted in the UDEC model	45
Table 3.4	Joint properties adopted in the UDEC model	45
Table 3.5	Predicted and measured incremental closure at the monitoring lines across Myrtle Creek and the Skew Culvert	49
Table 4.1	Maximum predicted incremental conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature for the proposed longwalls	53
Table 4.2	Maximum predicted total conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature for the proposed longwalls	53
Table 4.3	Probabilities of exceedance for strain for survey bays located directly above goaf	56
Table 4.4	Probabilities of exceedance for strain for survey bays located above solid coal	57
Table 4.5	Probabilities of exceedance for mid-ordinate deviation for survey marks above goaf for monitoring lines in the Southern Coalfield	60
Table 4.6	Confidence levels for horizontal for mid-ordinate deviation for survey marks above goaf for monitoring lines in the Southern Coalfield	62
Table 4.7	Maximum Observed Far-field Differential Horizontal Movements based on Monitoring Data from the Southern Coalfield	64
Table 5.1	Creeks located within the Study Area	70
Table 5.2	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Matthews Creek	84
Table 5.3	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Cedar Creek	84
Table 5.4	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Stonequarry Creek	85
Table 5.5	Maximum predicted cumulative vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along creeks due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 only	85
Table 5.6	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Rockbar SR17 in Stonequarry Creek	85
Table 5.7	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek	110
Table 5.8	Structures and dams within the Study Area that are located on or near steep slopes	112
Table 6.1	Maximum Predicted Incremental and Total Conventional Subsidence, Change in Grade and Curvature along the Main Southern Railway Resulting from the Extraction of LW W3-W4	117
Table 6.2	Allowable and Predicted Maximum Changes in Track Geometry due to Conventional Subsidence Movements	118
Table 6.3	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Subsidence Parameters for the Picton Tunnel resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls	123
Table 6.4	Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 300m and 600m from active longwall (Picton Tunnel)	123
Table 6.5	Summary of experiences at Redbank Tunnel	126
Table 6.6	Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 600m and 900m from active longwall (Picton Viaduct)	129
Table 6.7	Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 300m and 600m from active longwall (Thirlmere Way Underbridge)	135
Table 6.8	Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 300m and 600m from active longwall (Connellan Crescent Overbridge)	139

Table 6.9 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 600m and 900m from active longwall (Argyle Street Underbridge) 143
Table 6.10 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 900m and 1200m from active longwall (Prince Street Overbridge) 146
Table 6.11 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 900m and 1200m from active longwall (Matthews Lane Overbridge) 149
Table 6.12 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 600m and 900m from active longwall (Pedestrian Overbridges) 152
Table 6.13 Railway Culverts within Study Area 154
Table 6.14 Predicted Conventional Subsidence and Valley Related Movements for the Main Southern Railway Drainage Culverts within the Study Area 156
Table 6.15 Loop line culverts located within the Study Area 158
Table 6.16 Loop line embankments located within the Study Area 160
Table 6.17 Loop line cuttings within the Study Area 161
Table 6.18 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, change in grade and curvatures for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line 161
Table 6.19 Maximum predicted total horizontal movement, change in cant and long twist for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line 162
Table 6.20 Maximum Predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt, curvature, upsidence and closure for the loop line drainage culverts within the Study Area 162
Table 6.21 Allowable and predicted maximum changes in track geometry for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line based on conventional subsidence movements for LW W1-W2 163
Table 6.22 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for Thirlmere Way 166
Table 6.23 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for Stonequarry Creek Road 167
Table 6.24 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for Connellan Crescent 167
Table 6.25 Road drainage culverts located within the Study Area 169
Table 6.26 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the road drainage culverts 169
Table 6.27 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 600m and 900m from active longwall (Victoria Bridge) 173
Table 6.28 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the potable water pipelines along Stonequarry Road 176
Table 6.29 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the sewer pipelines along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line and Stonequarry Road 178
Table 6.30 Maximum Predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt, curvature, upsidence and closure for Stonequarry Estate rising main creek crossings along the loop line within the Study Area 179
Table 6.31 Maximum predicted total conventional subsidence parameters for LW W1-W4 at Stonequarry Estate Sewage Pumping Station 2 179
Table 6.32 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the structures and dam associated with the WTP on Stonequarry Estate 180
Table 6.33 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the gas pipelines along Stonequarry Road 195
Table 6.34 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the powerlines 196
Table 6.35 Previous experience of mining beneath powerlines in the Southern Coalfield 197
Table 6.36 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the optical fibre and copper telecommunications cables 198
Table 6.37 Maximum Predicted total vertical subsidence, curvature, upsidence and closure for the Telstra IEN creek crossings 199
Table 6.38 Examples of mining beneath optical fibre cables 200
Table 6.39 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the rural structures 202
Table 6.40 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the farm dams 209

Table 6.41 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt, valley upsidence and closure for larger dams within the Study Area 211
Table 6.42 Details of registered groundwater bores within the Study Area 214
Table 6.43 Aboriginal heritage sites identified within the Study Area 215
Table 6.44 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for the Aboriginal heritage sites 215
Table 6.45 Maximum predicted total upsidence and closure for grinding groove site 52-2-2068 215
Table 6.46 Items of European heritage significance 218
Table 6.47 House type categories 224
Table 6.48 Distribution of houses by construction type 225
Table 6.49 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the houses 227
Table 6.50 Assessed impacts for the houses within the Study Area 232
Table 6.51 Observed frequency of impacts for building structures resulting from the extraction of Tahmoor Longwalls 22 to 29 232

Table D.01 Mapped stream features along Matthews Creek App. D
Table D.02 Mapped stream features along Cedar Creek App. D
Table D.03 Mapped stream features along Stonequarry Creek App. D
Table D.04 Details of the structures within the Study Area App. D
Table D.05 Predicted subsidence effects for the structures within the Study Area App. D
Table D.06 Predicted subsidence effects for the dams within the Study Area App. D
Table D.07 Predicted subsidence effects for the Aboriginal heritage sites within the Study Area App. D

Figures

Figure numbers are prefixed by the number of the chapter or the letter of the appendix in which they are presented.

Figure No.	*Description*	*Page*
Fig. 1.1	Proposed longwalls and the Study Area	2
Fig. 1.2	Comparison between mine layouts for LW W1-W4 (2020 Extraction Plan) and LWs 33 to 37 (2014 SMP Application)	3
Fig. 1.3	Surface and seam levels along Cross-section A	5
Fig. 1.4	Surface and seam levels along Long-section B	6
Fig. 1.5	Typical stratigraphic section at Tahmoor Mine (Borehole TNC30)	7
Fig. 1.6	Cross-section of Nepean Fault near Longwall 32 by SCT (2018a)	8
Fig. 1.7	Nepean Fault mapping superimposed on 1:25,000 topographic map (courtesy SCT, 2020)	9
Fig. 1.8	Surface lithology within the Study Area (DPI Geological Series Sheet 9029)	10
Fig. 2.1	The longwalls and Study Area overlaid on CMA Map *Picton 9029-4-S*	12
Fig. 3.1	Valley formation in flat-lying sedimentary rocks (after Patton and Hendren 1972)	16
Fig. 3.2	Measured and predicted vertical subsidence along Bridge Street	18
Fig. 3.3	Measured and predicted vertical subsidence along Brundah Road	18
Fig. 3.4	Measured and predicted vertical subsidence along the Main Southern Railway	19
Fig. 3.5	Measured and predicted vertical subsidence along Remembrance Drive	19
Fig. 3.6	Comparison of maximum measured and maximum predicted incremental vertical subsidence due to LW22 to LW31	20
Fig. 3.7	Comparison of maximum measured and maximum predicted total vertical subsidence after each of LW22 to LW31	21
Fig. 3.8	Distribution of the ratio of maximum measured to maximum predicted total vertical subsidence due to LW22 to LW31	21
Fig. 3.9	Comparison between observed and predicted maximum subsidence for single panels at Tahmoor	22

Fig. 3.10 Comparison between measured and predicted subsidence and tilt profiles along Picton to Mittagong Loop Line during the mining of LW W1 at TC 23
Fig. 3.11 Comparison between measured and predicted subsidence and tilt profiles along LW W2 Centreline during the mining of LW W2 at TC 24
Fig. 3.12 Development of subsidence along centreline of LW W2 relative to length of longwall extraction at TC 25
Fig. 3.13 Comparison of maximum measured and maximum predicted total tilts after each of LW22 to LW31 26
Fig. 3.14 Measured and predicted vertical subsidence and curvature along Brundah Road 27
Fig. 3.15 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW24A 29
Fig. 3.16 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW25 30
Fig. 3.17 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW26 30
Fig. 3.18 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW27 31
Fig. 3.19 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW28 31
Fig. 3.20 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW29 32
Fig. 3.21 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW30 32
Fig. 3.22 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW31 33
Fig. 3.23 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW32 33
Fig. 3.24 Zones of increased subsidence over LW22 to LW32 36
Fig. 3.25 Locations of ground survey lines in relation to the mapped geological structures by SCT (2018a and 2020) and streams 38
Fig. 3.26 Observed subsidence along the Nepean Fault Line 1 during the mining of LW32 39
Fig. 3.27 Observed subsidence along the Nepean Fault Line 2 during the mining of LW32 40
Fig. 3.28 Observed subsidence along the Nepean Fault Line 3 during the mining of LW32 41
Fig. 3.29 Distributions of the Measured Maximum Tensile and Compressive Strains for Bays Located over Solid Coal at Tahmoor Mine near and across the Nepean Fault 42
Fig. 3.30 Comparison of modelled and measured vertical subsidence along Bridge Street 43
Fig. 3.31 Comparison of modelled and measured vertical subsidence along the Railway Deviation 44
Fig. 3.32 Modelled profiles of vertical subsidence for the proposed LW W1-W4 45
Fig. 3.33 Modelled profiles of vertical subsidence and horizontal movement through the overburden at the centreline, quarter point and tailgate of LW W2 46
Fig. 3.34 Monitoring lines across Myrtle Creek and the Skew Culvert 47
Fig. 3.35 Development of closure across Myrtle Creek during LW24B to LW27 47
Fig. 3.36 Development of closure across the Skew Culvert during LW26 and LW27 48
Fig. 3.37 Location of survey marks across Redbank Creek 50
Fig. 3.38 Comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Redbank Creek 51
Fig. 4.1 Distributions of the maximum measured tensile and compressive strains during the extraction of previous longwalls at the mine for survey bays located directly above goaf 55
Fig. 4.2 Measured incremental strains versus normalised distance from the longwall maingate for previously extracted longwalls in the Southern Coalfield 56
Fig. 4.3 Distributions of the maximum measured tensile and compressive strains during the extraction of previous longwalls at the mine for survey bays located directly above solid coal 57
Fig. 4.4 Distributions of maximum measured tensile and compressive strains along the monitoring lines during the extraction of previous longwalls at the mine 58
Fig. 4.5 Distribution of maximum measured mid-ordinate deviation during the extraction of previous longwalls in the Southern Coalfield for marks located above goaf 59
Fig. 4.6 Distribution of measured absolute horizontal movements at the mine 60
Fig. 4.7 Measured incremental far-field horizontal movements above goaf or solid coal 61
Fig. 4.8 Measured incremental far-field horizontal movements above solid coal only 62
Fig. 4.9 Observed Incremental Differential Horizontal Movements versus Distance from Active Longwall for Marks Spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres 63
Fig. 4.10 Schematic Representation of Mid-Ordinate Deviation 63
Fig. 4.11 Observed Incremental Horizontal Mid-Ordinate Deviation versus Distance from Active Longwall for Marks Spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres 64
Fig. 4.12 Map of Locations of Potential Non-Conventional Movements above LWs 22 to 32 66

Fig. 4.13 Changes in vertical alignment across a geological fault within a railway cutting during the mining of Longwalls 29 to 31 at Tahmoor Coal 67
Fig. 4.14 Map of Locations of Potential Non-Conventional Movements above LW W1 68
Fig. 5.1 Cross-section through Stonequarry Creek and LW W3 71
Fig. 5.2 Pool CB30 along Cedar Creek on 23 December 2019 (left) and 24 March 2020 (right) 72
Fig. 5.3 Pool CR31 along Cedar Creek on 23 December 2019 (left) and 24 March 2020 (right) 72
Fig. 5.4 Pool CR32 along Cedar Creek on 23 December 2019 (left) and 24 March 2020 (right) 72
Fig. 5.5 Nearmap image of Rockbar SR17 on 8 February 2018 73
Fig. 5.6 Nearmap image of Rockbar SR17 on 8 November 2019 73
Fig. 5.7 Photographs upstream (L) and downstream (R) of Rockbar SR17 during drought period on 15 January 2020 74
Fig. 5.8 Photographs upstream (L) and downstream (R) of Rockbar SR17 during normal flows on 14 April 2020 74
Fig. 5.9 Pool SR17 upstream from Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek located 130 m from the commencing end of LW W3 75
Fig. 5.10 Closer view of Pool SR17 upstream from Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek 75
Fig. 5.11 Pool SR17 along Stonequarry Creek located 330 m from the commencing end of LW W3 76
Fig. 5.12 View looking downstream from Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek 76
Fig. 5.13 Power pole installed at Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek 77
Fig. 5.14 Concrete pavement on Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek 78
Fig. 5.15 Natural fracturing and thinly bedded sandstone in some locations at Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek (August 2019) 78
Fig. 5.16 Natural fracturing through a flute hole at Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek (August 2019) 79
Fig. 5.17 Aerial ortho-image of Rockbar SR17 with surface contours derived from 3D photogrammetry survey 80
Fig. 5.18 Oblique image of Rockbar SR17 derived from 3D photogrammetry survey 80
Fig. 5.19 Close up oblique image of Rockbar SR17 derived from 3D photogrammetry survey 81
Fig. 5.20 Close up view of natural cracks and flute holes within Rockbar SR17 derived from 3D photogrammetry survey 81
Fig. 5.21 Cross-section along Slice 2 through Rockbar SR17 from upstream to downstream end 82
Fig. 5.22 Cross-section along Slice 4 across Rockbar SR17 from west to east 82
Fig. 5.23 Oblique view looking upstream showing the race and rockbars located downstream of Rockbar SR17 derived from 3D photogrammetry survey 83
Fig. 5.24 Spot heights surveyed by SMEC along the banks and within Pool SR17 overlaid with aerial photograph and derived surface contours 83
Fig. 5.25 Combined cross-section along Stonequarry Creek from confluence of Cedar Creek, derived from stream bed surveys and 3D photogrammetry 84
Fig. 5.26 Comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Stonequarry Creek 86
Fig. 5.27 Comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Cedar Creek 87
Fig. 5.28 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Cedar Creek at CC02 88
Fig. 5.29 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Cedar Creek at Rockbar CR27 89
Fig. 5.30 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Cedar Creek at Rockbar CR13 90
Fig. 5.31 Comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Matthews Creek 91
Fig. 5.32 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Matthews Creek at Rockbar MR44 92
Fig. 5.33 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Matthews Creek at Rockbar MR43 93
Fig. 5.34 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Matthews Creek at Rockbar MR32 94
Fig. 5.35 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Matthews Creek at Rockbar MR13 95
Fig. 5.36 Location of survey marks at Rockbar SR17 96

Fig. 5.37 Observed incremental subsidence profiles across Rockbar SR17 97
Fig. 5.38 Observed changes in distance across and along Rockbar SR17 during LW W1-W2 98
Fig. 5.39 Observed changes in horizontal distances between GNSS units across creeks during the mining of LW W1 100
Fig. 5.40 Locations of the Cataract River, longwalls and monitoring lines in Area 3 at Appin Colliery 101
Fig. 5.41 Measured and predicted total closure along the Cataract River due to Longwalls 301 and 302 102
Fig. 5.42 Locations of the Georges River, longwalls and monitoring lines in Area 5 at West Cliff Colliery 102
Fig. 5.43 Measured and predicted total closure along the Georges River due to Longwalls 29 to 38 103
Fig. 5.44 Locations of Wongawilli Creek, the longwalls and monitoring lines in Areas 3A and 3B at Dendrobium Mine 104
Fig. 5.45 Measured and predicted closure along Wongawilli Creek due to Longwalls 6 to 13 104
Fig. 5.46 Rockbar impact model for the Southern Coalfield 106
Fig. 5.47 Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek 109
Fig. 5.48 Cross-section through Thirlmere Way and the ridgeline above LW W3 114
Fig. 6.1 View of Main Southern Railway looking north from 89.500 km 116
Fig. 6.2 Picton Tunnel – Southern Portal 121
Fig. 6.3 Picton Tunnel – concrete pedestal walls 121
Fig. 6.4 Location of Picton Tunnel and Mushroom Tunnel relative to proposed LW W3-W4 with 5 metre surface contours 122
Fig. 6.5 Cross-section through Picton Tunnel and Mushroom Tunnel and long section through Picton Tunnel 122
Fig. 6.6 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Picton Tunnel 124
Fig. 6.7 Location of Redbank Tunnel relative to previous mining at Tahmoor Mine 125
Fig. 6.8 Mushroom Tunnel – Southern Portal 128
Fig. 6.9 Picton Viaduct at 85.42 km over Stonequarry Creek 130
Fig. 6.10 Observed slippage of U-bolt down the post at northern GNSS unit 131
Fig. 6.11 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Picton Viaduct 132
Fig. 6.12 Thirlmere Way Rail Underbridge at 89.326 km 134
Fig. 6.13 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Thirlmere Way Underbridge 137
Fig. 6.14 Connellan Crescent Railway Overbridge at 89.080 km 138
Fig. 6.15 Single lane pavement over Connellan Crescent Railway Overbridge at 89.080 km 138
Fig. 6.16 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Connellan Crescent Overbridge 140
Fig. 6.17 Argyle Street Rail Underbridge at 86.160 km 142
Fig. 6.18 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Argyle Street Underbridge 144
Fig. 6.19 Prince Street Overbridge at 85.17 km 145
Fig. 6.20 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Prince Street Overbridge 147
Fig. 6.21 Matthews Lane Overbridge at 84.551 km 148
Fig. 6.22 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Matthews Lane Overbridge 150
Fig. 6.23 Pedestrian Overbridge at 86.010 km 151
Fig. 6.24 Pedestrian Overbridge at 85.852 km 151
Fig. 6.25 Subway at 88.133 km to the side of LW W4 155
Fig. 6.26 Culvert outlet at 89.216 km southeast of LW W4 155
Fig. 6.27 Picton-Mittagong Loop Line at 88.980 km (looking north) 157
Fig. 6.28 Loop line culvert at 87.330 km 158
Fig. 6.29 Loop line culvert at 87.630 km 158
Fig. 6.30 Loop line culvert at 87.850 km with RCP sleeve 159
Fig. 6.31 Loop line culvert at 88.400 km with RCP sleeve (courtesy Newcastle Geotech) 159
Fig. 6.32 Loop line culvert at 88.980 km with RCP sleeve 160
Fig. 6.33 Old Loop line culvert at 87.300 km 160
Fig. 6.34 Observed impacts on local loads during LW W1 168
Fig. 6.35 Victoria Bridge 171
Fig. 6.36 Victoria Bridge from Western Abutment A 171

Fig. 6.37 Victoria Bridge timber trestles 172
Fig. 6.38 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Victoria Bridge 175
Fig. 6.39 WTP on Stonequarry Estate 178
Fig. 6.40 Layout of Pumping Station 2 and overflow storage tanks relative to local roads 183
Fig. 6.41 Layout of Stonequarry Estate WTP and Re-Use Water Storage Dam 184
Fig. 6.42 Flow Regulation Tank and Aeration Tanks 1 and 2 at WTP 185
Fig. 6.43 Clarifier Tanks 1 and 2, Clarifier Aeration Tanks 1 and 2 and Pump Chamber at WTP 185
Fig. 6.44 Control shed at WTP 186
Fig. 6.45 View inside control shed at WTP 186
Fig. 6.46 Pipe connections with flexible joints between tanks at WTP 187
Fig. 6.47 Electrical and telecommunications ductwork between tanks at WTP 187
Fig. 6.48 Final effluent tanks at WTP 188
Fig. 6.49 Earth bund wall at WTP 188
Fig. 6.50 Cross-section of designed earthworks at WTP 189
Fig. 6.51 Cross-section of designed earthworks at Re-use Water Storage Pond 190
Fig. 6.52 Cross-section of dam wall at Re-use Water Storage Pond 191
Fig. 6.53 Re-use Water Storage Pond 191
Fig. 6.54 Dam wall of Re-use Water Storage Pond 192
Fig. 6.55 View of Re-use Water Storage Pond from Picton to Mittagong Loop Line 192
Fig. 6.56 Maximum predicted vertical subsidence (left-side) and final tilt (right-side) for the rural structures 202
Fig. 6.57 Maximum predicted hogging curvature (left-side) and sagging curvature (right-side) at any time for the rural structures 202
Fig. 6.58 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the rural structures based on the mean 203
Fig. 6.59 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the rural structures based on the 95 % confidence level 203
Fig. 6.60 Dams PSR_010_d05 and d02 (DP Ref. FD15 and FD13) on Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek 206
Fig. 6.61 Dam PTH_080_d01 (DP Ref. FD-1) 206
Fig. 6.62 Dam PTH_031_d01 (DP Ref. FD-12) 207
Fig. 6.63 Dam PTH_105_d01 (DP Ref. FD-3) 208
Fig. 6.64 Dam PTH_055_d01 (DP Ref. FD-4) 208
Fig. 6.65 Maximum predicted vertical subsidence (left-side) and final tilt (right-side) for the farm dams 209
Fig. 6.66 Maximum predicted hogging curvature (left-side) and sagging curvature (right-side) at any time for the farm dams 209
Fig. 6.67 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the farm dams based on the mean 210
Fig. 6.68 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the farm dams based on the 95 % confidence level 210
Fig. 6.69 Predicted changes in freeboard for the farm dams 211
Fig. 6.70 Changes in elevation along tributary to Redbank Creek through dams directly above LW W3-W4 212
Fig. 6.71 Changes in elevation along tributary to Redbank Creek through dams located to the south of LW W3-W4 212
Fig. 6.72 Weatherboard Cottage (Ref. PTH_112_h01) 219
Fig. 6.73 Redbank Uniting Church (Ref. PAR_090_h02) 220
Fig. 6.74 Rural Landscape, Thirlmere Way (Source: Niche, 2014c) 222
Fig. 6.75 Distribution of houses by maximum plan dimension and plan area 224
Fig. 6.76 Distributions of wall and footing construction for houses within the Study Area 225
Fig. 6.77 Distribution of houses by age 226
Fig. 6.78 Total number of houses within the Study Area versus time 227
Fig. 6.79 Maximum predicted vertical subsidence for the houses 228
Fig. 6.80 Maximum predicted final tilt (left-side) and transient tilt (right-side) for the houses 228

Fig. 6.81 Maximum predicted hogging curvature (left-side) and sagging curvature (right-side) at any time for the houses 228
Fig. 6.82 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the houses based on the mean 229
Fig. 6.83 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the houses based on the 95 % confidence level 229
Fig. 6.84 Distribution of predicted final total tilts for the houses within the Study Area 230
Fig. 6.85 Distributions of maximum predicted total hogging curvature (left-side) and sagging curvature (right-side) for the houses within the Study Area 231

Fig. C.01 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Prediction Line 1 due to LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.02 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Prediction Line 2 due to LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.03 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Matthews Creek due LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.04 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Cedar Creek due LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.05 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Stonequarry Creek due LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.06 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek due LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.07 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Main Southern Railway due to LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.08 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line due to LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.09 Predicted profiles of horizontal movement, change in cant and long twist across the alignment of the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line due to LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.10 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Thirlmere Way due to LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.11 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Stonequarry Creek Road due to LW W3-W4 App. C
Fig. C.12 Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Star Street and Connellan Crescent due to LW W3-W4 App. C

Drawings

Drawings referred to in this report are included in Appendix E at the end of this report.

Drawing No.	*Description*	*Rev.*
MSEC1112-01	General layout	A
MSEC1112-02	Development Consent boundaries	A
MSEC1112-03	Mine Subsidence Districts	A
MSEC1112-04	Urban areas	A
MSEC1112-05	Surface level contours	A
MSEC1112-06	Bulli Seam floor contours	A
MSEC1112-07	Bulli Seam depth of cover contours	A
MSEC1112-08	Geological structures	A
MSEC1112-09	Land drainage	A
MSEC1112-10	Hidden creeks	A
MSEC1112-11	Cliffs and steep slopes	A
MSEC1112-12	Railways	A
MSEC1112-13	Local roads	A
MSEC1112-14	Bridges, tunnels and culverts	A
MSEC1112-15	Potable water and sewerage infrastructure	A
MSEC1112-16	Gas infrastructure	A
MSEC1112-17	Electrical infrastructure	A
MSEC1112-18	Telecommunications infrastructure	A
MSEC1112-19	Heritage & Archaeological sites	A
MSEC1112-20	Groundwater bores, exploration drill holes and survey marks	A
MSEC1112-21	Buildings & dams	A
MSEC1112-22	Age of houses	A
MSEC1112-23	Type of houses	A
MSEC1112-24	House construction	A
MSEC1112-25	Predicted incremental subsidence contours due to LW W3	A
MSEC1112-26	Predicted incremental subsidence contours due to LW W4	A
MSEC1112-27	Predicted cumulative subsidence contours due to LW W3 & W4	A
MSEC1112-28	Predicted total subsidence contours after LW W3	A
MSEC1112-29	Predicted total subsidence contours after LW W4	A
MSEC1112-30	Monitoring plan	A

1.1. Background

Tahmoor Coal (TC) owns and operates Tahmoor Mine, an existing underground coal mine that is located approximately 80 km south-west of Sydney in the Southern Coalfield of NSW. Tahmoor Coal is a wholly owned entity within the SIMEC Mining Division of the GFG Alliance group.

TC has completed the extraction of Longwall W1 (LW W1) and, at the time of this report, was in the process of mining Longwall W2 (LW W2). The longwalls are being extracted in accordance with the current Development Consent (DA 67/98) and Extraction Plan Approval.

Tahmoor Coal previously submitted an Extraction Plan Application for Longwalls W1 and W2 (LW W1-W2) in the Western Domain – an area located northwest of the Main Southern Railway between the townships of Thirlmere and Picton. The Extraction Plan was approved in November 2019.

The proposed Longwalls W3 and W4 (LW W3-W4) are an extension of LW W1-W2. The longwalls are also situated in the Western Domain, and are located to the west of the township of Picton, between Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks, the Main Southern Railway and LW W1-W2. The layouts of the completed, active and proposed longwalls at the mine are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-01, in Appendix E. The locations of LW W3-W4 have been overlaid on a 2018 orthophotograph in Fig. 1.1.

Natural features and items of surface infrastructure have been identified within the vicinity of the proposed longwalls, including creeks, steep slopes, the Main Southern Railway and the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line and associated infrastructure, public roads and associated infrastructure, drainage culverts, potable water infrastructure, sewer infrastructure, gas infrastructure, electrical infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure, building structures, items of archaeological and heritage significance, farm dams, groundwater bores and survey control marks.

TC is preparing an Extraction Plan Application for LW W3-W4, which will be submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE). MSEC has been commissioned by TC to:

- prepare subsidence predictions for the existing and proposed longwalls;
- identify the natural and built features in the vicinity of the proposed longwalls;
- provide subsidence predictions for each of these surface features;
- prepare impact assessments, in conjunction with other specialist consultants, for each of the natural and built features; and
- recommend management strategies and monitoring.

A comparison between the longwalls proposed in the previous 2014 SMP Application and the layout of LW W1-W4 is provided in Fig. 1.2. The key differences are listed below:

- LW W1-W4 do not mine directly beneath Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks, whilst the previously proposed LWs 33 to 37 were located directly beneath the creeks. The change in mine plan will substantially reduce the severity and extent of mining-induced impacts on the creeks; and
- LW W1-W4 will progressively extract each longwall from west to east, whilst the previously proposed LWs 33 to 37 were sequenced in the opposite direction.
  From a mine subsidence perspective, the change in direction reduces the impact of transient subsidence effects on houses within the Stonequarry Estate, and also allows TC to track mining-induced movements as the mine extends towards the Picton Railway Tunnel on the Main Southern Railway, which is a substantial and significant item of civil infrastructure.

Chapter 1 provides background information on the study, including the mining geometry, surface and seam and overburden lithology.

Chapter 2 defines the Study Area and provides a summary of the natural and built features identified within this area.

Chapter 3 provides an overview of the methods that have been used to predict the mine subsidence movements resulting from the extraction of the longwalls.

Chapter 4 provides the maximum predicted subsidence parameters resulting from the extraction of each of the longwalls.

Chapters 5 and 6 provide descriptions, predictions and impact assessments for each of the natural and built features that have been identified within the Study Area. Recommendations for each of these features are also provided, which have been based on the predictions and impact assessments.

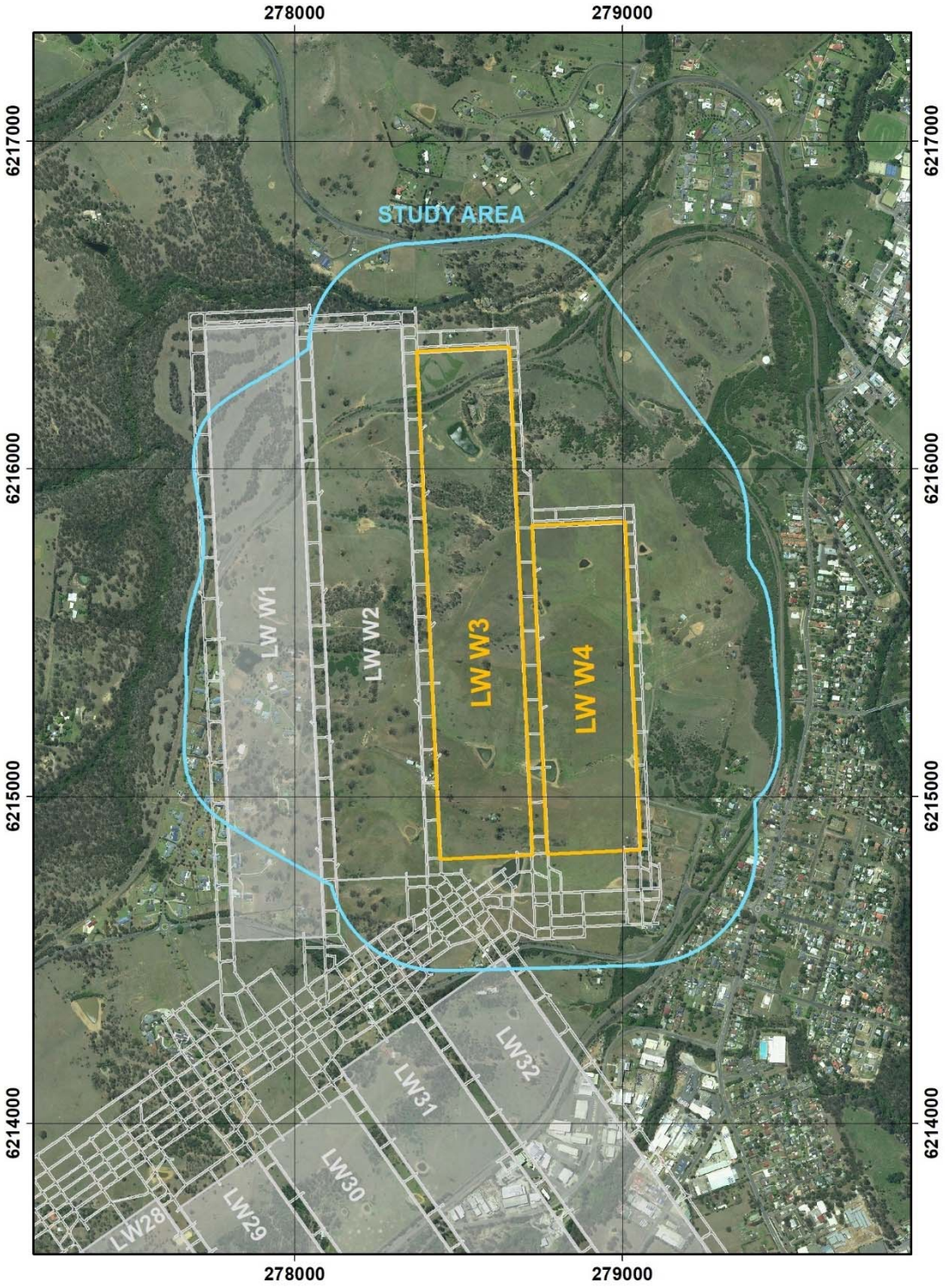


Fig. 1.1 Proposed longwalls and the Study Area

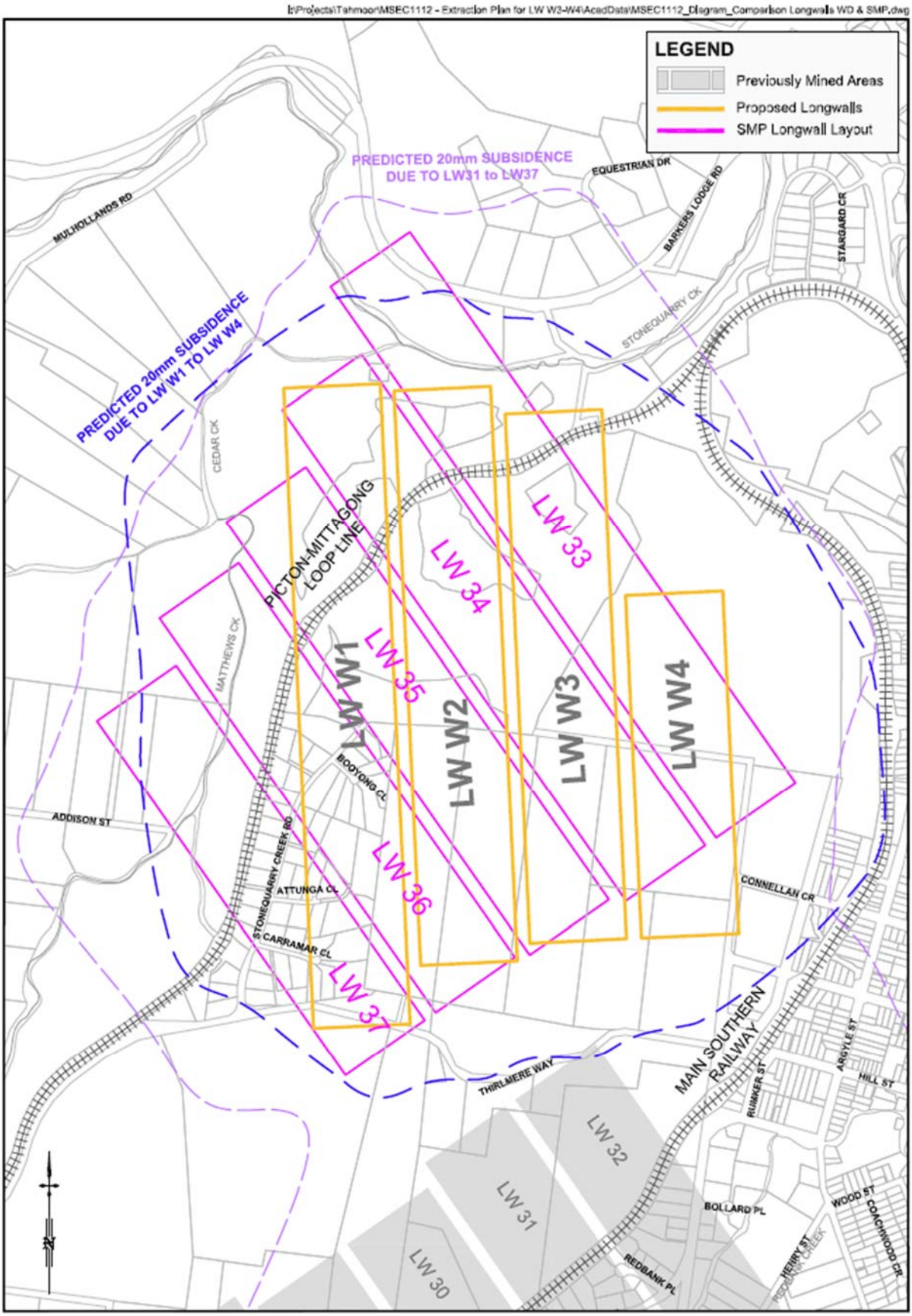


Fig. 1.2 Comparison between mine layouts for LW W1-W4 (2020 Extraction Plan) and LWs 33 to 37 (2014 SMP Application)

1.2. Mining geometry

The layouts of LW W3-W4 are shown in Drawings Nos. MSEC1112-01 and MSEC1112-02. A summary of the dimensions of the longwalls is provided in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Geometry of the longwalls

Longwall	Overall void length including installation heading (m)	Overall void width including first workings (m)	Overall tailgate chain pillar width (m)
LW W3	1552	283	39
LW W4	1004	285	44

An additional longwall chock is proposed to be installed for LW W4, increasing the panel width by 2 metres.

The lengths of longwall extraction excluding the installation headings are approximately 9 m less than the overall void lengths provided in Table 1.1. The longwall face width of LW W3 and LW W4, excluding the first workings, are 272 m and 274 m, respectively. The longwalls will be extracted within the Bulli Seam towards the main headings (i.e. from north to south).

1.3. Mining Lease boundaries

The mining lease boundaries are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-02.

The proposed longwalls will extract coal within two mining leases, ML 1376 and ML 1539. The Tahmoor North Mining Lease for the rural areas is ML 1376. The Tahmoor North Mining Lease for the urban areas and railways is ML 1539. The original mining lease for Tahmoor Mine is CCL 716.

1.4. Planning Approval boundaries

The planning approval boundaries are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-02.

Development consent (DA 57/93) was granted in 1994 for land within ML 1376. Development consent (DA 67/98) was granted in February 1999 for mining beneath certain urban areas and railway land not included within ML 1376, and this area is covered by ML 1539. Development consent was modified in 2006 (Mod 1), 2012 (Mod 2), 2018 (Mod 4) and 2020 (Mod 5).

The predicted limit of subsidence from the extraction of LW W3-W4 lies wholly within the 1994 and 1999 consent boundaries, taking into account Modification 5. It does not encroach into the “two areas shown in black crosshatching in Figure 2” of the 1999 Consent of DA 67/98 (as amended in 2020 and reproduced in blue crosshatching in Drawing No. MSEC1112-02).

It is noted that an additional longwall chock is proposed to be installed for LW W4, increasing the panel width by 2 metres. The decision to widen the panel was proposed in December 2020, after the approval of Modification 5 was made. When compared to the predictions provided in Report No. MSEC1075 in support of the application for Modification 5, the following comments are provided:

- The minor addition in longwall width has the effect of pushing out the location of the predicted 20 mm subsidence contour to the eastern side of LW W4 by approximately 4.5 metres. The predicted contours are shifted further laterally than the panel width due to subtle changes in the predicted subsidence profile due to the slightly wider panel width. The predicted 20 mm subsidence contour line is located close to but does not cross over one of the “areas shown in black crosshatching in Figure 2” near kilometrage 88.40 km on the Main Southern Railway;
- The effect beyond the ends and corners of LW W4 are reduced, such that the location of the predicted 20 mm subsidence contour in these locations are pushed out by less than 1 metre;
- The effect of the widening in all directions is, therefore, well within the accuracy of the prediction model and have a negligible effect on the potential for impacts; and
- The boundary limits of the Modification 5 area were mainly influenced by LW W3, which has not changed in dimensions. The effect of the change within the Modification 5 area is, therefore, negligible.

1.5. Mine Subsidence Districts

The boundaries of the Mine Subsidence Districts (MSDs) are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-03. It can be seen from this drawing that the Study Area is wholly within the Picton MSD, with the exception of a small portion of land within the Main Southern Railway loop. The Mushroom Tunnel and an old farm dam are located within this section of land.

The Picton MSD was proclaimed in July 1997. It was extended following a review by Subsidence Advisory NSW (SA NSW) in 2017. SA NSW extended MSDs where future mining was planned to occur. The Picton MSD was extended in 2017 to include most of the land within the Study Area.

1.6. Urban and rural areas

The extent of urban and rural areas, as defined for the purposes of this Study Area, are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-04. Urban areas include the urban areas within ML 1539 as defined in the development application (DA 67/98), and the urban areas within ML 1376, which have been defined by current Wollondilly Shire Council zoning boundaries.

1.7. Surface and seam levels

The surface level contours are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-05. The longwalls are located beneath a small ridgeline with a high point of approximately 286 metres above Australian Height Datum (m AHD) within the Study Area.

The surface falls toward Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks in the north-western part of the mining area and towards Redbank Creek in the south-eastern part of the mining area. The minimum surface level is approximately 162 m AHD at Stonequarry Creek at the most downstream section, in the north-western part of the Study Area.

The longwalls are proposed to extract coal from the Bulli Seam. Tahmoor Coal proposes to extract a constant height of 2.1 m.

The seam floor contours and depth of cover contours are shown in Drawings Nos. MSEC1112-06 and MSEC1112-07, respectively. The Bulli Seam dips towards the north-east with an average gradient of 5 % (i.e. 1 in 20) across the mining area. The depths of cover directly above the proposed longwalls vary between a minimum of 470 m above the commencing end of LW W3 and a maximum of 550 m above the commencing end of LW W4.

The levels of the natural surface and the Bulli Seam are illustrated along Cross-section A and Long-section B in Fig. 1.3 and Fig. 1.4, respectively. The locations of these sections are shown in Drawings Nos. MSEC1112-05 to MSEC1112-07. The definition of the Study Area is provided in Section 2.1.

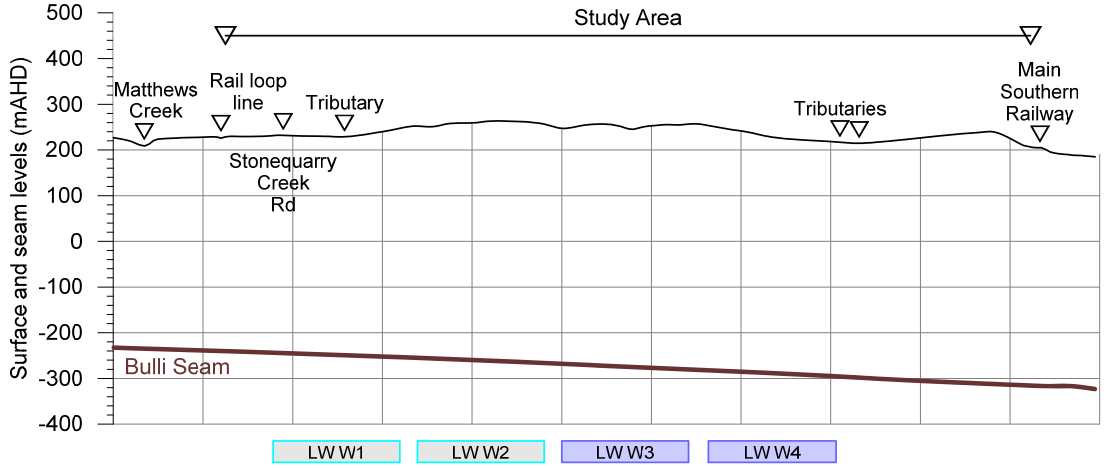


Fig. 1.3 Surface and seam levels along Cross-section A

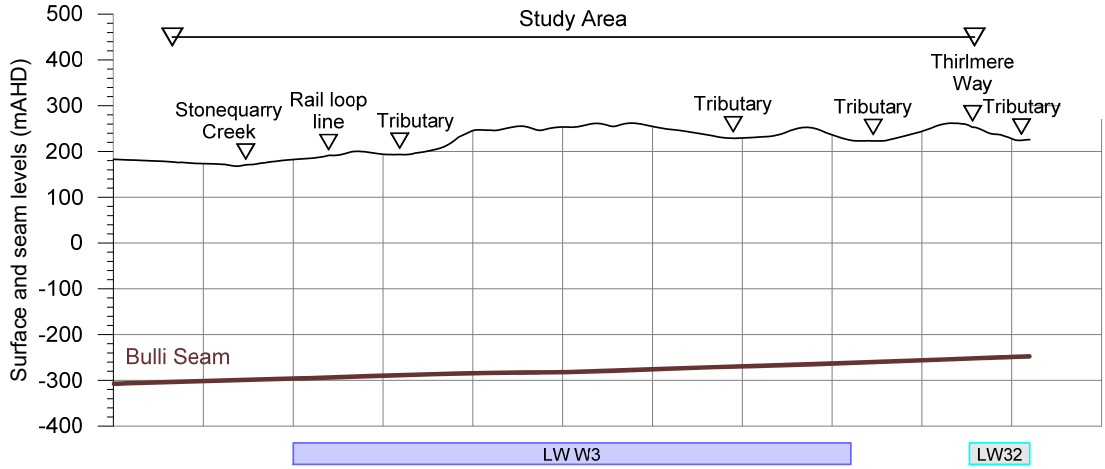


Fig. 1.4 Surface and seam levels along Long-section B

1.8. Geological details

Tahmoor Mine lies in the southern part of the Permo-Triassic Sydney Basin, within which the main coal bearing sequence is the Illawarra Coal Measures, of Late Permian age. The Illawarra Coal Measures contain four workable seams, the uppermost of which is the Bulli Seam, and it is this seam that is proposed to be extracted by LW W3-W4.

A typical stratigraphic section for TC (Borehole TNC30) is shown in Fig. 1.5. Borehole TNC30 is located south of Longwall 31 near Remembrance Drive.

The sediments forming the overburden to the Bulli Seam belong to the Hawkesbury Tectonic Stage that comprise three stratigraphic divisions. The lowest division is the Narrabeen Group, which is subdivided into a series of interbedded sandstone and claystone units. It ranges in age from Lower to Middle Triassic and varies in thickness up to 310 m. Overlying the Narrabeen Group is the Hawkesbury Sandstone, which is a series of bedded sandstone units which dates from the Middle Triassic and has a thickness of up to 185 m. Above the Hawkesbury is the Wianamatta Group, which consists of shales and siltstones and is poorly represented in this region, having a thickness of only a few tens of metres.

The major sandstone units are interbedded with other rocks and, though shales and claystones are quite extensive in places, the sandstone predominates. The major sandstone units are the Scarborough (Narrabeen Group), the Bulgo (Narrabeen Group) and the Hawkesbury Sandstones (Hawkesbury Sandstone) and these units vary in thickness from a few metres to as much as 200 m. The rocks exposed in the river gorges and creek alignments belong to the Hawkesbury Sandstone.

The other rocks generally exist in discrete but thinner beds of less than 15 m thickness or are interbedded as thin bands within the sandstone. The major claystone unit is the Bald Hill Claystone, which lies above the Bulgo Sandstone at the base of the Hawkesbury Sandstone. This claystone varies in thickness and is, in some places, more than 25 m thick. Due to the nature of the clay, which swells when it is wetted, it tends to act as an aquitard.

The geological structures identified at seam level are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-07. No significant geological structures have been identified within the Western Domain from underground workings by Tahmoor Mine.

The Nepean Fault is located east of the mining area. TC commissioned an engineering geologist from Strata Control Technology in 2018 (SCT, 2018a and 2018b) to undertake site inspections and mapping of the Nepean Fault. The investigations in 2018 examined a 12 kilometre section of the Nepean Fault Complex and focussed on the commencing end (southeastern end) of Longwall 32. This work has provided detailed information on the nature and location of the Nepean Fault and second order geological structures associated with the fault.

TC commissioned SCT to conduct a second detailed investigation of the Nepean Fault Complex in the vicinity of LW W4, specifically around the Picton Tunnel on the Main Southern Railway. SCT conducted field mapping and inspections in November 2020.

The Nepean Fault is mapped as "*an en-echelon distribution of first order faults with major offsets. Ramps are developed between these en-echelon fault surfaces. Numerous first order north-south faults, each of limited extent, step across the area investigated.*" (SCT, 2018a and SCT, 2020).

SCT further advise that the fault is sub-vertical from surface to seam, based on site investigations and geological information gathered by TC since 2014. A cross-section provided by SCT (2018a) has been reproduced in Fig. 1.6.

In addition to the mapped first order faults, SCT has mapped second order faults, which are described as "*mainly conjugate sets of strike slip faults and splay faults being observed between the en-echelon first order faults*." (SCT, 2018a and SCT, 2020).

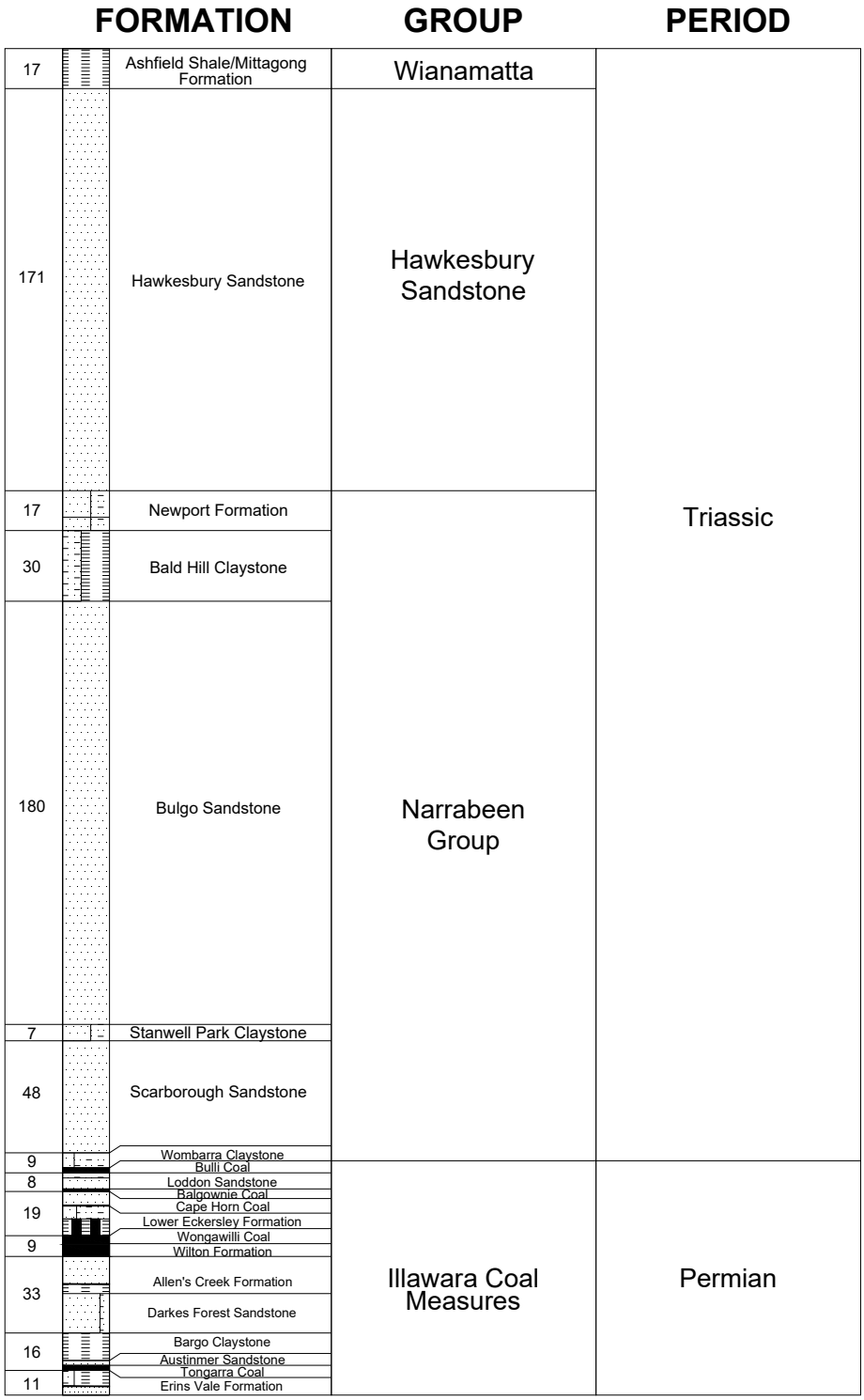


Fig. 1.5 Typical stratigraphic section at Tahmoor Mine (Borehole TNC30)

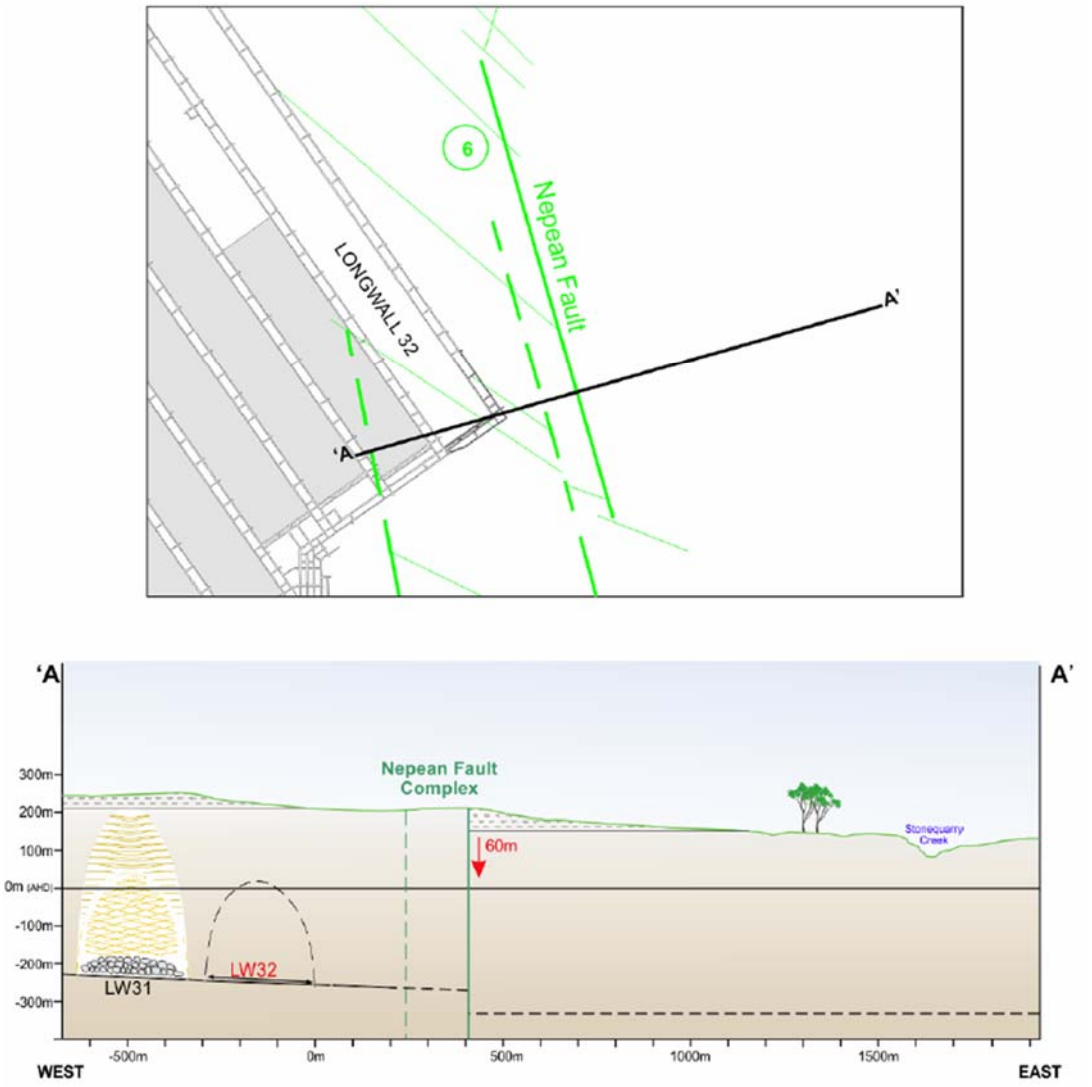


Fig. 1.6 Cross-section of Nepean Fault near Longwall 32 by SCT (2018a)

An updated map of the Nepean Fault Complex has been developed by SCT (2020), which has been reproduced in Fig. 1.7. SCT (2020) has summarised the results of the investigations:

- The Nepean Fault Complex is projected to pass through the Picton Tunnel. The Picton Tunnel area is located within a fault ramp area.
- The structures in this area mainly comprises the terminal ends of the north-south trending fault segments, with minimal offsets distributed among the fault planes that are present. This is supported by visual inspections by an engineering geologist, observations of the terrain around the Picton Tunnel and a review of geotechnical coring investigations that have recently been completed alongside the Tunnel in December 2020.
- Field observations found no indication of disturbance of the strata immediately surrounding the Tunnel. Fault displacements were not readily observed in the area of the Tunnel, which is consistent with an interpretation that the first order faults have transitioned into multiple fault segments that have dispersed the fault displacements.
- The nature of the faulting within the Picton Tunnel area strongly indicates that the Nepean Fault Complex has formed in a tensile, “extensional”, environment.

The geological structures, as mapped by SCT (2020), have been overlaid with built structures within and adjacent to LW W3-W4. These are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-08.

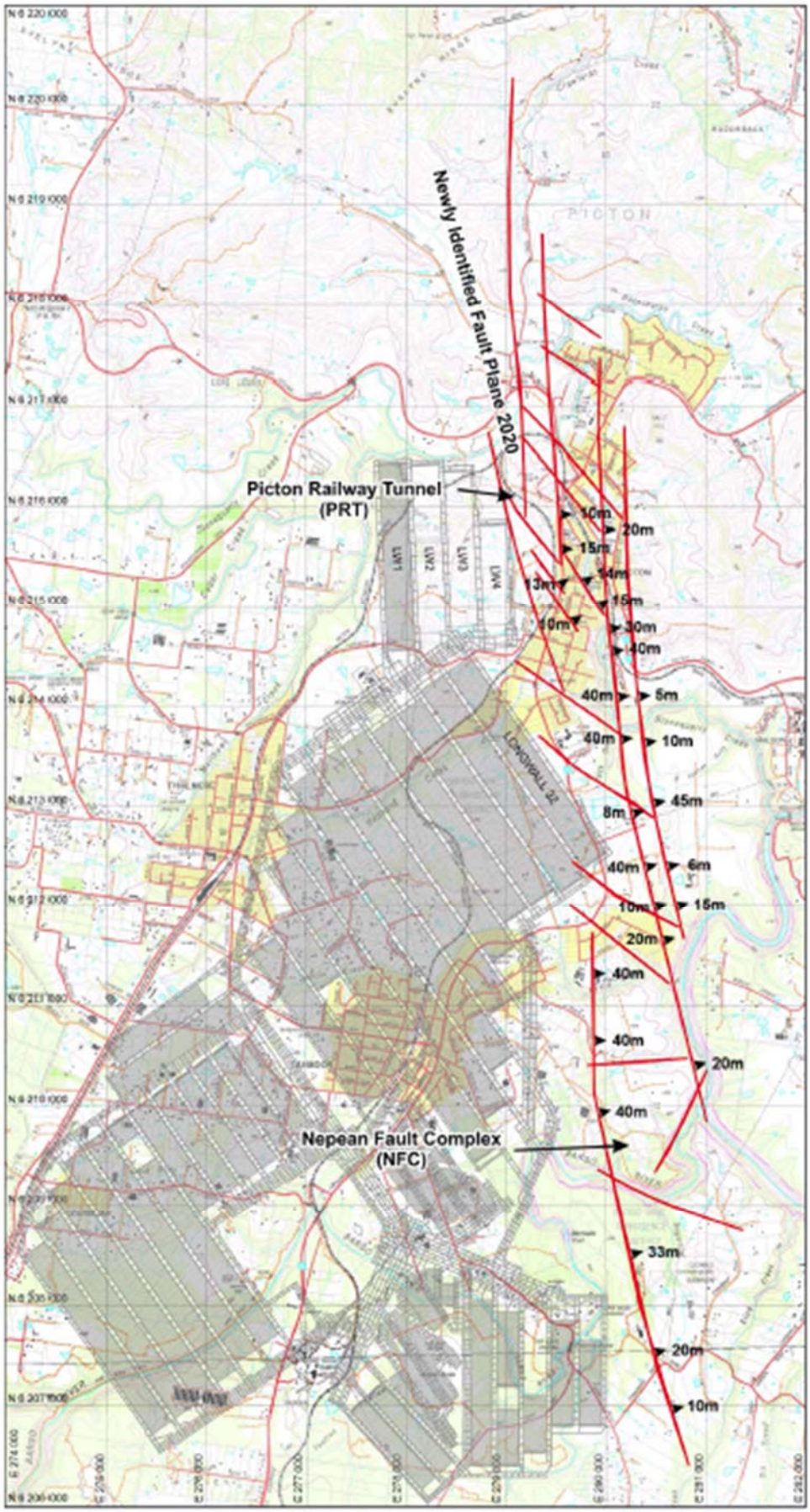


Fig. 1.7 Nepean Fault mapping superimposed on 1:25,000 topographic map (courtesy SCT, 2020)

The surface lithology is illustrated in Fig. 1.8, which shows the proposed longwalls overlaid on Geological Series Sheet 9029, published by NSW Mining, Exploration and Geoscience.

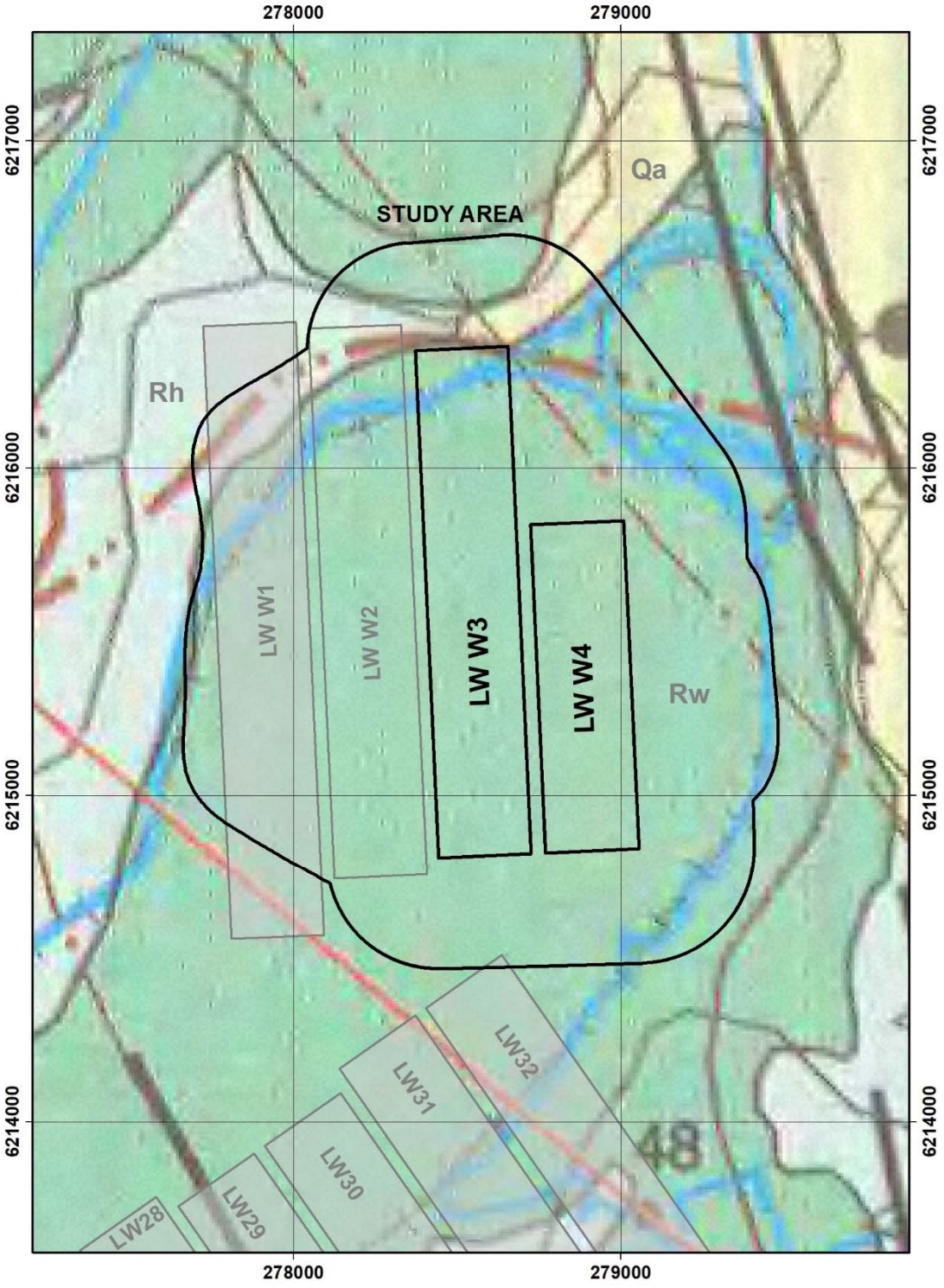


Fig. 1.8 Surface lithology within the Study Area (DPI Geological Series Sheet 9029)

The surface lithology above the proposed longwalls generally comprises the Wianamatta Group (Rw), with the Hawkesbury Sandstone Group (Rh) exposed in Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks.

2.1. Definition of the Study Area

The *Study Area* is defined as the surface area that could be affected by the mining of LW W3-W4. The extent of the Study Area has been calculated by combining the areas bounded by the following limits:

- A 35° angle of draw from the extents of LW W3-W4;
- The predicted limit of vertical subsidence, taken as the 20 mm subsidence contour, resulting from the extraction of LW W3-W4; and
- Features that could experience far-field or valley-related movements and could be sensitive to such movements.

The depths of cover contours for the Bulli Seam are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-07. The depths of cover directly above LW W3-W4 vary between 470 m and 550 m. The 35° angle of draw, therefore, has been determined by drawing a line that is a horizontal distance varying between 330 m and 385 m around the extent of the longwall mining area.

The predicted limit of vertical subsidence, taken as the predicted total 20 mm subsidence contour due to the extraction of LW W3-W4, has been determined using the Incremental Profile Method, which is described in Chapter 3. The predicted subsidence contours, including the 20 mm subsidence contour, due to LW W3-W4 are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-27. The predicted subsidence contours represent the additional movements due to LW W3-W4 only.

The predicted 20 mm subsidence contour is located outside the 35° angle of draw adjacent to the tailgate of LW W3 and adjacent to the maingate of LW W4. The predicted 20 mm subsidence contour is located within the angle of draw adjacent to the longwall commencing and finishing ends. The Study Area based on the combined 35° angle of draw and the predicted 20 mm subsidence contour is shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-01.

In addition to the above, investigations have been undertaken within 600 m of the extents of LW W3-W4 within Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks. A minimum of 600 metres from the nearest edge of longwalls was recommended in the independent inquiry report titled “Impacts of Underground Coal Mining on Natural Features in the Southern Coalfield – Strategic Review” (NSW Department of Planning (DoP), 2008).

There are additional features that are located outside the Study Area that could experience either far-field horizontal movements or valley-related movements. The surface features that could be sensitive to such movements have been identified and have also been included in the assessments provided in this report. These features include railway infrastructure, survey control marks and groundwater bores.

2.2. Natural and built features within the Study Area

The major natural and built features within the Study Area can be seen in the 1:25,000 Topographic Map of the area, *Picton 9029-4-S,* published by the Central Mapping Authority (CMA). The longwalls and the Study Area have been overlaid on an extract of the CMA map in Fig. 2.1.

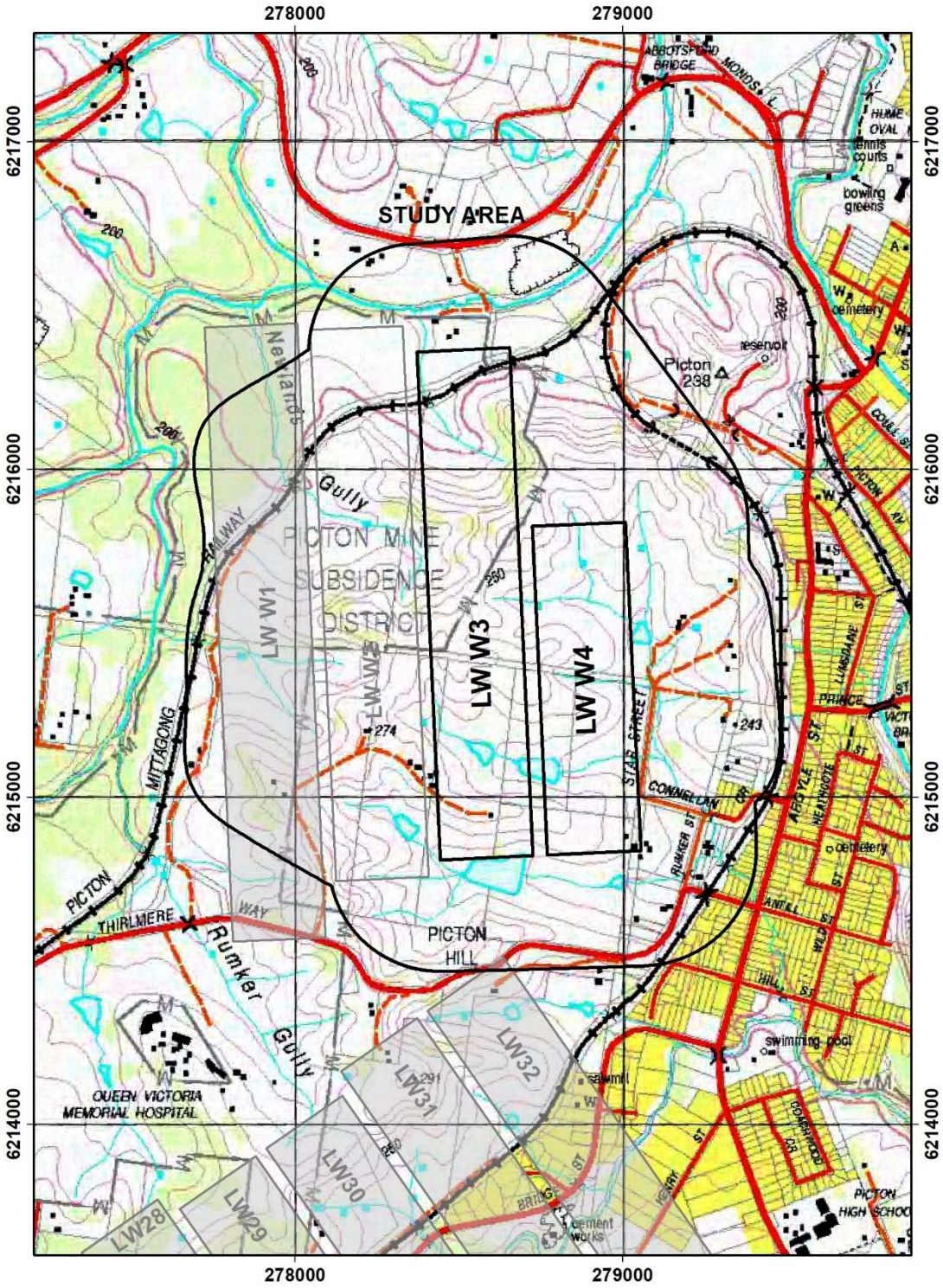


Fig. 2.1 The longwalls and Study Area overlaid on CMA Map *Picton 9029-4-S*

A summary of the natural and built features located within the Study Area is provided in Table 2.1. The locations of these features are shown in Drawing Nos. MSEC1112-09 to MSEC1112-21. Descriptions, predictions and impact assessments for the natural and built features are provided in Chapters 5 and 6. The section number references are provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Natural and built features within the Study Area

Item	Within Study Area	Section number reference
NATURAL FEATURES		
Catchment Areas or Declared Special Areas	×	5.1
Rivers or Creeks	✓	5.2 to 5.4
Aquifers or Known Groundwater Resources	✓	5.5
Springs	×	
Sea or Lake	×	
Shorelines	×	
Natural Dams	×	
Cliffs or Pagodas	×	5.6
Steep Slopes	✓	5.7
Escarpments	×	
Land Prone to Flooding or Inundation	×	
Swamps, Wetlands or Water Related Ecosystems	✓	5.10
Threatened or Protected Species	✓	5.11
National Parks	×	
State Forests	×	
State Conservation Areas	×	5.1
Natural Vegetation	✓	5.12
Areas of Significant Geological Interest	×	
Any Other Natural Features Considered Significant	×	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		
Railways	✓	6.1 & 0
Roads (All Types)	✓	6.3
Bridges	✓	6.1 & 6.5
Tunnels	✓	6.6
Culverts	✓	0
Water, Gas or Sewerage Infrastructure	✓	6.7, 6.8 & 6.9
Liquid Fuel Pipelines	×	
Electricity Transmission Lines or Associated Plants	✓	6.10
Telecommunication Lines or Associated Plants	✓	6.11
Water Tanks, Water or Sewage Treatment Works	✓	6.15
Dams, Reservoirs or Associated Works	×	
Air Strips	×	
Any Other Public Utilities	×	
PUBLIC AMENITIES		
Hospitals	×	6.12
Places of Worship	×	
Schools	×	
Shopping Centres	×	
Community Centres	×	
Office Buildings	×	
Swimming Pools	×	
Bowling Greens	×	
Ovals or Cricket Grounds	×	
Racecourses	×	
Golf Courses	×	
Tennis Courts	×	
Any Other Public Amenities	×	

Item	Within Study Area	Section number reference
FARM LAND AND FACILITIES		
Agricultural Utilisation or Agricultural Suitability of Farm Land	×	
Farm Buildings or Sheds	✓	6.14
Tanks	×	
Gas or Fuel Storages	×	
Poultry Sheds	×	
Glass Houses	×	
Hydroponic Systems	×	
Irrigation Systems	×	
Fences	✓	6.16
Farm Dams	✓	6.17
Wells or Bores	✓	0
Any Other Farm Features	×	
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS		
Factories	×	
Workshops	×	
Business or Commercial Establishments or Improvements	✓	6.19
Gas or Fuel Storages or Associated Plants	×	
Waste Storages or Associated Plants	×	
Buildings, Equipment or Operations that are Sensitive to Surface Movements	×	
Surface Mining (Open Cut) Voids or Rehabilitated Areas	×	
Mine Infrastructure Including Tailings Dams or Emplacement Areas	×	
Any Other Industrial, Commercial or Business Features	×	
AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	✓	6.21 & 0
ITEMS OF ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	×	
PERMANENT SURVEY CONTROL MARKS	✓	6.23
RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS		
Houses	✓	6.24
Flats or Units	×	
Caravan Parks	×	
Retirement or Aged Care Villages	✓	6.12
Associated Structures such as Workshops, Garages, On-Site Waste Water Systems, Water or Gas Tanks, Swimming Pools or Tennis Courts	✓	6.25, 6.25.1 & 6.25.2
Any Other Residential Features	✓	6.25
ANY OTHER ITEM OF SIGNIFICANCE	×	
ANY KNOWN FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS	✓	6.27

3.0 OVERVIEW OF MINE SUBSIDENCE AND THE METHODS THAT HAVE BEEN USED TO PREDICT THE MINE SUBSIDENCE PARAMETERS FOR THE LONGWALLS

3.1. Introduction

The following sections provide overviews of conventional and non-conventional mine subsidence parameters and the methods that have been used to predict these movements. Further information is also provided in the background reports entitled *Introduction to Longwall Mining and Subsidence* and *General Discussion on Mine Subsidence Ground Movements* which can be obtained from *www.minesubsidence.com*.

3.2. Overview of conventional subsidence parameters

The normal ground movements resulting from the extraction of longwalls are referred to as conventional or systematic subsidence movements. These movements are described by the following parameters:

- **Subsidence** usually refers to vertical displacement of a point, but subsidence of the ground actually includes both vertical and horizontal displacements. These horizontal displacements in some cases, where the subsidence is small beyond the longwall goaf edges, can be greater than the vertical subsidence. Subsidence is usually expressed in units of *millimetres (mm)*;
- **Tilt** is the change in the slope of the ground as a result of differential subsidence and is calculated as the change in subsidence between two points divided by the distance between those points. Tilt is, therefore, the first derivative of the subsidence profile. Tilt is usually expressed in units of *millimetres per metre (mm/m)*. A tilt of 1 mm/m is equivalent to a change in grade of 0.1 %, or 1 in 1000;
- **Curvature** is the second derivative of subsidence, or the rate of change of tilt, and is calculated as the change in tilt between two adjacent sections of the tilt profile divided by the average length of those sections. Curvature is usually expressed as the inverse of the **Radius of curvature** with the units of *1/kilometres (km^{-1})*, but the values of curvature can be inverted, if required, to obtain the radius of curvature, which is usually expressed in *kilometres (km)*;
- **Strain** is the relative differential horizontal movement of the ground. **Normal strain** is calculated as the change in horizontal distance between two points on the ground, divided by the original horizontal distance between them. Strain is typically expressed in units of *millimetres per metre (mm/m)*. **Tensile strains** occur where the distances between two points increase and **Compressive strains** occur when the distances between two points decrease. So that ground strains can be compared between different locations, they are typically measured over bay lengths that are equal to the depth of cover between the surface and seam divided by 20;

  Whilst mining-induced normal strains are measured along monitoring lines, ground shearing can also occur both vertically and horizontally across the directions of monitoring lines. Most of the published mine subsidence literature discusses the differential ground movements that are measured along subsidence monitoring lines, however, differential ground movements can also be measured across monitoring lines using 3D survey monitoring techniques; and
- **Horizontal shear deformation** across monitoring lines can be described by various parameters including horizontal tilt, horizontal curvature, mid-ordinate deviation, angular distortion and shear index. It is not possible, however, to determine the horizontal shear strain across a monitoring line using 2D or 3D monitoring techniques. High deformations along monitoring lines (i.e. normal strains) are generally measured where high deformations have been measured across the monitoring line (i.e. shear deformations), and vice versa.

The **incremental** subsidence, tilts, curvatures and strains are the additional parameters which result from the extraction of each longwall. The **cumulative** subsidence, tilts, curvatures and strains are the accumulated parameters which result from the extraction of a series of longwalls. The **total** subsidence, tilts, curvatures and strains are the final parameters at the completion of a series of longwalls. The **travelling** tilts, curvatures and strains are the transient movements as the longwall extraction face mines directly beneath a given point.

3.3. Far-field movements

The measured horizontal movements at survey marks which are located beyond the longwall goaf edges and over solid unmined coal areas are often much greater than the observed vertical movements at those marks. These movements are often referred to as *far-field movements*.

Far-field horizontal movements tend to be bodily movements towards the extracted goaf area and are accompanied by very low levels of strain. These movements generally do not result in impacts on natural features or built environments, except where they are experienced by large structures which are very sensitive to differential horizontal movements.

In some cases, higher levels of far-field horizontal movements have been observed where steep slopes or surface incisions exist nearby, as these features influence both the magnitude and the direction of ground movement patterns. Similarly, increased horizontal movements are often observed around sudden changes in geology or where blocks of coal are left between longwalls or near other previously extracted series of longwalls. In these cases, the levels of observed subsidence can be slightly higher than normally predicted, but these increased movements are generally accompanied by very low levels of tilt and strain.

Far-field horizontal movements and the method used to predict such movements are described further in Section 4.6.

3.4. Overview of non-conventional subsidence movements

Conventional subsidence profiles are typically smooth in shape and can be explained by the expected caving mechanisms associated with overlying strata spanning the extracted void. Normal conventional subsidence movements due to longwall extraction are easy to identify where longwalls are regular in shape, the extracted coal seams are relatively uniform in thickness, the geological conditions are consistent and surface topography is relatively flat.

As a general rule, the smoothness of the profile is governed by the depth of cover and lithology of the overburden, particularly the near surface strata layers. Where the depth of cover is greater than 400 m, such as the case over a large part of the Study Area, the observed subsidence profiles along monitoring lines are generally smooth. Where the depth of cover is less than 100 m, the observed subsidence profiles along monitoring lines are generally irregular. Very irregular subsidence movements are observed with much higher tilts, curvatures and strains at very shallow depths of cover where the collapsed zone above the extracted longwalls extends up to or near to the surface.

Irregular subsidence movements are occasionally observed at the deeper depths of cover along an otherwise smooth subsidence profile. The cause of these irregular subsidence movements can be associated with:

- sudden or abrupt changes in geological conditions;
- steep topography; and
- valley-related mechanisms.

Non-conventional movements due to geological conditions, steep topography and valley-related movements are discussed in the following sections.

3.4.1. Non-conventional subsidence movements due to changes in geological conditions

It is believed that most non-conventional ground movements are a result of the reaction of near surface strata to increased horizontal compressive stresses due to mining operations. Some of the geological conditions that are believed to influence these irregular subsidence movements are the blocky nature of near surface sedimentary strata layers and the possible presence of unknown faults, dykes or other geological structures, cross bedded strata, thin and brittle near surface strata layers and pre-existing natural joints. The presence of these geological features near the surface can result in a bump in an otherwise smooth subsidence profile and these bumps are usually accompanied by locally increased tilts, curvatures and strains.

Even though it may be possible to attribute a reason behind most observed non-conventional ground movements, there remain some observed irregular ground movements that still cannot be explained with the available geological information. The term “anomaly” is therefore reserved for those non-conventional ground movement cases that were not expected to occur and cannot be explained by any of the above possible causes.

It is not possible to predict the locations and magnitudes of non-conventional anomalous movements. In some cases, approximate predictions for the non-conventional ground movements can be made where the underlying geological or topographic conditions are known in advance. It is expected that these methods will improve as further knowledge is gained through ongoing research and investigation.

In this report, non-conventional ground movements are being included statistically in the predictions and impact assessments, by basing these on the frequency of past occurrence of both the conventional and non-conventional ground movements and impacts. The analysis of strains provided in Section 4.4 includes those resulting from both conventional and non-conventional anomalous movements. The impact assessments for the natural and built features, which are provided in Chapters 5 and 6, include historical impacts resulting from previous longwall mining which have occurred as the result of both conventional and non-conventional subsidence movements.

3.4.2. Non-conventional subsidence movements due to steep topography

Non-conventional movements can also result from increased horizontal movements in the downslope direction where longwalls are extracted beneath steep slopes. In these cases, elevated tensile strains develop near the tops of the steep slopes and elevated compressive strains develop near the bases of the steep slopes. The potential impacts resulting from the increased horizontal movements include the development of tension cracks at the tops and sides of the steep slopes and compression ridges at the bottoms of the steep slopes.

Further discussions on the potential for downslope movements for the steep slopes within the Study Area are provided in Section 5.7.

3.4.3. Valley-related movements

The streams within the Study Area will be affected by valley-related movements, which are commonly observed in the Southern Coalfield. Valley bulging movements are a natural phenomenon, resulting from the formation and ongoing development of the valley, as illustrated in Fig. 3.1. The potential for these natural movements are influenced by the geomorphology of the valley.

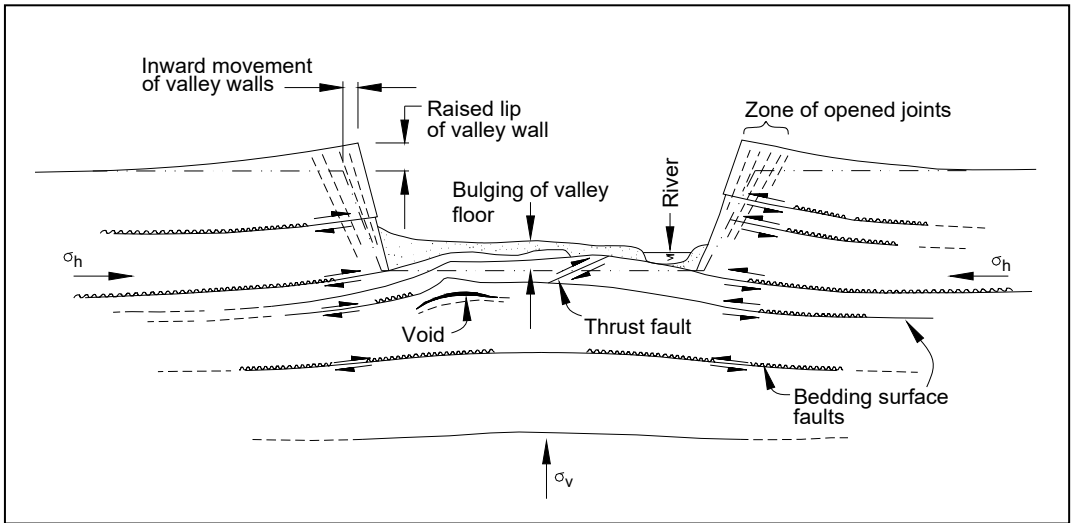


Fig. 3.1 Valley formation in flat-lying sedimentary rocks (after Patton and Hendren 1972)

Valley-related movements can be caused by, or accelerated by, mine subsidence as the result of a number of factors, including the redistribution of horizontal *in situ* stresses and downslope movements. Valley related movements are normally described by the following parameters:

- **Upsidence** is the reduced subsidence, or the relative uplift within a valley which results from the dilation or buckling of near surface strata at or near the base of the valley. The magnitude of upsidence, which is typically expressed in the units of *millimetres (mm)*, is the difference between the observed subsidence profile within the valley and the conventional subsidence profile which would have otherwise been expected in flat terrain;
- **Closure** is the reduction in the horizontal distance between the valley sides. The magnitude of closure, which is typically expressed in the units of *millimetres (mm)*, is the greatest reduction in horizontal distance between any two points on the opposing valley sides; and

- **Compressive strains** occur within the bases of valleys as a result of valley closure and upsidence movements. **Tensile strains** also occur in the sides and near the tops of the valleys as a result of valley closure movements. The magnitudes of these strains, which are typically expressed in the units of *millimetres per metre (mm/m)*, are calculated as the changes in horizontal distance over a standard bay length, divided by the original bay length.

The predicted valley-related movements for the streams in the vicinity of the mining area have been determined using the empirical method outlined in ACARP Research Project No. C9067 (Waddington and Kay, 2002), referred to as the 2002 ACARP method.

More recently, the empirical prediction method has been refined based on further research undertaken as part of ACARP Research Project No. 18015 (Kay and Waddington, 2014), referred to as the 2014 ACARP method. This method only provides predictions for valley closure and not for upsidence.

The predictions based on the 2002 ACARP method can be directly compared with the predictions provided in previous MSEC subsidence reports for TC and with other case studies from the Southern Coalfield. This method has also been more widely used and tested than the more recent 2014 ACARP method. The assessments provided in this report, therefore, have been based on the predictions obtained using the 2002 ACARP method.

The reliability of the predicted valley-related closure movements is discussed in Section 3.10.

The predicted strains resulting from valley-related movements have been determined using the monitoring data for longwalls which have previously mined directly beneath and adjacent to streams in the Southern Coalfield. The predicted valley-related strains are discussed with the impact assessments for the streams provided in Chapter 5.

Further details can be obtained from the background report entitled *General Discussion on Mine Subsidence Ground Movements* which can be obtained at *www.minesubsidence.com*.

3.5. The Incremental Profile Method

The predicted conventional subsidence parameters for the proposed longwalls have been determined using the Incremental Profile Method (IPM), which has been developed by MSEC. The method is an empirical model based on a large database of observed monitoring data from previous mining within the Southern, Newcastle, Hunter and Western Coalfields of NSW.

The database consists of detailed subsidence monitoring data from collieries in NSW including: Angus Place, Appin, Baal Bone, Bellambi, Beltana, Blakefield South, Bulli, Chain Valley, Clarence, Coalcliff, Cooranbong, Cordeaux, Corrimal, Cumnock, Dartbrook, Delta, Dendrobium, Eastern Main, Ellalong, Fernbrook, Glennies Creek, Gretley, Invincible, John Darling, Kemira, Lambton, Liddell, Mandalong, Metropolitan, Mt. Kembla, Munmorah, Nardell, Newpac, Newstan, Newvale, Newvale 2, South Bulga, South Bulli, Springvale, Stockton Borehole, Teralba, Tahmoor, Tower, Wambo, Wallarah, Western Main, Ulan, United, West Cliff, West Wallsend, and Wyee.

The database consists of the observed incremental subsidence profiles, which are the additional subsidence profiles resulting from the extraction of each longwall within a series of longwalls. It can be seen from the normalised incremental subsidence profiles within the database, that the observed shapes and magnitudes are reasonably consistent where the mining geometry and local geology are similar.

Subsidence predictions made using the IPM use the database of observed incremental subsidence profiles, the longwall geometries, local surface and seam information and geology. The method tends to over-predict the conventional subsidence parameters (i.e. is slightly conservative) where the mining geometry and geology are within the range of the empirical database. The predictions can be further tailored to local conditions where observed monitoring data is available close to the mining area.

Further details on the IPM are provided in the background report entitled *General Discussion on Mine Subsidence Ground Movements* which can be obtained from *www.minesubsidence.com*.

3.6. Review of the IPM

The use of the IPM at the TC has been continually reviewed and refined based on the latest available ground movement monitoring data. The subsidence model has been reviewed after the completion of each longwall as part of the End of Panel reports.

Initially, the subsidence predictions for the longwalls at TC were based on the standard model for the Southern Coalfield. In 2009, the IPM was refined using the extensive monitoring data that had been collected during the extraction of LW22 to LW25 at the mine. The details of this calibration were outlined in Section 3.6 of Report No. MSEC355 (Rev. B).

A detailed review of the IPM was carried out in 2014, based on the monitoring data that had been collected during the extraction of LW22 to LW28. It was found that the calibrated IPM generally provided reliable predictions at TC. However, exceedances occurred in the areas of increased subsidence above LW24A and above the south-eastern ends of LW25 to LW27.

The IPM has again been reviewed based on the latest monitoring data. The following sections review the predictions obtained using the subsidence model based on the monitoring lines located outside the areas of increased subsidence. Discussions on the areas of increased subsidence are provided in Section 3.7.

3.6.1. Comparison of measured and predicted vertical subsidence

Comparisons of the measured and predicted profiles of vertical subsidence are provided along: Bridge Street in Fig. 3.2; Brundah Road in Fig. 3.3; the Main Southern Railway in Fig. 3.4; and Remembrance Drive in Fig. 3.5.

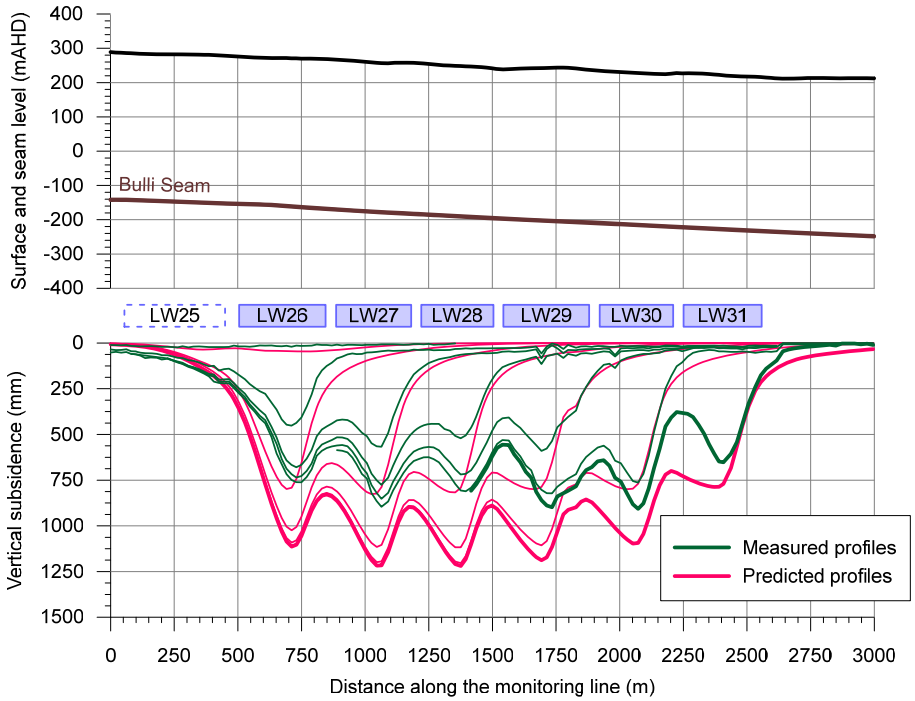


Fig. 3.2 Measured and predicted vertical subsidence along Bridge Street

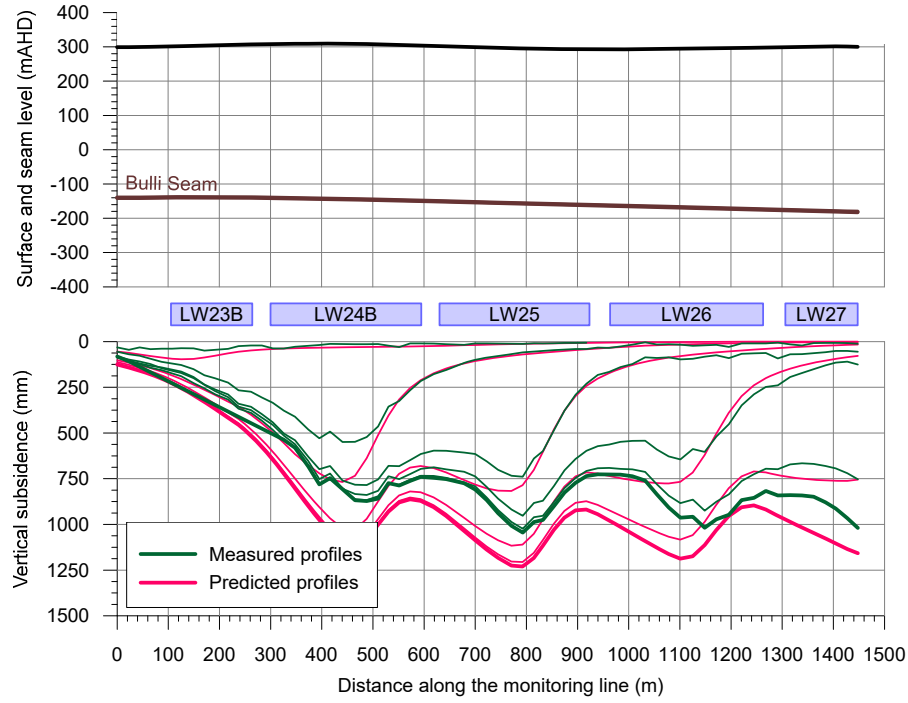


Fig. 3.3 Measured and predicted vertical subsidence along Brundah Road

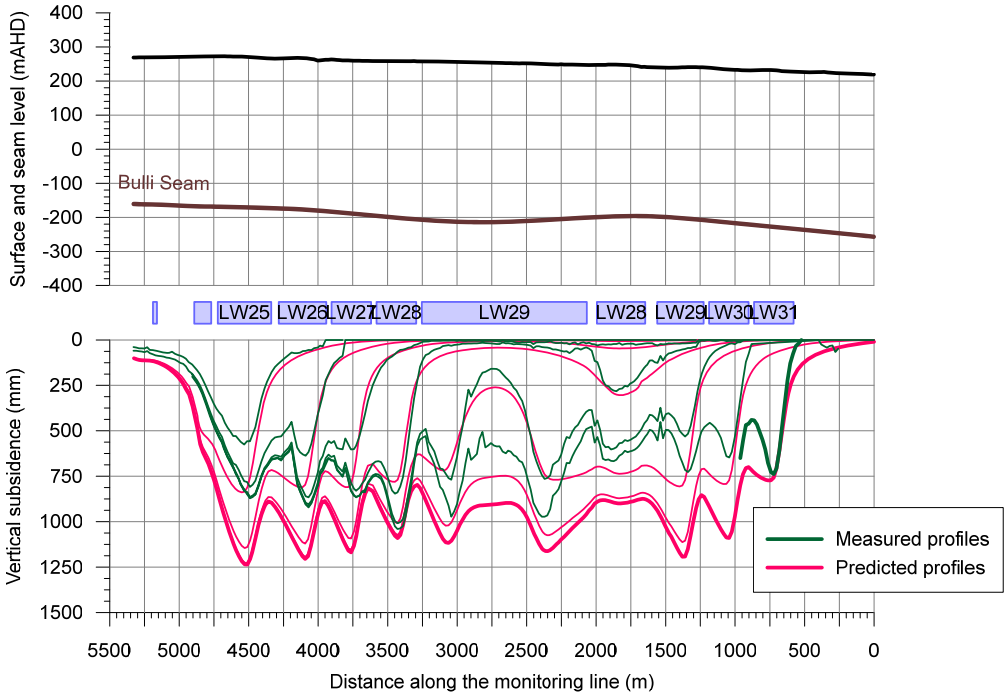


Fig. 3.4 Measured and predicted vertical subsidence along the Main Southern Railway

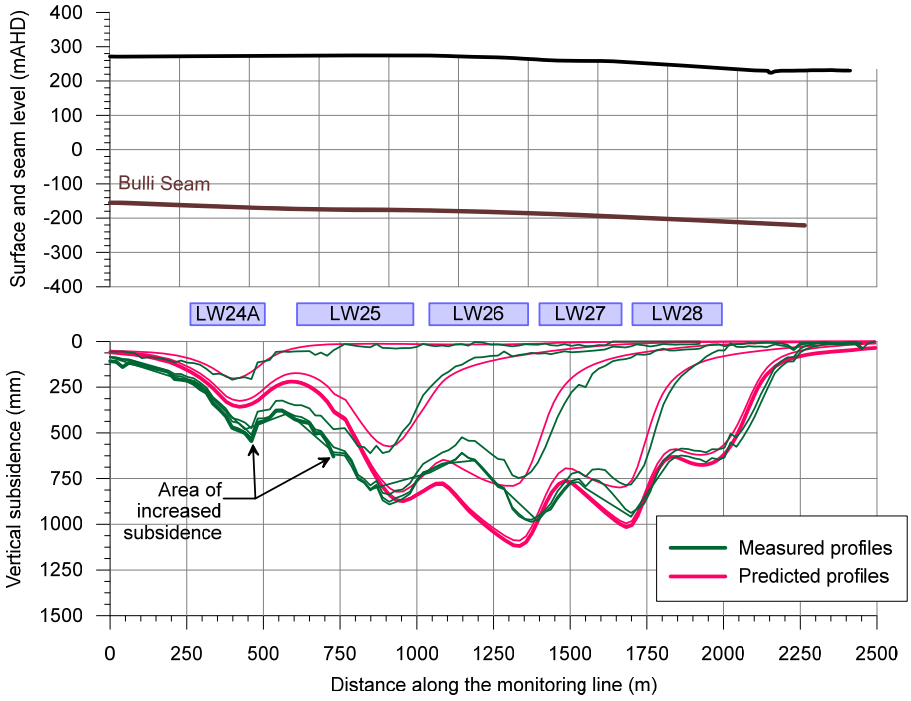


Fig. 3.5 Measured and predicted vertical subsidence along Remembrance Drive

The maximum measured vertical subsidence directly above each of the extracted longwalls was typically less than the maximum values predicted. The measured vertical subsidence was greater than the predicted values above LW24A and above the south-eastern ends of LW25 to LW27. These exceedances occurred in the areas of increased subsidence, such as along the southern end of Remembrance Drive (refer to the left-side of Fig. 3.5). Further discussions on the areas of increased subsidence is provided in Section 3.7.

The measured profiles of vertical subsidence reasonably matched the predicted profiles, although the magnitudes were smaller. In some cases, the low-level subsidence measured outside of the mining area was greater than predictions. However, the exceedances were generally less than 50 mm and these were accompanied by only low levels of tilt, curvature and strain.

There is a lateral shift between the measured and predicted profiles of vertical subsidence along some monitoring lines. This can occur due to the surface slope or seam dip. The impact assessments for point features have been based on the maximum predicted values within 20 mm of their extents to account for the potential lateral shift.

A comparison between the maximum measured and maximum predicted incremental vertical subsidence for the monitoring lines at the mine, due to the extraction of each of LW22 to LW31, is provided in Fig. 3.6. These data exclude the sections of monitoring lines that are located within the areas of increased subsidence, which is discussed separately in Section 3.7. The data also exclude monitoring lines that do not extend across the full width of the active longwall.

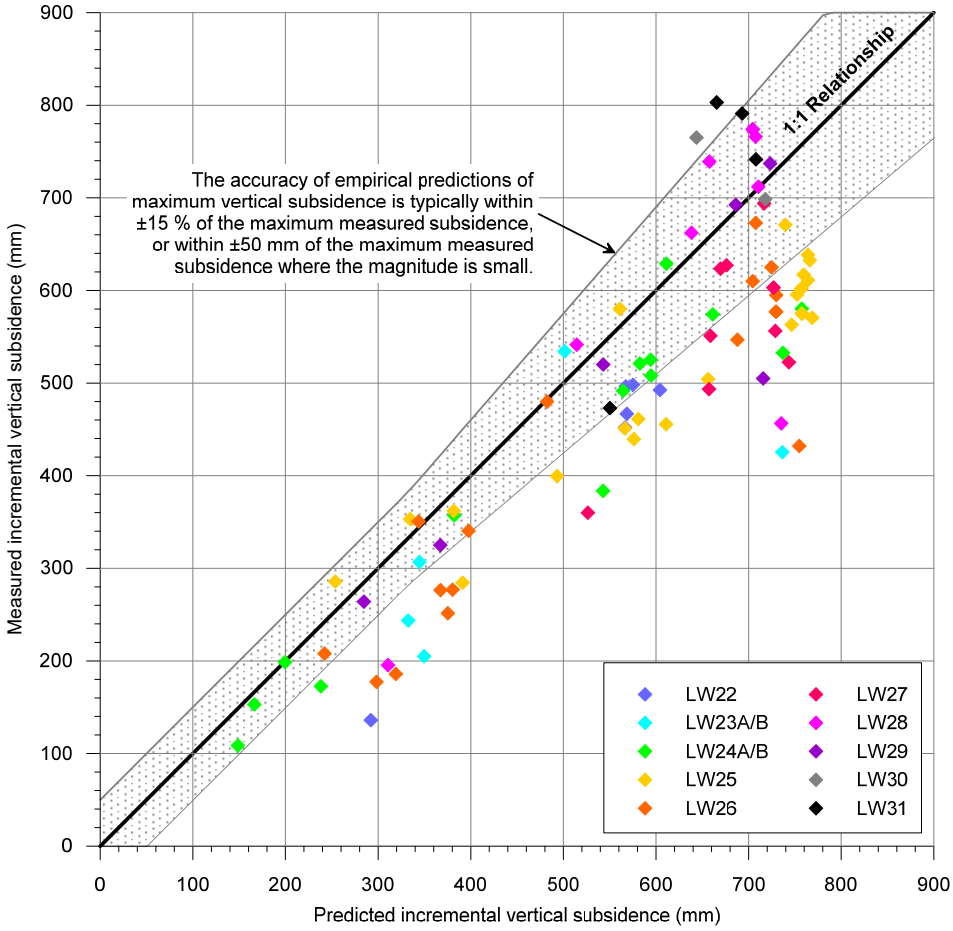


Fig. 3.6 Comparison of maximum measured and maximum predicted incremental vertical subsidence due to LW22 to LW31

The maximum measured incremental vertical subsidence was typically less than the maximum predicted incremental vertical subsidence or was within +15 % or +50 mm of the maximum predicted values. There are two cases where the maximum measured incremental vertical subsidence was greater than +15 % of the maximum predicted values, along the Optical Fibre Line due to LW30 and along Stilton Lane due to LW31.

A comparison between the maximum measured and maximum predicted total vertical subsidence for the monitoring lines at the mine, after the extraction of each of LW22 to LW31, is provided in Fig. 3.7. In all cases, the maximum measured total vertical subsidence was less than the maximum predicted vertical subsidence or was within +15 % or +50 mm of the maximum predicted values.

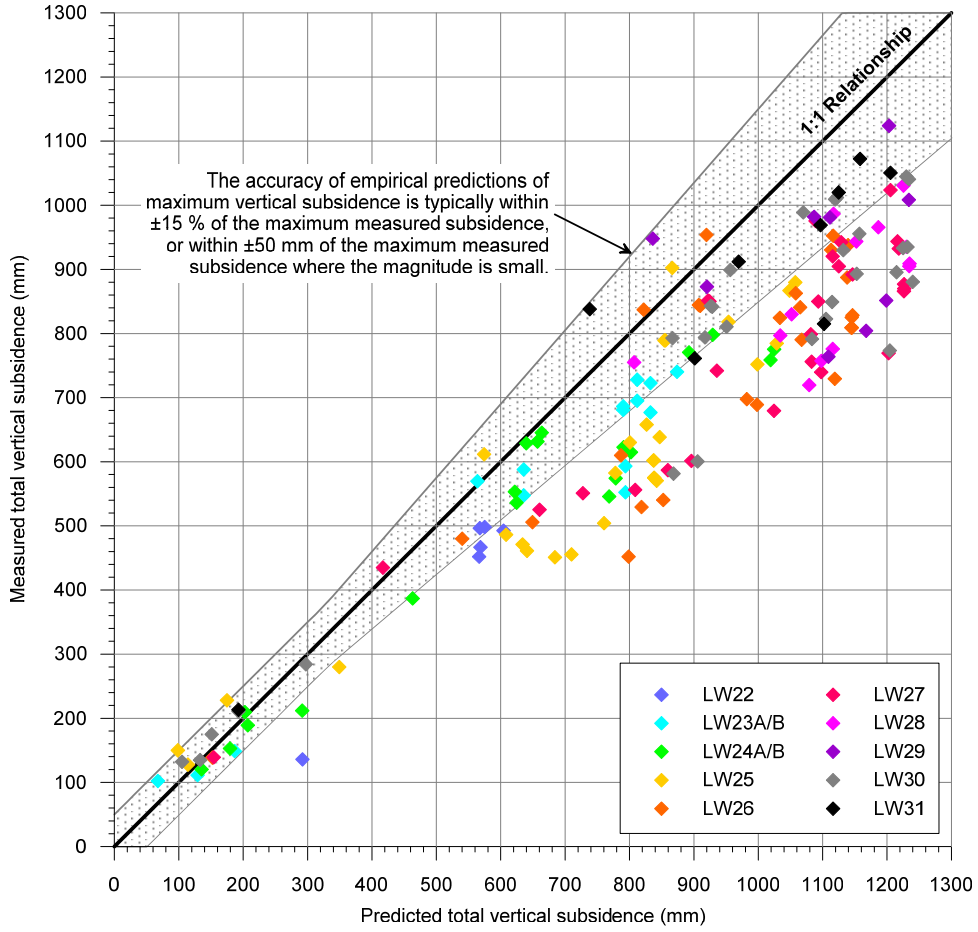


Fig. 3.7 Comparison of maximum measured and maximum predicted total vertical subsidence after each of LW22 to LW31

The distribution of the ratio of the maximum measured to maximum predicted total vertical subsidence for the monitoring lines above LW22 to LW31 is illustrated on the left-side of Fig. 3.8. As per previous, these data exclude the sections of monitoring lines that are located within the areas of increased subsidence and the monitoring lines that do not extend across the full width of the active longwall. A gamma distribution has been fitted to the data and this is shown on the left-side of Fig. 3.8. The probabilities of exceedance based on the fitted gamma distribution are shown in the right-side of this figure.

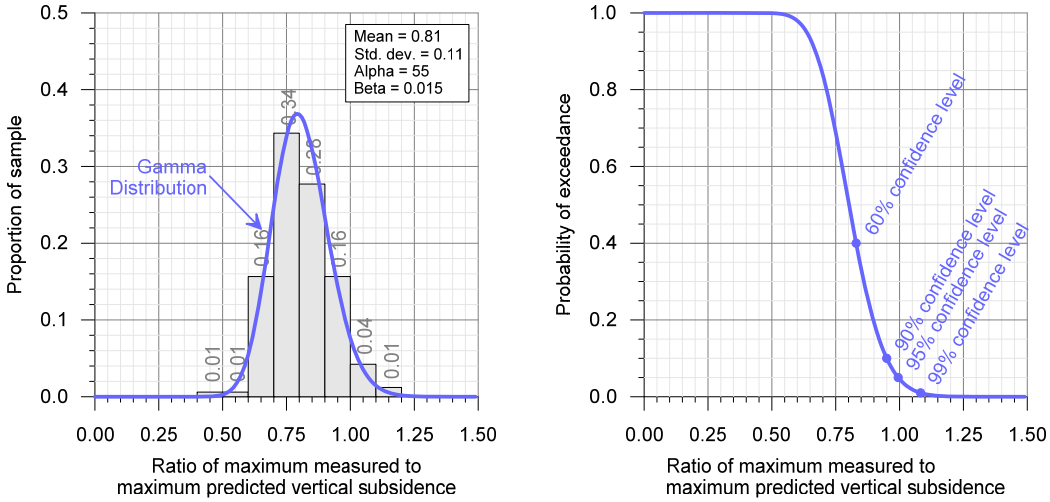


Fig. 3.8 Distribution of the ratio of maximum measured to maximum predicted total vertical subsidence due to LW22 to LW31

The mean ratio of the maximum measured to maximum predicted total vertical subsidence for the monitoring lines is 0.81. That is, the maximum measured vertical subsidence was, on average, 81 % of the maximum predicted values outside the areas of increased subsidence. The maximum measured subsidence was, at most, +10 % greater than the maximum predicted value. Greater subsidence was

measured within the areas of increased subsidence, which were excluded from this dataset, and are discussed further in Section 3.7.

The 95 % confidence level approximately represents a ratio of maximum measured to maximum predicted total vertical subsidence of 1.0. That is, there is approximately a 5 % probability that the maximum measured total subsidence exceeds the maximum predicted total value along each of the monitoring lines.

It is considered that the calibrated IPM provides reasonable, if not, slightly conservative predictions of vertical subsidence outside the areas of increased subsidence. LW W3-W4 are, however, located closer to the Nepean Fault. It is therefore possible that increased subsidence may develop directly above these panels. This is discussed in Section 3.7.

3.6.2. Comparison of measured and predicted subsidence for LW W1-W2

LW W1

Observed subsidence above single panels is typically more variable than above subsequent longwall panels in a series. The variations are due to different strengths of the overburden strata above the panel, which is supported on all four sides of the longwall.

A summary of observed maximum subsidence against predictions from the calibrated IPM is provided in Fig. 3.9. Recently extracted LW W1 has been included in the figure.

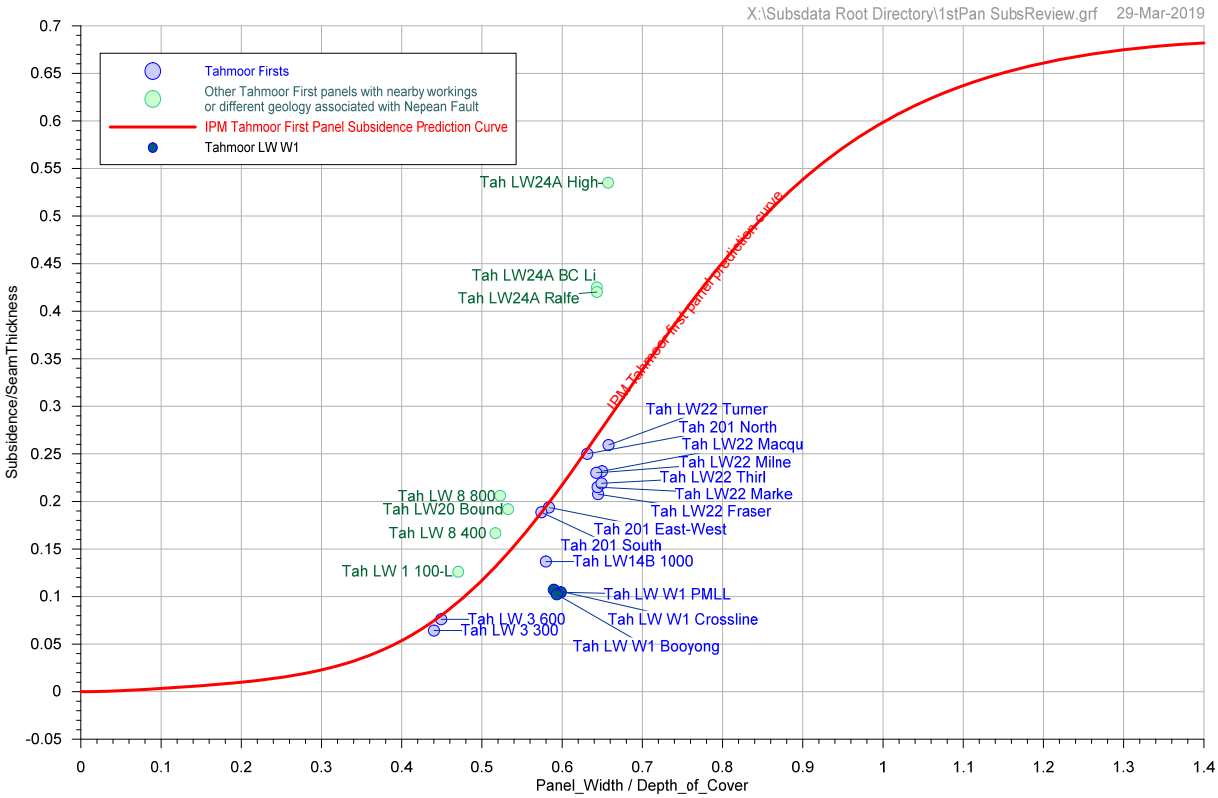


Fig. 3.9 Comparison between observed and predicted maximum subsidence for single panels at Tahmoor

It can be seen from Fig. 3.9 that there has been a reasonable correlation between predicted and observed maximum subsidence for single panels at TC, particularly Longwall 22. Some variations have been observed, however, in other locations. In these cases, highlighted in green in Fig. 3.9, special circumstances exist and these are described below:

- Tahmoor Longwall 1 – This panel is located adjacent to total extraction workings and is not, therefore, an isolated single panel;
- Tahmoor Longwall 8 – This panel is located adjacent to total extraction workings and is not, therefore, an isolated single panel. It is also located near the Nepean Fault, which is discussed further in Section 3.7;
- Tahmoor Longwall 20 – This panel is located adjacent to total extraction workings and is not, therefore, an isolated single panel; and
- Tahmoor Longwall 24A – This panel is located adjacent to total extraction workings and is not, therefore, an isolated single panel. It is also located near the Nepean Fault, which is discussed further in Section 3.7.

Ground surveys during the mining of LW W1 have found that subsidence has been substantially less than predicted (approximately 50%). The experience is new for Tahmoor Mine but it has been previously observed at nearby longwalls at Appin Colliery, including LW901 and the southern section of LW703.

A comparison between measured and predicted profiles of vertical subsidence along the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line are provided in Fig. 3.10 after the mining of LW W1 at TC.

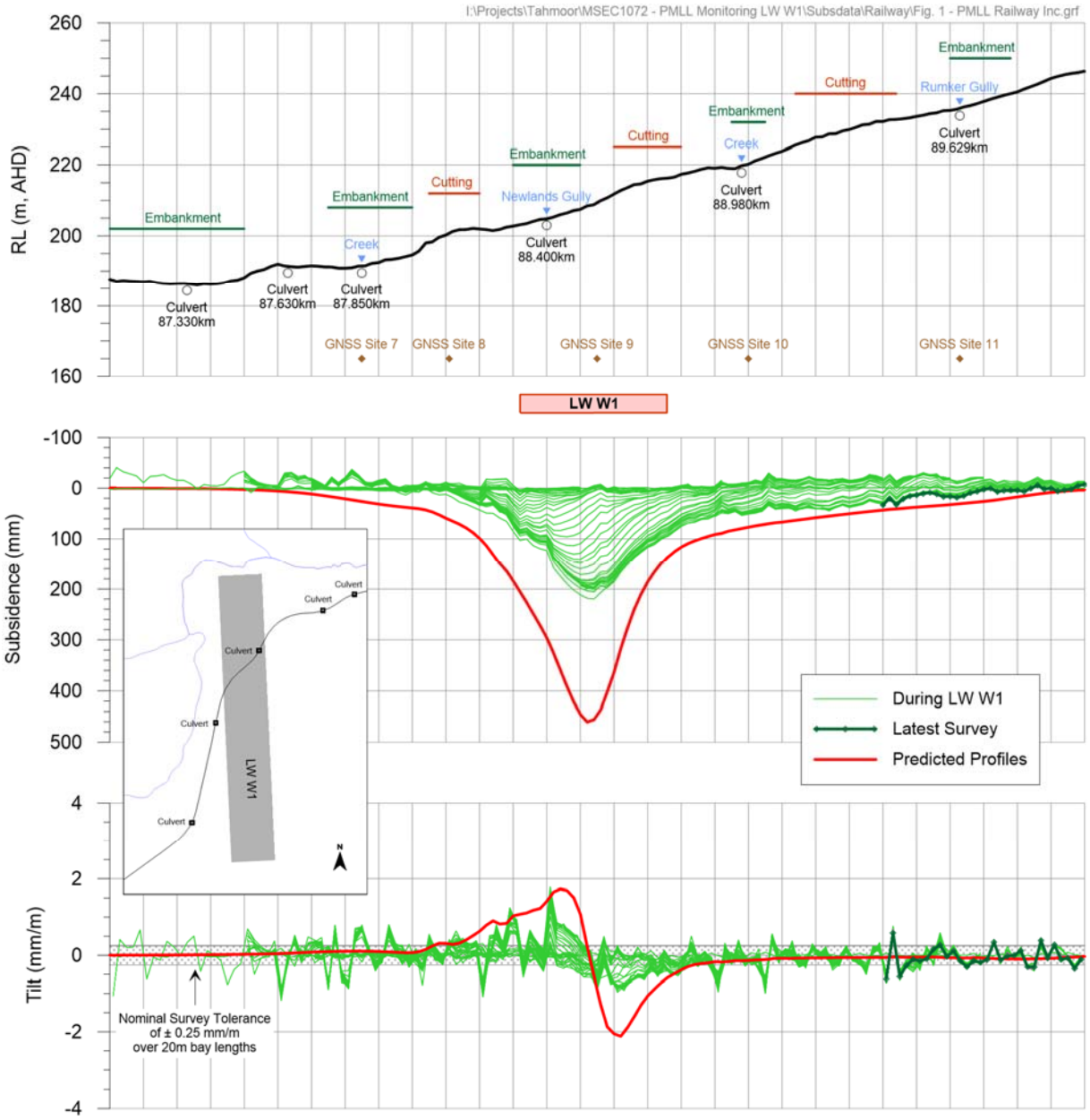


Fig. 3.10 Comparison between measured and predicted subsidence and tilt profiles along Picton to Mittagong Loop Line during the mining of LW W1 at TC

It can also be seen that observed tilts were lower than predicted.

LW W2

As at March 2021, subsidence surveys above LW W2 have measured less subsidence than predicted. Observed subsidence along the centreline of LW W2 is shown in Fig. 3.11.

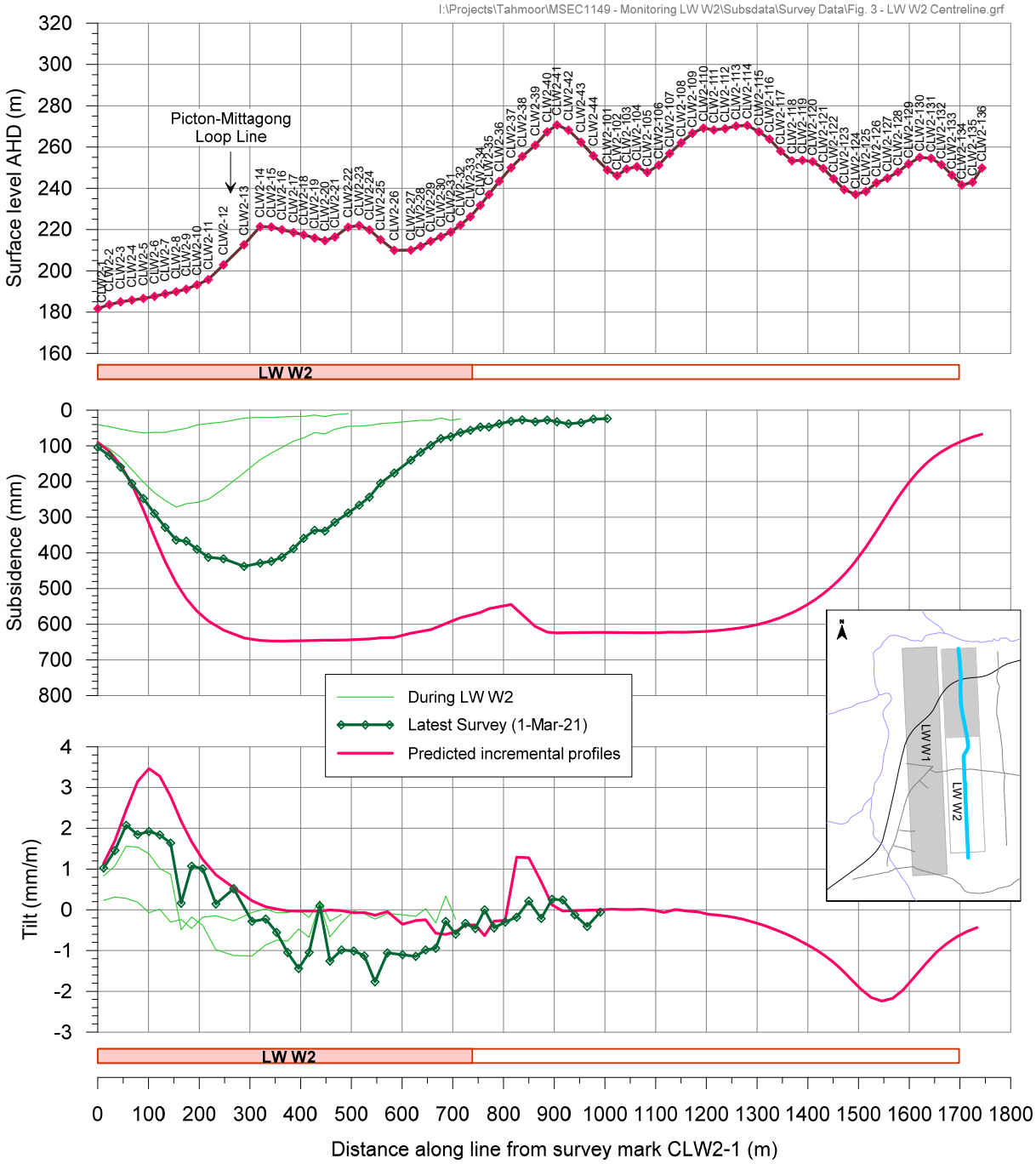


Fig. 3.11 Comparison between measured and predicted subsidence and tilt profiles along LW W2 Centreline during the mining of LW W2 at TC

The length of extraction at the time of survey was approximately 730 metres. As shown in Fig. 3.12, the majority of subsidence above the commencing end of LW W2 is expected to have developed at this length of extraction.

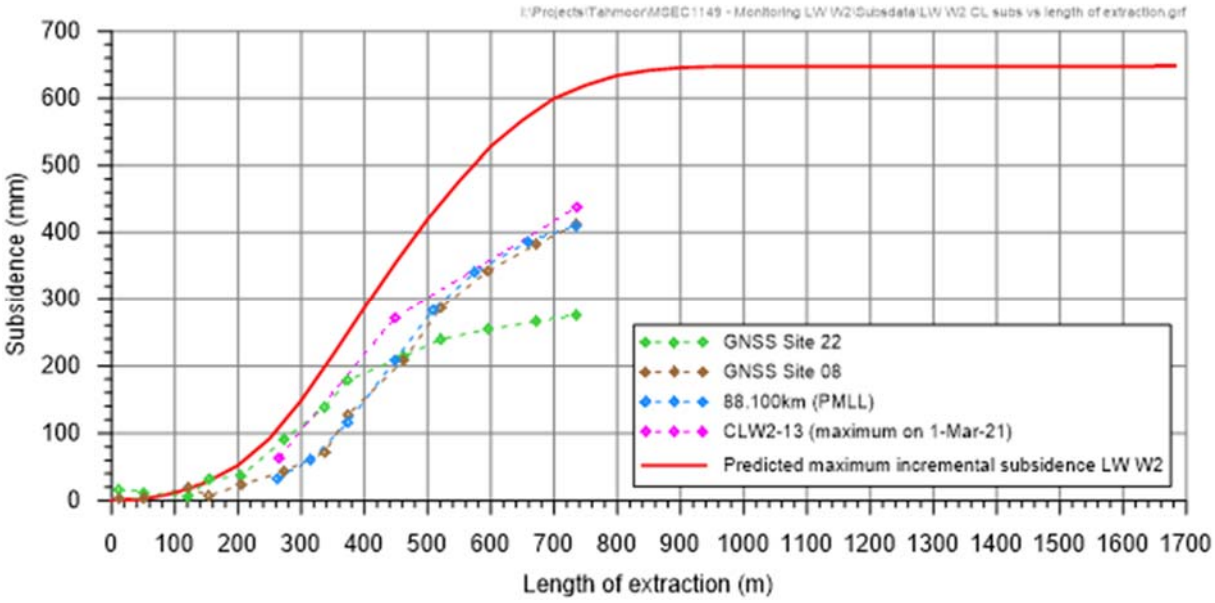


Fig. 3.12 Development of subsidence along centreline of LW W2 relative to length of longwall extraction at TC

Whilst observed subsidence above LW W1 and LW W2 was less than predicted, subsidence due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 may not follow the same pattern and return to normal levels. Subsidence may also be greater than predicted.

It is therefore recommended that monitoring be conducted during the early stages of extraction of LW W3 and LW W4 to compare observations with predictions. TC has extensive experience in successfully managing potential subsidence impacts on surface features, even when actual subsidence is substantially greater than the magnitudes that have been predicted above LW W3-W4. It is recommended that subsidence management plans be developed to manage potential impacts that could occur if greater than predicted subsidence occurs.

3.6.3. Comparison of measured and predicted tilt

The measured and predicted tilts along Bridge Street, Brundah Road, the Main Southern Railway and Remembrance Drive are represented by the slopes of the vertical subsidence profiles shown in Fig. 3.2 to Fig. 3.5. The maximum slopes of the measured profiles of vertical subsidence are reasonably similar to the maximum slopes of the predicted profiles for these monitoring lines. It can then therefore be inferred that the maximum measured and maximum predicted tilts are reasonably similar.

The maximum tilts generally occur adjacent to the maingate of the last extracted longwall in the series. Localised tilts greater than the predictions were measured at stream crossings, due to valley-related effects, and in locations of irregular ground movement.

A comparison between the maximum measured and maximum predicted total tilts for the monitoring lines at the mine, after the extraction of each of LW22 to LW31, is provided in Fig. 3.13. These data exclude the sections of monitoring lines that are located within the areas of increased subsidence, which is discussed separately in Section 3.7. The data also exclude the localised tilts due to valley-related upsidence or irregular ground movements.

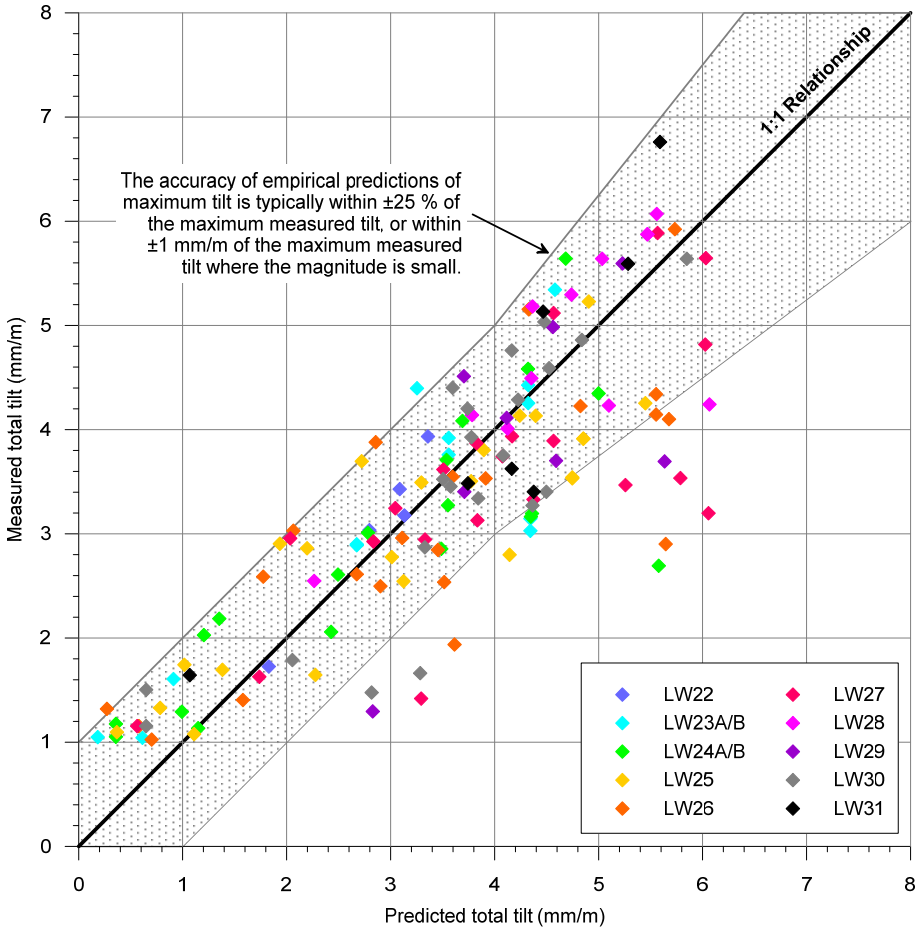


Fig. 3.13 Comparison of maximum measured and maximum predicted total tilts after each of LW22 to LW31

The maximum measured total tilts were typically between ±25 % or ±1 mm/m of the maximum predicted values, or less. It is considered therefore that the calibrated IPM provides reasonable predictions of tilt outside the areas of increased subsidence.

3.6.4. Comparison of measured and predicted curvature

It is more difficult making meaningful comparisons between the measured and predicted curvatures. The reason for this is that survey tolerance can be a large proportion of the measured curvatures and therefore this can result in very irregular profiles. The survey tolerance for relative vertical movements is typically around ±3 mm, which equates to a survey tolerance for curvature of approximately 0.05 km^{-1} over a 20 m bay length. This represents a reasonable proportion of the measured curvatures that are typically in the order of 0.05 km^{-1} to 0.15 km^{-1}.

In order to make meaningful comparisons, the measured curvatures can be derived from smoothed profiles of measured vertical subsidence. The smoothing removes the small deviations that result from survey tolerance, disturbed survey marks and other minor variabilities. The profiles of measured vertical subsidence can be smoothed using Savitzky-Golay or Loess algorithms. These methods remove the localised deviations or variabilities, but they do not reduce the overall maxima. This is illustrated along Brundah Road in Fig. 3.14.

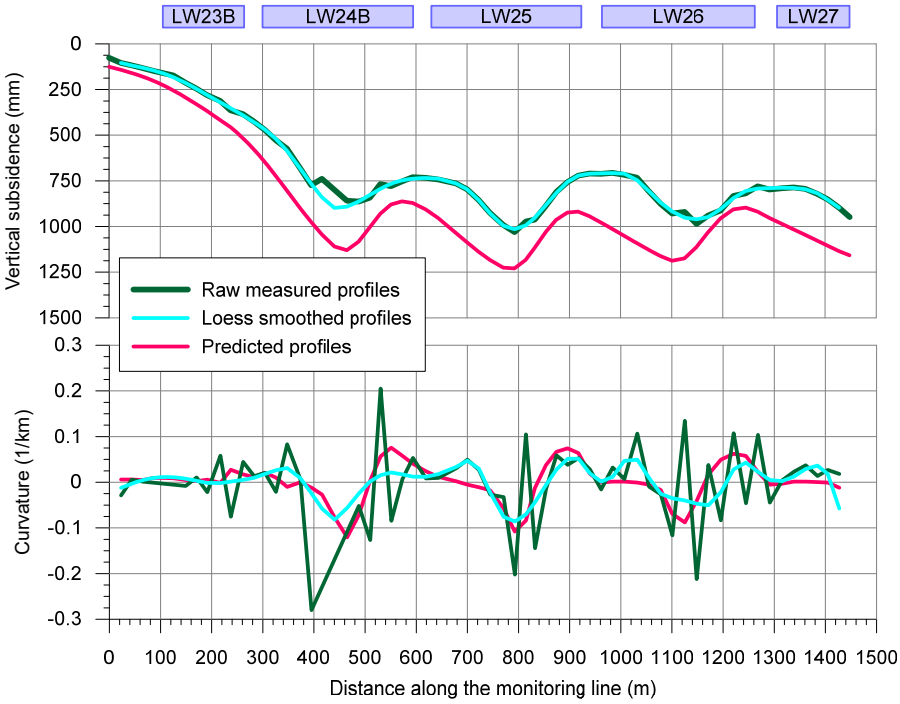


Fig. 3.14 Measured and predicted vertical subsidence and curvature along Brundah Road

The smoothed profile of vertical subsidence, obtained using the Loess algorithm, reasonably matches the raw measured profile of vertical subsidence, but the small deviations have been removed. The smoothed profile has not reduced the maximum values or increased the minimum values.

The profile of raw measured curvature is very irregular due to the small irregularities in the measured vertical subsidence profile resulting from survey tolerance, disturbed survey marks and localised movements. The smoothed profile of curvature derived from the smoothed profile of vertical subsidence more clearly shows the locations of overall hogging curvature and overall sagging curvature, rather than the localised curvatures at each mark.

The profile of predicted curvature reasonably matches the smoothed profile of curvature. The areas of hogging curvature and the areas of sagging curvature reasonably coincide. The maximum predicted curvatures are also similar to the maximum values based on the profile of smoothed curvature. Similar results are obtained for the other monitoring lines.

It is considered therefore that the calibrated IPM provides reasonable predictions of the overall or global curvature along the monitoring lines. Localised irregularities can exceed the predicted values due to survey tolerance, disturbed survey marks and irregular ground movements.

3.7. Areas of increased subsidence compared to predictions

The extraction of longwalls at the mine has generally resulted in mine subsidence movements that were typical of those observed above other collieries in the Southern Coalfield of NSW at comparable depths of cover.

However, several locations where greater subsidence was observed compared to the predicted values were identified:

- over LW24A and the southern parts of LW25 to LW27, and
- over LW8 and along the 800-Line, and over LW13 and along the 900-Line.

It is not a coincidence that there are many faults and dykes at these locations, that they are near the Nepean Fault and they are near major river valleys or gorges. The extents of these zones of increased subsidence are discussed in more detail below.

3.7.1. Zone of increased subsidence near Nepean Fault and the Bargo River Gorge

During the mining of LW24A at Tahmoor Mine, substantially increased subsidence was observed and further increases in observed subsidence compared to the predicted subsidence was observed during LW25.

These increased levels of subsidence were a very unusual event for the Southern Coalfield and immediate investigations were undertaken to identify why it occurred. The conclusions of these studies were published in 2011 in a paper by W. Gale and I. Sheppard, which advised that the increased levels of subsidence were likely to be associated with the proximity of these areas to the Nepean Fault and the Bargo River Gorge and a recognition of the impact of a weathered zone of joints and bedding planes above the water table, which reduced the spanning capacity of the strata below this highly weathered section. This later recognition was determined after extensive computer modelling of factors that may have caused the increased subsidence.

Further subsidence monitoring has occurred over LW26 and LW27 within and around this zone of increased subsidence since 2011. A summary of the monitoring results over LW24A to LW31 is shown in Table 3.1. It can be noted that the zone of increased subsidence extends over LW24A to LW27, though the extent of the increase in subsidence has reduced in magnitude as each longwall was extracted as shown in the table below. It can also be noted that the maximum observed subsidence only slightly exceeded the maximum predicted for LW28 to LW32, with the difference being within the accuracy of the subsidence prediction methods. Increased subsidence was measured over the commencing end of Longwall 32.

Table 3.1 Maximum measured and maximum predicted incremental and total vertical subsidence within the zones of increased subsidence above LW24A to LW32

Longwall	Assumed average seam thickness extracted in zone (m)	Maximum measured incremental vertical subsidence and proportion of seam thickness (mm)	Maximum predicted incremental vertical subsidence and proportion of seam thickness (mm)	Relative increase in incremental vertical subsidence	Maximum measured total vertical subsidence and proportion of seam thickness (mm)	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence and proportion of seam thickness (mm)	Relative increase in total vertical subsidence
LW24A	2.20	1169 (53%)	500 (23%)	2.34	1262 (57%)	800 (36%)	1.58
LW25	2.20	1216 (55%)	610 (28%)	2.00	1361 (62%)	900 (41%)	1.51
LW26	2.25	893 (40%)	730 (32%)	1.22	1050 (47%)	900 (40%)	1.17
LW27	2.15	823 (38%)	710 (33%)	1.16	896 (42%)	800 (37%)	1.12
LW28	2.10	755 (36%)	710 (34%)	1.06	827 (39%)	785 (37%)	1.05
LW29	2.10	737 (35%)	700 (33%)	1.05	769 (37%)	725 (35%)	1.06
LW30	2.10	765 (36%)	700 (33%)	1.09	783 (37%)	725 (35%)	1.08
LW31	2.10	776 (37%)	700 (33%)	1.11	811 (39%)	725 (35%)	1.12
LW32	2.10	975 (46%)	700 (33%)	1.39	-	-	-

Maximum total subsidence over Longwall 32 has not been reported in Table 3.1 because the peg above the centreline of Longwall 32 was installed after the completion of Longwall 31 and, therefore, only measured the development of incremental subsidence during the mining of Longwall 32.

Further details of the observed zones of increased and normal subsidence over LW24A to LW27 are shown in longitudinal cross sections along LW24A to LW32 as Fig. 3.15 to Fig. 3.23 and a discussion on these details is presented below.

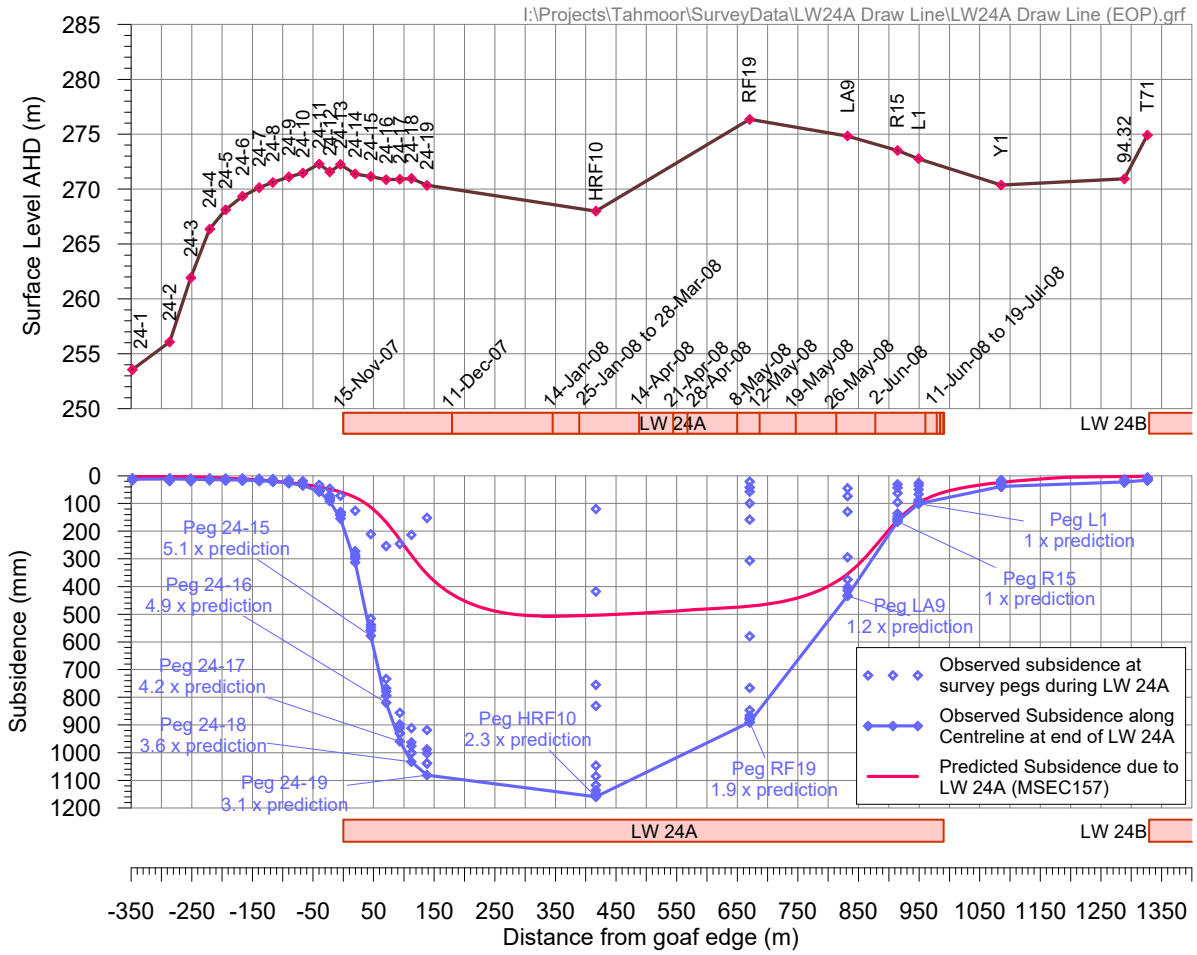


Fig. 3.15 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW24A

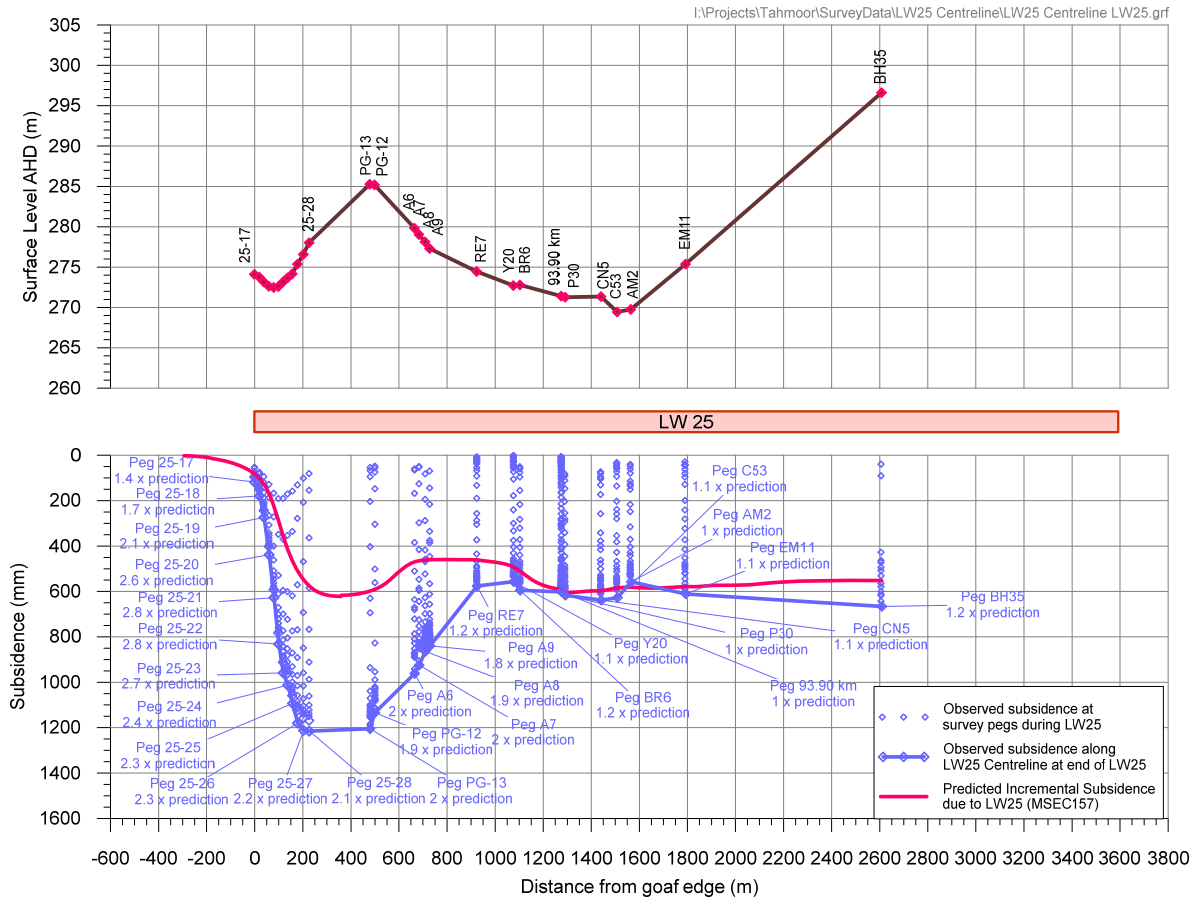


Fig. 3.16 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW25

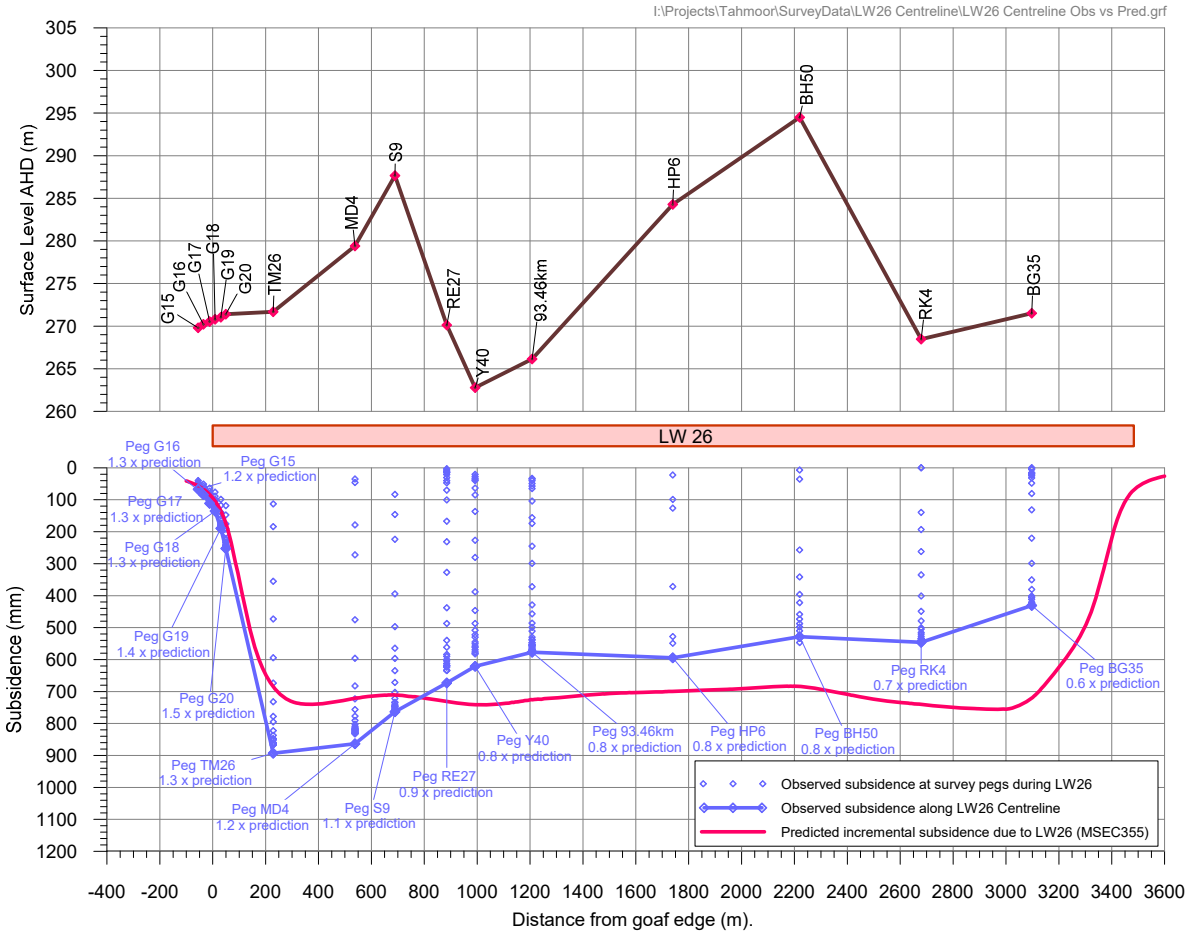


Fig. 3.17 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW26

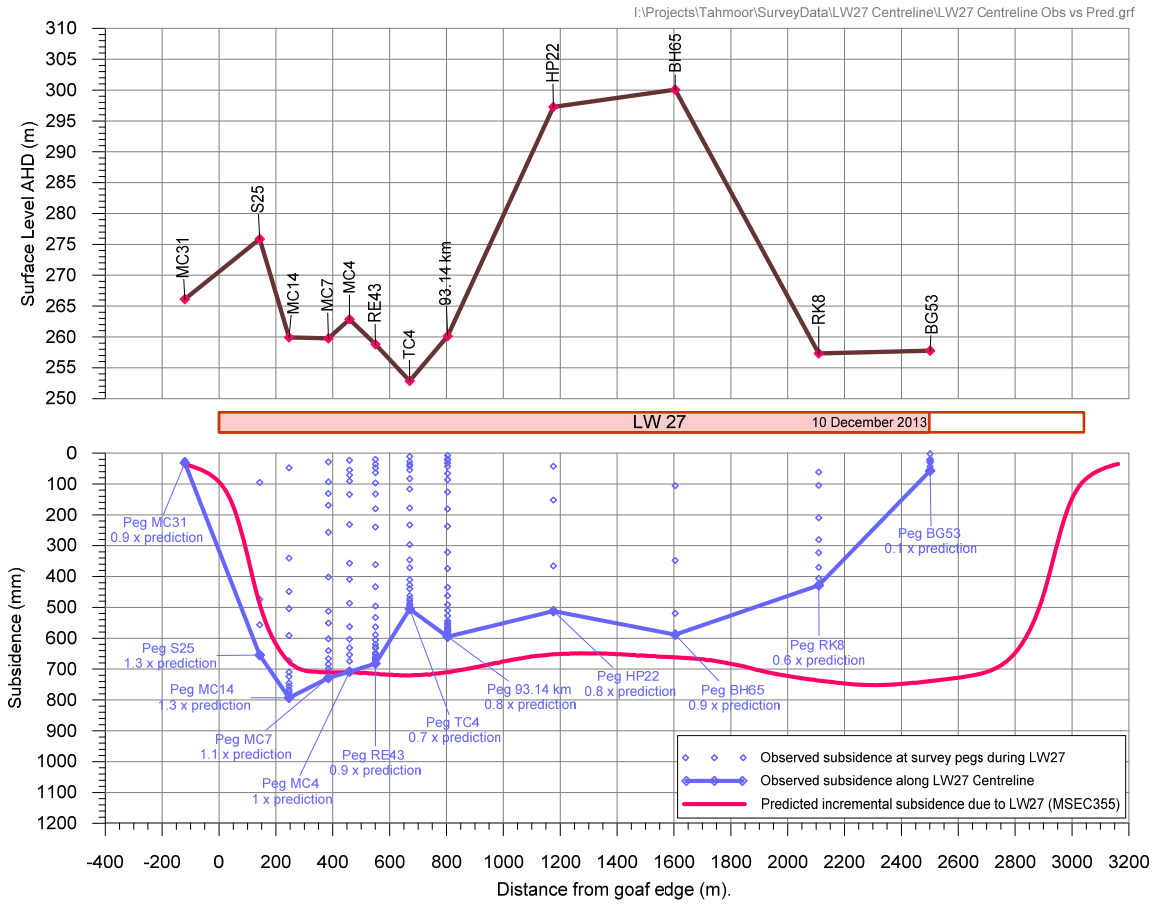


Fig. 3.18 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW27

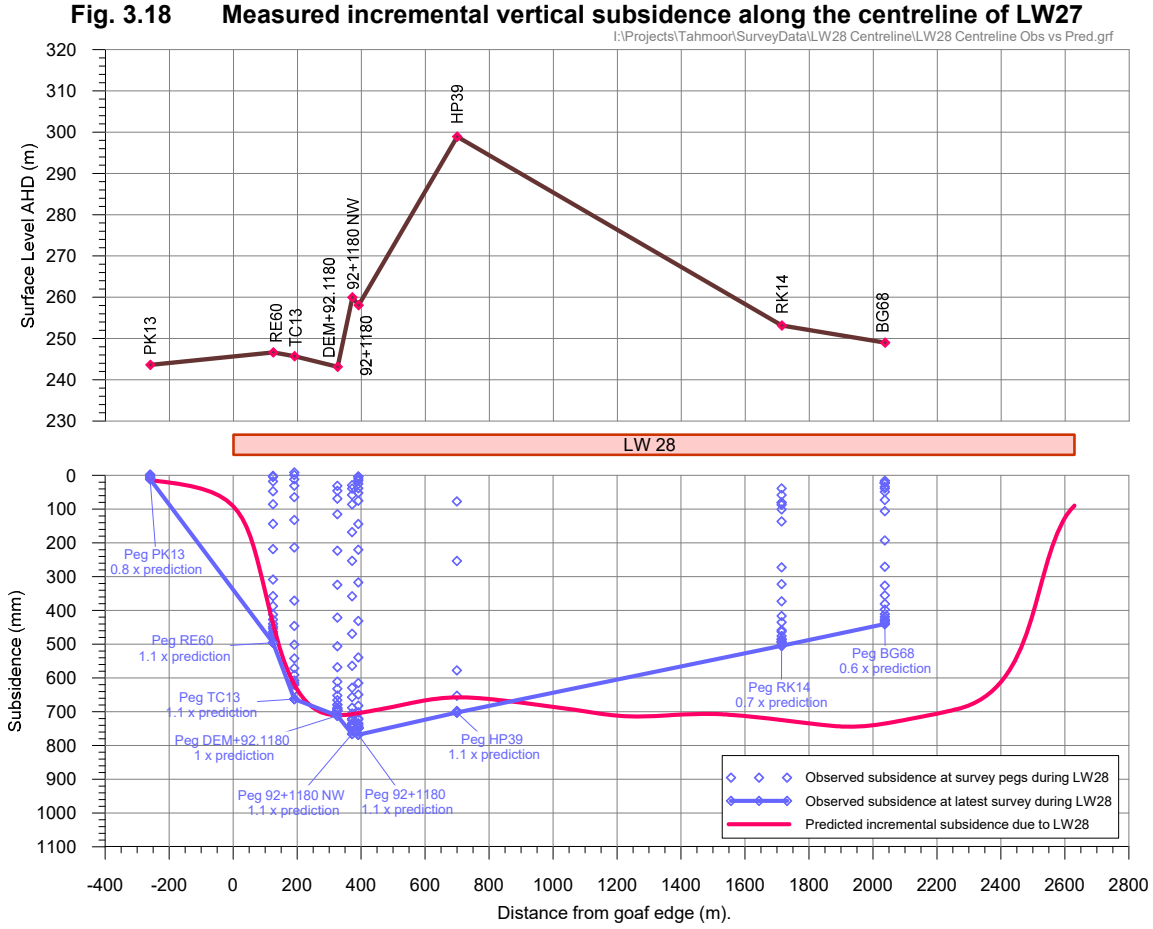


Fig. 3.19 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW28

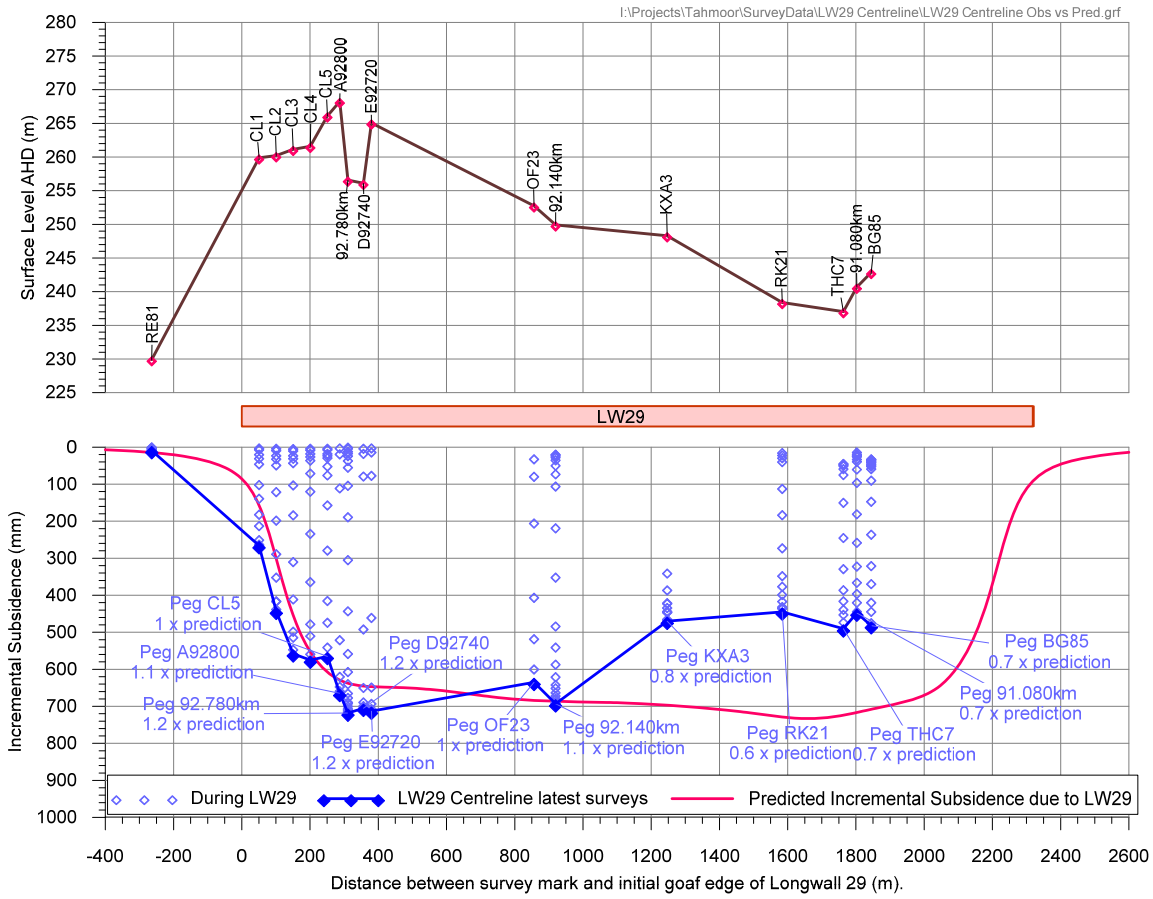


Fig. 3.20 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW29

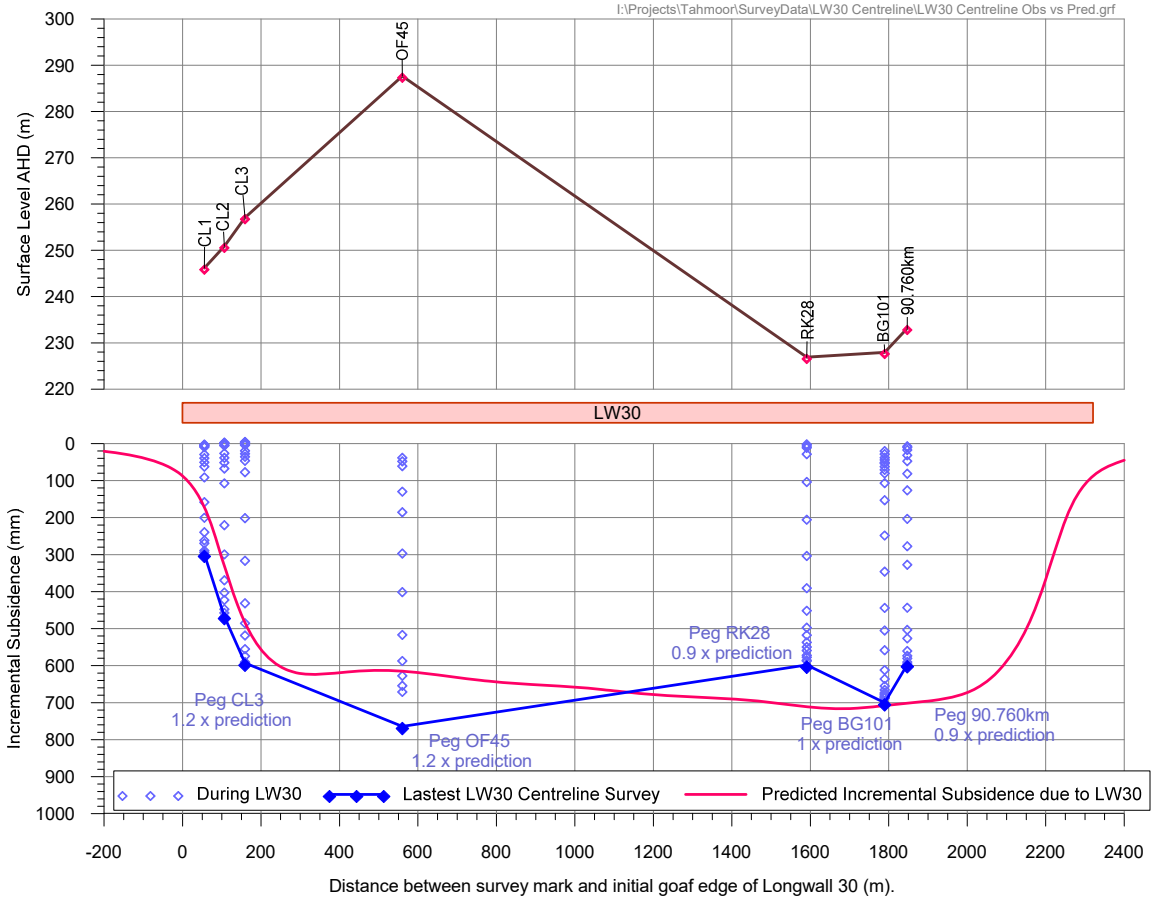


Fig. 3.21 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW30

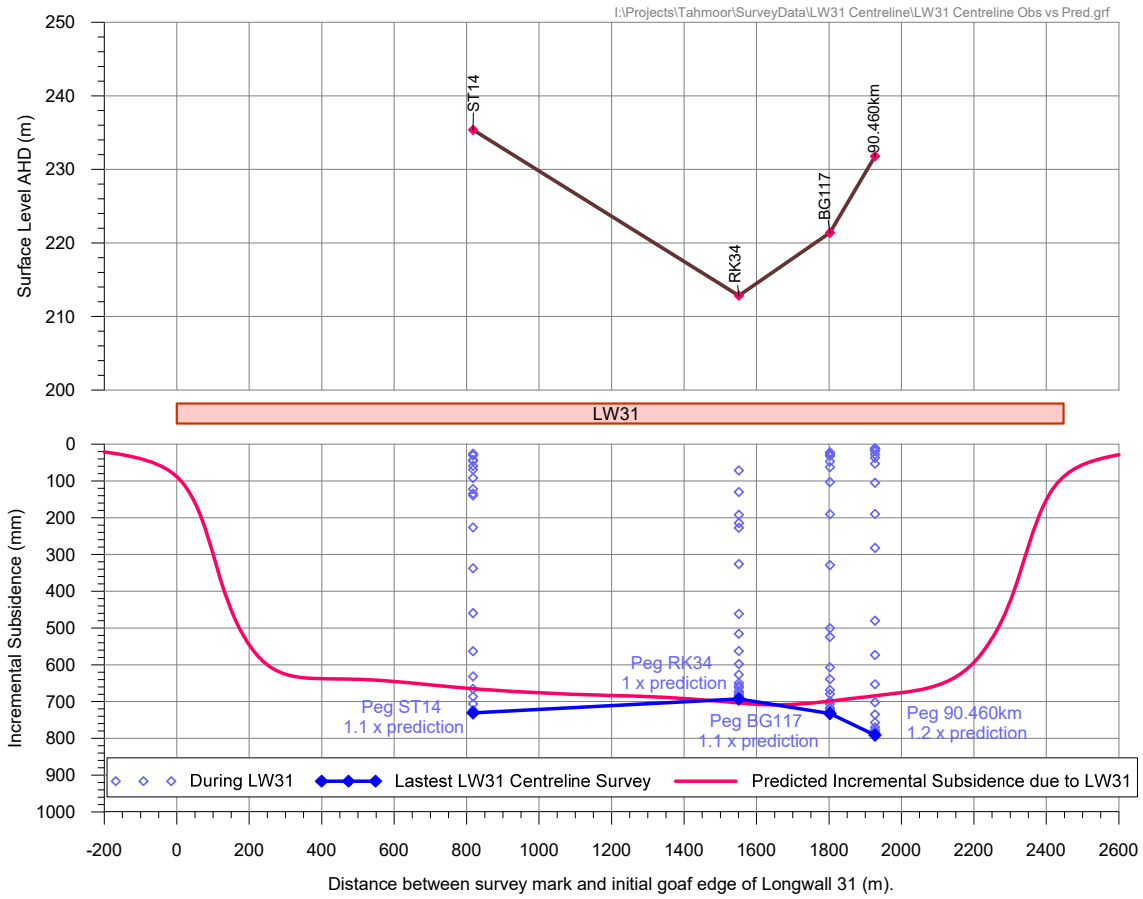


Fig. 3.22 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW31

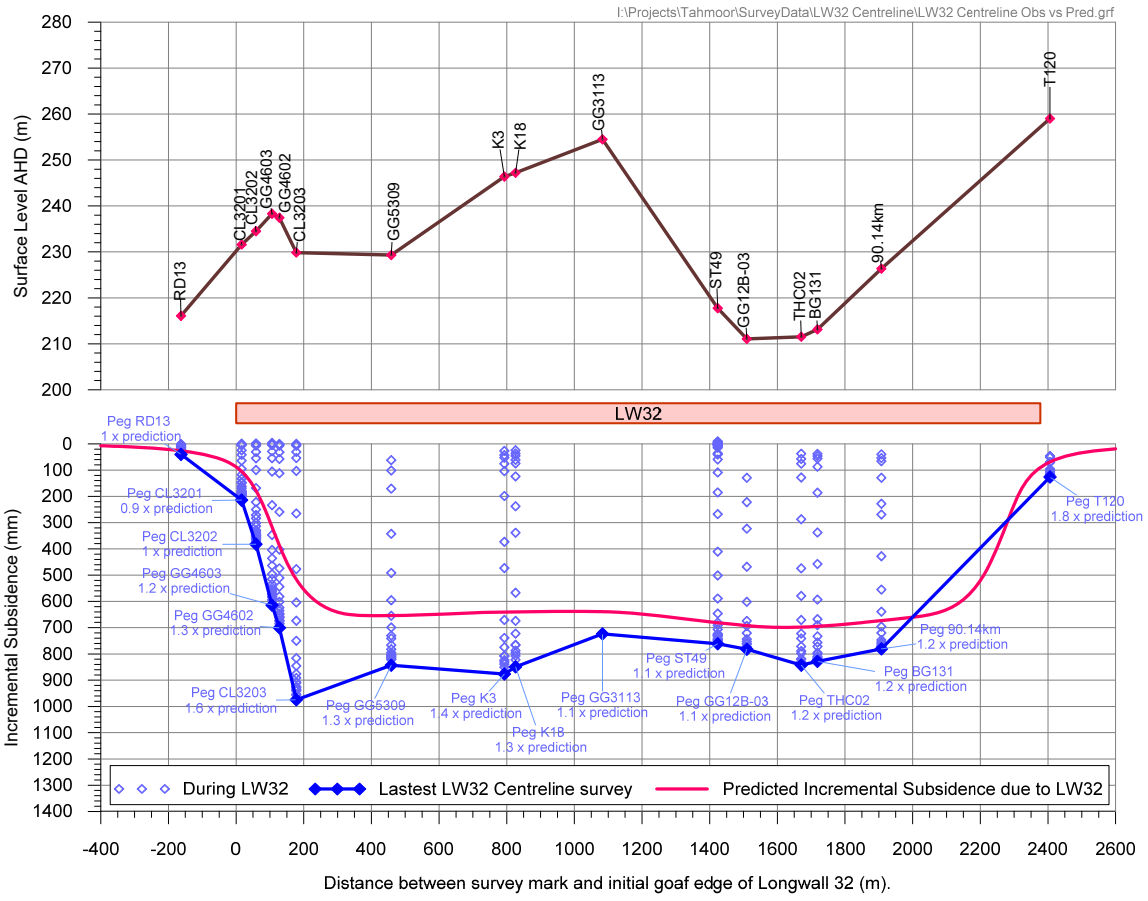


Fig. 3.23 Measured incremental vertical subsidence along the centreline of LW32

Observed increased subsidence during the mining of LW24A

- Fig. 3.15 shows the surface levels, the locations of survey pegs along the centre of LW24A and the observed incremental subsidence profiles at these survey pegs. It can be seen that the greatest increase in observed subsidence was in an area above the southern half of LW24A that is closer to the Bargo River Gorge, closer to the Nepean Fault Zone and within 100 metres of a smaller fault zone that, like several other parallel faults, runs off the Nepean Fault in an en-echelon style and within 140 metres of previous total extraction workings in the 204 panel. The extent of the increased subsidence then gradually reduced in magnitude towards the northern half of the longwall, which was directly beneath the urban area of Tahmoor.
- It can be seen from Fig. 3.15 that the observed subsidence was similar to the predicted levels near Peg R15 on Remembrance Drive. Survey pegs RF19 and LA9 were located within a transition zone where subsidence gradually reduced from areas of maximum increased subsidence to areas of normal subsidence.

Observed increased subsidence during the mining of LW25

- Fig. 3.16 shows the observed incremental subsidence at survey pegs located along the centreline of LW25. It can be seen that the greatest increase in observed subsidence was in an area above the southern half of LW25 that is closer to the Bargo River Gorge and closer to the Nepean Fault Zone.
- The observed incremental subsidence is similar to but only slightly more than was predicted at Peg RE7 and is similar to the prediction at Peg Y20 and at all pegs located further along the panel. Survey pegs A6, A7, A8 and A9 are located within a transition zone where subsidence has gradually reduced from areas of maximum increased subsidence to areas of normal subsidence.

Observed increased subsidence during the mining of LW26

- Fig. 3.17 shows the observed incremental subsidence at survey pegs located along the centreline of LW26. Increased incremental subsidence was observed during the first stages of mining LW26, but at a reduced magnitude compared to the incremental subsidence observed above LW24A and LW25.
- Observed subsidence reduced along the panel until Peg Y40 on York Street, where it was less than prediction. Survey pegs S9 and RE27 are located within a transition zone where subsidence has gradually reduced from areas of maximum increased subsidence between Pegs TM26 and MD4 to areas of normal subsidence at Peg Y40 and beyond.

Observed increased subsidence during the mining of LW27

- Fig. 3.18 shows the observed incremental subsidence at survey pegs located along the centreline of LW27. Increased incremental subsidence was observed during the first stages of mining LW27, but at a reduced magnitude compared to the incremental subsidence observed above LW24A, LW25 and LW26.
- As shown in Fig. 3.18 the observed subsidence reduced along the panel until Peg 93.140 km on the Main Southern Railway. Survey pegs MC4, MC7, RE43 and TC4 are located within a transition zone where subsidence has gradually reduced from areas of maximum increased subsidence between Pegs MC14 and 93.140 km to areas of normal subsidence along the Railway and beyond.

Observed subsidence during the mining of LW28

- Fig. 3.19 shows the observed incremental subsidence at survey pegs located along the centreline of LW28. It can be seen that observed subsidence has returned to normal levels, and within 6 % of subsidence predictions.
- As shown in Fig. 3.19, there is a reasonable correlation between the observed and predicted subsidence profile along the centreline of LW28.

Observed subsidence during the mining of LW29 to LW31

- Tahmoor Coal has completed extraction of LW29 to LW31.
- The experiences observed during this period of time have found that maximum subsidence has continued at a similar level as observed during the mining of LW28.

Observed subsidence during the mining of LW32

- Tahmoor Coal has completed extraction of LW32.
- The experiences observed during this period of time have found that maximum subsidence increased above LW32, close to LW26 levels.
- Fig. 3.23 shows the observed incremental subsidence at survey pegs located along the centreline of Longwall 32. Increased incremental subsidence was observed above the commencing end of

the panel and then reduced slightly towards the finishing end. Subsidence along the centreline is at the higher end of the previously observed range.

3.7.2. Analysis and commentary on the zone of increased subsidence over LW24A to LW27 and LW32

The cause for the increased subsidence was investigated during the extraction of LW25 by SCT on behalf of Tahmoor Mine as discussed in the previously referenced paper by Gale and Sheppard (2011).

These investigations concluded that the areas of increased subsidence were consistent with localised weathering of joint and bedding planes above a depressed water table adjacent to an incised gorge. This conclusion was further confirmed in further recent report by Gale W. of SCT (2013a), who confirms that:

> "*Longwall panels 24A and 25 both show increased maximum subsidence to approximately 1.0-1.2m, where predicted subsidence was in the order of 0.5 - 0.8m. In the study by Gale and Sheppard, (2011), it became apparent that the increased subsidence is likely to be due to reduction in joint friction and stiffness due to the weathering process in the strata above the water table where the water table is considerably lower due to the Bargo Gorge. The intact rock properties were not changed, only the properties of the joints were altered*."

There have been many locations where monitoring near faults has revealed little increase of observed subsidence and there are many locations where monitoring near deep gorges and valleys has revealed little increase in observed subsidence. In summary, it appears that the location of the zones of increased subsidence is linked to both the:

- close proximity and the alignment of the Nepean Fault, which is within 1,000 metres of these zones; and
- close proximity to the Bargo River Gorge, which is approximately 100 metres deep, within 700 metres of these zones. The presence of the Bargo River Gorge has permitted groundwater flows to weather the joint and bedding plane properties of the surrounding strata.

In light of the above conclusions and observations, three areas or zones have been identified from the observed subsidence monitoring above the extracted LW24A to LW27 at the mine:

- Maximum increased subsidence zone – where the observed vertical subsidence is substantially greater than the predicted subsidence;
- Transition zone – where the subsidence behaviour appears to be transitioned between areas of maximum increased subsidence and normal subsidence; and
- Normal subsidence zone – where the observed vertical subsidence is within the normal range and correlates well with predictions.

The locations of the three zones were plotted on a plan using the surveyed pegs that were identified along the centrelines above LW24A to LW31 as a guide. This plan, Fig. 3.24, shows that the transition zone is roughly consistent in width above LW24A, LW25 and LW26 and possibly slightly narrower above LW27. The orientation of the transition zone is also roughly parallel to the Nepean Fault and the magnitude of the increased subsidence above LW26 and LW27 is reduced compared to LW24A and LW25. There was little to no increased subsidence identified above LW28 to LW31.

It can be seen in Fig. 3.24, that as the alignment of the Nepean Fault moved further away from the Bargo River gorge and above LW26 and LW27, the magnitude of increased subsidence reduced, indicating that the cause of the movements is clearly linked to the proximity of the Bargo River. This observation confirms the findings of Gale and Sheppard (2011) that the increased subsidence is linked to localised weathering of joint and bedding planes above a depressed water table adjacent to the incised gorge of the Bargo River and the presence of the major fault.

The interpolated location of the Nepean Fault within the Tahmoor North lease has recently been updated for Tahmoor Mine by SCT (2018). The revised mapping describes the Nepean Fault as comprising a series of en echelon faults, rather than one continuous geological structure.

The change in understanding of the Nepean Fault is significant because the finding could provide an alternative explanation for the observed return to normal subsidence above LW28 to LW30, as the fault linked to increased subsidence above LW24A to LW27 terminated beyond LW29.

Prior to the mining of LW32, it was therefore considered possible that subsidence might return to higher than normal levels during the mining of LW32, even though observed subsidence above previously extracted LW30 and LW31 was close to normal levels.

Observations during the mining of LW32 found that increased subsidence developed above the commencing end of the longwall at levels similar to those observed above LW26. It was also observed that the magnitude of subsidence reduced along the panel as the longwall face progressed.

LW W1-W2 are located further away from the Nepean Fault complex than LWs 24A to 32. The potential for increased subsidence to occur was therefore considered to be low. Observations during the mining of LW W1 have measured substantially less subsidence than predicted and early observations during the mining of LW W1 have measured subsidence less than predicted.

It is possible, however, that increased subsidence could develop above LW W3 and LW W4 as these longwalls are closer to the Nepean Fault. A similar assessment has been provided by SCT (2021).

It is therefore recommended that monitoring be conducted during the early stages of extraction of LW W3-W4 to compare observations with predictions. TC has extensive experience in successfully managing potential subsidence impacts on surface features, even when actual subsidence is substantially greater than the magnitudes that have been predicted above single panel LW W3-W4. It is recommended that subsidence management plans be developed to manage potential impacts that could occur if greater than predicted subsidence occurs.

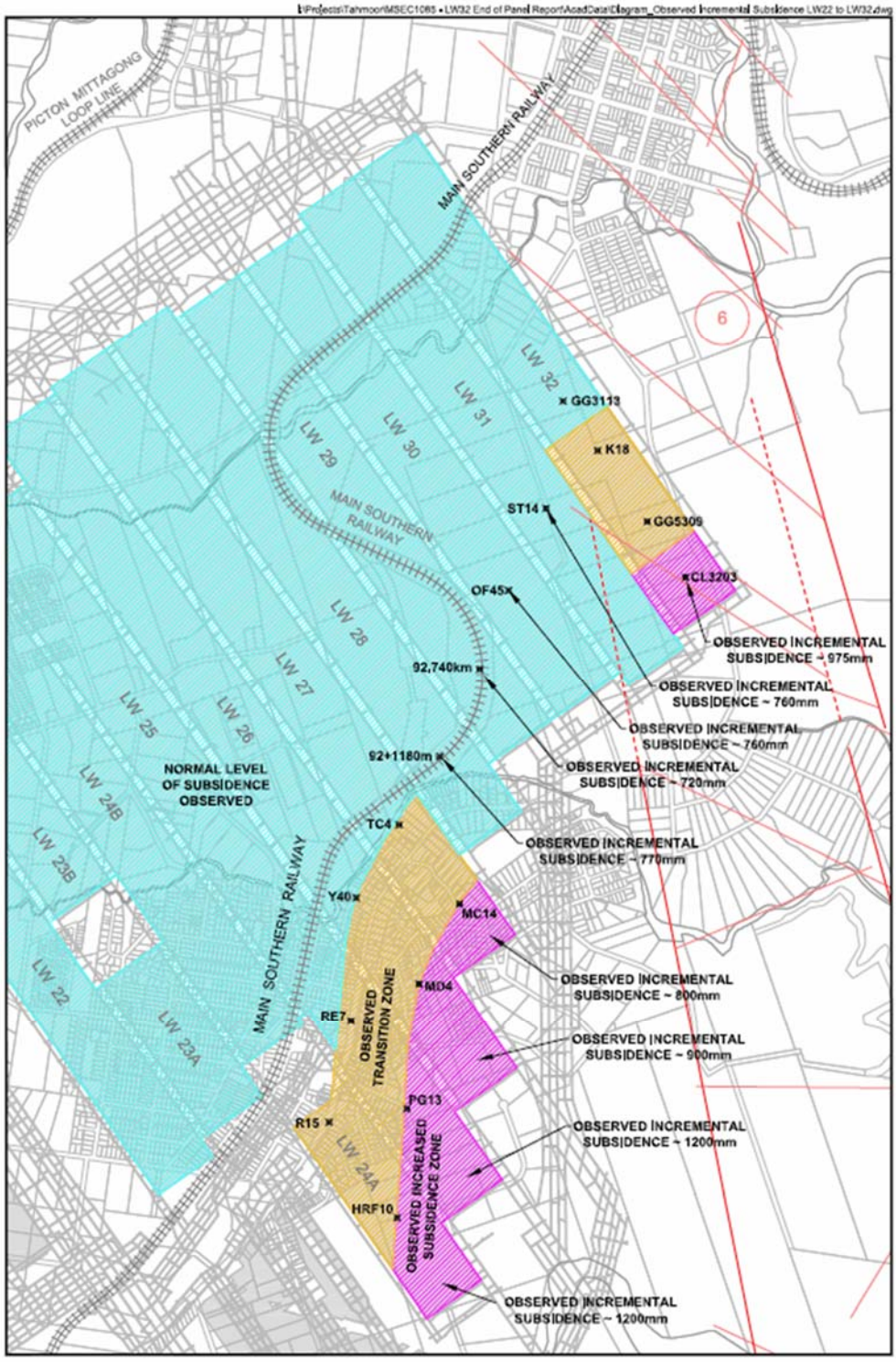


Fig. 3.24 Zones of increased subsidence over LW22 to LW32

3.8. Experience of subsidence movements between previously extracted longwalls and Nepean Fault at Tahmoor Mine

Tahmoor Coal has surveyed subsidence along many streets during the mining of previous Longwalls 24A to 32. Some of these monitoring lines are located over solid, unmined coal, between the extracted longwalls and the Nepean Fault.

The survey lines cross first order faults to the side of Longwall 32 within the Picton Water Recycling Plant. The surveys also cross mapped second order conjugate faults including Stilton Dam Line, Remembrance Drive East Line and the Tahmoor and Picton Rising Mains.

A study has been completed to ascertain whether irregular subsidence have occurred along the survey lines.

The locations of the survey lines relative to the Nepean Fault and associated geological structures is shown in Fig. 3.25.

The monitoring lines examined included:

- LW24 Draw Line, due to the extraction of LWs 24A and 25;
- LW25-XS1 Line, due to the extraction of LWs 25 and 26;
- Greenacre Drive, due to the extraction of LWs 25 and 26;
- Tahmoor Road Line, due to the extraction of LWs 25 to 27;
- Myrtle Creek Avenue, due to the extraction of LWs 25 to 28;
- Moorland Road, due to the extraction of LWs 25 to 28;
- River Road South, due to the extraction of LWs 27 and 28;
- Park Avenue, due to the extraction of LWs 25 to 28;
- River Rd, due to the extraction of LWs 26 to 28;
- Stilton Dam Northern Line, due to the extraction of LWs 29 to 31;
- Remembrance Drive East, due to the extraction of LW31 and 32;
- Nepean Fault Line 1, due to the extraction of LW32 (refer Fig. 3.26);
- Nepean Fault Line 2, due to the extraction of LW32 (refer Fig. 3.27);
- Nepean Fault Line 3, due to the extraction of LW32 (refer Fig. 3.28);
- Picton Water Recycling Plant and Picton Rising Main, due to the extraction of LW32;
- Picton High School cross lines, due to the extraction of LW32;
- Coachwood Crescent, due to the extraction of LW32; and
- Wonga Road, due to the extraction of LW32.

The study found no increased subsidence, tilt or strains were measured along the survey lines that were located over unmined, solid coal areas between the extracted longwalls and the Nepean Fault.

A histogram of the maximum observed tensile and compressive strains measured along the selected survey lines for survey bays located over solid coal between previously extracted longwalls at Tahmoor Mine and the Nepean Fault is provided in Appendix A is provided in Fig. 3.29.

It can be seen from Fig. 3.29 that observed ground strains have been relative minor.

Three survey lines within the Picton Water Recycling Plant were installed to measure subsidence, tilt and strain across the Nepean Fault. As shown in Fig. 3.26 to Fig. 3.28, observed differential movements were relatively minor. No impacts were observed to the Plant structures.

The experiences observed to date have shown no significant differential movements across the Nepean Fault complex. While the possibility for significant differential movement across the Nepean Fault complex to the side of proposed LW W3-W4 cannot be ruled out, the likelihood is considered to be very low based on the experiences observed to date. This is supported by the assessment provided by SCT (2021).

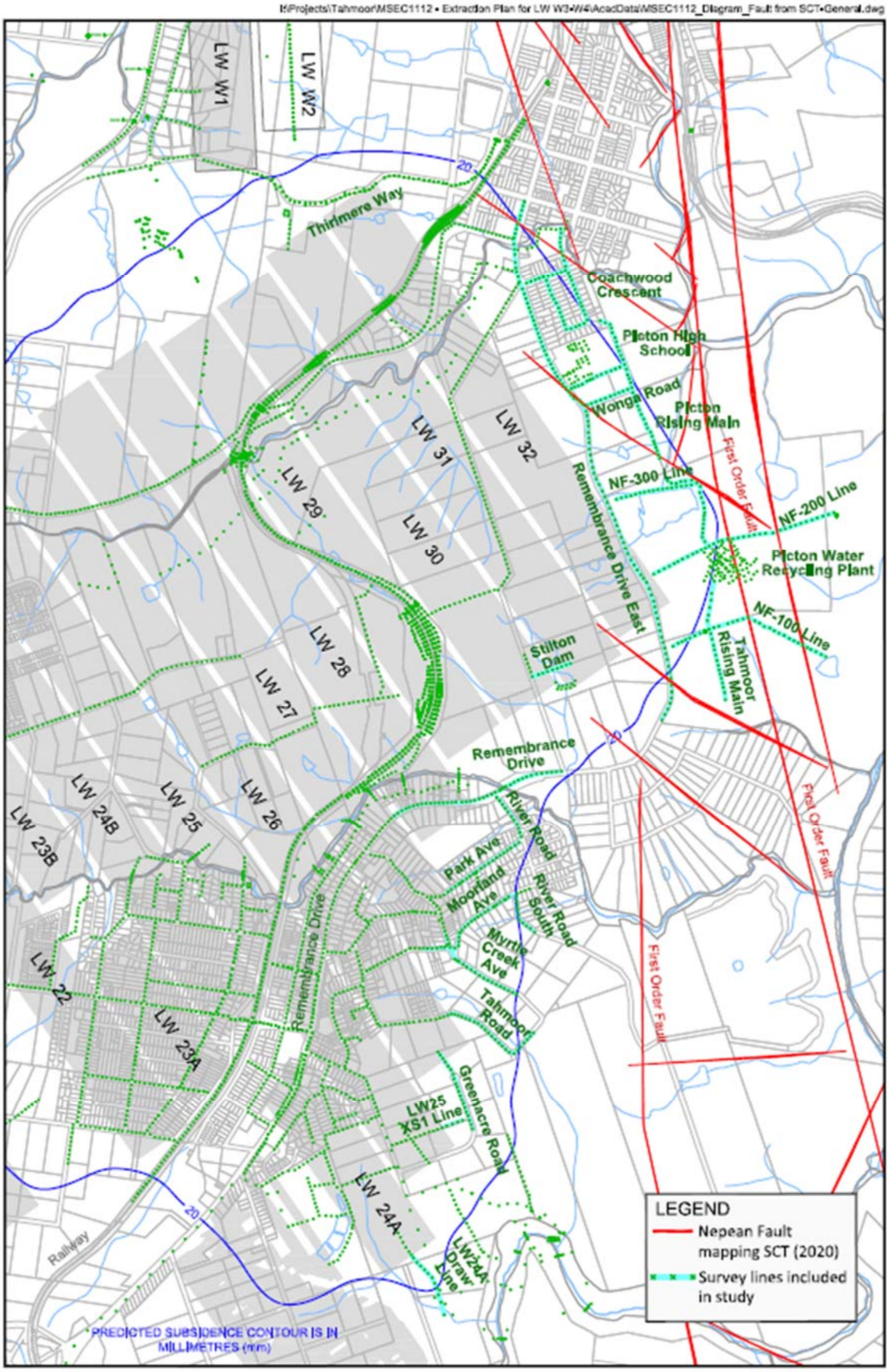


Fig. 3.25 Locations of ground survey lines in relation to the mapped geological structures by SCT (2018a and 2020) and streams

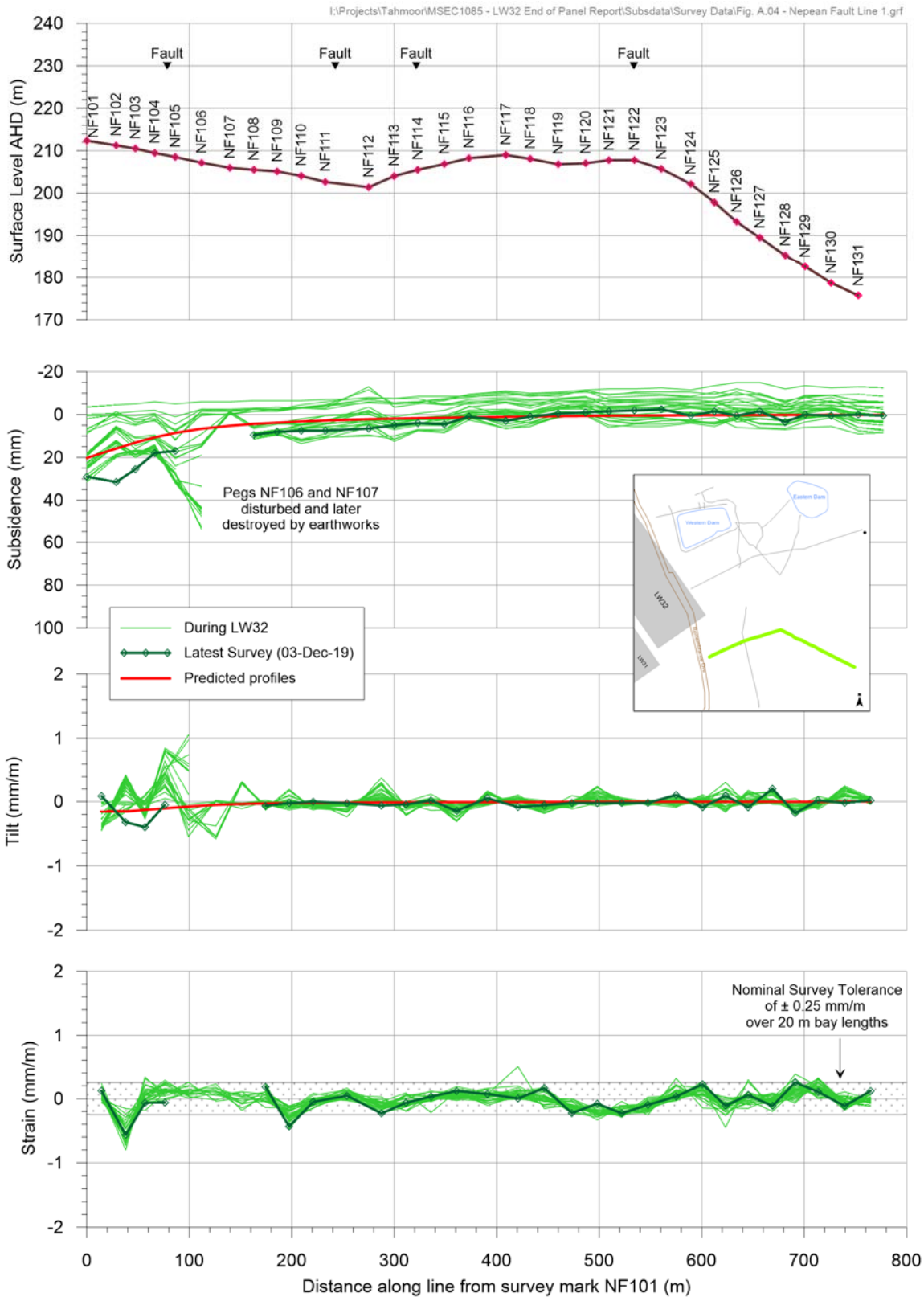


Fig. 3.26 Observed subsidence along the Nepean Fault Line 1 during the mining of LW32

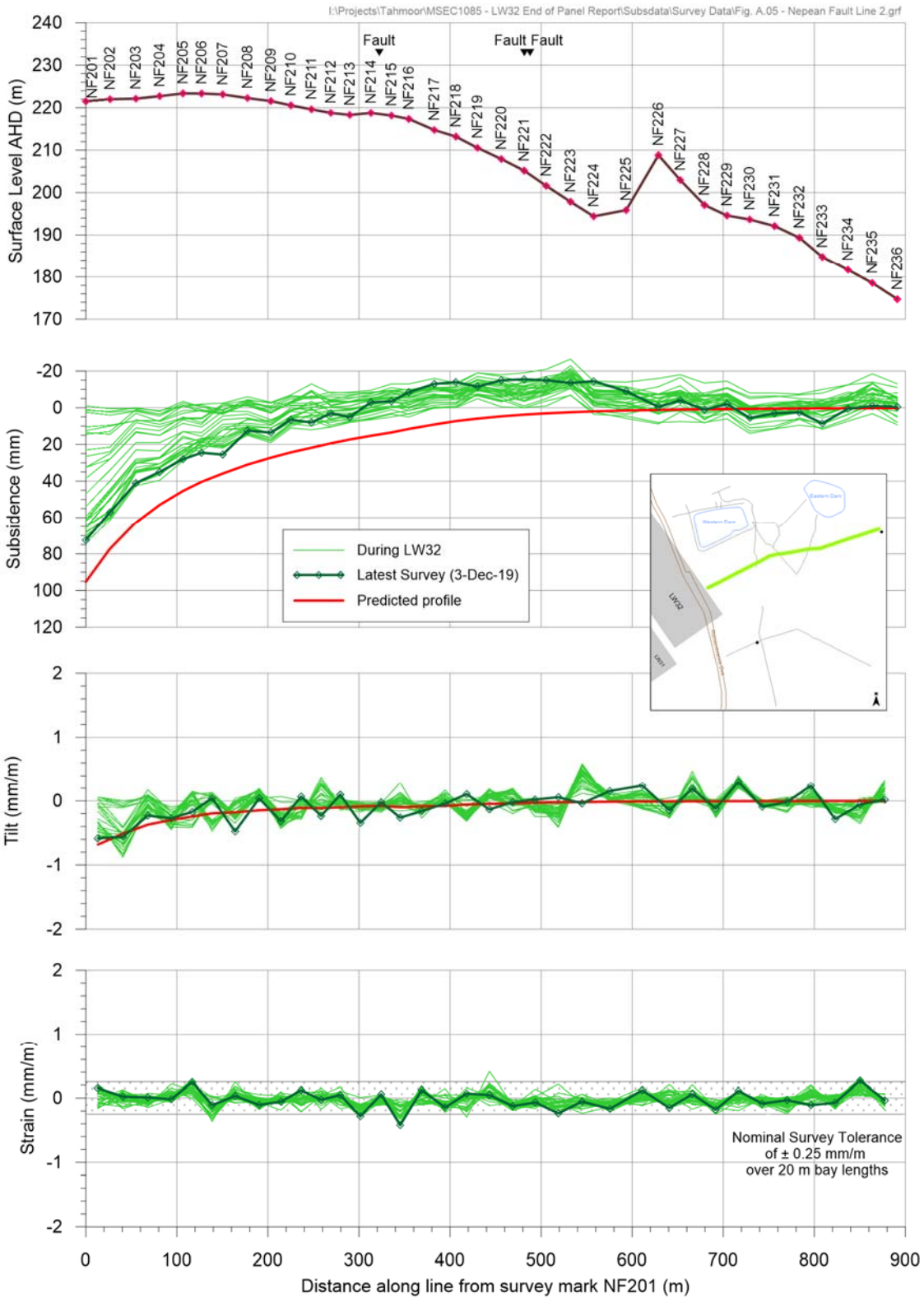


Fig. 3.27 Observed subsidence along the Nepean Fault Line 2 during the mining of LW32

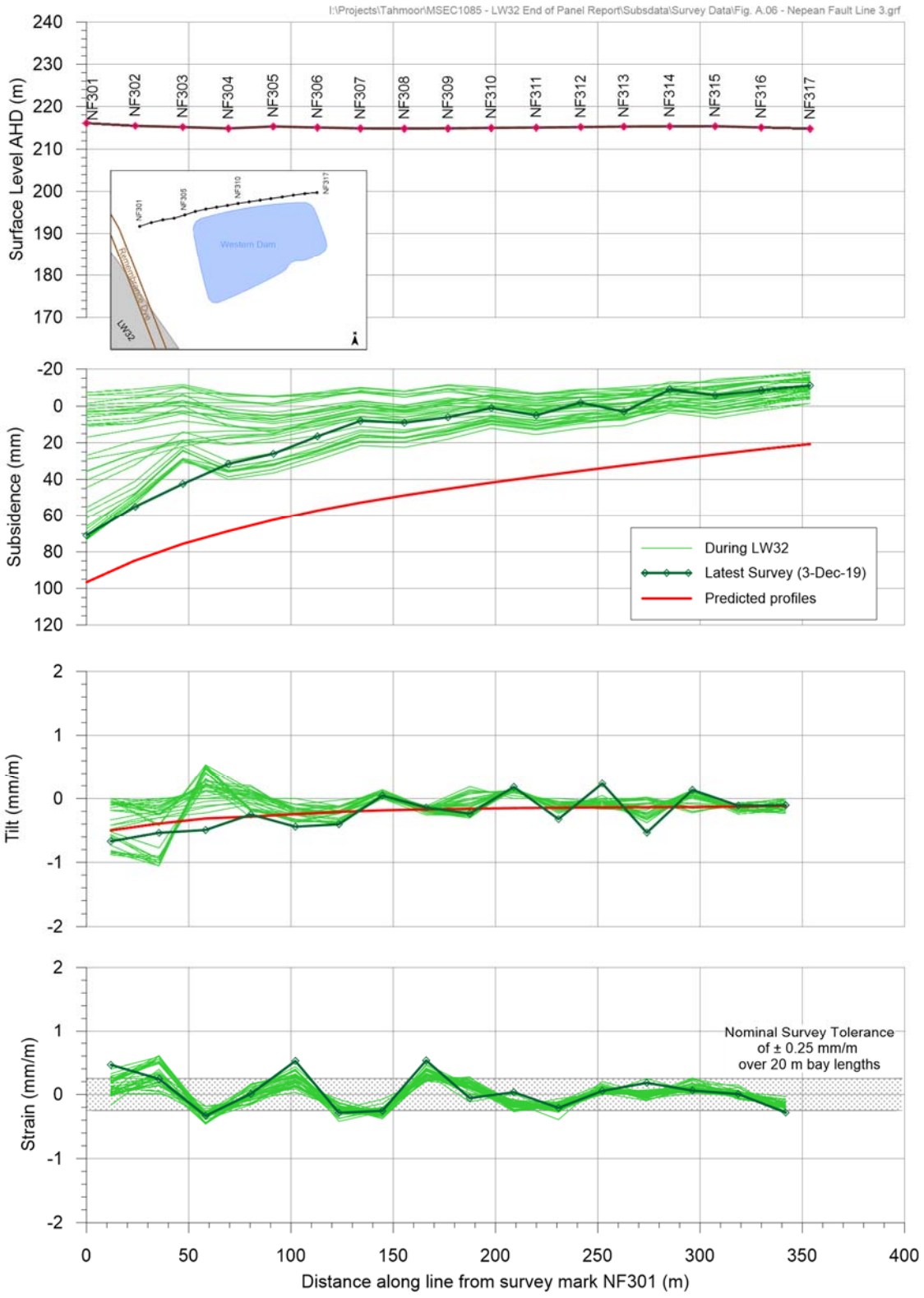


Fig. 3.28 Observed subsidence along the Nepean Fault Line 3 during the mining of LW32

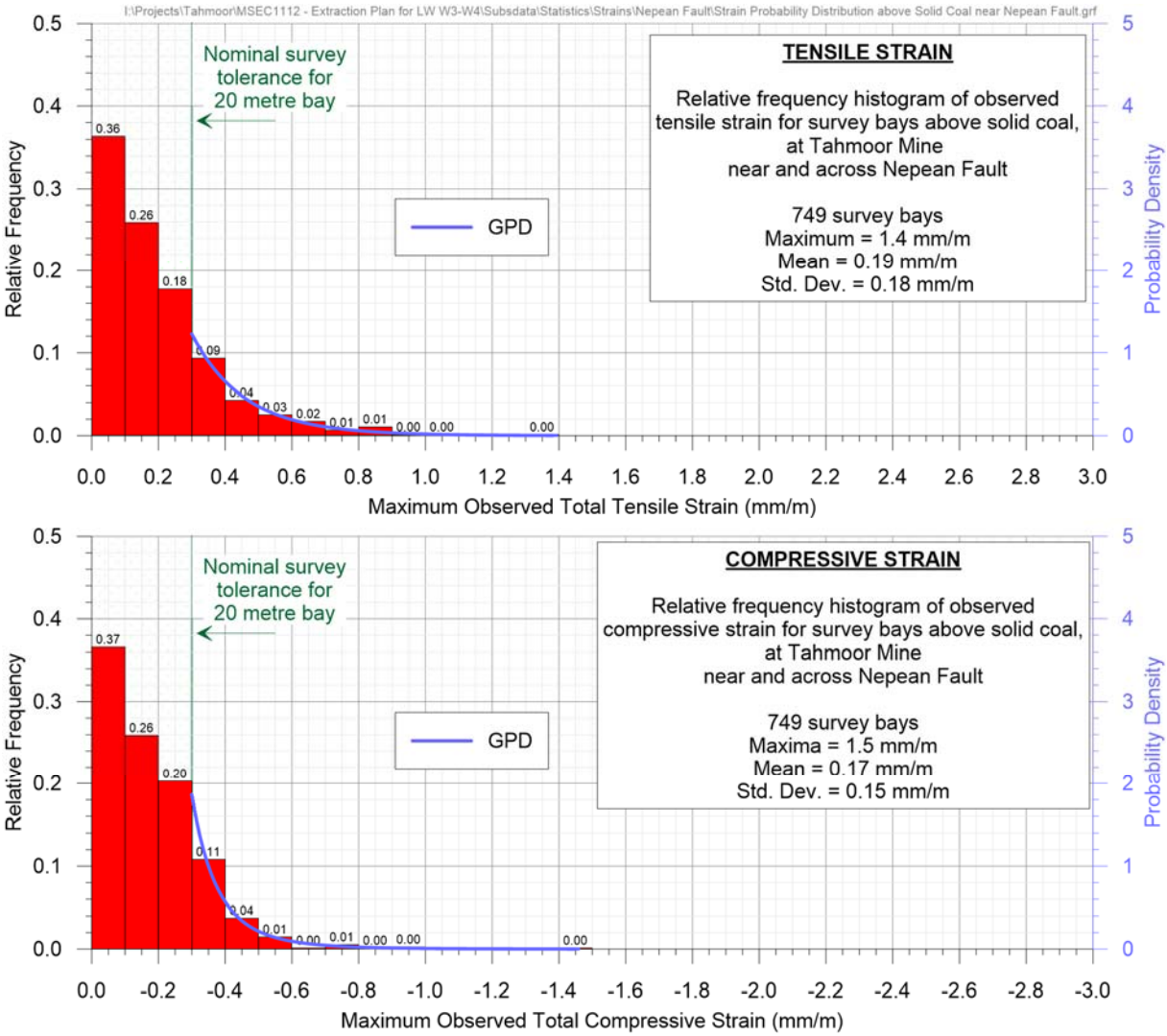


Fig. 3.29 Distributions of the Measured Maximum Tensile and Compressive Strains for Bays Located over Solid Coal at Tahmoor Mine near and across the Nepean Fault

3.9. Numerical model

A numerical model has been developed for the mine using Universal Distinct Element Code (UDEC). This method is a two-dimensional Discrete Element Method (DEM) comprising deformable elements that interact via compliant contacts (Itasca, 2015). The numerical modelling has been undertaken to supplement the predictions obtained using the empirical IPM.

The UDEC model has been derived from the *base model* that was developed for the Southern Coalfield for mining in the Bulli Seam (Barbato, 2017). The numerical model has been updated for the local stratigraphy (refer to Section 1.8) and has been calibrated for the local mining conditions using the available ground monitoring data.

3.9.1. Calibration of the UDEC model

The UDEC model has been calibrated using the available ground monitoring from LW22 to LW31. The void widths of these existing longwalls are 283 m and the solid chain pillar widths vary between 35 m and 40 m. The depths of cover to the Bulli Seam vary between 420 m and 500 m, with an average of 450 m. The width-to-depth ratios for the existing longwalls vary between 0.48 and 0.67, with an average of 0.63. The maximum mining height was 2.1 m.

The element (i.e. block) size adopted in the numerical model has been based on Block Type B1 for the *base model* (refer to Section 6.4.3.1 of Barbato, 2017). Minor adjustments of the element sizes have been made to suit the depths of each stratigraphic unit. The element aspect ratio has been taken as 1.5:1.0 (H:V) as per the *base model*.

The horizontal *in situ* stress has been based on Stress Type S2 for the *base model* (refer to Section 6.4.4 of Barbato, 2017). The stress at the surface is 1.5 MPa and the stress gradient through the overburden strata is 36 kPa/m.

The parametric analysis of the *base model* (refer to Section 6.9 of Barbato, 2017) showed that the appropriate material and joint properties are dependent on the other properties adopted in the numerical model, including the element size and aspect ratio. The appropriate properties are also dependent on the depth of cover and mining height, as these affect the relative contributions of vertical subsidence due to sagging of the overburden strata and pillar compression.

The material and joint properties have been calibrated for the local conditions using the available ground monitoring data. The initial calibration of the numerical model using the ground monitoring data from Areas 3A and 3B at the Mine found that the *base model* (i.e. Material Type M1 and Joint Type J2) underpredicted the vertical subsidence above the longwalls and the chain pillars.

The magnitudes and the profiles of vertical subsidence obtained from the numerical model better matched those measured in Area 3A by adopting joint strength parameters (i.e. cohesion and friction angle) that were 85 % of those used in the *base model*. The bulking ratio in the caving zone was also reduced from 1.03 to 1.01 to account for the seam roof comprising the Wombarra Claystone rather than the Coal Cliff Sandstone.

A comparison between the modelled and measured vertical subsidence are illustrated in Fig. 3.30 based on the Bridge Street monitoring line and in Fig. 3.31 based on the Railway Deviation monitoring line. The monitoring data have been normalised so that the distances are transverse to the longwalls so as to match the UDEC model.

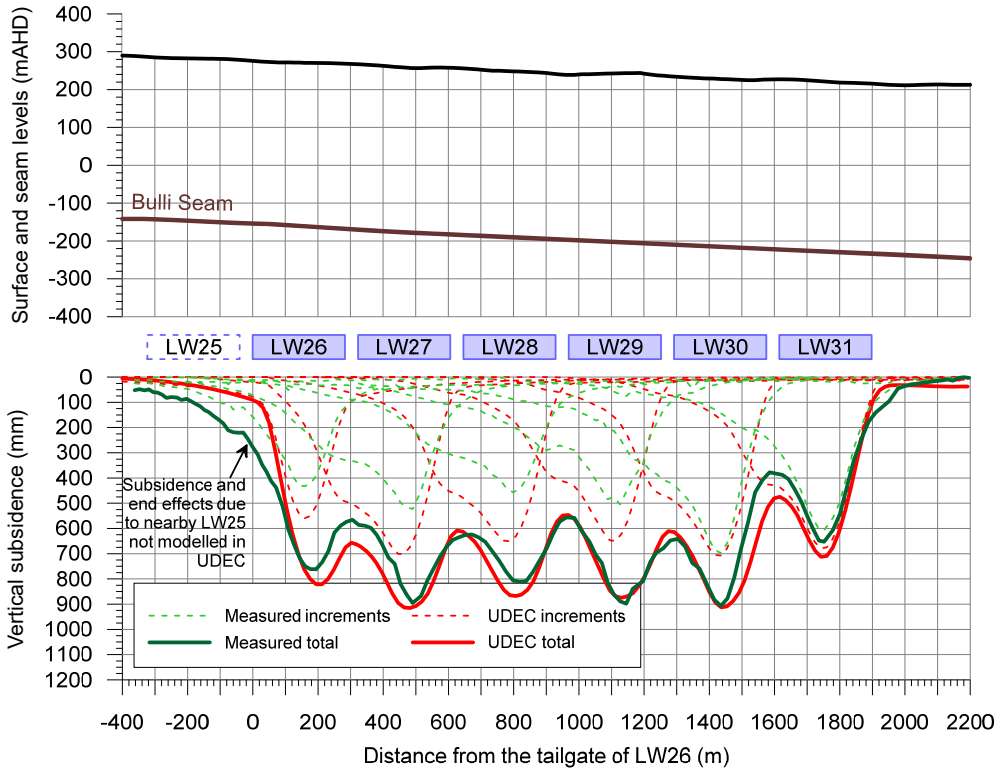


Fig. 3.30 Comparison of modelled and measured vertical subsidence along Bridge Street

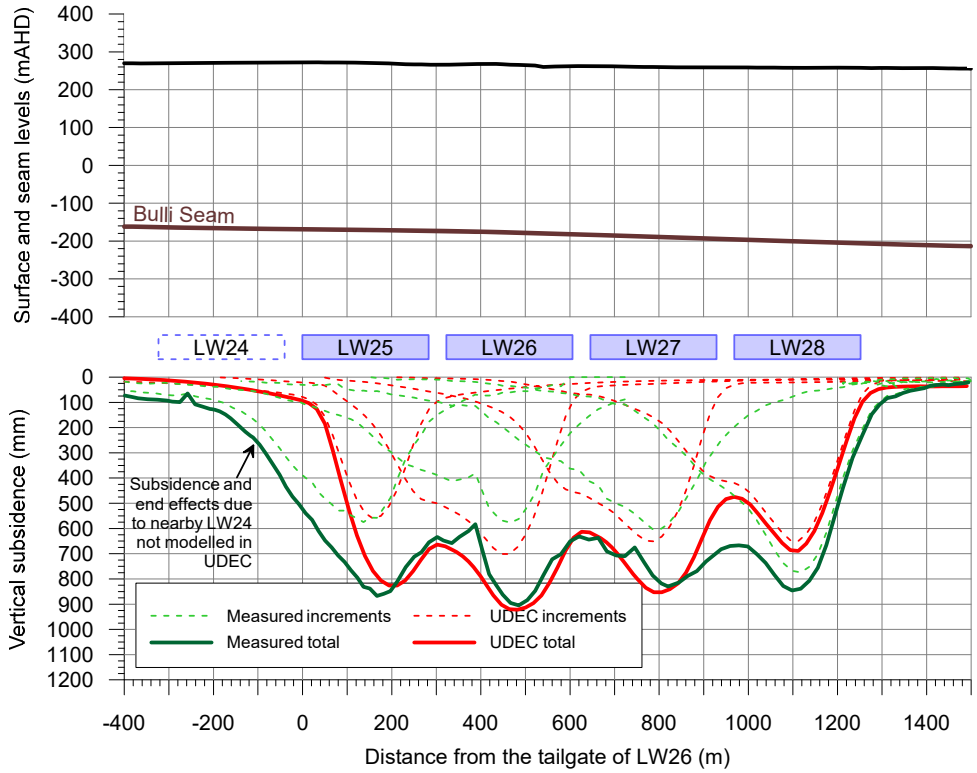


Fig. 3.31 Comparison of modelled and measured vertical subsidence along the Railway Deviation

It is considered that the profiles of vertical subsidence obtained from the UDEC model reasonably match the measured profiles along the Bridge Street and Railway Deviation monitoring lines. The numerical model slightly overpredicts the vertical subsidence adjacent to the tailgate of LW26 along Bridge Street and adjacent to the tailgate of LW25 along the Railway Deviation. However, these exceedances occurred due to subsidence from other adjacent longwalls that were not included in the numerical model.

3.9.2. UDEC model for LW W1-W4

The widths of LW W1-W3 are 283 metres and the width of LW W4 is 285 metres and the solid pillar widths are 39 to 44 metres. The average depth of cover to the Bulli Seam along the centreline of the proposed longwalls is 500 m. The width-to-depth ratio of each of the proposed longwalls therefore is approximately 0.57. It is proposed that the longwalls will extract a constant height of 2.1 m.

A summary of the stratigraphy adopted in the UDEC model is provided in Table 3.2. The element sizes have been based on Block Type B1 of the *base model*, with minor adjustments to suit the depths of each stratigraphic unit.

Table 3.2 Stratigraphy adopted in the UDEC model

Unit	Thickness (m)	Depth to base on unit (m)	Block size (H x V, m x m)
Wianamatta Group	20	20	6.0 x 4.0
Hawkesbury Sandstone	170	190	15.0 x 10.0
Newport/Garie Formations	20	210	7.5 x 5.0
Bald Hill Claystone	30	240	7.5 x 5.0
Bulgo Sandstone	180	420	15.0 x 10.0
Stanwell Park Claystone	10	430	7.5 x 5.0
Scarborough Sandstone	60	490	15.0 x 10.0
Wombarra Claystone	10	500	7.5 x 5.0
Bulli Coal	3	503	1.5 x 1.0
Sub-Bulli	100	603	15.0 x 10.0

Summaries of the material and joint properties adopted in the UDEC model are provided in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4, respectively. The joint normal stiffness and shear stiffness have been taken as 30 GPa/m and 3 GPa/m, respectively. The parameter analysis of the joint stiffness properties found that the numerical model is not sensitive to these two parameters (refer to Section 6.9.4 of Barbato, 2017).

Table 3.3 Material properties adopted in the UDEC model

Unit	Density (kg/m^3)	Bulk modulus (GPa)	Shear modulus (GPa)	Cohesion (MPa)	Friction angle (deg.)	Tensile strength (MPa)
Wianamatta Group	2700	5.00	2.32	6.0	25	0.5
Hawkesbury Sandstone	2400	3.33	2.00	7.0	34	0.5
Newport/Garie Formations	2400	3.45	2.48	4.0	30	0.5
Bald Hill Claystone	2700	5.0	2.31	6.0	25	0.5
Bulgo Sandstone	2500	5.56	4.17	10	30	0.5
Stanwell Park Claystone	2700	6.17	4.07	9.0	30	0.5
Scarborough Sandstone	2500	7.47	5.37	7.0	38	0.5
Wombarra Claystone	2600	6.90	4.96	10	25	0.5
Bulli Coal	1500	1.54	0.97	2.0	25	0.5
Sub-Bulli	2500	8.00	4.80	15	25	0.5

Table 3.4 Joint properties adopted in the UDEC model

Unit	Cohesion (MPa)		Friction angle (deg.)	
	Peak	Residual	Peak	Residual
Wianamatta Group	2.34	1.40	18.0	10.8
Hawkesbury Sandstone	2.13	1.28	21.1	12.7
Newport/Garie Formations	1.91	1.15	20.4	12.2
Bald Hill Claystone	2.34	1.40	18.0	10.8
Bulgo Sandstone	3.83	2.30	20.4	12.2
Stanwell Park Claystone	2.34	1.40	20.4	12.2
Scarborough Sandstone	2.76	1.66	22.1	13.3
Wombarra Claystone	2.55	1.53	18.7	11.2
Sub-Bulli	3.61	2.17	18.7	11.2

The modelled profiles of vertical subsidence obtained from the UDEC model for the proposed LW W1-W4 are illustrated in red in Fig. 3.32. The predicted profiles based on the IPM are shown in blue in this figure for comparison.

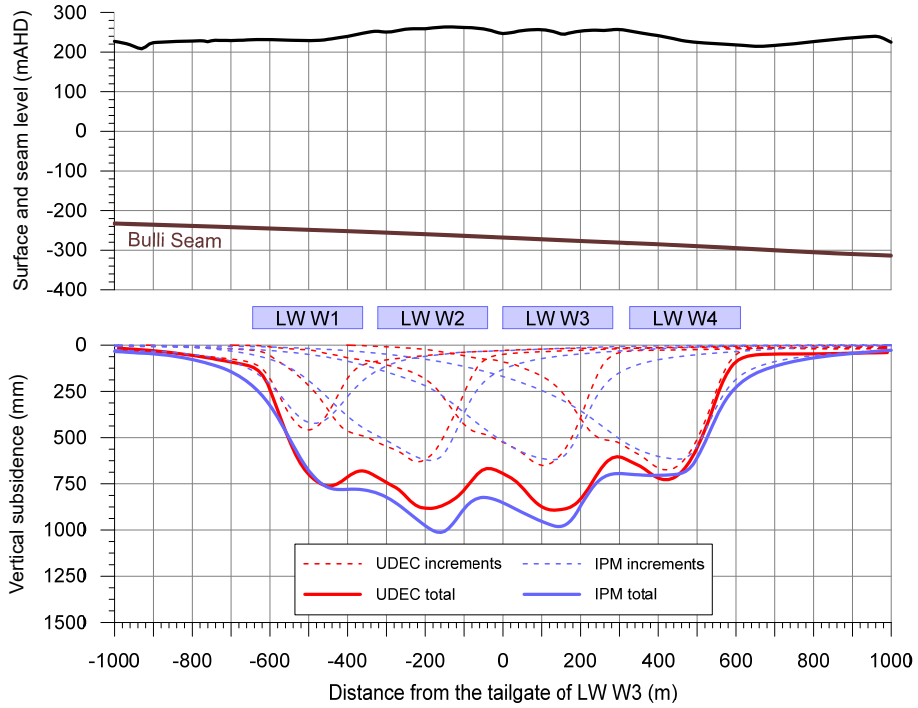


Fig. 3.32 Modelled profiles of vertical subsidence for the proposed LW W1-W4

The profiles of vertical subsidence obtained from the UDEC model reasonably match those predicted using the IPM. The maximum vertical subsidence directly above each of the proposed longwalls is reasonably similar, with the magnitudes being within ±15 %. The numerical model predicts slightly less vertical subsidence above LW W3 and a similar magnitude above LW W4 compared with that obtained from the IPM.

The maximum predicted tilts and curvatures obtained from the UDEC model are similar to the maximum predicted values based on the IPM. The numerical model predicts slightly higher tilt and curvature above the tailgate of LW W1 due to the lower vertical subsidence in this location.

It is considered that the profiles of vertical subsidence obtained from the UDEC model reasonably match those predicted using the IPM. It is not considered necessary, therefore, to further calibrate the IPM based on the outcomes of the numerical model.

The modelled profiles of vertical subsidence and horizontal movement through the overburden strata are illustrated in Fig. 3.33. The profiles have been taken through the centreline of LW W2, midway between the centreline and tailgate (referred to as the quarter point) and at the tailgate of this longwall.

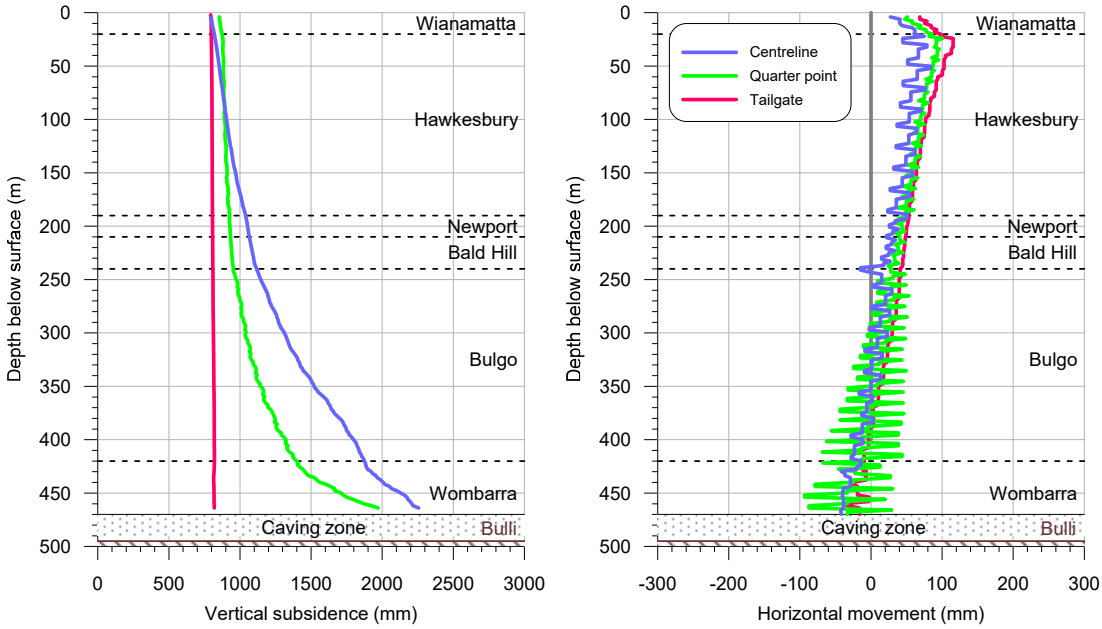


Fig. 3.33 Modelled profiles of vertical subsidence and horizontal movement through the overburden at the centreline, quarter point and tailgate of LW W2

The vertical subsidence at the longwall centreline varies between 35 % of the mining height at the surface through to 100 % of the mining height at the caving zone. The vertical subsidence adjacent to the longwall tailgate is 30 % of the mining height through most of the overburden.

The vertical strain (over a 20 m height) within the Hawkesbury Sandstone varies between approximately 0.5 mm/m at the surface and 2 mm/m at the base of the unit. The maximum vertical strain within the Hawkesbury Sandstone occurs at the longwall centreline with the strains reducing towards the longwall maingate and tailgate.

The vertical strain within the Bulgo Sandstone, at the longwall centreline, varies between approximately 3 mm/m at the top, 6 mm/m near mid-height and 4 mm/m at the base of the unit. The vertical strain at the quarter-points of the longwall vary between approximately 2 mm/m at the top and 12 mm/m at the base of the Bulgo Sandstone.

The vertical strain within the Wombarra Claystone varies between 12 mm/m and 16 mm/m. The maximum vertical strain occurs at the longwall quarter-points with the strains reducing towards the longwall centreline, maingate and tailgate. The vertical strains within the Newport Formation and the Bald Hill Claystone are typically less than 2 mm/m.

The horizontal shear on the bedding plane partings is approximately 20 mm within the Hawkesbury Sandstone and varies between 40 mm and 120 mm within the Bulgo Sandstone. The maximum horizontal shear occurs at the quarter point within the Bulgo Sandstone.

It is noted that the magnitudes of horizontal shear are dependent on their spacings. Hence, fewer but larger horizontal shears, or more but smaller horizontal shears could develop compared with that predicted, depending on their actual spacing.

3.10. Review of the measured and predicted valley-related effects at Tahmoor

The predicted upsidence and closure movements for the longwalls at TC have been obtained using the empirical method outlined in Australian Coal Association Research Program (ACARP) Research Project No. C9067 (Waddington and Kay, 2002), referred to as the 2002 ACARP method. Comparisons between the

measured and predicted valley-related effects for the previously extracted longwalls at Tahmoor Mine have been provided in the following sections.

3.10.1. Myrtle Creek and the Skew Culvert

Detailed ground monitoring was undertaken where Myrtle Creek and a tributary to this creek (referred to as the Skew Culvert) crosses beneath the Main Southern Railway above Longwalls 26 and 27. A map showing the monitoring lines in these locations is shown in Fig. 3.34.



Fig. 3.34 Monitoring lines across Myrtle Creek and the Skew Culvert

The development of valley closure at each of the monitoring lines across the Myrtle Creek, during the extraction of Longwalls 24B to 27, are illustrated in Fig. 3.35.

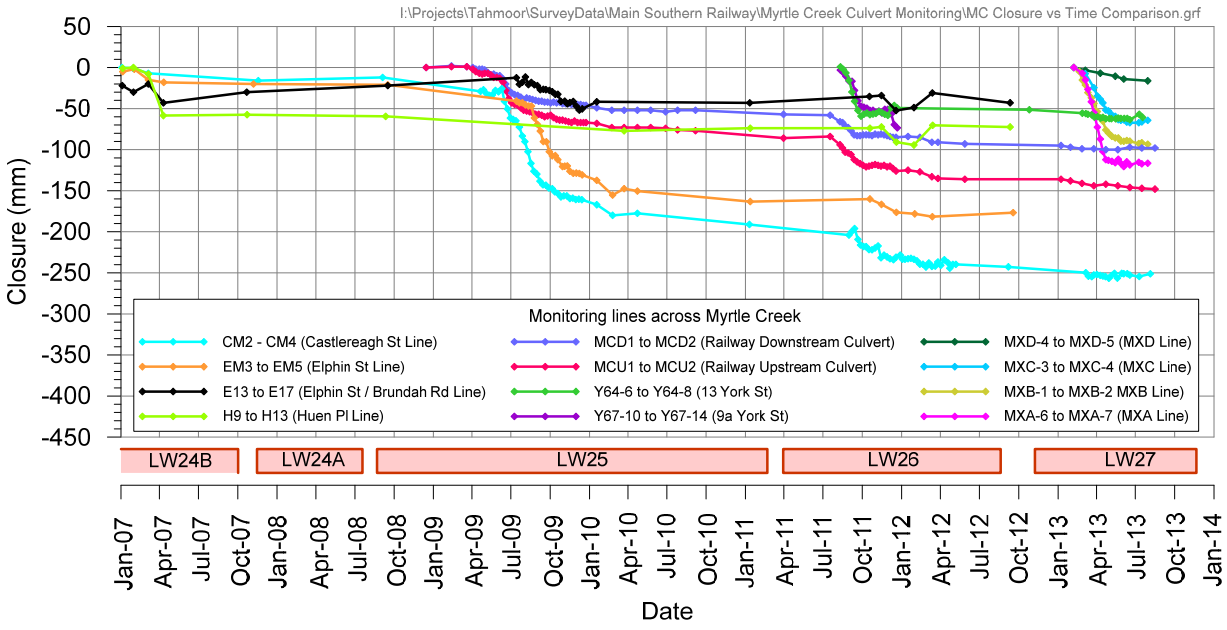


Fig. 3.35 Development of closure across Myrtle Creek during LW24B to LW27

The development of valley closure at each of the monitoring lines across the creek at the Skew Culvert, during the extraction of LW26 and LW27, are shown in Fig. 3.36.

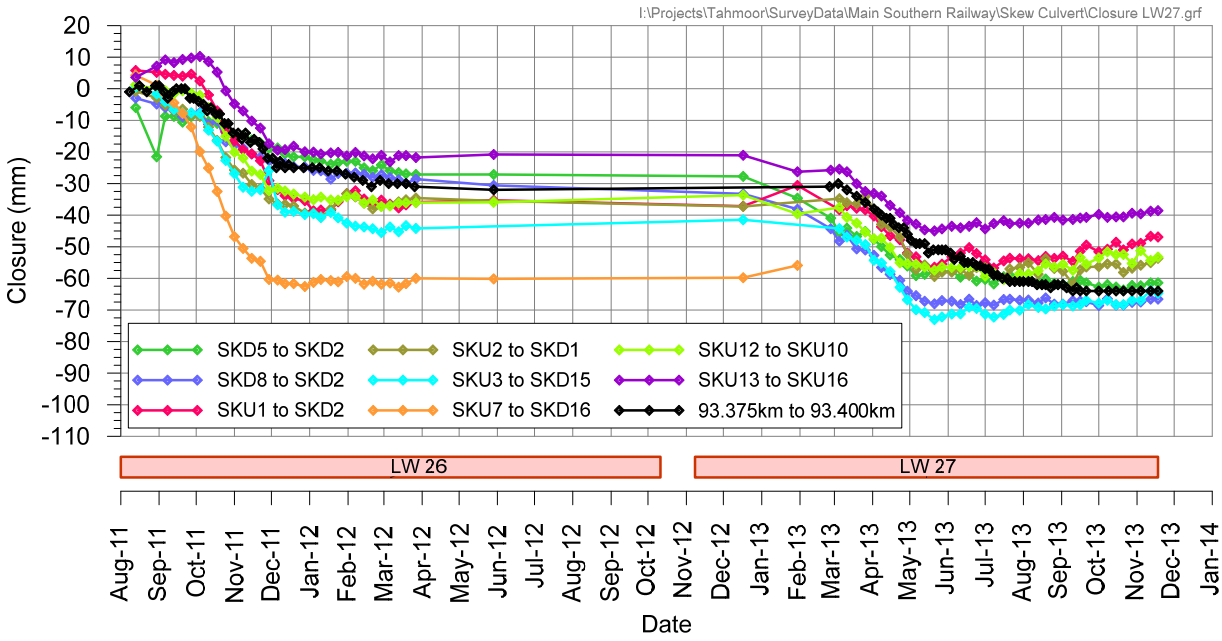


Fig. 3.36 Development of closure across the Skew Culvert during LW26 and LW27

A summary of the predicted and measured incremental closure across Myrtle Creek and the Skew Culvert is provided in Table 3.5. The predictions are consistent with those provided in Report No. MSEC355, which supported the SMP Application for Tahmoor LW27 to LW30.

Table 3.5 Predicted and measured incremental closure at the monitoring lines across Myrtle Creek and the Skew Culvert

Location	Category	Predicted and measured valley closure due to the mining of each longwall (mm)			
		Due to LW24	Due to LW25	Due to LW26	Due to LW27
Castlereagh Street (Pegs CM2 to CM4)	Predicted	30	55	45	25
	Measured	12	179	52	8
Elphin-Myrtle (Pegs EM3 to EM5)	Predicted	60	70	40	-
	Measured	21	142	22	-
Elphin St / Brundah Rd (Pegs E13 to E17)	Predicted	75	75	30	-
	Measured	0	21	6	-
Huen Place (Pegs H9 to H13)	Predicted	60	35	15	-
	Measured	58	15	20	-
Main Southern Railway Upstream (MCU1 to MCU4) Downstream (MCD1 to MCD4)	Predicted	15	30	30	15
	Measured	-	57 (d/s) to 86 (u/s)	36 (d/s) to 50 (u/s)	5 (d/s) to 12 (u/s)
Skew Culvert (8 cross-sections)	Predicted	< 5	10	25	25
	Measured	-	-	21 to 60 (average 36)	8 to 36 (average 21)
13 York Street (Pegs Y64-6 to Y64-8)	Predicted	-	-	65	50
	Measured	-	-	51	9
9a York Street (Pegs Y67-10 to Y67-14)	Predicted	-	-	85	85
	Measured	-	-	73	No access
MXA Line (Pegs MXA-6 to MXA-7)	Predicted	-	-	-	150
	Measured	-	-	-	116
MXB Line (Pegs MXB-1 to MXB-2)	Predicted	-	-	-	170
	Measured	-	-	-	93
MXC Line (Pegs MXC-3 to MXC-4)	Predicted	-	-	-	150
	Measured	-	-	-	64
MXD Line (Pegs MXD-4 to MXD-5)	Predicted	-	-	-	50
	Measured	-	-	-	16

It can be seen from the above table, that the measured valley closure has substantially exceeded predictions at the Castlereagh Street crossing, at the crossing of the Elphin-Myrtle monitoring line and, to a lesser extent, the crossing of the Main Southern Railway during the mining of LW25. It is considered that the reason for the differences in observations may be linked to the change in orientation of Myrtle Creek as the three above-mentioned monitoring lines are located along the same stretch of Myrtle Creek. It is noted, however, that substantially less closure has developed at Castlereagh Street than predicted during the mining of LW27.

The measured valley closure across the creek at the Skew Culvert has also slightly exceeded predictions, where the differences between predicted and measured closure are relatively small for most cross sections.

The measured valley closure across Myrtle Creek where it flows directly above LW27 (MXA to MXC lines) has been less than predicted, but greater in magnitude than that measured across monitoring lines upstream of LW27. This was expected because the valley is deeper compared to sections further upstream.

3.10.2. Redbank Creek

Detailed ground monitoring has been undertaken along Redbank Creek during the extraction of LWs 26 to 31. The ability to survey valley closure across the creek was constrained as access was not provided by some landowners located adjacent to the creek. There was no access to the creek from the northern bank and limited access on the southern bank of the Redbank Creek.

Ground surveys were undertaken in relative 3D from Bridge Street to a monitoring line that is located in cleared pasture land along the top of the valley, as shown in Fig. 3.37. This has provided measurements of total valley closure. Some survey pegs have been installed along a fenceline on the southern side to a point where surveyors can sight a survey peg on Bridge Street. Despite the best efforts of the survey team, the accuracy of the survey is challenged by the lack of cross lines across Redbank Creek. Baseline monitoring indicates that the valley closure measurements were accurate to approximately 20 mm to 30 mm.

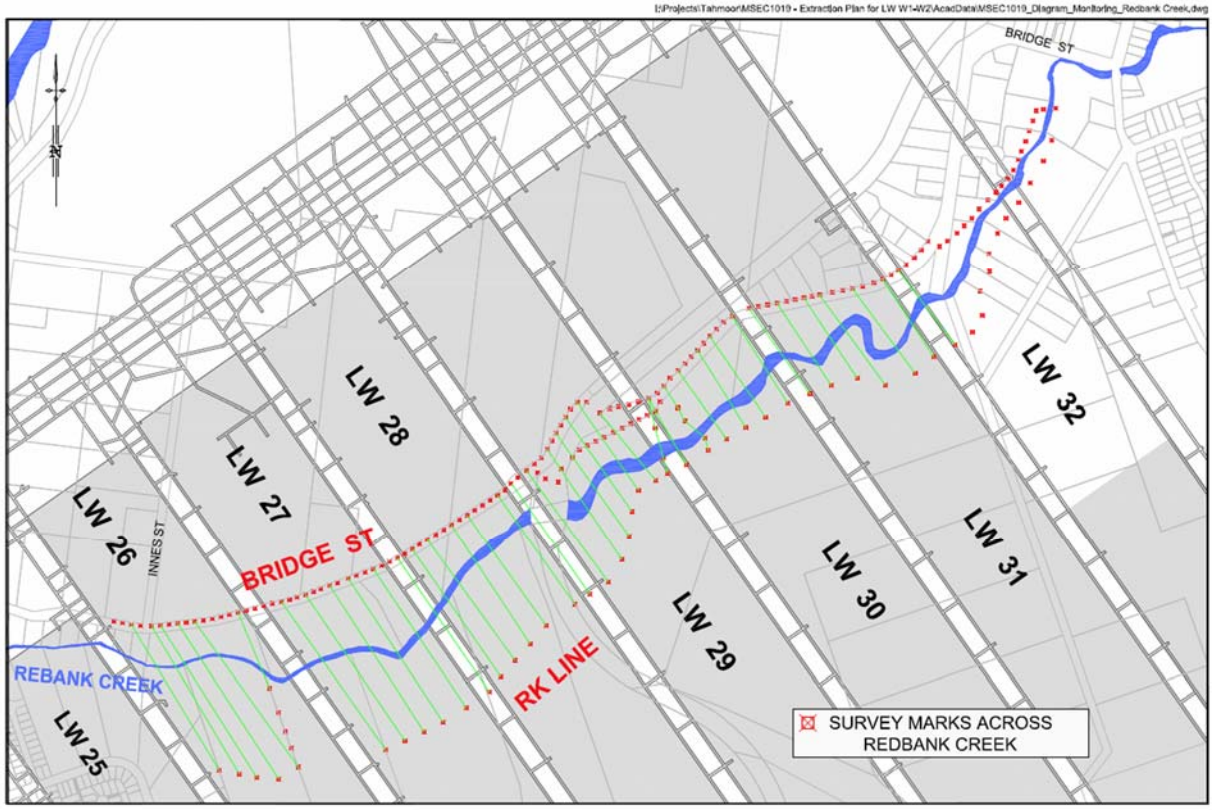


Fig. 3.37 Location of survey marks across Redbank Creek

A comparison between observed and predicted total valley closure along Redbank Creek after the mining of Longwall 31 is shown in Fig. 3.38. A comparison between observed and predicted incremental closure along Redbank Creek is also provided.

The closures are based on calculating changes in horizontal distance between pegs located across the valley in an orientation that is approximately parallel to the longwall panel. This orientation was chosen as Redbank Creek flows approximately at right angles across the panel.

Different results can be derived if the calculations were based on different pairs of pegs, though it is considered that if different pairs were chosen, such calculations would include an additional component of conventional and non-conventional ground shortening that occurs across the panel in both plateau areas or valleys. This is particularly the case if the pegs are located across the width of the longwall panel from each other. When comparing the results against predictions of valley closure, it was considered simpler to choose pegs that are approximately aligned with longwall direction so as not to make allowances for the additional effects of conventional lateral ground closure movements.

A number of observations are made from the monitoring data:

- There has been a reasonable correlation between predicted and observed incremental closure at the completion of Longwall 31. Valley closure was slightly greater for a temporary period of time, when the transient effects of the subsidence travelling wave passed through the valley.
- Observed total closure from the mining of Longwalls 26 to 31 is less than predicted.

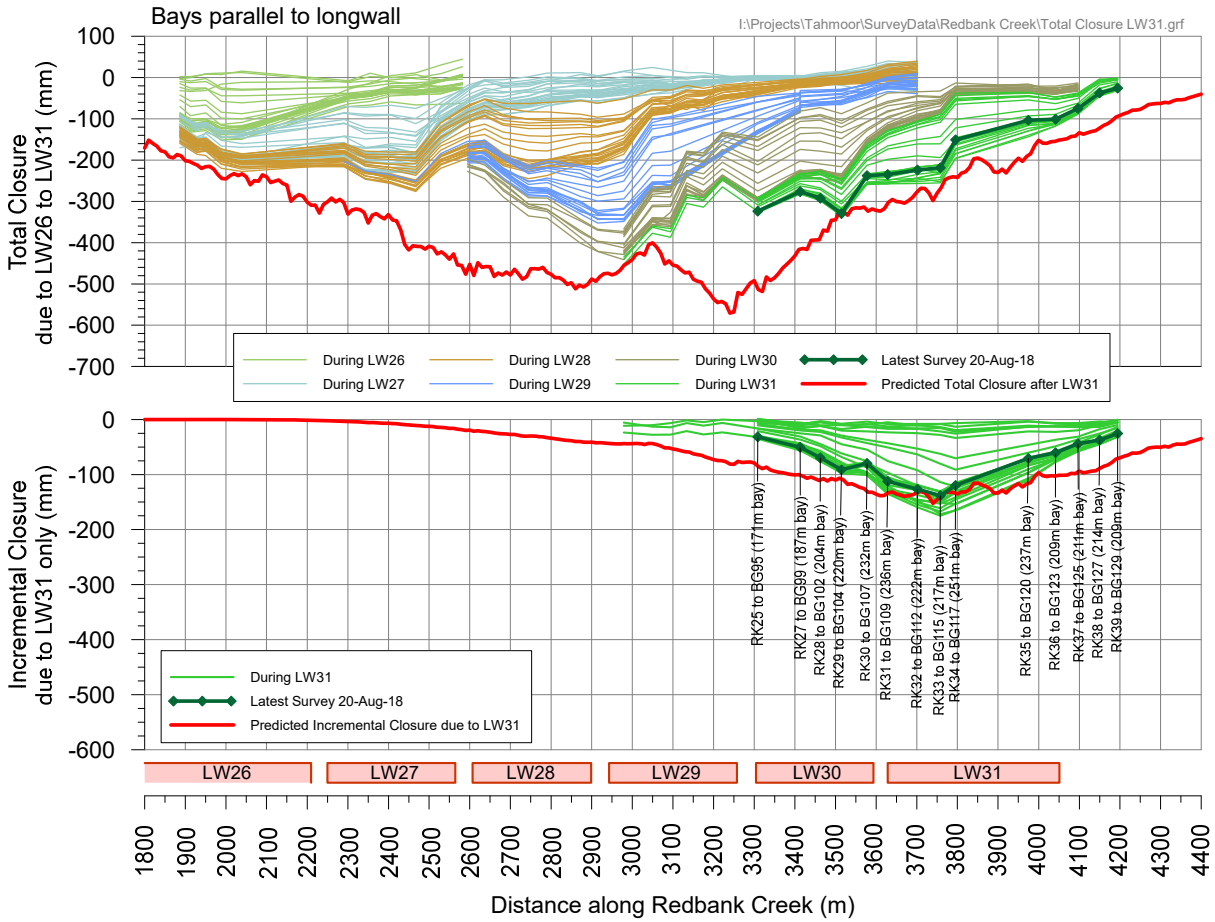


Fig. 3.38 Comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Redbank Creek

3.10.3. Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks

A summary of observed valley closure and upsidence movements across Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks is discussed in Section 5.3. Very little to no measurable closure or upsidence was observed during the mining of LW W1. Very minor valley closure has been measured around the confluence of Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks beyond the commencing ends of LW W1-W2 during the mining of LW W2.

3.10.4. Creek crossings above LW W1

Very minor closure of approximately 20 mm was measured across the creek crossing at 88.400 km on the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line during the mining of LW W1, which is less than predicted. Closure is, however, currently developing during the mining of LW W2, with total closure likely to be a similar order of magnitude to the prediction of 125 mm.

Surveys across other creeks above LW W1 have measured very little to no measurable valley closure. As at March 2021, LW W2 has not yet mined directly beneath or adjacent to other creek crossings.

The results show that while the prediction of valley closure is not an exact science, there is a reasonable correlation between measured and predicted subsidence when measured across the width of the valley.

3.10.5. Reliability of the predicted valley-related movements

The review of the observed movements at Myrtle and Redbank Creeks and the observed movements directly above and adjacent to LW W1 indicate that the ACARP Method provides reasonable predictions for valley closure at TC. It is noted, however, the measured closures substantially exceeded those predicted in three locations along Myrtle Creek, due to the extraction of LW25, but these all occurred along the same section of creek. Elsewhere, the measured closures were typically similar to or less than those predicted.

Whilst the major factors that determine the levels of movement have been identified, there are some factors that are difficult to isolate. One factor that is thought to influence the upsidence and closure movements is the level of in-situ horizontal stress that exists within the strata. In-situ stresses are difficult to obtain and not regularly measured and the limited availability of data makes it impossible to be definitive about the influence of the in-situ stress on the upsidence and closure values. The methods are, however, based predominantly upon the measured data from Tower Colliery in the Southern Coalfield, where the in-situ

stresses are high. The methods should, therefore, tend to over-predict the movements in areas of lower stress.

Variations in local geology can affect the way in which the near surface rocks are displaced as subsidence occurs. In the compression zone, the surface strata can buckle upwards or can fail by shearing and sliding over their neighbours. If localised cross bedding exists, this shearing can occur at relatively low values of stress. This can result in fluctuations in the local strains, which can range from tensile to compressive. In the tensile zone, existing joints can be opened up and new fractures can be formed at random, leading to localised concentrations of tensile strain.

Another factor that is thought to influence the movements is the characteristics of near surface geology, particularly in stream beds. Upsidence in particular is considered to be sensitive to the way in which the bedrock responds, since thin strata layers may respond differently to thicker ones. The location of the point of maximum upsidence is also considered to be strongly influenced by the characteristics of near surface geology.

Another factor that is thought to influence upsidence and closure movements is the presence of geomorphological features. Recent monitoring along a deeper and more incised valley has shown variable measurements around bends. There tended to be less movement at the apex of the bend than in the straight sections.

Notwithstanding the abovementioned limitations, the 2002 ACARP method is the most thoroughly used and tested prediction method for upsidence and closure movements in the Southern Coalfield. It is expected in most cases to provide reasonable, if not, slightly conservative predictions of the valley-related movements for the proposed longwalls.

More recently, the empirical prediction method has been refined based on further research undertaken as part of ACARP Research Project No. 18015 (Kay and Waddington, 2014). The 2014 ACARP method only provides predictions for valley closure and not for upsidence.

The predictions based on the 2002 ACARP method can be directly compared with the predictions provided in previous MSEC subsidence reports for TC and with other case studies. This method has also been more widely used and tested than the more recent 2014 ACARP method. The assessments provided in this report, therefore, have been based on the predictions obtained using the 2002 ACARP method.

4.1. Introduction

The following sections provide the maximum predicted conventional subsidence parameters resulting from the extraction of the proposed LW W3-W4. The predicted subsidence parameters and the impact assessments for the natural and built features are provided in Chapters 5 and 6.

The predicted vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature have been obtained using the IPM, which has been calibrated based on the latest monitoring data from Tahmoor Mine, as described in Section 3.6. The predicted strains have been determined by analysing the strains measured at other collieries within the NSW coalfields, where the longwall width-to-depth ratios and extraction heights are similar to those for the proposed longwalls.

The maximum predicted subsidence parameters and the predicted subsidence contours provided in this report describe and show the conventional movements and do not include the valley-related upsidence and closure movements, nor the effects of faults and other geological structures. Such effects have been addressed separately in the impact assessments for each feature provided in Chapters 5 and 6.

4.2. Maximum predicted conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature

The predicted incremental vertical subsidence contours resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls are shown in Drawings Nos. MSEC1112-25 to MSEC1112-26, in Appendix E A summary of the maximum predicted values of incremental vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature are provided in Table 4.1. The incremental parameters represent the additional movements due to the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

Table 4.1 Maximum predicted incremental conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature for the proposed longwalls

Longwall	Maximum predicted incremental vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted incremental tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted incremental hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted incremental sagging curvature (km^{-1})
LW W3	650	4.5	0.05	0.09
LW W4	600	4.5	0.05	0.08

The predicted total vertical subsidence contours resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls are shown in Drawings Nos. MSEC1112-27 to MSEC1112-29, in Appendix E. A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature is provided in Table 4.2. The predicted total parameters represent the accumulated movements due to the extraction of all proposed longwalls within each of the mining areas.

Table 4.2 Maximum predicted total conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature for the proposed longwalls

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
LW W3	950	5.0	0.06	0.10
LW W4	1025	5.0	0.06	0.10

The maximum predicted total vertical subsidence of 1025 mm represents 49 % of the proposed mining height of 2.1 m. The maximum predicted total tilt is 5.0 mm/m (i.e. 0.5 %, or 1 in 200) and it occurs adjacent to the maingate of LW W4. The maximum predicted total curvatures are 0.06 km^{-1} hogging and 0.10 km^{-1} sagging, which represent minimum radii of curvature of 17 km and 10 km, respectively.

The predicted conventional subsidence parameters vary across the mining area. To illustrate this variation, the predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature have been determined along two prediction lines. The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Prediction Lines 1 and 2 are shown in Figs. C.01 and C.02, respectively, in Appendix C. The locations of these prediction lines are shown in Drawings Nos. MSEC11112-25 to MSEC1112-29.

4.3. Potential additional settlement above coal barriers between proposed and previous mine workings

The proposed LW W3-W4 will be extracted in a new series from the previous series of LWs 22 to 32, separated by a barrier of unmined coal, except for development headings.

Additional vertical settlement has been observed within the following areas at Tahmoor and Appin Mines that were located above solid intact coal between previously extracted areas, such as:

- Between Longwall 3 and Longwall 22 at Tahmoor Mine;
- Between Longwall 23A and 23B at Tahmoor Mine;
- Between Longwall 24A and the 200 Panels at Tahmoor Mine;
- Between Longwalls 22 to 24B and Longwall 24A and the 200 Panels and Longwall 25 (i.e. mining on three sides of a corridor of intact coal) at Tahmoor Mine;
- Between Longwalls 8-12, Longwall 18 and Longwall 408 at Appin Colliery; and
- Between Longwalls 14-18, 301-302 and 401 at Appin Colliery.

Additional vertical settlement in these areas has generally been between 50 and 150 mm of subsidence above what was predicted using the IPM and generally low levels of tilt and strain were measured within these areas. Increased subsidence has not always been observed in these situations. For example, it was not observed between Longwalls 3-9 and Longwall 20 at Tahmoor Mine.

Whilst observed subsidence may exceed predictions above the coal barrier between proposed LW W3-W4 and previous series of LWs 22 to 32, subsidence monitoring has shown that it is usually accompanied by relatively low conventional tilts, curvature and strains (less than 0.5 mm/m and usually within survey tolerance).

Observations during the mining of LW W1 have not detected additional settlement above the coal barrier. While the result is encouraging, LW W1 is the first longwall in a series and additional settlement may develop during and after the mining of LW W2-W4.

4.4. Predicted strains

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

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

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

The maximum predicted conventional strains resulting from the extraction of proposed longwalls, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted curvatures, are 0.9 mm/m tensile and 1.5 mm/m compressive. These strains represent typical values when the ground subsides regularly with no localised or elevated strains due to near-surface geological structures or valley closure effects. The maximum strains can be much greater than these typical values, especially in the locations of near-surface geological structures and in the bases of valleys.

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

The range of potential strains above the proposed longwalls has been determined using monitoring data from previously extracted longwalls at the mine. The range of strains measured during the extraction of these longwalls should, therefore, provide a reasonable indication of the range of potential strains for the proposed longwalls.

The data used in the analysis of observed strains included those resulting from both conventional and non-conventional anomalous movements, but did not include those resulting from valley-related effects, which are discussed separately in the impact assessments for the natural and built features provided in Chapters 5 and 6. The strains resulting from damaged or disturbed survey marks have also been excluded.

4.4.1. Analysis of strains measured in survey bays

For features that are in discrete locations, such as building structures, farm dams and archaeological sites, it is appropriate to assess the frequency of the maximum strains measured in individual survey bays.

The survey database has been analysed to extract the maximum tensile and compressive strains that have been measured at any time during the extraction of previous longwalls at the mine, for survey bays that were located directly above goaf or the chain pillars that are located between the extracted longwalls, which has been referred to as "*above goaf*".

A histogram of the maximum total tensile and compressive strains measured in survey bays above goaf is provided in Fig. 4.1. A number of probability distribution functions were fitted to the empirical data. It was found that a *Generalised Pareto Distribution (GPD)* provided a good fit to the raw strain data, which have also been shown in this figure.

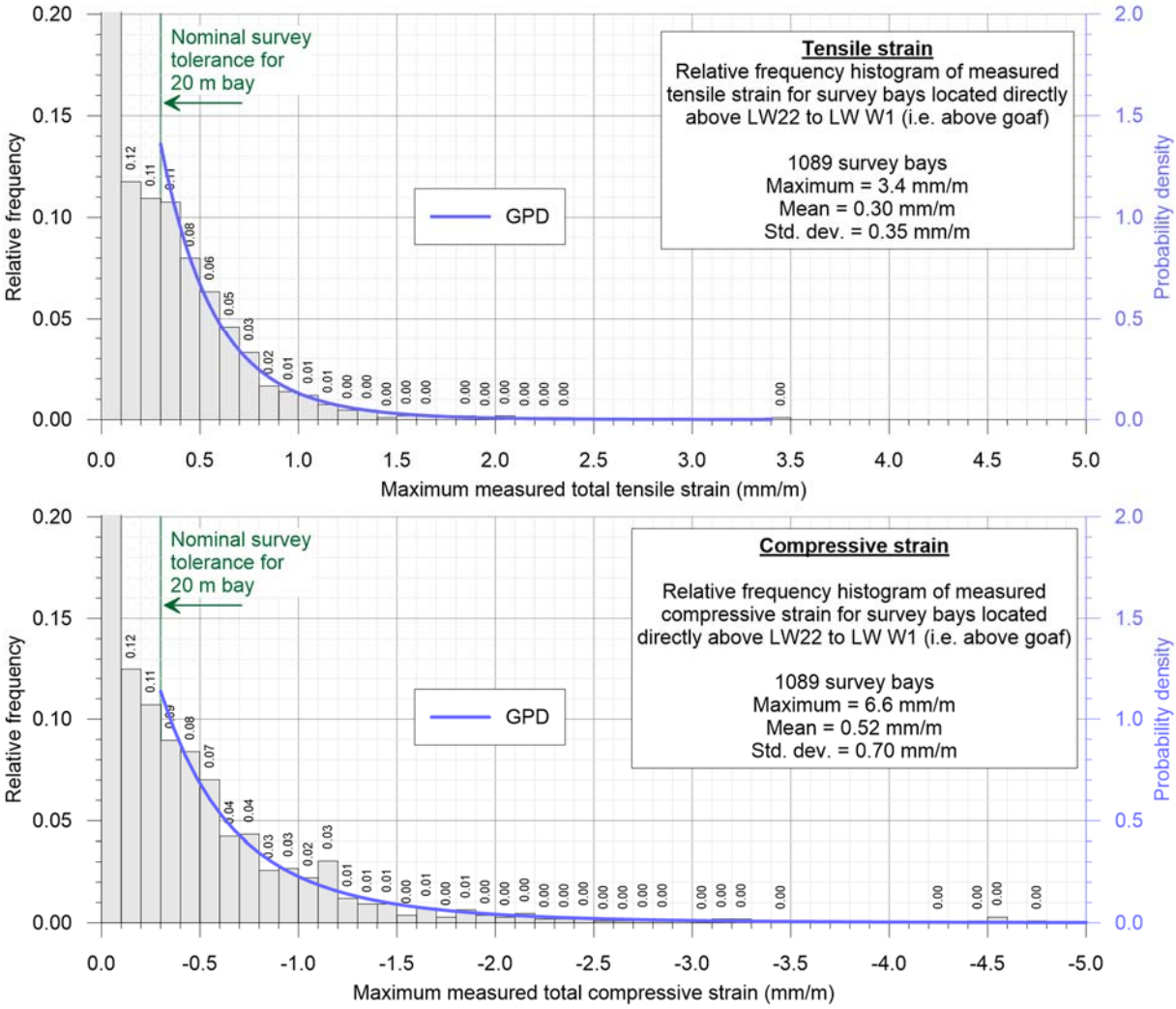


Fig. 4.1 Distributions of the maximum measured tensile and compressive strains during the extraction of previous longwalls at the mine for survey bays located directly above goaf

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

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for tensile and compressive strains for survey bays located above goaf, based on the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 4.3. The analysis does not include the strains resulting from valley-related effects, which are discussed separately in the impact assessments for the natural and built features provided in Chapters 5 and 6.

Table 4.3 Probabilities of exceedance for strain for survey bays located directly above goaf

	Strain (mm/m)	Probability of exceedance
Compression	-8.0	1 in 1800
	-6.0	1 in 680
	-4.0	1 in 180
	-2.0	1 in 25
	-1.0	1 in 7
	-0.5	1 in 3
	-0.3	1 in 2
Tension	+0.3	1 in 2
	+0.5	1 in 5
	+1.0	1 in 20
	+2.0	1 in 300
	+3.0	1 in 2800

The 95 % confidence levels for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above goaf experienced at any time during mining were 1.0 mm/m tensile and 1.7 mm/m compressive. The 99 % confidence levels for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above goaf experienced at any time during mining were 1.5 mm/m tensile and 3.3 mm/m compressive.

The probabilities for survey bays located above goaf are based on the strains measured anywhere above the previously extracted longwalls at the mine. As described previously, tensile strains are more likely to develop in the locations of hogging curvature and compressive strains are more likely to develop in the locations of sagging curvature.

The distribution of incremental strains measured above previously extracted longwalls in the Southern Coalfield is illustrated in Fig. 4.2 (after Barbato, 2017). The distances have been normalised, so that the locations of the measured strains are shown relative to the longwall maingate and tailgate sides. The approximate confidence levels for the incremental tensile and compressive strains are also shown in this figure, to help illustrate the variation in the data.

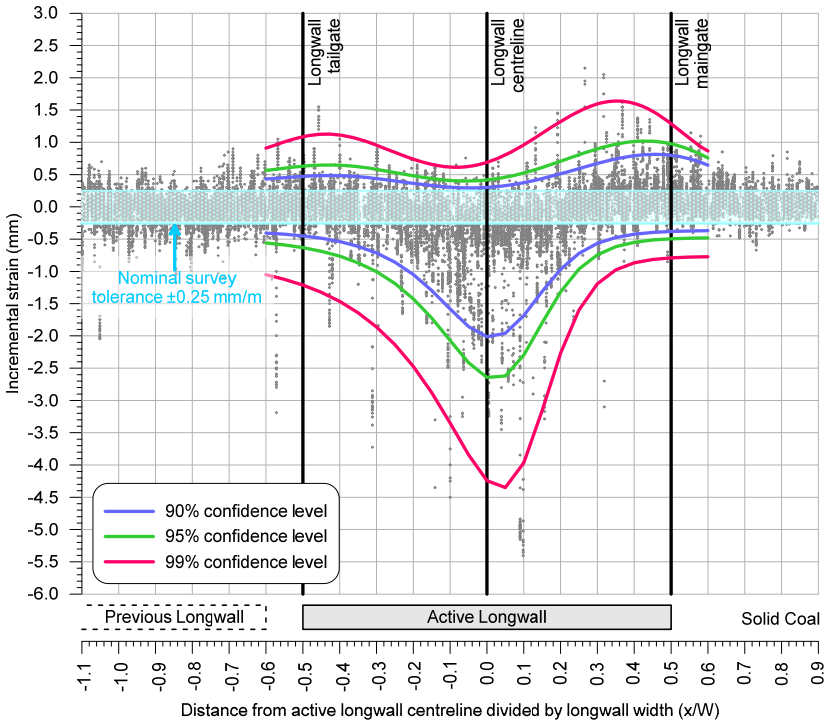


Fig. 4.2 Measured incremental strains versus normalised distance from the longwall maingate for previously extracted longwalls in the Southern Coalfield

The survey database has also been analysed to extract the maximum tensile and compressive strains that have been measured at any time during the extraction of previous longwalls at the mine, for survey bays that were located outside and within 250 m of the nearest longwall goaf edge, which has been referred to as "*above solid coal*".

A histogram of the maximum observed tensile and compressive strains measured in survey bays above solid coal is provided in Fig. 4.3. The probability distribution functions, based on the fitted GPDs, have also been shown in this figure.

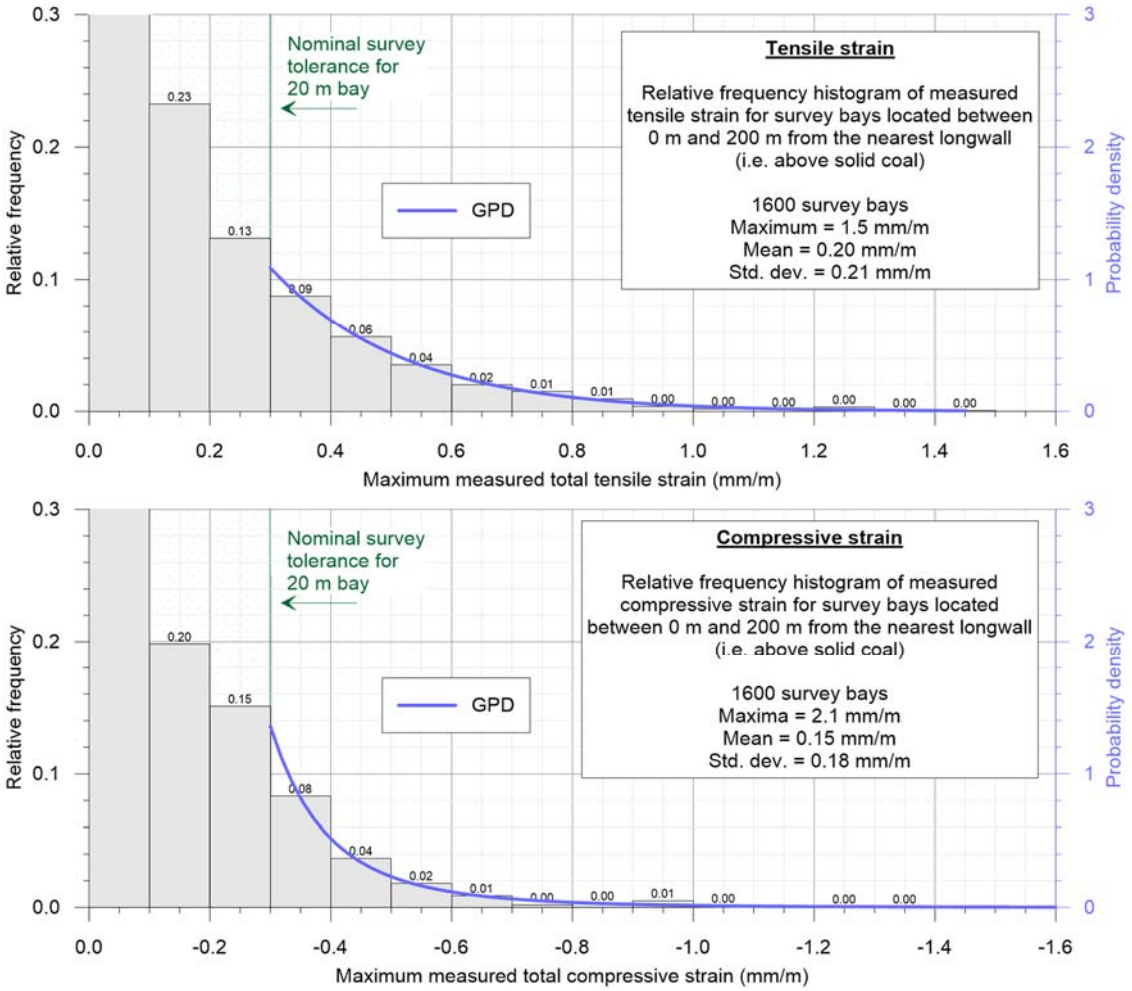


Fig. 4.3 Distributions of the maximum measured tensile and compressive strains during the extraction of previous longwalls at the mine for survey bays located directly above solid coal

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

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for tensile and compressive strains for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 4.4. The analysis does not include the strains resulting from valley-related movements, which are discussed separately in the impact assessments for the natural and built features provided in Chapters 5 and 6.

Table 4.4 Probabilities of exceedance for strain for survey bays located above solid coal

	Strain (mm/m)	Probability of exceedance
Compression	-2.0	1 in 2100
	-1.5	1 in 800
	-1.0	1 in 210
	-0.5	1 in 25
	-0.3	1 in 6
Tension	+0.3	1 in 4
	+0.5	1 in 10
	+1.0	1 in 130
	+1.5	1 in 2000
	+2.0	1 in 5000

The 95 % confidence levels for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal experienced at any time during mining were 0.6 mm/m tensile and 0.5 mm/m compressive. The 99 % confidence levels for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal experienced at any time during mining were 1.0 mm/m tensile and 0.8 mm/m compressive.

Observed ground strain during the mining of LW W1 were generally low. The maximum observed tensile strain was 0.60 mm/m, which was measured between Pegs 88.38 km and 88.40 km on the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line. The maximum observed compressive strain was 1.35 mm/m, which was measured between Pegs WX-09 and WX-10 on the LW W1-W2 Crossline.

While the observed strains have generally been low, LW W1 is the first longwall in a series and larger ground strains are expected to develop during and after the mining of LW W2-W4.

4.4.2. Analysis of strains measured along whole monitoring lines

For linear features such as roads, cables and pipelines, it is more appropriate to assess the frequency of the maximum strains measured along whole monitoring lines, rather than for individual survey bays. That is, an analysis of the maximum strains measured anywhere along the monitoring lines, regardless of where the strain occurs.

A histogram of maximum measured total tensile and compressive strains measured anywhere along the monitoring lines, at any time during or after the extraction of the previous longwalls at the mine, is provided in Fig. 4.4.

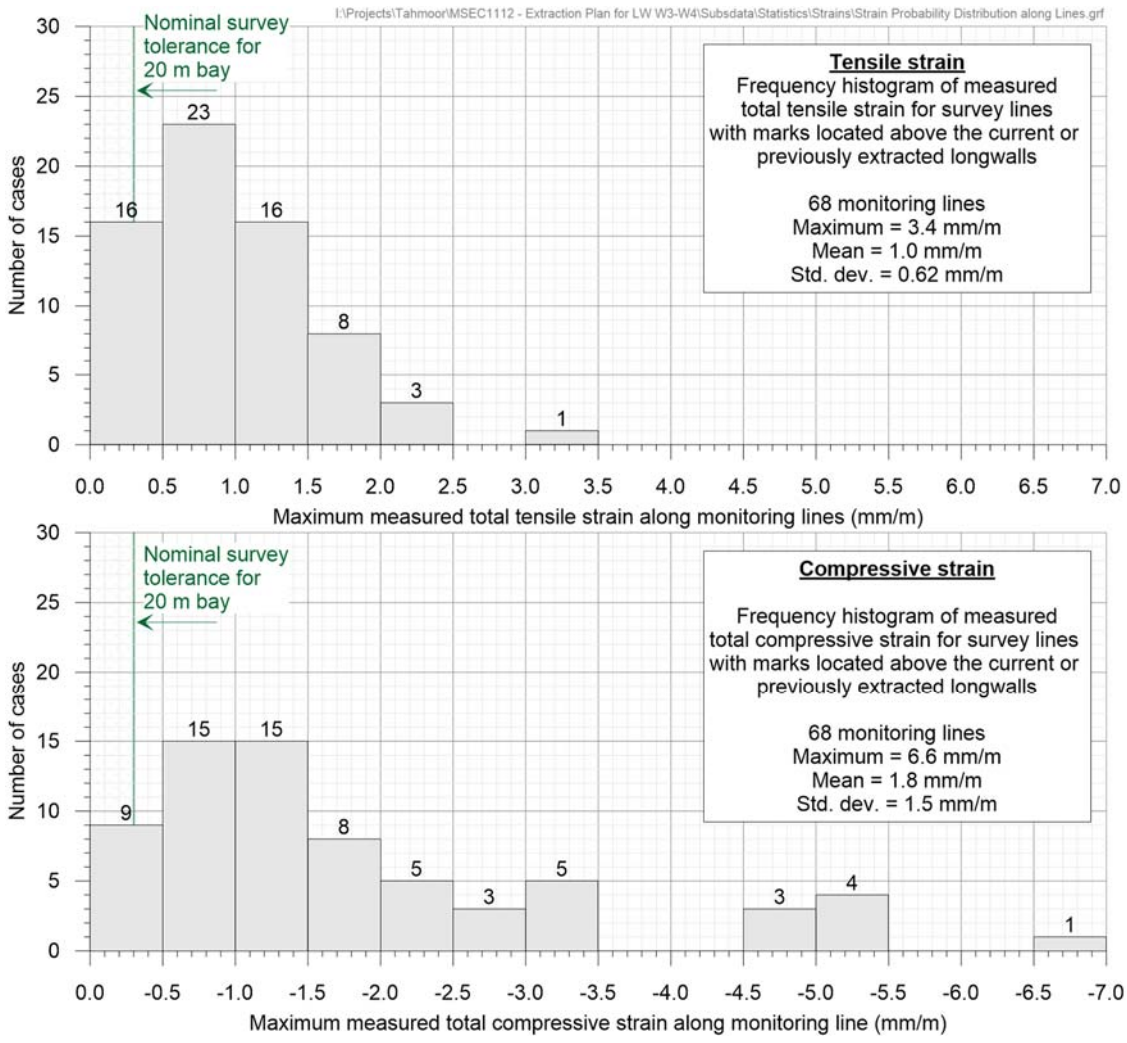


Fig. 4.4 Distributions of maximum measured tensile and compressive strains along the monitoring lines during the extraction of previous longwalls at the mine

It can be seen from the above figure, that 39 of the 68 monitoring lines (i.e. 57 %) had recorded maximum total tensile strains of 1.0 mm/m or less, and that 63 monitoring lines (i.e. 93 %) had recorded maximum total tensile strains of 2.0 mm/m or less. It can also be seen, that 47 of the 68 monitoring lines (i.e. 69 %) had recorded maximum compressive strains of 2.0 mm/m or less, and that 60 of the monitoring lines (i.e. 88 %) had recorded maximum compressive strains of 4.0 mm/m or less.

4.4.3. Analysis of shear strains

As described in Section 3.2, ground strain comprises two components, being normal strain and shear strain, which can be interrelated using Mohr's Circle. The magnitudes of the normal strain and shear strain components are, therefore, dependent on the orientation in which they are measured. The maximum normal strains (i.e. principal strains) are those in the direction where the corresponding shear strain is zero.

Normal strains along monitoring lines can be measured using 2D and 3D techniques, by taking the change in horizontal distance between two points on the ground and dividing by the original horizontal distance between them. This provides the magnitude of normal strain along the orientation of the monitoring line and, therefore, this strain may not necessarily be the maximum (i.e. principal) strain.

Shear deformations are more difficult to measure, as they are the relative horizontal movements perpendicular to the direction of measurement. However, 3D monitoring techniques provide data on the direction and the absolute displacement of survey marks and, therefore, the shear deformations perpendicular to the monitoring line can be determined. But, in accordance with rigorous definitions and the principles of continuum mechanics, (e.g. Jaeger, 1969), it is not possible to determine horizontal shear strains in any direction relative to the monitoring line using 3D monitoring data from a straight line of survey marks.

As described in Section 3.2, shear deformations perpendicular to monitoring lines can be described using various parameters, including horizontal tilt, horizontal curvature, horizontal mid-ordinate deviation, angular distortion and shear index. In this report, horizontal mid-ordinate deviation has been used as the measure for shear deformation, which is defined as the differential horizontal movement of each survey mark, perpendicular to a line drawn between two adjacent survey marks.

The frequency distribution of the maximum total horizontal mid-ordinate deviations measured at survey marks above goaf, for previously extracted longwalls in the Southern Coalfield, is provided in Fig. 4.5. As the typical survey bay length was 20 metres, the calculated mid-ordinate deviations were over a chord length of 40 metres. The probability distribution function, based on the fitted GPD, has also been shown in this figure.

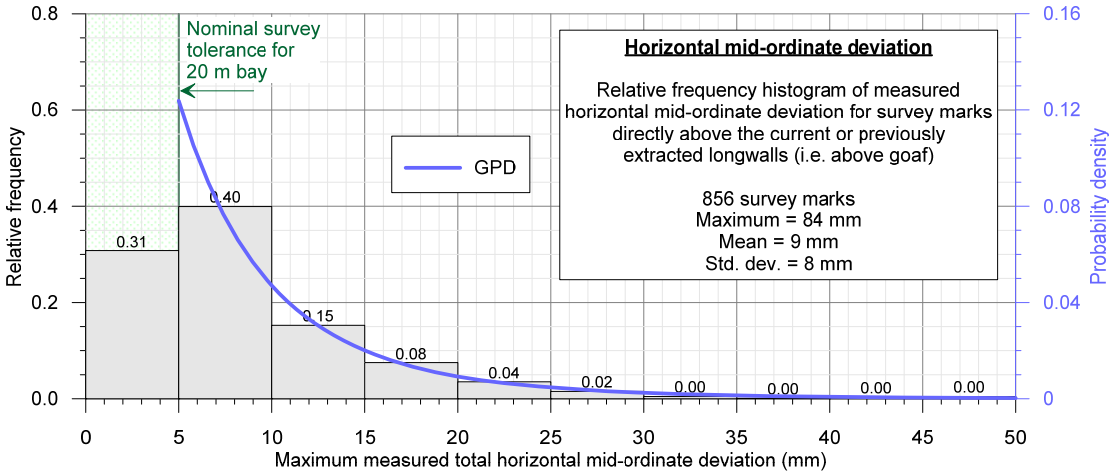


Fig. 4.5 Distribution of maximum measured mid-ordinate deviation during the extraction of previous longwalls in the Southern Coalfield for marks located above goaf

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for total horizontal mid-ordinate deviation for survey bays located above goaf, based the fitted GPD, is provided in Table 4.5. The analysis does not include the strains resulting from valley-related movements, which are discussed separately in the impact assessments for the natural and built features provided in Chapters 5 and 6.

Table 4.5 Probabilities of exceedance for mid-ordinate deviation for survey marks above goaf for monitoring lines in the Southern Coalfield

	Horizontal mid-ordinate deviation (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Mid-ordinate deviation over a 40 m chord length	10	1 in 3
	20	1 in 15
	30	1 in 40
	40	1 in 110
	50	1 in 250
	60	1 in 550
	70	1 in 1,000
	80	1 in 1,900

The 95 % and 99 % confidence levels for the maximum total horizontal mid-ordinate deviation that the individual survey marks located above goaf experienced at any time during mining were 23 mm and 39 mm, respectively.

4.5. Predicted absolute horizontal movements

The predicted conventional horizontal movements over the proposed longwalls are calculated by applying a factor to the predicted conventional tilt values. In the Southern Coalfield a factor of 15 is generally adopted, being the same factor as that used to determine the conventional strains from the conventional curvatures, and this has been found to give a reasonable correlation with measured data. This factor will vary and will be higher at low tilt values and lower at high tilt values. The application of this factor will therefore lead to over-prediction of horizontal movements where the tilts are high and under-prediction of the movements where the tilts are low.

The maximum predicted conventional tilt due to the extraction of LW W1-W4 is 5 mm/m. The maximum predicted conventional horizontal movement, therefore, is approximately 75 mm, i.e. 5 mm/m multiplied by a factor of 15. Greater movements can develop in incised terrain, due to the increased horizontal movements that develops in the downslope direction and due to valley-related effects.

The distribution of the measured horizontal movements for the 3D survey marks located directly above the longwalls at the mine is provided in Fig. 4.6. It can be seen from this figure, that horizontal movements have been measured up to 300 mm at the mine, with an average measured value of approximately 150 mm. The greater horizontal movements have occurred due to topographic and valley-related effects.

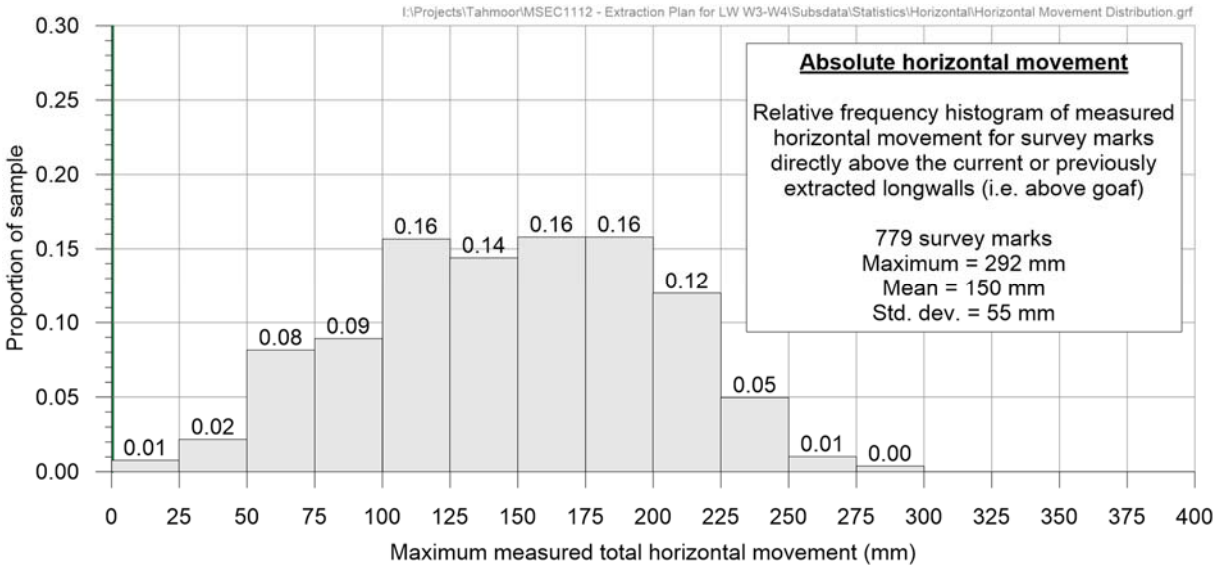


Fig. 4.6 Distribution of measured absolute horizontal movements at the mine

Observed horizontal movements during the mining of LW W1 were generally low. The maximum observed movement was 124 mm, which was measured at Peg 88.58 km on the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line.

While the observed horizontal movements have generally been low, LW W1 is the first longwall in a series and larger horizontal movements are expected to develop directly above the extracted panels during and after the mining of LW W2-W4.

Absolute horizontal movements do not directly impact on natural and built features, rather impacts occur as the result of differential horizontal movements. Strain is the rate of change of horizontal movement. The impacts of strain on the natural features and items of surface infrastructure are addressed in the impact assessments for each feature, which have been provided in Chapters 5 and 6.

4.6. Predicted far-field horizontal movements

In addition to the conventional subsidence movements that have been predicted above and adjacent to the proposed longwalls, and the predicted valley-related movements along the streams, it is also likely that far-field horizontal movements will be experienced during the extraction of the proposed longwalls.

The observed incremental far-field horizontal movements resulting from the extraction of each longwall, in any location above goaf (i.e. above the currently mined or previously mined longwalls) or above solid coal (i.e. unmined areas of coal) are provided in Fig. 4.7. The observed incremental far-field horizontal movements above solid coal only, i.e. outside the extents of extracted longwalls, are shown in Fig. 4.8. The confidence levels based on fitted GPDs have also been shown in these figures to illustrate the spread of the data. It can be seen from Fig. 4.7 and Fig. 4.8 that the magnitudes of observed far-field horizontal movements over solid unmined areas of coal are lower and more consistent than the observed far-field horizontal movements over previously extracted longwalls.

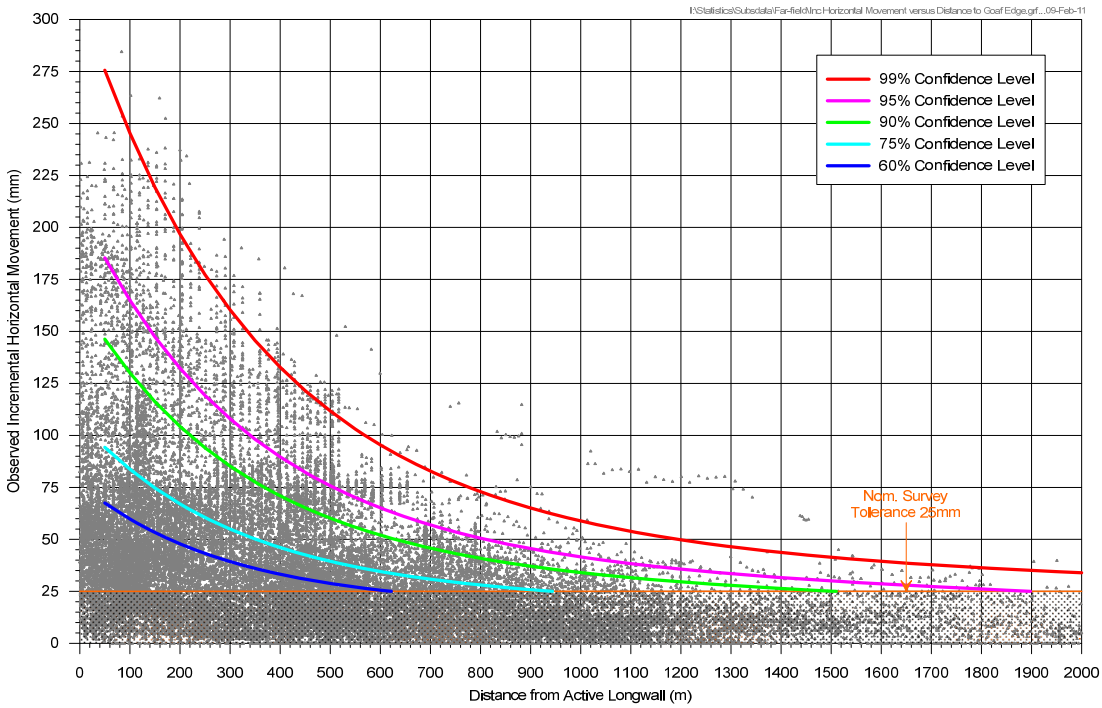


Fig. 4.7 Measured incremental far-field horizontal movements above goaf or solid coal

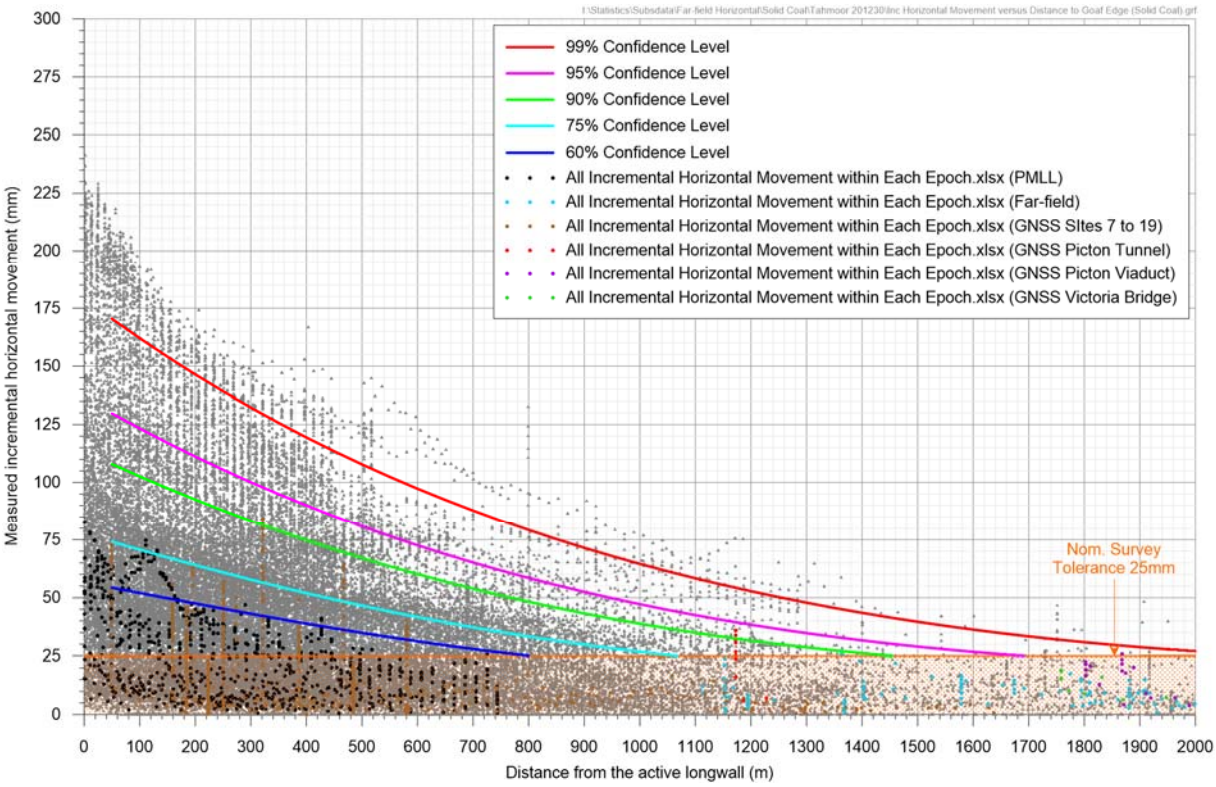


Fig. 4.8 Measured incremental far-field horizontal movements above solid coal only

As successive longwalls within a series of longwalls are mined, the magnitudes of the incremental far-field horizontal movements tend to decrease. The total far-field horizontal movement is not, therefore, the sum of the incremental far-field horizontal movements for the individual longwalls.

Observed horizontal movements measured during the mining of LW W1 beyond solid coal is shown in Fig. 4.8. Observed movements were within the previously observed range. The highest recorded movements were located to the west of LW W1 on the opposite side of Matthews and Cedar Creeks.

Confidence levels have been determined from the empirical horizontal movement data using the fitted GPDs. In the cases where survey bays were measured multiple times during a longwall extraction, the maximum measured horizontal movement was used in the analysis. A summary of incremental horizontal movements within the 95% and 99% confidence levels are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Confidence levels for horizontal for mid-ordinate deviation for survey marks above goaf for monitoring lines in the Southern Coalfield

Distance from active longwall (m)	Incremental horizontal movement within 95% confidence level (mm)	Incremental horizontal movement within 99% confidence level (mm)
400	90	120
600	75	100
800	60	80
1000	50	65
1200	40	50
1400	30	45

The predicted far-field horizontal movements resulting from the extraction of the longwalls are very small and could only be detected by precise surveys. Such movements tend to be bodily movements towards the extracted goaf area and are accompanied by very low levels of strain, which are generally less than survey tolerance. The potential impacts of far-field horizontal movements on the natural and built features within the vicinity of the proposed longwalls are not expected to be measurable, with possibly the exception of the larger infrastructure such as the road and railway bridges, which is discussed further below.

The potential for impacts on the larger infrastructure outside the Study Area do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements over the lengths of the structures. For example, differential horizontal movements along the alignments of the bridges could potentially affect the widths of the expansion joints or the capacities of the support bearings. Differential

horizontal movements across the alignments of concrete bridges could potentially induce eccentricities into the structure or affect the capacities of the support bearings.

The potential for differential horizontal movements at the infrastructure outside the Study Area has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield. The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, is shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

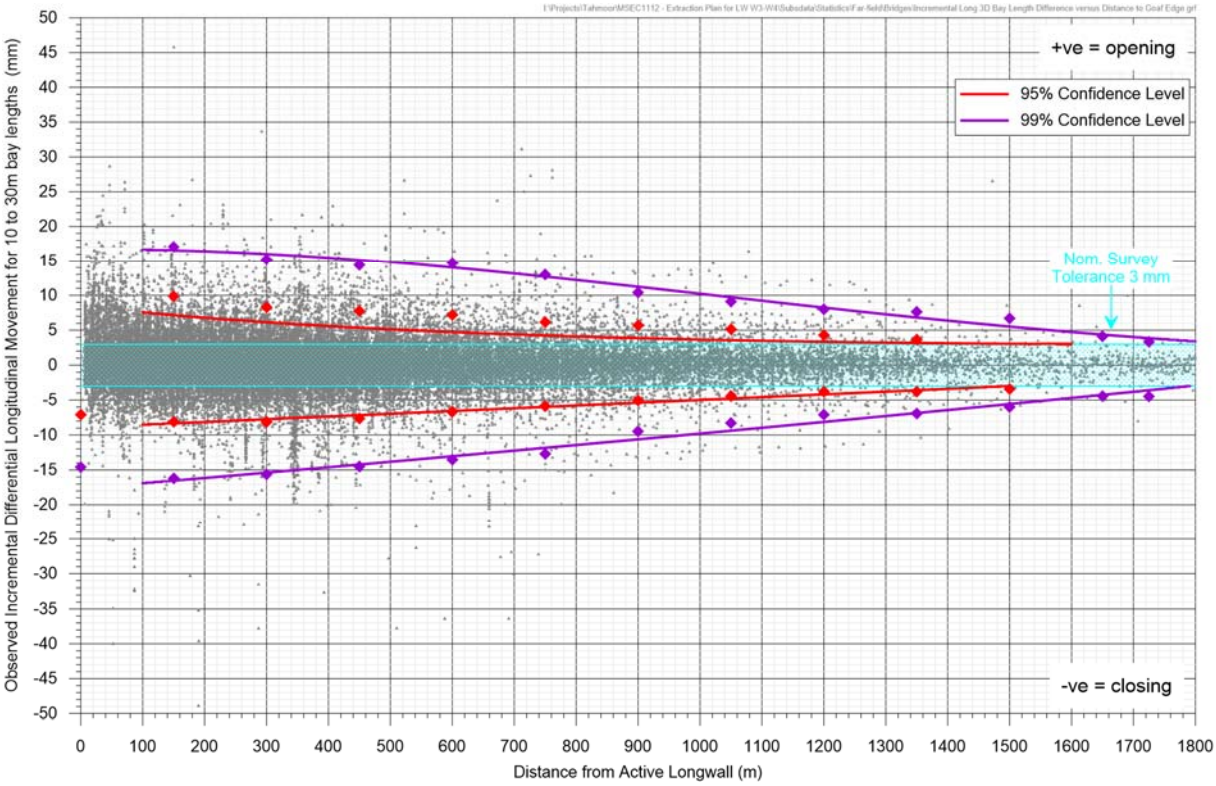


Fig. 4.9 Observed Incremental Differential Horizontal Movements versus Distance from Active Longwall for Marks Spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres

Mid-ordinate deviation is a measure of differential lateral movement, which is the change in perpendicular horizontal distance from a point to a chord formed by joining points on either side. A schematic sketch showing the mid-ordinate deviation of a peg compared to its adjacent survey pegs between two survey epochs is provided in Fig. 4.10.

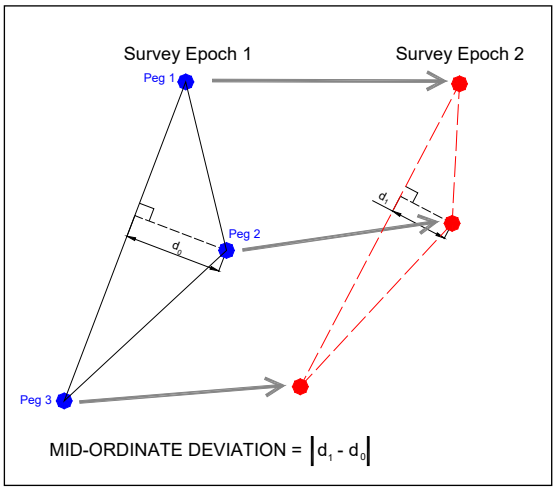


Fig. 4.10 Schematic Representation of Mid-Ordinate Deviation

The distribution of the observed incremental horizontal mid-ordinate deviation for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, is shown in Fig. 4.11.

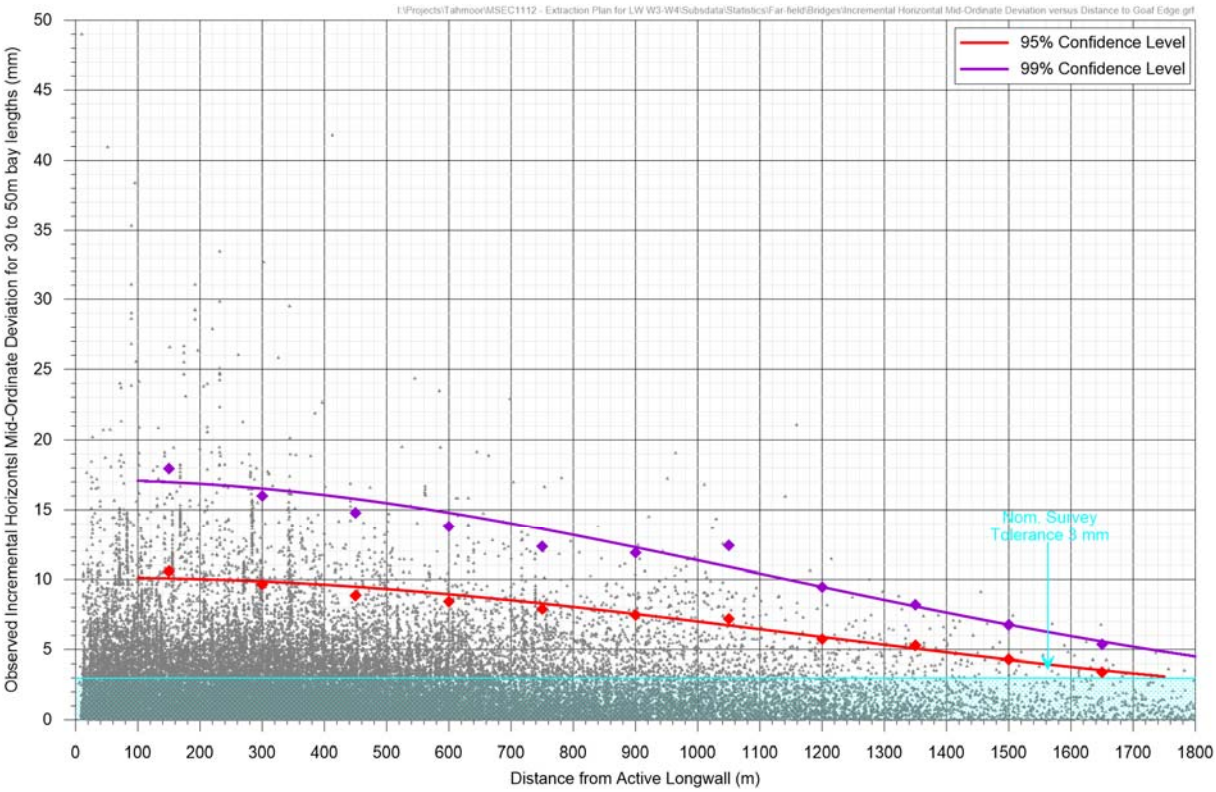


Fig. 4.11 Observed Incremental Horizontal Mid-Ordinate Deviation versus Distance from Active Longwall for Marks Spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres

The predicted far-field differential horizontal movements have been determined from the empirical data using the fitted GPDs based on the 95 % confidence levels. In the cases where survey marks or survey bays were measured multiple times during a longwall extraction, the maximum opening, maximum closing and maximum horizontal mid-ordinate deviation were used in the analysis (i.e. single measurement per survey mark or survey bay).

A summary of the maximum incremental differential longitudinal movements and horizontal mid-ordinate deviation, based on the 95 % confidence levels for the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 4.7. It is noted, that a large proportion of these measured movements comprise survey tolerance, which is around ±3 mm.

Table 4.7 Maximum Observed Far-field Differential Horizontal Movements based on Monitoring Data from the Southern Coalfield

Distance from the Active Longwall (m)	Observed Differential Movement based on a 95 % Confidence Level		
	Maximum Incremental Longitudinal Opening over a 20 metre Bay Length (mm)	Maximum Incremental Longitudinal Closing over a 20 metre Bay Length (mm)	Maximum Incremental Horizontal Mid-Ordinate Deviation over a 40 metre Bay Length (mm)
200	9	8	10
600	8	7	9
1,200	4	4	6
1,800	3	3	3

The impact assessments for the larger infrastructure located outside the Study Area, due to these far-field horizontal movements, are provided in Chapter 6.

4.7. Non-conventional ground movements

It is likely non-conventional ground movements will occur within the Study Area, as discussed in Section 3.4. These non-conventional movements are often accompanied by elevated tilts and curvatures that are likely to exceed the conventional predictions.

Specific predictions of upsidence, closure and compressive strain due to the valley-related movements are provided for the streams in Sections 5.3 and 5.4. The impact assessments for the streams are based on both the conventional and valley-related movements. The potential for non-conventional movements associated with steep topography is discussed in the impact assessments for the steep slopes provided in Section 5.7.

In most cases, it is not possible to predict the exact locations or magnitudes of the non-conventional anomalous movements due to near surface geological conditions. For this reason, the strain predictions provided in this report are based on a statistical analysis of measured strains in the NSW coalfields, including both conventional and non-conventional anomalous strains, which is discussed in Section 4.4. In addition to this, the impact assessments for the natural features and items of surface infrastructure, which are provided in Chapters 5 and 6, include historical impacts resulting from previous longwall mining which have occurred as the result of both conventional and non-conventional subsidence movements.

Mining beneath urban and semi-rural areas at Tahmoor and Thirlmere by LWs 22 to 32 provides valuable "whole of panel" information. A plan showing the locations of observed non-conventional movements at Tahmoor is shown in Fig. 4.12. The locations were selected based on ground monitoring results or observed impacts that appear to have been caused by non-conventional movement. A total of approximately 59 locations (not including valleys) have been identified over the extracted Longwalls 22 to 32.

The surface area directly above the longwalls is approximately 9.1 km^2. This equates to a frequency of 6 sites per square kilometre or one site for every 16 hectares. The non-conventional movements were mainly characterised by elevated compressive ground strains that varied up to a maximum of approximately 5 mm/m.

The largest known case of non-conventional movement in the Southern Coalfield occurred above Appin Colliery Longwall 408 (Swarbrick *et al*, 2007). In this case, a low angle thrust fault was re-activated in response to mine subsidence movements, resulting in differential vertical and horizontal movements across the fault. Observations at the site showed that the non-conventional movements developed gradually and over a period of time. Regular ground monitoring across the fault indicated that the rate of differential movement was less than 0.5 mm/day at the time non-conventional movements could first be detected. Subsequently as mining progressed, the rate of differential movement increased to a maximum of 28 mm/week.

A recent example occurred at a low angle fault that intersected the Main Southern Railway in the Deviation Cutting at Tahmoor, which was located directly above Longwall 29. The site was monitored extensively during the mining of Longwalls 28 to 31. This included three monitoring lines along the railway cutting, and survey prisms along the railway track.

The results of observed changes in vertical alignment of the pegs along the railway cutting are shown in Fig. 4.13. It can be seen that the most significant changes occurred during the mining of Longwall 29. The changes, however, developed gradually over time, allowing the railway track to be adjusted such that trains could continue to travel through the site.

The observations of the gradual development of differential movements have been consistently observed during the mining of previous longwalls at Tahmoor Mine. While some sites have experienced severe impacts, the subsidence movements developed gradually, allowing time for repair before they became unsafe.

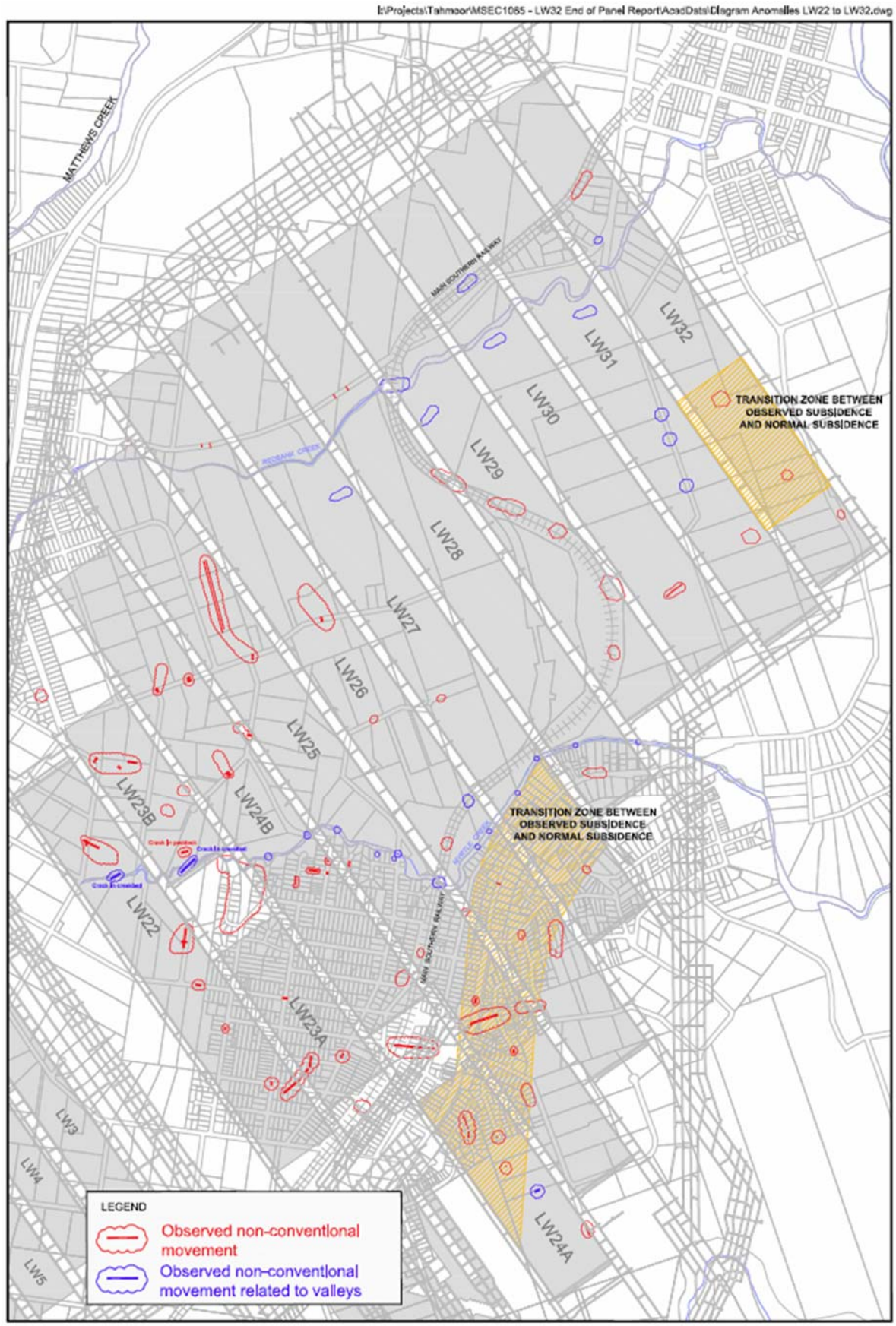


Fig. 4.12 Map of Locations of Potential Non-Conventional Movements above LWs 22 to 32

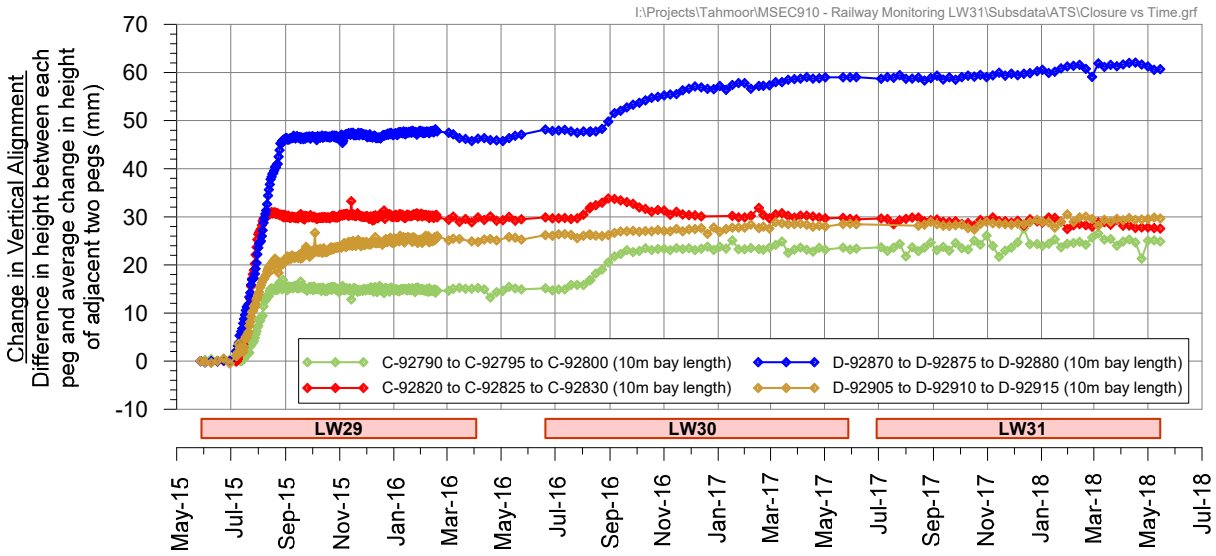


Fig. 4.13 Changes in vertical alignment across a geological fault within a railway cutting during the mining of Longwalls 29 to 31 at Tahmoor Coal

Relatively minor non-conventional movements were observed during the mining of LW W1. The greatest movements were observed across the creek crossing at 88.400 km on the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line. Valley closure movements were also observed across Carramar Close, which was paved over a natural stream.

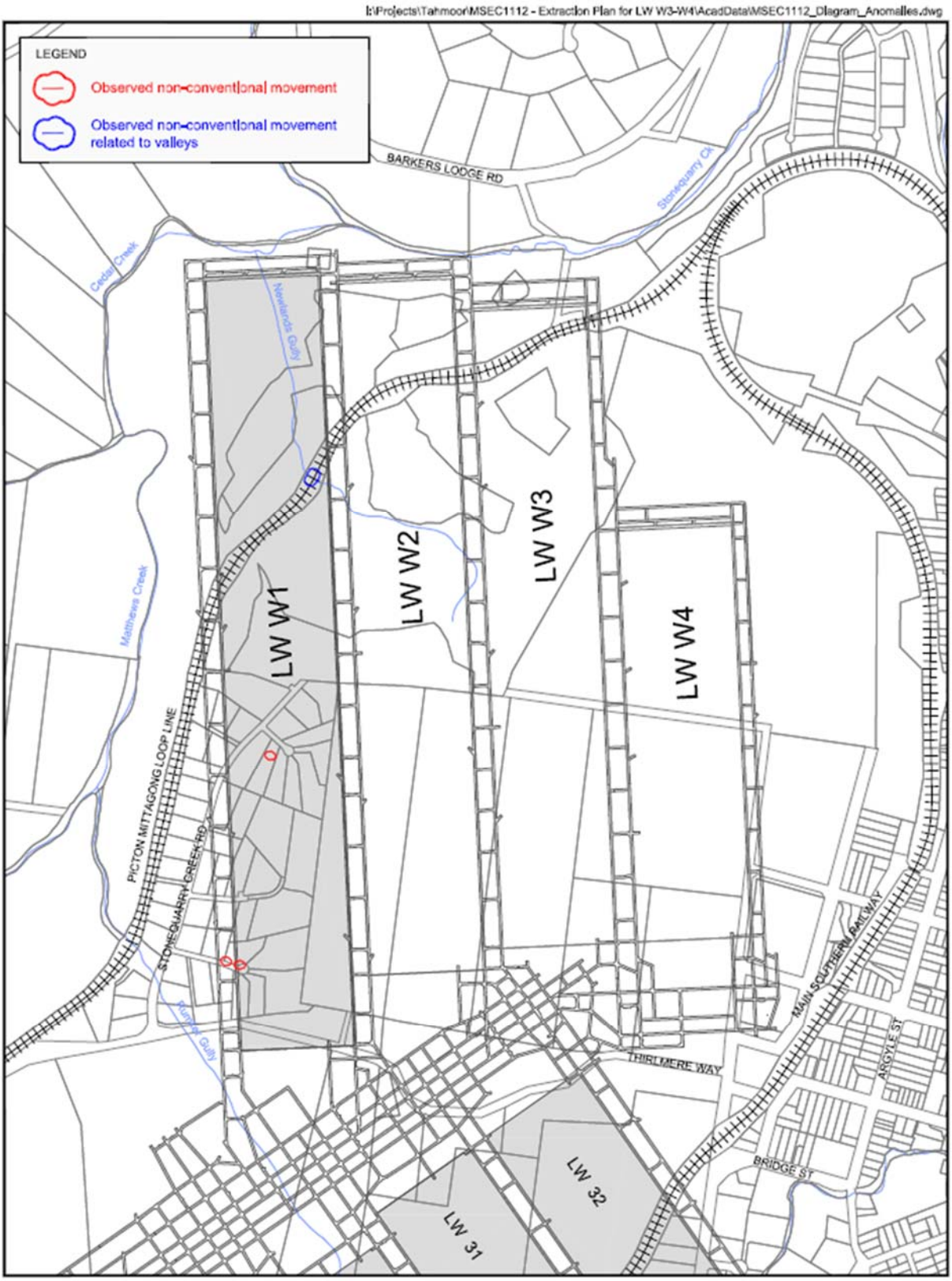


Fig. 4.14 Map of Locations of Potential Non-Conventional Movements above LW W1

4.8. Surface deformations

Longwall mining can result in surface cracking, heaving, buckling, humping and stepping at the surface. The extent and severity of these mining-induced ground deformations are dependent on several factors, including the mine geometry, depth of cover, overburden geology, locations of natural jointing in the bedrock and the presence of near-surface geological structures.

Faults and joints in bedrock develop during the formation of the strata and from subsequent destressing associated with movement of the strata. Longwall mining can result in additional fracturing in the bedrock, which tends to occur in the tensile zones, but fractures can also occur due to buckling of the surface beds in the compressive zones. The incidence of visible cracking at the surface is dependent on the pre-existing jointing patterns in the bedrock as well as the thickness and inherent plasticity of the soils that overlie the bedrock.

The depths of cover within the Study Area are greater than 400 metres. Cracking in the surface soils as the result of conventional subsidence movements are not commonly observed at these depths of cover, in areas away from valleys and steep slopes. Surface cracking that has been observed as the result of conventional subsidence movements has generally been relatively isolated and of a minor nature.

Surface deformations can also develop as the result of downslope movements where longwalls are extracted beneath steep slopes. In these cases, the downslope movements can result in the development of tension cracks at the tops and on the sides of the steep slopes and compression ridges at the bottoms of the steep slopes. The impact assessments for downslope movements are provided in Section 5.7.

Fracturing of bedrock can also occur in the bases of stream valleys due to the compressive strains associated with valley upsidence and closure movements. The impact assessments for valley-related movements are provided in Sections 5.3 and 5.4.

The following sections provide descriptions, predictions and impact assessments for the natural features located within the Study Area. All significant natural features located outside the Study Area, which may be subjected to far-field movements or valley-related movements and may be sensitive to these movements, have also been included as part of this review.

5.1. Catchment Areas and Declared Special Areas

There are no catchment areas or declared special areas within the Study Area. The nearest catchment area is the Warragamba Special Area, and its closest point to the proposed longwalls is at Thirlmere Lakes National Park, which is located approximately 5.1 km southwest of the proposed longwalls.

5.2. Rivers

There are no rivers within the Study Area. The closest river is the Nepean River located more than 3 km southeast of LW W3-W4. At this distance, the Nepean River will not experience measurable movements due to the extraction of the proposed longwalls. Adverse impacts are not anticipated even if the actual ground movements exceed the predictions by a factor of two times.

5.3. Creeks

5.3.1. Descriptions of the creeks

The locations of the named creeks within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-09.

The NSW Government's Strategic Review into the Impacts of Underground Coal Mining on Natural Features in the Southern Coalfield (DoP, 2008) recommended that risk management zones (RMZs) be applied to all streams of third order or above, in the Strahler stream classification. The stream orders, as mapped in the Strategic Review, are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-09.

The details of the creeks are provided in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Creeks located within the Study Area

Location	Strahler stream order within Study Area (incl. 600 m of LW W3-W4)	Total length within Study Area (km)	Total length within 600 m of LW W3-W4 (km)	Minimum distance of the creek thalweg / centreline from LW W3-W4 (m)
Cedar Creek	Fifth order	-	0.37	350 m northwest of the commencing end of LW W3
Stonequarry Creek	Fifth order	0.88	1.67	120 m north of the commencing end of LW W3
Redbank Creek	Fourth order	-	0.22	600 m southeast of finishing end of LW W4

Matthews Creek is located outside the Study Area and is more than 750 metres from LW W3-W4. Subsidence predictions have been provided in this report for Matthews Creek for completeness, as it was within the influence of LW W1-W2.

A cross-section through Stonequarry Creek, where it is located near to LW W3 is provided in Fig. 5.1. The angle between the proposed LW W3 and the thalweg of the creek is also shown in the figure.

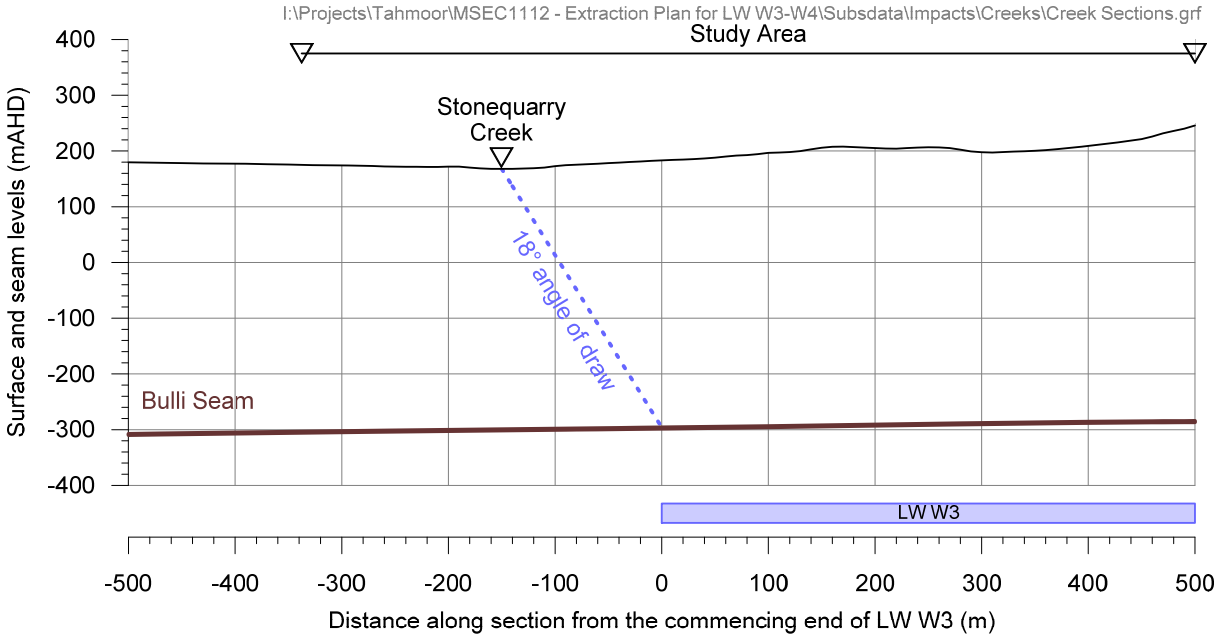


Fig. 5.1 Cross-section through Stonequarry Creek and LW W3

The sections of the creeks located within 600 m of LW W1-W2 have been mapped by the specialist surface water consultant (GeoTerra, 2014) and surface water monitoring and assessments have been conducted by HEC (2020). The pools along the streams have flow controlling features along their alignments that include rockbars, boulders, tree roots and gravel. The locations of pools along these streams were determined by GeoTerra and are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-09.

The mapped stream features for Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks are provided in Tables D.01, D.02 and D.03, respectively, in Appendix D.

Cedar Creek

Cedar Creek is located to the west and north of LW W3. The catchment of this creek mainly consists of rural properties. This creek flows into Stonequarry Creek adjacent to the commencing end of LW W2. The last 370 metres of the downstream end of Cedar Creek is located within 600 metres of LW W3-W4. The base of Cedar Creek falls 2 m over this section, which is an inferred average gradient of 5.4 mm/m (i.e. 0.5 %, or 1 in 200).

Cedar Creek flows over predominantly Hawkesbury Sandstone bedrock, though it can be seen that sediments are present on the banks of some pools. There are a number of channel constraints including rockbars, boulders and rock shelves, which form standing pools along the alignment of the creek. The downstream end of Cedar Creek has flatter gradients, with water flowing over sand substrate.

Monitoring of Cedar Creek during a period of prolonged drought prior to and during the early stage of mining of LW W1 found that pools at the downstream end of Cedar Creek remained full with a trickle flow observed out of the majority of the pools. The sand substrate along the lower reaches of Cedar Creek near the confluence with Stonequarry Creek had no observable surface flow, though the stream would have been flowing into Stonequarry Creek through the sand. Pools in this section were either dry or at low levels. Surface water flows returned following the significant rain event in February 2020.

Example photographs of the sections of Cedar Creek that are within 600 metres of LW W3-W4 are shown in Fig. 5.2 to Fig. 5.4. The photographs show the pools during and after the prolonged drought period.



Photograph courtesy GeoTerra

Fig. 5.2 Pool CB30 along Cedar Creek on 23 December 2019 (left) and 24 March 2020 (right)



Photograph courtesy GeoTerra

Fig. 5.3 Pool CR31 along Cedar Creek on 23 December 2019 (left) and 24 March 2020 (right)



Photograph courtesy GeoTerra

Fig. 5.4 Pool CR32 along Cedar Creek on 23 December 2019 (left) and 24 March 2020 (right)

Stonequarry Creek

Stonequarry Creek is located to the north of LW W3-W4, adjacent to the commencing end of LW W3. It flows in an easterly direction within the Study Area. Further downstream, the creek initially turns towards the north and then the south and south-east, to where it joins the Nepean River at a distance of more than 3 km from the proposed longwalls. The catchment of this creek upstream from the Study Area mainly consists of rural properties.

The majority of Stonequarry Creek within the Study Area consists of a long Pool SR17, which is retained by Rockbar SR17. These features are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-09. The pool is approximately 670 metres long, extending upstream to Rockbar SR16. Baseline monitoring has confirmed that the pool permanently holds water but no surface flow was recorded upstream and downstream of the pool and water levels reduced by approximately 0.5 metres between late October 2019 and mid-January 2020 (HEC, 2021). Historical images sourced from NearMap shows that no surface flow previously occurred in February 2018, as shown in Fig. 5.5. Comparison photographs at times of no flow and typical flows upstream and downstream of Rockbar SR17 at Sites SA and SD are shown in Fig. 5.7 and Fig. 5.8.



Fig. 5.5 Nearmap image of Rockbar SR17 on 8 February 2018



Fig. 5.6 Nearmap image of Rockbar SR17 on 8 November 2019



Photograph courtesy HCS

Fig. 5.7 Photographs upstream (L) and downstream (R) of Rockbar SR17 during drought period on 15 January 2020



Photograph courtesy HCS

Fig. 5.8 Photographs upstream (L) and downstream (R) of Rockbar SR17 during normal flows on 14 April 2020

HEC (2021) advise that surface water levels and flows are monitored upstream and downstream of Rockbar SR17. Monitoring site SA is located approximately 400 m upstream of the middle portion of pool SR17 on Stonequarry Creek while monitoring site SD is located approximately 700 m downstream of the middle portion of pool SR17. The estimated streamflow rates indicate a median flow rate of approximately 0.32 ML/d (0.02 mm/d) at monitoring site SA and 0.26 ML/d (0.006 mm/d) at monitoring site SD. Flows in excess of 0.92 ML/d (0.06 mm/d) were estimated to occur at monitoring site SA approximately 20% of the time, while flows in excess of 0.95 ML/d (0.022 mm/d) were estimated to occur at monitoring site SD approximately 20% of the time. The differences in measurements between the sites are explained by the challenges of measuring the relationship between flow rates and water levels in natural settings.

HEC (2021) further advise that streamflow data is available between 1990 and 2020 at a WaterNSW station that is approximately 5 km downstream of the confluence with Cedar Creek. Analysis of the data has found that non-zero streamflows have been recorded 98.4% of the time, while the flow rate exceeds 2.2 ML/day approximately 50% of the time.

Substantial investigations have been conducted at Rockbar SR17 and further details on Rockbar SR17 are provided in Section 5.3.2. Example photographs are shown in Fig. 5.9 to Fig. 5.12.

Further descriptions of Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks are provided in the reports by Geoterra (2014) and the Surface Water Technical Report (HEC, 2021).



Photograph courtesy Tahmoor Coal (2020)

Fig. 5.9 Pool SR17 upstream from Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek located 130 m from the commencing end of LW W3



Photograph courtesy Tahmoor Coal (2020)

Fig. 5.10 Closer view of Pool SR17 upstream from Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek



Photograph courtesy GeoTerra (2014)

Fig. 5.11 Pool SR17 along Stonequarry Creek located 330 m from the commencing end of LW W3



Fig. 5.12 View looking downstream from Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek

Redbank Creek

Redbank Creek flows to the south of LW W3-W4. The closest distance between Redbank Creek and LW W3-W4 is approximately 600 metres. The closest section is near the corner of Bridge Street and Argyle Street in Picton, opposite the Wollondilly Leisure Centre.

5.3.2. Description of Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek

Rockbar SR17 is located approximately 130 metres north of LW W3, measured from its centre, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-09. The rockbar is approximately 40 metres wide and 60 to 70 metres long.

The rockbar can be accessed by vehicles from Barkers Lodge Road and the rockbar is used for vehicles to ford across Stonequarry Creek. A portion of the vehicle crossing has been paved with concrete. Endeavour Energy have installed a power pole on the rockbar to provide 11kV power supply from Barkers Lodge Road to private properties on the southern side of Stonequarry Creek, including the Stonequarry Wastewater Treatment Plant. Photographs of the access road and power pole are shown in Fig. 5.13 and Fig. 5.14.

There are 120 Aboriginal heritage grinding grooves sites located on the rockbar, particularly at the upstream end. The site is assessed to be of High significance (EMM, 2020).

There are signs of erosion and weathering on the surface of Rockbar SR17 at a number of locations. Flute holes are prevalent in some areas (refer Fig. 5.9 and Fig. 5.10) and natural fracturing was observed in a number of places (refer Fig. 5.15 and Fig. 5.16). Please refer to the geotechnical assessment by SCT (2020) for further details.



Fig. 5.13 Power pole installed at Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek



Fig. 5.14 Concrete pavement on Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek



Fig. 5.15 Natural fracturing and thinly bedded sandstone in some locations at Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek (August 2019)



Fig. 5.16 Natural fracturing through a flute hole at Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek (August 2019)

Tahmoor Coal has conducted a number of site investigations and surveys of Stonequarry Creek upstream, downstream and at the location of Rockbar SR17 to measure its shape and topography. These include:

- High resolution photogrammetry survey of Rockbar SR17;
- A photogrammetric survey of the race and rockbars downstream of Rockbar SR17, using digital photogrammetry from airborne (drone) photography to collect topographic information;
- A stream bed survey conducted to measure pool depths within Pool SR17;
- Visual inspections by a geotechnical engineer and archaeological specialist;
- A traditional ground survey network installed and surveyed monthly during the mining of LW W1; and
- Manual and continuous, automated water level monitoring within Pool SR17 at two locations prior to and during the mining of LW W1.

High resolution photogrammetry surveys of Rockbar SR17

A high resolution, spatially and geometrically corrected baseline 3D model has been developed of Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek. The survey was conducted in July 2019, prior to the commencement of LW W1.

The nominal accuracy of the surface definition is ± 10mm. The methodology uses digital photogrammetry from a combination of both airborne (drone) photography and terrestrial photography. The survey can be repeated in future to track changes.

The photogrammetry survey produced a point cloud in three dimensions, plus information on colour and intensity to produce a 3D image.

An aerial ortho-image of Rockbar SR17 is shown in Fig. 5.17, with surface contours derived from the photogrammetry survey.

Digital software can be used to display survey results at selected angles. An oblique view of the rockbar is shown in Fig. 5.18. Close up views of the rockbar are shown in Fig. 5.19 and Fig. 5.20, where flute holes and natural fracturing can be identified.

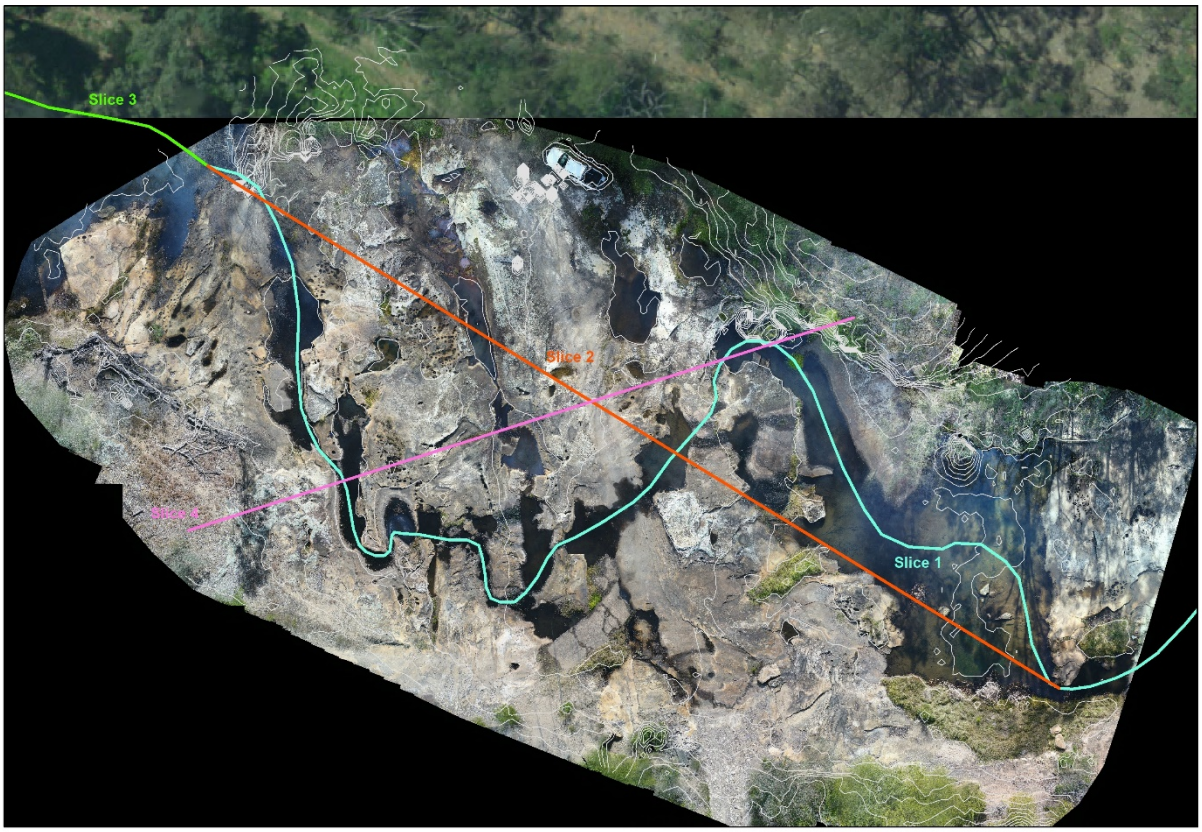


Image courtesy MNC Consulting

Fig. 5.17 Aerial ortho-image of Rockbar SR17 with surface contours derived from 3D photogrammetry survey

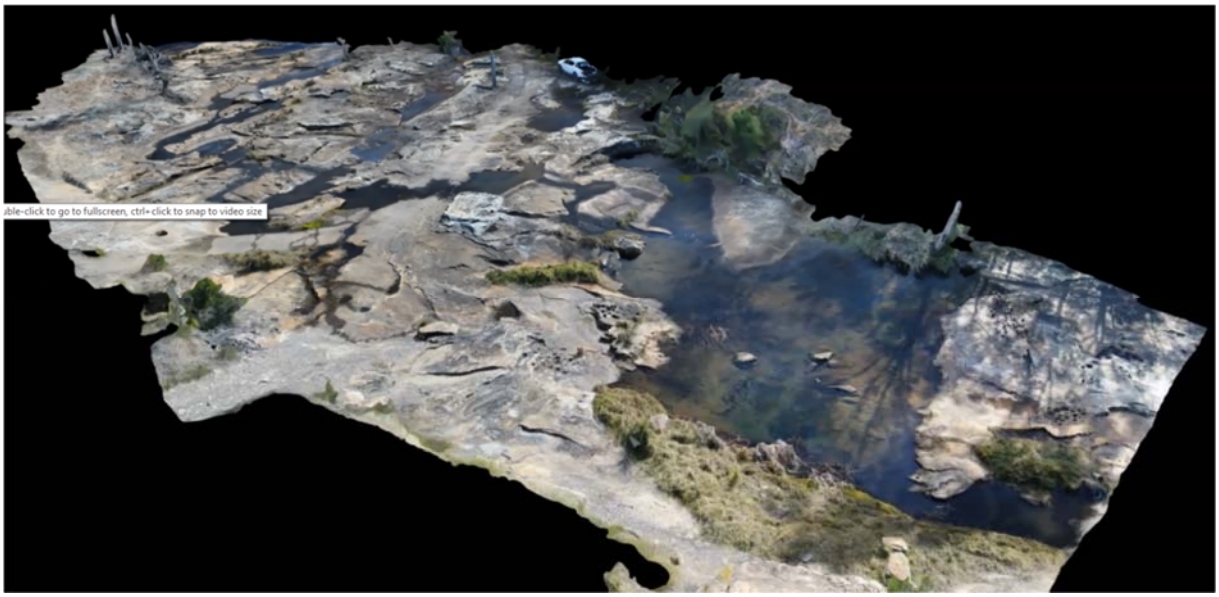


Image courtesy MNC Consulting (stream flow is left to right in the image)

Fig. 5.18 Oblique image of Rockbar SR17 derived from 3D photogrammetry survey



Image courtesy MNC Consulting

Fig. 5.19 Close up oblique image of Rockbar SR17 derived from 3D photogrammetry survey



Image courtesy MNC Consulting

Fig. 5.20 Close up view of natural cracks and flute holes within Rockbar SR17 derived from 3D photogrammetry survey

Cross-sections have been produced through the 3D photogrammetry results. Fig. 5.21 shows the surface levels along Slice 2 through Rockbar SR17 from the upstream to downstream end. The location of Slice 2 is shown by the orange line in Fig. 5.17. It can also be seen that surface levels fall approximately 2 metres in elevation from the upstream to downstream end of the rockbar.

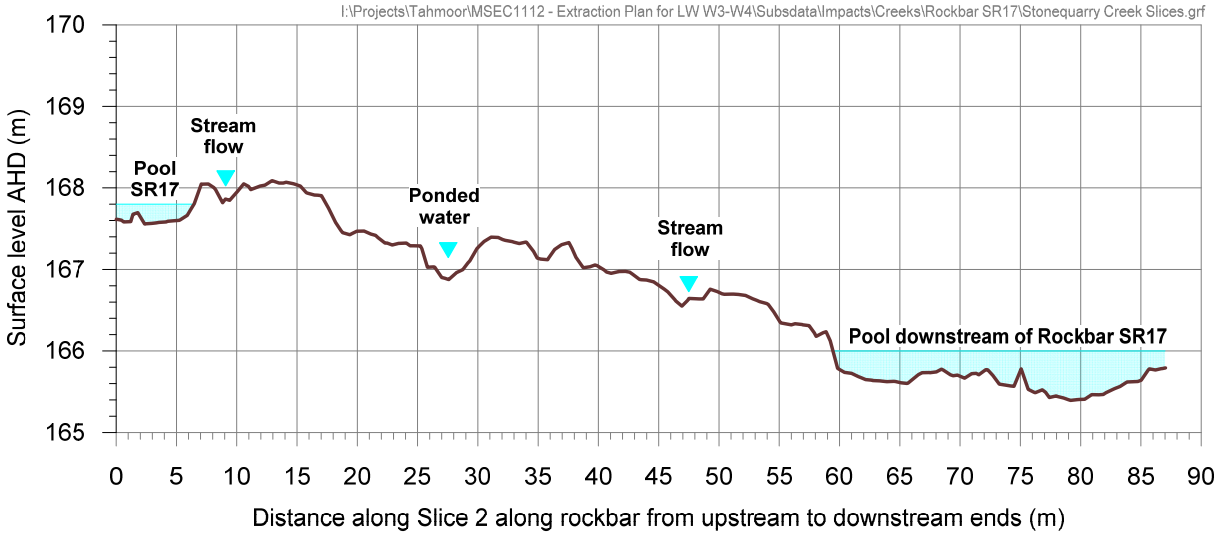


Fig. 5.21 Cross-section along Slice 2 through Rockbar SR17 from upstream to downstream end

The aerial image in Fig. 5.17 shows that stream flows and ponded water follow a series of roughly parallel alignments, which are oriented NW to SE. A cross-section (Slice 4) has been derived in a direction that is approximately square to these alignments. The location of Slice 4 is shown by the purple line in Fig. 5.17. Surface levels along Slice 4 are shown in Fig. 5.22.

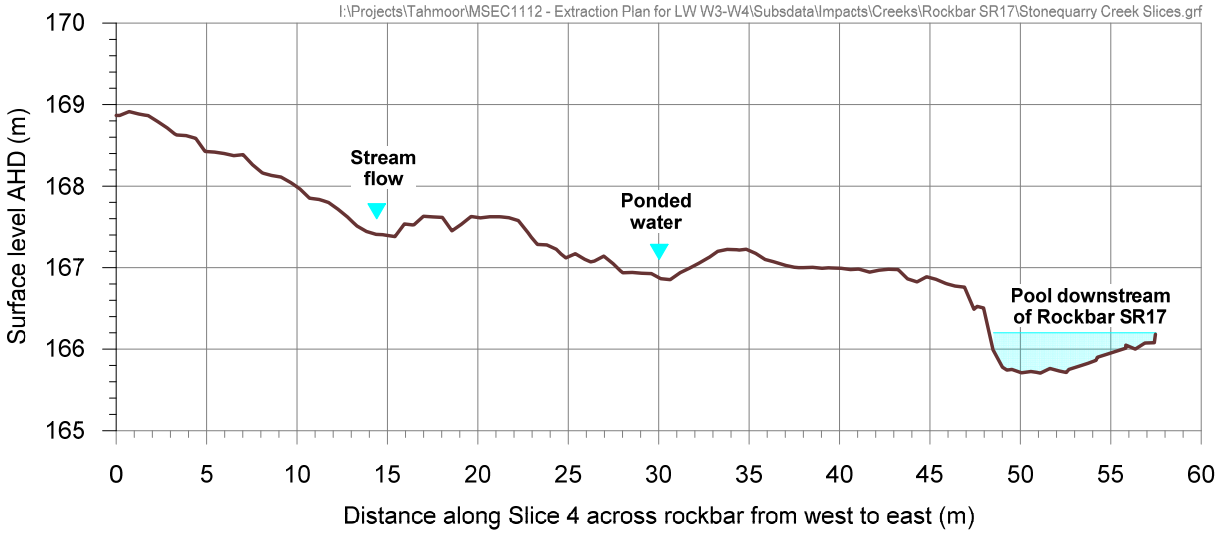


Fig. 5.22 Cross-section along Slice 4 across Rockbar SR17 from west to east

Photogrammetry surveys downstream of Rockbar SR17

A photogrammetry survey was also conducted along Stonequarry Creek downstream of Rockbar SR17 in July 2019. The stream consists of a race flowing through a series of small rockbars. An oblique view is shown in Fig. 5.23.

Stream bed survey of Pool SR17

Tahmoor Coal engaged surveyor SMEC to conduct a stream bed survey of Pool SR17 in July 2019 prior to the commencement of LW W1. The traditional survey measured spot heights along the banks of the pool and at the deepest points within the pool. The survey of Pool SR17 commenced at the confluence of Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks and finished at Rockbar SR17.

The locations of the surveyed spot heights are shown in Fig. 5.24. The maximum pool depth was measured to be approximately 3.8 metres. The spot heights have been interpolated to produce stream bed contours, which are shown in Fig. 5.24.

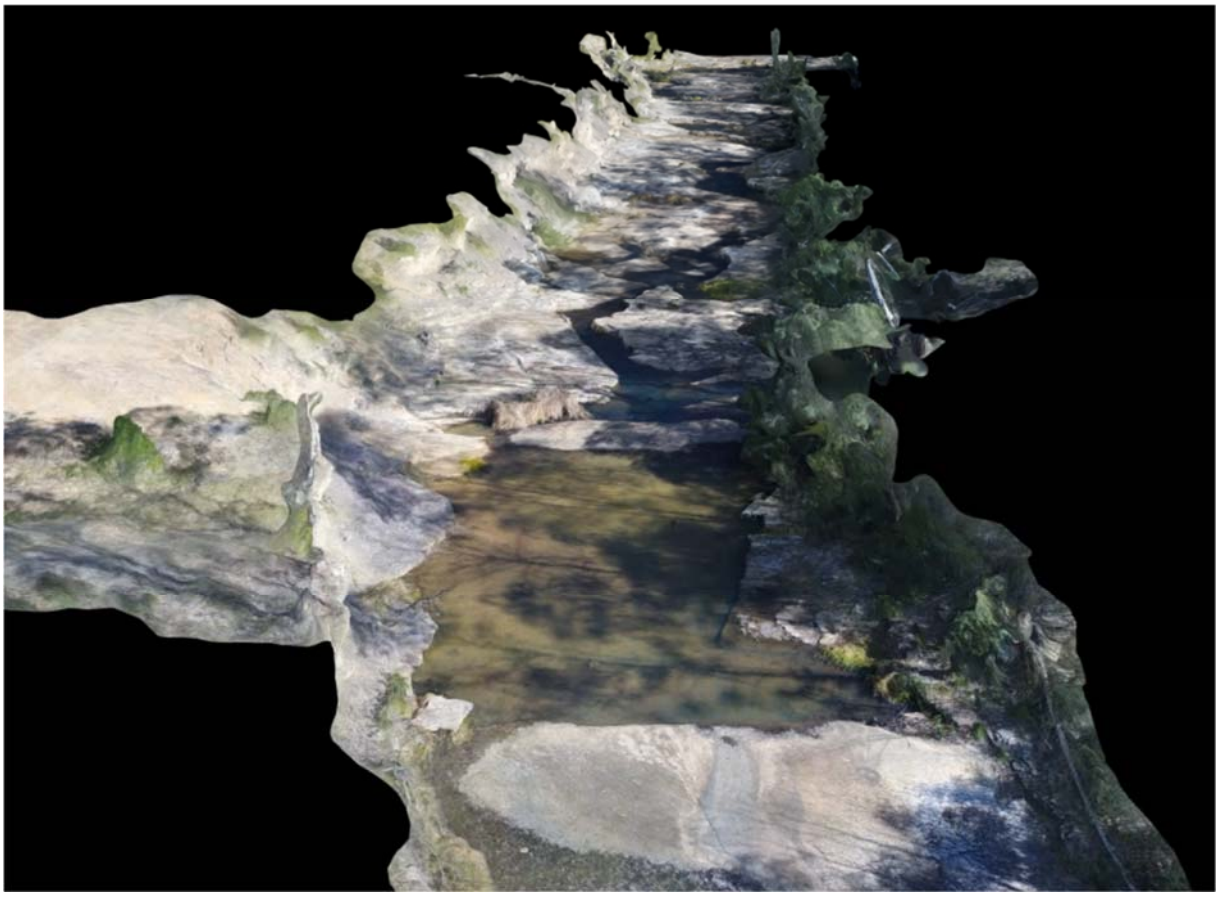


Image courtesy MNC Consulting

Fig. 5.23 Oblique view looking upstream showing the race and rockbars located downstream of Rockbar SR17 derived from 3D photogrammetry survey

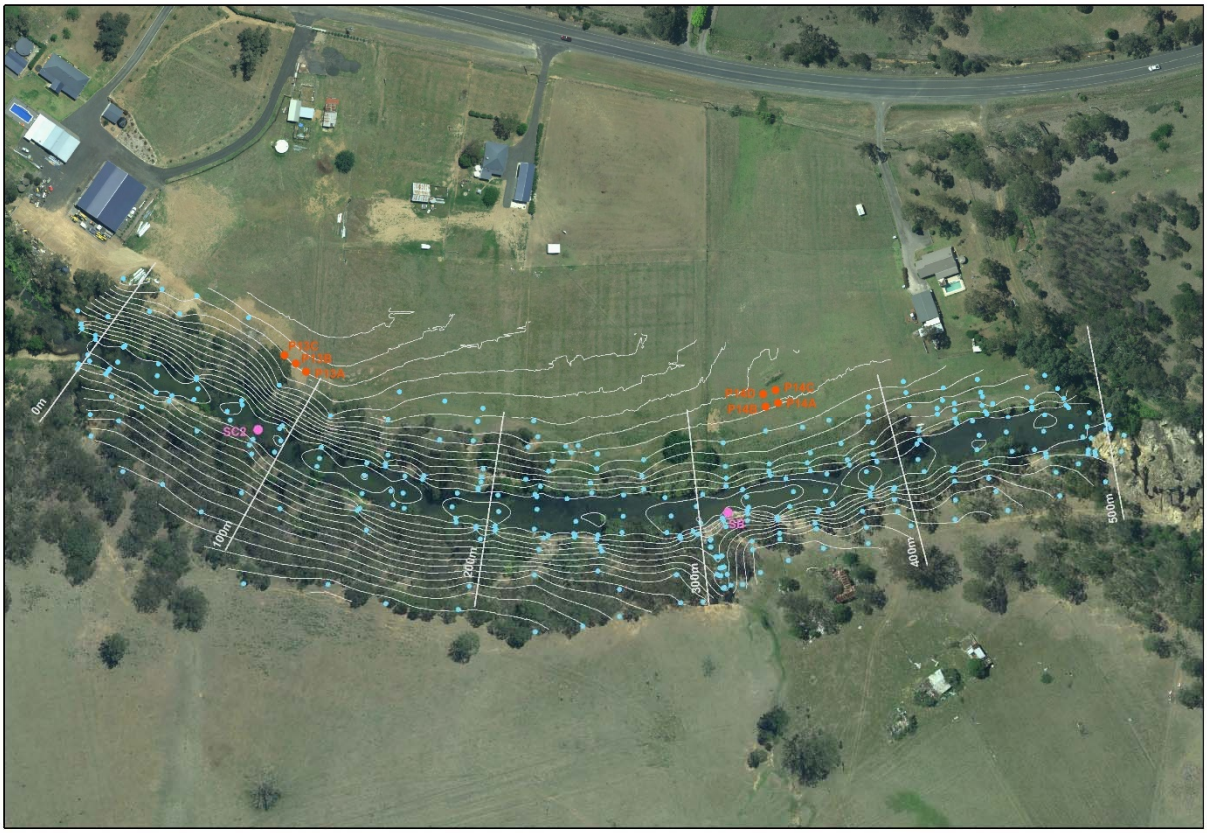


Fig. 5.24 Spot heights surveyed by SMEC along the banks and within Pool SR17 overlaid with aerial photograph and derived surface contours

Combined cross-section along Stonequarry Creek

The results of the three separate surveys were combined to produce a combined cross section. A reasonable correlation in surface levels was found when joining the survey results.

The combined cross-section is shown in Fig. 5.25.

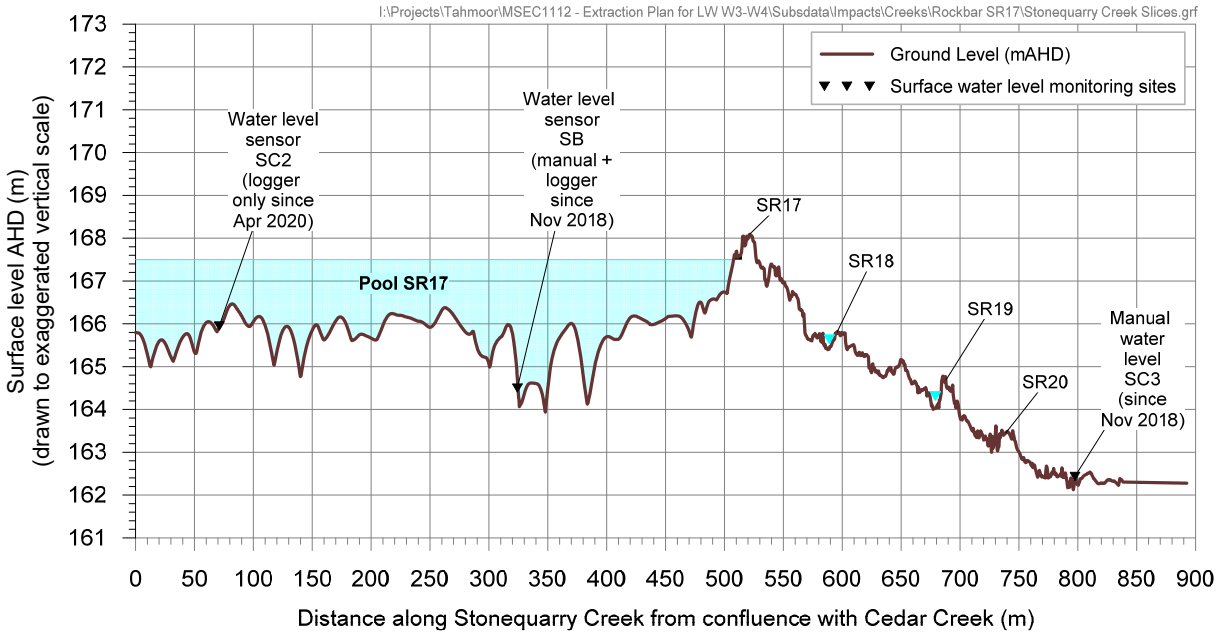


Fig. 5.25 Combined cross-section along Stonequarry Creek from confluence of Cedar Creek, derived from stream bed surveys and 3D photogrammetry

The cross-section shows that the deepest parts of Pool SR17 are approximately 4 metres below the surface of Rockbar SR17. Surface levels downstream of Rockbar SR17 do not fall below the deepest parts of Pool SR17 until the stream has travelled approximately 170 metres from the pool.

5.3.3. Predictions for the creeks

The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Matthews Creek, Cedar Creek and Stonequarry Creek are shown in Figs. C.03, C.04 and C.05, respectively, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue.

Summaries of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Matthews Creek, Cedar Creek and Stonequarry Creek are provided in Table 5.2, Table 5.3, and Table 5.4, respectively. The tables provide the maximum predicted values anywhere along the creeks.

The profiles of the equivalent valley heights that were used to determine the predicted valley-related upsidence and closure movements along the creeks are shown in Figs. C.03 to C.05. An equivalent valley height factor of 0.85 was adopted for these creeks, which was determined based on a review of measured and predicted valley-related effects above the previously extracted longwalls at the Tahmoor Mine.

Table 5.2 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Matthews Creek

Location	Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
Matthews Creek	After LW W2	90	90	170
	After LW W3	100	100	190
	After LW W4	100	100	200

Table 5.3 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Cedar Creek

Location	Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
Cedar Creek	After LW W2	60	160	180

	After LW W3	70	170	200
	After LW W4	70	170	200

Table 5.4 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Stonequarry Creek

Location	Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
Stonequarry Creek	After LW W2	50	90	60
	After LW W3	70	120	80
	After LW W4	70	120	80

Summaries of the maximum predicted values of cumulative vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Matthews Creek, Cedar Creek and Stonequarry Creek due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 only are provided in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Maximum predicted cumulative vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along creeks due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 only

Location	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
Matthews Creek	< 20	< 20	30
Cedar Creek	< 20	< 20	20
Stonequarry Creek	35	60	45

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Rockbar SR17 in Stonequarry Creek is provided in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Rockbar SR17 in Stonequarry Creek

Location	Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
Rockbar SR17	After LW W2	< 20	20	20
	After LW W3	30	70	60
	After LW W4	40	70	70

Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks are predicted to experience maximum values of total vertical subsidence between 70 mm and 100 mm. They are not expected to experience measurable conventional tilts, curvatures or strains.

The maximum predicted values of valley-related closure for Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks are 200 mm, 200 mm and 80 mm, respectively. These creeks could experience compressive strains due to these valley-related effects.

The majority of the predicted movements along Matthews and Cedar Creeks are predicted to occur due to the extraction of LW W1-W2. As shown in Fig. C.03 and C.04, the predicted profiles of subsidence, upsidence and closure are very similar in shape, with minor increases predicted to occur due to the extraction of LW W3.

The commencing end of LW W3 is located approximately 100 metres from the southern bank of Stonequarry Creek at Rockbar SR17. It can be seen in Fig. C05 that the predicted subsidence, upsidence and closure profile along Stonequarry Creek changes due to the extraction of LW W3.

The sections of Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks adjacent to the proposed longwalls have effective valley heights ranging between 20 m and 30 m. These creeks are located at distances typically ranging between 100 m and 250 m from the tailgate of LW W1 and typically between 50 m and 150 m from the commencing ends of LW W1-W2. The maximum compressive strain measured at similar streams in the Southern Coalfield is 6 mm/m based on the 95 % confidence level.

5.3.4. Observed closure across rockbars in creeks during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal installed survey marks across rockbars in Cedar, Matthews and Stonequarry Creeks, and the long Pool SR17, prior to the commencement of LW W1.

The 47 survey locations are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30. A total of 14 locations have been installed across Stonequarry Creek, 14 locations across Cedar Creek and 19 locations across Matthews Creek.

In some cases, it was only possible to install a pair of survey marks at each end of the rockbar or across the pool. These surveys measure closure across the rockbar or pool and changes in height between the marks.

In other cases in Cedar Creek and Matthews Creek, it was possible to install survey marks across rockbars. In addition to measuring closure, it is also possible to detect whether upsidence has occurred at these rockbars.

A comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Stonequarry Creek is shown in Fig. 5.26.

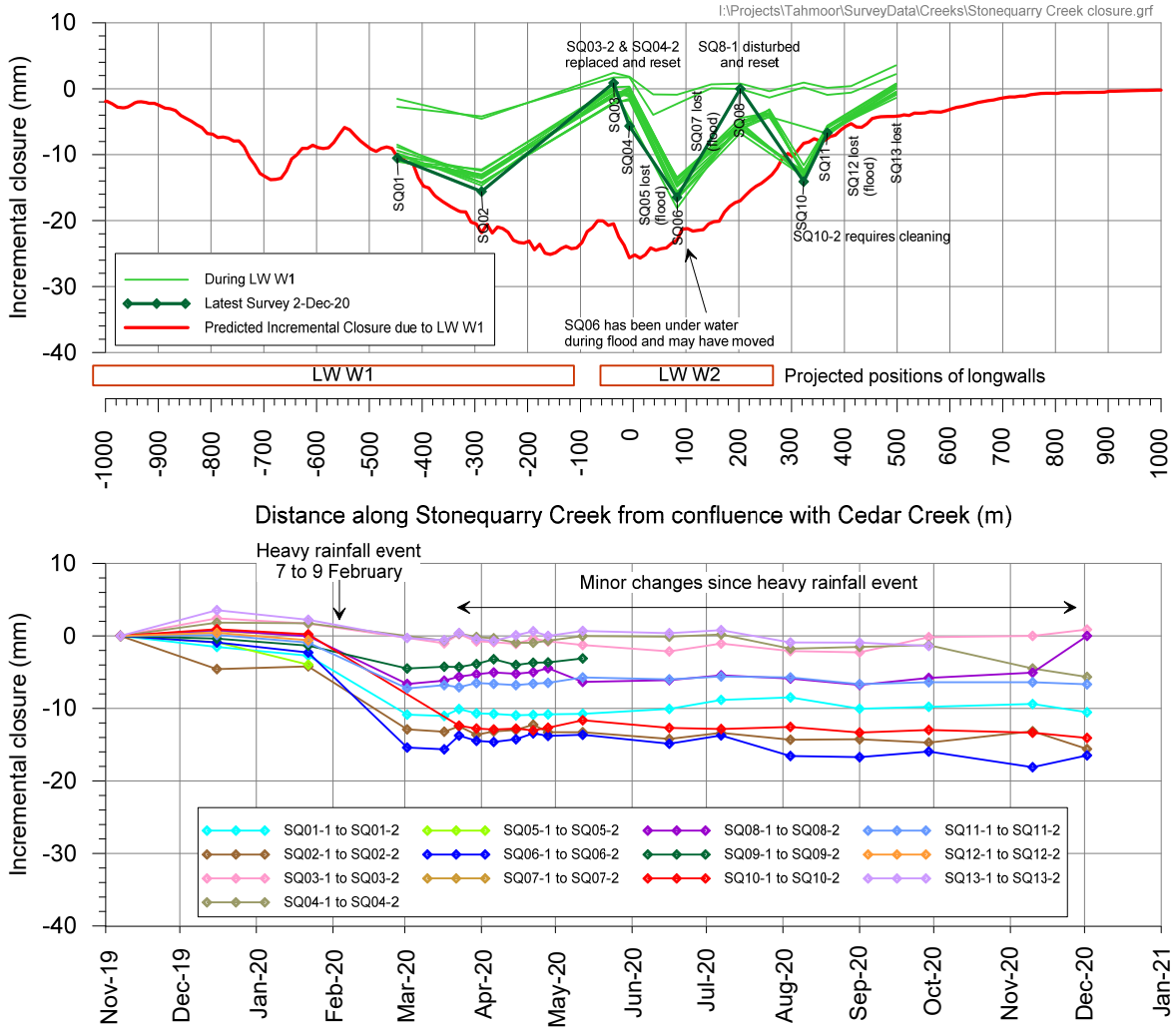


Fig. 5.26 Comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Stonequarry Creek

An early challenge for the survey program occurred when several pegs were disturbed, damaged or destroyed following heavy rainfall on 7 to 9 February 2020. The length of extraction at this time was approximately 320 metres. The survey marks were reinstated as soon as water levels had fallen and debris had been cleared. The first re-survey after the rain event was on 2 March, which was 40 days after the previous survey on 22 January.

The GNSS units located along Stonequarry Creek were actively moving during this time and some potential closure movements may not have been captured between late January 2020 and mid to late February 2020 where pegs were lost or disturbed.

The survey frequency was therefore increased from monthly to weekly to capture any mining-induced closure that may be developing, and track trends that could indicate how much closure may have occurred when the pegs were lost. As shown in Fig. 5.26, very little change in closure has been observed since the pegs were reinstated. This suggests that very little closure has developed to date across Stonequarry Creek.

A comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Cedar Creek is shown in Fig. 5.27.

As discussed for the Stonequarry Creek surveys, some survey marks were lost in Cedar Creek following heavy rainfall on 7 to 9 February 2020. The pegs were reinstated on Cedar Creek as soon as water levels had fallen and debris had been cleared. As discussed for Stonequarry Creek, the survey frequency was then increased from monthly to weekly to capture any mining-induced closure that may have been developing, and to track trends that could indicate how much closure may have occurred when the pegs were lost.

As shown in Fig. 5.27, very little change in closure has been observed. This suggests that very little closure has developed to date across Cedar Creek. Very little change was also measured across rockbars in Cedar Creek

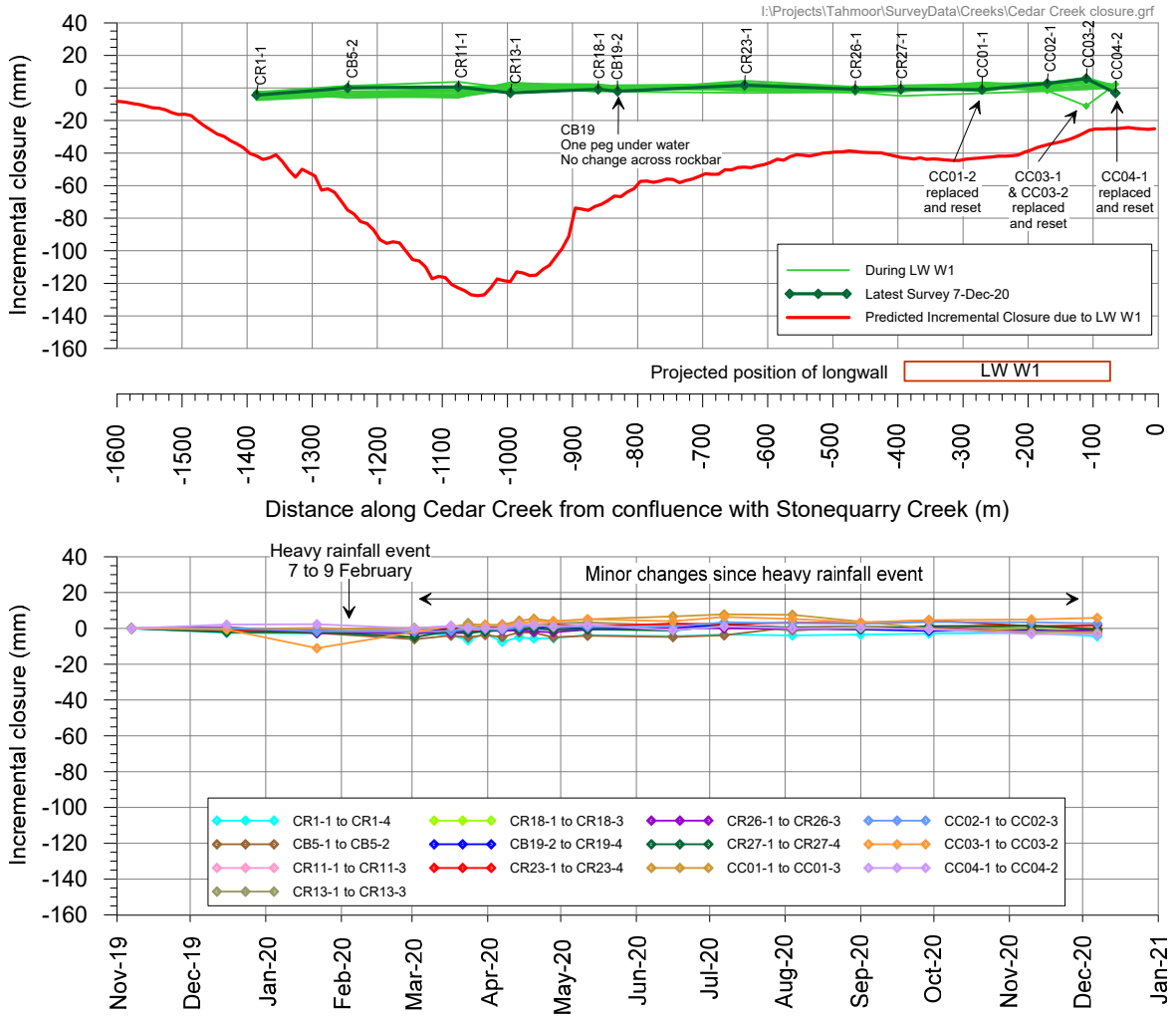


Fig. 5.27 Comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Cedar Creek

Survey results along three cross lines across Cedar Creek are shown in Fig. 5.28 to Fig. 5.30.

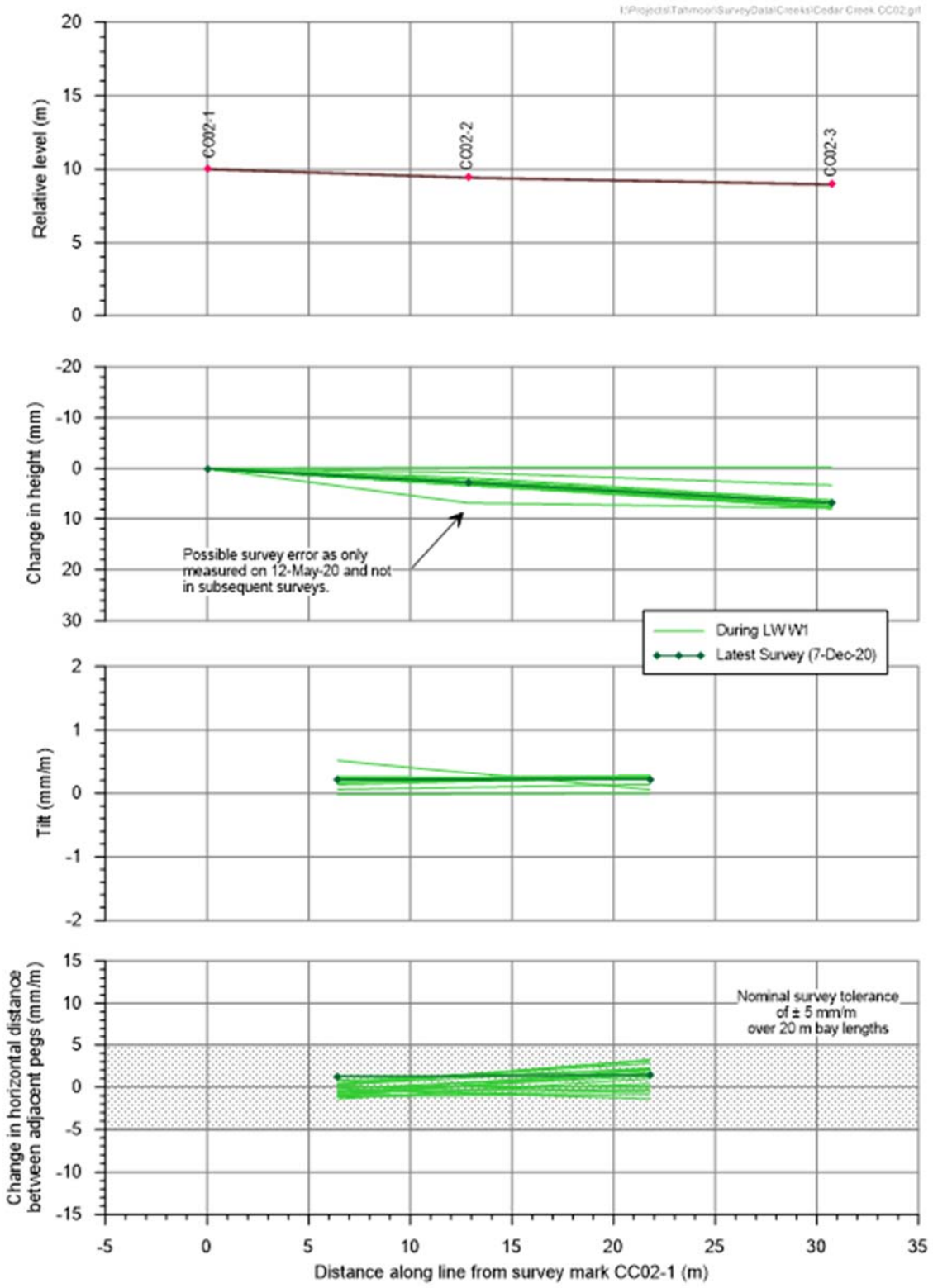


Fig. 5.28 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Cedar Creek at CC02

Survey line CC02 is located approximately 80 metres from the commencing end of LW W1 near the centreline of the panel, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30. The surveyed heights are measured relative to Peg CC02-1, which is located on the left bank when looking downstream, furthest from LW W1. The survey shows a tilt across the survey line, falling towards LW W1. Measured changes in horizontal distance across the survey line are within survey tolerance.

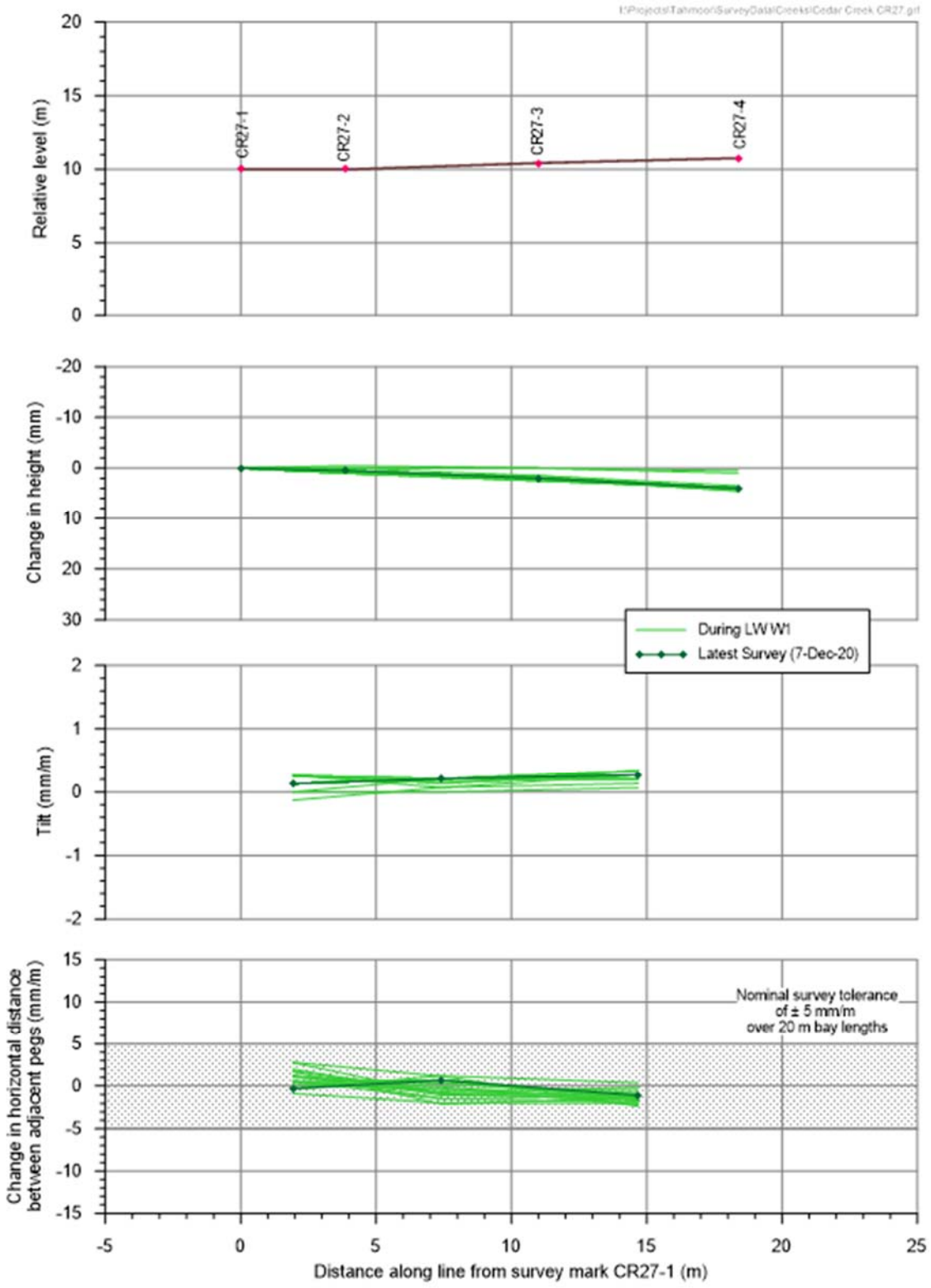


Fig. 5.29 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Cedar Creek at Rockbar CR27

Rockbar CR27 is located approximately 80 metres from the commencing end of LW W1 near the western (tailgate) side of the panel, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30. The surveyed heights are measured relative to Peg CR27-1, which is located on the left bank when looking downstream, furthest from LW W1. The survey shows a tilt across the survey line, falling towards LW W1. Measured changes in horizontal distance across the survey line are within survey tolerance.

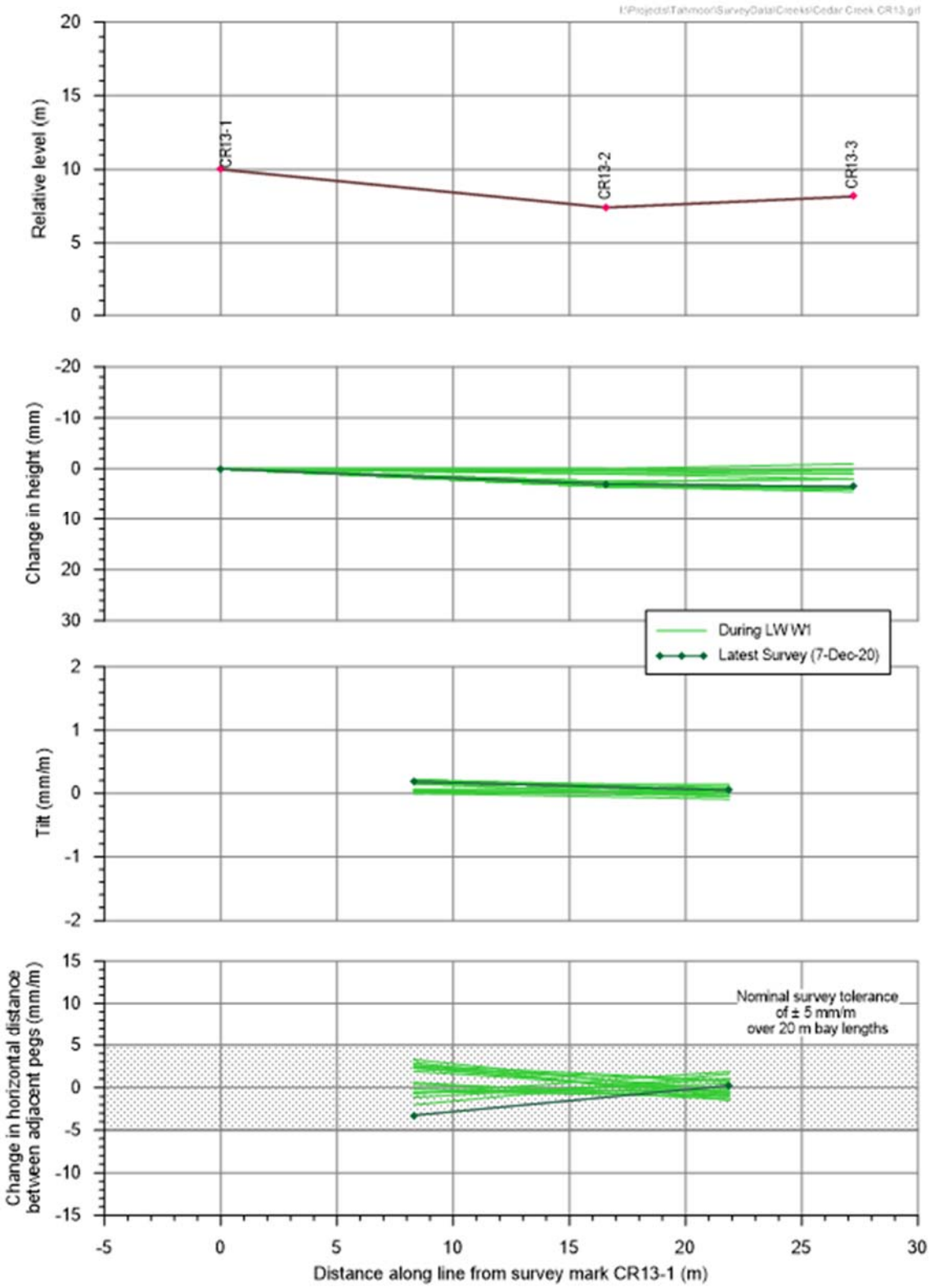


Fig. 5.30 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Cedar Creek at Rockbar CR13

Rockbar CR13 is located approximately 220 metres to the west of LW W1, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30. The surveyed heights are measured relative to Peg CR13-1, which is located on the left bank when looking downstream, furthest from LW W1. The survey shows a tilt across the survey line, falling towards LW W1. Measured changes in horizontal distance across the survey line are within survey tolerance.

A comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Matthews Creek is shown in Fig. 5.31. Whilst some marks in Matthews Creek were inaccessible following the large rain event in February 2020, the majority of the marks in Matthews Creek do not appear to have been disturbed.

Minor changes have been observed. Very little change was also observed across rockbars in Matthews Creek. Observed changes in tilt and strain are more variable for pegs spaced closely together, as survey tolerance represents a larger proportion of the measured values.

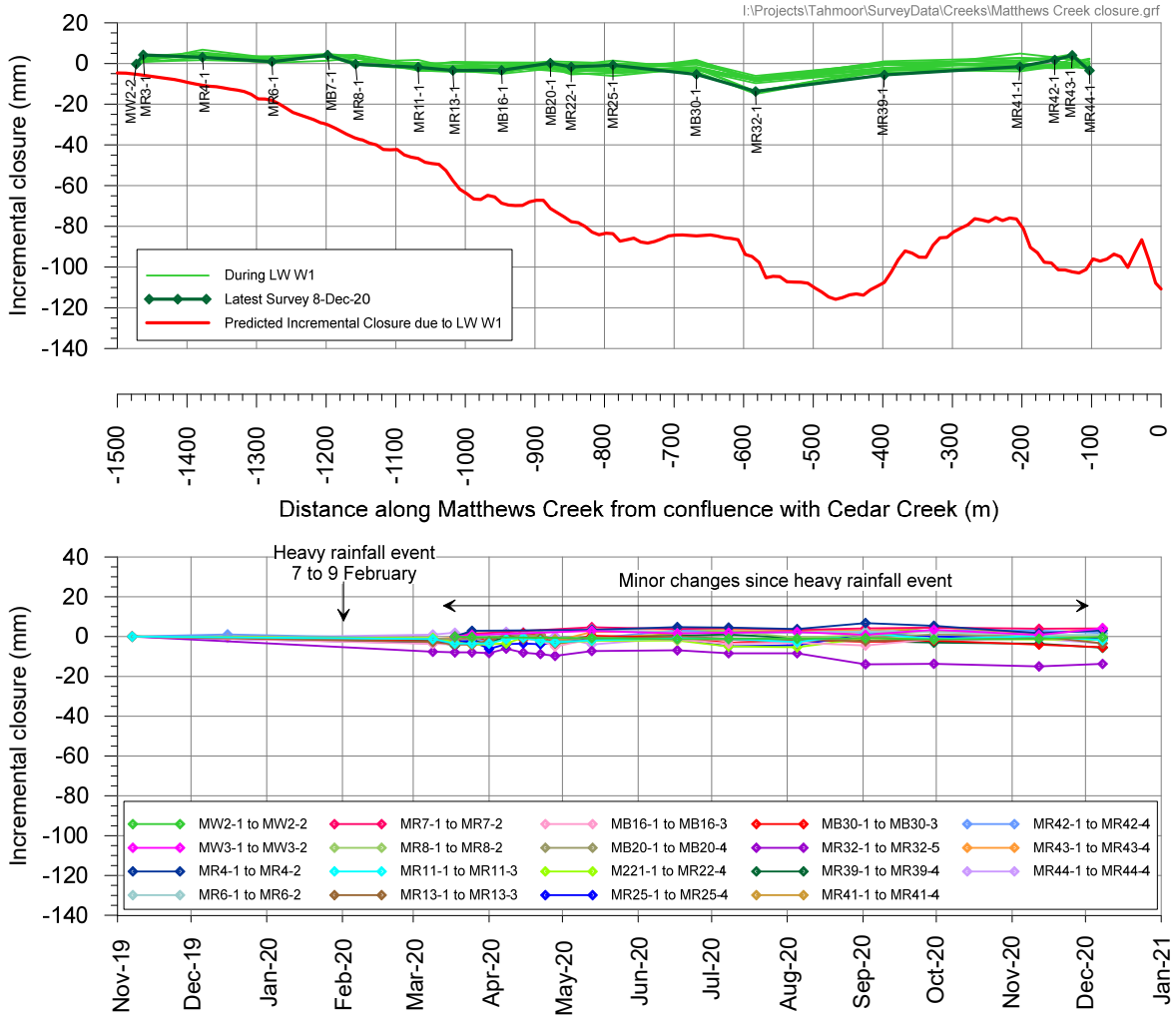


Fig. 5.31 Comparison between observed and predicted valley closure along Matthews Creek

Survey results along four cross lines across Matthews Creek are shown in Fig. 5.32 to Fig. 5.35.

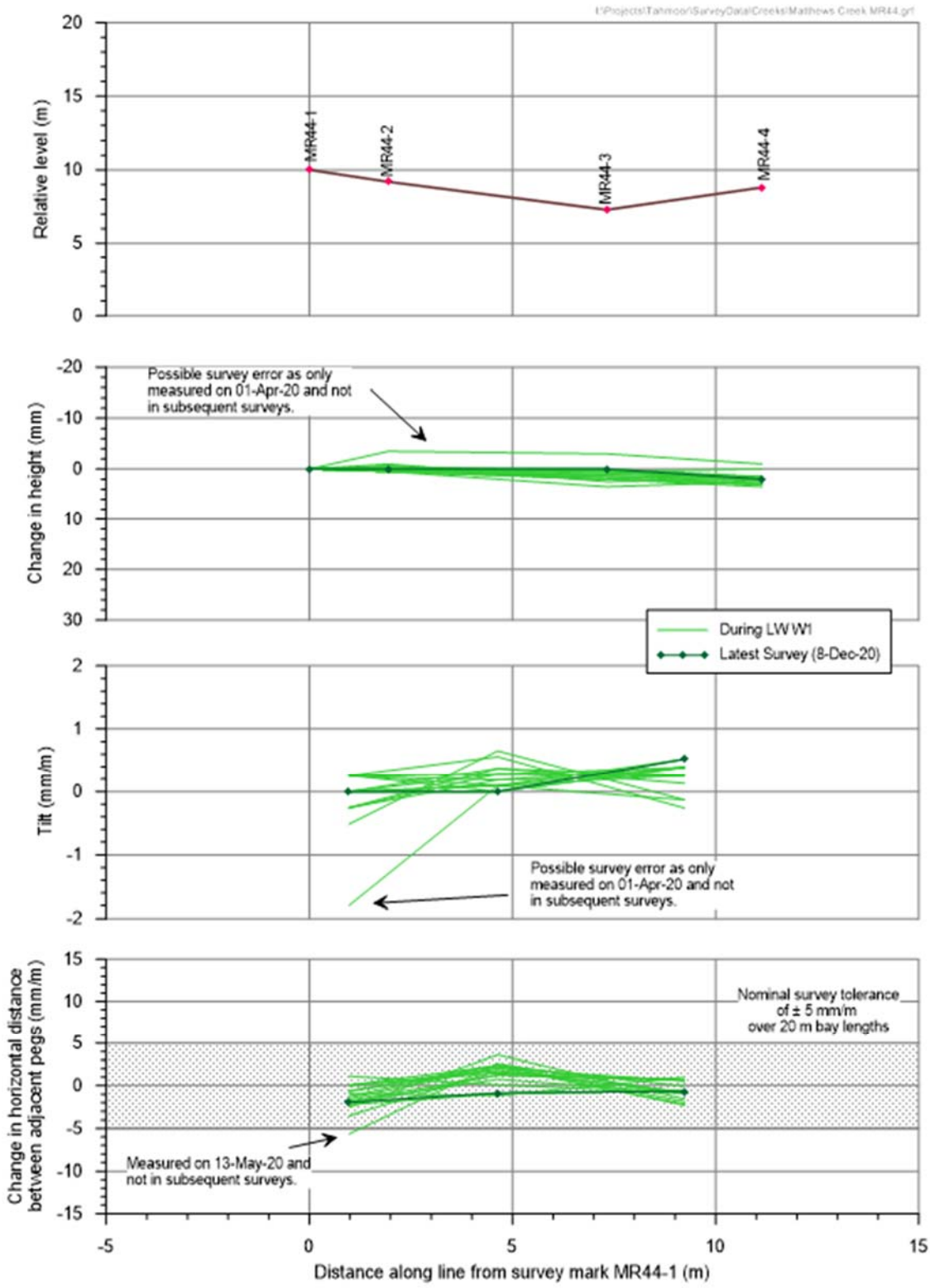


Fig. 5.32 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Matthews Creek at Rockbar MR44

Rockbar MR44 is located approximately 115 metres to the west of LW W1, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30. The surveyed heights are measured relative to Peg MR44-1, which is located on the left bank when looking downstream, furthest from LW W1. The survey shows very minor tilt across the survey line, falling towards LW W1. Measured changes in horizontal distance across the survey line are within survey tolerance.

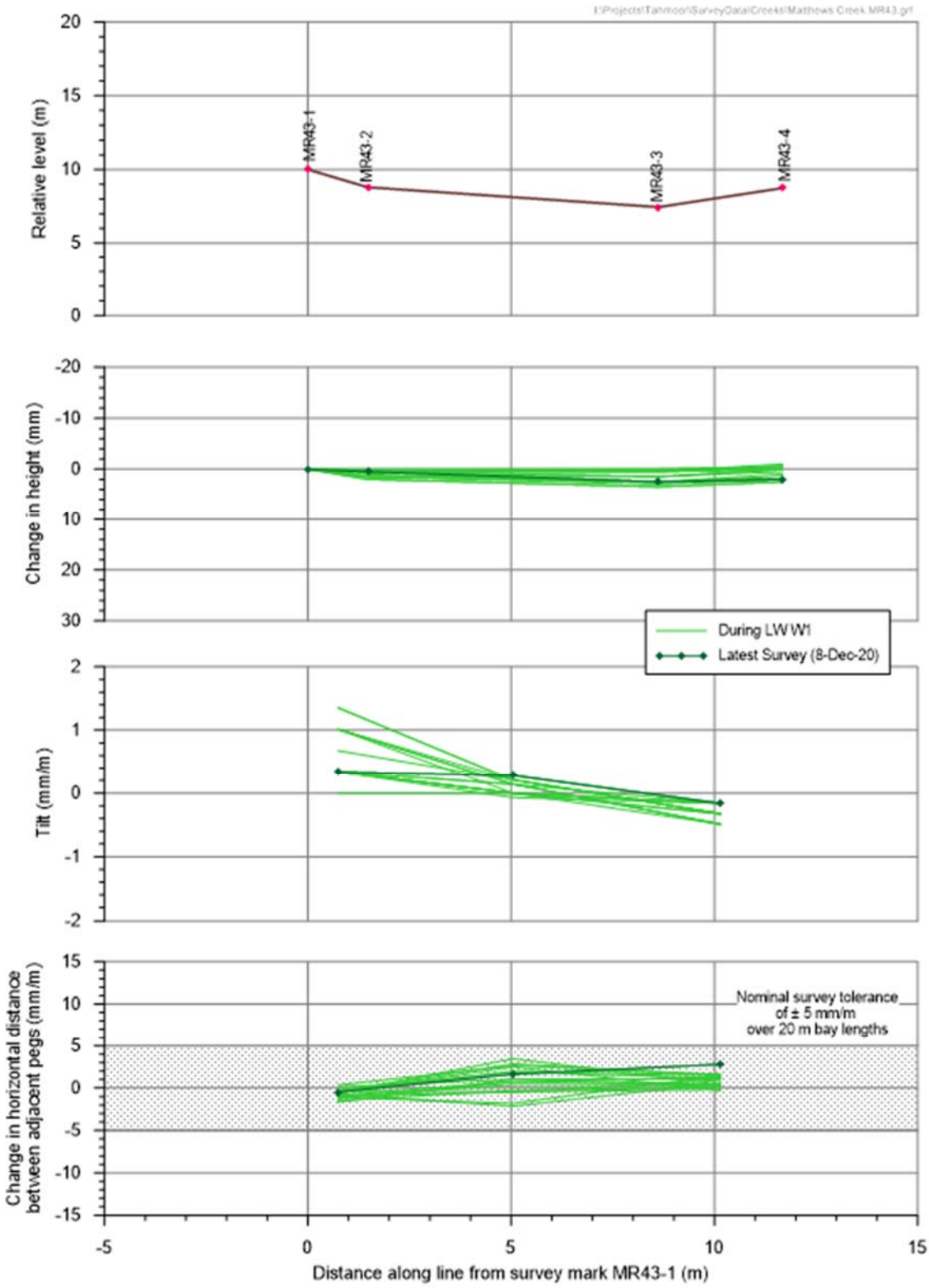


Fig. 5.33 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Matthews Creek at Rockbar MR43

Rockbar MR43 is located approximately 115 metres to the west of LW W1, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30. The surveyed heights are measured relative to Peg MR43-1, which is located on the left bank when looking downstream, furthest from LW W1. The survey shows very minor tilt across the survey line, falling towards LW W1. Measured changes in horizontal distance across the survey line are within survey tolerance.

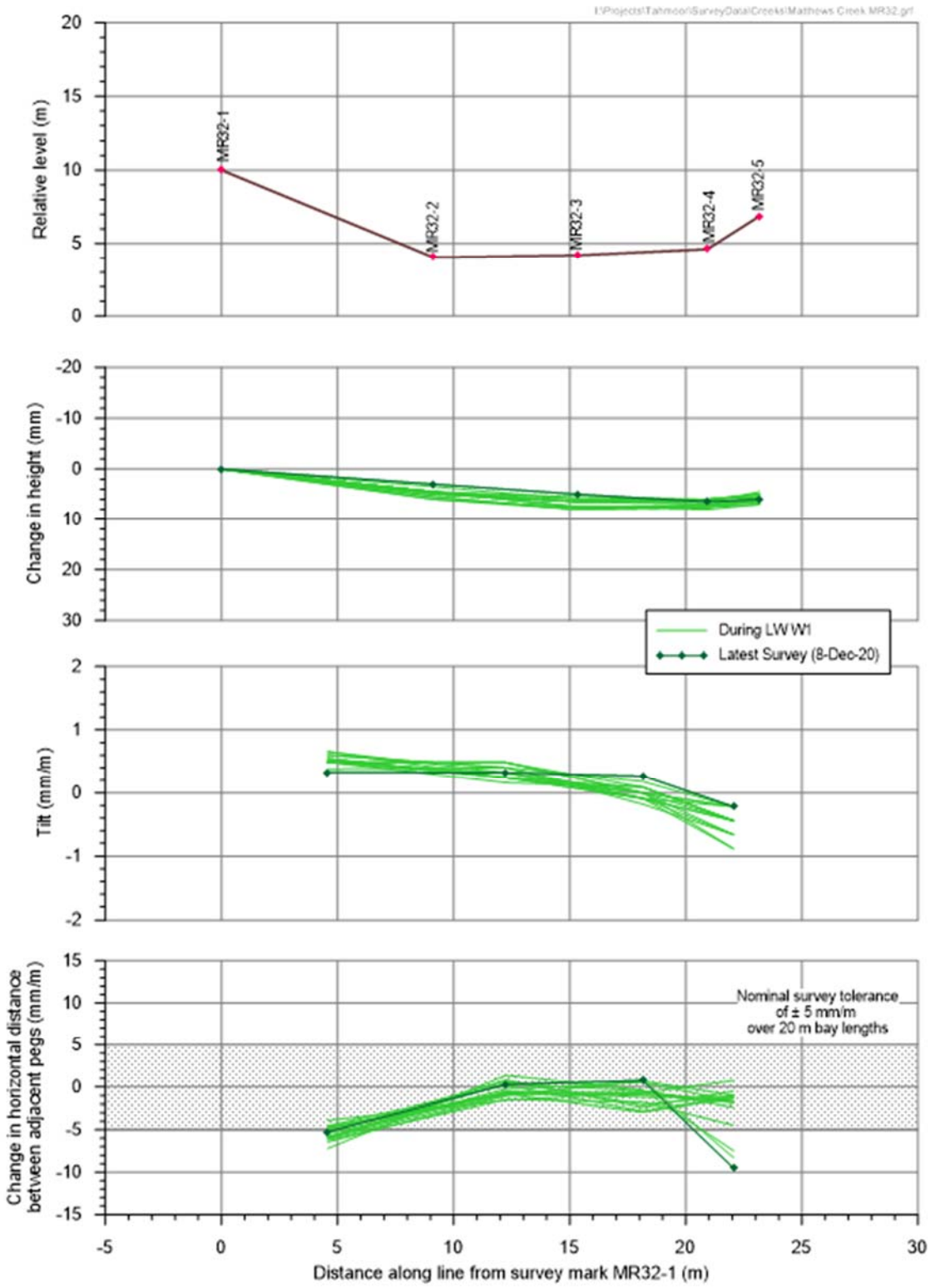


Fig. 5.34 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Matthews Creek at Rockbar MR32

Rockbar MR32 is located approximately 175 metres to the west of LW W1, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30. The surveyed heights are measured relative to Peg MR32-1, which is located on the left bank when looking downstream, furthest from LW W1. The survey shows a tilt across the survey line, falling towards LW W1.

Closure has been measured between Pegs MR32-1 and MR32-2, and between MR32-3 and MR32-4, which are located at the ends of the rockbar. Measured changes across the central portion of the rockbar are within survey tolerance. No impacts are observed from visual inspections at this rockbar.

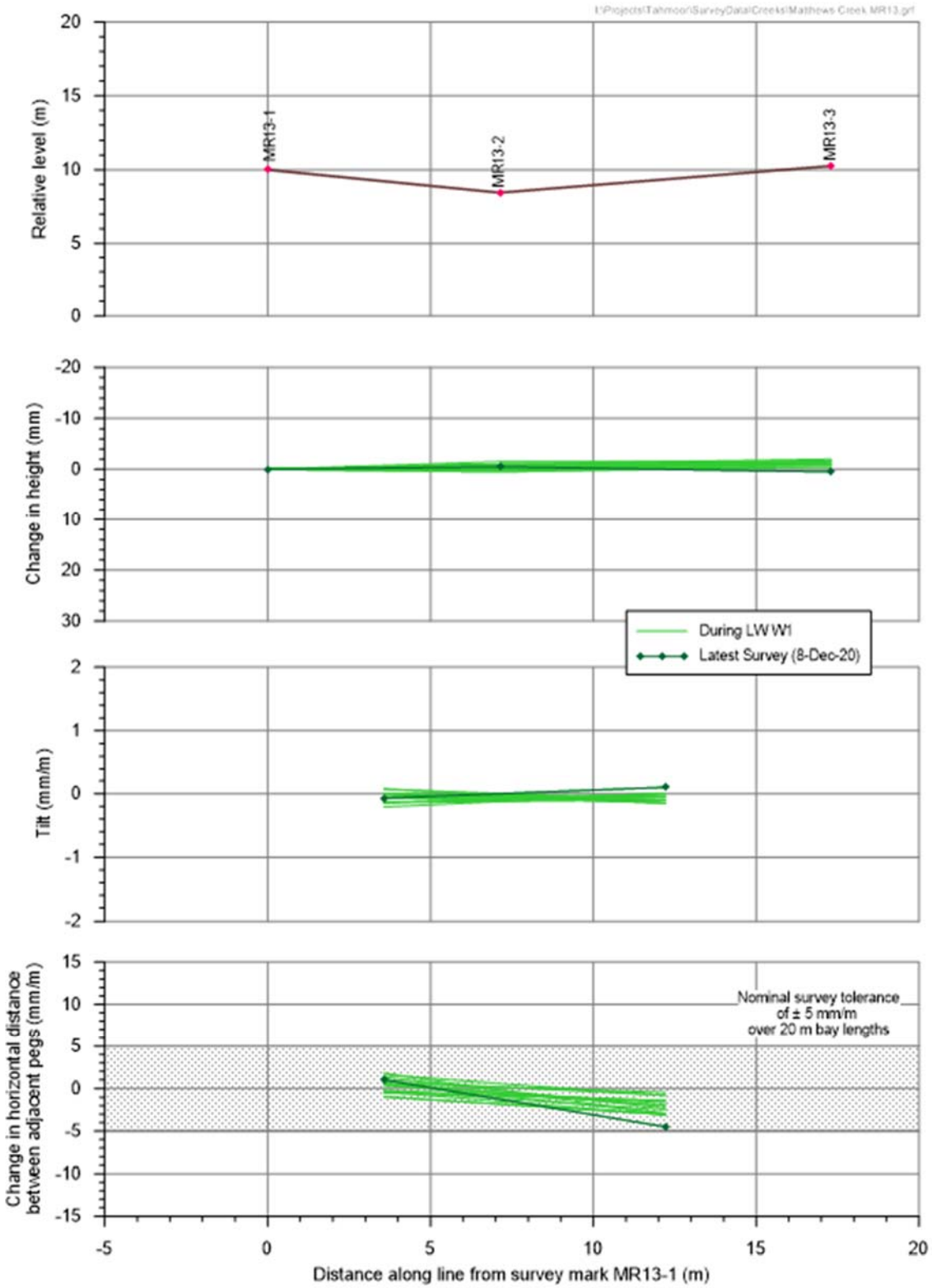


Fig. 5.35 Observed changes in height, tilt and changes in horizontal distances across Matthews Creek at Rockbar MR13

Rockbar MR13 is located approximately 320 metres to the west of LW W1, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30. The surveyed heights are measured relative to Peg MR13-1, which is located on the left bank when looking downstream, furthest from LW W1. Measured changes in height across the survey line are within survey tolerance. Measured changes in horizontal distance across the survey line are within survey tolerance.

5.3.5. Observed ground movements across Rockbar SR17 during the mining of LW W1

Detailed surveys have been conducted on a monthly basis at Rockbar SR17. A total of 32 survey marks were placed across Rockbar SR17 and along the approach roads to the rockbar on both sides of the stream.

The locations of the survey marks are shown, courtesy of surveyor SMEC in Fig. 5.36.

The survey marks are measured in relative 3D coordinates with the exception of Pegs RBE01 to RBE04 along the northern access track and Peg RBE15 on the southern access track. The positions of these pegs are difficult to measure relative to the rest of the survey network due to lines of sight. Pegs RBE01 to RBE04 and Peg RBE15 are, however, included as part of a separate 2D subsidence survey line across Rockbar SR17.

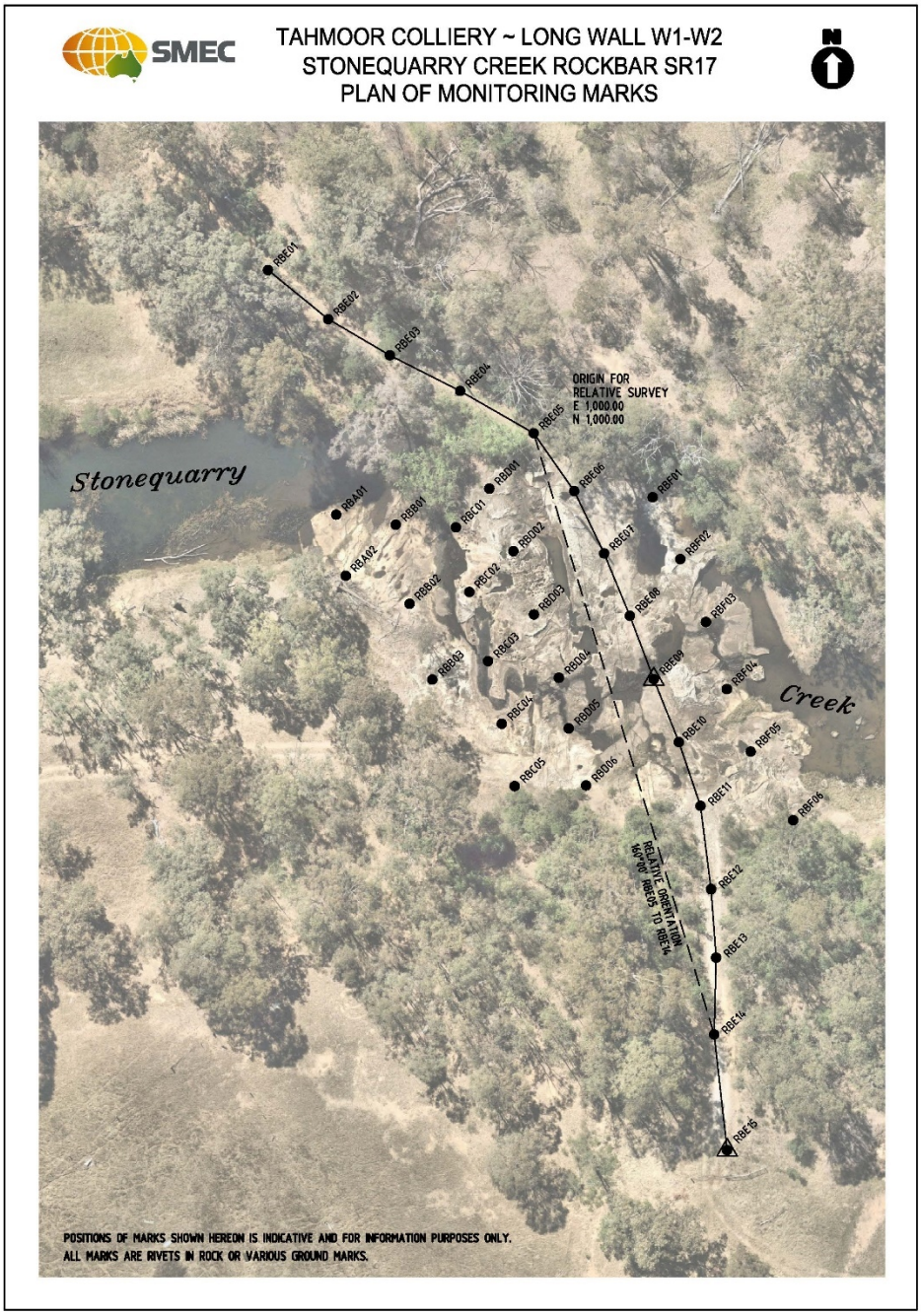


Fig. 5.36 Location of survey marks at Rockbar SR17

The results along the 2D survey line over Rockbar SR17 are shown in Fig. 5.37. Peg RBE15 has been measured to have moved upwards relative to the rest of the survey marks along the survey line and the surveyed level remains higher than the baseline survey. Very little ground strain is observed between adjacent Peg RBE14 and Peg RBE15.

The upwards movement had first been measured after a heavy rain fall event occurred from 7 to 9 February 2020. Peg RBE15 was inspected by Douglas Partners in April 2020, who confirmed that this peg is located in clay soil while the rest of the pegs are founded in exposed carbonaceous siltstone bedrock or quartz sandstone. The nearby GNSS unit 12 is also located in clay soil and also moved upwards following the rain event. Douglas Partners advise that the measured upward movements of both Peg RBE15 and GNSS unit 12 are likely to be due to swelling of clay soil following the heavy rainfall event on 7 to 9 February 2020.

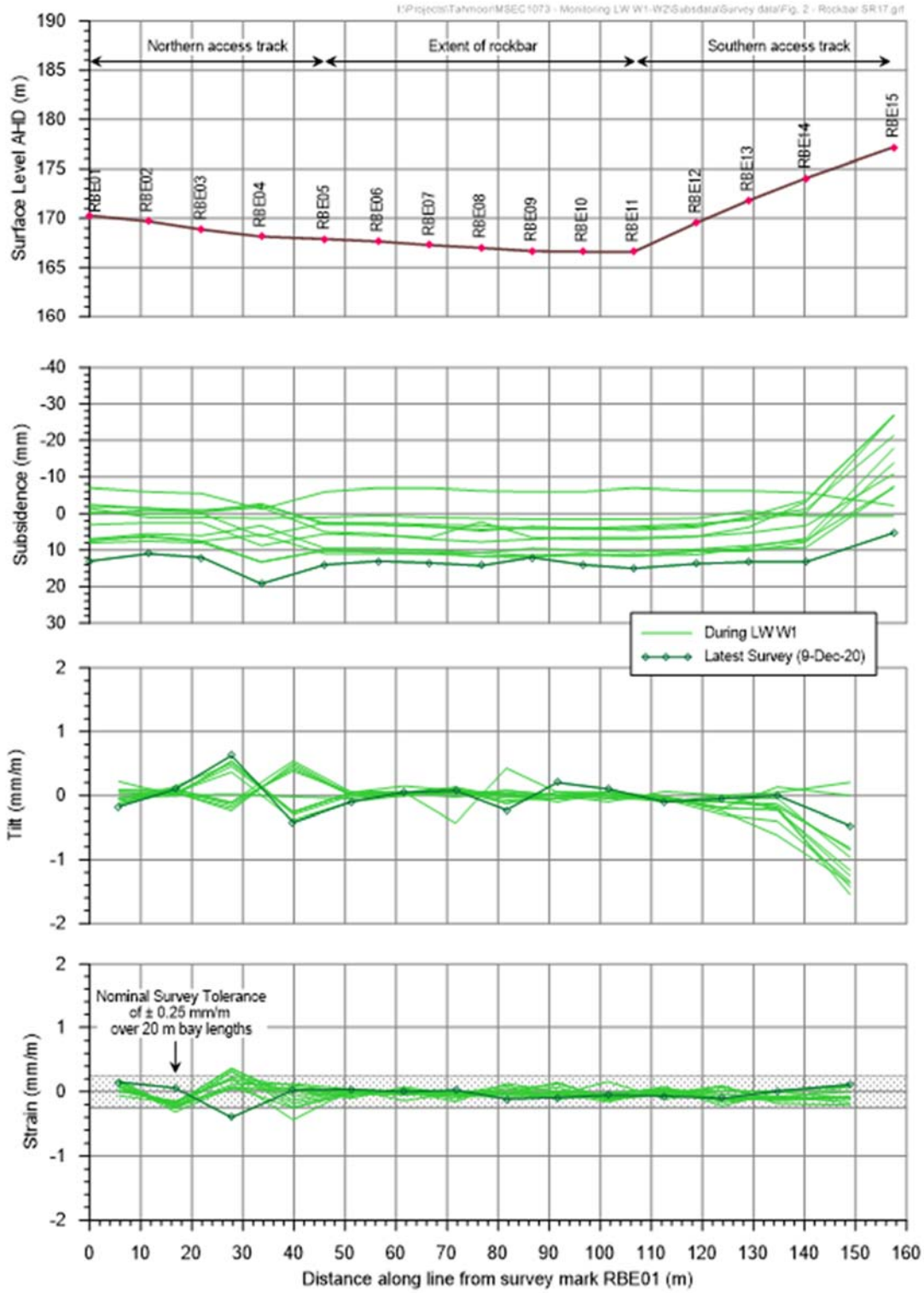


Fig. 5.37 Observed incremental subsidence profiles across Rockbar SR17

Minor changes in horizontal distances were observed both along and across the rockbar, as shown in Fig. 5.38.

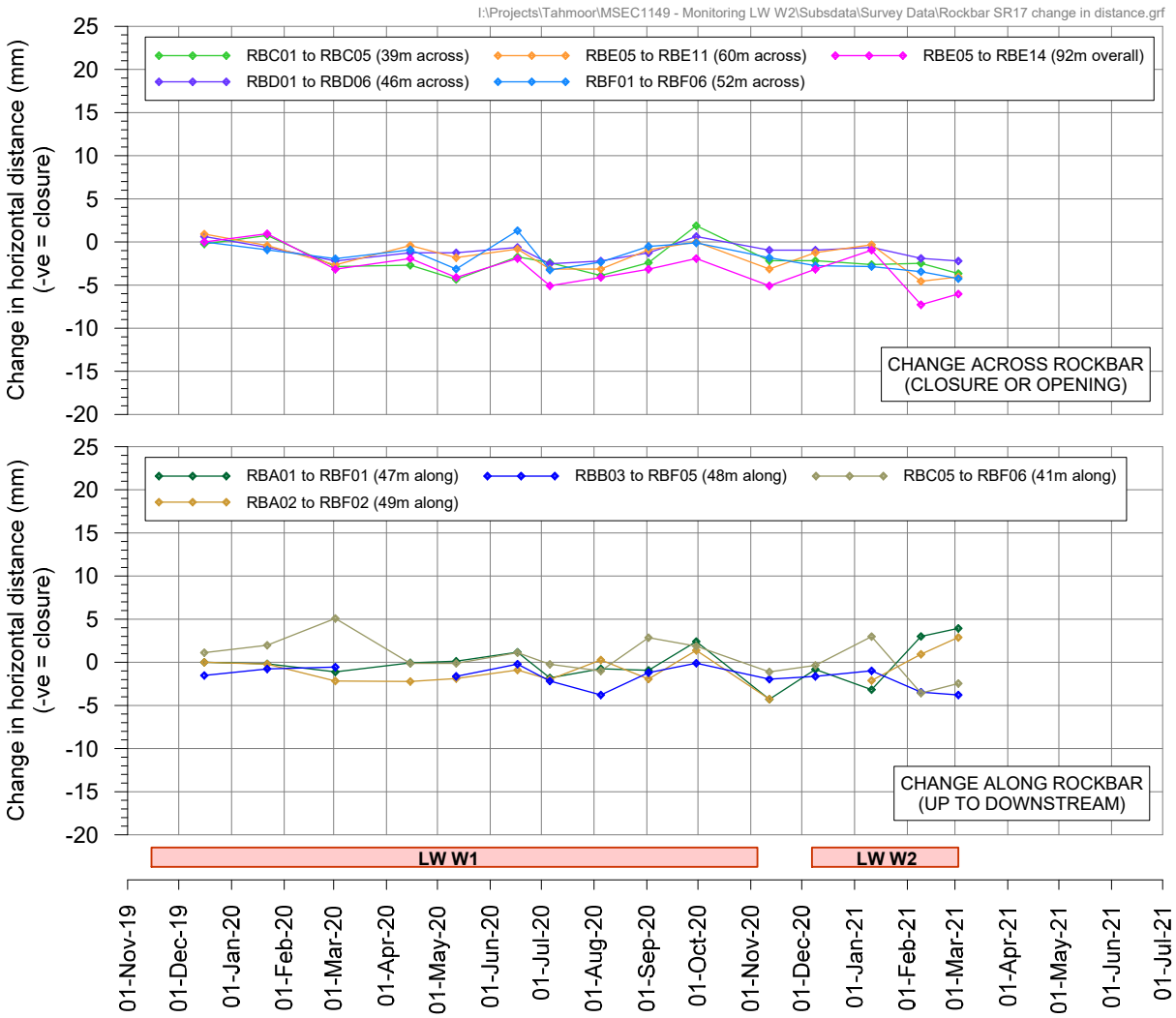


Fig. 5.38 Observed changes in distance across and along Rockbar SR17 during LW W1-W2

5.3.6. Observations from visual inspections during the mining of LW W1

Visual inspections along the streams were conducted by GeoTerra.

Visual inspections prior to the commencement of LW W1 and in December 2019 found that there were no connective overland water flows in Matthews Creek due to the prolonged drought. Most pools were dry with a few pools holding water at low to medium levels. No connective overland water flows were observed in Cedar Creek upstream of the confluence with Matthews Creek due to the prolonged drought. Most pools were dry with a few pools holding water at low to medium levels. Downstream of Matthews Creek, pools in Cedar Creek were full, with a trickle flow observed out of the majority of the pools. There was no flow over the sand substrate at the lower reaches of Cedar Creek near the confluence with Stonequarry Creek. Water levels in the long pool SR17 in Stonequarry Creek fell below the Cease to Flow level in late October 2019.

An inspection was conducted on 22 January 2020 following a series of rain events between 8 and 21 January. Pools that were previously dry were observed to contain water and the overland flow was observed over the previously dry lower reaches of Cedar Creek. An inspection was conducted on 27 February 2020 following a large rain event on 7 to 9 February 2020. Higher volumes of connective flow and flood levels were observed in Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks.

Small but reasonably persistent gas bubbles have been observed at 6 sites in Pool MR45 in Matthews Creek. The bubbles were not observed during baseline inspections. Bubbles were observed in Pool MR45 on 24 March, 24 April, 26 May and 25 June 2020. The gas discharge had almost stopped on 25 June. No gas bubbles were detected on 24 July, 24 August, 21 September and 20 October. No reduction in pool water levels were observed.

Sampling and analysis of the gas emissions by Tahmoor Coal indicates that the gas is likely to have been emitted from the shallow Hawkesbury Sandstone and/or shall anoxic muddy alluvium. Whilst there is no survey line across Pool MR45, it is noted that surveys across Rockbar MR44 immediately upstream have

measured changes in horizontal distances that are within survey tolerance, as shown in Fig. 5.32. To place the observations in context, gas bubbles were also observed in Stonequarry Creek in Pool SR17 prior to the commencement of mining in June 2019, and bubbles were observed at the same locations in February 2020.

As the bubbles may represent a mining-induced impact, they are considered to have exceeded the Level 3 TARP trigger level in the Water Management Plan. Monitoring of gas bubbling will continue during the mining of LW W2, in accordance with the Water Management Plan.

No subsidence related creek bed cracking or increased iron hydroxide precipitation is evident.

5.3.7. Observations from surface water monitoring during the mining of LW W1

Observations from surface water monitoring are described in the report by HEC (2021). Water flows and pool levels in Matthews Creek, Cedar Creek and Stonequarry Creek were at historically low levels at the commencement of LW W1 in November 2019 due to prolonged drought conditions. Following rainfall events in mid-January to February 2020, the streamflow rates and water levels have increased at the monitoring sites.

No surface water impacts have been observed in Matthews Creek and Stonequarry Creek during the mining of LW W1.

Monthly monitoring and inspections of Cedar Creek during the mining of LW W1 observed rising and falling of water levels consistent with rainfall events until October 2020. An analysis of the data found atypical surface water behaviour from 8 October 2020 to late January 2021 at Pool CR14 (Logger CB) when water flows had reduced after a period of reduced rainfall. Further investigations have identified that changes in water level recession rates are observed in Pools CB3, CB10 and CR14. The effects only persisted at Pool CB10 and Pool CR14.

HEC (2021) report that there has been no visible evidence of cracking, splitting or spalling of the creek rock bar controls and levels of iron oxy-hydroxide precipitation have not exceeded levels observed during the baseline (pre-mining) period.

5.3.8. Observed closure between GNSS units across creeks during the mining of LW W1

Prior to the commencement of LW W1, it had been planned to install GNSS units on both sides of the creeks to measure changes in horizontal distances between them. Despite extensive negotiations with the landholders, access was not permitted to install survey pegs and GNSS units on a large landholding on the southern and eastern sides of Stonequarry Creek, Cedar Creek and Matthews Creek. Formal access to the landholding has now been agreed and Sites 20 to 22 were installed prior to the commencement of LW W2.

GNSS units were also placed across creeks at two locations prior to the commencement of LW W1. Sites 12 and 13 are located across Rockbar SR17 at Stonequarry Creek, and Sites 18 and 19 are located across Matthews Creek near Addison Street. Their locations are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-30.

Changes in horizontal distances have been calculated between these GNSS units and the results are shown in Fig. 5.39.

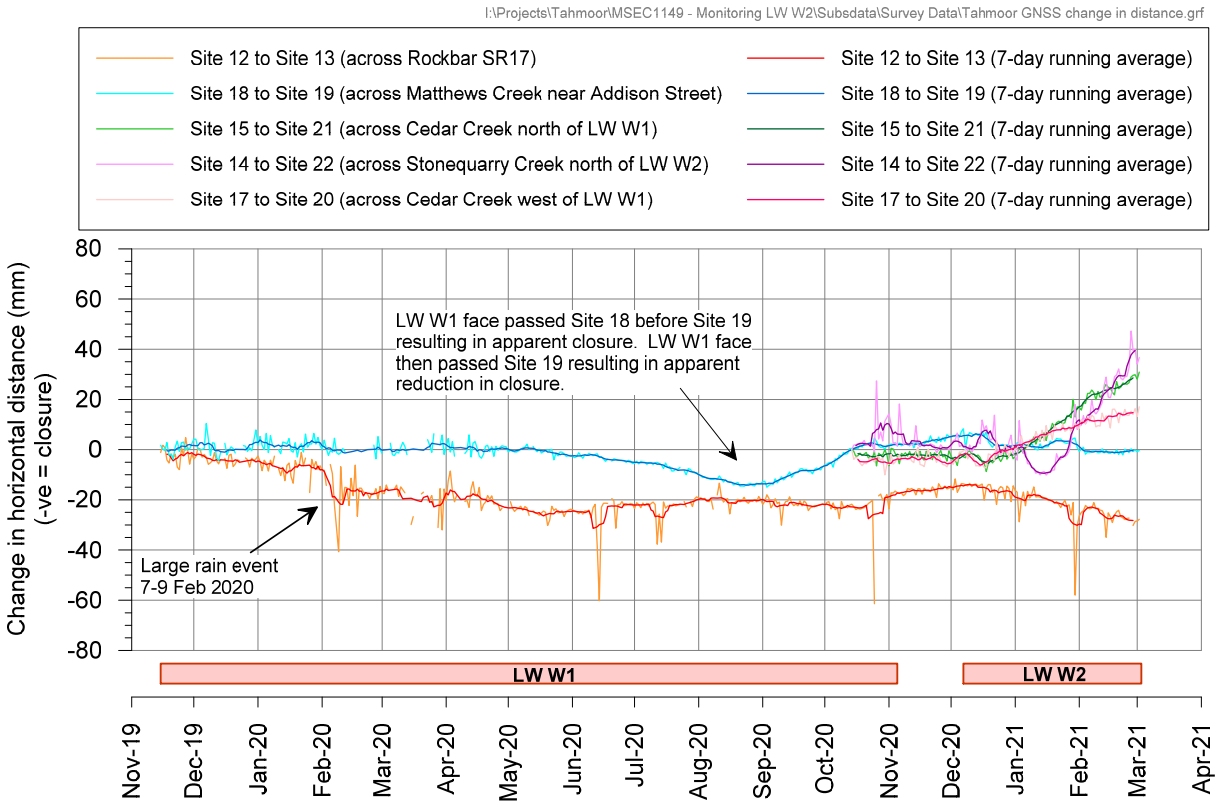


Fig. 5.39 Observed changes in horizontal distances between GNSS units across creeks during the mining of LW W1

Sites 12 and 13 are located across Stonequarry Creek at Rockbar SR17. Site 12 appears to have been affected by the heavy rainfall event between 7 and 9 February 2020, with accelerated movements observed in the week of the event and little change observed in following weeks. Geotechnical engineers Douglas Partners inspected Site 12 and confirmed that this sensor is mounted in clay soil, which may have swelled in response to the wet weather event. If the movements during the week after the wet weather event on 7 and 9 February 2020 are removed from the results, the movements at Site 12 would be similar in magnitude to the movements measured at Site 13.

Very minor closure in the order of 5 mm was measured to develop between November 2019 and late January 2020. The large rain event resulted in a net closure of approximately 20 mm. Site 13 is currently moving south faster than Site 12, resulting in closure of approximately 10 mm since the commencement of LW W2. Very little change is, however, measured across the rockbar itself.

The LW W1 face passed Site 18 in early August 2020 and passed Site 19 in late August 2020. Site 18 therefore moved towards LW W1 earlier than Site 19. This resulted in an apparent closure between the two sites between June and late August 2020, as shown in Fig. 5.39. An apparent reduction in closure was measured as Site 19 commenced moving towards LW W1. The net change in distance returned towards zero in mid-October 2020.

Sites 15 and 21 are located across Cedar Creek to the north of LW W1. Sites 17 and 20 are located across Cedar Creek to the west of LW W1. Both pairs of units are recording similar changes, with minor opening observed across the creek.

Sites 14 and 22 are located across Stonequarry Creek to the north of LW W2. The units moved towards each other by approximately 10 mm during early January, but have since moved apart approximately 50 mm, as the LW W2 face moves away to the south.

5.3.9. Observations during the mining of LW W2

Monitoring has continued during the mining of LW W2. Ground movements as at March 2021 continue to develop and it is too early to draw conclusions.

Ground surveys have measured minor closure (less than 25 mm) beyond the commencing ends of LW W1-W2 around the confluence of Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks. Rates of change have reduced in the last month but it is too early to confirm at this stage. No impacts have been observed to surface water at this stage. No measurable closure or impacts have been measured across Rockbar SR17.

Ground surveys have not measured valley closure across Cedar and Mathews Creeks to the western side of LW W1. Ground extension has been measured across the tops of the valleys by the GNSS units, as discussed in the previous section.

As discussed in Section 5.3.7, water levels measured in Pool CR14 in Cedar Creek were measured to have reduced below previously lowest levels in December 2020 and January 2021 during periods of dry weather. Further investigations have identified that changes in water level recession rates are observed in Pools CB3, CB10 and CR14. The effects only persisted at Pool CB10 and Pool CR14.

The pools were subsequently observed to be full and overflowing in February after a series of rainfall events. No fracturing has been observed in the creeks, noting that the base of the pools cannot be inspected as they contain water and are covered with wet clay and sediment.

Investigations have continued at the site, including installation of additional ground and water monitoring. Further impacts may be observed as mining continues following a period of prolonged dry weather.

5.3.10. Experience of mining adjacent to creeks in the Southern Coalfield

TC has mined directly beneath various streams including Myrtle Creek, Redbank Creek and their tributaries. The impacts experienced along these creeks are not representative of the potential impacts that may occur along Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks, as the proposed longwalls do not mine directly beneath these creeks. Longwalls have mined adjacent to but not directly beneath similar streams elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield.

The most appropriate case studies are the Cataract River at Appin Area 3, the Georges River at West Cliff Area 5 and Wongawilli Creek at Dendrobium Areas 3A and 3B. These case studies are described below.

Cataract River in Area 3 at Appin Colliery

Longwalls 301 and 302 in Area 3 at Appin Colliery were mined adjacent to the Cataract River. The river is located adjacent to the tailgate of Longwall 301 and the commencing ends of Longwalls 301 and 302. The locations of the river, longwalls and monitoring lines are shown in Fig. 5.40. The closest distance of the extracted longwalls to the Cataract River was 100 m, near the E-Line.

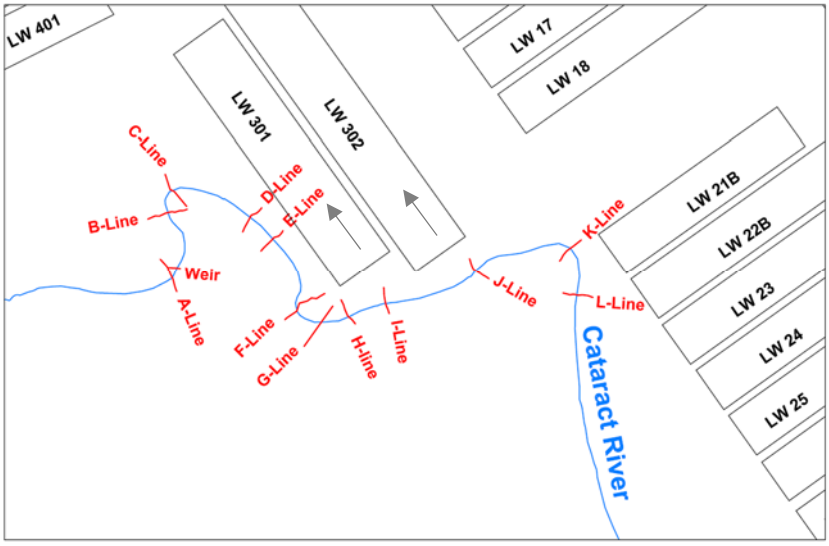


Fig. 5.40 Locations of the Cataract River, longwalls and monitoring lines in Area 3 at Appin Colliery

Longwalls 301 and 302 had overall void widths of 260 m and a solid chain pillar width of 40 m. The longwalls were extracted in the Bulli Seam at depths of cover ranging between 470 m and 520 m. The seam thickness within the extents of the longwalls varied between 2.7 m and 3.1 m. The longwalls were extracted towards the northwest, away from the Cataract River, as shown by the arrows in Fig. 5.40.

The equivalent valley heights of the Cataract River within the mining area vary between 60 m and 70 m. The valley sides of this river, therefore, are higher than those along Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks.

The valley closure effects were measured across the Cataract River at a number of monitoring lines, including the Cat X A-Line to L-Line. The measured and predicted closure movements for the Cataract River at the completion of Longwall 302 are illustrated in Fig. 5.41. The maximum measured total closure was 285 mm at the E-Line, adjacent to the tailgate of Longwall 301, and the maximum predicted total closure was 460 mm near the E-Line.

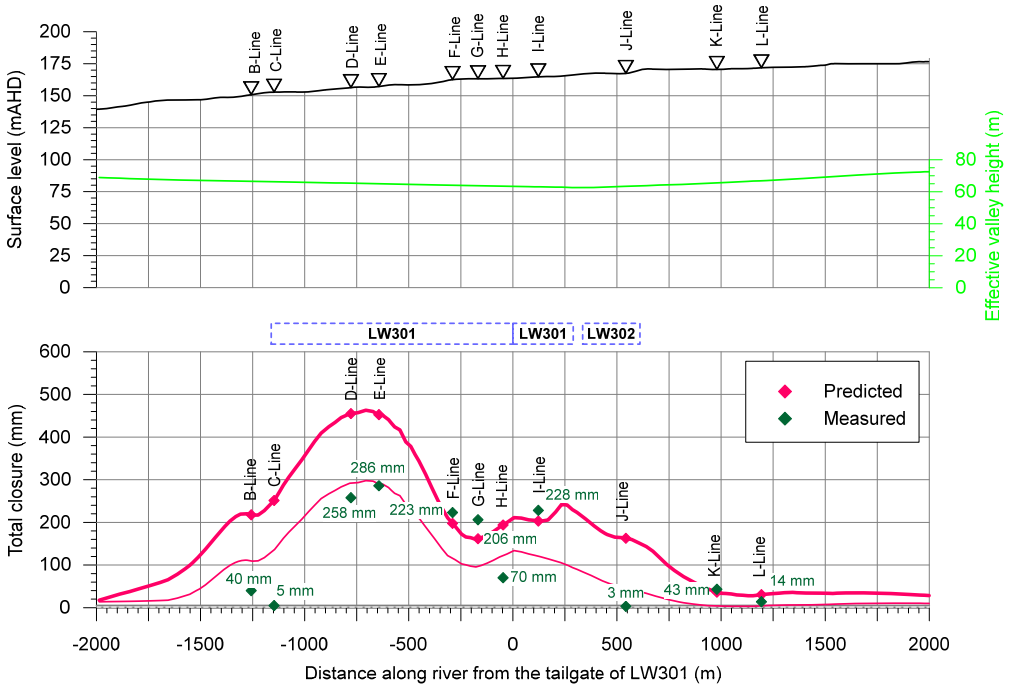


Fig. 5.41 Measured and predicted total closure along the Cataract River due to Longwalls 301 and 302

Fracturing and gas release zones were observed along the section of the Cataract River located adjacent to the tailgate of Longwall 301 and adjacent to the commencing ends of Longwalls 301 and 302. Minor and isolated fracturing were observed up to 400 m from these longwalls. No surface water flow diversions were observed due to the extraction of Longwalls 301 and 302. Water flows were controlled by releases from the Cataract Dam, which were between 35 and 250 ML/day at times.

Georges River in Area 5 at West Cliff Colliery

The longwalls in Area 5 at West Cliff Colliery were initially mined directly beneath the Georges River. However, further downstream, Longwalls 29 to 38 were mined adjacent to but not directly beneath this river. Longwalls 29 to 37 are located on the western side of the Georges River and Longwall 38 is located on the eastern side of the river. The locations of the river, longwalls and monitoring lines are shown in Fig. 5.42.

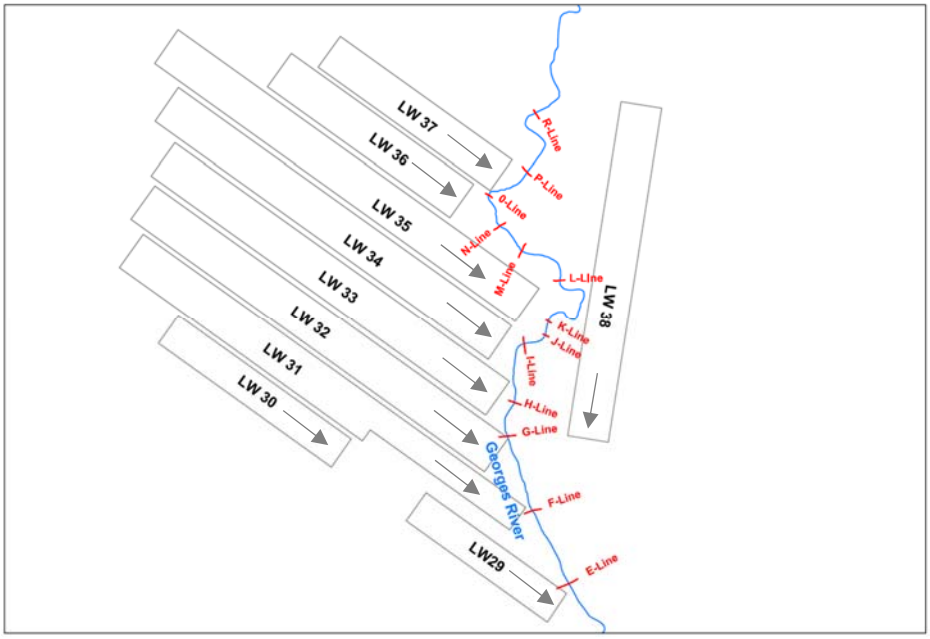


Fig. 5.42 Locations of the Georges River, longwalls and monitoring lines in Area 5 at West Cliff Colliery

The overall voids widths were 255 m for Longwalls 29 and 30, 205 m for the eastern part of Longwall 31, 280 m for Longwall 37 and 305 m for the remaining longwalls, including the western part of Longwall 31. The solid chain pillar widths typically varied between 35 m and 40 m, with a 135 m pillar between

Longwall 29 and the eastern part of Longwall 31. The longwalls were extracted in the Bulli Seam at depths of cover ranging between 470 m and 550 m. The seam thickness within the extents of the longwalls varied between 2.2 m and 2.8 m. The longwalls were extracted towards the southeast, towards the Georges River, as shown by the arrows in Fig. 5.42.

The Georges River is located adjacent to the finishing ends of Longwalls 29, 31 and 32 to 37. Longwalls 32 and 37 were mined up to but not directly beneath the thalweg (i.e. centreline) of the river. The finishing ends of Longwalls 29, 31 and 33 are at minimum distances ranging between 30 m and 50 m from the river thalweg. The finishing ends of Longwalls 34, 35 and 36 are at minimum distances ranging between 130 m and 190 m from the river thalweg.

Sections of the Georges River are also located adjacent to the maingate of Longwall 35 and the tailgate of Longwall 38. The sides of Longwalls 35 and 38 are located at minimum distances of 150 m and 40 m, respectively, from the river thalweg.

The equivalent valley heights of the Georges River within the mining area vary between 15 m and 35 m. The valley sides of this river, therefore, are higher than those along Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks.

The valley closure effects were measured across the Georges River at 13 monitoring lines, referred to as the Geo X E-Line to R-Line. The measured and predicted closures for the Georges River at the completion of Longwall 38 are illustrated in Fig. 5.43. The maximum measured total closure was 250 mm at the N-Line and the maximum predicted total closure was 220 mm adjacent to the maingate of Longwall 35.

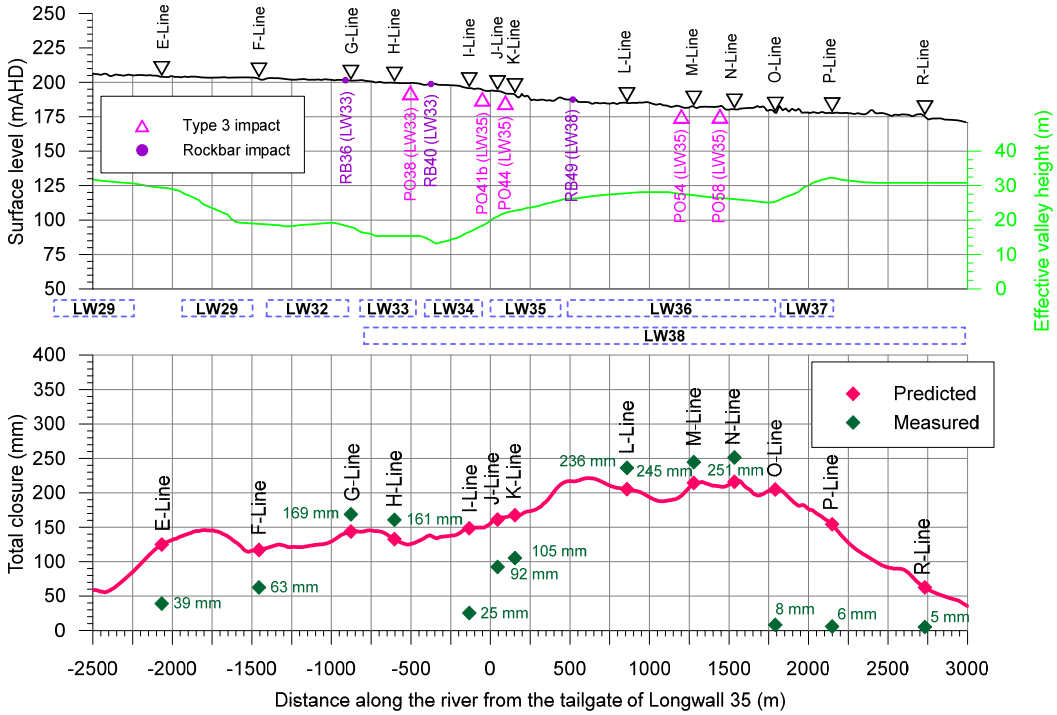


Fig. 5.43 Measured and predicted total closure along the Georges River due to Longwalls 29 to 38

Gas releases and fracturing were observed at discrete locations along the Georges River during the extraction of Longwalls 29 to 38. Pool water levels were observed to fall lower than their baseline levels (referred to as Type 3 impacts) at five locations. Whilst standing water levels were reduced, there were no pools that completely drained. Surface water flow diversions were also identified at three rockbars; however, the upstream pools were not affected.

The surface water flow impacts were observed during the mining of Longwalls 33, 35 and 38. The impacts were located near the finishing ends of Longwalls 33 and 35, along the side of Longwall 35 and at the closest pool to Longwall 38.

The total length of the Georges River located within a distance of 400 m of the as-extracted longwalls is approximately 5.6 km. There is a total of 50 pools that have been mapped over this section of river. The observed rate of Type 3 impacts (i.e. fracturing resulting in the reduction in the pool standing water levels) therefore is 10 %. The observed rate is consistent with that assessed using the rockbar impact model based on a maximum predicted closure of 220 mm, which is discussed in the following Section 5.3.11. Water flows were partially controlled by releases from Brennans Creek Dam, which were typically between 0.5 and 3 ML/day, which are similar flowrates to those observed in Stonequarry Creek within the Study Area.

Wongawilli Creek in Areas 3A and 3B at Dendrobium Mine

Longwalls have been mined on two sides of Wongawilli Creek at Dendrobium Mine. Longwalls 6 to 8 in Area 3A were mined on the eastern side of the creek at a minimum distance of 110 m from the thalweg. Longwalls 9 to 13 were mined on the western side of Wongawilli Creek at a minimum distance of 290 m from the thalweg. The locations of the creek, longwalls and monitoring lines are shown in Fig. 5.44.

The overall voids widths were 250 m for Longwalls 6 and 7 and 305 m for Longwalls 8 to 13. The solid chain pillar widths varied between 40 m and 45 m. The longwalls were extracted in the Wongawilli Seam at depths of cover ranging between 280 m and 390 m in Area 3A and between 320 m and 420 m in Area 3B. The mining height was 3.9 m in Area 3A and varied between 3.9 m and 4.6 m in Area 3B. The longwalls in both series were extracted towards the southeast as shown by the arrows in Fig. 5.44.

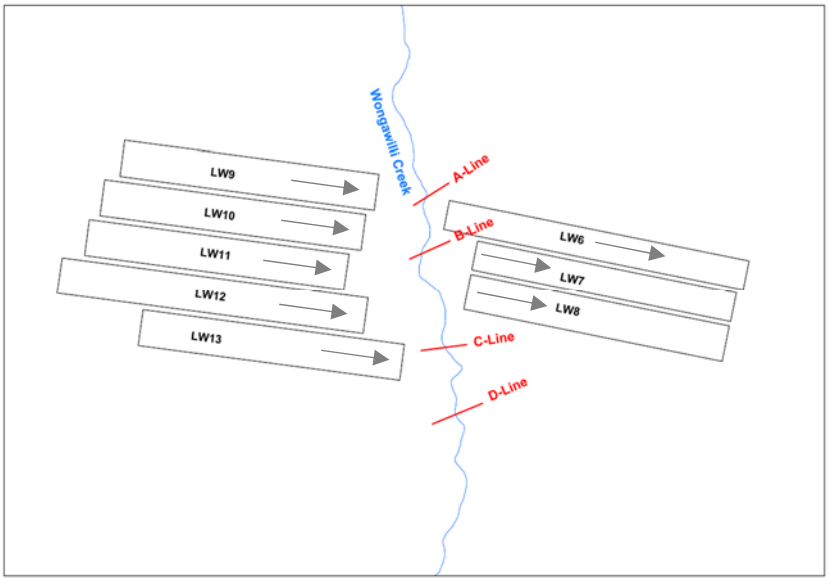


Fig. 5.44 Locations of Wongawilli Creek, the longwalls and monitoring lines in Areas 3A and 3B at Dendrobium Mine

The effective valley heights of Wongawilli Creek within the mining area vary between 50 m and 60 m. The valley sides of this creek, therefore, are higher than those along Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks. The valley closure effects were measured across Wongawilli Creek at four monitoring lines. The measured and predicted closure for Wongawilli Creek at the completion of Longwall 13 are illustrated in Fig. 5.45. The maximum measured total closure was 124 mm at the A-Line and the maximum predicted total closure was 210 mm between the A-Line and B-Line.

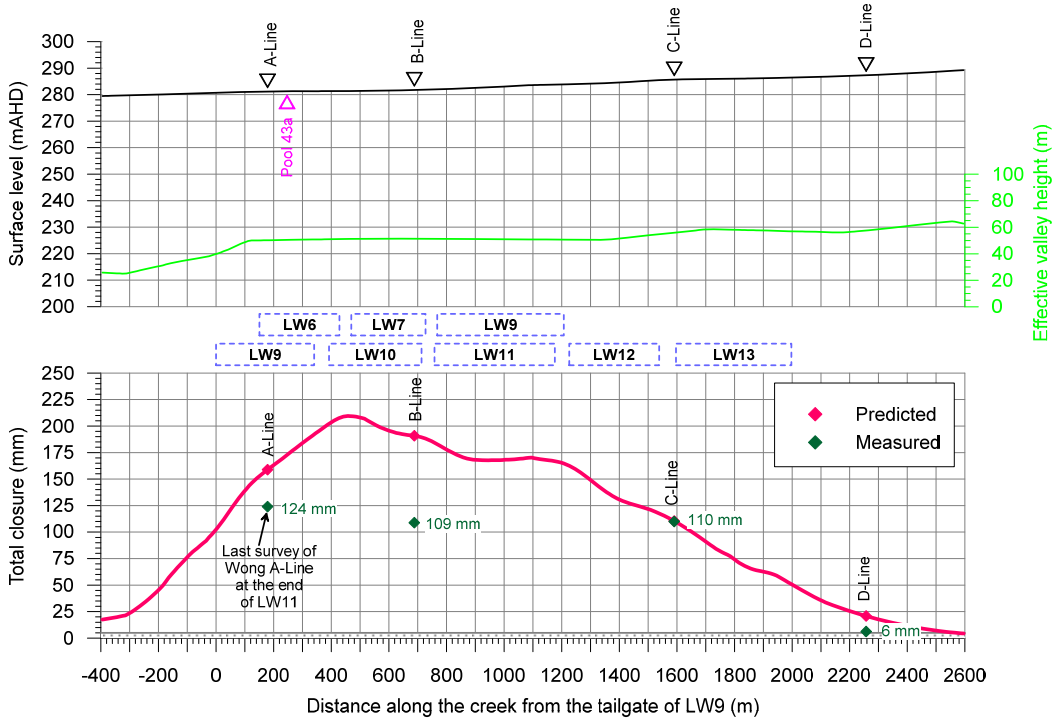


Fig. 5.45 Measured and predicted closure along Wongawilli Creek due to Longwalls 6 to 13

The extraction of Longwalls 6 to 13 has resulted in fracturing and the reduction in the standing water level in Pool 43a. This pool is located 200 m west of Longwall 6 in Area 3A and 410 m east of Longwall 9 in Area 3B. There were no other impacts observed along Wongawilli Creek at the completion of Longwall 13.

The total length of Wongawilli Creek located within a distance of 400 m of the as-extracted longwalls is 2 km. The rate of impacts along Wongawilli Creek due to the mining in Areas 3A and 3B therefore is considered to be very low.

Summary of case studies and application to Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks

There are many factors that influence the potential for mining-induced impacts to occur on streams, including but not limited to the mining geometry, direction of mining away from or towards the stream, offset distances between the longwall panels and the streams, valley shape and geology, the nature of the pools and how their water levels are controlled, and the nature of the surface water flows.

Of the three case studies presented, the Cataract River in Area 3 at Appin Colliery would be the most representative in terms of the mining geometry, direction of mining away from the stream and offset distances to the side of the longwall panels. The Georges River in Area 5 at West Cliff Colliery would be the most representative in terms of the depths of the valley and offset distances to the side and end of the longwall panels. Surface water flows are, however, greater in volume and more consistent over time, particularly in the Cataract River, compared to those that are present within Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks.

Regardless of these similarities and differences, each of the case studies demonstrate that the outcomes were not impact free, but the severity and extent of impacts on streams were substantially lower compared to examples when longwalls are extracted directly beneath streams.

5.3.11. Impact assessments for the creeks

The proposed extraction of LW W3-W4 is predicted to result in minor additional increases in subsidence, valley closure and upsidence along Matthews and Cedar Creeks. The predicted movements are in addition to movements that will have occurred previously due to the extraction of LW W1 (completed) and LW W2 (currently extracting). As shown in Fig. C.03 and Fig. C.04, the majority of the movements for these creeks are predicted to occur during the mining of LW W1-W2. The predicted maximum additional movements due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 represent approximately 10 to 15% of the total maximum predicted movements due to LW W1-W4.

Impacts were observed to water levels in Cedar Creek to the side of LW W1 near the confluence of Cedar and Matthews Creeks during the extraction of LW W1-W2, taking into account variations due to rainfall and temperature. The impact sites are located where valley closure movements are predicted to be the greatest. It is possible that further impacts will be experienced at these sites during the mining of LW W3.

Surveys across 14 locations in Cedar Creek and 19 locations across Matthews Creek have generally measured changes in horizontal distances that are within survey tolerance, including where the impacts have occurred. Minor valley closure movements (less than 25 mm) have been measured beyond the ends of LW W1-W2 near the confluence of Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks. No impacts have been observed at this location, noting that the movements have occurred across the upper reaches of the long Pool SR17.

The proposed extraction of LW W3-W4 is predicted to result in minor additional increases in subsidence, valley closure and upsidence along Stonequarry Creek. The predicted movements are in addition to movements that will have occurred previously due to the extraction of LW W1 (completed) and LW W2 (currently extracting), noting that LW W3 is setback further from Stonequarry Creek than LW W1-W2 from the streams.

As shown in Fig. C.05, some sections of Stonequarry Creek are predicted to experience greater movements due to the extraction of LW W3 rather than due to LW W1-W2. This occurs along part of Pool SR17, Rockbar SR17 and downstream of Rockbar SR17. These sections of Stonequarry Creek are closest to LW W3. The predicted maximum increase in valley closure of 45 mm due to LW W3-W4 represents approximately two-thirds of the predicted total closure due to LW W1-W4 at this location.

Whilst Stonequarry Creek is predicted experience low levels of vertical subsidence, the creek is not expected to experience measurable conventional tilts, curvatures or strains.

Water levels in Pool SR17 are controlled by the height of Rockbar SR17. As shown in Fig. C05, Rockbar SR17 is predicted to experience roughly the same magnitude of vertical subsidence as the confluence of Cedar Creek and Stonequarry Creek, and approximately 10 mm more subsidence than the upper reaches of Pool SR17 near Rockbar SR16. It is therefore expected that the pool extent and overall pool length will change only slightly due to the extraction of LW W3-W4.

The central portion of Pool SR17 is, however, predicted to subside slightly more than Rockbar SR17. This section of the pool is predicted to become deeper by approximately 40 mm. Water level sensor SC2 is

located near the point of maximum predicted subsidence and may, therefore, detect a minor increase in depth.

The average gradient downstream of Rockbar SR17 is approximately 18 mm/m, which is substantially greater than the predicted mining-induced tilts. The mining-induced changes in grade downstream of Rockbar SR17 are predicted to be negligible. It is unlikely, therefore, that this section of creek would experience adverse impacts due to increased levels of ponding, increased levels of scouring of the banks or changes in stream alignment.

The maximum predicted valley-related closure for Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks are 200 mm, 200 mm and 80 mm, respectively. The maximum compressive strain measured at similar streams in the Southern Coalfield is 6 mm/m based on the 95 % confidence level.

Fracturing in bedrock has been observed due to previous longwall mining where the tensile strains are greater than 0.5 mm/m or where the compressive strains are greater than 2 mm/m. Fracturing could therefore occur along Stonequarry Creek due to valley-related compressive strains. Fracturing has been observed at distances of up to approximately 400 m outside of previously extracted longwalls in the Southern Coalfield.

The potential for Type 3 impacts along Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks has been assessed using the rockbar impact model for the Southern Coalfield (Barbato, et al., 2014). A Type 3 impact is defined as *fracturing in a rockbar or upstream pool resulting in reduction in standing water level based on current rainfall and surface water flow*.

The rockbar model relates the likelihood of impact on rockbars with the predicted total valley closure along the stream based on previous longwall mining experience in the Southern Coalfield. The impact model is illustrated in Fig. 5.46. This model was used to determine the longwall setbacks at West Cliff Colliery from the Georges River and at Dendrobium Mine from Wongawilli Creek.

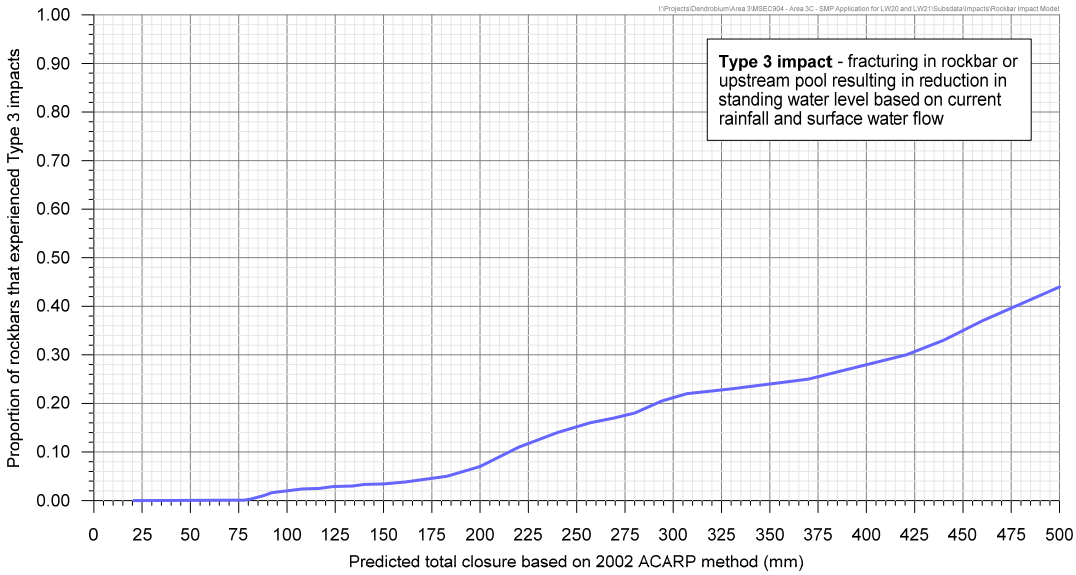


Fig. 5.46 Rockbar impact model for the Southern Coalfield

The maximum predicted total closure for Matthews and Cedar Creeks due to the total extraction of the Longwalls W1-W4 is 200 mm. The predicted rate of impact for the pools along these creeks due to the extraction of the proposed longwalls, therefore, is less than 10 %. As advised in Report No. MSEC1019 in support of the Extraction Plan application for LW W1-W2, impacts are more likely to occur near the commencing ends of LW W1-W3, where Cedar Creek is located closest to these longwalls, and where Cedar and Matthews Creeks are located closest to the tailgate of LW W1. The impacts that have been observed in Cedar Creek during the mining of LW W2 are located where valley closure was predicted to be 200 mm, adjacent to the tailgate of LW W1. The impacts observed to date are, therefore, within expectations.

The likelihoods of fracturing and surface flow diversions reduce with distance away from the proposed longwalls. The furthest distance of an observed fracture from longwall mining was at the base of Broughtons Pass Weir, which was located approximately 415 m from Appin Colliery Longwall 401. Another minor fracture was also recorded in the upper Cataract River, approximately 375 m from the commencing end of Appin Colliery Longwall 301. This fracture occurred in a large rockbar, which was formed in thinly bedded sandstone, which had experienced movements from nearby previously extracted longwalls. These are the furthest-most recorded fractures from longwall mining in the NSW coalfields.

It is possible, therefore, that mining-induced fractures could occur at Rockbar SR17 due to the extraction of LW W3. The rockbar is thinly bedded in places and natural fractures are already present at isolated locations.

If mining-induced fractures occur, it is possible that fracturing could create surface flow diversions within the rockbar if they can connect hydraulically in order for surface water to divert underground and emerge further downstream of Rockbar SR17.

The commencing position of LW W3 was setback 50 metres further from Stonequarry Creek compared to LW W2 to reduce the potential for adverse impacts on Rockbar SR17. The maximum predicted total closure for Stonequarry Creek due to the total extraction of the Longwalls W1-W4 is 80 mm and the predicted total closure at Rockbar SR17 is 60 mm. The predicted rate of impact for Rockbar SR17 due to the extraction of the proposed longwalls, therefore, is assessed to be less than 5 %. While the observed frequency of impacts gradually increases with increasing valley closure, it can be seen from the impact model in Fig. 5.46 that there is little difference in the observed frequency of impacts between 60 mm and 150 mm.

Investigations and assessments have also been conducted by SCT (2021), who advise that valley closure movements are not expected to be large enough to cause significant impacts to the rockbar. Some opening of existing joints and the small fractures may form as minor readjustments occur in the ground around the rockbar in response to the proposed mining.

In the event that impacts occur to Rockbar SR17 or any other rockbars, surface flow diversions can be remediated.

Tahmoor Coal has commenced remediation of pools in Myrtle Creek and Redbank Creek with successful results, in consultation with the Tahmoor community, neighbouring landowners, Wollondilly Council, the NSW DPIE, including the NSW Resources Regulator, and the NSW Department of Primary Industries - Fisheries.

A series of trials in 2019 and 2020 were conducted, building on the results of successful stream remediation projects at other longwall mining sites in the local area. The remediation trial project has successfully restored pool holding capacity by filling mining-induced fracture networks with a hydrophobic polyurethane grout that is suitable for potable water use.

- The grout has been safely used for the same application within the Sydney Water Drinking Catchment. The grout has no particles, a medium viscosity and expands in volume and sets when in contact with water, such that it does not flow in the groundwater system. There is minimal wastage on site.
- Holes can be drilled using drill rigs that can be carried on foot, and shallower holes can be drilled by hand. The drill holes are 38 mm to 74 mm in diameter. The holes are only visible on the surface, which are treated at completion using local sand and colour oxides so there is limited evidence that works have occurred.

In the case of Rockbar SR17, it is noted that no further mining will be conducted near the rockbar after the extraction of LW W3. LW W4 is set back substantially from Stonequarry Creek to reduce the potential for impacts on the Picton Railway Tunnel. In the unlikely event of impacts, remediation could commence based on observations soon after the influence of LW W3. Rockbar SR17 can also be accessed by vehicle.

Gas emissions from the sandstone strata have been previously observed above and adjacent to mining areas in the Southern Coalfield and some gas emissions have also been observed in water bores. Analyses of gas compositions indicate that the Bulli Seam is not the direct and major source of the gas and that the most likely source is the Hawkesbury Sandstone (APCRC, 1997).

Prior to the extraction of LW W1, recorded examples of gas emissions have occurred in collieries located to the east and to the northeast of Tahmoor Mine. No gas emissions or consequential changes in water quality had been reported over Tahmoor Mine in the Bargo River, Redbank Creek or Myrtle Creek.

As at October 2020, gas bubbles were observed in Pool MR45 in Matthews Creek between February and June 2020. If the gas bubbles were discharged due to mine subsidence movements, it is likely that further emissions will occur during the mining of LW W2 and further emissions could possibly occur during the mining of LW W3. Monitoring of gas bubbling will continue in accordance with the Water Management Plan.

Where these gas releases occur into the water column there is insufficient time for any substantial amount of gas to dissolve into the water. The majority of the gas is released into the atmosphere and is unlikely to have an adverse impact on water quality.

It is possible for substantial gas emissions at the surface to cause localised vegetation die-back. This is a rare event and has only been observed to occur previously on one occasion at Tower Colliery, over small areas in the base of the Cataract Gorge that had been directly mined beneath by Longwalls 10 and 14. These impacts were limited to small areas of vegetation, local to the points of emission, and when the gas emissions declined, the affected areas were successfully restored.

Further discussions on the potential impacts of fracturing, changes in surface water flows and water quality, and environmental consequences are provided in the Surface Water Technical Report (HEC, 2020).

5.3.12. Adaptive management of impacts on Stonequarry Creek

Following feedback received in relation to the 2014 SMP Application for Longwalls 31 to 37, Tahmoor Coal has designed the layout of LW W1-W3 to avoid mining directly beneath Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks. The purpose of the design is to substantially reduce the severity and extent of impacts on surface water flows within these creeks, compared to impacts that could occur if the longwalls were extracted directly beneath them. LW W1-W2 were setback at least 50 metres from Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks. LW W3 has been set back 100 metres from Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek to further reduce the potential for impacts at the rockbar, which controls the water level of the long pool and contains grinding grooves that are assessed to be of high significance.

Tahmoor Coal has committed to implementing a detailed monitoring program to measure and record mining-induced ground movements and impacts on the streams during the mining of LW W1-W4. The monitoring program allows Tahmoor Coal to develop and implement an adaptive management strategy where observations can be reviewed during mining, such that the mine layout for future longwalls can be adjusted to reduce the potential for future impacts.

The adaptive management strategy was accepted by DPIE. Condition 6 of the LW W1-W2 Extraction Plan Approval for Tahmoor Longwall W1, dated 8 November 2019, states:

"6) At least 2 months prior to commencing extraction of Longwall W2, the Applicant must submit an Adaptive Management report for approval to the Secretary. The report must include a summary of the:

(a) Applicant's performance under the Extraction Plan and this Extraction Plan approval;
(b) Implementation of the revised Water Management Plan Trigger Action Response Plan; and
(c) Outcomes of the adaptive management strategy, including any additional setbacks proposed to be implemented for Longwall W2. If no additional setbacks are proposed, detailed justification must be provided with reference to observed and predicted impacts."

A review of observations was undertaken after the LW W1 face had mined a sufficient distance such that the majority of mining-induced movements had occurred (after approximately 1000 m of extraction). If impacts on Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks near the commencing end of LW W1 had been greater than anticipated, Tahmoor Coal would have considered amending the commencing position of LW W2 to further reduce the potential for impacts on Stonequarry Creek.

The review in July 2020 (MSEC, 2020) found that observations during the mining of LW W1 were consistent with the findings of the subsidence impact assessment that was provided in support of the Extraction Plan for LW W1-W2. The observations did not indicate that subsidence impact performance measures for streams in Condition 1 of the Extraction Plan Approval for LW W1-W2 were likely to be exceeded. Accordingly, it was not recommended to change the start position of LW W2.

DPIE reviewed the findings of the adaptive management report and approved the start position of LW W2, subject to a requirement that Tahmoor Coal conducted higher frequency downloading of stream flow and groundwater level data, and that visual inspections of the gas bubble impact site at Pool MR45 were conducted more frequently.

Observations between July and October 2020 during the remainder of LW W1 were consistent with the findings in the adaptive management report (MSEC, 2020).

A similar review will be undertaken after 800 m extraction of LW W2, prior to confirming the commencing position of future LW W3. The review will concentrate, in particular, on observations at Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek and observed movements beyond the ends of LW W1-W2.

The review will be undertaken in consultation with DPIE.

5.3.13. Recommendations for the creeks

TC has developed and implemented a Water Management Plan as part of the Extraction Plan for LW W1-W2. The management plan includes ground monitoring, water quality and pool level monitoring and visual inspections. The adaptive management strategy is described in the plan. The plan also commits to remediation of aquatic ecosystems if impacts occur.

It is planned to update the Water Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

5.4. Tributaries

5.4.1. Description of the tributaries

The locations of the tributaries within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-09.

Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek is a first to third order stream that runs directly above and to the side of LW W3-W4. The catchment area is located above LW W3-W4 in predominantly grazing land, with stream flow captured by a number of farm dams. The total length of stream within the Study Area is 1.45 km. Approximately 120 metres of the stream within the Study Area is third order. The closest section of third order stream is approximately 250 metres from the finishing end of LW W4.



Photograph courtesy Newcastle Geotech

Fig. 5.47 Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek

The other tributaries within the Study Area are first and second order stream, which flow into Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks to the north and west.

5.4.2. Predictions for the tributaries

The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek are shown in Fig. C.06, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown as the blue lines.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek is provided in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure for Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek

Location	Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek	After LW W2	75	60	120
	After LW W3	525	200	325
	After LW W4	850	375	500

The first and second order tributaries are located directly above LW W1-W4. They could, therefore, experience the full range of predicted subsidence movements. A summary of the maximum predicted conventional subsidence movements within the Study Area is provided in Chapter 4.

5.4.3. Impact assessments for the tributaries

The majority of Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek flows to the side of LW W4 and will experience less than 150 mm vertical subsidence, with minor changes in grade that are generally less than 1 mm/m or 0.1%. it is unlikely, therefore, that the lower reaches of Tributary 1 will experience noticeable changes in grade even though some downstream sections of the stream have relatively flat gradients.

The upper reaches of the stream will be directly mined beneath by LW W3 and LW W4. The maximum predicted final tilt for Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek is 3.5 mm/m, which is a change in grade of 0.35%, or 1 in 280).

The predicted mining-induced changes in grade are small when compared with the natural grades of the upper reaches Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek, which exceed 30 mm/m, or 3%. It is unlikely, therefore, that the Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek would experience adverse impacts due to increased levels of ponding, increased levels of scouring of the banks nor changes in stream alignment.

The other tributaries are located directly above LW W1-W4. The maximum predicted tilt for the first and second order tributaries located directly above LW W1-W4 is 5 mm/m (i.e. 0.5 %, or 1 in 200). The natural grades of these tributaries typically vary between 20 mm/m (i.e. 2 %, or 1 in 50) and 150 mm/m (15 %, or 1 in 7), with an average value of approximately 50 mm/m (i.e. 5 %, or 1 in 20).

The predicted mining-induced changes in grade are small when compared with the natural grades of the tributaries. It is unlikely, therefore, that the tributaries would experience adverse impacts due to increased levels of ponding, increased levels of scouring of the banks nor changes in stream alignment.

The first and second order tributaries located directly above LW W1-W4 could experience compressive strains of 10 mm/m, or greater, due to valley closure effects.

Fracturing in bedrock has been observed due to previous longwall mining where the tensile strains are greater than 0.5 mm/m or where the compressive strains are greater than 2 mm/m. Fracturing could therefore develop along the tributaries located within the Study Area. The fracturing will predominately occur where the tributaries are located directly above LW W1-W4, but it can also occur at distances up to approximately 400 m outside the longwalls.

The mining-induced compression due to valley closure effects can also result in dilation and the development of bed separation in the topmost bedrock, as it is less confined. This additional dilation due to valley closure is expected to develop predominately within the top 10 m to 20 m of the bedrock. Compression can also result in buckling of the topmost bedrock resulting in heaving in the overlying surface soils.

Surface water flow diversions could occur along the tributaries that are located directly above LW W1-W4. In times of heavy rainfall, the majority of the runoff would flow over the fractured bedrock and soil beds and would not be diverted into the dilated strata below. In times of low flow, however, surface water flows can be diverted into the dilated strata below the beds. The tributaries are ephemeral and, therefore, surface water flows only occur during and for short periods after rain events.

Further discussions on the environmental consequences for the drainage lines are provided in the Surface Water Technical Report (HEC, 2020).

5.4.4. Recommendations for the tributaries

TC has developed Environmental Management Plans for managing potential impacts to streams during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1-W2. The management plans include ground monitoring, water quality and pool level monitoring and visual inspections. The plans also commit to remediation of aquatic ecosystems if impacts occur.

TC is required to develop and implement a Water Management Plan as part of the Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4.

5.5. Aquifers and known groundwater resources

The potential for adverse impacts on groundwater and seeps as a result of mine subsidence is provided in Groundwater Technical Report (SLR, 2021) and the Baseline Private Bore Assessment (GeoTerra, 2020).

GeoTerra advise that it is possible that groundwater seepage may discharge in the streams in addition to the non-mining induced springs observed in Redbank Creek, Matthews Creek and Cedar Creek. If an adverse change in stream water quality occurs through development of an isolated new, or change to an existing, ferruginous spring occurs, it is anticipated that due to the ephemeral nature of the streams and the generally low flow volumes in the creeks, the effect will be localised around the point of discharge and will not adversely affect the overall water quality discharging out of the Study Area.

In relation to aquifer / aquitard interconnection, GeoTerra advise that, from past experience in NSW coalfields, it has been assessed that hydraulic connection of surface water or alluvial groundwater systems is not likely at mining depths of cover greater than 150 m.

A temporary lowering of the regional piezometric surface over the subsidence area due to horizontal dilation of strata may occur due to the increase in secondary porosity and permeability. This effect will be more notable directly over the area of greatest subsidence and dilation, and will dissipate laterally out to the edge of the subsidence zone.

Based on observations within the LW22 to LW31 mining area and similar observations in other areas in the Southern Coalfield, GeoTerra advise that groundwater levels may reduce by up to 15 m, and may stay at that reduced level until maximum subsidence develops at a specific location. The duration of the reduced levels depends on the time required to develop maximum subsidence, the time for subsidence effects to migrate away from a location as mining advances to subsequent panels, and the length of time required to recharge the secondary voids.

On the basis that the pre-mining circumstances of rainfall recharge and bore pumping remain the same, and based on observation of groundwater levels over LW22 to LW31, it is anticipated that groundwater levels generally recover over a few months to a year or so as the secondary void space is recharged by rainfall infiltration.

TC has developed an Environmental Management Plan for managing the potential impacts to groundwater bores during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1-W2. The management plan includes ground monitoring, water quality and pool level monitoring and visual inspections. The plan also commits to remediation of groundwater bores if impacts occur.

TC is required to develop and implement a Water Management Plan as part of the Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4.

5.6. Cliffs, minor cliffs and rock outcrops

5.6.1. Descriptions of the cliffs, minor cliffs and rock outcrops

The definitions of cliffs and minor cliffs provided in the NSW DP&E *Standard and Model Conditions for Underground Mining* (DP&E, 2012) are:

> *"Cliff* — *Continuous rock face, including overhangs, having a minimum length of 20 metres, a minimum height of 10 metres and a minimum slope of 2 to 1 (>63.4°)*
>
> *Minor Cliff* — *A continuous rock face, including overhangs, having a minimum length of 20 metres, heights between 5 metres and 10 metres and a minimum slope of 2 to 1 (>63.4°); or a rock face having a maximum length of 20 metres and a minimum height of 10 metres*"

Rock outcrops have been defined in this report as a rockface with a minimum slope of 2 to 1 (> 63.4°) irrespective of its length and height.

Cliffs, minor cliffs and rock outcrops have been identified from LiDAR surface level contours and from field investigations. The locations of these rock features relative to the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-11.

There are no cliffs located within the Study Area or within the Study Area for natural features based on the 600 m boundary. Cliffs located along Matthews and Cedar Creeks are at minimum distances of 740 m and 850 m, respectively, to the west of LW W3.

Minor cliffs and rock outcrops have also been identified along the valleys of Matthews and Cedar Creeks. These features are located outside the extents of LW W3-W4 at a minimum distance of 700 m from the proposed longwalls.

5.7. Steep slopes

5.7.1. Descriptions of the steep slopes

The definition of a steep slope provided in the NSW DP&E *Standard and Model Conditions for Underground Mining* (DP&E, 2012) is: "*An area of land having a gradient between 1 in 3 (33% or 18.3º) and 2 in 1 (200% or 63.4º)*". The locations of the steep slopes were identified from 1 m surface level contours that were generated from a LiDAR survey of the area.

The areas identified as having steep slopes are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-11.

Natural steep slopes have been identified along the banks of Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks, where the near surface lithology is part of the Hawkesbury Sandstone group. Natural steep slopes are also located on the sides of ridges above the proposed longwalls, where the near surface lithology is part of the Wianamatta Shale group.

An analysis of the LiDAR survey has also identified steep slopes that have been constructed, such as dam walls, embankments and cutting faces. In some cases, retaining walls have been cut into the side of a natural slope with a gradient that is less than 1 in 3 but the analysis has identified a "steep slope" due to the presence of the retaining walls. Potential impacts on built features that are located on or near natural steep slopes are addressed in Chapter 6 of this report. A total of 54 structures within the Study Area have been built on or near steep slopes. A summary of these structures is provided in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Structures and dams within the Study Area that are located on or near steep slopes

Structure Type	Description	No.
H	Houses	12
P	Pools	1
R	Rural structures	28
PU	Public Utilities	13
	Total	**54**

The structures and dams within the Study Area that are located on or near steep slopes are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-11. Driveways that traverse along or near steep slopes are also shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-11.

5.7.2. Predictions, impact assessments and recommendations for the steep slopes

The steep slopes located directly above LW W3-W4 could experience the full range of predicted subsidence movements. A summary of the maximum predicted conventional subsidence movements within the Study Area is provided in Chapter 4.

The maximum predicted tilt for the steep slopes within the Study Area is 5 mm/m (i.e. 0.5 %, or 1 in 200). The predicted changes in grade are very small when compared to the natural surface grades, which are greater than 1 in 3. It is unlikely, therefore, that the mining-induced tilts would result in an adverse impact on the stability of the steep slopes.

The steep slopes are more likely to be affected by curvature and strain, rather than tilt. The potential impacts generally occur from the increased horizontal movements in the downslope direction, resulting in tension cracks appearing at the tops and on the sides of the steep slopes and compression ridges forming at the bottoms of the steep slopes.

There has been extensive experience of mining directly beneath the steep slopes along the banks of Myrtle Creek and Redbank Creek during the extraction of LW22 to LW32. No slope instabilities were observed during this mining. Soil cracking up to 65 mm wide was observed on both the upper banks and flanks of

Myrtle Creek at one location above Longwall 23B. The cracks extended into the soil to depths of approximately 1.5 m to 2.0 m and over a length of approximately 40 m.

No slope instabilities have been observed during the mining of LW W1. This includes the slopes directly above LW W1 adjacent to the houses within the Stonequarry Estate, and steep slopes that are located along the banks of Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks.

There is extensive experience of mining beneath steep slopes elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield, including during the mining of Longwalls 14 to 19 at Tahmoor Mine. The majority of the steepest slopes above previous mining within the Southern Coalfield were within the Hawkesbury Sandstone group, along the Cataract, Nepean, Bargo and Georges Rivers, and no slope instabilities have been observed.

There is also some experience of mining beneath slopes in the Wianamatta Shale group at Tahmoor Mine, during the mining of Longwalls 27 and 28 directly beneath the ridge that runs along Tickle Drive. No slope instabilities were observed during mining.

Whist experience indicates that the likelihood of impacts if extremely low, it is possible that some remediation might be required to ensure that any mining-induced cracking does not result in the formation of soil erosion channels. In some cases, erosion protection measures may be needed, such as the planting of additional vegetation in order to stabilise the slopes in the longer term.

While any impacts on slopes are likely to consist of surface cracking, there remains a possibility of slope slippage on the ridges. Localised natural slope slippage has been observed at Tahmoor, such as on Redbank Range and, therefore, it is possible that localised slope slippages could develop along the ridges within the Study Area that may be attributable to either natural causes, mine subsidence, or both.

Experience indicates that the likelihood of slope slippages due to mining is extremely low due to the significant depth of cover beneath the ridges. No large scale mining-induced slope failures have been observed in the Southern Coalfield at depths of cover exceeding 400 m. While the risk is extremely low, some risk remains and attention must therefore be paid to any structures or roads that may be located in the vicinity of steep slopes.

A total of 54 structures have been identified on or near to natural steep slopes within the Study Area. There are also a number of privately owned driveways or tracks that are located on or near these steep slopes.

TC has developed a subsidence management plan for managing potential impacts on steep slopes during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1-W2. The management plans include:

- identification of structures, dams and roads that lie in close proximity to steep slopes;
- site investigation and landslide risk assessment of structures near slopes by a qualified geotechnical engineer. GHD Geotechnics assessed all structures near steep slopes that may experience subsidence during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32. Douglas Partners assessed structures near steep slopes that may experience subsidence during the mining of LW W1-W2;
- site investigation and structural assessment of structures where recommended by the geotechnical engineer. This may include recommendations to mitigate against potential impacts;
- monitoring, including ground survey and visual inspections; and
- remediation if cracking or slippage occurs.

While no impacts have been observed on structures or dams due to mining-induced slope instabilities during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1, it is recommended that TC continue to develop strategies to manage potential impacts on slopes during the mining of the proposed longwalls.

Thirlmere Way runs along the side of a ridge near the southern (i.e. finishing) ends of LW W1-W3. Steep slopes are located above and below the road, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1019-11. A cross-section through Thirlmere Way and the ridgeline above the finishing end of LW W3 is provided in Fig. 5.48.

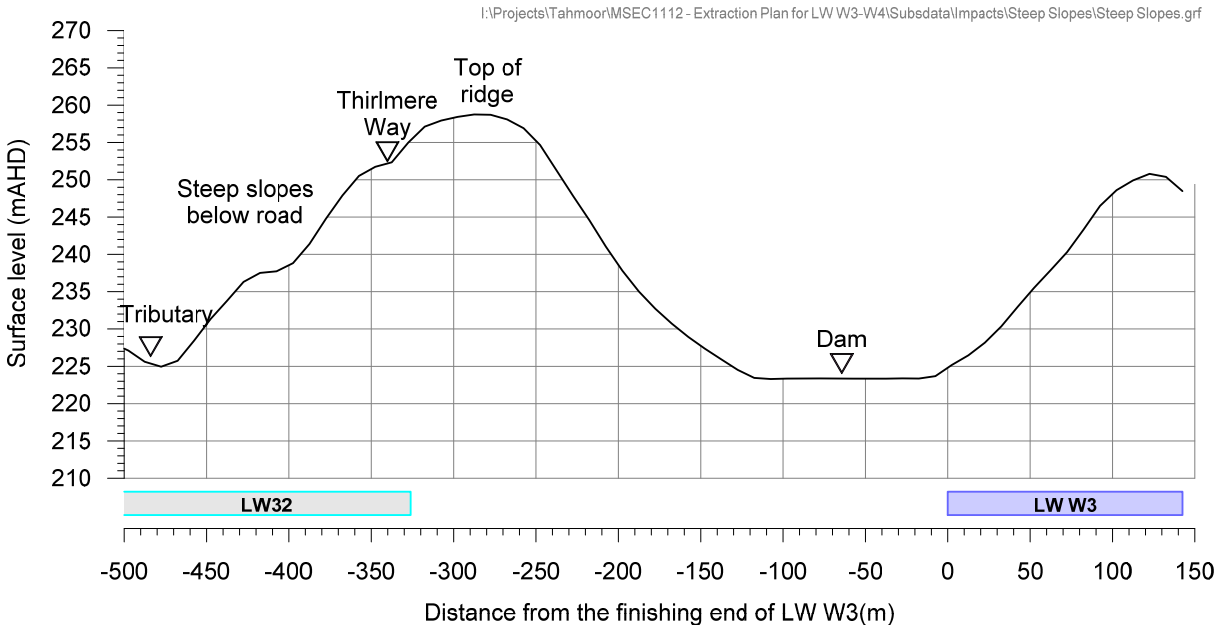


Fig. 5.48 Cross-section through Thirlmere Way and the ridgeline above LW W3

It is possible that surface cracking or slippage could develop on the side of the ridge due to the extraction of LW W3 and that these may intersect with Thirlmere Way. Thirlmere Way narrows in this section, with no shoulders on either side of the pavement, limiting the access for monitoring and undertaking repairs. The traffic along this section of road, therefore, will need to be managed to allow surveys and inspections to be undertaken and to undertake any required remediation works.

Tahmoor Coal engaged geotechnical engineer GHD Geotechnics to undertake a geotechnical assessment of the steep slopes along Thirlmere Way (GHD Geotechnics, 2017). The existing conditions along Thirlmere Way were appraised using RMS methodology (RMS Guide to Slope Risk Management, Version 4), where ARL1 is a high risk, and ARL5 is low;

- A scenario of approximately 20m^3 of rock or soil debris flowing onto the road from the cuttings was assessed as ARL3; and
- A scenario of loss of embankment edge leading to step in the road pavement was assessed as assessed as ARL4.

The assessments were repeated taking into account the potential effects from subsidence. The assessments did not change from the current condition.

Tahmoor Coal has developed and selected risk control measures in consultation, co-ordination and co-operation with Wollondilly Shire Council. Prior to the influence of LW 31, Tahmoor Coal installed survey marks along Thirlmere Way where steep slopes are located above and below the road. The survey was extended to monitor changes during the mining of LW32 and extended further during the mining of LW W1.

The survey pegs were surveyed and the road visually inspected on a weekly basis during the mining of LWs 31, 32 and LW W1. Low level subsidence was observed during and after the mining of LWs 31, 32 and LW W1. While some differential movements were measured across the pavement, no impacts have been observed to the slope or pavement.

It is recommended that TC continue to develop strategies to manage potential impacts on Thirlmere Way during the mining of the proposed longwalls, in consultation with Wollondilly Shire Council during the mining of LW W3.

In addition to the above, TC is required to develop and implement a Land Management Plan and a Built Features Management Plan as part of the Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4, and measures to manage potential impacts on steep slopes are included in these plans.

5.8. Escarpments

There are no escarpments located within the Study Area.

5.9. Land prone to flooding and inundation

Flood modelling has been undertaken by WRM based on the existing topography as surveyed by LiDAR and predicted subsidence movements due to the extraction of the proposed longwalls *WRM* (2019).

The study found that flows are generally contained within the channels of Matthews Creek, Cedar Creek and Stonequarry Creek within the Study Area. The crest of Barkers Lodge Road may be overtopped during a Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event. The subsidence resulting from the mining of the proposed LW W1-W4 results in a negligible change in flood levels, flow velocities and flood extent within the catchment area (WRM, 2019). As discussed in Section 1.2 and Section 1.4, the recent change to the mine plan, where the panel width of LW W4 was extended by 2 metres will result in negligible changes to subsidence predictions around the edges of the panel around LW W4 where the creeks are located. The change will, therefore, result in negligible changes to flood modelling outcomes.

5.10. Water-related ecosystems

Potential impacts on the water-related ecosystems within the Study Area are discussed in the Aquatic Biodiversity Technical Report (*Niche* 2021a).

5.11. Threatened, protected species, other fauna and natural vegetation

Impact assessments for threatened and protected species, other fauna and natural vegetation within the Study Area, are provided in the Terrestrial Biodiversity Technical Report (Niche, 2021b).

5.12. Natural Vegetation

The majority of the natural vegetation in the Study Area has previously been cleared for residential, agricultural and commercial land uses. Remnant natural vegetation has been identified along the alignments of the streams and along the ridges. A survey of the natural vegetation within the Study Area has been undertaken by Niche Environment and Heritage and included in Terrestrial Biodiversity Technical Report (Niche, 2021b).

The following sections provide descriptions, predictions and impact assessments for the built features within the Study Area. All significant features located outside the Study Area, which may be subjected to far-field movements or valley-related movements and may be sensitive to these movements, have also been included as part of these assessments.

6.1. The Main Southern Railway

The location of the Main Southern Railway and the associated infrastructure within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-12. The predictions and impact assessments for these items of infrastructure are provided in the following sections.

6.1.1. General Description of the Main Southern Railway

There is a total length of 1.3 kilometres of the Main Southern Railway located within the Study Area.

The proposed longwalls do not mine directly beneath the Railway. The closest distance of proposed LW W3 to the Railway is approximately 290 metres at 88.33 km. The closest distance of proposed LW W4 to the Railway is approximately 245 metres at 89.32 km near the Thirlmere Way Underbridge.

The Main Southern Railway is the main rail link between Sydney and Melbourne. The section of track within the Study Area is between track kilometrages 87.21 km and 88.01 km and between kilometrages 89.05 km and 89.55 km. It can also be seen from the drawing that the rail corridor runs along the edge of the Study Area boundary in between these track sections. Tahmoor Coal proposes to manage potential mine subsidence impacts along this section of the track in addition to those within the Study Area.



Fig. 6.1 View of Main Southern Railway looking north from 89.500 km

The original main southern line extended from Picton to Mittagong through Thirlmere in 1867. The railway deviation through Tahmoor was constructed around 1919, when the new railway alignment from Picton to Mittagong was opened. The former line through Thirlmere was retained and termed the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line.

During the 1990's, construction commenced on upgrading the Up and Down tracks to strengthen the track infrastructure. This has included replacing timber sleepers with heavy duty concrete sleepers and resurfacing, regrading and realigning the existing 53 and 60 kg/m head hardened rail. The dual track is configured as dedicated Up and Down lines, with all signals being remotely controlled by ARTC Train Control located at Junee. The track between Picton Station and Tahmoor Railway Station is controlled by the new Microlok signalling system, which sends coded digital signals through the rails to locate trains within this section of track.

Approximately 70 trains run along the railway per day, which equates to one train every 30 to 45 minutes each way. The Up and Down tracks service a range of rail traffic including:

- Heavy haul coal and minerals traffic;
- Containerised traffic;
- Grain and agricultural products; and
- Local, Interstate and Intrastate passenger traffic.

The speed limits range between 70 and 80 km/hr for normal services, and between 75 and 85 km/hr for XPT services.

There are a number of items of rail infrastructure along the Main Southern Railway that are within or between the sections of track that are within the Study Area. These include the Picton Tunnel, the Mushroom Tunnel (no longer in service), the Thirlmere Way Underbridge, Connellan Crescent Overbridge, culverts, cuttings, embankments and signalling and communications systems. Further details on these items of infrastructure are provided in the sub-sections below.

In addition to the section of track within the Study Area, there are a number of items of rail infrastructure along the Main Southern Railway that may be sensitive to differential far field horizontal movements. These include the Argyle Street Underbridge, the Picton Viaduct, the Prince Street Overbridge, two pedestrian overbridges, the Bridge on Matthews Lane and a high retaining wall. Their locations are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-12. Further details on these items of infrastructure are provided in the sub-sections below.

A large portion of the Main Southern Railway corridor is listed as Items of Heritage Significance, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-19. They include the Picton Tunnel, the Mushroom Tunnel and the Picton Viaduct.

6.1.2. Predictions for the Main Southern Railway

The predicted profiles of incremental and total conventional subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Main Southern Railway, resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls, are shown in Fig. C.07, in Appendix C. The predicted profiles of the grade along the alignment of the railway after the extraction of the proposed longwalls, are also shown in this figure.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of incremental and total conventional subsidence, change in grade and curvature along the alignment of the Main Southern Railway, due to the extraction of the proposed LW W3-W4, is provided in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Maximum Predicted Incremental and Total Conventional Subsidence, Change in Grade and Curvature along the Main Southern Railway Resulting from the Extraction of LW W3-W4

Longwall	Maximum Predicted Subsidence (mm)	Maximum Predicted Change in Grade (%)	Maximum Predicted Hogging Curvature (1/km)	Maximum Predicted Sagging Curvature (1/km)
Increment due to LW W3 only	30	< 0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01
Increment due to LW W4 only	< 20	< 0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01
Total due to LW W3-W4	30	< 0.05	< 0.01	< 0.01

The predicted subsidence values in Table 6.1 do not include the effects of previously extracted LWs 22 to 32, which were up to 1,200 mm of vertical subsidence. Tahmoor Coal has successfully extracted these longwalls directly beneath the Main Southern Railway and returned to track to within operational tolerances.

Monitoring of railway infrastructure, including the Picton Tunnel, the Picton Viaduct and railway bridges occurred during the mining of Longwalls 31 and 32, and during the mining of LW W1. While no impacts have been observed at the structures during the mining of these longwalls, observations have been included in this report in the relevant sections.

6.1.3. Impact Assessments for the Main Southern Railway

Since 2008, Tahmoor Coal and the Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) have developed detailed risk management plans for managing potential mine subsidence impacts on the Main Southern Railway due to the extraction of Longwalls 25 to 32. Illawarra Coal has also developed similar plans to manage the potential impacts on the railway due to the extraction of Longwalls 703 to 708 and Longwalls 901 to 903 at Appin Colliery.

The management measures described in these plans have been developed in consultation with ARTC and successfully implemented during the mining of eight longwalls directly beneath the Main Southern Railway at Tahmoor Mine and Appin Colliery.

A Rail Management Group has been coordinated to develop the risk management strategies. This Rail Management Group includes representatives from ARTC, Tahmoor Coal and specialist consultants in the fields of railway track engineering, geotechnical engineering, structural engineering, track signalling, rail construction and maintenance, mine subsidence, risk assessment and project management.

Works by the Rail Management Group include:

- Identification of all potential impacts to the railway;
- Undertaking a risk management approach, where risks are identified and assessed and risk control measures are implemented;
- Development of management measures that include mitigation and preventive works, monitoring plans, triggered response plans and communication plans; and
- Supervision and oversight of railway track and infrastructure mitigation, monitoring and maintenance of affected rail track and infrastructure.

It is recommended that Tahmoor Coal and ARTC continue to develop plans to manage potential impacts during the mining of the proposed longwalls. The following sub-sections provide details of the potential impacts to the Main Southern Railway and management measures that have been developed by the Rail Management Group to ensure that the railway remains safe and serviceable during mining.

6.1.4. Changes in Track Geometry

Mine subsidence will result in changes to track geometry. Changes to track geometry are described using a number of parameters:

- Vertical misalignment (top) – vertical deviation of the track from design;
- Horizontal misalignment (line) – horizontal deviation of the track from design;
- Changes in Track Cant – changes in superelevation across the rails of each track from design; and
- Track Twist – changes in superelevation over a defined travel distance, such as 13.2 metres for long twist.

The ARTC's National Code of Practice for Track Geometry provides allowable deviations in track geometry. A summary of the maximum allowable and maximum predicted changes in geometry are provided in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Allowable and Predicted Maximum Changes in Track Geometry due to Conventional Subsidence Movements

Track Geometry parameter	Description	Value at which speed limit is first applied*	Value at which trains are stopped*	Predicted Maximum due to Conventional Subsidence
Top	Mid-ordinate vertical deviation Design Offset	14 mm over 4m chord 56 mm over 20m chord	16 mm over 4m chord 66 mm over 20m chord	< 5
Line	Mid-ordinate horizontal deviation over a 10 m chord	34 mm	44 mm	< 5
Change in Cant	Deviation from design superelevation across rails spaced 1.435 m apart	20 to 50 mm (depends on whether track is on a straight or curve)	40 to 75 mm (depends on whether track is on a straight or curve)	< 5
Long Twist	Changes in Cant over a 14 m chord	46 mm	52 mm	< 3

Note: Values have been taken from the trigger levels in the Tahmoor Mine LW28 Railway Management Plan, which were based on the ARTC National Code of Practice.

The predicted conventional subsidence movements along the Railway due to the extraction of the proposed LW W3-W4 are very small and well within operational tolerances for the railway.

Given that the proposed longwalls do not mine directly beneath the Railway and the predicted subsidence movements are relatively small, the likelihood of impacts on track geometry is considered to be very low. There remains, however, a potential for impacts on track geometry as a result of increased, localised, non-conventional subsidence movements due to the presence of the creek and/or geological structures associated with the Nepean Fault Complex.

The locations of mapped geological structures associated with the Nepean Fault are shown relative to the Main Southern Railway in Drawing No. MSEC1112-12. As discussed by SCT (2020), the mapped fault structures represent a zone of faulting rather than clearly defined structures. Non-conventional structures could occur anywhere within the Nepean Fault Complex.

SCT (2020) notes, however, the Nepean Fault Complex mainly comprises the terminal ends of the north-south trending fault segments, with minimal offsets distributed among the fault planes that are present. This is supported by visual inspections by an engineering geologist, observations of the terrain around the Picton Tunnel and a review of geotechnical coring investigations that has recently completed alongside the Tunnel in December 2020.

Field observations found no indication of disturbance of the strata immediately surrounding the tunnel. Fault displacements were not readily observed in the area of the Picton Tunnel, which is consistent with an interpretation that the first order faults have transitioned into multiple fault segments that have dispersed the fault displacements.

Non-conventional subsidence events have previously adversely impacted on track geometry though the majority of the sites have been directly mined beneath. Differential subsidence movements developed gradually at each site, such that visual inspections could detect small changes at an early stage. This allows time to resurface the track in between the passing of trains and return track geometry parameters to within safety limits. Localised changes in track geometry in areas of good track condition are more noticeable to drivers. This can result in rough ride reports from train drivers and imposition of Temporary Speed Restrictions well before trigger levels are reached.

It is therefore considered that while non-conventional movements may potentially result in changes to track geometry that exceed the National Code of Practice, the potential risk to track safety can be managed through early detection via monitoring and early response through the implementation of triggered response plans. A number of management measures are proposed to manage changes in track geometry:

- Assess pre-mining track condition and adjust track (if necessary) so that pre-mining track geometry is at or close to design prior to the development of subsidence;
- Identify potential sites of non-conventional movement, such as creeks and geological structures;
- Install a monitoring system, which includes, among other things, the monitoring of ground movements, rail stress, rail temperature and track geometry;
- Regularly review and assess the monitoring data;
- Conduct regular visual inspections of the track; and
- Adjust the track in response to monitoring results during mining if required to keep the track well within safety limits.

With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on track geometry can be managed during the mining of the proposed longwalls, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

6.1.5. Changes in Track Grades

The Main Southern Railway climbs steadily in a southbound direction through the Study Area from Picton to Tahmoor.

The predicted changes in track gradient along the Main Southern Railway and the predicted gradients along the track after the completion of mining are shown in Fig. C.07. The predicted changes due to conventional subsidence movements are expected to be negligible.

6.1.6. Changes in Rail Stress

Given that the proposed longwalls do not mine directly beneath the Railway and the predicted subsidence movements are relatively small, the likelihood of impacts on rail stress is considered to be very low.

As discussed in Section 6.1.4, there remains, however, a potential for impacts on rail stress as a result of increased, localised, non-conventional subsidence movements due to the presence of the creek and/or geological structures associated with the Nepean Fault Complex.

Management of rail stress during active mine subsidence has been the primary focus of the Rail Management Group. Where the potential for impacts on rail stress has been low, the Rail Management Group has previously managed changes in rail stress in continuously welded rail (CWR) by rail strain or stress monitoring.

Management of rail stresses in CWR track is standard procedure for this type of railway track worldwide. It has been successfully undertaken by the Rail Management Group on many occasions, including during the mining of Tahmoor Longwalls 25 to 32, Appin Longwalls 703 to 707 and Appin Longwalls 901 to 903 beneath or adjacent to the Main Southern Railway at the fringes of the subsidence zone where differential subsidence movements have been small.

Once measured changes in rail stress reach defined triggers, the stress is dissipated by unclipping the rails from the sleepers, cutting the rails and adding or removing steel to the rails as required, followed by re-stressing the rails back to their desired stress.

The following management measures are adopted to manage the risks associated with rail stress:

- Assess pre-mining track condition and adjust track if required so that the pre-mining rail stresses are at or close to design prior to the development of subsidence. This will include non-destructive measurement of rail stresses in the track;
- Identify potential sites of non-conventional movement, such as creeks and geological structures;
- Install a monitoring system, which includes, among other things, the monitoring of ground movements, rail stress, rail temperature and track geometry;
- Regularly review and assess the monitoring data;
- Conduct regular visual inspections of the track; and
- Adjust the track in response to monitoring results during mining if required.

With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on rail stress can be managed during the mining of the proposed longwalls, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

6.1.7. Picton Tunnel

The Picton Tunnel (87.850 km) is located 1.6 km from previously extracted Longwall 32, 1 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 750 metres from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located between 430 metres and 585 metres from the Tunnel. The proposed LW W4 is located between 295 metres and 320 metres from the Tunnel.

The Tunnel is constructed with masonry arches as shown in Fig. 6.2. Except for the initial few metres, the arch is supported by short height unreinforced concrete pedestal walls, as shown in Fig. 6.3. The opening is approximately 6.3 metres high and 8.3 metres wide and the Tunnel is 180 metres long.



Fig. 6.2 Picton Tunnel – Southern Portal



Fig. 6.3 Picton Tunnel – concrete pedestal walls

The Picton Tunnel has been constructed within the Wianamatta Group (Ashfield Shale). The tunnel's masonry lining is founded on cyclopean mass concrete pedestal walls along most of its length. Full height brick arches are located at each tunnel portal, where the lining extends beyond the rock through which the tunnel has been excavated. The brickwork appears to be of good quality.

The Picton Tunnel is listed as an Item of Heritage Significance as part of the Picton Railway Station Group in the Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan (2011), as described in the report by EMM (2021a).

A map showing the location of Picton Tunnel and the Mushroom Tunnel is provided in Fig. 6.4. A cross-section through the Picton Tunnel and Mushroom Tunnel is shown in Fig. 6.5. A long section is also shown in Fig. 6.5.

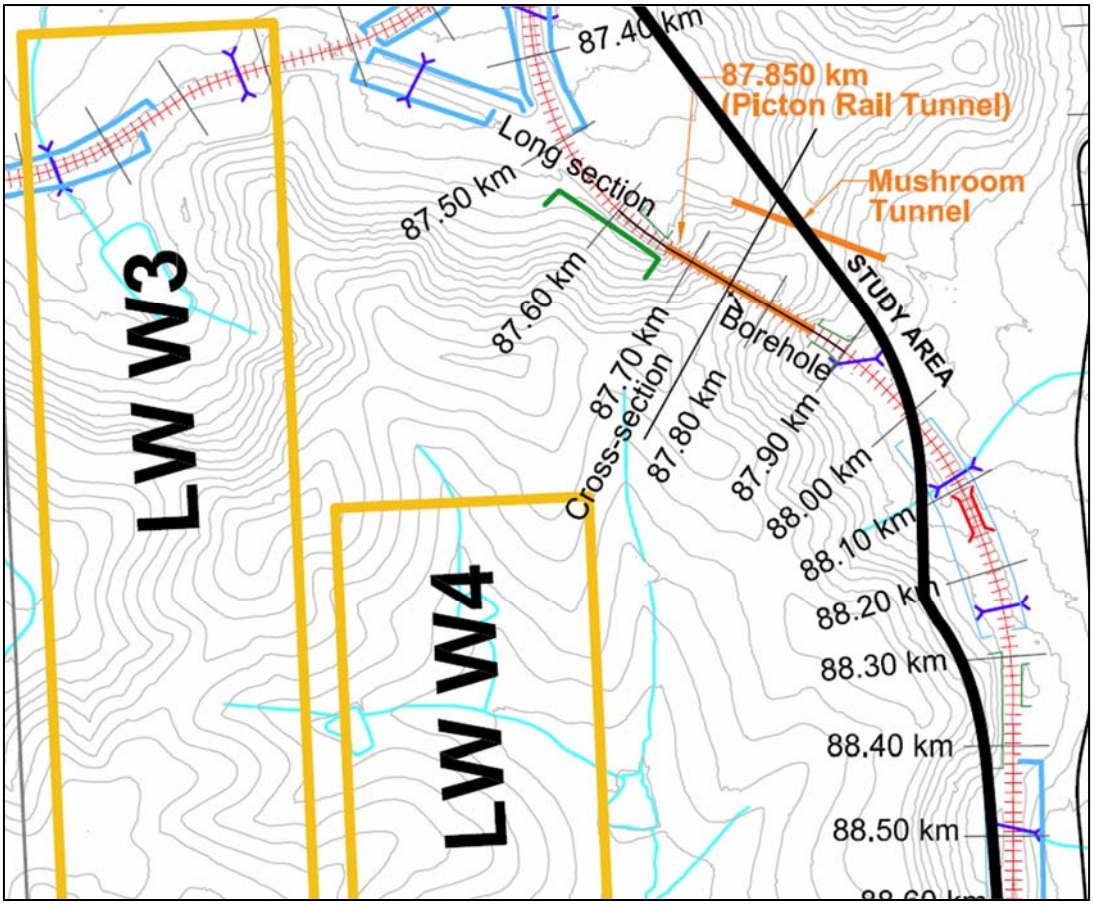


Fig. 6.4 **Location of Picton Tunnel and Mushroom Tunnel relative to proposed LW W3-W4 with 5 metre surface contours**

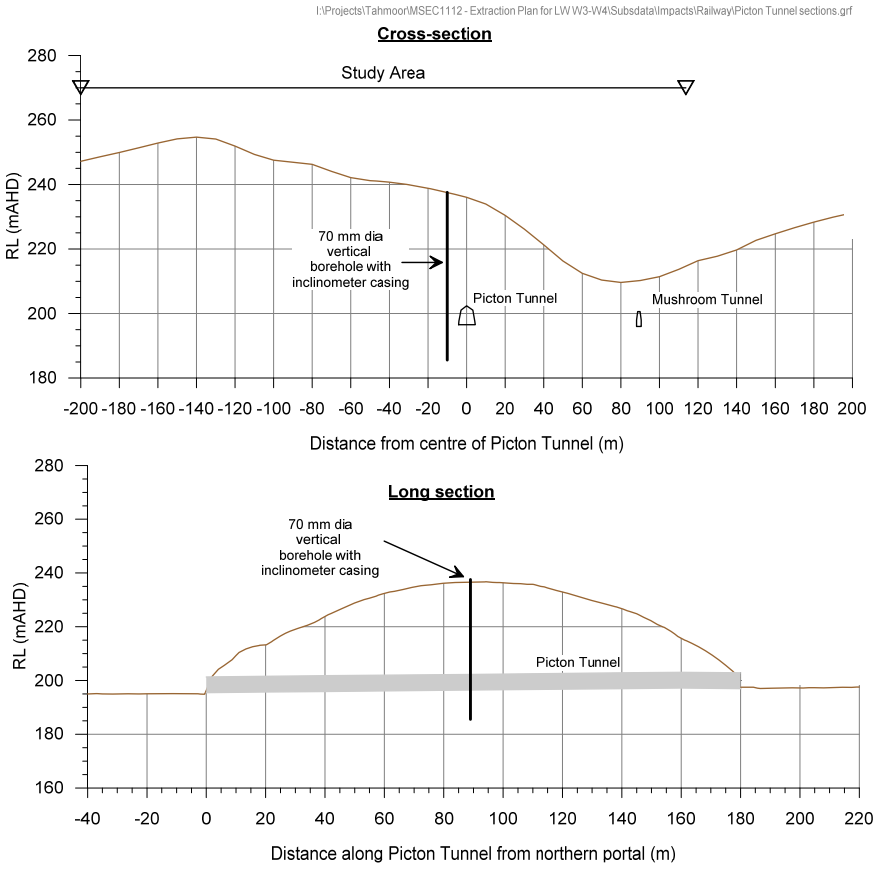


Fig. 6.5 **Cross-section through Picton Tunnel and Mushroom Tunnel and long section through Picton Tunnel**

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The predicted profiles of incremental and total conventional subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Main Southern Railway, resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls, are shown in Fig. C.07, in Appendix C.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature for the Picton Tunnel, after the completion of the proposed longwalls, is provided in Table 6.3. The predicted tilts and curvatures are the maxima in any direction during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

Table 6.3 Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Subsidence Parameters for the Picton Tunnel resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls

Location	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Subsidence (mm)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Tilt (mm/m)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Hogging Curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Sagging Curvature (km^{-1})
Picton Tunnel	30	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01

It can be seen from Fig. C.07 that the Picton Tunnel is predicted to experience approximately 30 mm of vertical subsidence at the northern (City) portal and 15 mm of vertical subsidence at the southern (Country) portal. The majority of the subsidence movements are predicted to occur due to the extraction of LW W3. Very little subsidence is predicted to develop due to the extraction of LW W4 as this longwall does not mine alongside the Tunnel.

Whilst the Tunnel could experience low level vertical subsidence, it is not expected to experience any measurable tilts, curvatures or strains, even if the predictions were exceeded by a factor of 2 times. The predicted subsidence from one end of the Tunnel to the other represents an average longitudinal tilt of less than 0.1 mm/m.

The Picton Tunnel could experience far-field horizontal movements resulting from the proposed mining. The Picton Tunnel (87.850 km) is located 1.6 km from Longwall 32, 1 km from LW W1 and 750 metres from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located between 430 metres and 585 metres from the Tunnel. The corner of the proposed LW W4 is located between 295 metres and 320 metres from the Tunnel.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements around 150 mm have been measured at distances of 400 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields.

The potential for impacts on the Tunnel do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements across the Tunnel has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 300m and 600m from active longwall (Picton Tunnel)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 1000
	-20	1 in 300
	-15	1 in 120
	-10	1 in 40
	-5	1 in 10
Opening	+5	1 in 8
	+10	1 in 30
	+15	1 in 80
	+20	1 in 200
	+30	1 in 800

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored movements above and within the Picton Tunnel since the extraction of LW 31. A survey peg was installed in the natural ground above the Picton Tunnel to measure changes in its absolute position. A continuously operating Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit was installed on a small shed adjacent to the survey peg to continuously measure changes in its absolute position.

Observed horizontal movements are shown in Fig. 6.6. Minor horizontal movements to the west and to the south were observed during the mining of LW 32 and LW W1. The greatest changes occurred following a large rain event on 7 to 9 February 2020.

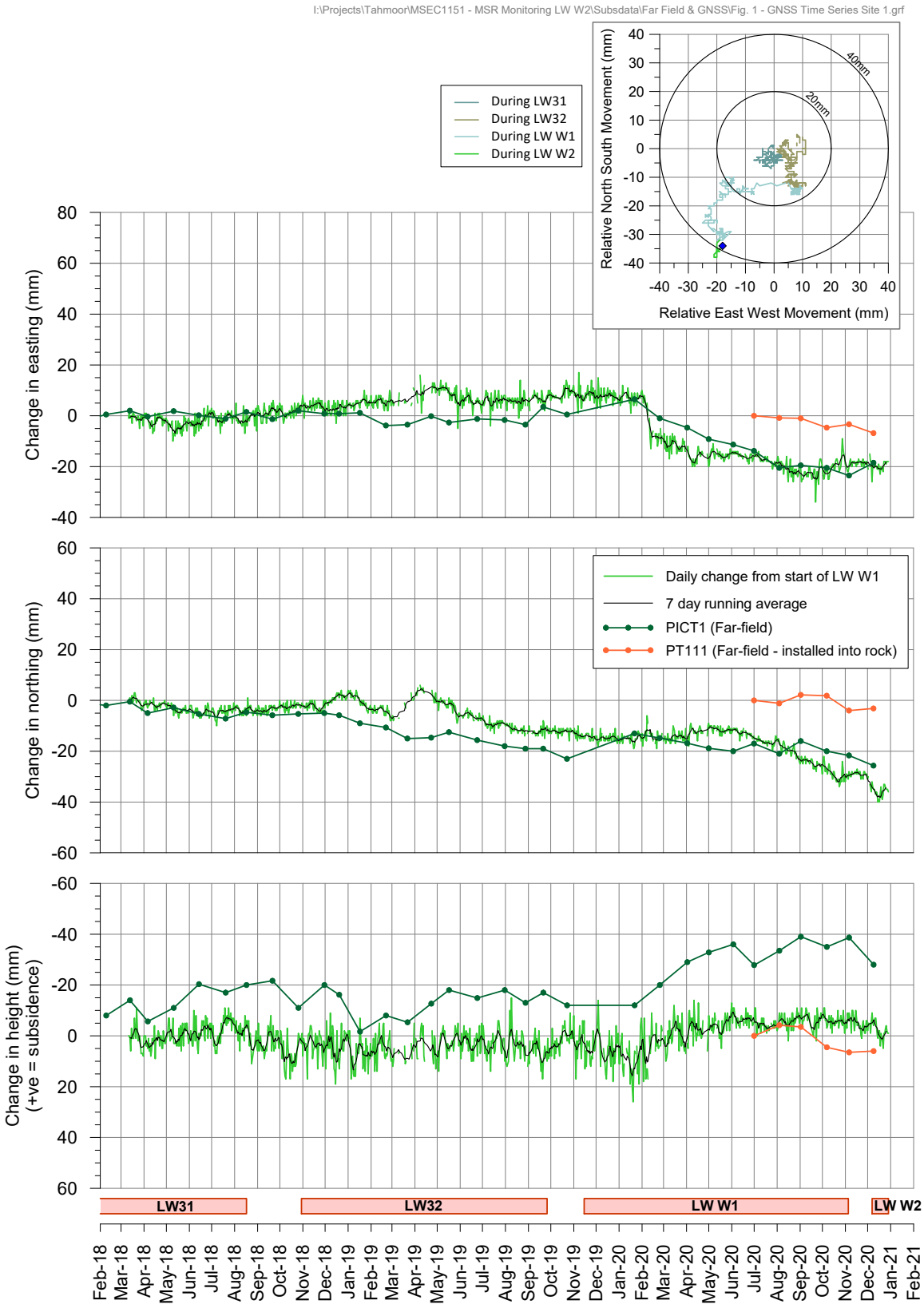


Fig. 6.6 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Picton Tunnel

Survey marks were also installed within the Tunnel at cross-sections spaced every 20 metres along the Tunnel. Each cross-section contains seven survey prisms. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed across the arch during the mining of LW W1.

Tahmoor Coal also installed laser distancemeters every 20 metres along the Tunnel during the mining of LW W1. The laser distancemeters measure changes across the base of the Tunnel and across the base of the springing point of the arch. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed during the mining of LW W1.

Tahmoor Coal has recently installed a vertical inclinometer hole from the surface to the side of the Tunnel in December 2020. Its location is shown in Fig. 6.4. An inclinometer casing has been installed in the borehole and the borehole will be monitored on a monthly basis during the mining of LW W2 once installed. Additional surveys can be conducted if potential adverse changes are observed from the monitoring results.

Experiences observed during the mining of Longwalls 25 to 26 adjacent to former Redbank Tunnel

Tahmoor Coal is familiar with the design of the Picton Tunnel as it is very similar in dimension and method of construction to the former Redbank Tunnel. Redbank Tunnel was located above previously extracted Longwall 28, as shown in Fig. 6.7.

Tahmoor Coal conducted detailed investigations and engineering assessments, and implemented measures to successively manage potential impacts on the Redbank Tunnel during the mining of Longwalls 25 to 26. Additional measures were also put in place to manage potential impacts due to the mining of Longwall 27 but the measures were not required as a track deviation was constructed and commissioned such that the Tunnel was no longer operational in December 2012.

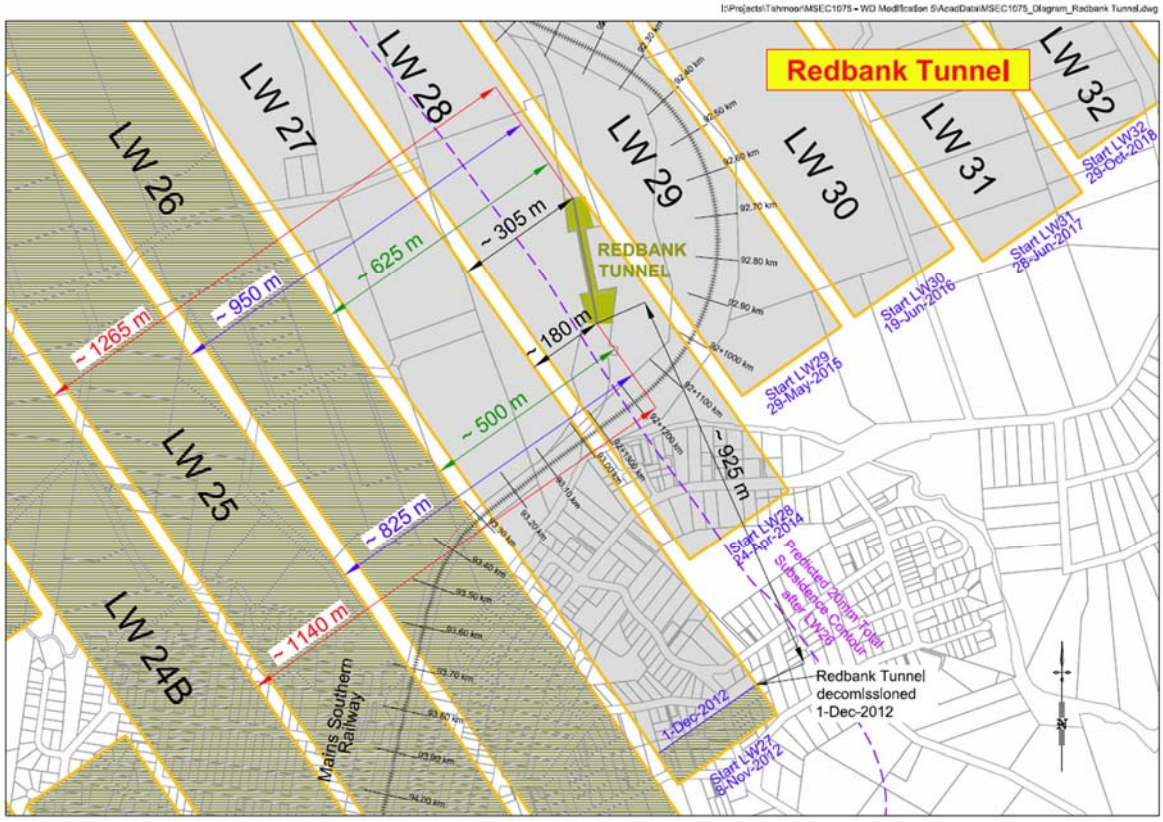


Fig. 6.7 Location of Redbank Tunnel relative to previous mining at Tahmoor Mine

A summary of experiences at Redbank Tunnel are described in Table 6.5. The summary includes a list of investigations, engineering assessments and management measures that were undertaken prior to and during mining.

The summary table also identifies which longwalls in the Western Domain are considered to be equivalent to the Redbank Tunnel experiences based on offset distances to the tunnels and predicted subsidence movements. It is noted that there is no equivalent experience for LW W4 as the previous longwalls were extracted to the side of the Redbank Tunnel, while a corner of LW W4 is the closest point to the Picton Tunnel.

It is further noted that mapped geological structures associated with the Nepean Fault were not present at the Redbank Tunnel. A significant geological fault was, however, identified in the Deviation Cutting and this fault was located very close to the Redbank Tunnel and may have intersected with the Tunnel (this was not confirmed).

Table 6.5 Summary of experiences at Redbank Tunnel

LW	Distances to Redbank Tunnel	Management measures implemented prior to and during mining	Observations during mining	Equivalent longwall in Western Domain to Picton Tunnel
LW25	825 m to 950 m	***Investigations and mitigation measures prior to mining*** • No measures prior to mining ***Monitoring during mining*** • Surveys along & above Tunnel • Continuous, automated monitoring of relative 3D position of prisms in 15 arrays spaced every 20m along tunnel by Automated Total Station (ATS). 7 prisms in each array at base, spring points and crown.	• Less than 20mm subsidence • Approx. 50 mm absolute horizontal movement • No measurable differential movements observed other than small seasonal variations due to temperature • No adverse impacts on Tunnel	LW W2
LW26	500 m to 625 m	***Investigations and mitigation measures prior to mining*** • Kinematic envelope study • Structural and geotechnical engineering investigations • Engineering risk assessments • Dilapidation inspection • Reinforcement of existing cracks in Tunnel ***Monitoring during mining*** • Surveys along & above Tunnel • ATS monitoring during mining • Tape extensometer surveys • Inclinometer surveys at borehole next to Tunnel • Visual inspections • Structure clearance surveys • Monitoring of track geometry using track recording trolley	• Between 20 and 40 mm subsidence • Approx. 75 mm absolute horizontal movement • 1 of 15 arrays (Array 3) shortened in width by approx. 2 mm • Tunnel shortened in length by approx. 5 mm • No other measurable differential movements observed other than small seasonal variations due to temperature • Very small rotation of rockmass towards LW26. Very small horizontal shears were detected, though none appeared to be within horizon of Tunnel.	LW W3
LW27	180 m to 305 m	***Investigations and mitigation measures prior to mining*** • As per LW26 plus below. • Engineering risk assessments • Urethane grout injection of voids along 15m section of Tunnel • Steel straps in crown and spring points every 3m • Steel mesh in crown ***Monitoring during mining*** • As per LW26 plus below. • Continuous, automated monitoring of laser distancemeters at 4 locations • Crack gauge monitoring • Rail stress monitoring of track inside Tunnel	• Tunnel decommissioned at early stage of mining of LW27 and infilled. • Only inclinometer monitoring was conducted during mining. Rotation of rockmass observed towards LW27. Very small horizontal shears were detected, though none appeared to be within horizon of Tunnel.	LW27 was closer and to the side of Redbank Tunnel with greater predicted movements compared to LW W3-W4 relative to Picton Tunnel (LW W4 has minor corner effect on Picton Tunnel as it is not located to the side of Picton Tunnel)

The experiences observed at Redbank Tunnel provide a valuable case study for the mining of LW W3-W4 adjacent to the Picton Tunnel. The experiences demonstrate that Tahmoor Coal has previously conducted detailed investigations and assessments at a similar Tunnel and has successively implemented a range of mitigation measures and monitoring measures prior to and during mining.

Management of potential impacts on the Picton Tunnel

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be very low, it is possible that the Picton Tunnel could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4 and Tahmoor Coal has developed measures to manage potential impacts to the Tunnel. It is noted that the primary risk control for the Picton Tunnel is the design of the mine layout, which has been offset away from the Tunnel to substantially reduce the potential for adverse impacts.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Picton Tunnel. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Railway Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Kinematic envelope study at the portals;
- Engineering inspections;
- Hazard identification assessment by structural engineer JMA Solutions;

  The assessment commenced during a site inspection by Hyrail cherry picker. JMA (2019) advised that the Picton Tunnel is in significantly better condition than what was originally discovered at the Redbank Tunnel with less cracking being observed on the brickwork and cyclopean concrete surface. There is also less leaching of the binder from the cyclopean concrete.

  ARTC conducted structural inspections of the Tunnel, the most recent being on 23 October 2020 by Sterling Infrastructure. JMA Solutions reviewed ARTC's structural condition reports and conducted a targeted inspection on 14 November 2020 to obtain measurements of the depth of mortar and/or brickwork that has been lost to weathering.
- Ground penetrating radar (GPR) was conducted by GHD Geotechnics to detect the volume of voids behind the brick arches during the mining of LW W1. A similar survey was successfully conducted at the Redbank Tunnel. The GPR survey found that voids behind the Picton Tunnel are smaller than those found behind the Redbank Tunnel. In the case of the Redbank Tunnel, a large over-break area was identified by GPR, which was infilled by injecting polyurethane grout (PUR). Large over-break sections have not been identified within the Picton Tunnel.
- Detailed mapping of geological structures by SCT (2020). Field observations found no indication of disturbance of the strata immediately surrounding the tunnel. Fault displacements were not readily observed in the area of the Picton Tunnel, which is consistent with an interpretation that the first order faults have transitioned into multiple fault segments that have dispersed the fault displacements.
- Absolute 3D survey of the position above the Tunnel (installed during LW31);
- Continuous, automated GNSS monitoring above the Tunnel (installed during LW31);
- Absolute 3D surveys of prisms every 20 metres inside the Tunnel with a 7 prism array covering the base, mid-height of concrete wall, spring points and crown (installed prior to commencement of LW W1);
- Continuous automated laser distancemeters every 20 metres across the base and spring point of the Tunnel (installed during the mining of LW W1);
- Vertical inclinometer borehole to the side of the Tunnel (installed prior to the commencement of LW W2).
- Dilapidation inspection of Picton Tunnel;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
  - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
  - Repair cracked brickwork and/or spalled concrete; and/or
  - Install reinforcement straps and mesh to the underside of the arch to prevent spalled brickwork falling onto the track.

Tahmoor Coal will conduct further structural and geotechnical engineering investigations and assessments as mining progresses in the Western Domain.

Tahmoor Coal will consider whether to implement reasonably practicable mitigation measures and additional monitoring and response measures prior to the influence of LW W3. The measures are planned to be similar to those previously installed in the former Redbank Tunnel prior to the mining of LW 26, when reinforcement straps were installed across existing cracks identified at the Sydney end of the Tunnel. Additional straps will be also be pre-fabricated and stored on site to install at short notice if required, in between trains.

The measures will predominately be conducted inside the Tunnel and are likely to be visually inconspicuous from the outside and preserve the appearance of the heritage item in its setting, as recommended by heritage consultant EMM (2021b).

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with ARTC, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Picton Tunnel during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of the former Redbank Tunnel, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Picton Tunnel will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Tunnel, it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

6.1.8. Mushroom Tunnel

The stone arch Mushroom Tunnel is located a minimum distance of 500 metres from LW W3 and 370 metres from LW W4. The overall length of the tunnel is approximately 200 metres. The tunnel is constructed with brick arches and stone portals, as shown in Fig. 6.8.



Fig. 6.8 Mushroom Tunnel – Southern Portal

The Mushroom Tunnel is currently used as part of an access road for ARTC to access the Main Southern Railway around part of the Picton loop. The Mushroom Tunnel is listed as an Item of Heritage Significance as part of the Picton Railway Station Group in the Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan (2011).

The Mushroom Tunnel has been constructed within the Wianamatta Group (Ashfield Shale). The tunnel is in reasonable condition for its age, with cracking observed at the portals between the sandstone and adjacent brickwork.

The Mushroom Tunnel is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of vertical subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

Tahmoor Coal have installed survey marks every 20 metres inside the Tunnel on both sides to monitor differential movements along and across the Tunnel. The marks are small pins and their locations have been surveyed in local 3D. The results from absolute 3D surveys and the GNSS unit above the Picton Tunnel can be applied to the Mushroom Tunnel.

Whilst the likelihood is considered very low, it is possible that the Mushroom Tunnel could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4. The Mushroom Tunnel could experience differential far-field horizontal movements resulting from the proposed mining. It is recommended that measures be developed to manage potential impacts on the Mushroom Tunnel during the mining of LW W3-W4.

In the event that cracks develop at the Tunnel, additional support can be provided by repairing the cracks by filling with epoxy and/or stitching the brickwork with steel bar reinforcement. It would also be possible to provide structural support to the Tunnel if required. Long term repairs could be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant and Wollondilly Shire Council.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Mushroom Tunnel will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Tunnel, it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

6.1.9. Picton Viaduct

The Picton Viaduct (85.42 km) is located 1.6 km north-east of previously extracted Longwall 32, 1.8 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 1.5 km from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 1.2 km from the Viaduct. The proposed LW W4 is located between 850 metres from the Viaduct.

The Viaduct is a five-span stone arch structure across Stonequarry Creek, as shown in Fig. 6.9. The five arches span 12.2 metres (40 feet) and the total length of Picton Viaduct is 84.1 metres. The middle arch is the highest clearance at 23.8 metres. The arches are founded on solid stone piers that are 1.6 metres wide and founded at shallow depth on rock.

The Picton Viaduct was built in 1867 and is the oldest stone arch railway bridge in NSW. The Picton Viaduct is listed as an Item of Heritage Significance on the State Heritage Register and as part of the Picton Railway Station Group in the Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan (2011).

The Picton Viaduct crosses Stonequarry Creek, which follows the alignment of mapped tertiary order geological structures associated with the Nepean Fault.

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The Picton Viaduct is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

The Picton Viaduct is located within Stonequarry Creek but given the large offset distances of the proposed longwalls from the Viaduct, the predicted valley closure and upsidence movements are less than 5 mm.

The Picton Viaduct could experience far-field horizontal movements resulting from the proposed mining. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 1200 metres from the Viaduct. The proposed LW W4 is located 850 metres from the Viaduct.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements around 90 mm have been measured at distances of 850 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields.

The potential for impacts on the Viaduct do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements between the piers at the Viaduct has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 600m and 900m from active longwall (Picton Viaduct)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 2000
	-20	1 in 450
	-15	1 in 175
	-10	1 in 50
	-5	1 in 14
Opening	+5	1 in 11
	+10	1 in 50
	+15	1 in 160
	+20	1 in 400
	+30	1 in 2000



Fig. 6.9 Picton Viaduct at 85.42 km over Stonequarry Creek

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored movements at the Picton Viaduct since the extraction of LW 31.

Absolute 3D surveys have been conducted at both ends of the Picton Viaduct on a monthly basis since December 2017 when the length of extraction of LW31 was approximately 900 metres. Two GNSS units, one at each of the Viaduct continuously measure their absolute horizontal and vertical position in real time. The units are located near the ground survey marks.

The observed changes in easting, northing and height of the ground marks and the GNSS units are shown in Fig. 6.11. It can be seen that minor horizontal movements to the west were observed during the mining of LW W1.

A gradual fall in height was measured by the GNSS unit at the northern end of the Viaduct during the warmer months of 2018/2019, which was inconsistent with the survey results at the ground mark. As a precautionary measure, the structure surveys were re-measured and the results confirmed that the Viaduct had not experienced any measurable differential vertical movements.

A site inspection of the GNSS unit found that it had been fixed to the post via U-bolts and the U-bolts had gradually slipped down the post due to vibration from passing trains, as evidenced by rust marks on the post approximately 40 mm above the U-bolt, as shown in Fig. 6.10. Screws have since been installed and no further movement has been observed.



Fig. 6.10 Observed slippage of U-bolt down the post at northern GNSS unit

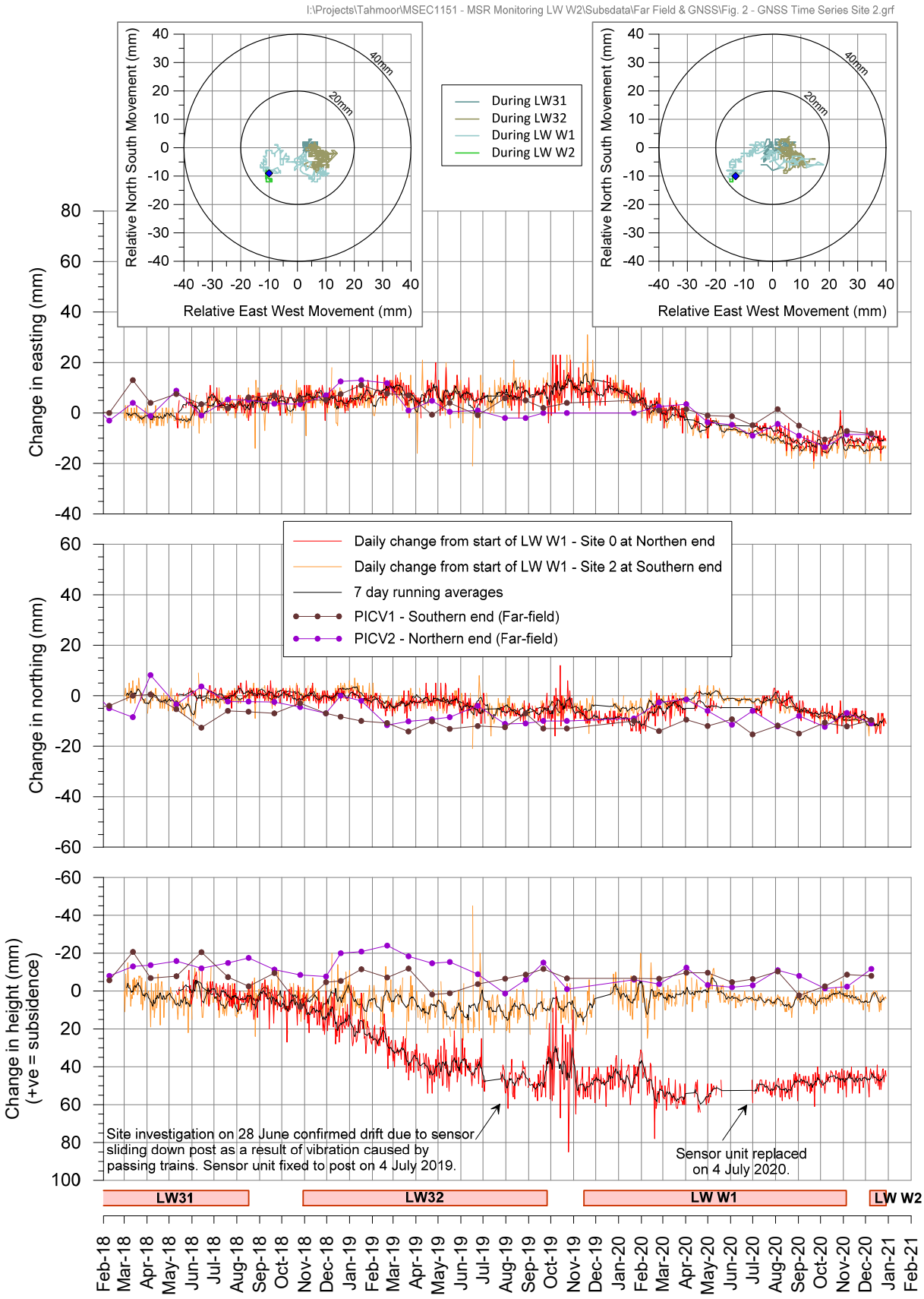


Fig. 6.11 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Picton Viaduct

Prisms were installed and surveyed on 30 July 2018 at each end of the Viaduct to the base of the intermediate arches, on both sides. The marks were measured in local 3D coordinates. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed across the abutments and bases of the piers during the mining of LW W1.

Management of potential impacts on the Picton Viaduct

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Picton Viaduct could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4. It is noted that the primary risk control for the Picton Viaduct is the design of the mine layout, which has been offset away from the Viaduct to substantially reduce the potential for adverse impacts.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Picton Viaduct. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Railway Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Historical design drawings were found as part of the structural investigations. ARTC also provided copies of previous geotechnical investigations it has commissioned, most notably test pits at track level by RCA Australia. The investigations confirmed some uncertainties in the design, which could be adopted in the numerical model;
- Engineering inspections by structural engineer JMA Solutions and ARTC appointed structural engineers;
- Peer review by specialist structural engineer in stone arches in the United Kingdom, Bill Harvey;
- A targeted numerical analysis of the arch was conducted by the University of Newcastle to simulate the response of the Viaduct to opening and closure, with and without sideways shear. Additional analyses have been conducted to assess potential impacts due to changes in vertical alignment;
- Detailed mapping of geological structures by SCT (2020). Tertiary cross faults or regional joints have been are identified within Stonequarry Creek, including where it flows beneath the Picton Viaduct;
- Absolute 3D survey of the position of each end of the Viaduct (installed during LW31);
- Continuous, automated GNSS monitoring at each end of the Viaduct (installed during LW31);
- Local 3D surveys of prisms mounted at the base of the intermediate piers and abutments and along the tops of the arches below the low height parapet walls (installed during LW31 and LW W1);
- Local 3D surveys of ground survey pegs along a monitoring line that is located upstream of the Viaduct (installed prior to LW W1);
- 2D horizontal distance surveys between two marks that are located across the tops of the valley sides on the downstream side of the Viaduct (installed prior to LW W1);
- Detailed visual inspections using UAV technology;
- Rail stress monitoring above the Viaduct;
- Dilapidation inspection of Picton Viaduct;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
    - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
    - Repair cracked stonework in consultation with a heritage consultant; and/or
    - Provide additional support to the arch and parapet walls in consultation with a heritage consultant.

Tahmoor Coal will conduct further structural and geotechnical engineering investigations and assessments mining progresses in the Western Domain:

- It is planned to conduct three vertical investigation boreholes in the ground adjacent to the Viaduct. Inclinometer casings will be installed in the boreholes and the boreholes will be monitored on a regular basis during the mining of LW W2 once installed.
- Laser distancemeters are also being considered to monitor changes in spans along the Viaduct.

Tahmoor Coal will consider whether to implement reasonably practicable mitigation measures and additional monitoring and response measures prior to the influence of LW W3 and LW W4. The consideration will include whether to repair any stonework that has become weathered or cracked over time. The work will be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with ARTC, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Picton Viaduct during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of masonry structures, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Picton Viaduct will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Viaduct, it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

6.1.10. Thirlmere Way Underbridge

The Thirlmere Way Rail Underbridge (89.326 km) is located 630 metres from previously extracted Longwall 32, 1.2 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 850 metres from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 545 metres from the Bridge. The proposed LW W4 is located approximately 245 metres from the Bridge. For both longwalls, the closest points to the Bridge are at a longwall corner, where subsidence movements are typically less than those observed to the sides and beyond the ends of longwall panels.

The bridge is a single span brick arch structure with brick spandrel walls, as shown in Fig. 6.12.



Fig. 6.12 Thirlmere Way Rail Underbridge at 89.326 km

The brick arch consists of six courses of 'brick on edge' brickwork (710 mm thick) over a 9.14 metre span with brick spandrel walls. The overall clearance height is 4.5 metres, with the arch rising midspan by 2.31 metres. The abutment walls are approximately 15 metres long.

The approaches to the Underbridge are earth embankment fill and the bridge and embankment approaches are situated in relatively flat terrain.

A 100 mm diameter potable water CICL pipe passes under the Underbridge within the road alignment.

An engineering inspection was undertaken in June 2012 by structural engineers Opus and geotechnical engineers RCA Geotechnical for ARTC. Whilst defects were found in some masonry elements, they were not assessed to reduce the capacity of the structure. Minor mortar deterioration was identified over a 2 metre length between the 5th and 6th rings on the Upside of the Underbridge.

A dilapidation inspection was conducted by Graeme Robinson (Robinson Rail, 2018) on 30 April and 12 May 2018 and similar defects were noted. The most recent inspection conducted by ARTC was on 28 February 2019, with no defects noted.

Structural inspections and investigations have been conducted by JMA Solutions on behalf of Tahmoor Coal. Geotechnical investigations were conducted near the Sydney abutment on the Up side during the mining of LW W1, which verified the level and extent of concrete backing above the brick arch.

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The predicted profiles of incremental and total conventional subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Main Southern Railway, resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls, are shown in Fig. C.07, in Appendix C.

It can be seen that Bridge is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements up to approximately 150 mm have been measured at distances between 250 and 550 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields. It is noted that in this case, Thirlmere Way Underbridge is closest to the corners of the proposed longwalls.

The potential for impacts on the Bridge do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements between the abutments at the Bridge has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 300m and 600m from active longwall (Thirlmere Way Underbridge)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 1000
	-20	1 in 300
	-15	1 in 120
	-10	1 in 40
	-5	1 in 10
Opening	+5	1 in 8
	+10	1 in 30
	+15	1 in 80
	+20	1 in 200
	+30	1 in 800

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored movements at the Thirlmere Way Underbridge since the extraction of LW 31. A survey peg was installed in the natural ground adjacent to the Bridge to measure changes in its absolute position.

Observed horizontal movements are shown in Fig. 6.13. Minor horizontal movements to the east and to the south were observed during the mining of LWs 31 and 32, with minor change during the mining of LW W1.

Survey marks were also installed on the Bridge at the top and base of the abutments on both sides and at the wingwalls. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed between the abutments during the mining of LW W1.

No impacts have been observed to the Bridge.

Management of potential impacts on the Thirlmere Way Underbridge

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be very low, it is possible that the Thirlmere Way Underbridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Thirlmere Way Underbridge. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Railway Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Engineering inspections by structural engineer JMA Solutions and ARTC appointed structural engineers;
- Dilapidation inspection of the Bridge;
- Geotechnical investigations near the Sydney abutment on the Up side during the mining of LW W1, which verified the level and extent of concrete backing above the brick arch;
- Targeted structural analyses of the arch by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Absolute 3D survey of the position of the Bridge; and
- Local 3D surveys of survey marks at the base and top of the abutment walls across the arch, and at the ends of the wingwalls;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
    - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
    - Repair cracked brickwork;
    - Install mesh to the underside of the arch to prevent falling brickwork onto the road;
    - Provide additional support to the arch, spandrel walls and/or wingwalls; and/or
    - Manage vehicle traffic through the Underbridge when conducting inspections or conducting repair or strengthening works in accordance with a traffic management plan.

Tahmoor Coal plan to install laser distancemeters across and along the base of the arch prior to the influence of LW W2.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with ARTC, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Bridge during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of masonry structures, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Thirlmere Way Underbridge will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Bridge it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

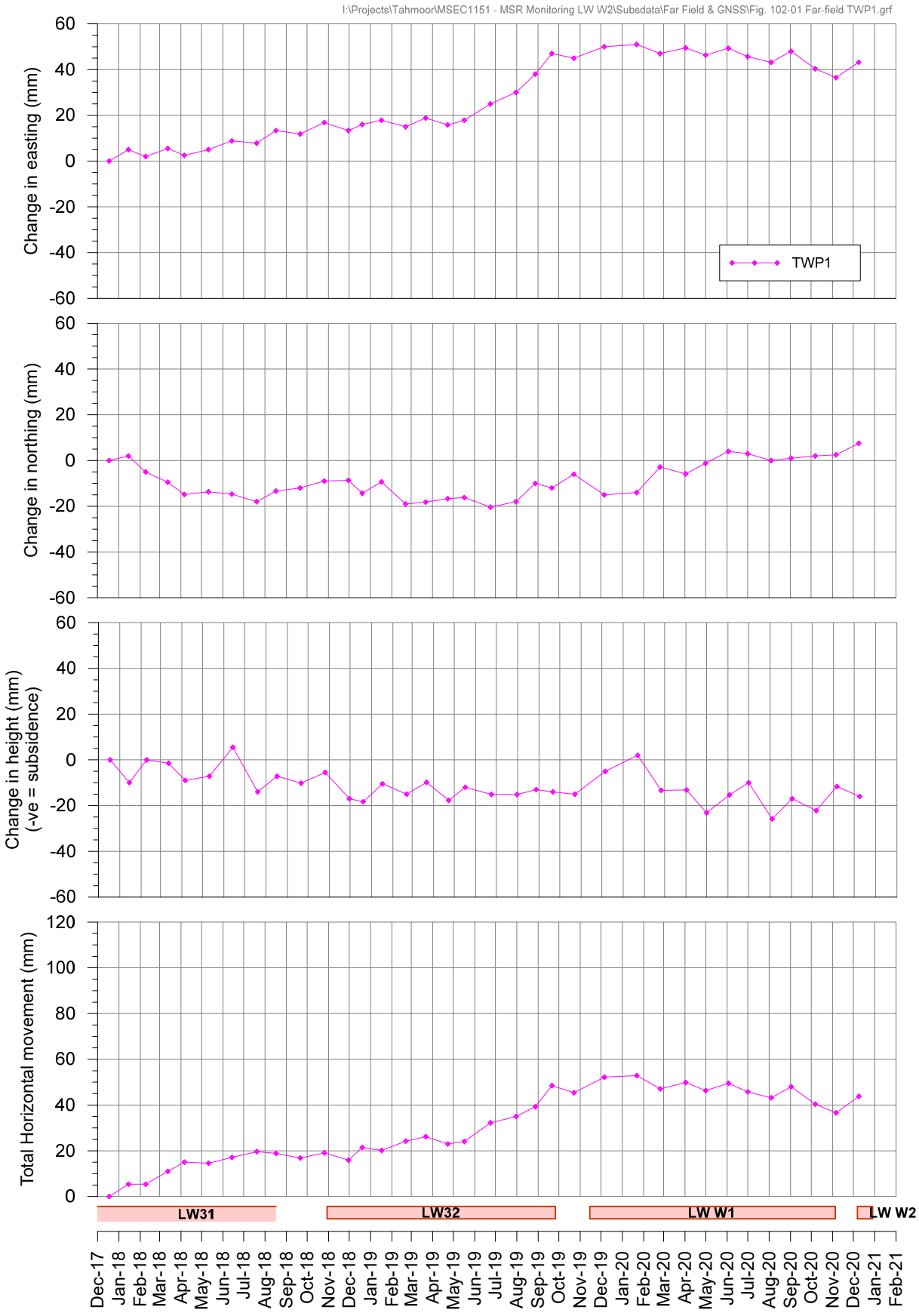


Fig. 6.13 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Thirlmere Way Underbridge

6.1.11. Connellan Crescent Overbridge

The Connellan Crescent Railway Overbridge (89.080 km) is located 940 metres from previously extracted LW 32, 1.4 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 1 km from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 730 metres from the Bridge. The proposed LW W4 is located approximately 400 metres from the Bridge.

The bridge is constructed with masonry abutments and the deck is supported by a reinforced concrete arch, as shown in Fig. 6.14 and Fig. 6.15.



Fig. 6.14 Connellan Crescent Railway Overbridge at 89.080 km



Plate 32 Plate 33

Photographs courtesy Robinson Rail (2018)

Fig. 6.15 Single lane pavement over Connellan Crescent Railway Overbridge at 89.080 km

The Overbridge has been constructed across an excavated cutting in weathered shale. A 100 mm diameter potable water CICL pipe passes over the Overbridge within the road alignment.

Tahmoor Coal and the Rail Management Group is familiar with the design of the Overbridge as it is similar to the original two-lane Bridge Street Overbridge at 91 km, albeit that the Connellan Crescent Overbridge is single lane only.

Longwall 28 was extracted approximately 270 metres to the side of the original Bridge Street Overbridge. No adverse impacts were experienced during mining.

Key features of the Connellan Crescent Overbridge are listed below:

- Concrete arch reinforced with steel rails;
- Masonry spandrel walls retaining earth fill and pavement; and
- Masonry parapet walls.

The Connellan Crescent Overbridge is maintained by the John Holland Group. Existing cracks on the structure have been marked on site, with crack widths annotated.

A dilapidation inspection was conducted by Graeme Robinson (Robinson Rail, 2018) on 30 April and 12 May 2018. The Overbridge was found to be in serviceable condition, with vertical cracks observed on the parapet walls, horizontal cracks observed on spandrel walls and spalling of the concrete arch.

Structural inspections and investigations have been conducted by JMA Solutions on behalf of Tahmoor Coal.

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The predicted profiles of incremental and total conventional subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Main Southern Railway, resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls, are shown in Fig. C.07, in Appendix C.

It can be seen that Bridge is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements up to approximately 150 mm have been measured at distances between 400 and 730 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields.

The potential for impacts on the Bridge do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements between the abutments at the Bridge has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 300m and 600m from active longwall (Connellan Crescent Overbridge)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 1000
	-20	1 in 300
	-15	1 in 120
	-10	1 in 40
	-5	1 in 10
Opening	+5	1 in 8
	+10	1 in 30
	+15	1 in 80
	+20	1 in 200
	+30	1 in 800

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored movements at the Connellan Crescent Overbridge since the extraction of LW 31. A survey peg was installed in the natural ground adjacent to the Bridge to measure changes in its absolute position.

Observed horizontal movements are shown in Fig. 6.16. Minor horizontal movements to the west were observed during the mining of LW W1, reversing previously measured movements to the east during LW 32.

Survey marks were also installed on the Bridge at the abutments on both sides and at the wingwalls. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed between the abutments during the mining of LW W1.

No impacts have been observed to the Bridge.

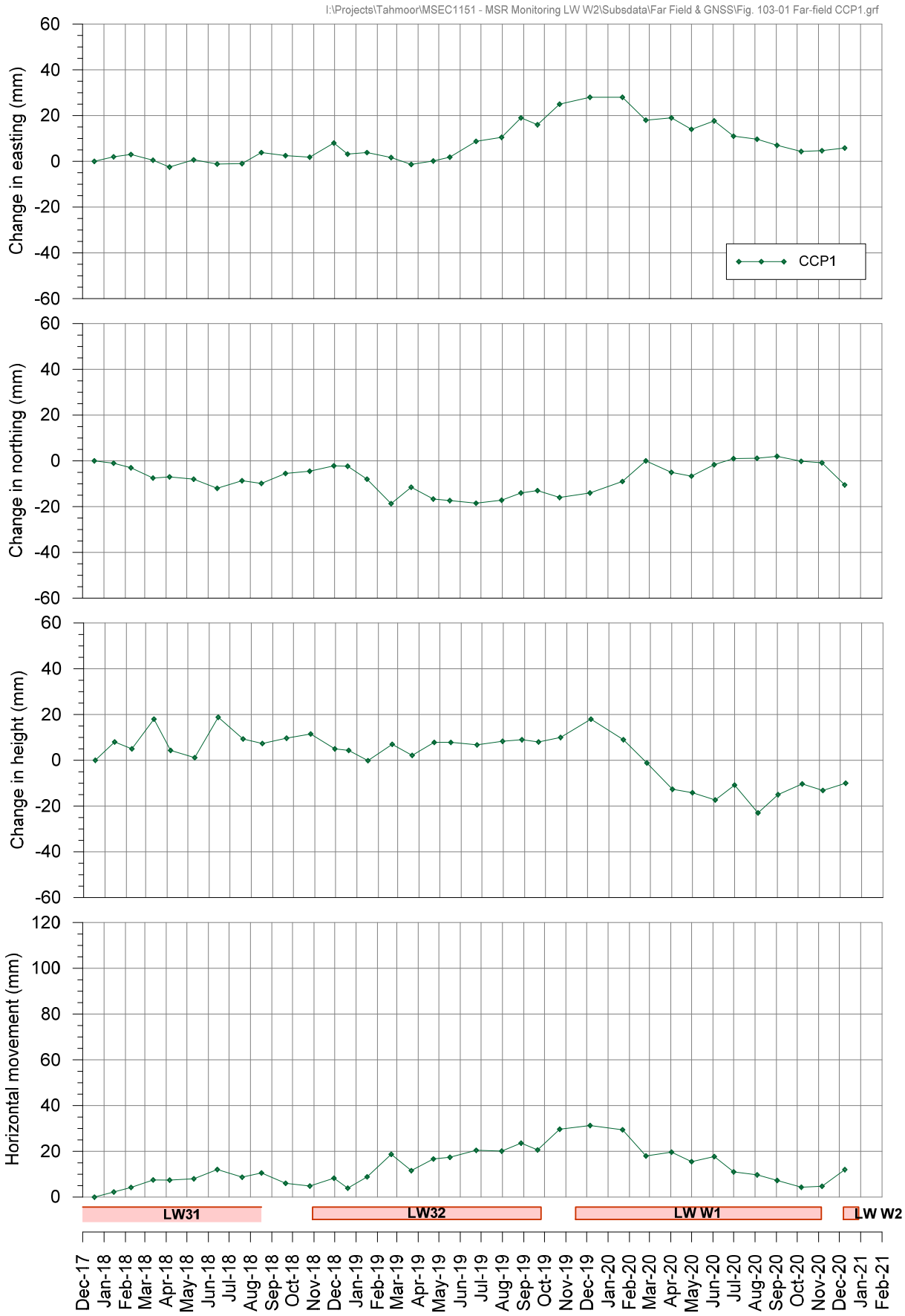


Fig. 6.16 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Connellan Crescent Overbridge

Management of potential impacts on the Connellan Crescent Overbridge

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be very low, it is possible that the Connellan Crescent Overbridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Connellan Crescent Overbridge. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Railway Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Engineering inspections by structural engineer JMA Solutions and ARTC appointed structural engineers;
- Dilapidation inspection of the Bridge;
- Targeted structural analyses of the arch by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Absolute 3D survey of the position of the Bridge;
- Local 3D surveys of survey marks at the base of the arch, on the spandrel walls, parapet walls and in the ground;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
    - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
    - Repair cracked brickwork and/or spalled concrete;
    - Install mesh to the underside of the arch to prevent falling spalled concrete onto the track;
    - Provide additional support to the arch, spandrel walls and/or parapet walls, taking care to avoid impacts on the potable water pipe;
    - Seal cracks in pavement at bridge approaches; and/or
    - Apply a load limit or stop vehicle traffic over the bridge in accordance with a traffic management plan.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with ARTC, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Bridge during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of masonry and concrete arch structures, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Connellan Crescent Overbridge will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Bridge, it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

6.1.12. Argyle Street Underbridge

The Argyle Street Rail Underbridge (86.160 km) is located 2 kilometres north-east of previously extracted Longwall 32, 1.6 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 1.2 km from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 930 metres from the Bridge. The proposed LW W4 is located approximately 700 metres from the Bridge.

The bridge is a single span masonry brick arch structure with brick spandrel walls, as shown in Fig. 6.17.



Photograph courtesy Southern Rail Surveys

Fig. 6.17 Argyle Street Rail Underbridge at 86.160 km

The brick arch consists of six courses of brickwork (710 mm thick) over a 9.14 metre span with brick spandrel walls.

The Argyle Street Underbridge is listed as an Item of Heritage Significance as part of the Picton Railway Station Group in the Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan (2011).

The Underbridge is constructed against the rock cutting, where gently folded strata associated with the Nepean Fault is visible.

An engineering inspection was undertaken in June 2012 by structural engineers Opus and geotechnical engineers RCA Geotechnical for ARTC. Whilst defects were found in some masonry elements, they were not assessed to reduce the capacity of the structure. Damage has been observed on the corner of the Downside abutment on the city side, with bricks missing due to vehicle impact when the road was part of main highway.

The most recent inspection conducted by ARTC was on 27 February 2019, with no additional defects noted.

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The Argyle Street Underbridge is located a long distance away from the proposed longwalls and is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements up to approximately 100 mm have been measured at distances between 700 and 930 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields.

The potential for impacts on the Bridge do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements between the abutments at the Bridge has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 600m and 900m from active longwall (Argyle Street Underbridge)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 2000
	-20	1 in 450
	-15	1 in 175
	-10	1 in 50
	-5	1 in 14
Opening	+5	1 in 11
	+10	1 in 50
	+15	1 in 160
	+20	1 in 400
	+30	1 in 2000

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored movements at the Argyle Street Underbridge since the extraction of LW 31. A survey peg was installed in the natural ground adjacent to the Bridge to measure changes in its absolute position.

Observed horizontal movements are shown in Fig. 6.18. Very little movement was measured during the mining of LWs 31 and 32. Minor horizontal movements to the west and to the south were observed during the mining of LW W1.

Survey marks were also installed on the Bridge at the top and base of the abutments on both sides and on the ends of the concrete ballast top and at the ends of wingwalls. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed between the abutments during the mining of LW W1.

No impacts have been observed to the Bridge.

Management of potential impacts on the Argyle Street Underbridge

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Argyle Street Underbridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Argyle Street Underbridge. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Railway Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Engineering inspections by structural engineer JMA Solutions and ARTC appointed structural engineers;
- Dilapidation inspection of the Bridge;
- Targeted structural analyses of the arch by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Absolute 3D survey of the position of the Bridge;
- Local 3D surveys of survey marks at the base and top of the abutment walls across the arch, and on the ends of the concrete ballast top and at the ends of wingwalls;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
    - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
    - Repair cracked brickwork;
    - Install mesh to the underside of the arch to prevent falling brickwork onto the road;
    - Provide additional support to the arch, spandrel walls and/or wingwalls; and/or
    - Manage vehicle traffic through the Underbridge when conducting inspections or conducting repair or strengthening works in accordance with a traffic management plan.

Tahmoor Coal plan to install laser distancemeters across and along the base of the arch prior to the influence of LW W3.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with ARTC, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Bridge during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of masonry structures, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Argyle Street Underbridge will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Bridge it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

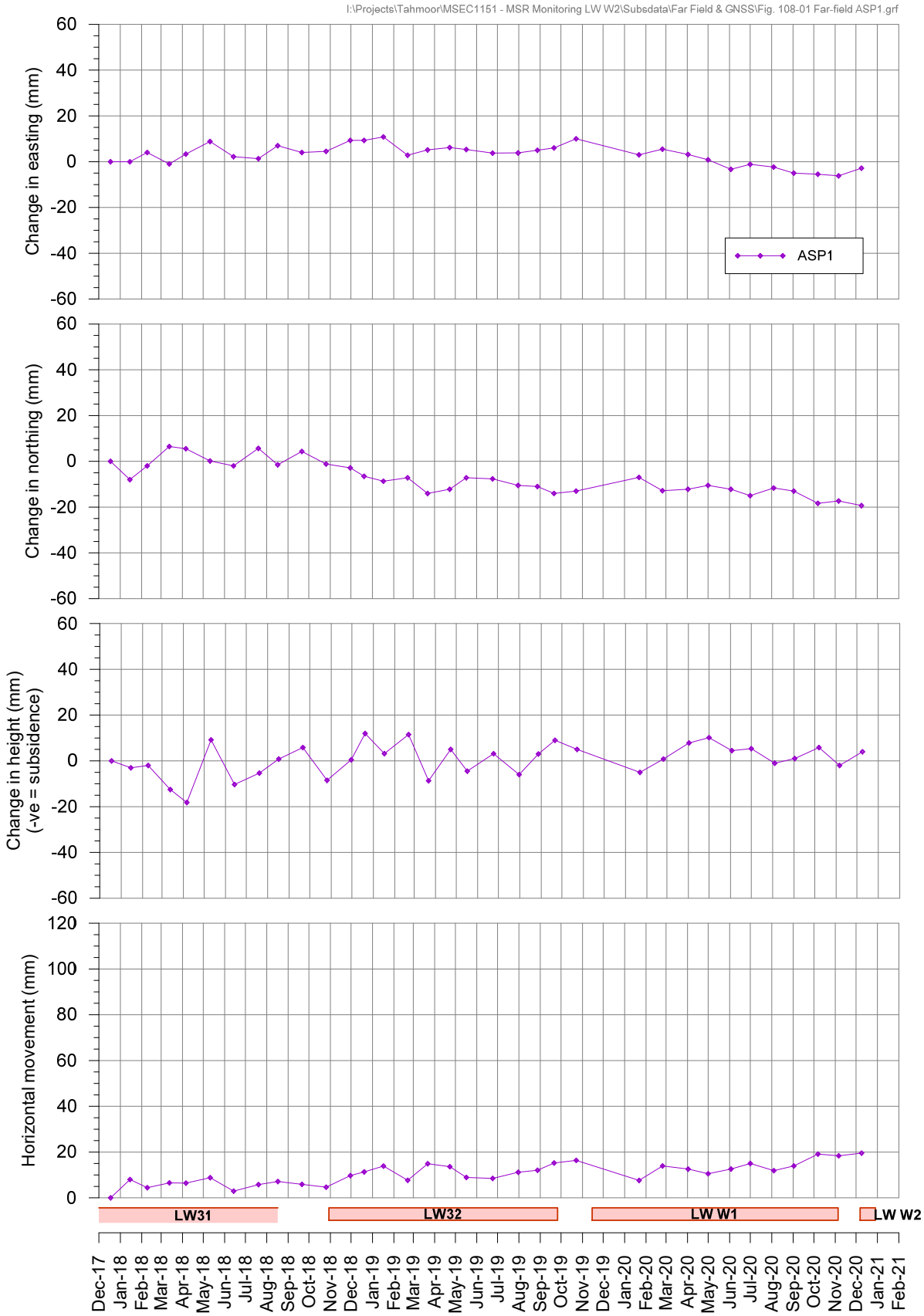


Fig. 6.18 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Argyle Street Underbridge

6.1.13. Prince Street Overbridge

The Prince Street Overbridge (85.17 km) is located 1.6 kilometres north-east of previously extracted LW 32, 1.9 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 1.6 km from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 1290 metres from the Bridge. The proposed LW W4 is located approximately 960 metres from the Bridge.

The bridge is a steel framed overbridge with steel handrails with the deck supported by bearings on concrete headstocks and brickwork piers, as shown in Fig. 6.19.



Fig. 6.19 Prince Street Overbridge at 85.17 km

Structural inspections and investigations have been conducted by JMA Solutions on behalf of Tahmoor Coal.

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The Prince Street Overbridge is located a long distance away from the proposed longwalls and is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements up to approximately 75 mm have been measured at distances between 900 and 1300 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields.

The potential for impacts on the Bridge do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements between the abutments at the Bridge has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 900m and 1200m from active longwall (Prince Street Overbridge)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 6000
	-20	1 in 1000
	-15	1 in 400
	-10	1 in 100
	-5	1 in 20
Opening	+5	1 in 20
	+10	1 in 160
	+15	1 in 700
	+20	1 in 2000
	+30	1 in 6000

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored movements at the Prince Street Overbridge since the extraction of LW 31. A survey peg was installed in the natural ground adjacent to the Bridge to measure changes in its absolute position.

Observed horizontal movements are shown in Fig. 6.20. Minor horizontal movements to the west and to the north were observed during the mining of LW W1.

Survey marks were also installed on the Bridge at the abutments on both sides and bases of the piers. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed between the abutments during the mining of LW W1.

No impacts have been observed to the Bridge.

Management of potential impacts on the Prince Street Overbridge

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Prince Street Overbridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Prince Street Overbridge. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Railway Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Engineering inspections by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Dilapidation inspection of the Bridge;
- Structural assessment by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Absolute 3D survey of the position of the Bridge;
- Local 3D surveys of survey marks at the base and tops of the brick piers, and on the bridge deck above the piers and at the approaches;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
    - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
    - Adjustment of bridge bearings and handrails;
    - Repair damaged pavement at the approaches of the deck; and/or
    - Manage vehicular and pedestrian traffic when conducting works.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with ARTC, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Bridge during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of railway bridges, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Prince Street Overbridge will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Bridge, it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

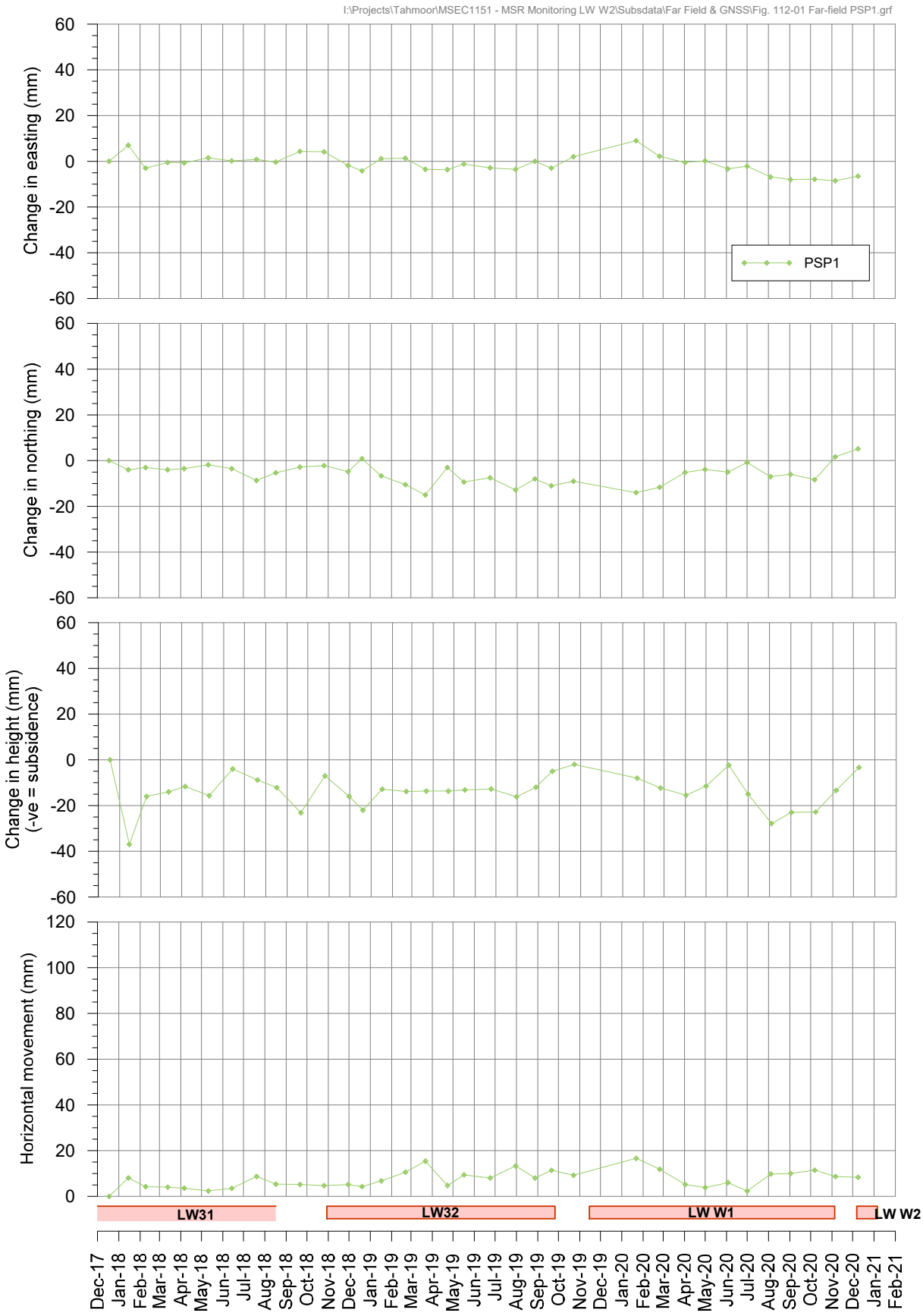


Fig. 6.20 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Prince Street Overbridge

6.1.14. Matthews Lane Overbridge

The Matthews Lane Overbridge (84.551 km) is located 2 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 1.7 km from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 1370 metres from the Bridge. The proposed LW W4 is located approximately 1040 metres from the Bridge.

The bridge is a single lane timber framed bridge deck supported by timber trestles upon concrete upstand beams with a steel Armco barrier and screen on the deck. A photograph of the bridge is shown in Fig. 6.21.



Fig. 6.21 Matthews Lane Overbridge at 84.551 km

While the likelihood of mining-induced impacts on the wall is extremely low, Tahmoor Coal conducted a structural inspection and dilapidation inspection on 2 October 2019. Being constructed with timber, the bridge can accommodate significantly more differential subsidence movements than masonry bridges.

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The Matthews Lane Overbridge is located a long distance away from the proposed longwalls and is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements up to approximately 100 mm have been measured at distances between 700 and 930 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields.

The potential for impacts on the Bridge do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements between the abutments at the Bridge has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.11

Table 6.11 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 900m and 1200m from active longwall (Matthews Lane Overbridge)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 6000
	-20	1 in 1000
	-15	1 in 400
	-10	1 in 100
	-5	1 in 20
Opening	+5	1 in 20
	+10	1 in 160
	+15	1 in 700
	+20	1 in 2000
	+30	1 in 6000

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored movements at the Matthews Lane Overbridge since the extraction of LW W1. A survey peg was installed in the natural ground adjacent to the Bridge to measure changes in its absolute position.

Observed horizontal movements are shown in Fig. 6.22. Very little movement was measured during the mining of LW W1.

Survey marks were also installed on the Bridge at the abutments and at the tops and bases of the piers. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed between the abutments during the mining of LW W1.

No impacts have been observed to the Bridge.

Management of potential impacts on the Matthews Lane Overbridge

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Matthews Lane Overbridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Matthews Lane Overbridge. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Railway Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Engineering inspections by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Dilapidation inspection of the Bridge;
- Structural assessment by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Absolute 3D survey of the position of the Bridge;
- Local 3D surveys of survey marks at the abutments, and at the tops and bases of the piers;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
    - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
    - Relevel bridge deck;
    - Repair damage to timber and/or connections; and/or
    - Apply a load limit or temporarily stop vehicle traffic over the bridge in accordance with a traffic management plan.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with ARTC, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Bridge during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of railway bridges, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Matthews Lane Overbridge will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Bridge it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

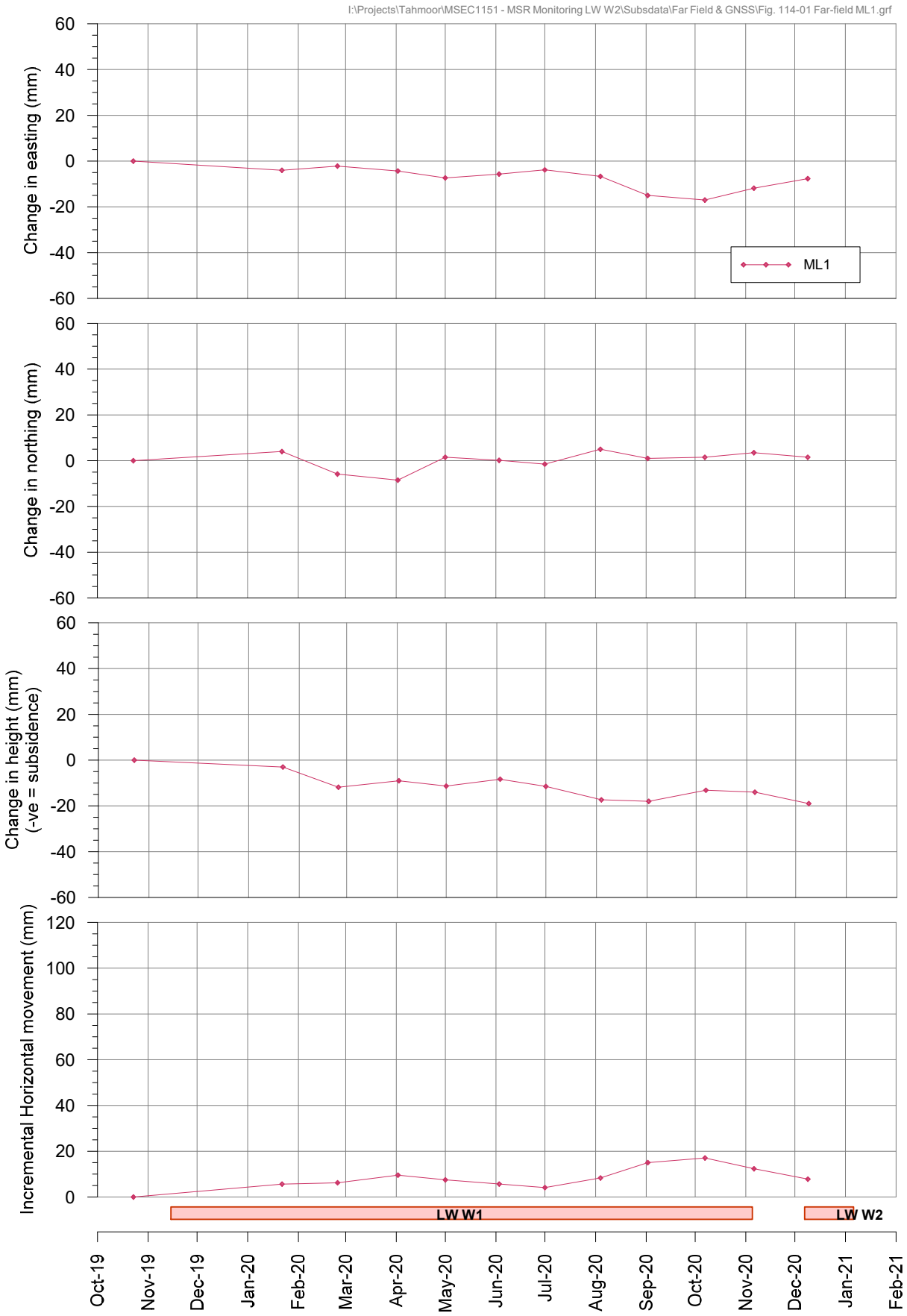


Fig. 6.22 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Matthews Lane Overbridge

6.1.15. Pedestrian Overbridges

Two pedestrian overbridges are located at 85.852 km and 86.010 km, which provide pedestrian access over the Main Southern Railway. The bridges are located 1.6 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 1.3 km from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 960 metres from the Bridges. The proposed LW W4 is located approximately 650 metres from the Bridges.

The bridges are both single span steel decks with concrete abutments, as shown in Fig. 6.23 and Fig. 6.24.



Fig. 6.23 Pedestrian Overbridge at 86.010 km



Fig. 6.24 Pedestrian Overbridge at 85.852 km

The steel framed bridges are supported by bearings on concrete footings with steel handrails.

Structural inspections and investigations have been conducted by JMA Solutions on behalf of Tahmoor Coal. The bridges will likely slide on their bearings in response to opening or closure of the abutments.

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The Pedestrian Overbridges are located a long distance away from the proposed longwalls and is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements up to approximately 100 mm have been measured at distances between 650 and 900 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields.

The potential for impacts on the Bridge do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements between the abutments at the Bridge has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.12

Table 6.12 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 600m and 900m from active longwall (Pedestrian Overbridges)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 2000
	-20	1 in 450
	-15	1 in 175
	-10	1 in 50
	-5	1 in 14
Opening	+5	1 in 11
	+10	1 in 50
	+15	1 in 160
	+20	1 in 400
	+30	1 in 2000

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored differential movements at the Pedestrian Overbridges since the extraction of LW W1. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed between the abutments during the mining of LW W1.

No impacts have been observed to the Bridges.

Management of potential impacts on the Pedestrian Overbridges

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Pedestrian Overbridges could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Pedestrian Overbridges. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Railway Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Engineering inspections by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Dilapidation inspection of the Bridges;
- Structural assessment by structural engineer JMA Solutions;
- Relative 3D surveys of survey marks on the abutments and gaps between the ends of the bridge decks and approach slabs;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
    - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
    - Repair cracks to approach slabs;
    - Relevel decks;
    - Saw cut additional gaps between the bridge decks and approach slabs;
    - Adjust handrails; and/or
    - Manage pedestrian traffic when conducting works.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with ARTC, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Bridges during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of railway bridges, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Pedestrian Overbridges will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Bridges, it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

6.1.16. Railway Culverts and Subway

There are 3 railway culverts located within the Study Area and 4 railway culverts and a Subway located immediately adjacent to the Study Area and their locations are shown in Drawing Nos. MSEC1112-12 and MSEC1112-14. A summary is provided in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Railway Culverts within Study Area

Kilometrage (km)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Description	Location relative to Proposed Longwalls
87.331km	1200 dia		Brick arch culvert with concrete extension on UP side. Culvert could not be inspected due to thick vegetation on both sides. Estimated size based on nearby culvert on the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line that is just downstream of this culvert.	Approx. 290 m from LW W3
87.918km	600 dia		Brick arch culvert with drop down inlet pit and buried outlet pit, which connects to new reinforced concrete pipe that runs alongside the track from the Picton Tunnel portal on the Down side (not in a natural drainage line).	Approx. 330 m from LW W4
88.091km	900 dia		Brick arch culvert	Approx. 410 m from LW W4
88.133km	2900	3900	Brick Subway with Concrete Ballast Top Bridge (not in a natural drainage line)	Approx. 410 m from LW W4
88.232km	600 dia		Brick arch culvert	Approx. 460 m from LW W4
88.496km	900 dia		Brick arch culvert with concrete extension on UP side	Approx. 460 m from LW W4
88.698km	600 dia		Brick arch culvert with inlet at base of cutting	Approx. 450 m from LW W4
89.216km	2500 dia		Brick arch culvert	Approx. 260 m from LW W4

Photographs of the Subway at 88.133 km and the culvert at 89.216 km are shown in Fig. 6.25 and Fig. 6.26.



Fig. 6.25 Subway at 88.133 km to the side of LW W4



Photograph courtesy Newcastle Geotech

Fig. 6.26 Culvert outlet at 89.216 km southeast of LW W4

A summary of the maximum predicted conventional subsidence and valley related movements for the railway culverts is provided in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 Predicted Conventional Subsidence and Valley Related Movements for the Main Southern Railway Drainage Culverts within the Study Area

Location	Maximum Predicted Total Subsidence (mm)	Maximum Predicted Total Tilt (mm/m)	Maximum Predicted Total Hogging Curvature (1/km)	Maximum Predicted Total Sagging Curvature (1/km)	Maximum Predicted Total Upsidence (mm)	Maximum Predicted Total Closure (mm)
87.331 km	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	60	90
87.918 km	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	No valley	No valley
88.091 km	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 5	< 5
88.133 km	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	No valley	No valley
88.232 km	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 5	< 5
88.496 km	20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 5	< 5
88.698 km	20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 5	< 5
89.216 km	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	25	20

The values provided in Table 6.14 are the maximum predicted parameters within a 20 metre radius of each culvert.

It can be seen that very little subsidence, tilt, curvature and valley closure is predicted to occur at the culverts located around the end or side of LW W4 due to the large offset distances. The predicted valley closure at the culvert at 87.331 km is relatively high on account of the deeply incised valley at this location.

The predicted tilts are the maximum values at the completion of any or all longwalls, whichever are the greatest. The predicted curvatures are the maximum values which occur at any time during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

It is expected that mining-induced conventional tilts will not significantly impact the drainage flows in the culverts as the changes in grade are expected to be less than 1 %. It is, however, recommended that the culverts be cleared of ballast prior to mining.

The main risk identified with the brick arch culverts is the potential for physical impacts to occur. It is possible that these culverts will experience some cracking and spalling of the masonry as a result of mining the proposed longwalls. Cracking may occur in the masonry arch or in the headwalls. The predicted movements are not considered likely to result in collapse of the culvert.

Tahmoor Coal and ATRC have successfully developed and implemented measures to manage potential impacts on culverts during the mining of Longwalls 25 to 32. Management measures include:

- Assess pre-mining condition of the culvert;
- Consider and implement mitigation measures if recommended by a structural engineer, such as sleeving the culvert barrel with new structural steel pipes, placing a steel baulk above the culvert, or reinforcing the culvert structure;
- Install a monitoring system, which includes, among other things, the monitoring of ground movements on and around the culvert, and track geometry above the culvert;
- Regularly review and assess the monitoring data;
- Conduct regular visual inspections of the culvert; and/or
- Repair the culvert if required.

Tahmoor Coal and ARTC will continue to develop plans to manage potential impacts on culverts that are located within the Study Area. Mitigation measures are unlikely to be required on account of the large offset distance from the proposed longwalls.

6.2. Picton-Mittagong Loop Line

6.2.1. Description of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line

The location of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-12.

The Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is located directly above the northern end of LW W3. The total length of the loop line located directly above the proposed longwalls is 0.31 km. The total length located within the Study Area is 1.92 km.

The Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is part of the former alignment of the Main South Line. It was built in 1867. The loop line was bypassed in 1919 following the construction of a new double track deviation, which is the current alignment of the Main Southern Railway.

The original alignment of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line passed through the Mushroom Tunnel and along an old disused embankment, which can still be found near 87.500 km on the Main Southern Railway, forming a triangular wedge of land that is bounded by three embankments. An old brick culvert is located in the old embankment.

Transport Heritage NSW (THNSW), operating the Trainworks Railway Museum at Thirlmere, holds a licence to use the track. The majority of tourist trains run between Thirlmere and Buxton to the south of the Study Area. Approximately 4 to 5 trains typically travel through the Study Area per week as part of tours or arriving or leaving the Museum for maintenance.

The Picton-Mittagong Loop Line junction to the Main Southern Railway is located at approximately 85.5 km, just north of the Picton Viaduct. The loop line runs as a “triple track” adjacent to the dual tracks of the Main Southern Railway until it swings away towards Thirlmere near the Up Branch Landmark at 87.152 km, which is located east of the Study Area.

The Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is a single line jointed track, which is defined by ARTC as rails that can move through the rail/sleeper fastenings and which have standard joints with a 6 mm gap installed at neutral temperature. The rails are generally fixed to steel or timber sleepers (but not concrete).

The 83 lb rails on the loop line are jointed at approximately 12 m (40 foot) lengths, staggered between the Up and Down rail. Some rails are 9 m (30 foot) long. The rails are generally supported by steel sleepers within the Study Area, except at the joints, which are supported by timber sleepers. The rails are fixed to the sleepers using a wedge fastening system.

A section of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line within the Study Area is shown in Fig. 6.27.



Fig. 6.27 Picton-Mittagong Loop Line at 88.980 km (looking north)

There are six drainage culverts associated with the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line that are located within the Study Area and one additional culvert located just outside the Study Area. The locations of these culverts are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-12 and details are provided in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 Loop line culverts located within the Study Area

Kilometrage (km)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Description	Location relative to proposed longwalls
87.330 km	1200 dia.		Brick arch culvert (circa 1919, part of section built to join onto Main Southern Railway)	230 m northeast of LW W3
87.630 km	1200 dia.		Brick arch culvert (circa 1919, part of section built to join onto Main Southern Railway)	Directly above LW W3
87.850 km	1500 dia.		Brick arch culvert (circa 1919, part of section built to join onto Main Southern Railway)	Directly above LW W3
88.400 km	2500 dia.		Stone arch culvert (circa 1867)	400 m west of LW W3
88.980 km	2500 dia.		Stone arch culvert (circa 1867, restored as part of Stonequarry Estate development)	700 m west of LW W3
87.300 km (old loop line)	1200 dia.		Brick arch culvert (circa 1919, part of section built to join onto Main Southern Railway)	150 m east of LW W3

Photographs of the loop line culverts located within the Study Area are shown in Fig. 6.28 to Fig. 6.33.



Fig. 6.28 Loop line culvert at 87.330 km



Photograph courtesy Newcastle Geotech

Fig. 6.29 Loop line culvert at 87.630 km



Photograph courtesy Newcastle Geotech

Fig. 6.30 Loop line culvert at 87.850 km with RCP sleeve



Photograph courtesy Newcastle Geotech

Fig. 6.31 Loop line culvert at 88.400 km with RCP sleeve (courtesy Newcastle Geotech)



Photograph courtesy Newcastle Geotech

Fig. 6.32 Loop line culvert at 88.980 km with RCP sleeve



Photograph courtesy EMM

Fig. 6.33 Old Loop line culvert at 87.300 km

There are four embankments associated with the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line that are located within the Study Area. The locations of these embankments are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-12 and the details are provided in Table 6.16.

Table 6.16 Loop line embankments located within the Study Area

Kilometrage (km)	Length (mm)	Height (mm)	Description	Location relative to proposed longwalls
Embankment at 87.331km	360	14	Earth embankment	100 m east of LW W3
Embankment at 87.850km	260	11	Earth embankment	Directly above LW W3
Embankment at 88.400km	200	8	Earth embankment	360 m west of LW W3
Embankment at 88.980km	80	8	Earth embankment	690 m west of LW W3

The embankments are typically constructed with local fill material and contain relatively steep batters.

There are two cuttings associated with the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line that are located within the Study Area. The locations of these cuttings are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-12 and the details are provided in Table 6.17.

Table 6.17 Loop line cuttings within the Study Area

Kilometrage (km)	Length (mm)	Height (mm)	Description	Location relative to proposed longwalls
Cutting at 88.1 km	150	15	Battered, weathered shale	140 m west of LW W3
Cutting at 88.7 km	220	8	Battered, weathered shale	550 m west of LW W3

The low height cutting at 88.7 km is shown in the background in Fig. 6.27.

6.2.2. Predictions for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line

The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line are shown in Fig. C.08, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue. The transient movements during active subsidence are shown in yellow shading for LW W3 and green shading for LW W4.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, change in grade and curvatures for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is provided in Table 6.18. The table provides the maximum predicted values for the section of track located within the Study Area at any time during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

Table 6.18 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, change in grade and curvatures for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total change in grade (%)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W3	875	0.40	0.06	0.10
After LW W4	900	0.40	0.06	0.10

The maximum predicted total change in grade along the alignment of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is 0.4 % (i.e. 4 mm/m, 1 in 250). The maximum predicted total curvatures are 0.06 km^{1} hogging and 0.10km^{1} sagging, which represent minimum radii of curvature of 17 km and 10 km, respectively.

The maximum predicted conventional strains along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 0.9 mm/m tensile and 1.5 mm/m compressive. Higher strains could develop along the loop line due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted strains for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line have been based on the statistical analyses of strain provided in Chapter 4. The loop line is a linear feature and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum measured values anywhere along whole monitoring lines above the previously extracted longwalls, as discussed in Section 4.4.2. The maximum measured total tensile strains were less than 2 mm/m in 93 % of cases and the maximum measured total compressive strains were less than 4 mm/m in 88 % of cases.

Higher compressive strains could develop where the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line crosses the tributaries due to valley closure effects. The predicted ground movements in the tributary crossings are discussed in Section 6.2.3.

The predicted profiles of total horizontal movement, change in cant and long twist across the alignment of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line are shown in Fig. C.09, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue. The transient movements during active subsidence are shown in yellow shading for LW W3 and green shading for LW W4.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total horizontal movement, change in cant and long twist for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is provided in Table 6.19. The table provides the maximum predicted values for the section of track located within the Study Area at any time during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

Table 6.19 Maximum predicted total horizontal movement, change in cant and long twist for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line

Longwall	Maximum predicted total horizontal movement across the track (mm)	Maximum predicted total change in cant (mm)	Maximum predicted total long twist over a 13.2 m bay length (m)
After LW W3	44	4	< 1
After LW W4	46	4	< 1

The maximum predicted total change in cant along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is 4 mm. The greatest changes in cant occur directly above LW W3 as the longwall face travels beneath it. Cant then reduces towards pre-mining levels as the longwall face moves away. The maximum predicted total long twist over a 13.2 m bay length is less than 1 mm.

A summary of the maximum predicted conventional subsidence and valley-related effects for the loop line culverts is provided in Table 6.20. The table provides the maximum total values within a 20 m radius of each culvert due to the extraction of LW W1-W4.

Table 6.20 Maximum Predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt, curvature, upsidence and closure for the loop line drainage culverts within the Study Area

Label	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
87.330 km	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	60	90
87.630 km	150	2.0	0.02	< 0.01	50	70
87.850 km	600	3.0	< 0.01	0.03	300	450
88.400 km	800	1.0	0.02	0.02	100	150
88.980 km	150	1.0	0.01	< 0.01	70	100
87.300 km (old loop line)	50	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	No creek	No creek

6.2.3. Impact assessments for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line

The potential impacts on the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line comprise changes in track geometry and changes in rail stress.

Changes in track geometry

The changes in track geometry are described using the following parameters:

- Vertical misalignment (top) - vertical deviation of the track from design;
- Horizontal misalignment (line) - horizontal deviation of the track from design;
- Changes in track cant - changes in superelevation across the rails from design; and
- Track twist - changes in superelevation over a length of track from design.

The THNSW Infrastructure Manual SMS-12-PR-1001 provides allowable deviations in track geometry for this section of track, which is limited to track speeds of 40 km/hour. The predicted total changes in track geometry for the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line have been determined using the predicted conventional mine subsidence movements provided in Section 6.2.2. A summary of the maximum allowable and maximum predicted changes in track geometry are provided in Table 6.21.

Table 6.21 Allowable and predicted maximum changes in track geometry for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line based on conventional subsidence movements for LW W1-W2

Track geometry parameter	Description	Maximum allowable (mm)		Maximum predicted due to conventional movements (mm)	
		Speed limit is first applied	Trains are stopped	LW W1	LW W2
Top	Vertical mid-ordinate deviation over a 20 m chord	55	71	< 1	2
Line	Horizontal mid-ordinate deviation over a 10 m chord	24	44	1	2
Change in cant	Deviation from design superelevation across rails spaced 1.435 m apart	30	60	4	4
Long twist	Changes in cant over a 14 m chord	40	51	< 1	< 1

The predicted changes in track geometry are an order of magnitude less than the maximum allowable deviations specified in the THNSW Infrastructure Manual if conventional subsidence occurs. For example, the maximum allowable changes in cant across the rails are 41 mm and 75 mm before the trains are respectively slowed and then stopped. In mining terminology, this represents tilts of approximately 30 mm/m to 50 mm/m (i.e. 3 % to 5 %), which are substantially greater than the maximum predicted conventional tilt of 4 mm/m due to the extraction of LW W3-W4.

No impacts were observed to track geometry along the PMLL during the mining of LW W1.

The changes in track geometry could be greater than those presented in Table 6.21 if non-conventional movements develop along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line. The potential rates of development of non-conventional movements have been assessed using the ground monitoring data from the previously extracted longwalls at TC and elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield.

An example of substantial non-conventional movement in the Southern Coalfield occurred above Appin Longwall 408. In this case, a low angle thrust fault was re-activated in response to mine subsidence movements, resulting in differential vertical and horizontal movements across the fault. Observations at the site showed that the non-conventional movements developed gradually and over a long period of time.

Regular ground monitoring across the low angle thrust fault indicated that the rate of differential movement was less than 0.5 mm/day at the time non-conventional movements could first be detected. Subsequently as mining progressed, the rate of differential movement increased to a maximum of 28 mm/week. In comparison with the National Code of Practice, the maximum allowable deviations in track geometry are much larger than the measured daily rates of change due to mining.

Two localised non-conventional subsidence events have adversely impacted on track geometry. Differential subsidence movements developed gradually at each site, such that visual inspections could detect small changes at an early stage. This allows time to resurface the track in between the passing of trains and return track geometry parameters to within safety limits. In the case of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line, there is ample time between trains to adjust track geometry.

It is therefore considered that while non-conventional movements may potentially result in adverse changes to track geometry, the potential risk to track safety can be managed through early detection via monitoring and early response through the implementation of triggered response plans. A number of management measures are proposed to manage changes in track geometry:

- assess pre-mining track condition and adjust track (if necessary) so that pre-mining track geometry is within normal operating standards for the loop line prior to the development of subsidence;
- identify potential sites of non-conventional movement, such as creeks and geological structures;
- install a monitoring program, which includes, among other things, the monitoring of ground movements along the loop line;
- regularly review and assess the monitoring data;
- conduct regular visual inspections of the track prior to the operation of the loop line; and
- adjust the track in response to monitoring results during mining if required to keep the track well within safety limits.

With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on track geometry can be managed during the mining of LW W3-W4, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

Changes in track grade

The Picton-Mittagong Loop Line climbs steadily in a southbound direction through the Study Area from Picton to Thirlmere. The maximum gradient along the loop line within the Study Area is 1 in 34 near 88.5 km (i.e. approximately 1.45 km from the Main Southern Railway) directly above previously extracted LW W1.

The predicted changes in track gradient along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line and the predicted gradients along the track after the completion of LW W3-W4 are shown in Fig. C.07, in Appendix C. It should be noted, however, that the locations of steeper grades exist over relatively short lengths (a couple of hundred metres), which is of less concern to trains than steep grades over longer lengths (kilometres).

The maximum predicted gradient along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line after the completion of the proposed longwalls is 1 in 30 near 88.5 km (i.e. approximately 1.48 km from the Main Southern Railway) directly above previously extracted LW W1.

Changes in rail stress

The Picton-Mittagong Loop Line is a single line jointed track, which is defined by ARTC as rails that can move through the rail/sleeper fastenings and which have standard joints with a 6 mm gap installed at neutral temperature. Mine subsidence will result in changes in the distances between the sleepers, transferring ground strain into rail stress. The amount of transfer, however, will be limited by the short 9 m to 12 m lengths of rail, separated by 6 mm wide joints, and the types of fastenings used to secure rails to the sleepers.

It is possible that mining-induced tensile ground strains could result in opening of joints. Mining-induced compressive ground strains could result in closing of joints. The gaps between rails at the joints can, however, be reset prior to the passage of trains. In the case of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line, there is ample time between trains to adjust the joints.

Rail joints were observed to close gradually during the mining of LW W1 along a section of track that had experienced compressive ground strains. The joints, which had been cleaned and lubricated prior to mining, were successfully reset.

It is therefore considered that while the extraction of LW W3-W4 may potentially result in adverse changes to the rail joints, the potential risk to track safety can be managed through early detection via monitoring and early response through the implementation of triggered response plans. A number of management measures are proposed to manage potential impacts on rail joints:

- cleaning, lubrication and setting of rail joints to within operational tolerances to ensure that existing joints are not currently fused or otherwise bound to avoid buckling of the rails at joints due to a build up in rail stress.
- identify potential sites of non-conventional movement, such as tributaries and geological structures;
- install a monitoring program, which includes, among other things, the monitoring of ground movements along the loop line;
- regularly review and assess the monitoring data;
- detailed visual inspections of the track, with focussed inspections of rail joints where a build up of mining-induced ground shortening or ground extension has been detected; and
- adjust the track in response to monitoring results during mining if required to keep the track, including rail joints and fittings, well within safety limits.

With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on the track can be managed during the mining of LW W3-W4, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

Loop line culverts

The maximum predicted total tilt at the loop line culverts is 3.0 mm/m (i.e. 0.3 %, or 1 in 330). It is not expected that mining-induced conventional tilts would have adverse impacts on the drainage flows in the culverts, as the changes in grade are predicted to be less than 1 %. It is recommended, however, that the culverts are cleared of vegetation and debris prior to mining, as has been conducted prior to the mining of LW W1.

The main risk identified with the brick arch and stone culverts is the potential for physical impacts to occur. It is possible that these culverts will experience some cracking and spalling of the masonry as a result of the extraction of LW W3-W4. Cracking may occur in the masonry arch or in the headwalls. These can be

reinforced prior to mining or subsequently repaired as required. In the case of the loop line, there is ample time between trains to repair the culverts.

No mining-induced impacts were observed to the culverts during the mining of LW W1. Minor hairline cracks were observed in the exposed bedrock at the inlet and outlet of the Culvert at 88.400 km, with no impacts observed to the culvert itself. A pre-existing crack in the Culvert at 89.629 km was observed to open slightly during the mining of LW W1. The crack is less than 1 mm wide and there are no immediate concerns.

It is therefore considered that while the extraction of LW W3-W4 may potentially result in impacts on the culverts, the potential risk to track safety can be managed through early detection via monitoring and early response through the implementation of triggered response plans. A number of management measures are proposed to manage potential impacts on culverts:

- assess pre-mining culvert condition prior to the development of subsidence;
- consider and implement mitigation measures, if required:
  - reinforced concrete sleeves have been installed within the Culverts at 87.850 km, 88.400 km and 88.980 km;
  - mitigation measures such as reinforced concrete sleeves or a track baulk will be considered and implemented for the Culvert at 87.630 km prior to the extraction of LW W3;
- install a monitoring program, which includes, among other things, the monitoring of ground movements on and around the culvert, and track geometry above the culvert;
- regularly review and assess the monitoring data;
- conduct regular visual inspections of the culvert; and
- repair the culvert if required.

With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on the loop line culverts can be managed during the extraction of LW W3-W4, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

Loop line embankments

The embankments are typically constructed with local fill material and contain relatively steep batters. The likelihood of impacts on the embankments is considered to be relatively low provided that the culverts remain serviceable and do not become blocked.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted geotechnical investigations and assessments of the Embankments at 87.850 km, 88.400 km, 88.980 km and 89.629 km prior to and during the mining of LW W1. It has been concluded that there is sufficient robustness in the current stability of the embankments to accommodate the projected future subsidence movements due to future longwall extraction.

No impacts have been observed to embankments during the mining of LW W1. The embankments may, however, experience cracking during future mining. The impacts can, however, can be readily treated before they develop into a safety hazard.

It is therefore considered that while the extraction of LW W3-W4 may potentially result in impacts on the embankment, the potential risk to track safety can be managed through early detection via monitoring and early response through the implementation of triggered response plans. A number of management measures are proposed to manage potential impacts on embankments:

- management of potential impacts on the culvert within the embankment, which is the key element of the management strategy. This is discussed in the previous section;
- assess pre-mining condition of the embankment;
- consider and implement mitigation measures, such as cleaning out of the culverts and drainage lines beneath the embankments;
- install a monitoring program, which includes, among other things, the monitoring of ground movements on and around the embankment;
- regularly review and assess the monitoring data;
- conduct regular visual inspections of the embankment; and
- seal cracks that develop on the embankment if required.

With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on loop line embankments can be managed during the mining of LW W3-W4, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

Loop line cuttings

The loop line cuttings within the Study Area are relatively small in size and are located above LW W1-W2. There are no cuttings directly above LW W3. The cuttings will experience additional subsidence movements during the extraction of LW W3-W4. It is considered unlikely that the cuttings would experience adverse impacts during the mining of the longwalls.

No impacts were observed to the cuttings during the mining of LW W1.

The potential impacts on the low height cuttings will be managed primarily by visual inspections and maintaining clear access for inspections in the cess. Ground surveys along the loop line corridor monitoring line will be undertaken.

With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on loop line cuttings can be managed during the mining of LW W3-W4, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

6.2.4. Recommendations for the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line

Tahmoor Coal and Transport Heritage NSW (THNSW), operating the Trainworks Railway Museum at Thirlmere, has developed a detailed subsidence management plan for the heritage railway track for the mining of LW W1-W2. Detailed information is provided in Report No. MSEC1036, Revision D. Potential impacts on the Loop Line were successfully managed during the mining of LW W1.

It is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with THNSW, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line during and after the mining of LW W3, which is the last longwall to affect the track.

With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on Picton-Mittagong Loop Line can be managed during the mining of LW W3-W4, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

6.3. Local roads

6.3.1. Description of the local roads

The locations of the local roads within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-13. The proposed longwalls do no mine directly beneath local roads.

The main road within the Study Area is Thirlmere Way which connects Thirlmere and Picton. It crosses directly above the finishing ends of the previously extracted LW 32 and LW W1. It will not be directly mined beneath by the proposed longwalls. The total length of Thirlmere Way located within the Study Area is 0.93 km.

The local roads within the Study Area include Stonequarry Creek Road, Booyong Close, and Attunga Close, which are located within the Stonequarry Estate and partially above the southern end of LW W1. Rumker Street, Connellan Crescent and Star Street are located adjacent to LW W4. Barkers Lodge Road is located outside the mining area to the north of the proposed longwalls.

The local roads are maintained by Wollondilly Shire Council.

6.3.2. Predictions for the local roads

The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Thirlmere Way, Stonequarry Creek Road and Connellan Crescent are shown in Figs. C.10, C.11 and C.12, respectively, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles at the completion of LW W2 are shown in cyan. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue.

Summaries of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for Thirlmere Way, Stonequarry Creek Road and Connellan Crescent are provided in Table 6.22, Table 6.23 and Table 6.24, respectively. The tables provide the maximum predicted values for the sections of the roads within the Study Area.

Table 6.22 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for Thirlmere Way

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W2	100	< 0.5	0.02	< 0.01
After LW W3	100	< 0.5	0.01	< 0.01

After LW W4	100	< 0.5	0.01	< 0.01

Table 6.23 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for Stonequarry Creek Road

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W2	700	3.0	0.03	0.05
After LW W3	750	3.0	0.03	0.05
After LW W4	775	3.0	0.03	0.05

Table 6.24 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for Connellan Crescent

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W2	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
After LW W3	30	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
After LW W4	175	1.0	0.02	< 0.01

It can be seen from the above tables that minor additional subsidence movements are predicted to develop due to the extraction of the proposed longwalls. The remaining local roads within the Stonequarry Estate are predicted to similar additional subsidence movements.

6.3.3. Impact assessments for the local roads

There is extensive experience of mining directly beneath local roads in the Southern Coalfield which indicates that impacts can be managed with the implementation of suitable management strategies. In all cases the local roads have remained in safe and serviceable condition and have been remediated using normal road maintenance techniques.

LW22 to LW32 at TC have mined directly beneath more than 28 km of local roads and a total of 52 impact sites have been observed. The observed rate of impact on the local roads equates to an average of one impact for every 540 m of pavement. In most cases, the impacts were relatively minor and were remediated by locally resurfacing the pavements.

The most severe impacts were located where substantial non-conventional movements had developed. These impact sites were identified using visual and ground monitoring and remediation was undertaken during active subsidence to maintain these roads in safe and serviceable conditions.

Minor impacts were observed to local roads above LW W1. The impacts included cracking in isolated locations, particularly where local roads had been constructed over natural creek lines. Impacts also occurred to concrete kerbs, particularly where stormwater drains had been retrofitted after the kerbs had been formed. Impacts were also observed to the covers of some stormwater drains that are located directly above natural creek lines.

Photographs of impacts observed on local roads during the extraction of LW W1 are provided in Fig. 6.34.



Photograph courtesy BIS

Fig. 6.34 Observed impacts on local loads during LW W1

Whilst minor additional impacts may occur at these locations during the LW W2, it is unlikely that further additional impacts will occur during the mining of the proposed longwalls.

6.3.4. Recommendations for the local roads

TC and Wollondilly Shire Council have developed and acted in accordance with agreed risk management plans to manage potential impacts to local roads during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. It is recommended that these management plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate LW W3-W4.

6.4. Road drainage culverts

6.4.1. Descriptions of the road drainage culverts

The locations of the road drainage culverts are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-14.

There are four road drainage culverts located within the Study Area. A summary of these culverts is provided in Table 6.25.

Table 6.25 Road drainage culverts located within the Study Area

Road	Culvert ref.	Location	Size and type
Stonequarry Creek Road	SC-C2	480 m west of LW W3	Single RCP 600 mm dia.
	SC-C3	540 m west of LW W3	Single RCP 900 mm dia.
Connellan Crescent	CR-C1	220 m east of LW W4	Single RCP 900 mm dia
Rumker Street	RU-C1	160 m southeast of LW W4	Single RCP 900 mm dia

There are also likely to be other drainage culverts beneath private driveways with the Study Area.

6.4.2. Predictions for the road drainage culverts

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for road drainage culverts is provided in Table 6.26. This table provides the maximum predicted values within 20 m of each of the culverts at any time during or after the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Table 6.26 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the road drainage culverts

Culvert	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
CR-C1	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
RU-C1	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
SC-C2	625	3.5	0.02	0.05
SC-C3	700	2.5	0.02	0.05

The remaining drainage culverts beneath private driveways are located across the Study Area and, therefore, could experience the full range of predicted subsidence parameters, which are summarised in Chapter 4.

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the road drainage culverts, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 0.3 mm/m tensile and 0.8 mm/m compressive. Higher strains could develop at the culverts due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted distributions of strain due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 are described in Chapter 4. The culverts are at discrete locations and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum strains measured in individual survey bays above previous longwall mining, which is summarised in Section 4.4.1. The maximum predicted total strains directly above the proposed longwalls are 1.0 mm/m tensile and 1.7 mm/m compressive based on the 95 % confidence level.

The road drainage culverts are located within tributaries and therefore could experience valley-related effects.

Culvert CR-C1 is located on Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek. The predicted upsidence and closure along this tributary are illustrated in Fig. C.06, in Appendix C. The location of the road crossing is indicated in this figure. The maximum predicted valley-related effects for Culvert CR-C1 are 50 mm upsidence and 50 mm closure.

Culverts SC-C2 and SC-C3 are located on small tributaries directly above the previously extracted LW W1. The maximum predicted valley-related effects for these culverts are 25 mm upsidence and 50 mm closure.

6.4.3. Impact assessments for road drainage culverts

The maximum predicted tilt for Culverts SC-C1 to SC-C3 and TH-C2 is 3.5 mm/m (i.e. 0.35 %, or 1 in 285). The other road drainage culverts beneath the private driveways could experience tilts up to 5.5 mm/m (i.e. 0.55 %, or 1 in 180). It is unlikely that the mining-induced tilts would result in adverse impacts on the serviceability of these culverts, as the changes in grade are less than 1 %. If the flow of waters through any

of the culverts were adversely affected, due to LW W3-W4, these could be remediated by re-levelling the affected culverts.

The predicted curvatures and strains could be of sufficient magnitudes to result in cracking in the culverts or the headwalls. It is unlikely, however, that these movements would adversely impact on the stabilities or structural integrities of the culverts. The potential impacts on the drainage culverts could be managed by visual inspection and, where required, any affected culverts can be repaired or replaced.

The drainage culverts are located along the tributaries and therefore could experience valley-related effects. The drainage culverts are orientated along the alignments of the tributaries and, therefore, the upsidence and closure movements are orientated perpendicular the main axes of the culverts and unlikely to result in adverse impacts.

Previous experience of mining beneath culverts in the NSW coalfields, at similar depths of cover, indicates that the incidence of impacts is low. Impacts have generally been limited to cracking in the concrete headwalls which can be readily remediated. In some cases, however, cracking in the culvert pipes occurred which required the culverts to be replaced.

6.4.4. Recommendations for the road drainage culverts

TC and Wollondilly Shire Council have developed and acted in accordance with an agreed risk management plan to manage potential impacts to the road drainage culverts during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. It is recommended that these management plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate LW W3-W4.

6.5. Road bridges

The road bridges are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-14.

The Thirlmere Way Underbridge is located within the Study Area and is discussed in Section 6.1.10.

Remembrance Drive crosses Redbank Creek (RE-B1) to the southeast of the Study Area, and is located approximately 660 metres from the finishing end of the proposed LW W4. The bridge was surveyed during the mining of LW 32, with no impacts observed.

The Abbotsford Bridge crosses Stonequarry Creek to the northeast of the Study Area, and is located approximately 900 metres from the commencing end of the proposed LW W3.

The concrete road bridges are located at distances between 660 m and 930 m from LW W3-W4. At these distances, the bridges are predicted to experience negligible vertical subsidence. The bridges could experience small far-field horizontal movements, in the order of 25 mm to 50 mm, as illustrated in Fig. 4.8. The absolute horizontal movements are not expected to be associated with measurable strains.

It is unlikely that the road bridges outside the Study Area would experience adverse impacts, due to the extraction of LW W3-W4. Survey marks have been placed on both bridge. A far field survey mark on Abbotsford Road Bridge is surveyed on a monthly basis, with no measurable movements observed to date.

6.5.1. Victoria Bridge

The Victoria Bridge over Stonequarry Creek is located 1.3 kilometres north-east of previously extracted LW 32, 1.7 km from previously extracted LW W1 and 1.4 km from LW W2. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 980 metres from the Bridge. The proposed LW W4 is located approximately 700 metres from the Bridge.

The Victoria Bridge over Stonequarry Creek at Picton consists of three Allan type timber truss spans over 19.5 metre high timber trestles or piers (Cardno, 2019). The Bridge has no approach spans and each of the main spans is 24.7 metres in length. The Bridge can accommodate a single lane of traffic, with a signposted load limit of 5 tonnes. Photographs of Victoria Bridge are provided in Fig. 6.35 to Fig. 6.37.



Fig. 6.35 Victoria Bridge



Fig. 6.36 Victoria Bridge from Western Abutment A



Fig. 6.37 Victoria Bridge timber trestles

Construction of the Victoria Bridge was completed in 1897 and the structure is listed on the State Heritage Register on the basis of its technical and historical significance.

Transport for NSW is responsible for maintaining the Victoria Bridge. Rehabilitation works have been completed in recent years and further works are planned in the coming years.

Structural inspections and investigations have been conducted by Cardno on behalf of Tahmoor Coal.

Predicted movements due to the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4

The Victoria Bridge is located a long distance away from the proposed longwalls and is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of subsidence. Predicted conventional tilt, curvature and strain are negligible.

The Victoria Bridge is located within Stonequarry Creek but given the large offset distances of the proposed longwalls from the Viaduct, the predicted valley closure and upsidence movements are less than 5 mm.

It can be seen from Fig. 4.8, that incremental far-field horizontal movements up to approximately 100 mm have been measured at distances between 750 and 980 metres from previously extracted longwalls in the NSW Coalfields.

The potential for impacts on the Bridge do not result from absolute far-field horizontal movements, but rather from differential horizontal movements. The potential for differential horizontal movements between the abutments at the Bridge has been assessed by statistically analysing the available 3D monitoring data from the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental differential longitudinal movements for survey marks spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres, relative to the distance from the active longwall, are shown in Fig. 4.9. The 95 % confidence levels have also been shown in this figure, which were determined from the empirical data using the fitted *Generalised Pareto Distributions* (GPDs).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for opening and closure for survey bays located above solid coal, based the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 6.27.

Table 6.27 Probabilities of exceedance for changes in horizontal distances for survey bays spaced at 20 metres ±10 metres located above solid coal between 600m and 900m from active longwall (Victoria Bridge)

	Change in horizontal distance (mm)	Probability of exceedance
Closure	-30	1 in 2000
	-20	1 in 450
	-15	1 in 175
	-10	1 in 50
	-5	1 in 14
Opening	+5	1 in 11
	+10	1 in 50
	+15	1 in 160
	+20	1 in 400
	+30	1 in 2000

Observations during the mining of LW W1

Tahmoor Coal has monitored movements at the Victoria Bridge since the extraction of LW 31. Absolute 3D surveys have been conducted at both ends of the Victoria Bridge on a monthly basis since December 2017 when the length of extraction of LW31 was approximately 900 metres. A GNSS unit was mounted on the eastern Abutment B to continuously measure its absolute horizontal and vertical position in real time. The original GNSS unit was vandalised in May 2019 and was replaced in July 2019.

The observed horizontal movement vectors at the ground marks VBP1 and VBP2 and the GNSS unit are shown in Fig. 6.38.

Very little movement was measured during the mining of LWs 31 and 32. Minor horizontal movements to the west were observed during the mining of LW W1.

Survey marks were also installed on the Bridge at the abutments on both sides and at the tops and bases of the piers. No measurable changes in horizontal distances were observed between the abutments during the mining of LW 32 to LW W1.

No impacts have been observed to the Bridge.

Management of potential impacts on the Victoria Bridge

Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Victoria Bridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Tahmoor Coal has conducted the following investigations, assessments and management and monitoring measures at the Victoria Bridge. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Victoria Bridge Management Plan for LW W3-W4.

- Engineering inspections and assessments by Cardno;
- Dilapidation inspection of the Bridge;
- Absolute 3D survey of the position of both ends of the Bridge;
- Continuous, automated GNSS monitoring at eastern Abutment B;
- Relative 3D surveys of the eight existing prisms at the base of the intermediate piers and on the abutments (installed near end of LW31), and at additional marks at the tops of the trestle piers and at the abutments;
- Measure the existing gap between the timber buffer board and the approach pavement at Abutment B;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
    - Detailed inspections by structural engineer;
    - Maintain the gap by adjusting the timber buffer board or saw cutting the end of the approach pavement;
    - Adjusting the Bridge if required, in consultation with heritage consultant;
    - As a worst case scenario, temporary bridge closure can be implemented in accordance with a traffic management plan, which was previously in effect during dayworks at the Bridge as part of the planned reconstruction works at Abutment A. Traffic can be diverted around the Bridge along Menangle Street and Argyle Street.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with Transport for NSW, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Bridge during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

The risk control measures are considered feasible based on experiences with previous management of the Bridge, even if greater than expected impacts develop during mining.

It is noted that planned measures to control risks to the Victoria Bridge will be continuously reviewed during the extraction of LW W2 to LW W4. As each longwall progressively extracts closer to the Bridge it will be possible to introduce additional controls if required in the event that unexpected adverse changes are observed.

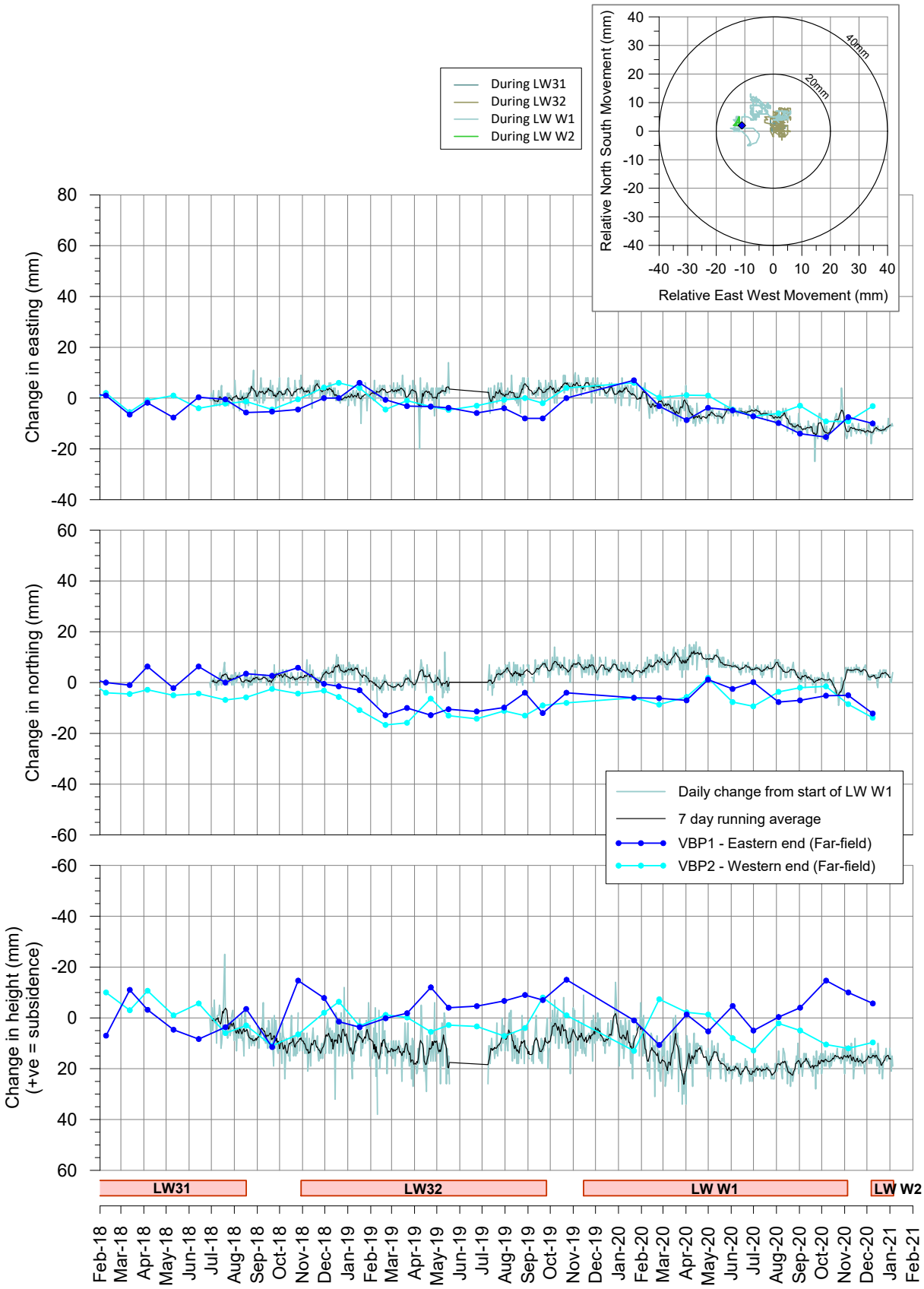


Fig. 6.38 Observed changes in easting, northing and height at Victoria Bridge

6.6. Tunnels

There are two tunnels located within the Study Area, the Picton Tunnel and the Mushroom Tunnel. Please refer to Sections 6.1.7 and 6.1.8.

6.7. Potable water infrastructure

6.7.1. Descriptions of the potable water infrastructure

The locations of the potable water infrastructure within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-15.

The proposed longwalls do not mine directly beneath the potable water infrastructure.

The potable water infrastructure comprises buried 100 mm and 180 mm diameter uPVC pipelines along Thirlmere Way, Stonequarry Creek Road, Attunga Close, Booyong Close and Carramar Close. These pipelines are partly located above the southern end of LW W1.

100 mm diameter uPVC pipelines are also located to the east of LW W4 at Connellan Crescent and Thirlmere Way.

The total length of potable water pipelines within the Study Area is approximately 1.3 km.

The potable water infrastructure is owned by Sydney Water.

6.7.2. Predictions for the potable water infrastructure

The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for the 180 mm potable water pipeline along Stonequarry Creek Road are similar to those predicted for this road as shown in Fig. C.10, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue. The sections of the 100 mm potable water pipelines located directly above LW W1 are expected to experience ground movements similar to those for the 180 mm potable water pipeline.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the potable water pipelines is provided in Table 6.28. The table provides the maximum predicted values along the alignments of the pipelines at any time during or after the extraction of each longwall.

Table 6.28 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the potable water pipelines along Stonequarry Road

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W2	700	3.0	0.03	0.05
After LW W3	750	3.0	0.03	0.05
After LW W4	775	3.0	0.03	0.05

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the potable water pipelines along Stonequarry Road, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 0.5 mm/m tensile and 0.8 mm/m compressive. Higher strains can develop along the pipelines due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted strains for the potable water pipelines have been based on the statistical analyses of strain provided in Chapter 4. The pipelines are linear features and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum measured values anywhere along whole monitoring lines above the previously extracted longwalls, as discussed in Section 4.4.2. The maximum measured total tensile strains were less than 2 mm/m in 93 % of cases and the maximum measured total compressive strains were less than 4 mm/m in 88 % of cases.

The potable water pipelines cross small tributaries within the Study Area and therefore could experience valley-related effects. The maximum predicted valley-related effects for these pipelines are 25 mm upsidence and 50 mm closure.

6.7.3. Impact assessments for the potable water infrastructure

LW22 to LW32 at TC have directly mined beneath approximately 25 km of potable water pipelines. These pipelines comprise older Ductile Iron Concrete Lined (DICL) and Cast Iron Concrete Lined (CICL) pipelines. The extraction of longwalls beneath these pipelines at TC has only resulted in minor impacts. Water leaks were repaired by Sydney Water using normal response procedures.

LW W1 mined directly beneath potable water pipelines. A minor leak was observed the end of Carramar Close, which was promptly repaired by Sydney Water. Whilst minor additional impacts may occur at these locations during the LW W2, it is unlikely that further additional impacts will occur during the mining of the proposed LW W3-W4.

The proposed LW W3-W4 will extract adjacent to but directly beneath potable water infrastructure to the east. The likelihood of impacts to the pipelines is considered to be very low. Impacts are more likely to occur in the locations of non-conventional ground movements and at the tributary crossings due to the valley-related effects. Any impacts are expected to be of a minor nature that could be readily repaired.

6.7.4. Recommendations for the potable water infrastructure

TC and Sydney Water have developed and acted in accordance with agreed risk management plans to manage potential impacts to potable water infrastructure during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. It is recommended that the management plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate LW W3-W4.

It is further noted that potable water pipelines cross the Main Southern Railway beneath the Thirlmere Way Underbridge and Connellan Crescent Overbridge. These pipelines will require protection in the unlikely event that strengthening works are required.

6.8. Sewerage infrastructure

The locations of the sewerage infrastructure within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-15. Sewerage infrastructure within Stonequarry Estate is managed by Stonequarry Estate and sewerage infrastructure within the Picton township to the east of the proposed LW W3-W4 is managed by Sydney Water.

6.8.1. Descriptions of Stonequarry Estate sewerage infrastructure

Sewerage infrastructure within the Stonequarry Estate is managed by Stonequarry Estate. The sewerage infrastructure comprises the following:

Structures

- Pumping Station 1 near Wetland 1 adjacent to Rumker Gully and the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line, opposite the intersection of Stonequarry Creek Road and Carramar Close (outside the Study Area);
- Pumping Station 2 and overflow storage tanks at the northern end of Stonequarry Estate, adjacent to the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line; and
- Wastewater Treatment Plant with associated irrigation tanks and Re-use Water Storage Pond.

Pipework

- 150 mm diameter uPVC Gravity sewer main connections between houses within the Stonequarry Estate and Pumping Stations 1 and 2;
- 75 mm diameter uPVC Rising main between Pumping Station 1 and Pumping Station 2;
- 150 mm diameter uPVC Rising main between Pumping Station 2 and the Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Pipework within the Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant, which include a 200 mm diameter suction line between the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Re-use Water Storage Pond.

Associated services

- 63 mm diameter MDPE potable water pipe from end of Stonequarry Creek Road to Pumping Station 2 and then alongside Rising Main between Pumping Station 2 and the Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Electrical cabling in buried conduits to Wastewater Treatment Plant, Pumping Stations 1 and 2.
- Telecommunications cabling in buried conduits at Wastewater Treatment Plan.

The sewerage infrastructure was constructed between 2002 and 2005 and the design was approved by the Mine Subsidence Board (now Subsidence Advisory NSW).

An aerial photograph of the Wastewater Treatment Plan is shown in Fig. 6.39.



Fig. 6.39 WTP on Stonequarry Estate

6.8.2. Predictions for the Stonequarry Estate sewer pipelines

The sewer pipelines are generally located along local roads and the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line. The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line and Stonequarry Creek Road are shown in Fig. C.08 and Fig. C.11, respectively in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the sewer pipelines along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line and Stonequarry Creek Road are shown in Table 6.28. The table provides the maximum predicted values along the alignments of the pipelines at any time during or after the extraction of each longwall.

Table 6.29 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the sewer pipelines along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line and Stonequarry Road

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
Picton-Mittagong Loop Line				
After LW W2	750	0.50	0.03	0.06
After LW W3	875	0.40	0.06	0.10
After LW W4	900	0.40	0.06	0.10
Stonequarry Creek Road				
After LW W2	700	3.0	0.03	0.05
After LW W3	750	3.0	0.03	0.05
After LW W4	775	3.0	0.03	0.05

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the sewer pipelines, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 0.9 mm/m tensile and 1.5 mm/m compressive. Higher strains can develop along the pipelines due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted strains for the sewer pipelines have been based on the statistical analyses of strain provided in Chapter 4. The pipelines are linear features and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum measured values anywhere along whole monitoring lines above the previously extracted longwalls, as discussed in Section 4.4.2. The maximum measured total tensile strains were less than 2 mm/m in 93 % of cases and the maximum measured total compressive strains were less than 4 mm/m in 88 % of cases.

Other sections of sewer pipelines located directly above LW W1 are expected to experience ground movements similar to those for the sewer pipelines along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line and Stonequarry Creek Road.

The sewer pipelines within Stonequarry Estate cross small tributaries within the Study Area and, therefore, could experience valley-related effects. The creek crossings are located directly above previously extracted LW W1. The maximum predicted valley-related effects for these pipelines are 25 mm upsidence and 50 mm closure.

The rising main alongside the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line crosses small tributaries within the Study Area and, therefore, could experience valley-related effects. Predictions of subsidence, closure and upsidence at the rising main creek crossings along the loop line due to the extraction of LW W1-W4 are shown in Table 6.30.

Table 6.30 Maximum Predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt, curvature, upsidence and closure for Stonequarry Estate rising main creek crossings along the loop line within the Study Area

Label	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
87.850 km	600	3.0	< 0.01	0.03	300	450
88.400 km	800	1.0	0.02	0.02	100	150
88.980 km	150	1.0	0.01	< 0.01	70	100

6.8.3. Predictions for the Stonequarry Estate Pump Station No. 2 and Overflow Storage

Summaries of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for each of the structures within the Study Area are provided in Table D.05, in Appendix D. The predicted tilts represent the maximum values in any direction after the completion of each of LW W3-W4 The predicted curvatures represent the maximum values in any direction at any time during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

The maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for each of the structures associated with Pumping Station 2 are included in Table D.05, in Appendix D. The structures on the property are Refs. PSC_019_pu01 and PSC_019_pu2.

A summary of the maximum predicted total subsidence parameters at Pumping Stations 1 and 2 are provided in Table 6.31.

Table 6.31 Maximum predicted total conventional subsidence parameters for LW W1-W4 at Stonequarry Estate Sewage Pumping Station 2

Structure	Maximum predicted total subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (1/km)	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (1/km)
PSC_019_pu01 - Pumping Station 2	225	2.0	0.02	< 0.01
PSC_019_pu02 - Overflow storage tanks	250	2.5	0.02	< 0.01

The values provided in the above table are the maximum predicted total conventional subsidence parameters which occur within 20 metres of the structures.

Pumping Station 2 is located adjacent to a small creek, where valley closure is predicted to be 100 mm.

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the structures and dam, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are less than 0.3 mm/m tensile and less than 0.3 mm/m compressive. Higher strains could develop at these features due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted distributions of strain due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 are described in Chapter 4. The structures are at discrete locations and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum strains measured in individual survey bays located above the previously extracted longwalls (i.e. above goaf), which is summarised in Section 4.4.1. The predicted total strains above the extracted longwalls are 1.0 mm/m tensile and 1.7 mm/m compressive based on the 95 % confidence level.

6.8.4. Predictions for the Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant and Re-Use Storage Pond

Summaries of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for each of the structures within the Study Area are provided in Table D.05, in Appendix D. The predicted tilts represent the maximum values in any direction after the completion of each of LW W3-W4 The predicted curvatures represent the maximum values in any direction at any time during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

The maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for each of the structures associated with the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) are included in Table D.05, in Appendix D. The structures on the property are Refs. PSC_90_pu01 to PSC_90_pu13. The maximum predicted subsidence effects for the dam associated with the WTP (Ref. PSC_090_d01) are provided in Table D.06, in Appendix D.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the structures and dam associated with the WTP is provided in Table 6.32. This table provides the maximum predicted values within 20 m of each of the structures at any time during or after the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Table 6.32 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the structures and dam associated with the WTP on Stonequarry Estate

Reference	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
Structures (PSC 90 pu01 to PSC_90_pu13)	675	5.0	0.03	0.09
Dam (PSC_090_d01)	775	5.0	0.02	0.10

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the structures and dam, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are less than 0.5 mm/m tensile and 1.5 mm/m compressive. Higher strains could develop at these features due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted distributions of strain due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 are described in Chapter 4. The structures and dam are at discrete locations and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum strains measured in individual survey bays located above the previously extracted longwalls (i.e. above goaf), which is summarised in Section 4.4.1. The predicted total strains above the extracted longwalls are 1.0 mm/m tensile and 1.7 mm/m compressive based on the 95 % confidence level.

The Pond has been constructed in the floor of a valley and valley closure is predicted to be 500 mm at the base of the dam wall.

6.8.5. Impact assessments for the Stonequarry Estate sewer pipelines

The total length of Stonequarry Estate sewer pipelines within the Study Area is approximately 2.8 km. The majority of the pipelines are located directly above or to the side of previously extracted LW W1. A 150 mm uPVC diameter sewer rising main transports sewage from Pump Station No. 2 to the Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant, of which approximately 290 metres is located directly above LW W3.

Tahmoor Coal, in consultation with Sydney Water, has successfully mined beneath approximately 30.5 km of sewer pipes at Tahmoor and Thirlmere during the mining of LWs 22 to 32. The sewerage infrastructure at Tahmoor and Thirlmere are mainly gravity sewers with some rising mains and the pipework consists mainly of PVC pipes. The experiences during the mining of LWs 22 to 32 have been used to assess potential impacts on sewer pipes within the Stonequarry Estate.

LW W1 has mined directly beneath the Stonequarry Estate gravity and rising main sewer pipelines with no impacts observed.

- *Changes to grades of self-cleansing gravity sewers*

  The extraction of LW W3-W4 will result in minor mining-induced changes in the grades of the gravity sewers. In some cases, the existing grades will increase and in other cases, the existing grades will reduce.

  Tahmoor Coal has extensive experience of mining directly beneath and adjacent to Sydney Water's gravity sewers during the mining of LWs 22 to 32. While changes in sewer grades have occurred as a result of mine subsidence, no blockages have been observed. Prior to mining, Tahmoor Coal identified sections of pipeline where existing grades could reduce close to their minimum self-cleansing grade or possibly experience a reversal in grade. In these situations, Tahmoor Coal has monitored ground movements regularly during periods of active subsidence and conducted CCTV investigations and pipe invert surveys if observations indicate that pipe grades have reduced close to flat grade.

  The Stonequarry Estate sewerage system was designed in accordance with requirements provided by the Mine Subsidence Board (now SA NSW) to accommodate mining-induced movements. Information provided by Stonequarry Estate shows that existing grades for the sewerage system are relatively steep, which is understandable given the undulating terrain. The minimum grade within the Estate are approximately 9 mm/m, which is well above the predicted mining-induced tilts and the observed mining-induced tilts during the mining of LW W1.

  It is unlikely, therefore, that sewer pipes will experience a reduction in grade below the minimum self-cleansing grade, or a reversal of grade due to the extraction of LW W1-W4.

  As the proposed LW W3-W4 are located more than 300 metres away from the gravity sewers, it is very unlikely that the extraction of LW W3-W4 will adversely affect the gradients of gravity sewers.

  In the unlikely event that sewer pipes experience a reversal in grade, the section of affected pipework would be relatively short in length such that the reversal in grade would be observed in the form of localised ponding in the pipe. Whilst sewage overflow could occur, a more likely outcome is that residents may report odour issues.

  Tahmoor Coal will continue to monitor ground movements along the local streets and the loop line by conducting regular ground surveys and visual inspections during periods of active subsidence. Tahmoor Coal will notify Stonequarry Estate and Bradcorp if ground surveys indicate that mining-induced tilts exceed 3 mm/m and recommend that an assessment be conducted to determine if sewer pipes may be experiencing a reduction in grade below the minimum self-cleansing grade and consider whether any additional management actions are required. The actions may include CCTV inspections and pipe invert surveys to determine the current gradients, and relaying the pipes to appropriate gradients in the unlikely event that it is required. A similar assessment will also be conducted if odour issues are reported by residents or Tahmoor Coal's building inspector. If the sewer pipe experiences a reduction in grade below the minimum self-cleansing grade, the pipe can be readily re-laid to an increased grade using established methods.

- *Physical damage to gravity sewer pipes*

  Tahmoor Coal has extensive experience of mining directly beneath and adjacent to Sydney Water's gravity sewer pipes during the mining of LWs 22 to 32. There were no observations of damage during the mining of LWs 22 to 24 and LWs 27 to 30. Physical damage was observed at three locations during the mining of LW 25, two locations during the mining of LW 26 and one location during the mining of LW 31. No additional impacts were observed during the mining of LW 32. In each case the pipes remained serviceable, though repairs were required at each location.

  No impacts have been observed to the sewer pipes during the mining of LW W1.

  As the proposed LW W3-W4 are located more than 300 metres away from the sewer pipes, it is very unlikely that the extraction of LW W3-W4 will result in damage to the sewer pipes. Impacts may occur during the extraction of LW W2 and if this occurs, additional impacts may develop during the extraction of LW W3.

  The most likely locations of impacts are where the pipes cross creek crossings because increased compressive strains are typically observed at these locations and many of pipe crossings have been encased in concrete. It is expected that the impacts would comprise relatively minor leaks and that these could be readily repaired. Concrete encased sewers are also more vulnerable to mine subsidence impacts when compared to normal sewers as the pipe joints are unable to slide in response to ground strains, focussing mining-induced ground strains at the pipe connections at the ends of the encased section.

  Tahmoor Coal will continue to monitor ground movements along the local streets and the loop line by conducting regular ground surveys and visual inspections during periods of active subsidence.

Tahmoor Coal will notify Stonequarry Estate and Bradcorp if increased ground strains are observed, or leaks are detected. If the sewer pipe becomes damaged, it can be readily repaired using established methods.

- *Physical damage to rising mains and potable water pipes*

  The 75 mm and 150 mm diameter sewer rising mains and the 63 mm dia MDPE potable water pipe are adjacent to the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line (PMLL) and predicted profiles of conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature for the 75 mm and 150 mm diameter sewer mains are shown in Fig. C08, in Appendix C. A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the PMLL is provided in Table 6.29.

  The rising mains have been constructed in UPVC Class 12, suitable for mine subsidence areas. Sections of the 150 mm diameter rising main have been concrete encased where it crosses some of the streams, including at PMLL kilometrage 88.400 km directly above LW W1. The pipe section crossing the creek at PMLL kilometrage 87.850 km above LW W3 does not appear to have been concrete encased.

  Tahmoor Coal has previously mined directly beneath a 150 mm diameter Sydney Water rising main along Castlereagh Street, with no impacts observed. Tahmoor Coal has also mined adjacent to, but not directly beneath, two longer Sydney Water rising mains with no impacts observed. No impacts were observed the rising mains during the extraction of LW W1.

  The potential for impacts on the rising main and potable water pipes are similar to those discussed for gravity sewers, except that the rising main and potable water pipes are not affected by changes in gradient.

  As Pumping Station 2 is predicted to subside more than Pumping Station 1, the change in water head is unlikely to affect pump performance. Pumping Station 2 is predicted to subside approximately 450 mm less than the Wastewater Treatment Plant after the mining of LW W2. This is also unlikely to significantly affect the performance of the pump.

  If rising mains experience damage to the pipework, it is more likely that a leak will be detected on the surface through the observation of wet patches. The pipe can be repaired by locally excavating around the wet pipe at the wet patch, temporarily switching off the pumps and repairing the line. Sewage can be temporarily stored in the Overflow Storage Tanks at Pumping Station 2 until the repair is completed. Trucks can transport stored sewage to the WTP if the Overflow Storage Tanks reach capacity during the repair period.

  The 63 mm diameter MDPE potable water pipe is constructed with flexible materials that can withstand substantial differential movements. In the very unlikely event that impacts occur to the water pipe, the pipe can be temporarily shutdown to allow the damaged section of pipe be replaced.

6.8.6. Impact assessments for the Stonequarry Estate Pump Station No. 2 and Overflow Storage

The layout of Pumping Station 2 and Overflow Storage Tanks relative to the local roads is shown in Fig. 6.40. Pumping Station 2 and Overflow Storage Tanks are located immediately above the western side of LW W1.

Design drawings of Pumping Station 2 and Overflow Storage Tanks have been provided by Bradcorp. Pumping Station 2 consists of a 2 metre diameter, 5 metre deep circular concrete storage chamber with a pumping chamber located adjacent to it. The storage chamber and the pumping chamber are integrated into a single concrete slab at the surface.

Three overflow storage tanks buried adjacent to it. The storage tanks are approximately 13 metres long, each consisting of 3 x 2.44 metre long reinforced concrete pipes, with epoxy grout filled joints fitted with an external bandage.

The overflow storage tanks are surrounded by an earth bund.

The buried storage chambers are constructed of reinforced concrete and have been designed in accordance with SA NSW (formerly Mine Subsidence Board) requirements.

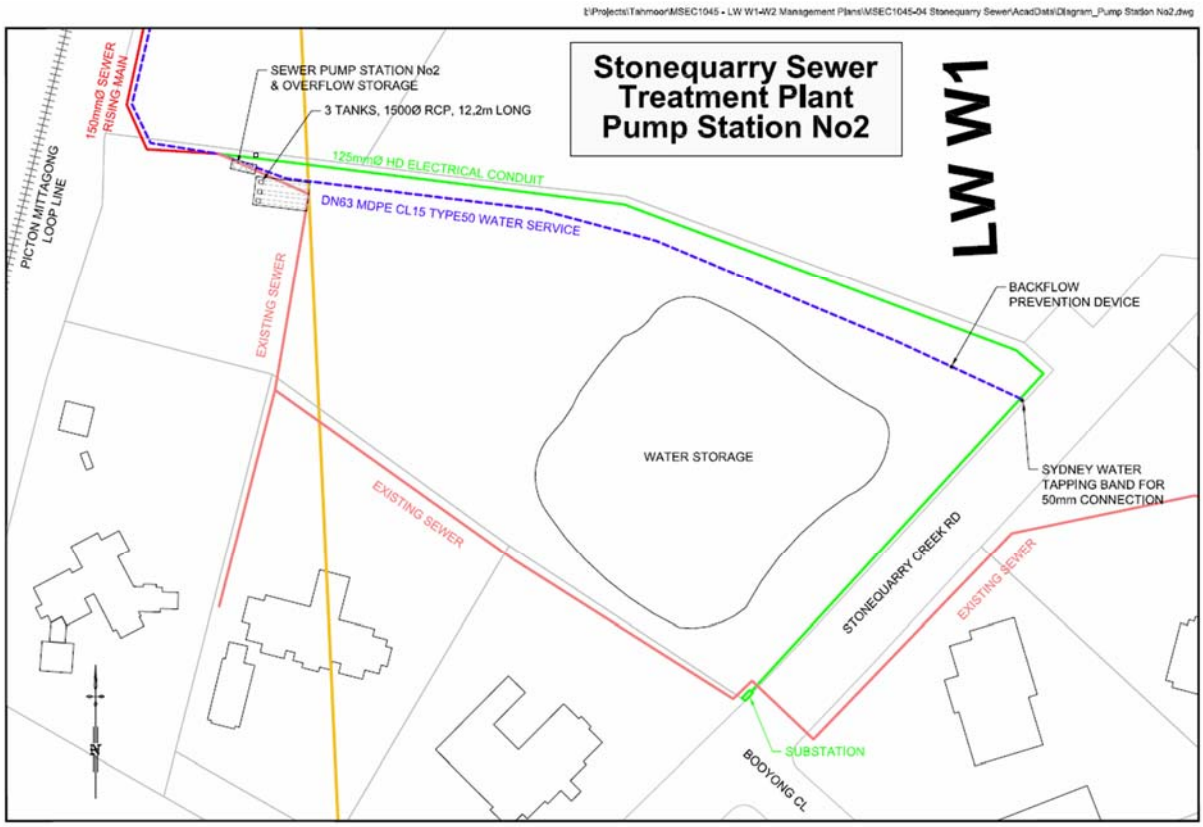


Fig. 6.40 Layout of Pumping Station 2 and overflow storage tanks relative to local roads

No impacts were observed to Pumping Station 2 and the Overflow Storage Tanks during the mining of LW W1.

Survey marks were placed on the lids of the Pumping Station, each of the Overflow Storage Tanks, along the bund wall and in the ground to measure valley closure across the creek that flows alongside the site. The site subsided between 65 mm and 87 mm during the mining of LW W1 with measured changes in horizontal distance generally within survey tolerances. Measured closures across the creek were less than 10 mm, which is very small.

The predicted conventional subsidence movements for Pumping Station 2 and the Overflow Storage Tanks are relatively low and are unlikely to adversely affect them. The proposed extraction of LW W3-W4 are predicted to result in minor additional subsidence movements of approximately 30 mm at the site. If impacts occur during the extraction of LW W2, it is possible that additional impacts could develop during the mining of LW W3.

Whilst valley closure may develop in the base of the valley, it is possible that shearing can occur along bedding planes at depth and these may intersect with the chambers. The shearing is unlikely to adversely affect the chamber walls initially due to the gap between the walls and the excavated rock. If higher than expected valley closure movements develop, however, it is possible that the excavated rock could bear directly against the concrete wall, causing it to bend vertically and potentially develop cracking.

If cracking develops within the chamber, the consequence depends on the depth of the crack. Normal operating depth is the bottom 1 metre of the chamber. A possible failure point is the structural joint, which is located above the normal operating depth. If cracking occurs, the pumping rate can be increased to reduce the depth of sewage in the chamber. The cracks can also be repaired by patching. Horizontal struts can also be installed across the chamber if required.

The pumping station would be temporarily offline if repairs are required. Sewage collected by the chamber can be manually collected by tanker truck and transported directly to the WTP.

6.8.7. Impact assessments for the Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) is located directly above LW W3, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-15. The layout of the WTP is shown in Fig. 6.41.

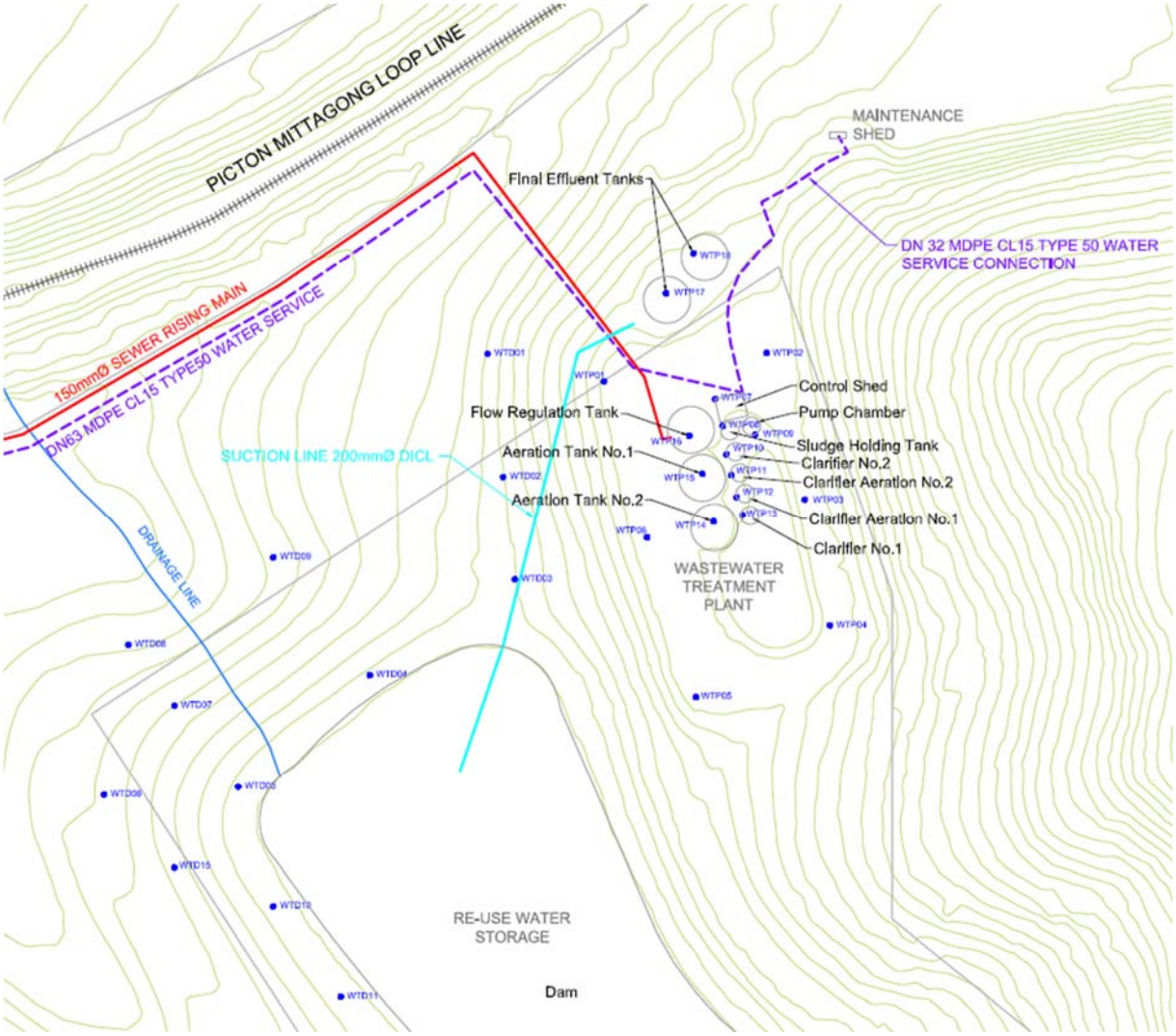


Fig. 6.41 Layout of Stonequarry Estate WTP and Re-Use Water Storage Dam

The WTP consists of a series of partially buried reinforced 2.4 metre deep concrete tanks, the largest of which are 8.4 metres in diameter. Effluent is treated in series, which are connected by above-ground pipework with flexible joints. Treated effluent is used for irrigation and stored in the Re-Use Storage Pond. An earth bund is located within the WTP compound to trap effluent in the event of leakage within the WTP system.

The WTP is powered by its own electrical substation, which is connected to Endeavour Energy's network via Barkers Lodge Road.

The design of the WTP was approved by the Mine Subsidence Board (now SA NSW).

Photographs of the WTP are shown in Fig. 6.42 to Fig. 6.49.



Fig. 6.42 Flow Regulation Tank and Aeration Tanks 1 and 2 at WTP



Fig. 6.43 Clarifier Tanks 1 and 2, Clarifier Aeration Tanks 1 and 2 and Pump Chamber at WTP



Fig. 6.44 Control shed at WTP



Fig. 6.45 View inside control shed at WTP



Fig. 6.46 Pipe connections with flexible joints between tanks at WTP



Fig. 6.47 Electrical and telecommunications ductwork between tanks at WTP

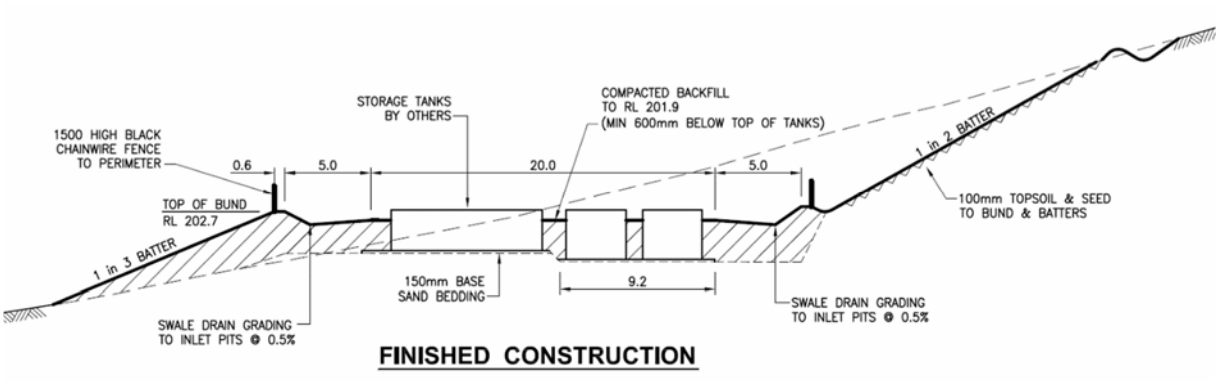


Fig. 6.48 Final effluent tanks at WTP



Fig. 6.49 Earth bund wall at WTP

The design earthworks drawings indicate that the tanks are founded on a 150 mm deep sand bed and backfilled with compacted soil material, as shown in Fig. 6.50.



Extract from Drawing No. 1305/03/06 by Vinnicombe & Associates, courtesy Bradcorp

Fig. 6.50 Cross-section of designed earthworks at WTP

Differential vertical and horizontal movements will occur around and beneath each WTP structure, and vertical and horizontal movements will also develop between the structures. Whilst the WTP has been designed to tolerate mine subsidence movements, it is possible that the WTP could experience impacts during the extraction of LW W3, including:

- Cracking of reinforced concrete tanks;
- Damage to connection of incoming rising main pipework and Flow Regulation Tank;
- Damage to interconnecting pipework between tanks;
- Damage to cabling;
- Damage to outgoing pipework to Re-Use Storage Pond and irrigation pipework;
- Cracking of earth bund;
- Damage to compound fencing and gates; and/or
- Damage to control shed.

The potential impacts and flow-on consequences of leakage has been reduced substantially by the design of the WTP and overall sewerage system are listed below.

- The reinforced concrete tanks are relatively small in footprint size and are founded on sand bedding. Some tanks are only partially buried;
- The tanks' circular walls are well suited to withstanding mining-induced tilts and ground strains;
- The above ground interconnecting pipework are fitted with flexible joints and are readily accessible for inspection and repair;
- The above ground electrical and telecommunications cabling and ductwork are flexible and readily accessible for inspection and repair;
- The control shed is a lightweight and flexible structure, which can accommodate substantial differential ground movements;
- The WTP contains sensors within the tanks to notify the maintenance team of high water levels;
- In the unlikely event that mine subsidence movements result in leakage of effluent within the WTP, the wastewater will be trapped within the compound by the earth bund. The earth bund is an inherently flexible structure that can accommodate substantial differential ground movements;
- In the unlikely event that a tank becomes cracked and leaks as a result of mine subsidence, it is possible to temporarily isolate and repair the tank whilst continuing to operate the WTP. It is possible to temporarily operate the WTP without one large or one small tank if required; and
- In the worst case scenario where the WTP experiences severe damage in multiple locations and must be temporarily shut down for repairs, sewage can be stored at Pumping Station 2 and the Overflow Storage Tanks and transported by tanker truck to Sydney Water's Campbelltown Sewage Treatment Plant in accordance with arrangements already in place by Stonequarry Estate and a private contractor.

Management of potential impacts on the Stonequarry Estate WTP

Tahmoor Coal has developed measures to manage potential impacts to the WTP during and after the extraction of LWs W1-W4. Detailed technical information will be provided in the Subsidence Management Plan for Stonequarry Estate for LW W3-W4.

- Dilapidation inspection of WTP, which was completed prior to the start of LW W2;
- Ground surveys around the WTP compound and on the tank structures;
- Visual inspections of the ground surface and structures at the WTP;
- Implementation of planned responses, if triggered by monitoring results. These may include:
  - Adjust pipework connections if movement joints are approaching tolerances;
  - Repair damaged pipework, ductwork or cabling;
  - Seal cracks of tank structures;
  - Repair control shed;
  - Repair impacts to compound fencing or entry gates;
  - Temporarily isolated shutdown and repair damage to tank(s); and/or
  - In the worst case scenario, temporarily shutdown WTP to repair impacts, and transport sewage from Pumping Station 2 to Sydney Water's Campbelltown Sewage Treatment Plant in accordance with arrangements already in place by Stonequarry Estate and a private contractor.

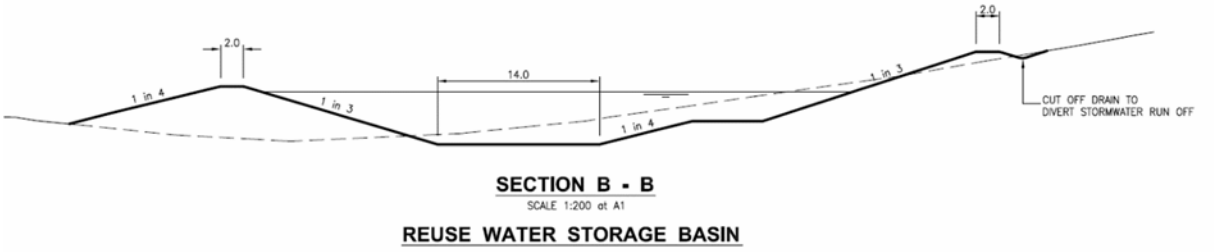
Based on the above information, it is considered that potential impacts on the WTP can be managed during the mining of the proposed longwalls, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

6.8.8. Impact assessments for the Stonequarry Estate Re-Use Water Storage Pond

The Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) is located directly above LW W3, as shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-15. The layout of the WTP was shown in the previous section in Fig. 6.41.

The Pond has been designed in accordance with SA NSW (formerly Mine Subsidence Board) requirements and was constructed between 2003 and 2005.

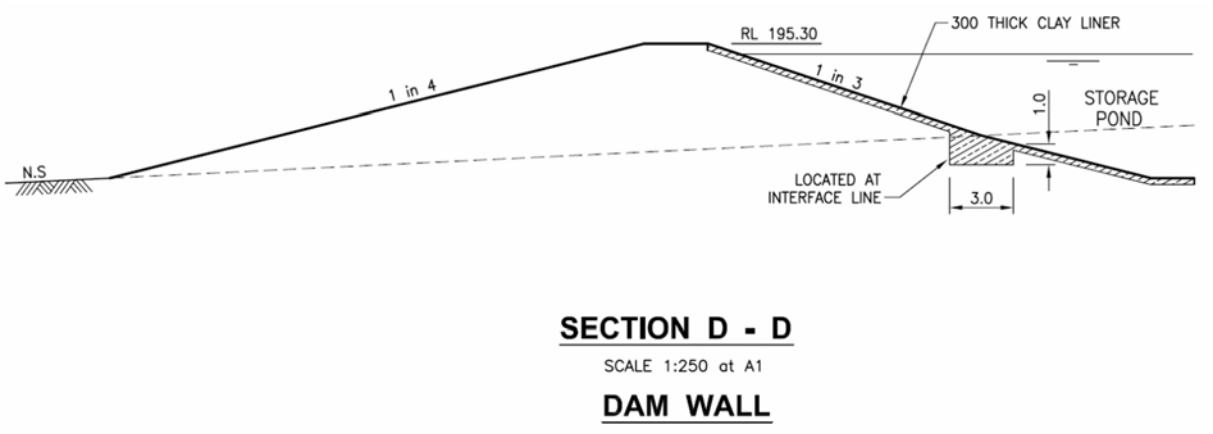
An earthworks design provided by Bradcorp indicates that the dam wall has been constructed with 1 in 4 slope on the downside, and a 1 in 3 slope inside the Pond, as shown in Fig. 6.51.



Extract from Drawing No. 1305/03/06 by Vinnicombe & Associates, courtesy Bradcorp

Fig. 6.51 Cross-section of designed earthworks at Re-use Water Storage Pond

A 300 mm thick clay liner has been included in the design along the floor of the dam and along the inside face of the dam wall, as shown in Fig. 6.52.



Extract from Drawing No. 1305/03/06 by Vinnicombe & Associates, courtesy Bradcorp

Fig. 6.52 Cross-section of dam wall at Re-use Water Storage Pond

An unlined catch drain runs around the back of the Pond, such that surface water is diverted around the Pond and continues onto the railway culvert and into Stonequarry Creek. A submersible pump is installed in the Pond to control the water level, and discharges via a flexible line downslope of the embankment.

Photographs of the Re-use Water Storage Pond are provided in Fig. 6.53 and Fig. 6.55.



Fig. 6.53 Re-use Water Storage Pond



Fig. 6.54 Dam wall of Re-use Water Storage Pond



Fig. 6.55 View of Re-use Water Storage Pond from Picton to Mittagong Loop Line

The Re-use Water Storage Pond was inspected by geotechnical engineer Douglas Partners on 30 October 2019 (DP, 2019). The 5 to 6 metre high dam embankment was found to be well grassed and the width of the crest was found to be 4 metres wide, rather than the 2 metre wide design shown in Fig. 6.51.

Two boreholes were drilled on the embankment to depths of 4.9 m and 7.5 m. The logs show the embankment fill to be very stiff to hard, overlying very stiff to hard, high plasticity clay with weathered rock at depths of 1.5 m and 7.0 m.

Based on the results of the inspection and borehole information, Douglas Partners (2019) have provided the following comments:

- The dam was in good condition with grass covered batters and relatively flat batter slopes;
- No signs of instability in the embankment or toe were observed;
- The reed growth found downslope of the wall is likely a result of discharge from the pump system and possible some minor seepage from the Pond;
- The perimeter catch drain shows signs of scour and localised slumping at some locations;
- The absence of a formal spillway means the catch drain and pump system must be “fail safe” in all weather to prevent water overtopping the dam wall. While this is considered to be a high risk situation from an operational viewpoint, it is not considered to be a mine subsidence issue; and
- Should abnormally high flows occur from the Pond, or the wall fail, the resultant discharge would flow to the railway culvert and be temporarily stored against the rail embankment. It is considered that the rail embankment could withstand these short term loads as the culvert discharges the stored water.

Douglas Partners (2019) concludes that the Pond is in good condition and performing in accordance with accepted expectations.

There is extensive experience of mining directly beneath farm dams in the Southern Coalfield, which indicates that the incidence of impacts on these features is very low. Farm dams are commonly constructed with cohesive materials in the bases and walls which can absorb the conventional subsidence movements typically experienced in the Southern Coalfield without the development of substantial cracking. Non-conventional movements can result in localised cracking and deformations at the surface and, where coincident with farm dams, could result in adverse impacts.

TC has mined LW22 to LW31 beneath a total of 103 dams with no impacts on public safety. This includes some large wastewater treatment dams above Longwall 24A and a large wastewater dam managed by Sydney Water to the side of Longwall 32. The impact rate on dams is very low, with one claim known to have been accepted. Seepage was also observed at the base of one dam wall that is located above Longwall 702 at Appin Colliery.

As the dam wall has been constructed with high plasticity clay, and the inside batter of the dam wall and the dam floor has been lined with a 300 mm thick clay liner, it is expected that the wall can withstand substantial mining-induced ground strains without significant impacts.

The dam wall will be monitored during mining by ground surveys along the base and crest of the dam wall and from visual inspections on site and from the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line prior to the running of trains. Ground surveys will be conducted along the dam wall and along the nearby Picton to Mittagong Loop Line. As at March 2021, minor subsidence has been measured along and across the dam wall during the mining of LW W2, with very minor ground strains observed. No impacts have been observed from visual inspections.

In the unlikely event that the signs of instability are observed on the dam wall, Tahmoor Coal will immediately contact Bradcorp to consider and arrange for contingency measures to be implemented, which may include lowering water levels and repair of the wall.

Based on the above information, it is considered that potential impacts on the Re-Use Water Storage Pond can be managed during the mining of the proposed longwalls, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

6.8.9. Recommendations for Stonequarry Estate sewerage infrastructure

TC and Bradcorp have developed and acted in accordance with agreed risk management plans to manage potential impacts to Stonequarry Estate sewerage infrastructure during the mining of LW W1-W2.

It is noted that survey marks have been installed along the sewer pipelines and at Pumping Station 2, the WTP and the Re-use Water Storage Pond and are currently being surveyed during the mining of LW W2.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continue to develop subsidence management plans in consultation with Bradcorp, to ensure the safe and serviceable operation of the Stonequarry Estate sewerage infrastructure during and after the mining of LW W3-W4.

6.8.10. Descriptions of Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure

The locations of the Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-15. The total length of Sydney Water's sewer pipelines within the Study Area is approximately 430 metres.

The proposed longwalls do not mine directly beneath the sewerage infrastructure. The sewerage infrastructure comprises buried 100 mm and 150 mm diameter PVC pipelines along Thirlmere Way, alongside the Main Southern Railway corridor and behind properties on Hill Street.

6.8.11. Predictions for the potable water infrastructure

The Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure is predicted to experience between 20 and 30 mm of vertical subsidence, with negligible conventional tilts, curvatures and ground strains.

The sewer pipes within the Study Area do not cross any creeks.

6.8.12. Impact assessments and recommendations for the Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure

Tahmoor Coal, in consultation with Sydney Water, has successfully mined beneath approximately 30.5 km of sewer pipes at Tahmoor and Thirlmere during the mining of LWs 22 to 32. The sewerage infrastructure at Tahmoor and Thirlmere are mainly gravity sewers with some rising mains and the pipework consists mainly of PVC pipes. No impacts have been observed to Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure when it has been located beyond the longwall footprint.

Given that the infrastructure is located at the outer margins of the Study Area and is predicted to experience very minor subsidence movements, the likelihood of impacts to the sewerage infrastructure is considered to be very low. Any impacts are expected to be of a minor nature that could be readily repaired.

6.8.13. Recommendations for the Sydney Water sewerage infrastructure

TC and Sydney Water have developed and acted in accordance with agreed risk management plans to manage potential impacts to sewerage infrastructure during the mining of LW22 to LW32. It is recommended that a management plan be developed and implemented prior to the extraction of LW W4. The management plan would include ground surveys and visual inspections along the Main Southern Railway, Thirlmere Way and Connellan Crescent.

6.9. Gas infrastructure

6.9.1. Descriptions of the gas infrastructure

The locations of the gas infrastructure within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-16.

The gas infrastructure comprises buried 32 mm, 50 mm and 75 mm nylon (NY) pipelines along Thirlmere Way, Stonequarry Creek Road, Attunga Close, Booyong Close and Carramar Close. These pipelines are partly located above the southern end of LW W1. No gas pipelines are located directly above LW W3-W4. The total length of gas pipelines within the Study Area is approximately 1 km.

The gas infrastructure is owned by Jemena.

6.9.2. Predictions for the gas infrastructure

The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for the 50 mm gas pipeline along Stonequarry Creek Road are similar to those predicted for the road as shown in Fig. C.11, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue. The sections of the other gas pipelines located directly above LW W1 are expected to experience ground movements similar to those for the 50 mm gas pipeline.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the gas pipelines is provided in Table 6.33. The table provides the maximum predicted values along the alignments of the pipelines at any time during or after the extraction of each longwall.

Table 6.33 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the gas pipelines along Stonequarry Road

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W3	750	3.0	0.03	0.05
After LW W4	775	3.0	0.03	0.05

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the gas pipelines along Stonequarry Road, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 0.5 mm/m tensile and 1 mm/m compressive. Higher strains can develop along the pipelines due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted strains for the gas pipelines have been based on the statistical analyses of strain provided in Chapter 4. The pipelines are linear features and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum measured values anywhere along whole monitoring lines above the previously extracted longwalls, as discussed in Section 4.4.2. The maximum measured total tensile strains were less than 2 mm/m in 93 % of cases and the maximum measured total compressive strains were less than 4 mm/m in 88 % of cases.

The gas pipelines cross small tributaries directly above previously extracted LW W1 and therefore could experience valley-related effects. The maximum predicted valley-related effects for these pipelines are 25 mm upsidence and 50 mm closure.

6.9.3. Impact assessments for the gas infrastructure

LW22 to LW32 at TC have directly mined beneath approximately 19 km of gas pipelines and no adverse impacts have been recorded to date. The nylon pipelines are very flexible and have demonstrated that they are able to withstand the full range of subsidence experienced during longwall extraction at Tahmoor. While no impacts have been experienced to date, it is acknowledged that the most vulnerable element of the system is the rigid copper pipe connections between the gas mains and the houses, which can be readily repaired.

For example, the 160 mm diameter polyethylene main along Remembrance Drive experienced no adverse impacts during the mining of LW25. This includes a ground strain of approximately 2.5 mm/m over a 37 m bay along Remembrance Drive. If all of the compressive strain is concentrated at one location, this would equate to a strain of approximately 4 mm/m over a 20 m bay. This experience provides some comfort that the gas pipelines will be able to withstand upsidence, closure and elevated compressive strains as a result of valley-related effects due to the extraction of LW W1-W2.

Based on experience during the mining of LW22 to LW32, it is considered that the extraction of LW W1-W4 is unlikely to result in adverse impacts on the gas infrastructure within the Study Area. The range of predicted subsidence effects is less than that experienced during the mining of LW22 to LW31. LW W1 mined directly beneath gas pipelines. Impacts were observed to the road pavement across Carramar Close and gas detection surveys did not detect leaks at this location. Whilst impacts may occur at these locations during the LW W2, it is unlikely that further additional impacts will occur during the mining of the proposed LW W3-W4.

TC and Jemena have developed and acted in accordance with agreed risk management plans to manage potential impacts to gas infrastructure during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. The management plans include ground and visual monitoring including the use of hand-held gas detection devices, and planned responses if triggered by observations of increased ground strains, ground curvature or localised surface deformations. Jemena inspectors have also conducted targeted regular inspections when triggered by monitoring results during the mining of LW24A, LW25, LW31 and LW W1.

If the conditions are considered sufficient to potentially damage a section of pipe, Jemena is able to quickly uncover the pipe section, inspect the pipe for signs of stress and, if required, isolate the pipe section at short notice and repair, as documented in the management plan. The management plans are reviewed periodically by TC and Jemena.

6.9.4. Recommendations for the gas infrastructure

TC and Jemena have developed and acted in accordance with agreed risk management plans to manage potential impacts to gas infrastructure during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. It is recommended that the management plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate LW W3-W4.

6.10. Electrical infrastructure

6.10.1. Descriptions of the electrical infrastructure

The locations of the electrical infrastructure within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-17.

The electrical infrastructure comprises 11 kilovolt (kV) and low voltage powerlines that generally follow the local roads. The powerlines are partly located above the southern ends of LW W1-W3 and the northern end of LW W3. The total length of powerlines located above the longwalls is approximately 300 m. The total length of powerlines within the Study Area is approximately 7.3 km.

The 11 kV powerline along Thirlmere Way and the section of the low voltage powerline above the southern end of LW W2 comprise aerial conductors supported by timber poles. The powerlines along Stonequarry Creek Road, Attunga Close, Booyong Close and Carramar Close are buried.

The electrical infrastructure is owned by Endeavour Energy.

6.10.2. Predictions for the electrical infrastructure

The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for the 11 kV powerlines along Thirlmere Way and Stonequarry Creek Road are similar to those predicted for these roads as shown in Figs. C.10 and C.11, respectively, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue.

The other powerlines are located directly above the southern ends of LW W1-W3 and, therefore, they could experience the full range of predicted subsidence movements. A summary of the maximum predicted conventional subsidence movements within the Study Area is provided in Chapter 4.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the powerlines is provided in Table 6.34. This table provides the maximum predicted values for the powerlines at any time during or after the extraction of each longwall.

Table 6.34 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the powerlines

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
LW W3	950	5.0	0.06	0.10
LW W4	1025	5.0	0.06	0.10

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the powerlines, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 0.9 mm/m tensile and 1.5 mm/m compressive. Higher strains can develop along the powerlines due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted strains for the powerlines have been based on the statistical analyses of strain provided in Chapter 4. The powerlines are linear features and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum measured values anywhere along whole monitoring lines above the previously extracted longwalls, as discussed in Section 4.4.2. The maximum measured total tensile strains were less than 2 mm/m in 93 % of cases and the maximum measured total compressive strains were less than 4 mm/m in 88 % of cases.

The powerlines cross small tributaries directly above LW W1-W4 and therefore could experience valley-related effects. The maximum predicted valley-related effects for these powerlines are 25 mm upsidence and 50 mm closure.

6.10.3. Impact assessments for the electrical infrastructure

The aerial powerlines will not be directly affected by the ground strains, as the cables are supported by poles above ground level. However, the cables may be affected by changes in the bay lengths, i.e. the distances between the poles at the levels of the cables, resulting from differential subsidence, horizontal movements, and tilt at the pole locations. The stabilities of the poles may also be affected by conventional tilt, and by changes in the catenary profiles of the cables.

The underground powerlines could be affected by the mining-induced curvatures and strains. These cables could also be affected by the localised ground movements at the tributary crossings due to the valley-related effects.

There is extensive experience of mining directly beneath powerlines in the Southern Coalfield and this shows that incidences of impacts are very low and that these are readily repairable. The majority of the experience is for mining directly beneath aerial powerlines. Examples of the previous experience of mining beneath powerlines in the Southern Coalfield is provided in Table 6.35.

Table 6.35 Previous experience of mining beneath powerlines in the Southern Coalfield

Colliery and longwalls	Length of powerline directly mined beneath (km)	Maximum measured movements at the powerlines	Observed impacts
Appin LW1 to LW12	5.2 km of 11 kV 104 power poles	850 mm Subsidence 6 mm/m Tilt (Measured WX-Line)	No significant impacts
Appin LW14 to LW29	1.0 km of 66 kV 4.6 km of 11 kV 76 power poles	1200 mm Subsidence 7 mm/m Tilt (Measured A-Line)	No significant impacts
Appin LW301 and LW302	0.6 km of 66 kV 0.2 km of 11 kV 14 power poles	650 mm Subsidence 4.5 mm/m Tilt (Measured M & N-Lines)	No significant impacts
Appin LW401 to LW408	3.4 km of 66 kV 0.6 km of 33 kV 2.9 km of 11 kV 96 power poles	700 mm Subsidence 5 mm/m Tilt (Measured A-Line)	No significant impacts
Appin LW702	1.5 km of 11 kV 19 power poles	550 mm Subsidence 3.5 mm/m Tilt (Measured MPR-Line)	No significant impacts
Dendrobium LW3 and LW4	0.8 km of 33 kV	1100 mm Subsidence 40 mm/m Tilt (Measured 2000-Line)	No significant impacts
Tahmoor LW22 to LW32	Approx. 44 km of electrical cables and 1100 power poles	1200 mm Subsidence 12 mm/m Tilt (Extensive street monitoring, surveys of critical power poles)	Some minor adjustments to cable catenaries, pole tilts and consumer cables required.
Tower LW1 to LW10	6.0 km of 66 kV 4.3 km of 11 kV 112 power poles	400 mm Subsidence 3 mm/m Tilt (Measured T & TE-Lines)	No significant impacts
West Cliff LW5A3 to LW5A4 & LW29 to LW33	0.8 km of a 66 kV 3.7 km of 11 kV 113 power poles	950 mm Subsidence 5 mm/m Tilt (Measured B-Line)	No significant impacts

LW22 to LW32 at TC have directly mined beneath approximately 44 km of electrical cables and 1100 power poles and no significant impacts have been recorded. However, tension adjustments have been made by Endeavour Energy to some aerial services connections to houses. This is understandable as the overhead cables are typically pulled tight between each house and power pole.

LW W1 has mined directly beneath the Stonequarry Estate buried powerlines with no impacts observed.

While the experience at TC has been relatively benign, Endeavour Energy has been required to adjust power pole tilts and catenaries as a result of mine subsidence at other locations within the Southern Coalfield. This repair work is more substantial but the frequency of such impacts is very low.

The past experiences demonstrate that there have only been minor impacts on aerial powerlines that have been directly mined beneath by previously extracted longwalls in the Southern Coalfield. Some remedial measures were required, which included adjustments to cable catenaries, pole tilts and to consumer cables which connect between the powerlines and houses. The incidence of these impacts was very low.

There is less experience of mining beneath buried powerlines in the Southern Coalfield. However, there is extensive experience of mining beneath buried copper telecommunications cables, as discussed in Section 6.11. This experience indicates that the likelihood of impacts on buried copper cables is also low.

Based on this experience at TC and elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield, it is considered unlikely that the extraction of LW W3-W4 would result in adverse impacts on the aerial and buried powerlines within the Study Area.

It is possible, however, that a small number of adjustments of the aerial powerline connections would be required. There is also a low probability that adjustment for power pole tilt or catenaries will be required as a result of mining based on experience of mining elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield.

6.10.4. Recommendations for the electrical infrastructure

TC and Endeavour Energy have developed and acted in accordance with agreed risk management plans to manage potential impacts to electrical infrastructure during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. The management plans provide for ground and visual monitoring including specific surveys of critical power poles that have been identified within the network by Endeavour Energy and their consultants. This includes power poles that are located beyond the end of LW W3.

The management plans also provide for planned responses if triggered by observations of impacts. If impacts occur to the network, Endeavour Energy is able to quickly make adjustments and restore power, where required.

It is recommended that the management plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate LW W3-W4.

6.11. Telecommunication services

6.11.1. Descriptions of the telecommunications infrastructure

The locations of the telecommunications infrastructure within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-18.

The telecommunications infrastructure comprises buried optical fibre cables and copper telecommunications cables that generally follow the local roads. NBN copper cables are located above the finishing (i.e. southern) ends of LW W3-W4. There are no optical fibre telecommunications cables located above the proposed longwalls.

The total length of copper cables located above the proposed longwalls is approximately 0.9 km. The optical fibre cables are owned by Telstra and NBN Co. and the copper telecommunications cables to the east of the proposed longwalls are owned by Telstra.

6.11.2. Predictions for the telecommunications infrastructure

The predicted profiles of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for the optical fibre cables adjacent to Thirlmere Way and Stonequarry Creek Road are similar to those predicted for these roads as shown in Figs. C.10 and C.11, respectively, in Appendix C. The predicted total profiles after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls are shown in blue.

The other optical fibre cables are located directly above the southern ends of LW W1-W2 therefore they could experience the full range of predicted subsidence movements. A summary of the maximum predicted conventional subsidence movements within the Study Area is provided in Chapter 4.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the optical fibre and copper cables is provided in Table 6.36. The table provides the maximum predicted values for the cables at any time during or after the extraction of each longwall.

Table 6.36 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the optical fibre and copper telecommunications cables

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
LW W3	950	5.0	0.06	0.10
LW W4	1025	5.0	0.06	0.10

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the telecommunications cables, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 0.9 mm/m tensile and 1.5 mm/m compressive. Higher strains can develop along the cables due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted strains for the optical fibre and copper telecommunications cables have been based on the statistical analyses of strain provided in Chapter 4. The powerlines are linear features and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum measured values anywhere along whole monitoring lines above the previously extracted longwalls, as discussed in Section 4.4.2. The maximum measured total tensile strains were less than 2 mm/m in 93 % of cases and the maximum measured total compressive strains were less than 4 mm/m in 88 % of cases.

The Telstra and NBN cables at the southern end of LW W3-W4 cross a small tributary to Redbank Creek at two locations. Their locations are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-18. Creek crossing 1 is located approximately 110 metres to the south of LW W3. Creek crossing 2 is located approximately 110 metres to the south of the centreline of LW W4. Creek crossing 3 is located approximately 100 metres to the south of the maingate edge of LW W4.

A summary of the maximum predicted conventional subsidence and valley-related effects for the creek crossings is provided in Table 6.20. The table provides the maximum total values within a 20 m radius of each culvert due to the extraction of LW W1-W4.

Table 6.37 Maximum Predicted total vertical subsidence, curvature, upsidence and closure for the Telstra IEN creek crossings

Label	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
Creek crossing 1	< 20	< 0.01	< 0.01	80	60
Creek crossing 2	40	< 0.01	< 0.01	120	80
Creek crossing 2	< 20	< 0.01	< 0.01	40	25

The optical fibre and copper telecommunications cables within Stonequarry Estate cross small tributaries directly above LW W1-W2 and, therefore, they could experience valley-related effects. The maximum predicted valley-related effects for these telecommunications cables are 25 mm upsidence and 50 mm closure.

6.11.3. Impact assessments for the telecommunications infrastructure

The optical fibre cables are direct buried and therefore could potentially be impacted by ground strains. The greatest potential for impacts will occur as the result of localised ground strains due to non-conventional movements or valley-related effects.

The tensile strains in the optical fibre cables could be higher than predicted, where the cables connect to the support structures, which may act as anchor points, preventing any differential movements that may have been allowed to occur with the ground. Tree roots have also been known to anchor cables to the ground. The extent to which the anchor points affect the ability of the cables to tolerate the mine subsidence movements depends on the cable size, type, age, installation method and ground conditions.

In addition to this, optical fibre cables contain additional fibre lengths over the sheath lengths, where the individual fibres are loosely contained within tubes. Compression of the sheaths can transfer to the loose tubes and fibres and result in “micro-bending” of the fibres constrained within the tubes, leading to higher attenuation of the transmitted signal. If the maximum predicted compressive strains were to be fully transferred into the optical fibre cables, the strains could be of sufficient magnitude to result in the reduction in capacities of the cables or transmission loss.

The strains transferred into the optical fibre cables can be monitored using Optical Time Domain Reflectometry (OTDR), which can be used to notify the infrastructure owners of strain concentrations due to non-conventional ground movements or valley-related effects.

There is other experience of mining directly beneath or adjacent to optical fibre cables at TC and elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield, where the ground movements were similar to those predicted for LW W3-W4. Examples of the previous experience of mining beneath optical fibre cables is provided in Table 6.38.

Table 6.38 Examples of mining beneath optical fibre cables

Colliery and longwalls	Length of optical fibre cable directly mined beneath (km)	Maximum measured movements at the optical fibre cables	Pre-mining mitigation, monitoring and observed impacts
Appin LW301 and LW302	0.8	650 mm Subsidence 1 mm/m Tensile Strain 3 mm/m Comp. Strain (Measured M & N-Lines)	600 metre aerial cable on standby. Ground survey, visual, OTDR. No reported impacts.
Appin LW703 to LW705	10.0 total for five cables	1200 mm Subsidence 2.1 mm/m Tensile Strain 4.5 mm/m Comp. Strain (Measured HW2, ARTC and MPR Lines)	New cable redirection to avoid potential impacts to old optical fibre cable. Ground survey, visual, OTDR. Strain concentrations detected in three cables, attenuation losses were relieved by locally exposing the cables or by building a bypass cable.
Tahmoor LW22 to LW32	4.5	775 mm Subsidence 0.8 mm/m Tensile Strain 1.9 mm/m Comp. Strain	Ground survey, visual, OTDR, SBS. No reported impacts.
Tower LW1 to LW10	1.7	400 mm Subsidence 3 mm/m Tilt 0.5 mm/m Tensile Strain 1 mm/m Comp. Strain	No reported impacts
West Cliff LW5A3, LW5A4 and LW29 to LW36	3.4	1300 mm Subsidence 1.3 mm/m Tensile Strain 5.5 mm/m Comp. Strain (Measured B-Line)	Survey, visual, OTDR, SBS. No reported impacts.

Note: SBS (Stimulated Brillouin Scattering) is a method of monitoring optical fibres

One impact has, however, recently occurred to an optical fibre cable above Longwall 707B at Appin Colliery, where increased compressive strains developed. The cable was immediately replaced.

No impacts were, however, observed during the mining of LW W1.

The previous experience of mining beneath optical fibre cables at TC and elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield indicates that the potential impacts can be managed with the implementation of suitable management and monitoring strategies. With an appropriate management plan in place, it is considered that potential impacts on the optical fibre cables within the Study Area can be managed during the extraction of LW W3-W4, even if actual subsidence movements are greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occur.

For example, the buried optical fibre cable along Remembrance Drive experienced no adverse impacts during the mining of LW22 to LW28. This includes a ground strain of approximately 2.5 mm/m over a 37 m bay along Remembrance Drive. If all of the compressive strain is concentrated at one location, this would equate to a strain of approximately 4 mm/m over a 20 m bay. This experience provides some comfort that the optical fibre cables will be able to withstand upsidence, closure and elevated compressive strains as a result of valley-related effects due to the extraction of LW W3-W4.

The copper telecommunications cables are located directly above LW W3-W4, directly above the finishing (i.e. southern) end of LW W1 and to the south of LW W2 and LW W3. These cables are predicted to experience only low levels of vertical subsidence.

There is extensive experience of mining directly beneath and adjacent to copper telecommunications cables at TC and elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield. Longwalls 22 to 32 at Tahmoor Coal have directly mined beneath approximately 43.1 km of buried copper cable and no impacts have been recorded to telecommunications services so far. While the likelihood is low, potential impacts could occur. The impacts can be detected through monitoring and readily repaired.

6.11.4. Recommendations for the telecommunications infrastructure

TC and Telstra have developed and acted in accordance with agreed risk management plans to manage potential impacts to telecommunications infrastructure during the mining of LW22 to LW32, and LW W1-W2. TC has also developed a risk management plan for NBN Co. to manage potential impacts to NBN infrastructure during the mining of LW W1-W2.

The management plans provides for ground and visual monitoring, which includes detailed inspections of pits and cables prior to, during and after mining, and recording of cable pressures for main copper cables.

The management plans also provide for planned responses if triggered by observations of impacts. If impacts occur to the network, Telstra and NBN Co. are able to quickly make adjustments and restore communications, if required. It is recommended that these management plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate LW W3-W4. It is recommended that a ground survey line be installed along the Telstra / NBN Co. optical fibre cables beyond the southern ends of LW W2-W4, particularly where they cross the creeks.

6.12. Public amenities

The locations of the public amenities within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-21.

There are no public amenities located within the Study Area. The Queen Victoria Memorial Home (Property Ref. V04) is located to the southwest of LW W3. The structures are at a minimum distance of approximately 880 metres.

6.13. Farmland and facilities

6.13.1. Agriculture utilisation and agriculture improvements

The rural areas within the Study Area have been cleared and are used mainly for light agricultural and residential purposes and, to a lesser extent, for commercial purposes. The land uses include the following:-

- Grassland – not grazed; and
- Grassland – light grazing for cattle, horses and poultry.

6.14. Rural structures

6.14.1. Descriptions of the rural structures

The locations of the rural structures are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-21.

There are 196 rural structures that have been identified within the Study Area. These structures include farm sheds, garages and other non-residential building structures. Details of the rural structures are included in Table D.04, in Appendix D.

There are two rural structures located directly above LW W3 and two structures located directly above LW W4. The remaining rural structures are located outside the proposed mining area.

6.14.2. Predictions for the rural structures

Predictions of conventional vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature have been made at the centroid and at the vertices of each structure, as well as eight equally spaced points placed radially around the centroid and vertices at a distance of 20 m. In the case of a rectangular shaped structure, predictions have been made at a minimum of 45 points within and around the structure.

The maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for each of the rural structures within the Study Area are included in Table D.05, in Appendix D. The predicted tilts represent the maximum values in any direction after the completion of each of LW W3-W4. The predicted curvatures represent the maximum values in any direction at any time during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the rural structures is provided in Table 6.39. The table provides the maximum predicted values for the structures at any time during or after the extraction of each longwall.

Table 6.39 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the rural structures

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W3	775	3.5	0.06	0.05
After LW W4	875	5.0	0.06	0.05

The maximum predicted tilt for the rural structures is 5.0 mm/m (i.e. 0.50 %, or 1 in 200). The maximum predicted curvatures are 0.06 km^{-1} hogging and 0.05 km^{-1} sagging, which represent minimum radii of curvature of 17 km and 20 km, respectively.

Distributions of the predicted vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the rural structures within the Study Area are illustrated in Fig. 6.56 and Fig. 6.57.

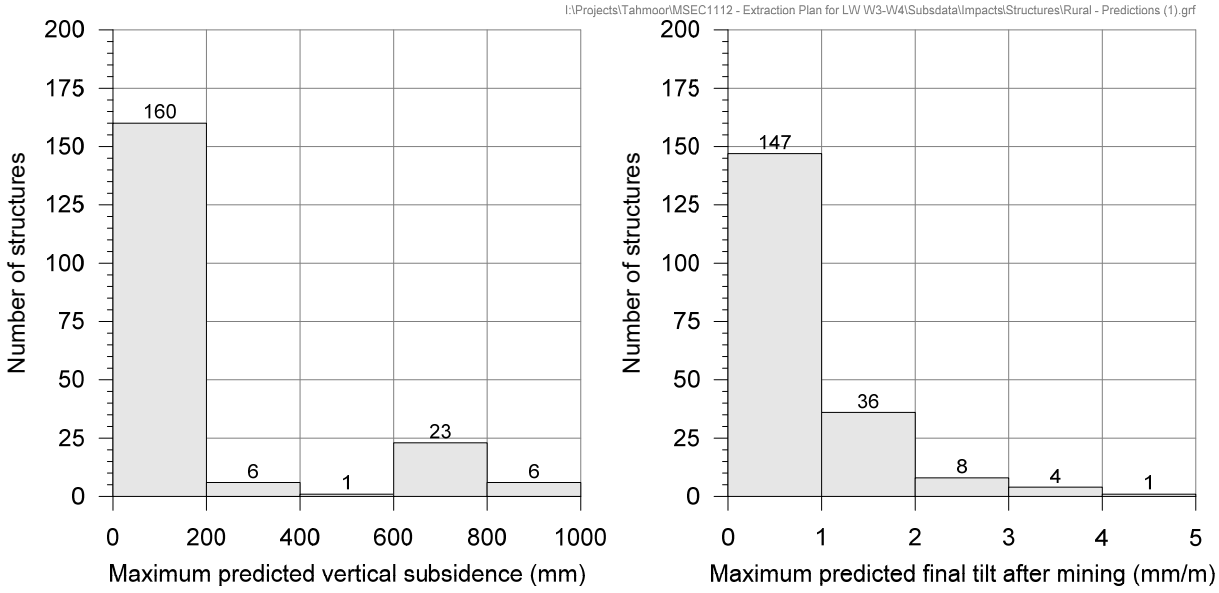


Fig. 6.56 Maximum predicted vertical subsidence (left-side) and final tilt (right-side) for the rural structures

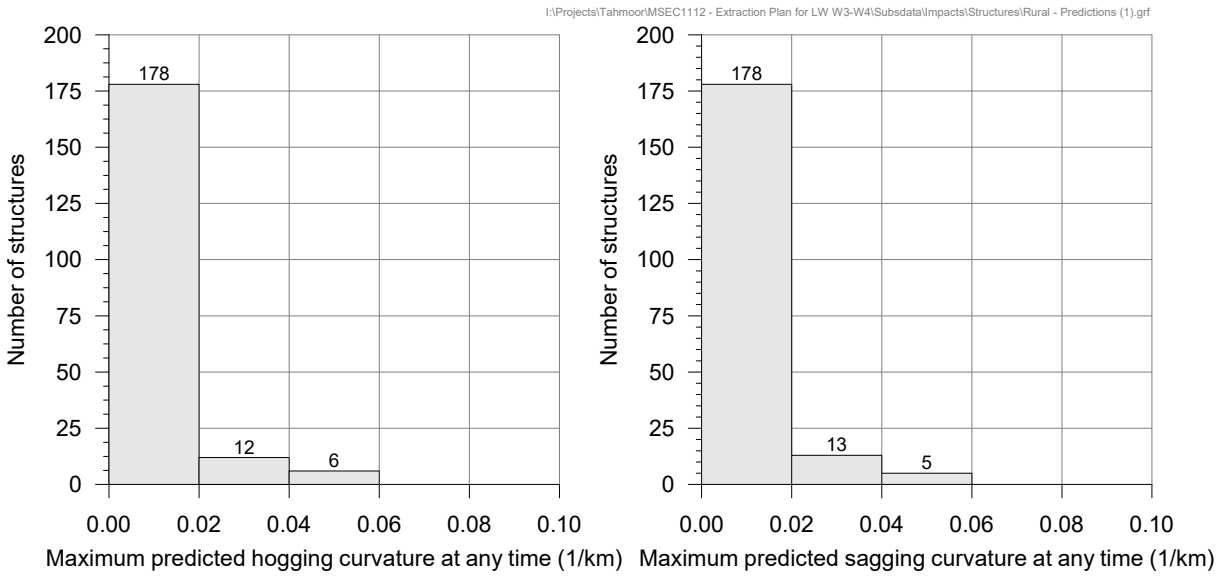


Fig. 6.57 Maximum predicted hogging curvature (left-side) and sagging curvature (right-side) at any time for the rural structures

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the rural, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 1 mm/m tensile and compressive. Higher strains could develop at the structures due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted distributions of strain due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 are described in Chapter 4. The rural structures are at discrete locations and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the

maximum strains measured in individual survey bays above previous longwall mining, which is summarised in Section 4.4.1. The maximum predicted total strains directly above the proposed longwalls are 1.0 mm/m tensile and 1.7 mm/m compressive based on the 95 % confidence level.

The strains have been predicted for each of the rural structures using the method described by Barbato (2017). This method considers the position of each structure relative to the longwalls, the surface slope, surface lithology and the potential for irregular anomalous movements.

The predicted total strains for each of the rural structures within the Study Area are provided in Table D.05, in Appendix D. Distributions of the predicted total strains based on the mean and on the 95 % confidence levels are provided in Fig. 6.58 and Fig. 6.59, respectively.

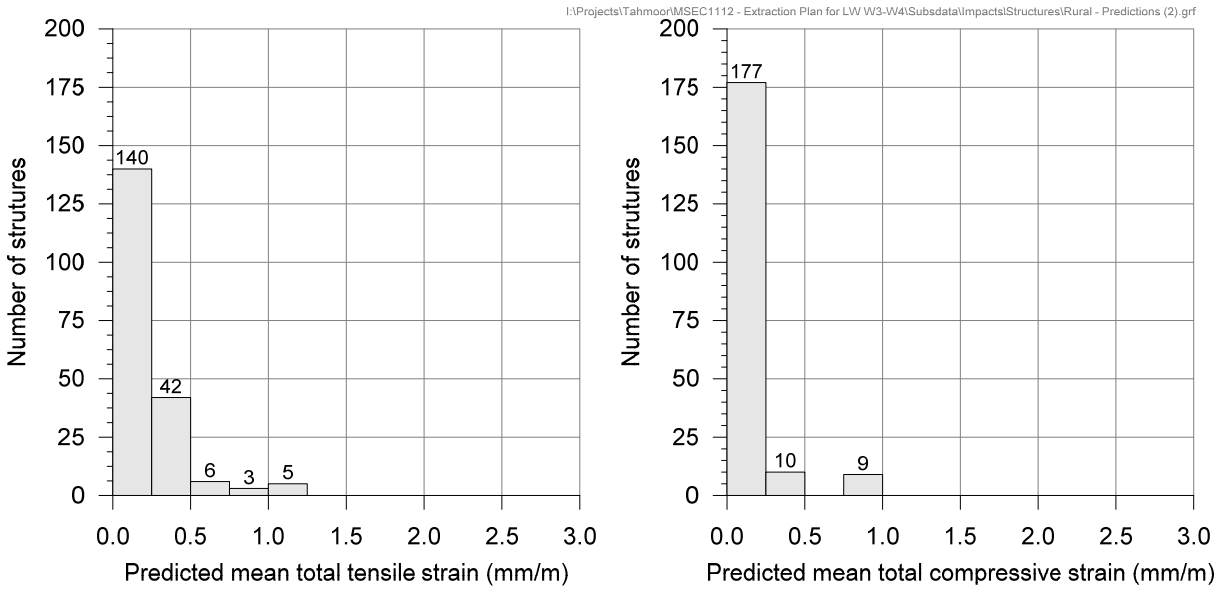


Fig. 6.58 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the rural structures based on the mean

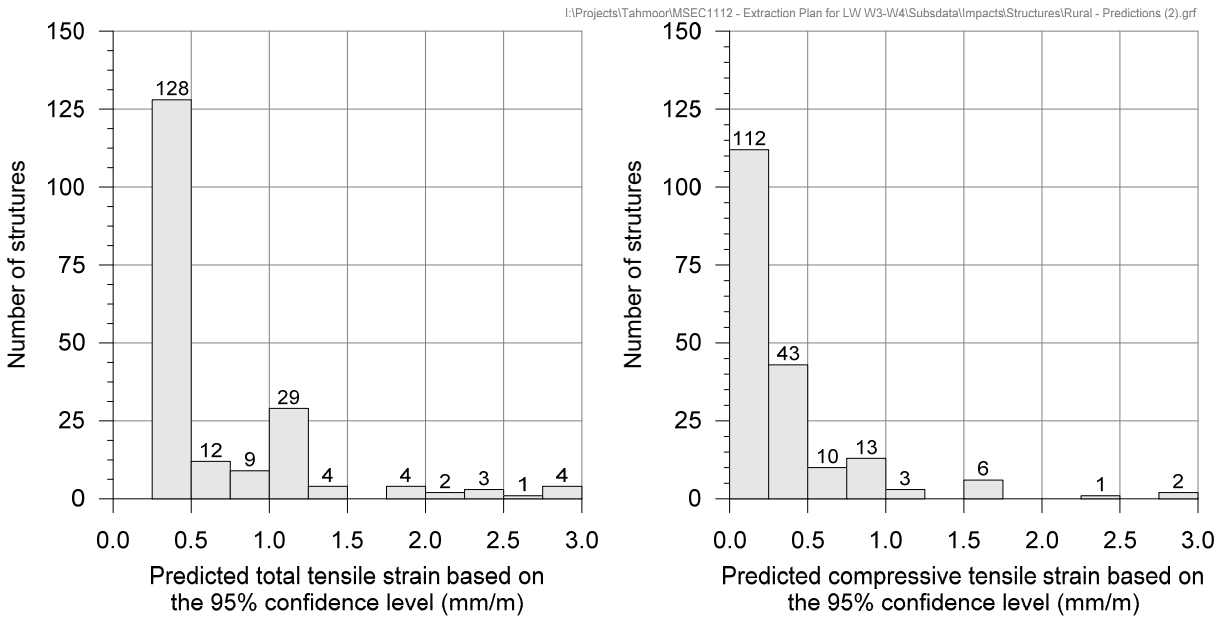


Fig. 6.59 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the rural structures based on the 95 % confidence level

The rural structures within the Study Area are predicted to experience total tensile strains between 0.3 mm/m and 1.7 mm/m and total compressive strains between 0.2 mm/m and 2.4 mm/m based on the 95 % confidence levels. The predicted mean values range between 0.2 mm/m and 0.7 mm/m tensile and compressive.

6.14.3. Impact assessments for the rural structures

The majority of the rural structures within the Study Area are of lightweight construction and are expected to tolerate mining-induced tilt. It has been found from past longwall mining experience, that tilts of the magnitudes predicted for LW W3-W4 generally do not result in adverse impacts on rural structures. Some minor serviceability impacts could occur at the higher levels of predicted tilt, including door swings and issues with roof and pavement drainage. These serviceability impacts can generally be remediated using normal building maintenance techniques.

There is extensive experience of mining directly beneath rural structures at Tahmoor and elsewhere in the Southern Coalfield. This experience indicates that the incidence of impacts on rural structures is very low and these structures have remained in safe and serviceable conditions. This is not surprising as rural structures are generally small in size and of light-weight construction, which makes them less susceptible to impact than houses which are typically more rigid.

TC has mined directly beneath more than 2000 rural structures and 1900 associated residential structures of similar construction during the mining of LW22 to LW31 and LW W1. It has managed the mining-induced impacts with the implementation of suitable management strategies. The structures have remained safe and serviceable during mining.

Based on previous experiences, it is expected that the rural structures within the Study Area would remain safe and serviceable during the mining period, provided that they are in sound existing condition. The risk of impact could be greater if the structures are in poor existing condition, though the chances of there being a public safety risk remains very low. A number of rural structures that were in poor existing condition have been directly mined beneath and these structures have not experienced adverse impacts during mining.

Impacts on the rural structures that occur as the result of the extraction of LW W3-W4 are expected to be remediated using well established building techniques. With these remediation measures available, it is unlikely that there would be long term impacts on rural structures due to the extraction of the proposed longwalls.

6.14.4. Recommendations for the rural structures

TC has developed and acted in accordance with risk management plans to manage potential impacts to rural structures during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. The management plans provide for identification of buildings in poor pre-mining condition that are hazardous or may become hazardous due to mining, and monitoring of structures during active subsidence. If impacts occur, structures will be repaired in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

It is recommended that TC continue to develop management plans to manage potential impacts on rural structures during the mining of the proposed longwalls.

6.15. Tanks

There are water, gas and septic tanks on some of the properties within the Study Area.

The water and gas tanks are typically constructed above ground level and, therefore, are unlikely to experience the full ground movements resulting from the proposed mining. It is possible that any buried pipelines associated with the tanks within the Study Area could be impacted by the ground strains, if they are anchored by the tanks, or by other structures in the ground. Any impacts are expected to be of a minor nature and easily repaired.

Given that tanks are quite small (usually less than 3 m in diameter), constructed of reinforced concrete and are usually bedded in sand and backfilled, the likelihood of cracking to septic tanks is assessed as low. It is noted that no impacts to septic tanks have been reported during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32.

Pipe joints are usually flexible and consist of relatively short lengths, due to the proximity of septic tanks to houses. However, given that both the house and septic tank are effective ground anchors, it is possible that pipe joints can pull out or shear as a result of subsidence. SA NSW reports that this has been observed in a small number of cases during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32. This impact is relatively easy to repair.

SA NSW also report that on two occasions during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 26, the grade of the sewer pipe to the septic tank had been reversed. The impacts are considered to have been partially due to very low pre-mining grades. In both cases, the repairs were straightforward, where the pipes were re-laid at an improved fall, entering the septic tank at a slightly lower level.

TC has developed and acted in accordance with risk management plans to manage potential impacts to tanks during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. The management plans provide for identification of structures in poor pre-mining condition that are hazardous or may become hazardous due to

mining, and monitoring of structures during active subsidence. If impacts occur, structures will be repaired in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

It is recommended that TC continue to develop management plans to manage potential impacts on tanks during the mining of the proposed longwalls.

6.16. Fences

There are fences located across the Study Area. The fences are constructed in a variety of ways, generally using either timber or metal materials. Fences are generally flexible in construction and can usually tolerate mine subsidence movements in the Southern Coalfield.

Many fences have experienced subsidence movements during the mining of LW22 to LW32. A total of 69 properties have reported impacts to fences and gates. A higher incidence of impacts to urban fences has been observed, which is considered to be due to their typical type of construction, namely Colorbond fences and security gates that are fitted tightly between fences and houses. Rural fences are typically more flexible in construction by comparison. No impacts to fences securing livestock were reported. Damaged fences are relatively easy to rectify by re-tensioning of fencing wire, straightening of fence posts, and if necessary, replacing some sections of fencing.

The most vulnerable sections of farm fences are gates, particularly long gates or those with latches, as they are less tolerant to differential horizontal movements and tilts between the gate posts and the ground. One gate, for example, experienced adverse impacts during the extraction of LW32, although it is noted that this gate was located in close proximity to an area of irregular movement. If any gates are adversely impacted during the extraction of the proposed longwalls, they can be easily and quickly repaired.

TC has developed and acted in accordance with risk management plans to manage potential impacts to fences during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. The management plans provide for visual kerbside monitoring of fences during active subsidence.

The management plans are reviewed periodically by TC. It is recommended that TC continue to develop management plans to manage potential impacts during the mining of the proposed longwalls.

6.17. Farm dams

6.17.1. Descriptions of the farm dams

The locations of the farm dams are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-21.

There are 23 farm dams that have been identified within the Study Area. Details of the dams are included in Table D.06, in Appendix D. The farm dams have maximum dimensions ranging between 9 m and 161 m and plan areas ranging between 15 m^2 and 15,000 m^2.

There are four farm dams (Refs. PSC_090_d01, PTH_055_d01, PTH_080_d01 and PTH_105_d01) located directly above LW W3 and four dams located directly above LW W4 (Refs. PSC_010_d02, PSC_010_d03, PSC_010_d04 and PTH_105_d02). The remaining farm dams are located outside the proposed mining area.

The dams have been inspected by geotechnical engineers Douglas Partners (2021). The dams are typically of earthen construction and have been established by localised cut and fill operations within the valley floors. The farm dams are generally shallow, with the dam wall heights generally up to 4 metres high, though four dams are up to 7.5 metres high (Douglas Partners, 2021).

Dam PSC_090_d01 is the Stonequarry Estate Re-Use Water Storage Pond, which was designed and constructed in accordance with SA NSW (formerly Mine Subsidence Board) requirements. Details and photographs of this dam are provided in Section 6.8.8.

Photographs of farm dams are provided in Fig. 6.60 to Fig. 6.63. It can be seen that the farm dams are collecting water from catchments in open grazing land. Douglas Partners have assigned its own labels for the dams and these have also been provided for ease of reference.



Photograph courtesy Newcastle Geotech as at December 2020

Fig. 6.60 Dams PSR_010_d05 and d02 (DP Ref. FD15 and FD13) on Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek



Photograph courtesy Douglas Partners looking southwest as at September 2020

Fig. 6.61 Dam PTH_080_d01 (DP Ref. FD-1)



Photograph courtesy Building Inspection Services looking north as at March 2021

Fig. 6.62 Dam PTH_031_d01 (DP Ref. FD-12)



Photograph courtesy Building Inspection Services looking northeast as at September 2020



Photograph courtesy Douglas Partners looking north as at September 2020

Fig. 6.63 Dam PTH_105_d01 (DP Ref. FD-3)



Photograph courtesy Building Inspection Services looking north as at March 2021

Fig. 6.64 Dam PTH_055_d01 (DP Ref. FD-4)

6.17.2. Predictions for the farm dams

Predictions of conventional vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature have been made at the centroid and at the vertices of each dam, as well as eight equally spaced points placed radially around the centroid and vertices at a distance of 20 m. In the case of a rectangular shaped dam, predictions have been made at a minimum of 45 points within and around the feature.

The maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for each of the farm dams within the Study Area are included in Table D.06, in Appendix D. The predicted tilts represent the maximum values in any direction after the completion of each of LW W3-W4. The predicted curvatures represent the maximum values in any direction at any time during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the farm dams is provided in Table 6.40. The table provides the maximum predicted values for the dams at any time during or after the extraction of each longwall.

Table 6.40 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the farm dams

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W3	950	5.0	0.05	0.10
After LW W4	975	5.0	0.06	0.10

The maximum predicted tilt for the farm dams is 5.0 mm/m (i.e. 0.5 %, or 1 in 200). The maximum predicted curvatures are 0.06 km^{-1} hogging and 0.10 km^{-1} sagging, which represent minimum radii of curvature of 17 km and 10 km, respectively.

Distributions of the predicted vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the farm dams within the Study Area are illustrated in Fig. 6.65 and Fig. 6.66.

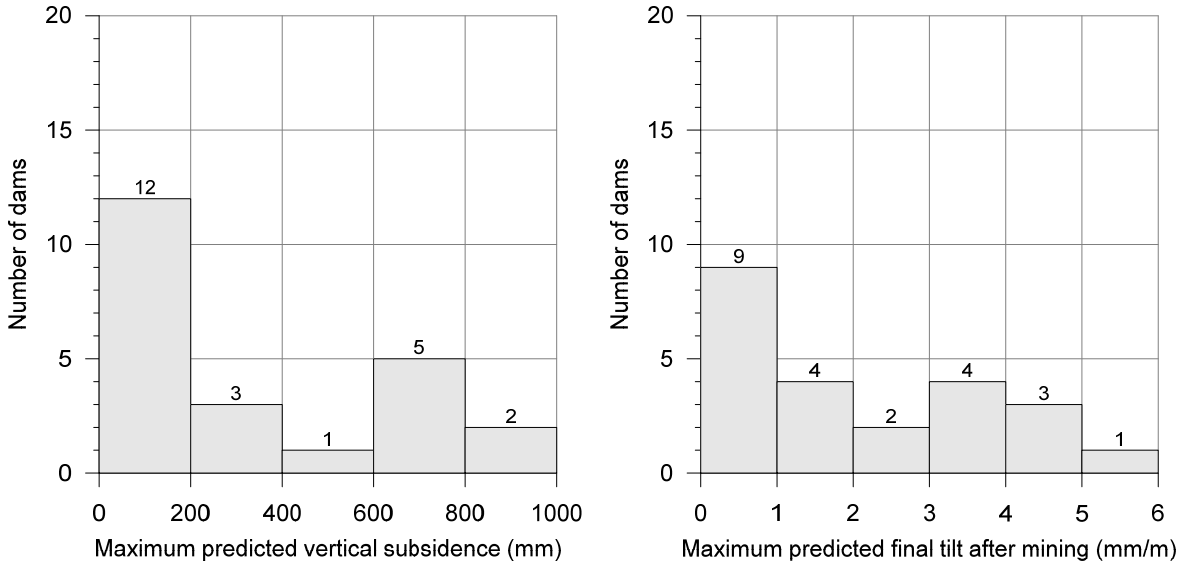


Fig. 6.65 Maximum predicted vertical subsidence (left-side) and final tilt (right-side) for the farm dams

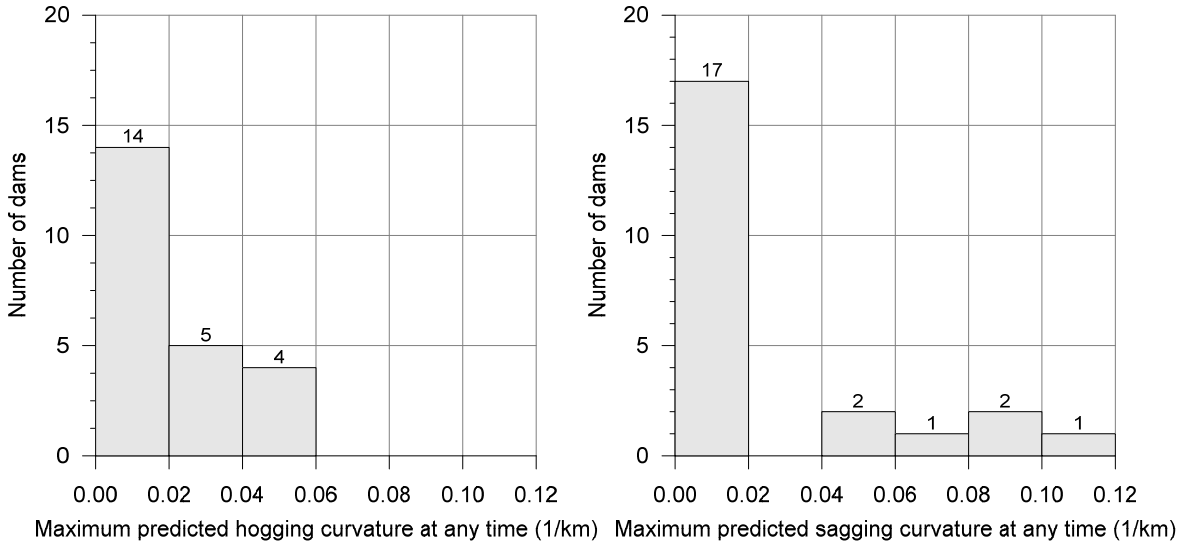


Fig. 6.66 Maximum predicted hogging curvature (left-side) and sagging curvature (right-side) at any time for the farm dams

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the farm dams, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 1 mm/m tensile and 1.5 mm/m compressive. Higher strains could develop at the dams due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted distributions of strain due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 are described in Chapter 4. The farm dams are at discrete locations and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum strains measured in individual survey bays above previous longwall mining, which is summarised in Section 4.4.1. The maximum predicted total strains directly above the proposed longwalls are 1.0 mm/m tensile and 1.7 mm/m compressive based on the 95 % confidence level.

The strains have been predicted for each of the farm dams using the method described by Barbato (2017). This method considers the position of each feature relative to the longwalls, the surface slope, surface lithology and the potential for irregular anomalous movements.

The predicted total strains for each of the farm dams within the Study Area are provided in Table D.06, in Appendix D. The distributions of the predicted total strains based on the mean and on the 95 % confidence levels are provided in Fig. 6.67 and Fig. 6.68, respectively.

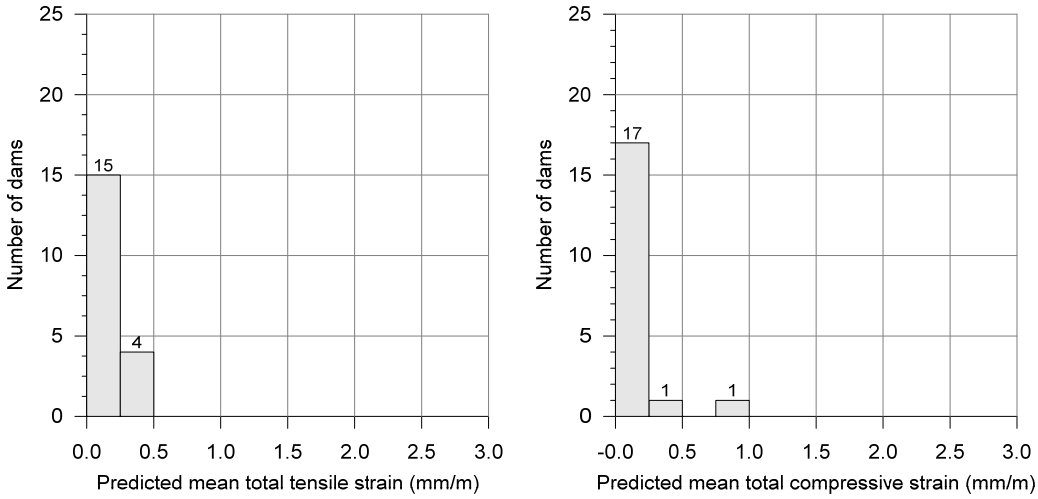


Fig. 6.67 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the farm dams based on the mean

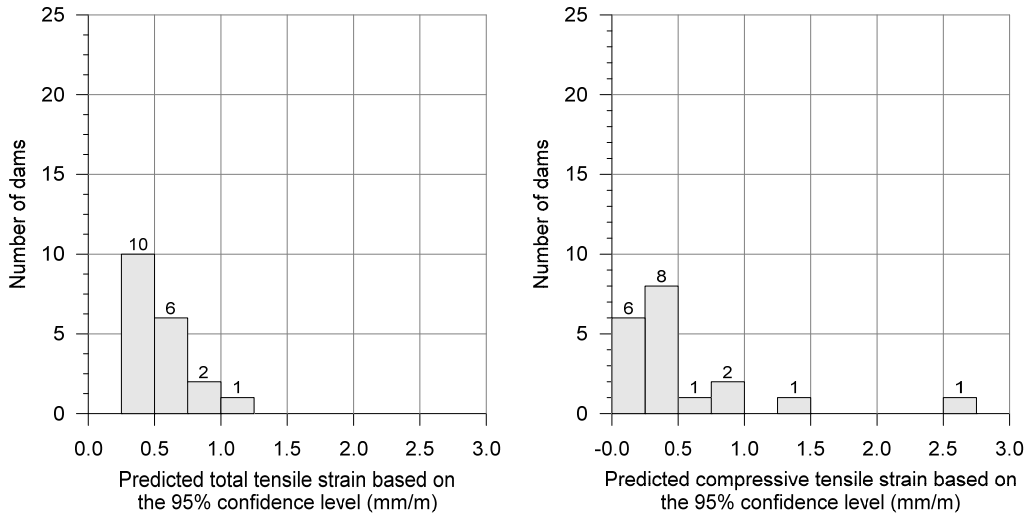


Fig. 6.68 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the farm dams based on the 95 % confidence level

The farm dams within the Study Area are predicted to experience total tensile strains between 0.3 mm/m and 1.1 mm/m and total compressive strains between 0.2 mm/m and 2.7 mm/m based on the 95 % confidence levels. The predicted mean values range between 0.2 mm/m and 0.8 mm/m tensile and compressive.

The farm dams have typically been constructed along the alignments of streams and, therefore, may be subjected to valley-related effects due to the extraction of LW W1-W4. A summary of predicted valley closure and upsidence due to the extraction of the proposed longwalls is provided in Table 6.41.

Table 6.41 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt, valley upsidence and closure for larger dams within the Study Area

Farm Dam	Maximum predicted vertical subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Maximum predicted final tilt after LW W4 (mm/m)	Maximum predicted final upsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure after LW W4 (mm)
PTH_080_d01 (DP Ref. FD-1)	200	2.0	250	300
PTH_105_d01 (DP Ref. FD-3)	775	3.5	300	300
PTH_055_d01 (DP Ref. FD-4)	975	3.5	575	550

6.17.3. Impact assessments for the farm dams

Potential changes in freeboard due to mining-induced tilt

The maximum predicted tilt for the farm dams within the Study Area is 5.0 mm/m (i.e. 0.5 %, or 1 in 200). Mining-induced tilts can affect the water levels around the perimeters of farm dams, with the freeboard increasing on one side and decreasing on the other. Tilt can potentially reduce the storage capacity of farm dams, by causing them to overflow, or can affect the stability of the dam walls.

The predicted changes in freeboard at the farm dams within the Study Area have been determined by taking the difference between the maximum predicted vertical subsidence and the minimum predicted vertical subsidence anywhere around the perimeter of each farm dam. The maximum predicted changes in freeboard for the farm dams are provided in Table D.06, in Appendix D, and are illustrated in Fig. 6.69.

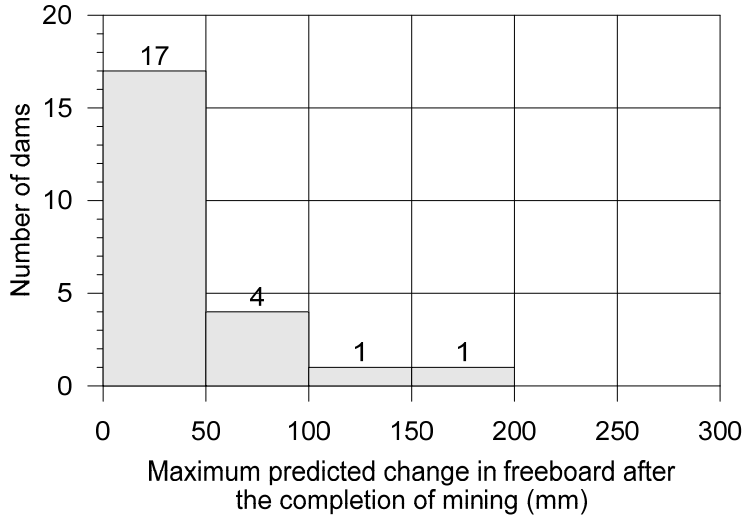


Fig. 6.69 Predicted changes in freeboard for the farm dams

The predicted changes in freeboard for the farm dams within the Study Area are small, varying from less than 20 mm to 150 mm. It is unlikely that the dams would experience adverse impacts on the storage capacities due to these small changes in freeboard.

The largest changes in freeboard are predicted to occur at Dams PSC_019_d01 and PTH_031_d01. In both cases, the dam walls are predicted to subside less than the inlet. This means that storage capacities of the dams are predicted to slightly increase.

Potential cracking and leakage of farm dams

The eight farm dams located directly above LW W3-W4 could experience cracking in the bases of their walls due to the mining-induced curvatures and strains.

There is extensive experience of mining directly beneath farm dams in the Southern Coalfield, which indicates that the incidence of impacts on these features is very low. Farm dams are commonly constructed with cohesive materials in the bases and walls which can absorb the conventional subsidence movements typically experienced in the Southern Coalfield without the development of substantial cracking.

Non-conventional movements can result in localised cracking and deformations at the surface and, where coincident with farm dams, could result in adverse impacts.

TC has mined LW22 to LW32 and LW W1 beneath approximately 110 dams. While a small number of landowners have advised of impacts, there has been only one claim to Subsidence Advisory NSW for impacts on farm dams. This includes the stormwater detention pond in Stonequarry Estate (Dam PSC_019_d01) above LW W1.

Similarly, South32 Illawarra Metallurgical Coal has mined directly beneath more than 200 farm dams in Appin Area 3, Appin Area 4, Appin Area 7, Appin Area 9 and West Cliff Area 5. Loss of water was reported for only a small number of dams.

Any substantial cracking in the dam bases or walls could be repaired by reinstating with cohesive materials. If any farm dams were to lose water as a result of mining, the mine would provide an alternative water source until the completion of repairs in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

Two series of larger dams within the Redbank Creek catchment are located directly above or adjacent to the proposed longwalls at the southern end of the Study Area. The largest dam (MSEC Ref. PTH_080_d01, DP Ref. FD-1) is estimated to store up to 30 ML of water with a surface area of approximately 15, 000 square metres. Changes in elevation along the two tributaries to Redbank Creek, which connect the dams are shown in Fig. 6.70 and Fig. 6.71.

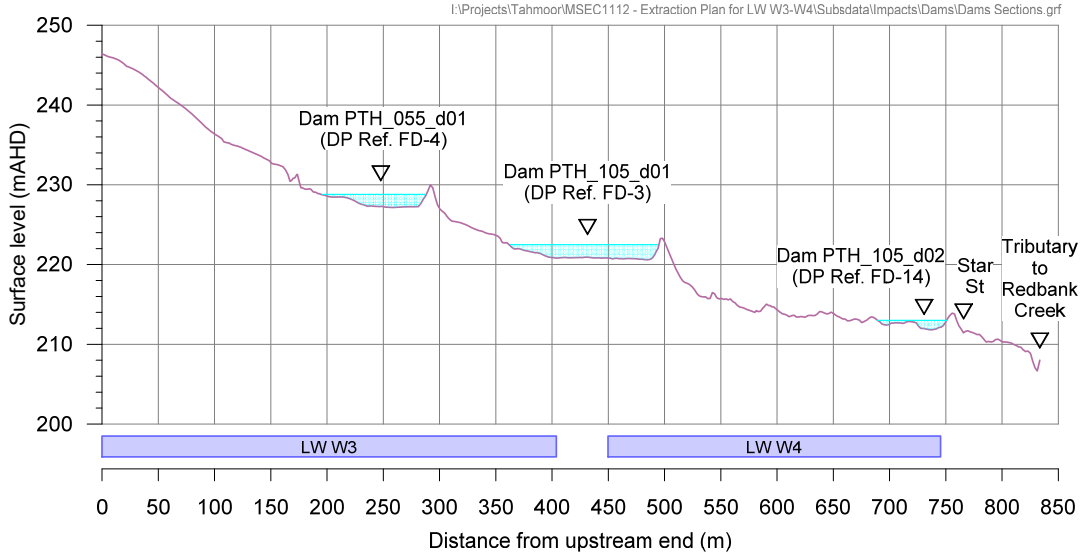


Fig. 6.70 Changes in elevation along tributary to Redbank Creek through dams directly above LW W3-W4

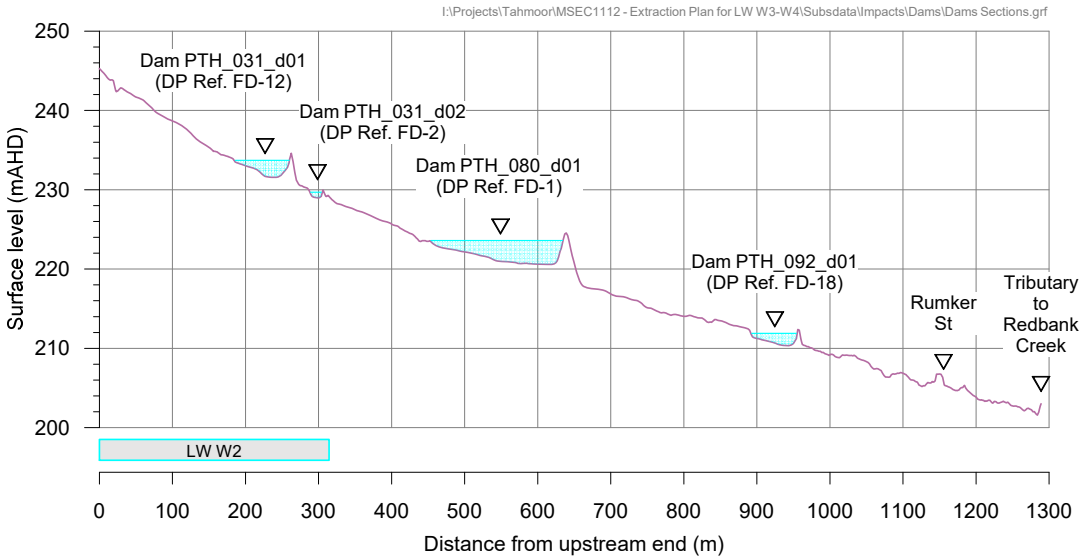


Fig. 6.71 Changes in elevation along tributary to Redbank Creek through dams located to the south of LW W3-W4

There are no structures or roads immediately downstream of the large dams, though Dam Ref. PTH-105-D02 is located upstream of Star Street, which is an unsealed road that provides access to two properties.

The closest houses to the dams are located at Rumker Street North, more than 500 metres downstream of the larger dams Ref. PTH_d01 (DP Ref. FD-3) and PTH_080_d01 (DP. Ref. FD-1). The Main Southern Railway is located downstream of the houses.

Whilst dam break failure due to mine subsidence has not previously been observed at equivalent depths of cover to LW W3-W4 in the Southern Coalfield, Tahmoor Coal commissioned Douglas Partners (2021) to conduct a high level dam break analysis to identify hazards that may arise from this worst case scenario. The analysis found that the consequence of dam break is Significant and High C for farm dams in excess of 5 ML in stored volume and for all dams along the tributaries to Redbank Creek if they failed in series, one after the other. Douglas Partners recommended a detailed site condition assessment and dam break analysis be conducted to assess the extent of potential flooding downstream of these dams. Tahmoor Coal has commissioned the additional assessments.

It is recommended that Tahmoor Coal consider and implement additional risk controls to manage the potential for dam break, depending on the outcome of the additional assessments. The following options can be considered and implemented prior to, during and after extraction:

- Strengthening of the existing dam walls, if recommended by a geotechnical engineer;
- Partial drawdown of the dams either prior to or during mining if triggered by monitoring results, noting that the dams were close to empty during the period of prolonged drought in late 2019. Alternative water can be supplied to landowners whilst water levels are kept low;
- Ground surveys and visual inspections during mining, with survey lines recommended to be installed along the walls of the two largest dams above LW W3-W4 (Dam PTH_080_d01 / DP Ref. FD-1 and Dam PTH_105_d01 / DP Ref. FD-3);
- Consultation with residents downstream of the dams, with arrangements in place to evacuate areas at risk from inundation, if necessary.

Similar risk controls were successfully implemented by Tahmoor Coal prior to and during the extraction of Longwall 32.

6.17.4. Recommendations for the farm dams

TC has developed and acted in accordance with a risk management plans to manage potential impacts to dams during the mining of LW22 to LW32 and LW W1-W2. This includes an assessment of potential environmental or safety consequences as a result of dam breach.

The management plans provide for visual monitoring of dams immediately prior to and after active subsidence at each dam. Survey marks have been placed around the stormwater detention pond in Stonequarry Estate (Dam PSC_019_d01 / DP Ref. FD-5) and the Stonequarry Estate Re-Use Water Pond (Dam PSC_090_d01 / DP Ref. FD-7).

Survey lines are recommended to be installed along the walls of the two largest dams above LW W3-W4 (Dam PTH_080_d01 / DP Ref. FD-1 and Dam PTH_105_d01 / DP Ref. FD-3).

It is recommended that TC continue to develop management plans to manage potential impacts on dams during the mining of LW W3-W4. It is recommended that additional risk controls be considered, selected and implemented following the outcome of additional geotechnical investigations and dam break assessments that are currently underway.

If impacts occur to the dams, TC will supply water to the landowner on a temporary basis until the dam is repaired in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

6.18. Wells and bores

The locations of the registered groundwater bores are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-20. The locations and details of these were obtained from the Australian Groundwater Explorer, which is publicly available online (BOM, 2019).

There is one registered groundwater bore identified within the Study Area, and a summary is provided in Table 6.42.

Table 6.42 Details of registered groundwater bores within the Study Area

Ground licence number	Location	Depth (m)	Authorised / intended use
GW104090	185 m west of LW W3	150.5	Irrigation / Stock

The groundwater bores could experience adverse impacts due to the extraction of LW W3-W4, particularly the bore located directly above the proposed mining area (i.e. Ref. GW104090). Impacts could include lowering of the piezometric surface, blockage of the bore due to differential horizontal displacements at different horizons within the strata and changes to groundwater quality.

More detailed assessments are provided in the Groundwater Technical Report (SLR Consulting, 2021) and the Baseline Private Bore Assessment (GeoTerra, 2020).

6.19. Industrial, commercial and business establishments

There are no industrial establishments located within the Study Area.

There is one commercial establishment located within the Study Area. The William R. Groves funeral business is located at No. 365 Argyle Street, Picton. The rear part of the property is located within the Study Area as it is located within a 35 degree angle of draw from the southeast corner of LW W4. The closest distance between LW W4 and the structures is approximately 320 metres.

Subsidence movements around corners of longwalls are typically less than those observed to the sides and beyond the ends of longwall panels. It is for this reason that the predicted subsidence at the funeral business are less than 20 mm. The structures are not expected to experience substantial tilts, curvatures or strains. It is extremely unlikely that the structures will experience impacts resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls.

6.20. Exploration drill holes

There are exploration drill holes located across the Study Area and further boreholes may be drilled to assist with investigations and monitoring prior to the extraction of proposed LW W3-W4. Exploration drill holes to seam level are grouted and capped prior to proposed longwalls mining directly beneath them.

6.21. Aboriginal heritage sites

6.21.1. Descriptions of the Aboriginal heritage sites

The locations of the Aboriginal heritage sites within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-19. The locations and details have been provided by EMM (2021a).

Detailed descriptions of the Aboriginal heritage sites are provided by a specialist heritage consultant in the report by EMM (2021a). There are 8 Aboriginal heritage sites that have been identified within the Study Area, all of which are also located within the Study Area for natural features. Two of Isolated Find sites are located directly above the proposed LW W3. The Modified tree site is located directly above the current LW W2.

The identified Aboriginal heritage sites are listed in Table D.07, in Appendix D, and a summary is provided in Table 6.43.

Table 6.43 Aboriginal heritage sites identified within the Study Area

Type	Total number within the Study Area	Total number located directly above the proposed longwalls
Open camp sites (Artefact scatters and Isolated Finds)	6	2
Grinding groove sites	1	0
Modified tree	1	0
Total	**8**	**2**

Further details on the Aboriginal heritage sites are provided in the report by EMM (2021a).

6.21.2. Predictions for the Aboriginal heritage sites

The maximum predicted subsidence parameters for the Aboriginal heritage sites due to the mining of LW W3-W4 are provided in Table D.07, in Appendix D. A summary of the maximum predicted vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for these sites is provided in Table 6.44. The predicted tilts are the maxima after the completion of any or all longwalls at any of the sites. The predicted curvatures are the maxima at any time during or after the extraction of the longwalls.

Table 6.44 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for the Aboriginal heritage sites

Location	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
Open sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds)	700	4.0	0.04	0.09
Grinding groove sites	40	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
Modified trees	900	2.0	0.02	0.02
Maximum	**900**	**4.0**	**0.04**	**0.09**

The predicted strains for the Aboriginal heritage sites have been based on the statistical analysis of strains provided in Section 4.4. The sites are at discrete locations and, therefore, the most relevant distributions of strain are the maximum strains measured in individual survey bays above previous longwall mining, which are summarised in Section 4.4.1.

Isolated Find sites 52-2-2069 and 52-2-2070 are located directly above LW W3. The maximum predicted strains for these sites are 1.0 mm/m tensile and 1.7 mm/m compressive based on the 95 % confidence levels. The remaining Aboriginal heritage sites are located outside the proposed mining area and they are predicted to experience conventional strains of less than 0.5 mm/m tensile and compressive.

The grinding groove sites are located along the alignment of Stonequarry Creek and therefore these could experience valley-related effects.

A summary of the predicted valley-related effects for the grinding groove site 52-2-2068 is provided in Table 6.45. The predicted upsidence and closure movements are the maximum values which occur within 20 m of the site along the alignment of Stonequarry Creek due to the extraction of LW W3-W4.

Table 6.45 Maximum predicted total upsidence and closure for grinding groove site 52-2-2068

Site Ref.	Stream	Maximum predicted total upsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total closure (mm)
52-2-2068	Stonequarry Creek	70	70

The grinding groove site could experience compressive strains due to these valley-related effects. The predicted strains due to valley-related effects have been determined from an analysis of ground monitoring lines for valleys with similar heights located at similar distances from previously extracted longwalls in the Southern Coalfield, as for these sites.

The sections of Stonequarry Creek adjacent to the proposed longwalls have effective valley heights ranging between 20 m and 30 m. The grinding groove site is located at a distance of 140 m outside the proposed

mining area. The maximum compressive strain measured at similar streams in the Southern Coalfield is 6 mm/m based on the 95 % confidence level.

6.21.3. Impact assessments for the Aboriginal heritage sites

The impact assessments for the Aboriginal heritage sites provided in this report should be read in conjunction with the assessments provided by EMM (2021a).

Open sites

There are six Open Camp Sites (OCS) located within the Study Area based on the 600 m boundary, being Site Refs. 52-2-2069, 52-2-2070, 52-2-2071, 52-2-2072, 52-2-2073 and SQC1. These sites contain stone artefact scatters. Two of these sites, 52-2-2069, 52-2-2070, are located directly above the proposed LW W3. The remaining OCS are located outside the proposed mining area at distances ranging between 40 m and 200 m.

Isolated Find sites 52-2-2069 and 52-2-2070, which are located directly above the proposed LW W3, are predicted to experience vertical subsidence of 700 mm and 275 mm, respectively.

The remaining OCS are predicted to experience vertical subsidence ranging from 40 mm up to 60 mm. Whilst these sites could experience low levels of vertical subsidence, they are not expected to experience significant tilts, curvatures or conventional strains.

The open camp sites, particularly those directly above LW W3, can potentially be affected by cracking of the surface soils as a result of mine subsidence movements. It is unlikely, however, that the scattered artefacts or isolated finds themselves would be impacted by surface cracking. However, if remediation of the surface soils were to be required near the OCS, it is recommended that TC seek the required approvals from the appropriate authorities prior to any remediation works.

The likelihoods of adverse impacts on the OCS are therefore considered to be *very unlikely*. Further assessments and recommendations for the OCS are provided in a report by EMM (2021a).

Modified tree

There is one Modified Tree that is located within the Study Area based on the 600 m boundary, being Site Ref. 52-2-2100. This site is located directly above the current LW W2 and it is predicted to experience vertical subsidence of 900 mm.

Impacts on trees are generally not observed in the Southern coalfield, except at very shallow depths of cover and/or in incised terrain. In this case, the Modified tree is located where the depth of cover is approximately 490 m and the natural surface slopes are less than 1 in 3 (i.e. less than the minimum to be considered a steep slope).

Cracking in surface soils at TC tends to be isolated and of a minor nature. The cracking is generally limited to the top few metres of the surface soils and it generally does not require remediation.

The likelihood of adverse impact on the Modified Tree is therefore considered to be *very unlikely*. Further assessments and recommendations for the Modified Tree are provided in a report by EMM (2021a).

Grinding groove sites

There is one grinding groove site located within the Study Area being Site Ref. 52-2-2068. The site is located approximately 140 metres from proposed LW W3.

The grinding groove sites is predicted to experience 40 mm vertical subsidence. Whilst the site could experience very low levels of vertical subsidence, it is not expected to experience significant tilts, curvatures or conventional strains.

The grinding groove site is predicted to experience valley closure of 70 mm. The compressive strains due to the valley closure effects could be sufficient to result in fracturing of the rock in the bases of the streams. Minor and isolated fracturing have been observed up to approximately 400 m outside of previously extracted longwalls in the Southern Coalfield.

There are 120 Aboriginal heritage grinding grooves sites located in three clusters on the rockbar, particularly at the upstream end. The site is assessed to be of High significance (EMM, 2020).

It is possible, though unlikely, that fracturing could occur in the rock platform and intersect with one of the grooves. One group of approximately 20 grooves are located on both sides of an existing natural crack in the bedrock, which has formed as part of the weathering and erosion process. The grooves generally avoid the crack, though the end of one or two grooves appear to cross over it. If differential movements develop at the rockbar, it is possible that some changes could be observed at existing joints and cracks that are present in the rockbar. It is, therefore, possible that the existing crack that runs through the group of grooves could open up or close due to mining.

Tahmoor Coal commissioned Strata Control Technologies (SCT, 2021b) to assess the potential for impacts of the proposed extraction of LW W3-W4 on Rockbar SR17. SCT advised that the valley closure movements at Rockbar SR17 are not expected to be large enough to cause significant impacts to the rockbar. Some opening of existing joints and the formation of some small fractures is considered possible as minor adjustments occur in the ground around the rockbar in response to subsidence from longwall mining. The advice from SCT (2021b) appears to be consistent with our assessment.

The likelihood of adverse impact on Site 52-2-2068 is therefore considered to be *unlikely*.

Tahmoor Coal has committed to implementing a detailed monitoring program to measure and record mining-induced ground movements and impacts on the streams during the mining of LW W1-W4. The monitoring program allows Tahmoor Coal to develop and implement an adaptive management strategy where observations can be reviewed during mining, such that the mine layout for future longwalls can be adjusted to reduce the potential for future impacts.

A review of observations was undertaken after the LW W1 face had mined a sufficient distance such that the majority of mining-induced movements had occurred (after approximately 1000 m of extraction). If impacts on Cedar and Stonequarry Creek near the commencing end of LW W1 had been greater than anticipated, Tahmoor Coal would have considered amending the commencing position of LW W2 to further reduce the potential for impacts on Stonequarry Creek.

The review in July 2020 (MSEC, 2020) found that observations during the mining of LW W1 were consistent with the findings of the subsidence impact assessment that was provided in support of the Extraction Plan for LW W1-W2. The observations did not indicate that subsidence impact performance measures for streams in Condition 1 of the Extraction Plan Approval for LW W1-W2 were likely to be exceeded. Accordingly, it was not recommended to change the start position of LW W2. DPIE reviewed the findings of the adaptive management report and approved the start position of LW W2.

Observations between July and November 2020 during the remainder of mining of LW W1 were consistent with the findings in the adaptive management report (MSEC, 2020).

A similar review will be undertaken during the extraction of LW W2 prior to confirming the commencing position of future LW W3. The review will concentrate, in particular on observations at Rockbar SR17 on Stonequarry Creek.

6.21.4. Recommendations for the Aboriginal heritage sites

TC has developed a management plan to manage potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage sites for LW W1-W2. The management plan included consultation with the community, monitoring and reporting. It is recommended that TC develop a similar management plan, in consultation with the community, to manage the Aboriginal heritage sites during the extraction of the proposed longwalls.

6.22. European heritage sites

The heritage sites within the Study Area were identified by a specialist heritage consultant and detailed descriptions are provided in the report by EMM (2021b). The sites and structures identified as having heritage significance within the Study Area are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-19. There are also some additional heritage relics and artefacts that are located within the Study Area which are also shown in this drawing.

A summary of listed items of heritage significance within the Study Area is provided in Table 6.46.

Table 6.46 Items of European heritage significance

Item	Property or structure reference	Location	Description
796 Thirlmere Way, Picton	PTH_112	Thirlmere Way 180 m southeast of LW W4	Weatherboard cottage
Redbank Uniting Church	PAR_090_h02	Cnr Argyle and Antill Streets 350 m southeast of LW W4	Stone chapel
Picton Railway Tunnel	-	Main Southern Railway at 87.850 km 430 m – 585 m east of LW W3 295 m – 320 m northeast of LW W4	Brick arch tunnel
Redbank Range Tunnel (Mushroom Tunnel)	-	Old Main Southern Railway 500 m east of LW W3 370 m northeast of LW W4	Brick arch tunnel with sandstone portals Referred to as “Redbank Range Railway Tunnel” in Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan
Antill Street Underbridge (Thirlmere Way Underbridge)	-	Main Southern Railway at 89.826 km 245 m southeast of LW W4	Brick arch bridge
Picton Viaduct	-	Main Southern Railway at 85.420 km 1.2 km east of LW W3 850 m east of LW W4	Sandstone viaduct
Hole in the Wall (Argyle Street Underbridge)	-	Main Southern Railway at 86.160 km 700 m north east of LW W3	Brick arch bridge
Pedestrian Overbridge at 86.010 km	-	Main Southern Railway at 86.010 km 650 m northeast of LW W4	Structural steel overbridge on concrete pad footings
Rural Landscape, Thirlmere Way	-	Above main headings between LW31 and LW W1-W2	Example of pasture improvement on a working dairy farm

Detailed descriptions are provided by a specialist heritage consultant in the report by EMM (2021b).

EMM (2021b) has also advised the railway culverts along the Picton to Mittagong Loop Line have local heritage significance, though they are not listed on heritage registers. The culverts have been described in Section 6.2.

EMM also recommends that a heritage inspection be conducted to assess the heritage significance for additional infrastructure items along the Main Southern Railway, including railway culverts, a subway (88.133 km), the Matthews Lane Overbridge (84.551 km), the Prince Street Overbridge (85.17 km) and Connellan Crescent Overbridge (89.080 km). These infrastructure items have been described in Section 6.1.

Further details, predictions and impact assessments for these items of heritage significance are provided below.

796 Thirlmere Way, Picton (Weatherboard Cottage)

The weatherboard cottage (Structure Ref. PTH_112_h01) is located on Thirlmere Way, approximately 410 m from LW W3 and 180 m from LW W4.

The weatherboard house sits on brick piers, and is therefore inherently structurally flexible, making it less vulnerable to subsidence impact. A photograph of the house is provided in Fig. 6.72.



Courtesy JMA

Fig. 6.72 Weatherboard Cottage (Ref. PTH_112_h01)

The structure is predicted to experience 20 mm of vertical subsidence due to the extraction of the proposed LW W3-W4. It is not expected to experience any substantial tilts, curvatures or strains. The assessed probabilities of impact have been determined using the method described in Appendix B and are: 97 % Nil or Category R0; 3 % Category R1 or R2; and 0.6 % Category R3 or greater. The repair categories R0 to R5 are described in Appendix B. It is expected, therefore, that the house would experience nil or only minor impacts resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls. Impacts on the structure are likely to be limited to the external cladding or internal finishes, which can be more readily repaired.

TC has developed and acted in accordance with risk management plans to manage potential impacts on heritage structures during the mining of previous longwalls. The management plans include assessments by a structural engineer and heritage consultant, ground surveys and visual inspections. If impacts occur, the structure will be repaired in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

It is recommended that TC develop management plans in consultation with the landowner and Wollondilly Shire Council to manage potential impacts on heritage structures at the property during the mining of the proposed longwalls.

Redbank Uniting Church

The Redbank Uniting Church (Structure Ref. PAR_090_h02) is located at the corner of Antill Street and Argyle Street, approximately 650 m from LW W3 and 350 m from LW W4.

The church building was constructed of sandstone, with timber flooring and a metal sheet roof. The church was sold in 1997 and is now a private residence (EMM, 2021b). A photograph of the church building is provided in Fig. 6.73.

Whilst part of the property is located within the Study Area, the church building is located just outside the Study Area and is predicted to experience less than 20 mm of vertical subsidence due to the extraction of the proposed LW W3-W4. It is not expected to experience substantial tilts, curvatures or strains. It is extremely unlikely that the structure will experience impacts resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls.



Courtesy EMM (2021a)

Fig. 6.73 Redbank Uniting Church (Ref. PAR_090_h02)

Picton Railway Tunnel and Mushroom Tunnel

The proposed LW W3 is located between 430 metres and 585 metres from the Picton Tunnel. The proposed LW W4 is located between 295 metres and 320 metres from the Tunnel. The stone arch Mushroom Tunnel is located a minimum distance of 500 metres from LW W3 and 370 metres from LW W4.

Subsidence predictions and impact assessments are provided in Sections 6.1.7 and 6.1.8. Whilst the likelihood is considered to be very low, it is possible that the Picton Tunnel and Mushroom Tunnel could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4. It is recommended that measures be developed to manage potential impacts on the Picton Tunnel during the mining of LW W3-W4.

Tahmoor Coal will consider whether to implement reasonably practicable mitigation measures and additional monitoring and response measures prior to the influence of LW W3. The measures are planned to be similar to those previously installed in the former Redbank Tunnel.

The measures will predominately be conducted inside the Tunnel and are likely to be visually inconspicuous from the outside and preserve the appearance of the heritage item in its setting, as recommended by heritage consultant EMM (2021b). It is possible that some face brickwork at the portals may be cracked and if so, the brickwork and mortar can be strengthened without adversely impacting the fabric of the tunnel portals. The work would be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant.

It is recommended that TC develop management plans in consultation with ARTC and Wollondilly Shire Council to manage potential impacts on the heritage value of the Tunnels during the mining of proposed LW W3-W4.

Picton Viaduct

The Picton Viaduct could experience far-field horizontal movements resulting from the proposed mining. The proposed LW W3 is located approximately 1200 metres from the Viaduct. The proposed LW W4 is located between 850 metres from the Viaduct.

Subsidence predictions and impact assessments are provided in Section 6.1.9. Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Picton Viaduct could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4 and it is recommended that measures be developed to manage potential impacts on the Picton Viaduct during the mining of LW W3-W4.

The measures will primarily consist of monitoring activities, as have been conducted since the mining of LW 31. Tahmoor Coal will also consider whether to implement reasonably practicable mitigation measures and additional monitoring and response measures prior to the influence of LW W3 and LW W4. The consideration will include whether to repair any stonework that has become cracked or weathered over time. The work will be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant.

It is possible that some stonework at the Viaduct may be cracked and if so, the stonework and mortar can be strengthened without adversely impacting the fabric of the Viaduct. Some temporary support measures may need to be implemented prior to completing the final repairs. The repairs would be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant.

It is recommended that TC consult with ARTC and Wollondilly Shire Council when developing the railway management plan in relation to managing potential impacts on the heritage value of the Viaduct during the mining of proposed LW W3-W4.

Antill Street Underbridge (Thirlmere Way Underbridge)

The Thirlmere Way Rail Underbridge (89.326 km) is located approximately 545 metres from LW W3 and 245 metres from LW W4. For both longwalls, the closest points to the Bridge are at a longwall corner, where subsidence movements are typically less than those observed to the sides and beyond the ends of longwall panels.

Subsidence predictions and impact assessments are provided in Section 6.1.10. Whilst the likelihood is considered to be very low, it is possible that the Thirlmere Way Underbridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4. It is recommended that measures be developed to manage potential impacts on the Bridge during the mining of LW W3-W4.

The measures will primarily consist of monitoring activities, as have been conducted since the mining of LW 31. It is possible that some face brickwork at the Bridge may be cracked and if so, the brickwork and mortar can be strengthened without adversely impacting the fabric of the tunnel portals. Some temporary support measures may need to be implemented prior to completing the final repairs. The repairs would be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant.

It is recommended that TC consult with ARTC and Wollondilly Shire Council when developing the railway management plan in relation to managing potential impacts on the heritage value of the Bridge during the mining of proposed LW W3-W4.

Hole in the Wall (Argyle Street Underbridge)

The Argyle Street Rail Underbridge (86.160 km) is located approximately 930 metres from LW W3 and 700 metres from LW W4.

Subsidence predictions and impact assessments are provided in Section 6.1.12. Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Argyle Street Underbridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4. It is recommended that measures be developed to manage potential impacts on the Bridge during the mining of LW W3-W4.

The measures will primarily consist of monitoring activities, as have been conducted since the mining of LW 31. It is possible that some face brickwork at the Bridge may be cracked and if so, the brickwork and mortar can be strengthened without adversely impacting the fabric of the tunnel portals. Some temporary support measures may need to be implemented prior to completing the final repairs. The repairs would be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant.

It is recommended that TC consult with ARTC and Wollondilly Shire Council when developing the railway management plan in relation to managing potential impacts on the heritage value of the Bridge during the mining of proposed LW W3-W4.

Pedestrian Overbridge at 86.010 km

The Pedestrian Overbridge at 86.010 km is located approximately 960 metres from LW W3 and 650 metres from LW W4.

Subsidence predictions and impact assessments are provided in Section 6.1.15. Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the Pedestrian Overbridge could experience adverse impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4. It is recommended that measures be developed to manage potential impacts on the Bridge during the mining of LW W3-W4.

The measures will primarily consist of monitoring activities, as have been conducted since the mining of LW W1. It is possible that some repairs or adjustments of the Bridge may be required. The repairs would be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant.

It is recommended that TC develop management plans in consultation with ARTC and Wollondilly Shire Council to manage potential impacts on the heritage value of the Bridge during the mining of proposed LW W3-W4.

Other Main Southern Railway structures

Whilst not heritage listed, EMM (2021b) recommends that a heritage inspection be conducted to assess the heritage significance for additional infrastructure items along the Main Southern Railway, including railway culverts, a subway (88.133 km), the Matthews Lane Overbridge (84.551 km), the Prince Street Overbridge (85.17 km) and Connellan Crescent Overbridge (89.080 km).

Subsidence predictions and impact assessments are provided in Section 6.1. Whilst the likelihood is considered to be extremely low, it is possible that the structures could experience impacts during the extraction of LW W3-W4. It is recommended that measures be developed to manage potential impacts on the infrastructure during the mining of LW W3-W4.

The measures will primarily consist of monitoring activities, as have been conducted since the mining of LW W1. It is possible that some repairs or adjustments may be required. If the heritage inspections find that the infrastructure have heritage significance, the repairs would be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant.

It is recommended that TC consult with ARTC and Wollondilly Shire Council when developing the railway management plan in relation to managing potential impacts on the heritage value of the infrastructure during the mining of proposed LW W3-W4.

Brick and sandstone culverts along the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line

Whilst the culverts have not been heritage listed, EMM (2021b) has assessed the brick and sandstone culverts within the Study Area to have local significance on an individual and collective basis. The culverts have been identified and described in Section 6.2.1 and predictions for the culverts are provided in Section 6.2.2.

As discussed in Section 6.2.3, it is possible that the culverts may experience some cracking and spalling of the masonry as a result of the extraction of LW W3-W4. Cracking may occur in the masonry arch or in the headwalls.

The likelihood of adverse impact on the brick and sandstone culverts are considered to be unlikely for most of the culverts and possible for the culverts at 87.850 km and 87.630 km, which are located directly above proposed LW W3.

It is recommended that TC develop management strategies for the culverts, to maintain their integrity during active subsidence, and to remediate them after the completion of active subsidence, if required. The repairs would be conducted in consultation with a heritage consultant. Further discussion on the culverts is provided in Section 6.2.3.

It is recommended that TC develop management plans in consultation with THNSW and Railcorp to manage potential impacts on the heritage value of the culverts during the mining of proposed LW W3-W4.

Rural Landscape, Thirlmere Way

The rural landscape on Thirlmere Way provides a good example of pasture improvement on a working dairy farm, and provides a picturesque setting important to the Queen Victoria Memorial Home. A photograph of the landscape is provided in Fig. 6.74 (Source: Niche, 2014c).



Fig. 6.74 Rural Landscape, Thirlmere Way (Source: Niche, 2014c)

The Rural Landscape adjacent to Thirlmere Way is partly located above LW 32. The landscape could experience the range of predicted subsidence movements for the proposed longwalls, as summarised in Chapter 4.

The vertical subsidence transitions from the maximum values directly above the proposed longwalls to slightly reduced values above the chain pillars. These variations in the vertical subsidence of around

200 mm to 300 mm occur over distances of 320 metres and, therefore, are not visually perceptible. It is unlikely, therefore, that the vertical subsidence would reduce the visual aesthetics or the heritage value of the land.

The curvatures and strains could result in cracking or heaving in the surface soils. Any surface deformations are expected to be isolated and of a minor nature, due to the high depths of cover, with crack widths typically less than 25 mm. Any significant surface deformations could be remediated by locally regrading and recompacting the surface soils. No large scale slope failures are anticipated, as none have been observed in the Southern Coalfield as a result of longwall mining. It is unlikely, therefore, that the mining induced curvatures or strains would reduce the visual aesthetics or the heritage value of the land.

The likelihood of adverse impact on the rural landscape is therefore considered to be unlikely.

6.23. Survey control marks

The locations and details of the survey control marks were obtained using *Six Viewer* (2019) and CORSnet-NSW (2019). The locations of the state survey control marks within the vicinity of the proposed longwalls are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-20.

The closest CORSnet-NSW station to LW W3-W4 is Station ID PCTN, which is located at No. 30 Fairleys Road, Picton at the Picton Sportsground building. The site was verified on 29 April 2016. The CORSnet site is approximately 1.5 kilometres from LW W3 at its closest point.

State survey control marks are located across the Study Area and, therefore, would be expected to experience the full range of predicted subsidence movements. A summary of the maximum predicted conventional subsidence movements within the Study Area is provided in Chapter 4.

It is possible that other survey control marks outside the immediate area and the PCTN CORSnet site could also be affected by far-field horizontal movements, up to 3 kilometres outside the Study Area. Far-field horizontal movements and the methods used to predict such movements are described further in Section 4.6.

6.23.1. Recommendations for the survey control marks

In accordance with the Surveying and Spatial Information Act (2002) and the Surveyor-General's Direction No. 11 (2017), TC is required to make a POSI application to disturb the survey control marks.

It will be necessary on the completion of the longwalls, when the ground has stabilised, to re-establish any state survey control marks that are required for future use. Consultation between TC and Spatial Services NSW will be required throughout the mining period to ensure that these survey marks are reinstated at an appropriate time, as required.

TC has lodged a POSI application with Spatial Services NSW for LW W1-W2. It is recommended that a POSI application be lodged for LW W3-W4.

6.24. Houses

6.24.1. Descriptions of the houses

The locations of the houses are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-21.

There are 69 houses that have been identified within the Study Area. Details of the houses are included in Table D.04, in Appendix D. The locations, sizes, and construction details of the houses were determined from aerial photographs, kerbside inspections and *Google Street View*®.

The following provides further discussions on the details of the houses within the Study Area.

Locations

There is one house located directly above LW W3 and no houses located directly above LW W4. The house above LW W3 is derelict and not habitable. The houses located within the Study Area and outside of the proposed longwalls are predominately located within the Stonequarry Estate, directly above the previously extracted LW W1, and between LW W1 and the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line.

The main township of Picton is located to the east of the Study Area. A small number of houses are located to the southeast of LW W4.

Maximum plan dimension, plan area and height

Distributions of the maximum plan dimensions and plan areas of the houses within the Study Area are provided in Fig. 6.75. The majority of the houses have maximum dimensions between 10 m and 30 m, with

an average value of approximately 24 m. The majority of the houses have plan areas between 100 m^2 and 500 m^2, with an average value of approximately 300 m^2.

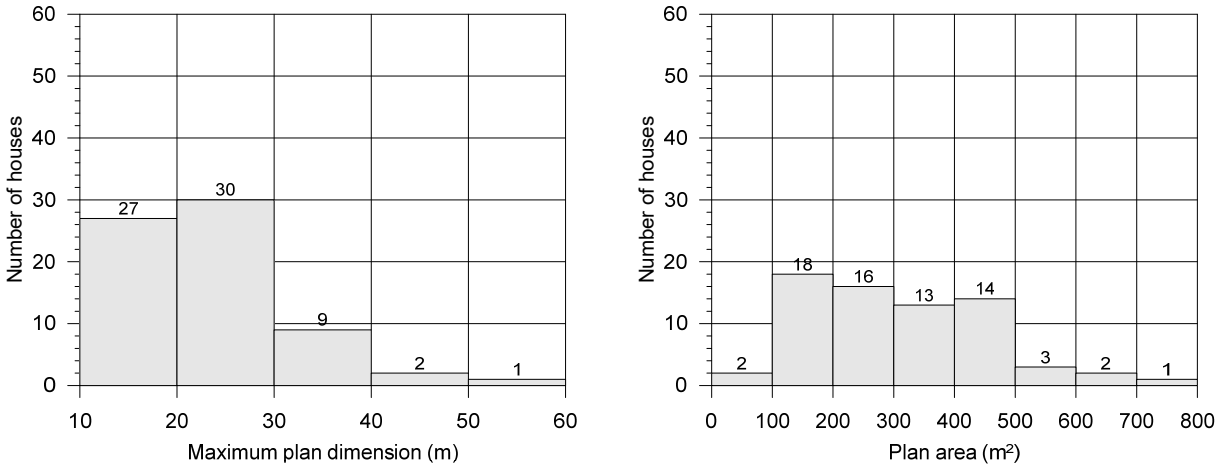


Fig. 6.75 Distribution of houses by maximum plan dimension and plan area

The houses have been categorised into four groups, on the basis of their maximum plan dimension and the number of stories. A summary of these house type categories is provided in Table 6.47. It is noted that two-storey houses include split-level houses.

Table 6.47 House type categories

House Type	Description	Number	Percentage
H1	Single-storey with maximum plan dimension less than 30 m	47	68 %
H2	Single-storey with maximum plan dimension of 30 m or greater	9	13 %
H3	Two-storey with maximum plan dimension less than 30 m	10	15 %
H4	Two-storey with maximum plan dimension of 30 m or greater	3	4 %

It can be seen from the above table that the majority of houses within the Study Area are single-storey with a maximum plan dimension less than 30 m (i.e. Type H1), and there are only three two-storey houses with a maximum plan dimension greater than 30 m (i.e. Type H4). A map showing the spatial distribution of house type categories within the Study Area is shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-23.

Type of construction

Distributions of the wall and footing constructions of the houses within the Study Area are provided in Fig. 6.76. The majority of the houses within the Study Area are either brick or brick-veneer construction and are founded on slabs.

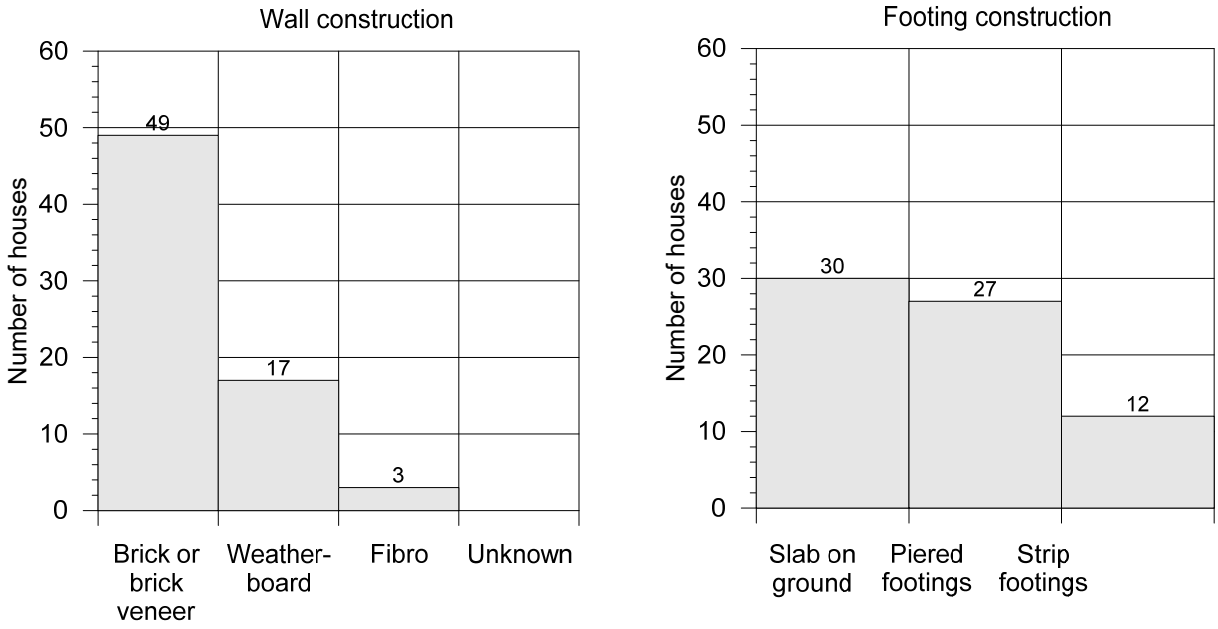


Fig. 6.76 Distributions of wall and footing construction for houses within the Study Area

Following a review of impacts to houses during the mining of Tahmoor LW22 to LW25, it was found that there was a noticeable difference in structural performance in response to mine subsidence movements between the following construction types:

- brick or brick-veneer houses constructed on a ground slab;
- brick or brick-veneer houses constructed on strip footings; and
- weatherboard or fibro houses constructed on either ground slabs or strip footings.

A summary of houses by construction type is provided in Table 6.48. A map showing the spatial distribution of construction types within the Study Area is shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-24. It was observed that some houses with the Stonequarry Estate have been constructed with masonry walls at basement level, with weatherboard linings for the main living areas above. These houses have been reported as brick in Table 6.48.

Table 6.48 Distribution of houses by construction type

Description	Number	Percentage
Brick or brick-veneer houses constructed on a ground slab	27	39 %
Brick or brick-veneer houses constructed on strip footings	22	32 %
Weatherboard or fibro houses constructed on either ground slabs or strip footings or other	20	29 %

Age of houses

The ages of the houses have been determined by examination of a series of historical aerial photographs provided by Land and Property Information, TC and Nearmap. The photographs that were available over the Study Area were taken in 1966, 1975, 1983, 1994, 2002, 2005 and 2018, and TC commissioned orthophotographs of the area in 2013 and 2018.

A histogram showing the distribution of houses by age is shown in Fig. 6.77. A map showing the spatial distribution of construction types within the Study Area is shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-22.

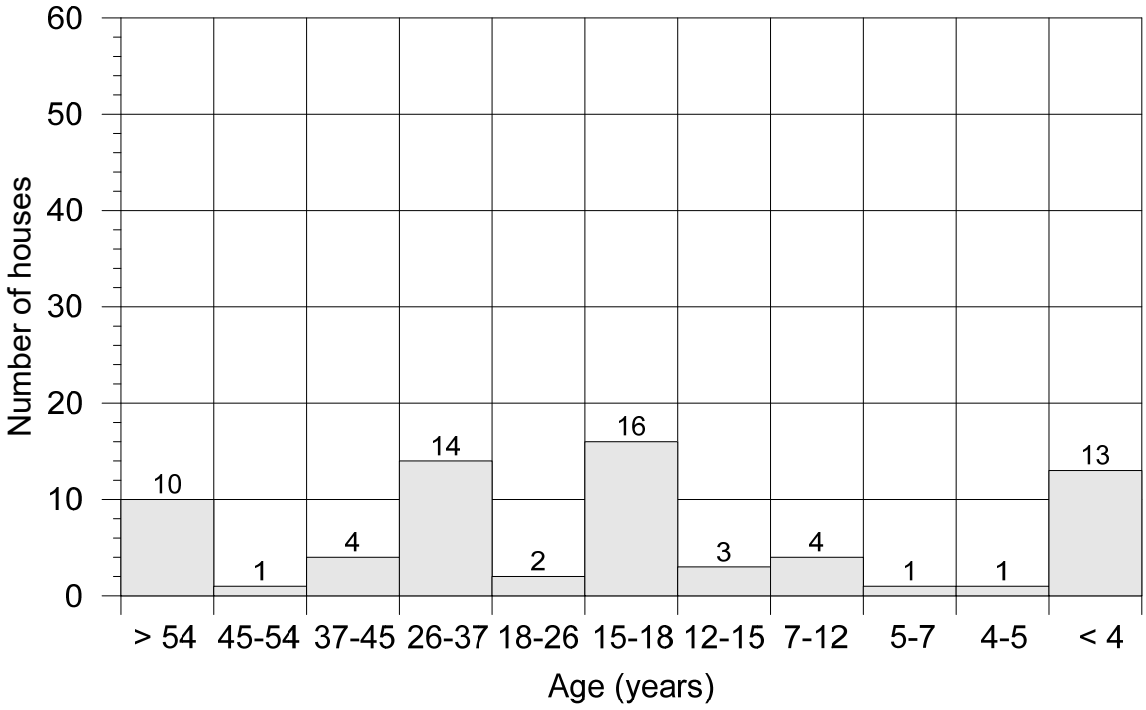


Fig. 6.77 Distribution of houses by age

Houses on steep slopes

There are six houses within the Study Area that are located on or near steep slopes. The locations of the building structures on or near steep slopes are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-11.

The houses within the Study Area on or near steep slopes comprise: two Type H1, three Type H2 and one Type H4. The construction types of these houses are: three brick on slab on ground, one brick on piered footings and three timber framed houses.

Houses above 'hidden' creeks

The locations of hidden creeks are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-10. It can be seen that no houses within the Study Area have been identified as being directly above a 'hidden' creek. There are other houses that are located close to, but not directly above hidden creeks along Booyong Close and Carramar Close.

Houses outside declared Mine Subsidence Districts

The locations of the declared Mine Subsidence Districts (MSD) are shown in Drawing No. MSEC1112-03. The Study Area is located entirely within the Picton MSD. The Picton MSD district was proclaimed in 1997 and originally encompassed properties on Stonequarry Creek Road, Carramar Close, Attunga Close and Booyong Close and parts of Thirlmere Way. The Picton MSD was expanded in 2017 and now covers all properties within the Study Area.

A total of 37 of the 69 houses (54%) within the Study Area are located within the original boundary of the Picton MSD and were constructed after the declaration of the Picton MSD in 1997. There are 30 houses within the Study Area that were constructed prior to 1997 (i.e. prior to the declaration of the Picton MSD). An additional two houses within the Study Area have been identified as having been constructed on or after the original declaration of the Picton MSD in 1997 but located outside the original boundary of the Picton MSD as declared in 1997.

27 of the houses constructed prior to the declaration of the Picton MSD are Type H1 (single storey houses with lengths of less than 30 m), three houses are Type H3 (double storey with length less than 30 m), and one house is Type H4 (double to storey with length greater than 30 m). The wall construction of these houses comprise 19 brick or brick-veneer, 12 weatherboard and 3 are fibro. The footing types of these houses comprise 10 slab on ground, 8 piered footings, and 14 strip footings.

Future house construction

The statistics on building age provide an indication of the rate of growth of houses within the Study Area. The total number of houses within the Study Area versus time is illustrated in Fig. 6.78.

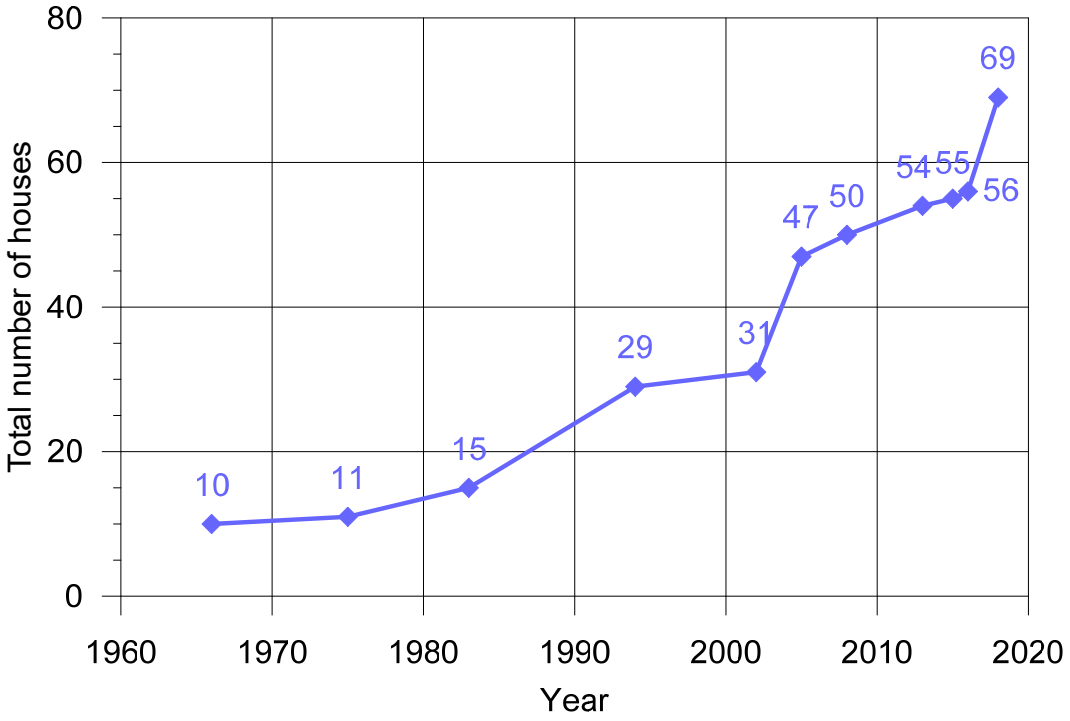


Fig. 6.78 Total number of houses within the Study Area versus time

Many houses within the Study Area have been constructed since 2002. There have been 38 houses constructed between 2002 and 2018. This represents an average rate of construction of approximately 2.4 houses per year.

6.24.2. Predictions for the houses

Predictions of conventional vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature have been made at the centroid and at the vertices of each house, as well as eight equally spaced points placed radially around the centroid and vertices at a distance of 20 m. In the case of a rectangular shaped structure, predictions have been made at a minimum of 45 points within and around the structure.

The maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature for each of the houses within the Study Area are included in Table D.05, in Appendix D. The predicted tilts represent the maximum values in any direction after the completion of each of LW W3-W4. The predicted curvatures represent the maximum values in any direction at any time during or after the extraction of each of the proposed longwalls.

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the houses is provided in Table 6.49. The table provides the maximum predicted values for the houses at any time during or after the extraction of each longwall.

Table 6.49 Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the houses

Longwall	Maximum predicted total vertical subsidence (mm)	Maximum predicted total tilt (mm/m)	Maximum predicted total hogging curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum predicted total sagging curvature (km^{-1})
After LW W3	775	4.5	0.06	0.09
After LW W4	875	5.0	0.06	0.09

The maximum predicted tilt for the houses is 5.0 mm/m (i.e. 0.5 %, or 1 in 200). The maximum predicted curvatures are 0.06 km^{-1} hogging and 0.09 km^{-1} sagging, which represent minimum radii of curvature of 17 km and 11 km, respectively.

Distributions of the predicted vertical subsidence, tilt and curvatures for the houses within the Study Area are illustrated in Fig. 6.79, Fig. 6.80 and Fig. 6.81.

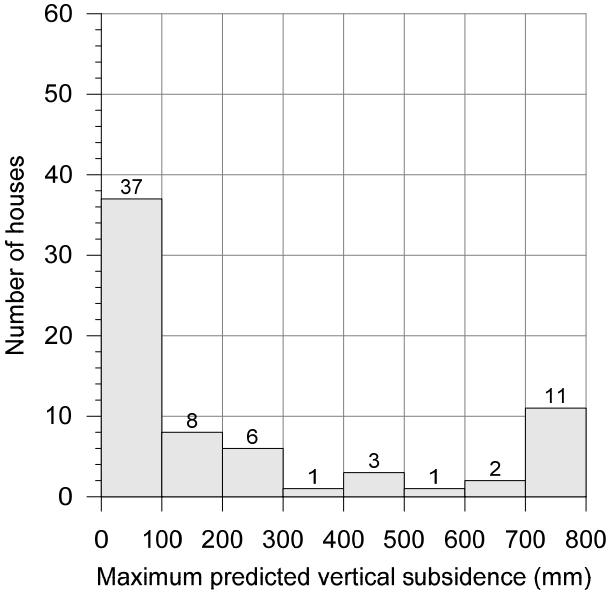


Fig. 6.79 Maximum predicted vertical subsidence for the houses

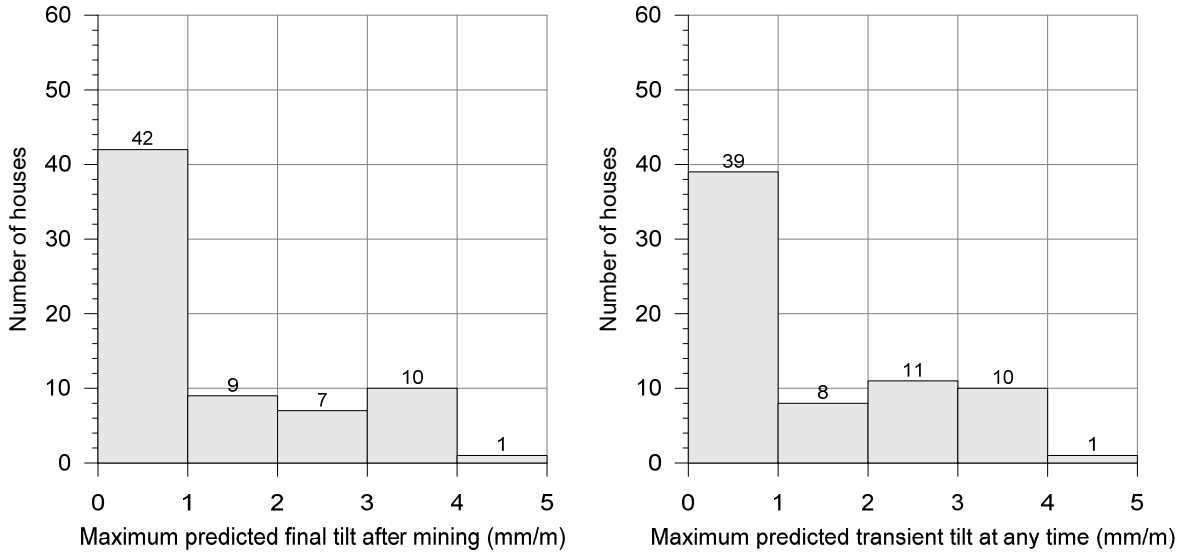


Fig. 6.80 Maximum predicted final tilt (left-side) and transient tilt (right-side) for the houses

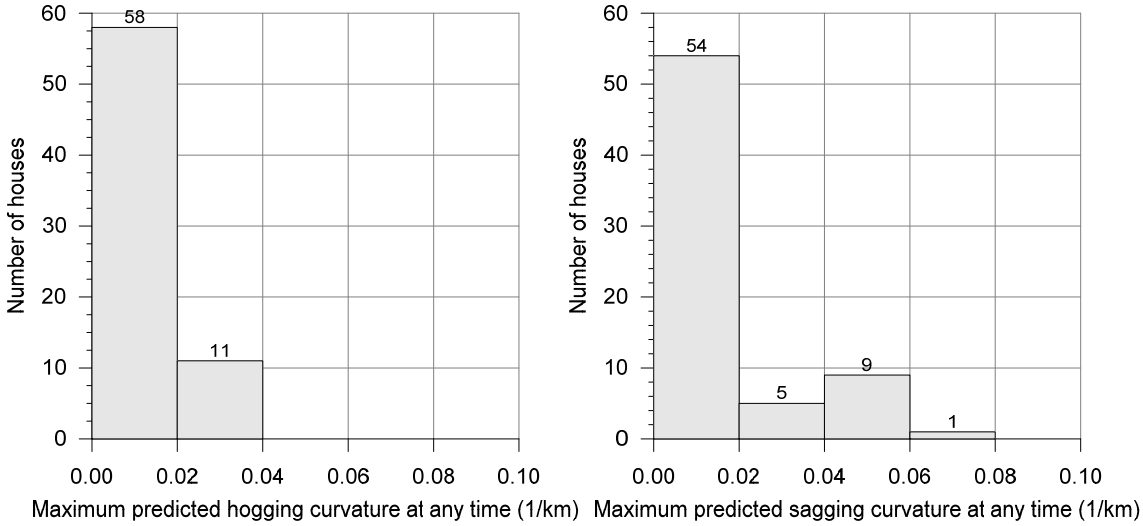


Fig. 6.81 Maximum predicted hogging curvature (left-side) and sagging curvature (right-side) at any time for the houses

The maximum predicted conventional strains for the houses, based on applying a factor of 15 to the maximum predicted conventional curvatures, are 0.9 mm/m tensile and 1.5 mm/m compressive. Higher strains could develop at the houses due to irregular ground movements or topographic effects.

The predicted distributions of strain due to the extraction of LW W3-W4 are described in Chapter 4. The houses are at discrete locations and, therefore, the most relevant distribution of strain is the maximum strains measured in individual survey bays above previous longwall mining, which is summarised in Section 4.4.1. The maximum predicted total strains directly above the proposed longwalls are 1.0 mm/m tensile and 1.7 mm/m compressive based on the 95 % confidence level.

The strains have been predicted for each of the houses using the method described by Barbato (2017). This method considers the position of each house relative to the longwalls, the surface slope, surface lithology and the potential for irregular anomalous movements.

The predicted total strains for each of the houses within the Study Area are provided in Table D.05, in Appendix D. The distributions of the predicted total strains based on the mean and on the 95 % confidence levels are provided in Fig. 6.82 and Fig. 6.83, respectively.

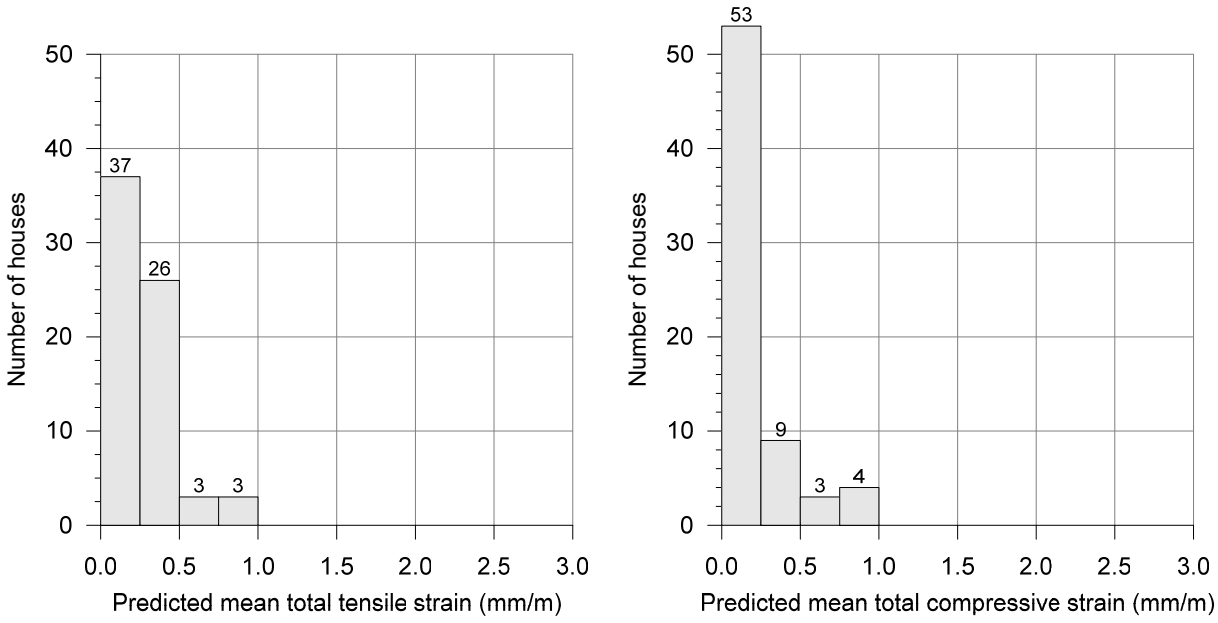


Fig. 6.82 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the houses based on the mean

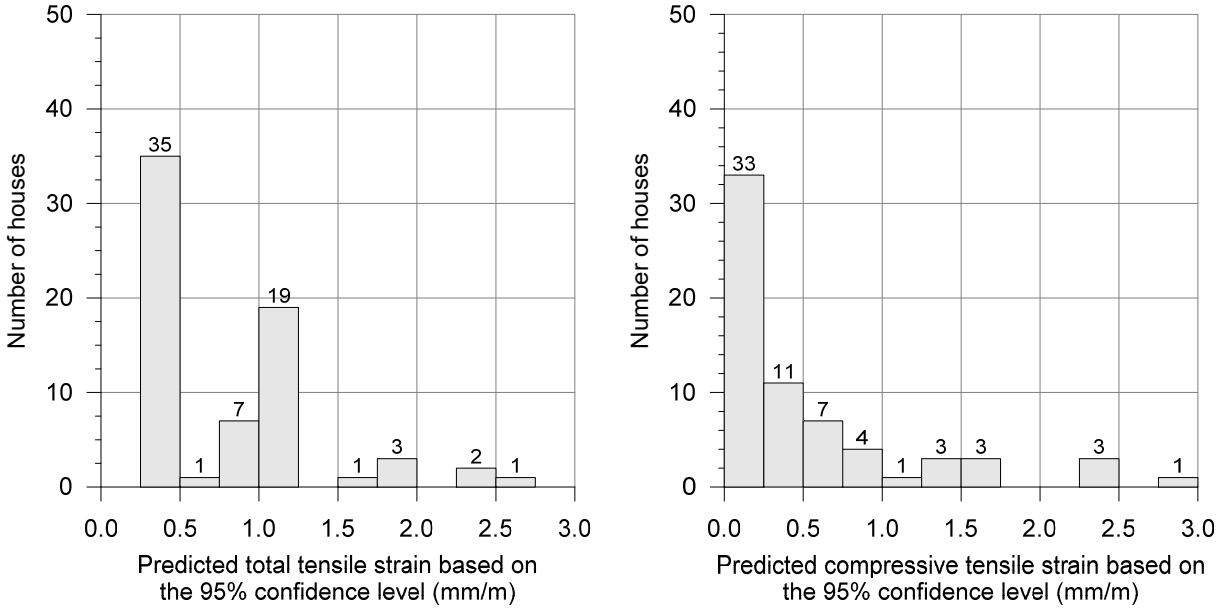


Fig. 6.83 Predicted total tensile strain (left-side) and total compressive strain (right-side) for the houses based on the 95 % confidence level

The houses within the Study Area are predicted to experience total tensile strains between 0.3 mm/m and 1.7 mm/m and total compressive strains between 0.2 mm/m and 2.4 mm/m based on the 95 % confidence levels. The predicted mean values range between 0.2 mm/m and 0.7 mm/m tensile and compressive.

6.24.3. Impact assessments for the houses

The following sections provide the impact assessments for the houses within the Study Area.

Potential impacts resulting from vertical subsidence

Vertical subsidence does not directly affect the stability or serviceability of houses. The potential for impacts on houses is affected by differential subsidence, which includes tilt, curvature and strain, and the impact assessments based on these parameters are described in the following sections.

Vertical subsidence can, in some cases, affect the heights of houses above the flood level. A detailed study has been undertaken by WRM (2019) to determine the extent of the flood prone areas after the completion of mining. The study found that stream flows are generally contained within the channels of Matthews, Cedar and Stonequarry Creeks. The subsidence resulting from the proposed extraction of LW W1-W2 results in a negligible change in flood levels in the catchment area (WRM, 2019).

Potential impacts resulting from tilt

The maximum predicted tilt for the houses within the Study Area is 4.8 mm/m (i.e. 0.48 %, or 1 in 210). The distribution of predicted final tilts for the houses within the Study Area is provided in Fig. 6.84. The greatest tilts occur at the house located directly above LW W3 and the houses located directly above previously extracted LW W1.



Fig. 6.84 Distribution of predicted final total tilts for the houses within the Study Area

It has been found from past longwall mining experience that tilts of less than 7 mm/m generally do not result in adverse impacts on houses. Some minor serviceability impacts can occur at these levels of tilt, including door swings and issues with roof gutter and wet area drainage, all of which can be remediated using normal building maintenance techniques.

It is expected, therefore, that only minor serviceability impacts would occur for the houses within the Study Area as a result of the mining-induced tilt. It is possible, however, that more substantial serviceability impacts could develop at some houses, as a result of non-conventional ground movements, which could require the relevelling of wet areas or, in some cases, the relevelling of parts of the building structures.

It is expected that, in all cases, the houses within the Study Area will remain in safe and serviceable condition as a result of the mining induced tilts, as tilts by themselves rarely impact on the stability of building structures at the levels that are predicted to occur.

Potential impacts resulting from curvature and strain

It has been found from past longwall mining experience that the majority of impacts on houses are a result of the mining-induced curvature and strains.

The maximum predicted curvatures for the houses within the Study Area are 0.03 km^{-1} hogging and 0.06 km^{-1} sagging, which represent minimum radii of curvatures of 33 km and 17 km, respectively.

The distributions of the maximum predicted curvatures for the houses within the Study Area are provided in Fig. 6.85. It can be seen that the greatest predicted curvatures occur directly above LW W3 and the previously extracted LW W1.

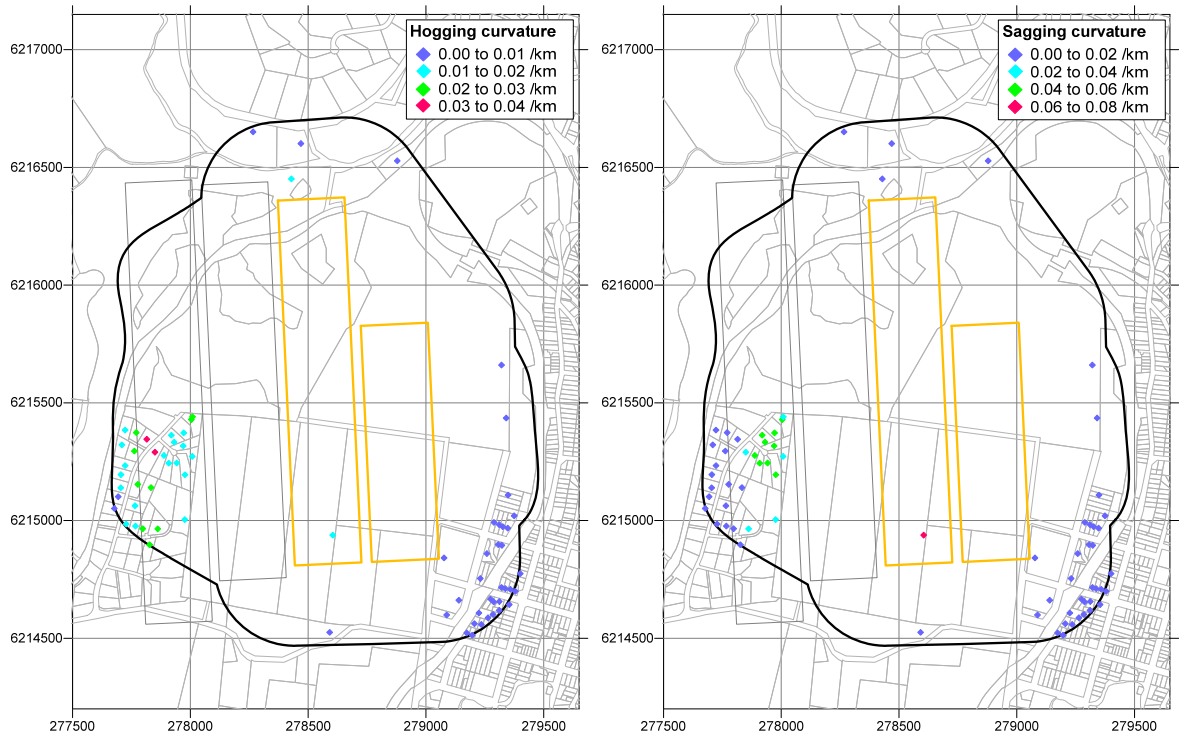


Fig. 6.85 Distributions of maximum predicted total hogging curvature (left-side) and sagging curvature (right-side) for the houses within the Study Area

Building structures have been directly mined beneath at a number of collieries throughout the NSW Coalfields. The experience gained has provided substantial information that has been used to continually develop the methods of impact assessment for houses. The assessments provided in this report are based on the latest research, which is summarised in Appendix B.

The probabilities of impacts for each house within the Study Area have been assessed using the method developed as part of ACARP Research Project C12015 (Waddington, 2009), which has been updated based on observations of impacts at Tahmoor Mine up to 2016 when the extraction of Longwall 29 was completed. This method uses the primary parameters of predicted ground curvature and type of construction for each house, as identified and described in Section 6.24.1.

Trend analyses following the mining of Tahmoor Longwalls 22 to 29 indicate that the chance of impact is higher for the following houses:-

- Houses predicted to experience higher strains and curvatures,
- Houses with masonry walls,
- Masonry walled houses that are constructed on strip footings,
- Larger houses, and
- Houses with variable foundations, such as those with extensions added.

The probabilities of impacts for each house within the Study Area have been assessed using the method developed as part of ACARP Research Project C12015 (Waddington, 2009), which has been updated based on observations of impacts at Tahmoor Mine up to 2016 when the extraction of Longwall 29 was completed. This method uses the primary parameters of ground curvature and type of construction and is described in Appendix B. The parameter of strain is indirectly used in this method due to its relationship with curvature.

A summary of the maximum predicted subsidence effects and the assessed impacts for each of the houses within the Study Area is provided in Table D.05, in Appendix D. The overall distribution of the assessed impacts for the houses within the Study Area is provided in Table 6.50.

Table 6.50 Assessed impacts for the houses within the Study Area

Location	Repair category			
	No Claim or R0	R1 or R2	R3 or R4	R5
Houses directly above LW W3-W4 (1 total) *	50 % (≈ 1 house)	31 % (≈ 0 houses)	15 % (≈ 0 houses)	4 % (≈ 0 houses)
Houses outside of LW W3-W4 (66 total)	85 % (≈ 58 houses)	11% (≈ 7 houses)	3 % (≈ 2 houses)	< 1 % (≈ 1 house)
All houses within the Study Area (67 total)	85 % (≈ 59 houses)	11 % (≈ 7-8 houses)	4 % (≈ 2-3 houses)	1 % (≈ 1 house)

* *Note: The house directly above LW W3 is derelict and not habitable. The assessment above is based on the house being in sound existing condition and, therefore, not applicable.*

The repair categories R0 to R5 are described in Appendix B.

It has been assessed that: 85 % or approximately 59 houses would experience Nil or Category R0 impacts, 11 % or approximately 7 to 8 houses would experience Category R1 or R2 impacts, 4 % or approximately 2 to 3 houses would experience Category R3 or R4 impacts and that 1 % or approximately 1 house would experience Category R5 impacts.

In comparison, extensive data has come from the extraction of Tahmoor Longwalls 22 to 29, where approximately 1,900 houses have experienced mine subsidence movements. A summary of the observed distribution of impacts for all houses within a 35° angle of draw of previously extracted Longwalls 22 to 29 as at 2016 is provided in Table 6.51.

Table 6.51 Observed frequency of impacts for building structures resulting from the extraction of Tahmoor Longwalls 22 to 29

Group	Repair Category			
	No Claim or R0	R1 or R2	R3 or R4	R5
All houses within 35 degree angle of draw of LWs 22 to 29 (total of 1890)	1430 (76 %)	329 (17 %)	111 (6 %)	20 (1%)

A reasonable correlation can be found when comparing the assessed distributions in Table 6.50 with previous experiences as summarised in Table 6.51. The overall assessed distributions of impacts within the Study Area are lower than previously observed due to a number of contributing factors.

- There are a large proportion of houses within the Study Area that are not directly mined beneath.
- Compared to the majority of houses above Longwalls 22 to 29, mining-induced curvatures are also predicted to be lower for houses within the Study Area because they are located above or adjacent to LW W1, the extraction of which is expected to result in reduced subsidence, being the first panel in a series.
- A sizeable proportion of houses have been constructed using lightweight timber-frames and weatherboard style structures.

There are other factors that are not reflected in the assessed distributions of potential impacts. A sizeable proportion of houses within the Study Area have been constructed on large footprints in undulating terrain and this may result in a higher observed frequency of impacts. The majority of the houses are also relatively young in age and have been designed to accommodate mine subsidence movements.

It is too early to compare observed impacts during the extraction of LW W1 against the impact assessment, as LW W2 has not yet extracted past the houses. Minor impacts were observed at a small number of houses during the extraction of LW W1 and all houses remained safe and serviceable.

Severe impacts have previously occurred as a result of substantial non-conventional movements and in plateau areas away from incised valleys, the locations of which cannot be predicted prior to mining. The impacts, however, develop gradually such that they can be detected early and repairs can be undertaken incrementally to ensure that the houses remain safe and serviceable during mining.

As noted in Appendix B, at the time of writing ACARP Research Project C12015, the observed proportion of houses where Subsidence Advisory NSW and affected landowners had decided to rebuild rather than repair (Category R5) impacts was less than 0.5 %. Since the publication of the research report, the proportion of houses where a decision has been made to rebuild has increased to approximately: 0.7 %.

The observed proportion of houses with Category R1 to R4 impacts have also increased since the original ACARP study. This is partly due to the time lag effect between the mining impact, when damage is claimed by residents and when the nature and level of the damage requiring repairs is assessed in detail by SA NSW. The latest review includes observations up to the end of Longwall 29 in 2016, which was approximately two years after the completion of Longwall 27 and one year after the completion of Longwall 28, which was the last panel to directly mine beneath the urban areas of Tahmoor.

The primary risk associated with mining beneath houses is public safety. Historically, residents have not been exposed to immediate and sudden safety hazards as a result of impacts that occur due to mine subsidence movements in the NSW Coalfields, where the depths of cover were greater than 350 metres, such as the case above the proposed longwalls.

Emphasis is placed on the words “immediate and sudden” as in rare cases, some structures have experienced severe impacts, but the impacts did not present an immediate risk to public safety as they developed gradually with ample time to relocate residents.

All houses within the Study Area are expected to remain safe throughout the mining period, provided that effective management measures are adopted during mining and these are described in Section 6.24.4 and Section 6.26.

6.24.4. Management of potential impacts on houses

Tahmoor Mine has extensive experience of mining beneath urban areas. It has developed and acted in accordance with a risk management plan to manage potential impacts to residential structures during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1-W2.

The Subsidence Management Process has been developed in consideration of the following facts and observations:

1. Australian standards have been available for use in the design of structures since 1948. A total of 37 of the 69 houses (54%) within the Study Area have been constructed within and after the declaration of the Picton Mine Subsidence District;
2. There is sufficient redundancy in structural design such that ductile deformation will develop and be noticeable to residents before structural failure occurs;
3. Subsidence movements develop gradually over time at Tahmoor Mine as they have above other previously extracted longwalls at similar depths of cover;
4. Experiences during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1 have found that the most effective method of managing potential impacts on the safety and serviceability of structures are by way of community consultation. Residents living within the active subsidence zone have often provided early feedback to Tahmoor Mine and/or SA NSW about impacts developing at their houses or along

their local roads. Contact is made well before impacts develop to a level of severity sufficient to become a safety hazard;

5. On the basis of the above, there is sufficient time for residents to notify Tahmoor Mine or SA NSW of significant displacement or deflection well before structural failure will occur;
6. The conclusions are supported by the observation that residents have not been exposed to immediate and sudden safety hazards as a result of impacts that occur due to mine subsidence movements at Tahmoor Mine and above other previously extracted longwalls at similar depths of cover. This includes the recent experience at Tahmoor Mine during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1, which have affected more than 2000 houses and civil structures; and
7. While severe impacts have developed during mining, there is sufficient redundancy in structural design such that when structures have experienced severe impacts, they have developed gradually with ample time for residents to notify Tahmoor Mine or SA NSW to repair the structure and/or relocate residents before structural failure occurs.

While the three most important factors in managing risks to public safety are redundancy in structural design, gradual development of subsidence movements and an effective community consultation program, a number of additional management measures have been undertaken, including site specific investigations, regular surveys and inspections during mining and triggered response measures. Further details on methods to control risks to public safety are described in Section 6.26.

With appropriate management plans in place, it is considered that the houses will remain safe and serviceable at all times during the extraction of the proposed longwalls, even if actual subsidence movements were greater than the predictions or substantial non-conventional movements occurred.

Impacts to the houses would be repaired or, if required, replaced in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

6.24.5. Flats or units

There were no flats or units identified within the Study Area.

6.25. Associated residential structures

6.25.1. Swimming pools

There are 15 privately owned swimming pools and one spa located within the Study Area, none of which are located directly above the proposed longwalls. The locations of the swimming pools are shown in Drawing Nos. MSEC1112-21 and details are provided in Table D.04, in Appendix D.

Predictions of conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature have been made at the centroid and around the perimeters of each pool. A summary of the maximum predicted values of conventional subsidence, tilt and curvature for each pool within the Study Area is provided in Table D.05, in Appendix D.

The predicted strains for the pools have been based on the statistical analysis of strains provided in Section 4.4. The pools are at discrete locations and, therefore, the most relevant distributions of strain are the maximum strains measured in individual survey bays above previous longwall mining, which are summarised Section 4.4.1. The pools are expected to experience both tensile and compressive strains as the extraction faces of the proposed longwalls pass beneath them. At the completion of the proposed longwalls, the pools in locations of hogging curvature are more likely to be in final tensile zones and the pools in locations of sagging curvature are more likely to be in final compressive zones.

Mining-induced tilts are more noticeable in pools than other structures due to the presence of the water line and the small gap to the edge coping, particularly when the pool lining has been tiled. Skimmer boxes are also susceptible to being lifted above the water line due to mining tilt.

The Australian Standard AS2783-1992 (Use of reinforced concrete for small swimming pools) requires that pools be constructed level ± 15 mm from one end to the other. This represents a tilt of approximately 3.3 mm/m for pools that are 10 metres in length. Australian Standard AS/NZS 1839:1994 (Swimming pools – Pre-moulded fibre-reinforced plastics – Installation) also requires that pools be constructed with a tilt of 3 mm/m or less.

One pool within the Study Area is predicted to experience final tilts greater than 3 mm/m, at the completion of the proposed longwalls, which is greater than the Australian Standard. The pool is, however, located directly above LW W1, where less subsidence and tilt was observed compared to predictions. It is unlikely, therefore that these pools would require remediation of the pool copings after the completion of active subsidence. It is possible, if the tilts were fully realised at the pools with the higher predicted tilts, that the final tilts could be difficult to remediate and, in these cases, the pools would need to be rebuilt.

The maximum predicted conventional curvatures for the pools are 0.03 km^{-1} hogging and 0.04 km^{-1} sagging, which represent minimum radii of curvature of 33 kilometres and 25 kilometres, respectively. The ranges of

predicted maximum curvatures for the pools are similar to those previously experienced at Tahmoor. The incidence and levels of impacts on the pools within the Study Area, therefore, are expected to be similar to those previously experienced at Tahmoor Mine.

Observations during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32, and LW W1 have shown that pools, particularly in-ground pools, are more susceptible to severe impacts than houses and other structures. Pools cannot be easily repaired and most of the impacted pools need to be replaced in order to restore them to pre-mining condition or better.

As of June 2017, a total of 157 pools have experienced mine subsidence movements during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 30, of which 141 were located directly above the extracted longwalls. A total of 36 pools have reported impacts, all of which were located directly above the extracted longwalls. This represents an impact rate of approximately 23 %. A higher proportion of impacts have been observed for in-ground pools, particularly fibreglass pools. The majority of the impacts related to tilt or cracking, though in a small number of cases the impacts were limited to damage to skimmer boxes or the edge coping.

No impacts have been reported to pools during the mining of LW W1, but impacts may occur to pools within Stonequarry Estate during the extraction of LW W2.

In addition to the above, a number of pool gates have been impacted by mine subsidence during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1. While the gates can be easily repaired, the consequence of breaching pool fence integrity is considered to be severe. As a result, TC inspects the integrity of pool fences once a week during the active subsidence period.

Damaged pools, fences and gates would be repaired or, if required, replaced in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

6.25.2. Other associated residential structures

A total of 196 associated residential structures (i.e. rural structures) have been identified within the Study Area. The locations of the rural structures are shown in Drawing Nos. MSEC1112-21 and details are provided in Table D.04, in Appendix D.

The risks to the rural structures are that they could be damaged and/or rendered unserviceable from mine subsidence impacts. These structures include: garages; sheds; carports; tanks and shade structures such as awnings and pergolas.

These structures are able to tolerate greater subsidence movements than houses, as they are generally lighter, more flexible in construction, and smaller in size. The risk of damage to sheds and other domestic structures, therefore, is considerably less when compared to houses.

Impacts have been reported to a small number of sheds and other domestic structures during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32, all of which are considered to be relatively minor and easy to repair. Impacts to the rural structures would be repaired or, if required, replaced in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

It is therefore concluded that all associated residential structures are expected to remain safe, serviceable and repairable after mining has completed, provided that they are in sound existing condition. The risk of impact is clearly greater if structures are in poor condition though the chances of there being a public safety risk remain very low. There have been observations of the performance of some structures in poor pre-mining condition and these buildings have not experienced impacts during mining.

6.25.3. Rigid external pavements

Adverse impacts on rigid external pavements, such as driveways and footpaths, are often reported to Subsidence Advisory NSW in the Southern Coalfield. This is because pavements are typically thin relative to their length and width. The design of external pavements is also not regulated by Council or Subsidence Advisory NSW.

A study by Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants of 120 properties at Tahmoor and Thirlmere indicated that 98 % of the properties with external concrete pavements demonstrated some form of cracking prior to mining. These cracks are sometimes difficult to distinguish from cracks caused by mine subsidence. It is therefore uncertain how many claims for damage can be genuinely attributed to mine subsidence impacts.

It is anticipated that some impacts are likely to occur to pavements in the form of cracking and buckling, although the majority are expected to be minor and would be easily repaired. A total of 133 properties have reported impacts to external pavements during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 31. Impacts to external pavements would be repaired or, if required, pavements would be replaced in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

6.25.4. Fences in urban areas

There are many fences at properties within the Study Area. The fences are constructed in a variety of ways, generally using timber, stone or metal materials. Fences are generally flexible in construction and can usually tolerate mine subsidence movements in the Southern Coalfield.

The maximum predicted tilt resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls is 6.0 mm/m (i.e. 0.6 %, or 1 in 165). Fence post tilts of less than 10 mm/m are barely noticeable.

The most vulnerable sections of fences are gates, particularly long gates or those with latches, as they are less tolerant to differential horizontal movements and tilts between the gate posts and the ground. It has also been found that Colorbond fences are particularly susceptible to mine subsidence impacts as there is very little flexibility in their construction.

A total of 73 impacts have been reported to gates and fences within the urban areas during the extraction of Longwalls 22 to 31. These gates and fences are typically Colorbond gates, which have been constructed with small clearances. Gates are often fixed to one side of the house. This form of construction is vulnerable to differential movements that can occur between the fence post and the house.

It is therefore assessed that some fences could experience impacts as a result of the extraction of the proposed longwalls. Some impacts may occur to gates, which may need ongoing repairs as mining occurs. Damaged fences and gates are relatively easy to rectify by re-tensioning of fencing wire, straightening of fence posts, and if necessary, replacing some sections of fencing. Impacts to fences would be repaired or, if required, fences would be replaced in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

As discussed in Section 6.25.1, it is recommended that pool fences are monitored during mining in the interests of public safety.

6.25.5. Management of potential impacts to residential structures

TC has developed and acted in accordance with risk management plans to manage potential impacts to residential structures during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 32 and LW W1-W2. The management plans provides for identification of buildings in poor pre-mining condition that are hazardous or may become hazardous due to mining, and visual kerbside monitoring of structures during active subsidence. Impacts would be repaired or, if required, replaced in accordance with the *Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017*.

The management plans are reviewed periodically. It is recommended that TC continue to develop management plans to manage potential impacts during the mining of the proposed longwalls.

6.26. Managing public safety

The primary risk associated with mining beneath structures is public safety. Historically, residents have not been exposed to immediate and sudden safety hazards as a result of impacts that occur due to mine subsidence movements in the NSW Coalfields, where the depths of cover were greater than 350 metres, such as the case above the proposed longwalls. This includes the recent experience at Tahmoor Mine, which has affected more than 2000 houses and civil structures.

Emphasis is placed on the words “immediate and sudden” as in rare cases, some structures have experienced severe impacts, but the impacts did not present an immediate risk to public safety as they developed gradually with ample time to relocate residents.

The existing condition of structures varies above LW W1-W2. This is a function of age, structural design, construction workmanship and maintenance. Pre-mining hazard identification inspections undertaken by Tahmoor Mine have identified elements of structures that did not appear to comply fully with Australian Standards, in regard to design and construction. In a small number of cases, the existing structural condition has been considered potentially unsafe and Tahmoor Mine has undertaken measures to repair the defect.

There is a remote possibility that the comparatively small additional contribution of mine subsidence movements could be sufficient to result in the structures that do not meet Australian Standards to become potentially unstable.

It is recommended that Tahmoor Coal continues its current practice of ensuring that built structures remain safe and serviceable at all times during mining. It is recommended that Tahmoor Mine, in consultation with landowners, study the potential for impacts on the structures and other infrastructure and develop management measures. The study would require input from structural and subsidence engineers. The risk management process includes the following processes:

1. Regular consultation, cooperation and coordination with the community before, during and after mining. This includes letters and door knocking to all residents of structures that will soon be affected by subsidence. The letters offer a free pre-mining inspection and hazard identification inspection by a structural engineer;
2. Site-specific investigations, where they are necessary and appropriate, into the conditions of buildings and associated structures and their surrounding environment (where access is allowed). The site-specific investigations have been and will continue to be undertaken early so that there is adequate time, if required, to arrange additional inspections and/or surveys and implement any mitigation measures before mining-induced impacts are experienced;

   For properties located directly above the first 300 m of the commencing end of a longwall, the investigations are targeted to be undertaken prior to extraction or at the latest, they will be undertaken prior to the first 200 m of extraction of the longwall.

   The site-specific investigations include the following:

   a) Identification of structures from aerial photographs and kerbside inspections;
   b) Front of house risk and visual screening inspections by Tahmoor Coal in company with a structural engineer for all properties that are predicted to experience more than 20 mm of incremental vertical subsidence due to the extraction of each upcoming longwall. The purpose of the inspections is to identify hazards where access has not been granted by the landowner.

      In some cases, particularly in semi-rural and rural areas, it is difficult to inspect a structure that is remote from the street front. Where these cases involve properties that are located directly above a longwall, Tahmoor Coal will request access to conduct a pre-mining inspection and hazard identification inspection by a structural engineer;
   c) Tahmoor Coal will request access to conduct pre-mining geotechnical inspections of structures located on or immediately adjacent to steep slopes that are predicted to experience more than 20 mm of incremental vertical subsidence due to the extraction of each longwall;
   d) Tahmoor Coal will request access to conduct pre-mining hazard identification inspections by a structural engineer (where access is allowed by the landowner) to properties with structures that have been specifically targeted on the basis that may be more sensitive to mine subsidence movements. These include:
      i) Commercial and business establishments, public amenities and public utilities;
      ii) Structures of heritage significance;
      iii) Structures that are located above hidden creeks;
      iv) Structures that are located above mapped geological structures;
      v) Structures that are located on or adjacent to steep slopes or that have been recommended for structural inspection by the geotechnical engineer;
      vi) Structures that have been identified as being potentially unstable or unsafe by landowners (Item 1), or from the front of house inspections (Item 2b);
      vii) Houses and units located outside the declared Mine Subsidence Districts; and
      viii) Houses and units estimated to have been constructed prior to the declaration of the Picton Mine Subsidence District as originally declared in 1997 or if outside the original declared boundary, prior to the declaration of the current boundary in 2017.
3. Implementation of pre-mining mitigation measures following inspections by the geotechnical engineer and the structural engineer, in consultation and agreement with the landowner.
4. Surveys and inspections during mining within the active subsidence area:
   a) detailed visual inspections and vehicle-based inspections along the streets;
   b) ground surveys along the streets;
   c) specific ground surveys for selected properties, where recommended by the geotechnical engineer or structural engineer due to their proximity to steep slopes or pre-existing condition;
   d) visual inspections of residential structures that are either: located on or adjacent to steep slopes, are in poor existing condition (based on the hazard identification inspections), have previously reported impacts, or where recommended by the Structures Response Group;
   e) visual inspections of pool fences and gates; and
   f) visual inspections of commercial, industrial and business establishments, public amenities and public utilities.

Front of house risk and visual screening inspections have been completed by TC in company with a structural engineer for structures within the Study Area. The majority of residents within the Study Area have accepted the offer to conduct a pre-mining inspection and hazard identification inspection by a structural engineer. Two unoccupied house is in a dilapidated condition and it is proposed to erect bunting and warning signs around the structures to discourage access, subject to approval by the landowner.

The structures management plan also provides for additional visual inspections and ground surveys in the event that increased subsidence is observed. This includes pre-mining checks of structures within the affected area, daily visual inspections during active subsidence and weekly ground surveys along streets. TC also consults with Subsidence Advisory NSW to determine whether additional resources are required to assist with undertaking repairs to impacted structures.

6.27. Known future developments

As discussed in Section 6.24, development continues on subdivided lots along Stonequarry Creek Road, Carramar Close, Attunga Close and Booyong Close. A small number of additional buildings are expected to be constructed prior to the extraction of the proposed longwalls.

7.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Some of the more common mining terms used in the report are defined below:

Angle of draw	The angle of inclination from the vertical of the line connecting the goaf edge of the workings and the limit of subsidence (which is usually taken as 20 mm of subsidence).
Chain pillar	A block of coal left unmined between the longwall extraction panels.
Cover depth (H)	The depth from the surface to the top of the seam. Cover depth is normally provided as an average over the area of the panel.
Closure	**T**he reduction in the horizontal distance between the valley sides. The magnitude of closure, which is typically expressed in the units of *millimetres (mm)*, is the greatest reduction in distance between any two points on the opposing valley sides. It should be noted that the observed closure movement across a valley is the total movement resulting from various mechanisms, including conventional mining induced movements, valley closure movements, far-field effects, downhill movements and other possible strata mechanisms.
Critical area	The area of extraction at which the maximum possible subsidence of one point on the surface occurs.
Curvature	The change in tilt between two adjacent sections of the tilt profile divided by the average horizontal length of those sections, i.e. curvature is the second derivative of subsidence. Curvature is usually expressed as the inverse of the **Radius of Curvature** with the units of *1/kilometres (km-1)*, but the value of curvature can be inverted, if required, to obtain the radius of curvature, which is usually expressed in *kilometres (km)*. Curvature can be either **hogging** (i.e. convex) or **sagging** (i.e. concave).
Extracted seam	The thickness of coal that is extracted. The extracted seam thickness is thickness normally given as an average over the area of the panel.
Effective extracted seam thickness (T)	The extracted seam thickness modified to account for the percentage of coal left as pillars within the panel.
Face length	The width of the coalface measured across the longwall panel.
Far-field movements	The measured horizontal movements at pegs that are located beyond the longwall panel edges and over solid unmined coal areas. Far-field horizontal movements tend to be bodily movements towards the extracted goaf area and are accompanied by very low-levels of strain.
Goaf	The void created by the extraction of the coal into which the immediate roof layers collapse.
Goaf end factor	A factor applied to reduce the predicted incremental subsidence at points lying close to the commencing or finishing ribs of a panel.
Horizontal displacement	The horizontal movement of a point on the surface of the ground as it settles above an extracted panel.
Inflection point	The point on the subsidence profile where the profile changes from a convex curvature to a concave curvature. At this point the strain changes sign and subsidence is approximately one half of S max.
Incremental subsidence	The difference between the subsidence at a point before and after a panel is mined. It is therefore the additional subsidence at a point resulting from the excavation of a panel.
Panel	The plan area of coal extraction.
Panel length (L)	The longitudinal distance along a panel measured in the direction of mining from the commencing rib to the finishing rib.
Panel width (Wv)	The transverse distance across a panel, usually equal to the face length plus the widths of the roadways on each side.
Panel centre line	An imaginary line drawn down the middle of the panel.
Pillar	A block of coal left unmined.
Pillar width (Wpi)	The shortest dimension of a pillar measured from the vertical edges of the coal pillar, i.e. from rib to rib.

Shear deformations	The horizontal displacements that are measured across monitoring lines and these can be described by various parameters including; horizontal tilt, horizontal curvature, mid-ordinate deviation, angular distortion and shear index.
Strain	The change in the horizontal distance between two points divided by the original horizontal distance between the points, i.e. strain is the relative differential displacement of the ground along or across a subsidence monitoring line. Strain is dimensionless and can be expressed as a decimal, a percentage or in parts per notation. **Tensile Strains** are measured where the distance between two points or survey pegs increases and **Compressive Strains** where the distance between two points decreases. Whilst mining induced **strains** are measured **along** monitoring lines, ground **shearing** can occur both vertically, and horizontally **across** the directions of the monitoring lines.
Sub-critical area	An area of panel smaller than the critical area.
Subsidence	The vertical movement of a point on the surface of the ground as it settles above an extracted panel, but, 'subsidence of the ground' in some references can include both a vertical and horizontal movement component. The vertical component of subsidence is measured by determining the change in surface level of a peg that is fixed in the ground before mining commenced and this vertical subsidence is usually expressed in units of *millimetres (mm)*. Sometimes the horizontal component of a peg's movement is not measured, but in these cases, the horizontal distances between a particular peg and the adjacent pegs are measured.
Super-critical area	An area of panel greater than the critical area.
Tilt	The change in the slope of the ground as a result of differential subsidence, and is calculated as the change in subsidence between two points divided by the horizontal distance between those points. Tilt is, therefore, the first derivative of the subsidence profile. Tilt is usually expressed in units of *millimetres per metre (mm/m)*. A tilt of 1 mm/m is equivalent to a change in grade of 0.1 %, or 1 in 1000.
Uplift	An increase in the level of a point relative to its original position.
Upsidence	Upsidence results from the dilation or buckling of near surface strata at or near the base of the valley. The magnitude of upsidence, which is typically expressed in the units of *millimetres (mm)*, is the difference between the observed subsidence profile within the valley and the conventional subsidence profile which would have otherwise been expected in flat terrain.

APPENDIX A. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX B. METHOD OF IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR HOUSES

B.1. Introduction

The methods for predicting and assessing impacts on building structures have developed over time as knowledge and experience has grown. MSEC has provided predictions and impact assessments for the building structures within the *Study Area* using the latest methods available at this time.

Longwall mining has occurred directly beneath building structures at a number of collieries in the Southern Coalfield, including Appin, West Cliff, Tower and Tahmoor Collieries. The most extensive data has come from extraction of Tahmoor Mine Longwalls 22 to 29, where approximately 1900 houses have experienced subsidence movements. The experiences gained during the mining of these longwalls, as well as longwalls at other collieries in the Southern and Newcastle Coalfields, have provided substantial additional information that has been used to further develop the methods.

The information was initially collected during the mining of Tahmoor Mine Longwalls 22 to 24A and reviewed in two parallel studies, one as part of a funded ACARP Research Project C12015 (Waddington, 2009), and the other at the request of Industry and Investment NSW (now the Department of Planning and Environment – Resources Regulator).

The outcomes of these studies include:-

- Review of the performance of the previous method,
- Recommendations for improving the method of Impact Classification, and
- Recommendations for improving the method of Impact Assessment.

Additional information was collected in 2016 after the completion of Longwall 29 and impact assessments for the houses in this report have been based on the updated information provided. A summary is provided in the following sections.

B.2. Review of the Performance of the Previous Method

The previous method of impact assessment applied predictions of curvature on the overall length of each house to predict a crack width in the external walls that was classified based primarily in accordance with Table C1 of Australian Standard 2870-1996. This method did not include impacts to other elements, finishes or services.

Extensive data on house impacts has come from extraction of Tahmoor Mine Longwalls 22 to 25 and a comparison between predicted and observed impacts is provided in Table B.1. The comparison is based on pre-mining predictions that were provided in SMP Applications for these longwalls and the observations of impacts using the previous method of impact classification. The comparison is based on information up to 30 November 2008. At that point in time, the length of extraction of Longwall 25 was 611 metres.

A total of 1037 houses and civil structures were affected by subsidence due to the mining of Tahmoor Mine Longwalls 22 to 25 at that time. A total of 175 claims had been received by the MSB, now SA NSW (not including claims that were refused) of which 14 claims did not relate to the main residence or civil structure.

Table B.1 Summary of Comparison between Observed and Predicted Impacts for each Structure

Strain Impact Category	Total No. of Observed Impacts for Structures predicted to be Strain Impact Category 0	Total No. of Observed Impacts for Structures predicted to be Strain Impact Category 1	Total No. of Observed Impacts for Structures predicted to be Strain Impact Category 2	Total
No impact	483	373	20	876
Cat 0	31	70	6	107
Cat 1	8	9	1	18
Cat 2	7	11	2	20
Cat 3	2	2	0	4
Cat 4	3	5	0	8
Cat 5	3	1	0	4
Total	537	471	29	1037
% claim	**10 %**	**21 %**	**31 %**	16 %
% Obs > Pred	**4 %**	**4 %**	**0 %**	-
% Obs <= Pred	**96 %**	**96 %**	**100 %**	-

Note: Predicted impacts due to conventional subsidence only, as described in the SMP Application.

Given that observed impacts are less than or equal to predicted impacts in 96 % of cases, it is considered that the previous methods are generally conservative even though non-conventional movements were not

taken into account in the predictions and assessments. However, when compared on a house by house basis, the predictions have been substantially exceeded in a small proportion of cases.

The majority, if not all, of the houses that have experienced Category 3, 4 or 5 impacts are considered to have experienced substantial non-conventional subsidence movements. The consideration is based on nearby ground survey results, where localised bumps are observed in subsidence profiles and high localised strain is observed. The potential for impact from non-conventional movements were discussed generally and not included in the specific impact assessments for each structure.

The inability to specify the number or probability of impacts due to the potential for non-conventional movements is a shortcoming of the previous method. It was considered that there was substantial room for improvement in this area and recommendations are provided to improve the previous method.

The comparison shows a favourable observation that the overall proportion of claims increased for increasing observed ground movements. This suggests that the main parameters currently used to make impact assessments (namely predicted conventional curvature and maximum plan dimension of each structure) are credible. Please note that we have stated predicted conventional curvature rather than strain, as predictions of strain were directly based on predictions of conventional curvature.

A substantial over-prediction is observed at the low end of the spectrum of impacts (Category 0 and 1). A number of causes and/or possible causes for the deviations have been identified:

- Construction methods and standards may mitigate against small differential ground movements.
- The impacts may have occurred but the residents have not made a claim for the following reasons:-
  - All structures contain some existing, pre-mining defects. A pre-mining field investigation of 119 structures showed that it is very rare for all elements of a building to be free of cracks. Cracks up to 3 mm in width are commonly found in buildings. Cracks up to 1 mm in width are very common. There is a higher incidence of cracking in brittle forms of construction such as masonry walls and tiled surfaces.
  - In light of the above, additional very slight Category 0 and 1 impacts may not have been noticed by residents. A forensic investigation of all structures before or after mining may reveal that the number of actual impacts is greater than currently known.
  - Similarly, impacts have been noticed but some residents may consider them to be too trivial to make a claim. While difficult to prove statistically, it is considered that the frequency of claims from tenanted properties is less than the frequency of claims from owner-occupied properties.
- The impacts have been noticed but some residents are yet to make a claim at this stage. It has been observed that there is a noticeable time lag between the moment of impact and the moment of making a claim. At the time of the original study in 2008, more claims were therefore expected to be received in the future within areas that have already been directly mined beneath. This has been confirmed by the findings of the most recent study based on information received in 2016. It has also been found that as assessments and repairs were progressively determined at each house, the level of impacts at each house has generally been greater than was originally reported.
- The predictive method is deliberately conservative in a number of ways.
  - Predicted subsidence movements for each structure are based on the maximum predicted subsidence movements within 20 metres of the structure.
  - An additional 0.2 mm/m of strain was added
  - Maximum strains were applied to the maximum plan dimension, regardless of the maximum predicted strain orientation.
  - The method of impact assessment does not provide for “nil impacts”. The minimum assessed level of impact is Category 0.
  - The impact data was based on double-storey full masonry structures in the UK.

Finally, it is considered that the previous method impact classification has masked the true nature and extent of impacts. It is recommended that an improved method of classification be adopted before embarking on any further analysis. This is discussed in the next chapter of this report.

B.3. Method of Impact Classification

B.3.1. Previous Method

The impacts to structures were previously classified in accordance with Table C1 of Australian Standard 2870-1996, but the table has been extended by the addition of Category 5 and is reproduced below.

Table B.2 Classification of Damage with Reference to Strain

Impact Category	Description of typical damage to walls and required repair	Approximate crack width limit
0	Hairline cracks.	< 0.1 mm
1	Fine cracks which do not need repair.	0.1 mm to 1.0 mm
2	Cracks noticeable but easily filled. Doors and windows stick slightly	1 mm to 5 mm
3	Cracks can be repaired and possibly a small amount of wall will need to be replaced. Doors and windows stick. Service pipes can fracture. Weather-tightness often impaired	5 mm to 15 mm, or a number of cracks 3 mm to 5 mm in one group
4	Extensive repair work involving breaking-out and replacing sections of walls, especially over doors and windows. Window or door frames distort. Walls lean or bulge noticeably. Some loss of bearing in beams. Service pipes disrupted.	15 mm to 25 mm but also depends on number of cracks
5	As above but worse, and requiring partial or complete rebuilding. Roof and floor beams lose bearing and need shoring up. Windows broken with distortion. If compressive damage, severe buckling and bulging of the roof and walls.	> 25 mm

Note 1 of Table C1 states that *"Crack width is the main factor by which damage to walls is categorized. The width may be supplemented by other factors, including serviceability, in assessing category of damage.*

Impacts relating to tilt were classified according to matching impacts with the description in Table B.3, not the observed actual tilt. This is because many houses that had experience tilts greater than 5 mm had not made a claim to the MSB (now SA NSW).

Table B.3 Classification of Damage with Reference to Tilt

Impact Category	Tilt (mm/m)	Description
A	< 5	Unlikely that remedial work will be required.
B	5 to 7	Adjustment to roof drainage and wet area floors might be required.
C	7 to 10	Minor structural work might be required to rectify tilt. Adjustments to roof drainage and wet area floors will probably be required and remedial work to surface water drainage and sewerage systems might be necessary.
D	> 10	Considerable structural work might be required to rectify tilt. Jacking to level or rebuilding could be necessary in the worst cases. Remedial work to surface water drainage and sewerage systems might be necessary.

B.3.2. Need for Improvement to the Previous Method of Impact Classification

It is very difficult to design a method of impact classification that covers all possible scenarios and permutations. The application of any method is likely to find some instances that do not quite fit within the classification criteria.

Exposure to a large number of affected structures has allowed the mining industry to appreciate where improvements can be made to all aspects including the identification of areas for improvement in the previous method of impact classification.

A number of difficulties have been experienced with the previous method during the mining period. The difficulty centres on the use of crack width as the main classifying factor, as specified in Table C1 of Australian Standard 2870-1996.

A benefit of using crack width as the main factor is that it provides a clear objective measure by which to classify impact. However, experience has shown that crack width is a poor measure of the overall impact and extent of repair to a structure. The previous method of impact classification may be useful for assessing impact to newly built structures in a non-subsidence environment but further improvement and clarification is recommended before it can be effectively applied to houses impacted by mine subsidence.

The following aspects highlight areas where the previous classification system could be improved.-

- *Slippage on Damp Proof Course*

  Many houses have experienced slippage along the damp proof course in Tahmoor. Slippage on some houses is relatively small (less than 10 mm) though substantial slippage has been observed in a number of cases, such as shown in Fig. B.1 below.



Fig. B.1 Example of slippage on damp proof course

Under the previous classification method, the “crack” width of the slippage may be very small (Category 1) but the distortion in the brickwork is substantial. Moreover, the extent of work required to repair the impact is substantial as it usually involves re-lining the whole external skin of the structure. Such impacts would be considered Category 4 based on extent of repair but only Category 1 or 2 based on maximum crack width.

There is no reference to slippage of damp proof course in the previous method of impact classification. However, if the extent of repair was used instead of using crack width as the main factor, the impact category would be properly classified as either Category 4 or Category 5.

It was recommended that slippage of damp proof courses be added to the previous impact classification table.

- *Cracks to brickwork*

  In some cases, cracks are observed in mortar only. For example, movement joints in some structures have been improperly filled with mortar instead of a flexible sealant, as shown in Fig. B.2. In these situations, the measured crack width may be substantial but the impact is relatively simple to repair regardless of the crack width.

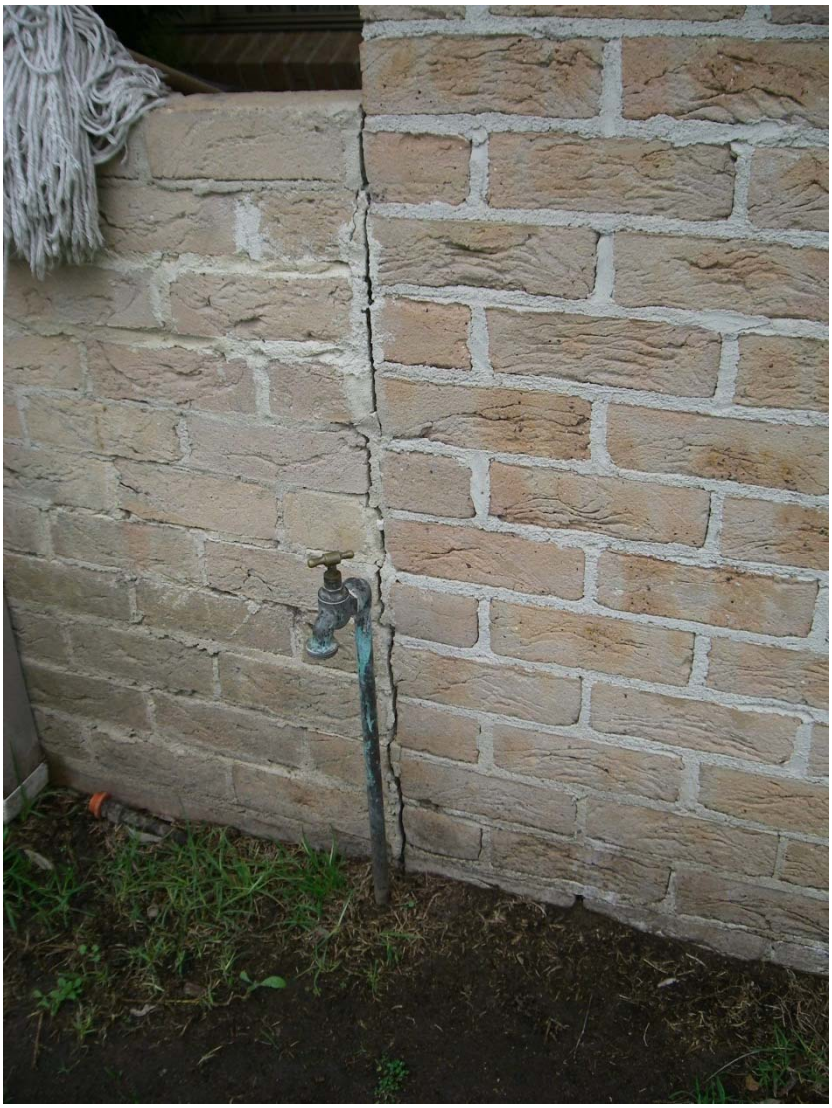


Fig. B.2 Example of crack in mortar only

In other cases, a small number of isolated bricks have been observed to crack or become loose. This is usually straightforward to repair. Under the previous impact classification method, a completely loose brick could be strictly classified as Category 5 as the crack width is infinitely large. This is clearly not the intention of the previous method but clarification is recommended to avoid confusion.

If a panel of brickwork is cracked, the method of repair is the same regardless of the width. While it is considered reasonable to classify large and severe cracks by its width, it is recommended that cracks less than 5 mm in width be treated the same rather than spread across Categories 0, 1 and 2.

If a brick lined structure contains many cracks of width less than 3 mm, the impact would be classified as no more than Category 2 under the previous method of impact classification. The extent of repair may be substantially more than a house that has experienced only one single 5 mm crack. However, it is recognised that it is very difficult to develop a simple method of classifying impacts based on multiple cracks in wall panels. How many cracks are needed to justify an increase in impact category?

- *Structures without masonry walls*

  Timber framed structures with lightweight external linings such weatherboard panels and fibro sheeting are not referenced in the previous classification table. If crack widths were strictly adopted to classify impacts, it may be possible to classify movement in external wall linings beyond Category 3 when in reality the repairs are usually minor.

  It was recommended that the impact classification table be extended to include structures with other types of external linings.

- *Minor impacts such as door swings*

  Experience has shown that one of the earliest signs of impact is the report of a sticking door. In some instances, the only observed impact is one or two sticking doors. It takes less than half an hour to repair a sticking door and impact is considered negligible.

  Such an impact would be rightly classified as Category 0 based on the previous method of impact classification as there is no observed crack. However, the previous classification table suggests that sticking doors and windows occur when Category 2 crack widths develop. It was recommended that the impact classification table be amended in this respect.

B.3.3. Broad Recommendations for Improvement of Previous Method of Impact Classification

It was recommended that crack width no longer be used as the main factor for classifying impacts. This does not mean that the use of crack width should be abandoned altogether. Crack width remains a good indicator of the severity of impacts and should be used to assist classification, particularly for impacts that are moderate or greater.

By focussing on crack width, the previous impact classification table appears to be classifying impacts from a structural stability perspective. It was recommended that a revised impact classification table be more closely aligned with all aspects of a building, including its finishes and services. Residents who are affected by impacts are concerned as much about impacts to internal linings, finishes and services as they are about cracks to their external walls and a revised impact classification method should reflect this.

With crack width no longer used as the main factor, it was recommended that the wording of the descriptions of impact in the classification table be extended to cover impacts to more elements of buildings. In keeping with the previous method of assessment, the level of impact should distinguish between cosmetic, serviceability and stability related impacts:-

- Low impact levels should relate to cosmetic impacts that do affect the structural integrity of the building and are relatively straight-forward to repair,
- Mid-level impact categories should relate to impacts to serviceability and minor structural issues, and
- High level impacts should be reserved for structural stability issues and impacts requiring extensive repairs.

B.3.4. Revised Method of Impact Classification

The following revised method of impact classification has been developed.

Table B.4 Revised Classification based on the Extent of Repairs

Repair Category	Extent of Repairs
Nil	No repairs required
R0 **Adjustment**	One or more of the following, where the damage does not require the removal or replacement of any external or internal claddings or linings:- - **Door** or **window** jams or swings, or - Movement of **cornices**, or - Movement at external or internal **expansion joints**.
R1 **Very Minor Repair**	One or more of the following, where the damage can be repaired by filling, patching or painting without the removal or replacement of any external or internal brickwork, claddings or linings:- - Cracks in **brick mortar** only, or isolated cracked, broken, or loose **bricks** in the external façade, or - Cracks or movement < 5 mm in width in any external or internal wall **claddings**, **linings**, or **finish**, or - Isolated cracked, loose, or drummy floor or wall **tiles**, or - Minor repairs to any **services** or **gutters**.
R2 **Minor Repair**	One or more of the following, where the damage affects a small proportion of external or internal claddings or linings, but does not affect the integrity of external brickwork or structural elements:- - Continuous cracking in **bricks** < 5 mm in width in one or more locations in the total external façade, or - Slippage along the **damp proof course** of 2 to 5 mm anywhere in the total external façade, or - Cracks or movement ≥ 5 mm in width in any external or internal wall **claddings**, **linings**, **finish**, or - Several cracked, loose or drummy floor or wall **tiles**, or - Replacement of any **services**.
R3 **Substantial Repair**	One or more of the following, where the damage requires the removal or replacement of a large proportion of external brickwork, or affects the stability of isolated structural elements:- - Continuous cracking in **bricks** of 5 to 15 mm in width in one or more locations in the total external façade, or - Slippage along the **damp proof course** of 5 to 15 mm anywhere in the total external façade, or - Loss of bearing to isolated walls, piers, columns, or other load-bearing elements, or - Loss of stability of isolated structural elements.
R4 **Extensive Repair**	One or more of the following, where the damage requires the removal or replacement of a large proportion of external brickwork, or the replacement or repair of several structural elements:- - Continuous cracking in **bricks** > 15 mm in width in one or more locations in the total external façade, or - Slippage along the damp proof course of 15 mm or greater anywhere in the total external façade, or - Relevelling of building, or - Loss of stability of several structural elements.
R5 **Re-build**	Extensive damage to house where the MSB (now SA NSW) and the owner have agreed to rebuild as the cost of repair is greater than the cost of replacement.

As discussed at the start of this chapter, it is very difficult to design a method of impact classification that covers all possible scenarios and permutations. While the method has been floated among some members of the mining industry, it is recommended that this table be reviewed broadly.

The recommended method has attempted to follow the current Australian Standard in terms of the number of impact categories and crack widths for Categories 3 and 4. The method is based on the extent of repairs required to repair the physical damage that has occurred, and does not include additional work that is occasionally required because replacement finishes cannot match existing damaged ones. It is therefore likely that the actual cost of repairs will vary greatly between houses depending on the nature of the existing level and type of finishes used.

The impacts experienced at Tahmoor Mine have been classified in accordance with the revised method of classification with good results. The method allowed clearer trends to be found when undertaking statistical analyses.

A comparison between the previous and revised methods is shown in Fig. B.3.

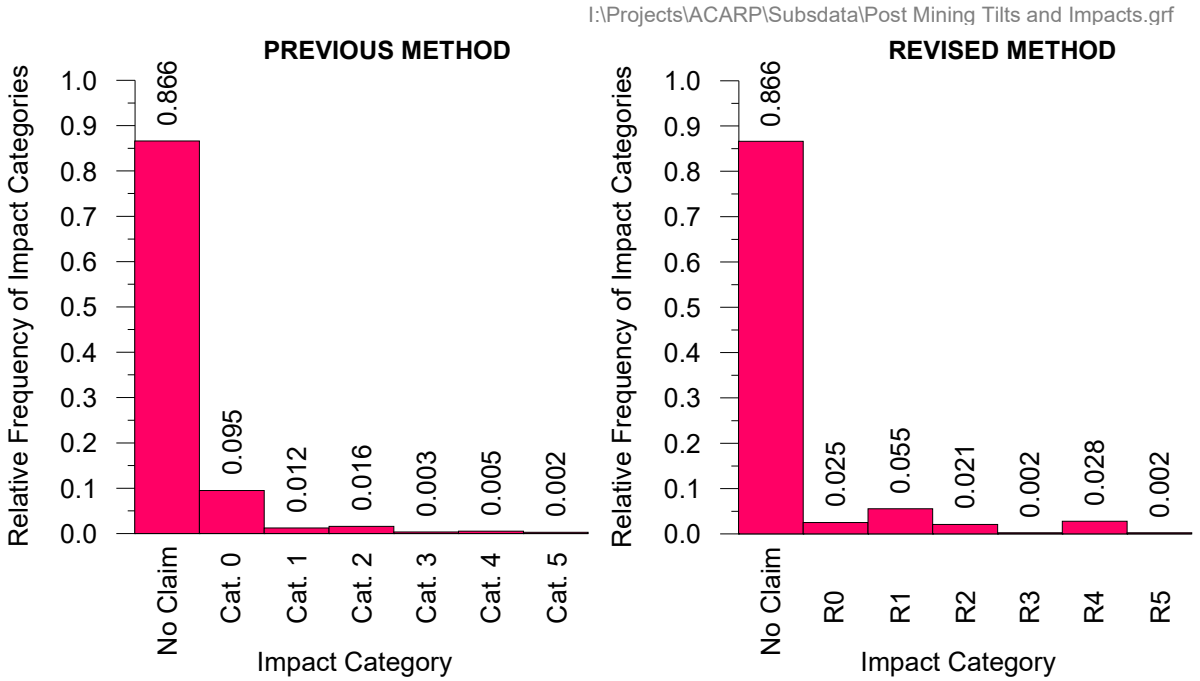


Fig. B.3 Comparison between Previous and Revised Methods of Impact Classification

It can be seen that there was an increased proportion in the higher impact categories using the revised method. This is brought about mainly by the recorded slippage on damp proof courses, which are classified as either Category 3 or Category 4 when they were previously classified as Category 1 or 2.

There was also a noticeable reduction in proportion of Category 0 impacts and noticeable increase in proportion of Category 1 impacts using the revised method. This is because the revised method reserves Category 0 impacts for impacts that did not result in cracking any linings, while the previous method allows hairline cracking to occur.

The consistent low proportion of Category 3 impacts under both the previous and current methods raises questions as to whether this category should be merged with Category 4.

B.4. Method of Impact Assessment

B.4.1. Need for Improvement of the Previous Method

The previous method of impact assessment provided specific quantitative predictions based on predicted conventional subsidence movements and general qualitative statements concerning the potential for impacts due to non-conventional movements. These non-conventional movements are additional to the predicted conventional movements.

This message was quite complex and created the potential for confusion and misunderstanding among members of the community who may easily focus on numbers and letters in a table that deal specifically with their house and misunderstand the message contained in the accompanying words of caution about the low level of reliability concerning predictions of conventional strain and potential for non-conventional movements.

This was unfortunately a necessary shortcoming of the previous method at the time as there was very little statistical information available to quantify the potential for impacts due to non-conventional movement. However, a great deal of statistical information was available following the mining of Tahmoor Mine Longwalls 22 to 24A at the time of the 2009 ACARP study and the method and message to the community could be improved. Additional statistical information was collected in 2016, which was approximately two years after the completion of Longwall 27 and one year after the completion of Longwall 28, which was the last panel to directly mine beneath the urban areas of Tahmoor. The timing of the data is such that it accounts for much of the time lag effect that occurs between the time of impact, when damage is claimed by residents and when the nature and level of the damage requiring repairs is assessed in detail by SA NSW.

While additional statistical information is now available, there remains limited knowledge at this point in time to accurately predict the locations of non-conventional movement. Substantial gains are still to be made in this area.

In the meantime, therefore, a probabilistic method of impact assessment has been developed. The method combines the potential for impacts from both conventional and non-conventional subsidence movement.

B.4.2. Factors that Could be Used to Develop a Probabilistic Method of Prediction

Trend analyses have highlighted a number of factors that could be used to develop a probabilistic method. The trends examined were:-

- *Ground tilt*

  This was found to be an ineffective parameter at Tahmoor Mine as ground tilts have been relatively benign and a low number of claims have been made solely in relation to tilt.

- *Ground strain*

  There appears to be a clear link between ground strain and impacts, particularly compressive strain. The difficulty with adopting ground strain as a predictive factor lies in the ability to accurately predict ground strain at a point.

  Another challenge with using strain to develop a probabilistic method is that there is limited information that links maximum observed strains with observed impacts at a structure. Horizontal strain is a two-dimensional parameter and it has been measured along survey lines that are oriented in one direction only.

  The above issues are less problematic for curvature and the statistical analysis on the relationship between strain and curvature shows that the observed frequency of high strains increased with increasing observed curvature.

- *Ground curvature*

  Curvature appears to be the most effective subsidence parameter to develop a probabilistic method. The trend analysis showed that the frequency of impacts increased with increasing observed curvature.

  It should be noted that we are referring to conventional curvature and not curvatures that have developed as a result of non-conventional subsidence behaviour. This is because conventional curvature can be readily predicted with reasonable correlation with observations. It is also a relatively straight-forward exercise to estimate the observed smoothed or “conventional” mining-induced curvature that has previously been experienced at houses provided some ground monitoring is undertaken across and along extracted longwalls.

  Non-conventional curvature cannot be predicted prior to mining and is accounted for by using a probabilistic method of impact assessment.

  It has also been shown that the observed frequency of high strains increased with increasing observed curvature.

- *Position of structure relative to longwall*

  A clear trend was understandably found that structures located directly above goaf were substantially more likely to experience impact. The calculated probabilities may be applicable for mining conditions that are similar to those experienced at Tahmoor Mine but will be less applicable for other mining conditions. An effective probabilistic method should create a link between the magnitude of differential subsidence movements and impact.

- *Construction type*

  Two trends have been observed. Not surprisingly, structures constructed with lightweight flexible external linings are able to accommodate a far greater range of subsidence movements than brittle inflexible linings such as masonry. The analyses merely quantified what was already well known. The second observation was that houses constructed with strip footings were noticeably more likely to experience impacts than houses constructed with a ground slab, particularly in relation to higher levels of impact. This is because houses with strip footings are more susceptible to slippage along the damp proof course.

- *Structure size*

  Trend analysis showed that larger structures attract a higher likelihood of impact. This is understandable as the chance of impacts increases with increasing footprint area. However, it is noted that the probability of severe impacts was not substantially greater for larger structures even though this would be expected if considering probabilities theoretically rather than empirically. It may be worthwhile including structure size as a factor in the development of a probabilistic method, though it is considered that it is a third order effect behind subsidence movements and construction type.

- *Structure age*

  The trend analysis for structure age did not reveal any noticeable trends.

- *Extensions, variable foundations and building joints*

  There is a clear trend of a higher frequency of impacts for structures that include extensions, variable foundations and building joints. The increased frequency appears to be related mainly to lower impact categories.

- *Urban or rural setting*

  While trends were observed, it is considered that they can be explained by other factors. However, consideration can be made to provide a more conservative estimate of probabilities in rural areas if structure size has not been taken into account.

B.4.3. Revised Method of Impact Assessment

A revised method of impact assessment has been developed, based on information received in 2016 at a time when the extraction of Longwall 29 had been completed. The method is probabilistic and currently includes conventional ground curvature and construction type as input factors.

At the time of the original 2009 ACARP study, the trends in the data were difficult to determine within small ranges of curvature because of the relatively low number of buildings that reported damage at this time. A decision was therefore taken to analyse the data in a limited number of curvature ranges, so that where possible a reasonable sample size would be available in each range. The ranges of curvature originally chosen were 5 to 15 kilometres, 15 to 50 kilometres and greater than 50 kilometres.

Additional information provided in 2016 has demonstrated that the proportion of houses reporting impacts has increased. This has allowed statistical analyses to be conducted using narrower bands of observed curvatures though some inconsistencies remain in some bands due to the sample sizes. The ranges of curvature provided in this report are 2.5 to 15 kilometres, 15 to 50 kilometres and greater than 50 kilometres.

Because the incidence of damage for different construction types showed strong trends and because the sample size was reasonable for each type of structure, the data were analysed to determine the effect of radius of curvature on the incidence of damage for each of the three structure types and for each of the three curvature ranges.

The following probabilities are proposed in Table B.5.

Table B.5 Probabilities of Impact based on Curvature and Construction Type based on the Revised Method of Impact Classification

R (km)	Repair Category			
	No Repair or R0	R1 or R2	R3 or R4	R5
Brick or brick-veneer houses with Slab on Ground				
> 50	90 ~ 95 %	3 ~ 10 %	1 %	< 0.5 %
15 to 50	70 ~ 75 %	20 ~ 25 %	5 ~ 10 %	< 0.5 %
2.5 to 15	45 ~ 65 %	25 ~ 35 %	10 ~ 15 %	1 ~ 3 %
Brick or brick-veneer houses with Strip Footing				
> 50	85 ~ 90 %	5 ~ 15 %	1 ~ 3 %	< 2 %
15 to 50	60 ~ 75 %	20 ~ 30 %	5 ~ 15 %	1 ~ 3 %
2.5 to 15	45 ~ 65 %	25 ~ 30 %	5 ~ 15 %	5 ~ 10 %
Timber-framed houses with flexible external linings of any foundation type				
> 50	90 ~ 95 %	3 ~ 10 %	1 %	< 0.5 %
15 to 50	75 ~ 85 %	10 ~ 20 %	5 ~ 10 %	< 0.5 %
2.5 to 15	70 ~ 80 %	20 ~ 25 %	7 ~ 12 %	< 0.5 %

The results have been expressed as a range of values rather than a single number, recognising that the data had considerable scatter within each curvature range. While structure size and building extensions have not been included in the predictive tables, it is recommended to adopt percentages at the higher end of the range for larger structures or those with building extensions.

The percentages stated in each table are the percentages of building structures of that type that would be likely to be damaged to the level indicated within each curvature range. The levels of damage in the tables are indicated with reference to the repair categories described in the damage classification given in Table B.4.

To place these values in context, Table B.6 shows the actual percentages recorded at Tahmoor Mine for all buildings within the sample.

Table B.6 Observed Frequency of Impacts observed for all buildings at Tahmoor Mine

R (km)	Repair Category			
	No Claim or R0	R1 or R2	R3 or R4	R5
> 50	91%	7%	2%	0%
15 to 50	72%	20%	7%	1%
5 to 15	59%	27%	14%	3%

It can be seen that the proposed probabilities for the higher impact categories have been increased compared to those observed to date. These have been deliberately increased, because it has been noticed that some of the claims for damage have been submitted well after the event and it is possible that the numbers damaged in this category could be increased as further claims are received and investigated. These numbers are sensitive to change. In light of the above, it is recommended that the probabilities be revisited in the future as mining progresses.

The ranges provided in Table B.5 have been converted into a set of probability curves to remove artificial discontinuities that are formed by dividing curvatures into three categories. These are shown in Fig. B.4. The probability curves are applicable for all houses and civil structures.

At the time of writing ACARP Research Project C12015 (Waddington, 2009), the observed proportion of houses where the MSB (now SA NSW) and affected landowners had agreed to rebuild rather than repair (Category R5) impacts was less than 0.5 %. Since the publication of the research report, the proportion of houses where a decision has been made to rebuild has increased to approximately 1.1% overall and 3.2% above Longwalls 24A to 27 within the observed zone of increased subsidence. The decision to rebuild rather than repair a house is based on a variety of factors. Whilst acknowledging the significance of a decision to rebuild compared to repair a house, all houses previously impacted at Tahmoor Mine could have been repaired rather than replaced, including those where a decision has been made to rebuild them. This

does not diminish the significance of this category from a social and economic impact point of view and it is important to continue recording the number of instances where a decision has been made to rebuild a house.

B.4.4. Review of Observed Probabilities as mining continues

Reviews of observed probabilities are continually undertaken as Tahmoor Mine and other mines continue to extract beneath houses. The provision of additional information on impact on houses in 2016 has improved the level of understanding on the nature and frequency of impacts during the mining of Longwalls 22 to 29 compared to the information that was collected for the previous 2009 ACARP study, which was conducted after the mining of Longwalls 22 to 24A.

Additional statistical information was collected in 2016, which was approximately two years after the completion of Longwall 27 and one year after the completion of Longwall 28, which was the last panel to directly mine beneath the urban areas of Tahmoor.

A finding from the additional information is that the proportion of houses that have experienced impacts has increased over time. The reasons for the increase are due to the time lag effect that occurs between the mining impact, when damage is claimed by residents and when the nature and level of the damage requiring repairs is assessed in detail by SA NSW.

In light of the above, it is recommended that the probabilities be revisited in the future.

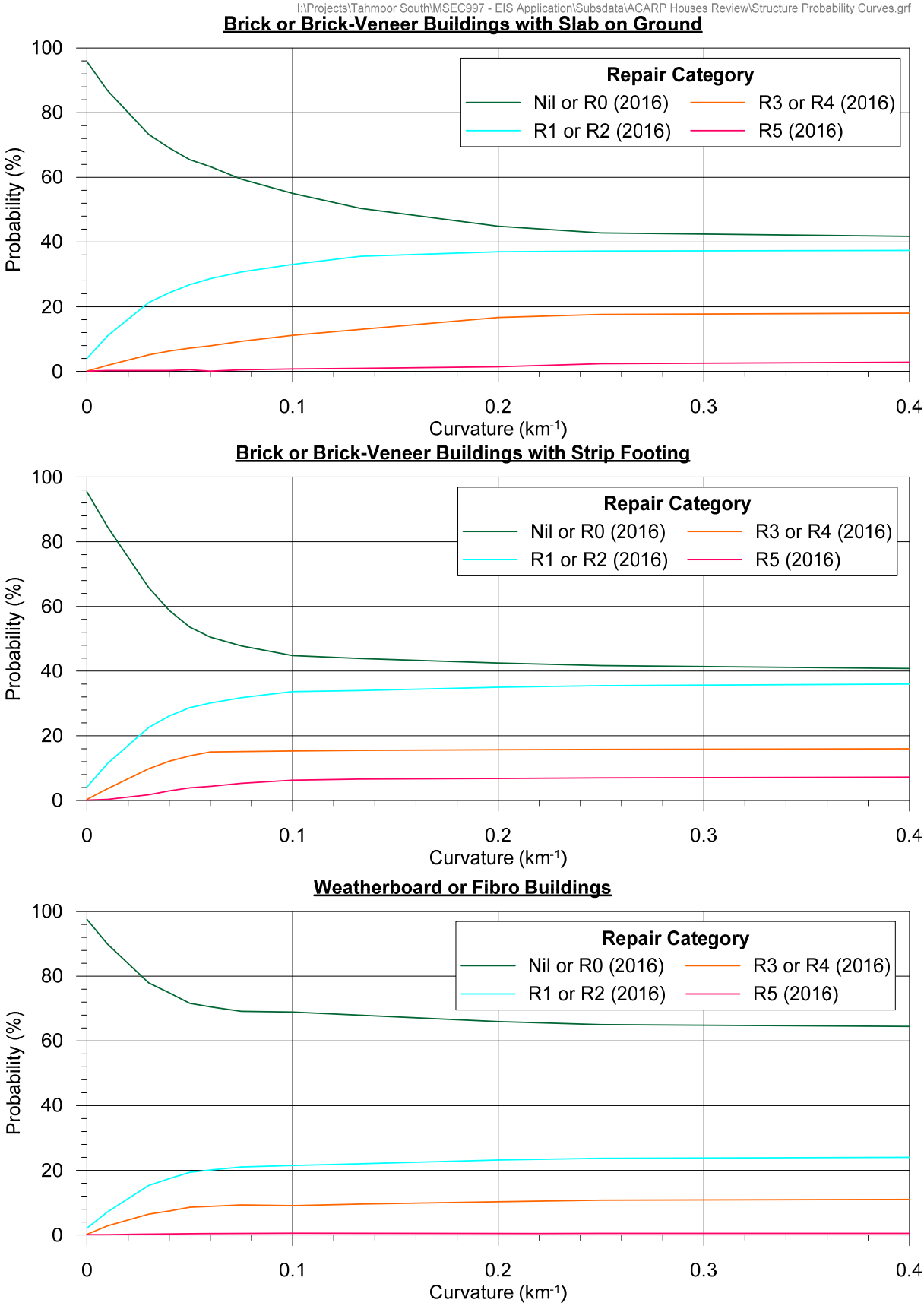


Fig. B.4 Probability Curves for Impacts to Buildings (based on observations up to Longwall 29)

APPENDIX C. FIGURES

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Prediction Line 1 due to LW W3-W4

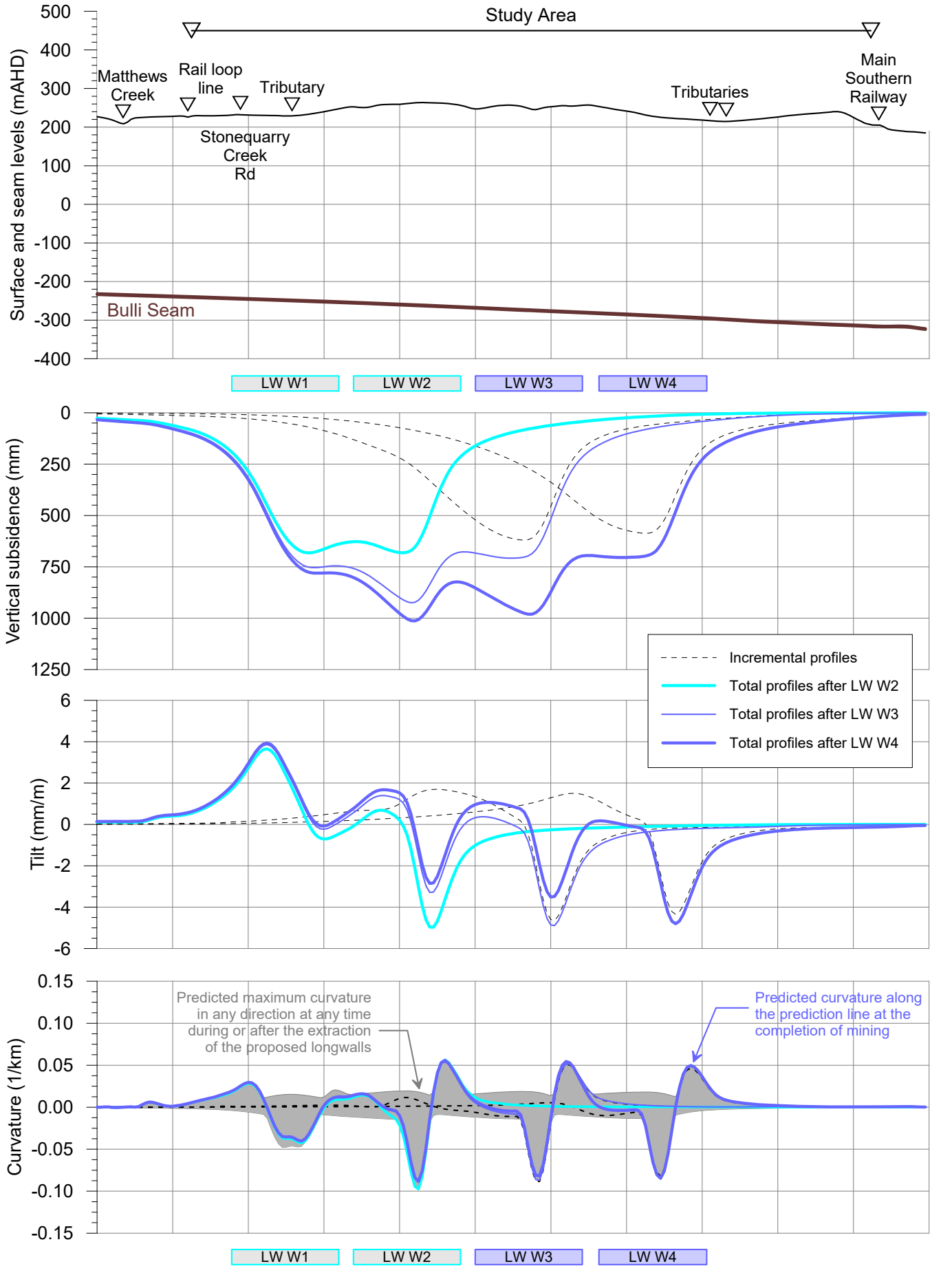
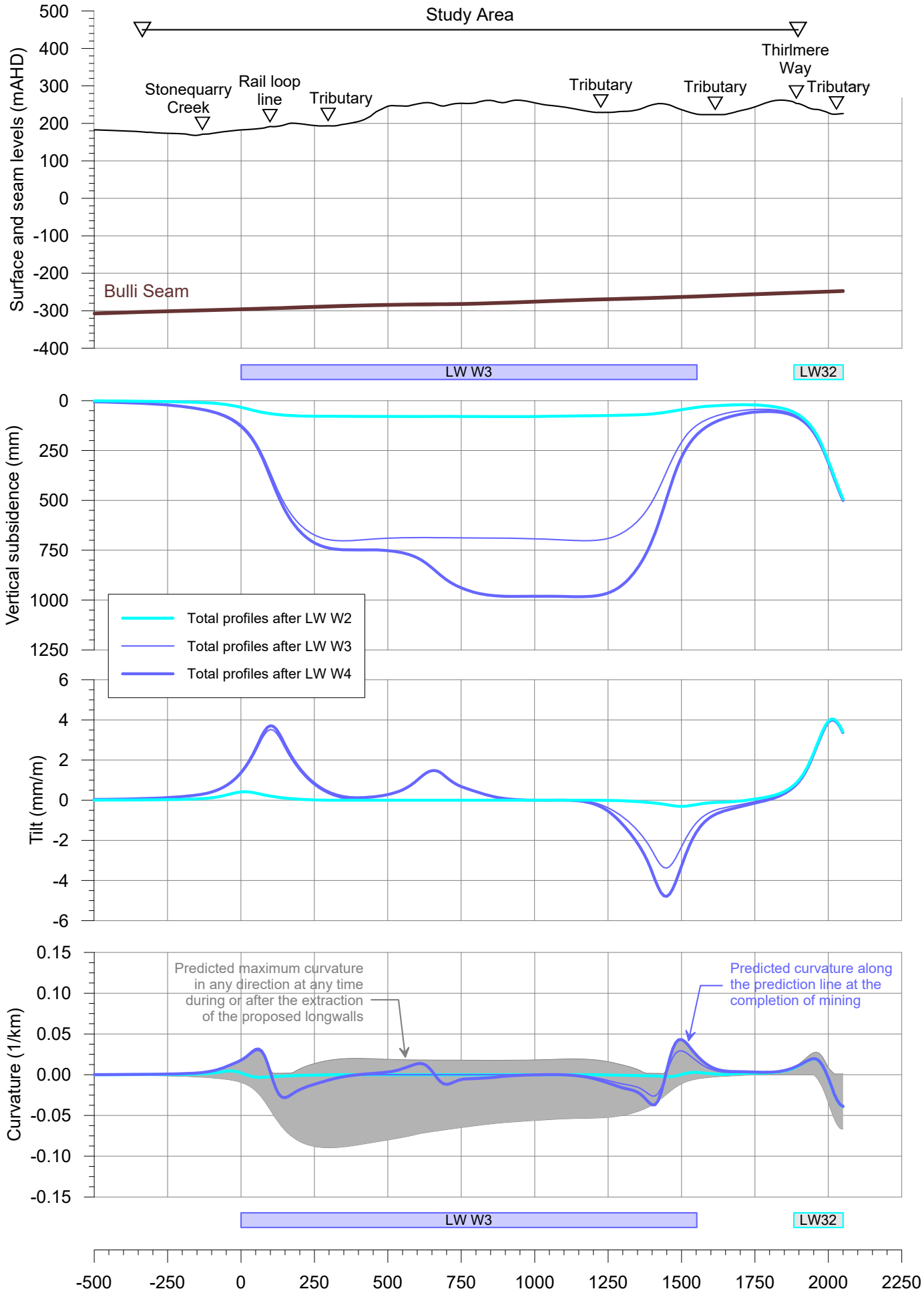


Fig. C.01

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Prediction Line 2 due to LW W3-W4



msec

Fig. C.02

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Matthews Creek due to the extraction of LW W3-W4

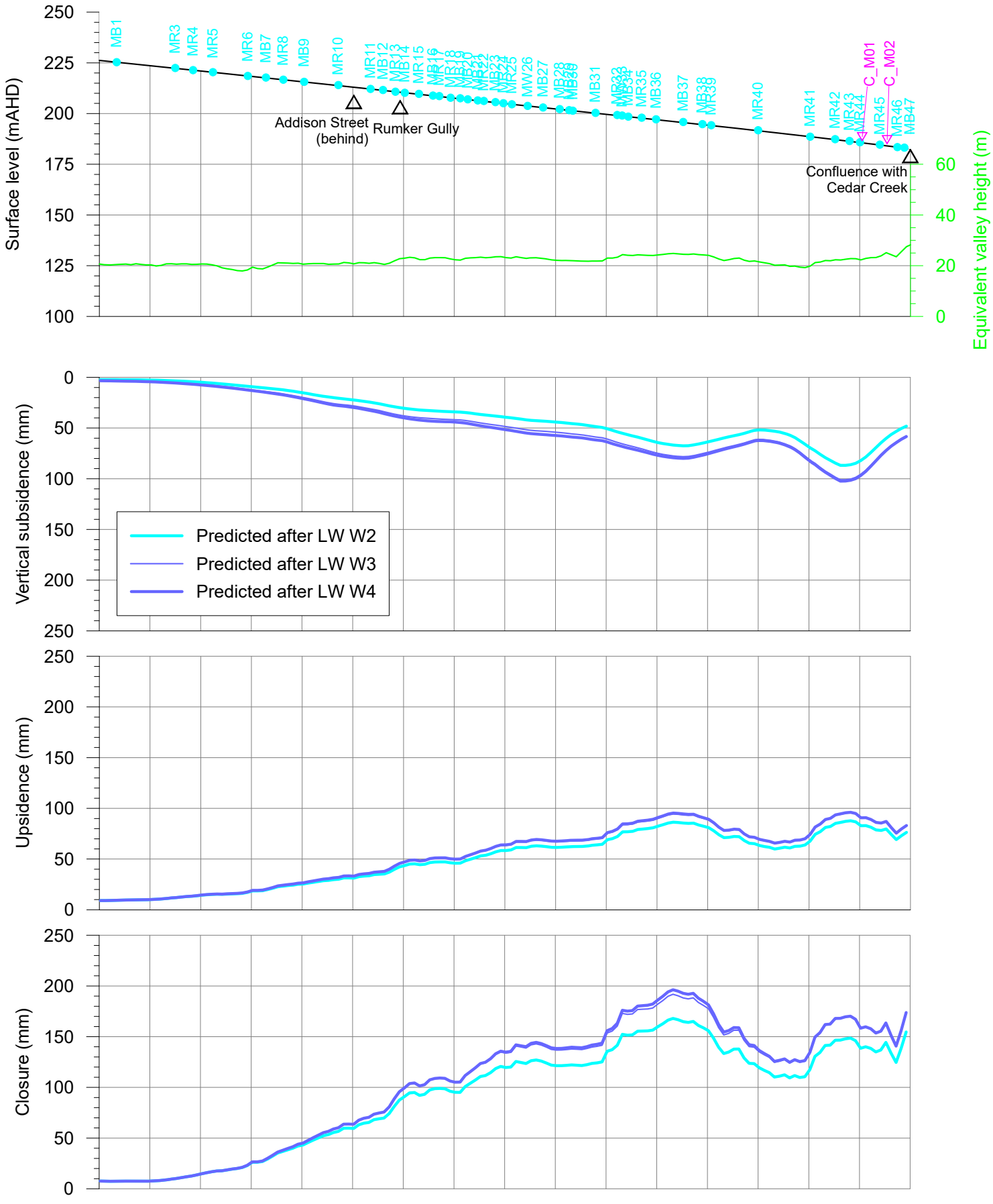


Fig. C.03

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Cedar Creek due to the extraction of LW W3-W4

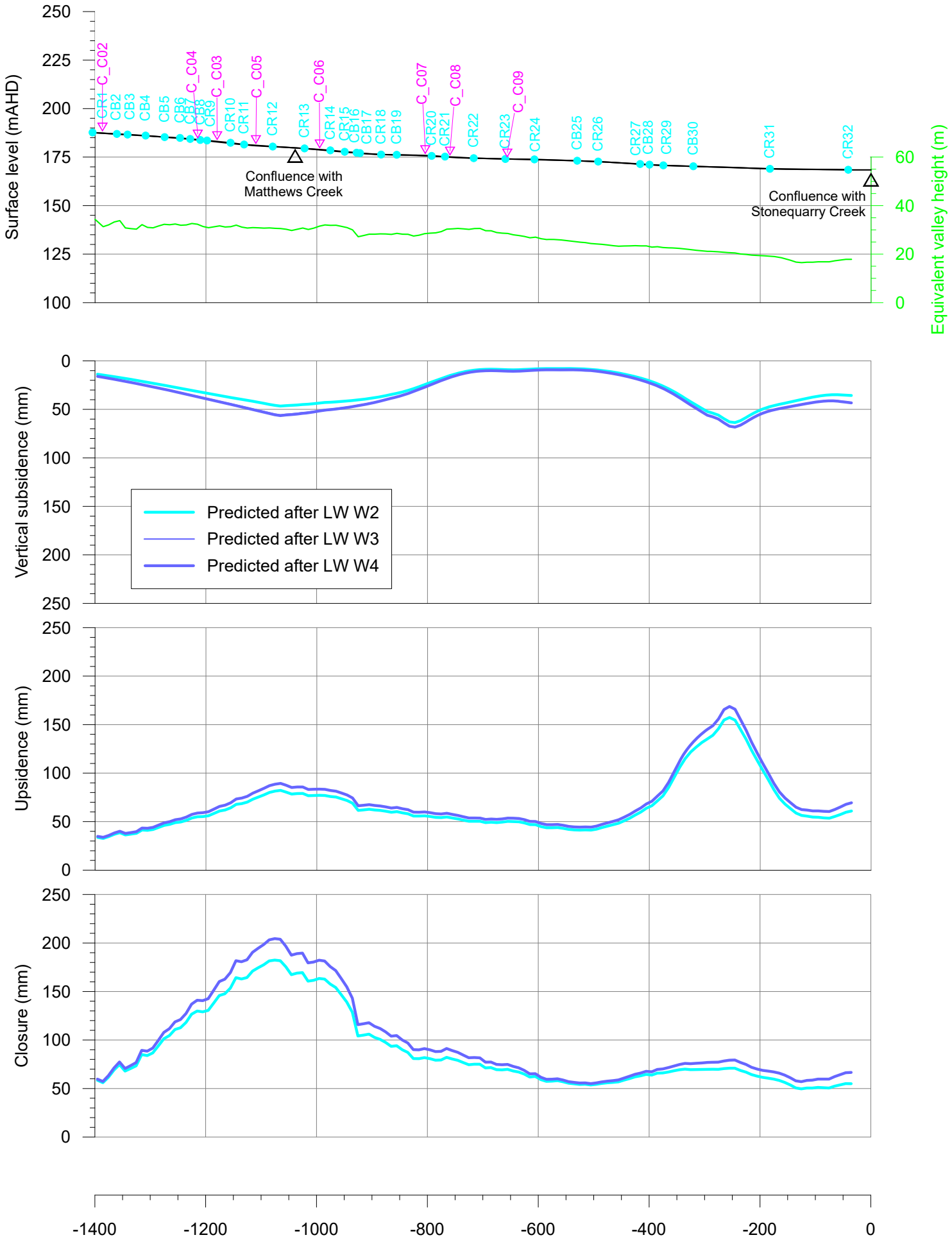


Fig. C.04

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Stonequarry Creek due to the extraction of LW W3-W4

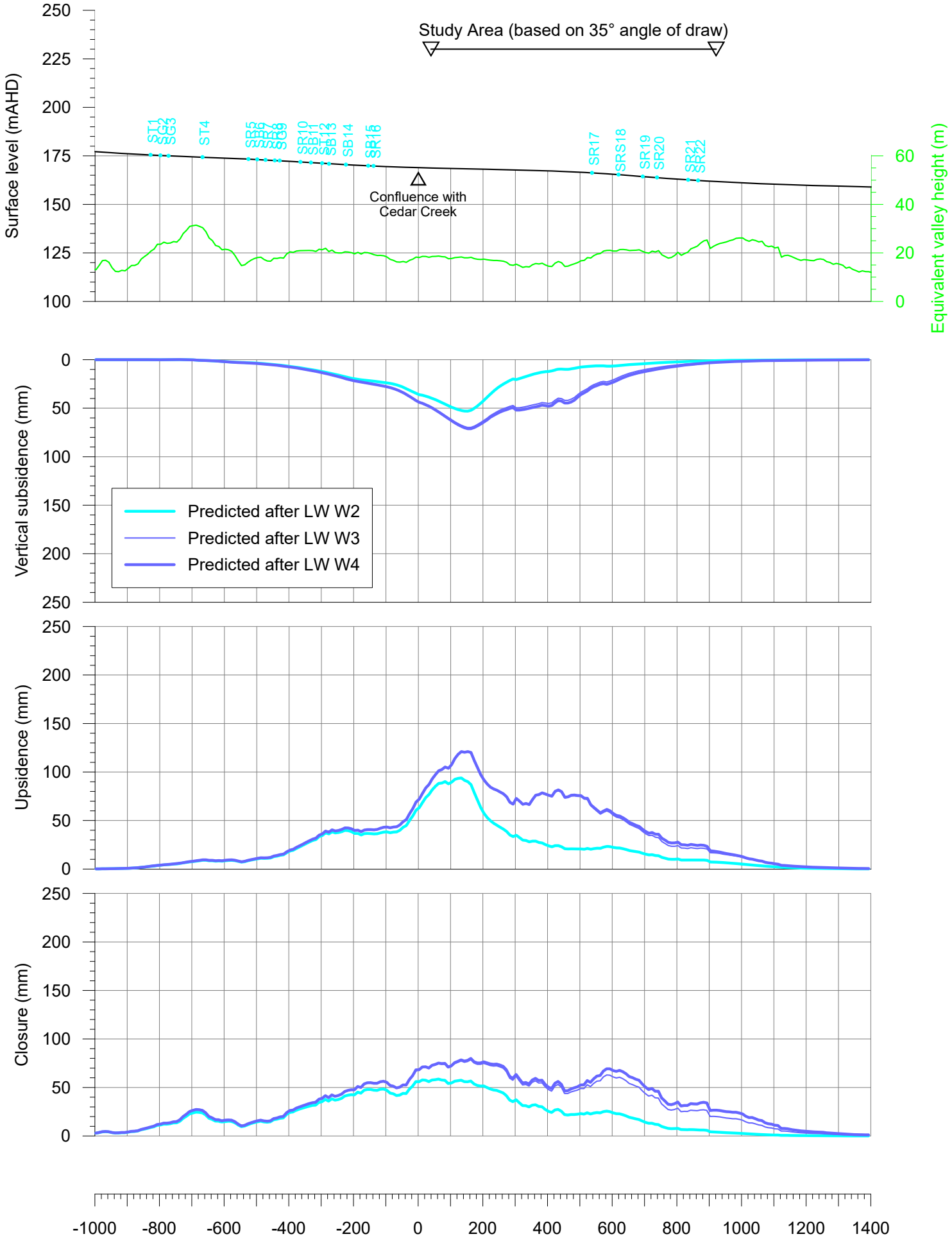


Fig. C.05

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, upsidence and closure along Tributary 1 to Redbank Creek due to the extraction of LW W3-W4

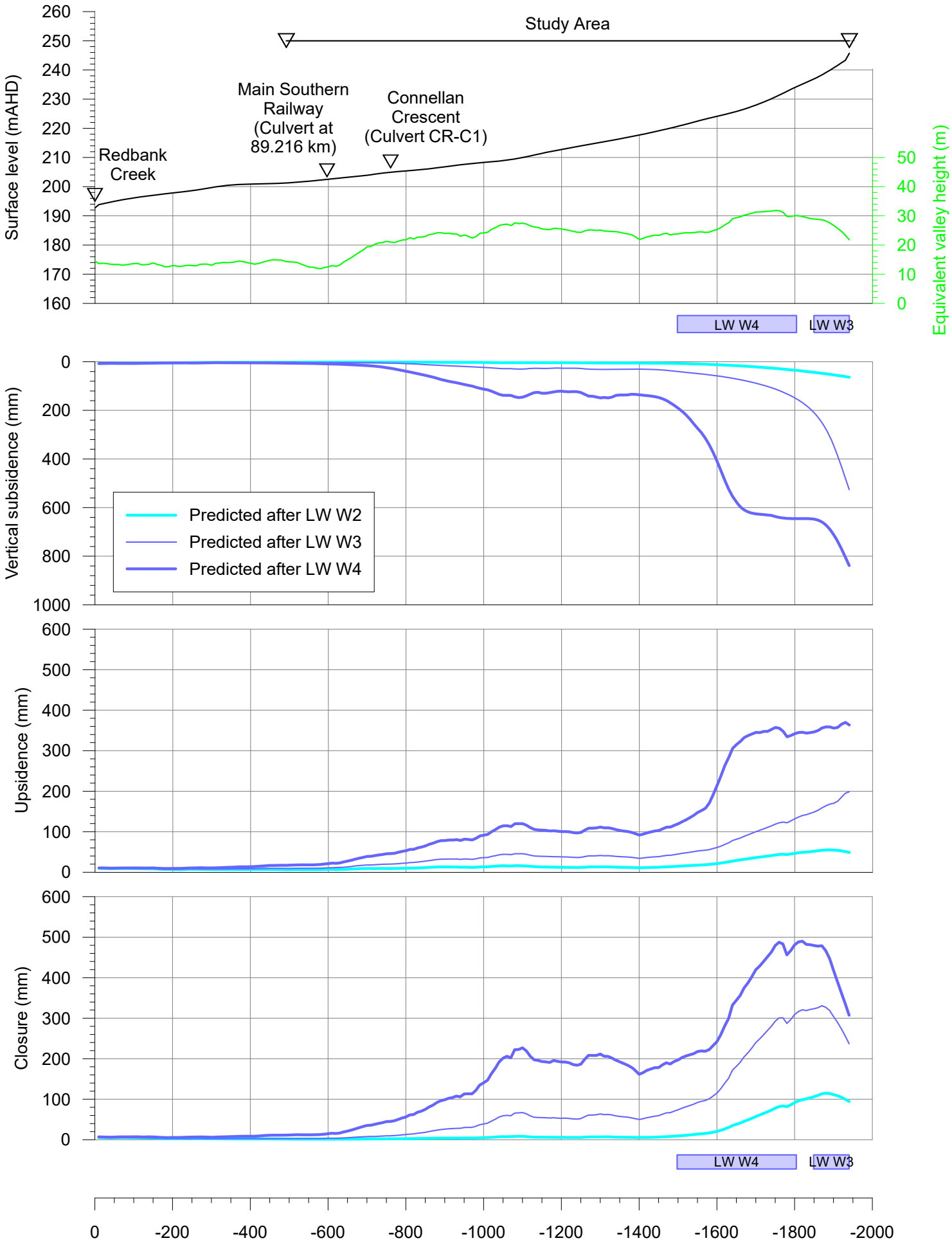
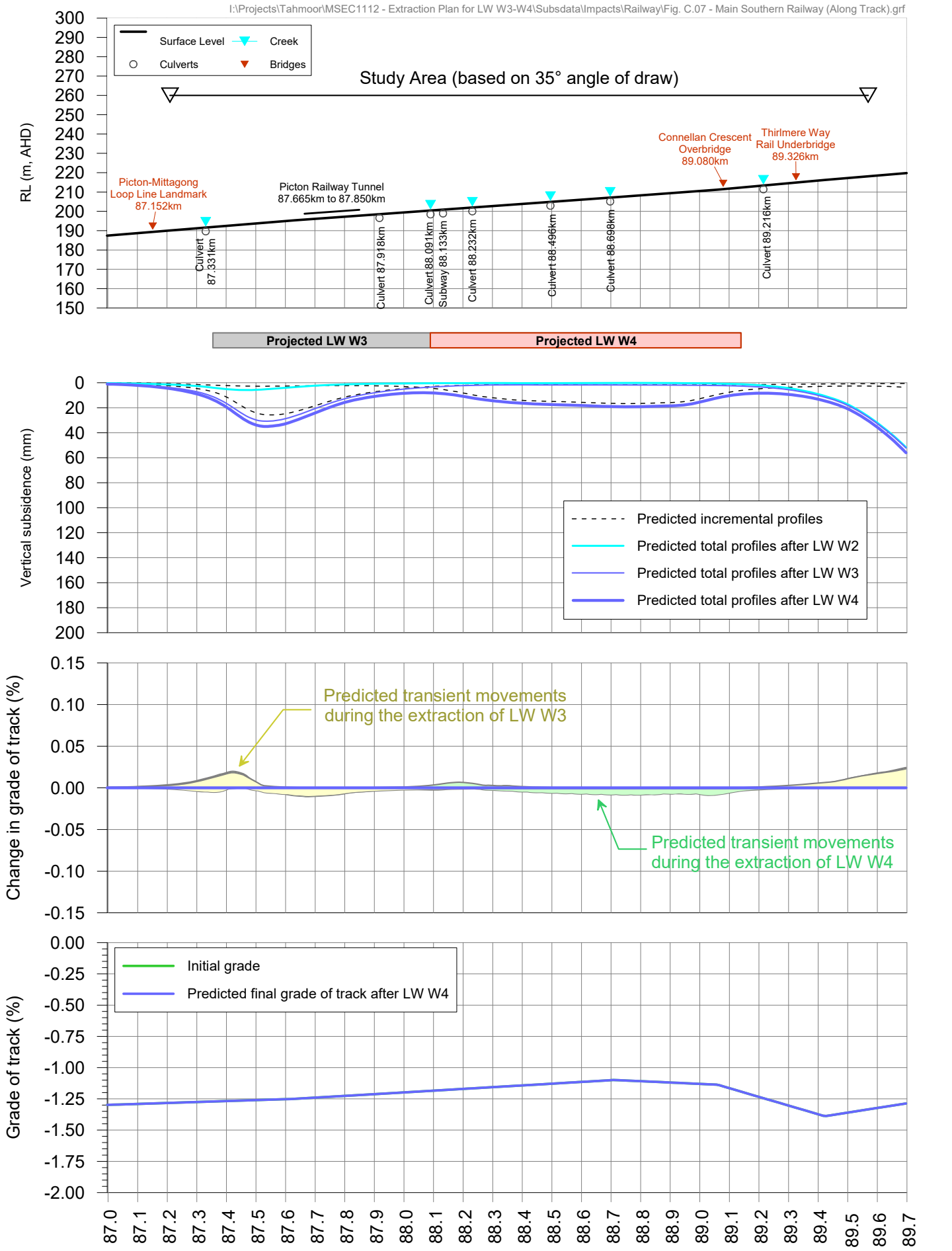


Fig. C.06

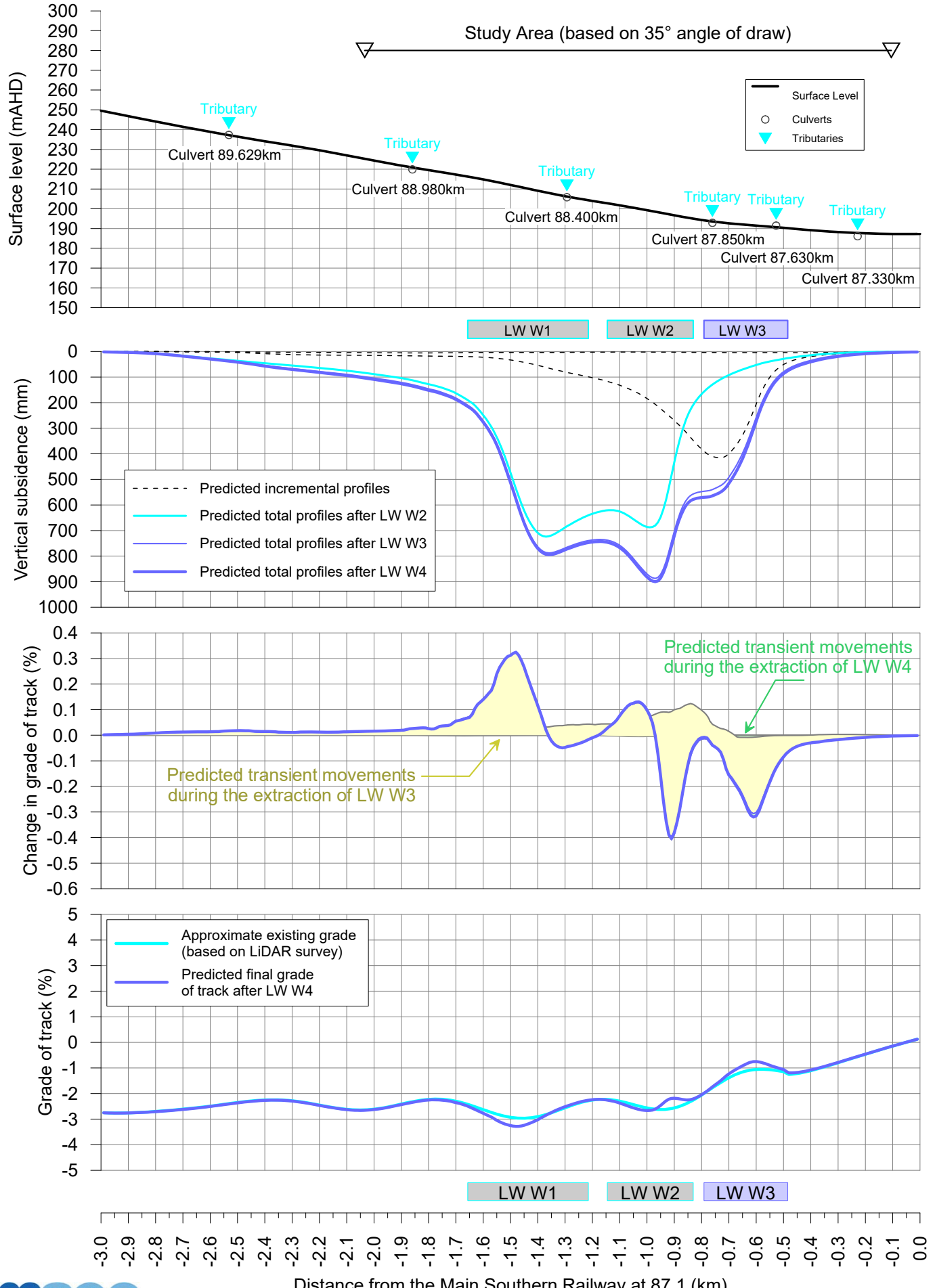
Predicted profilesof vertical subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Main Southern Railway duw to LW W3-W4



msec

Fig. C.07

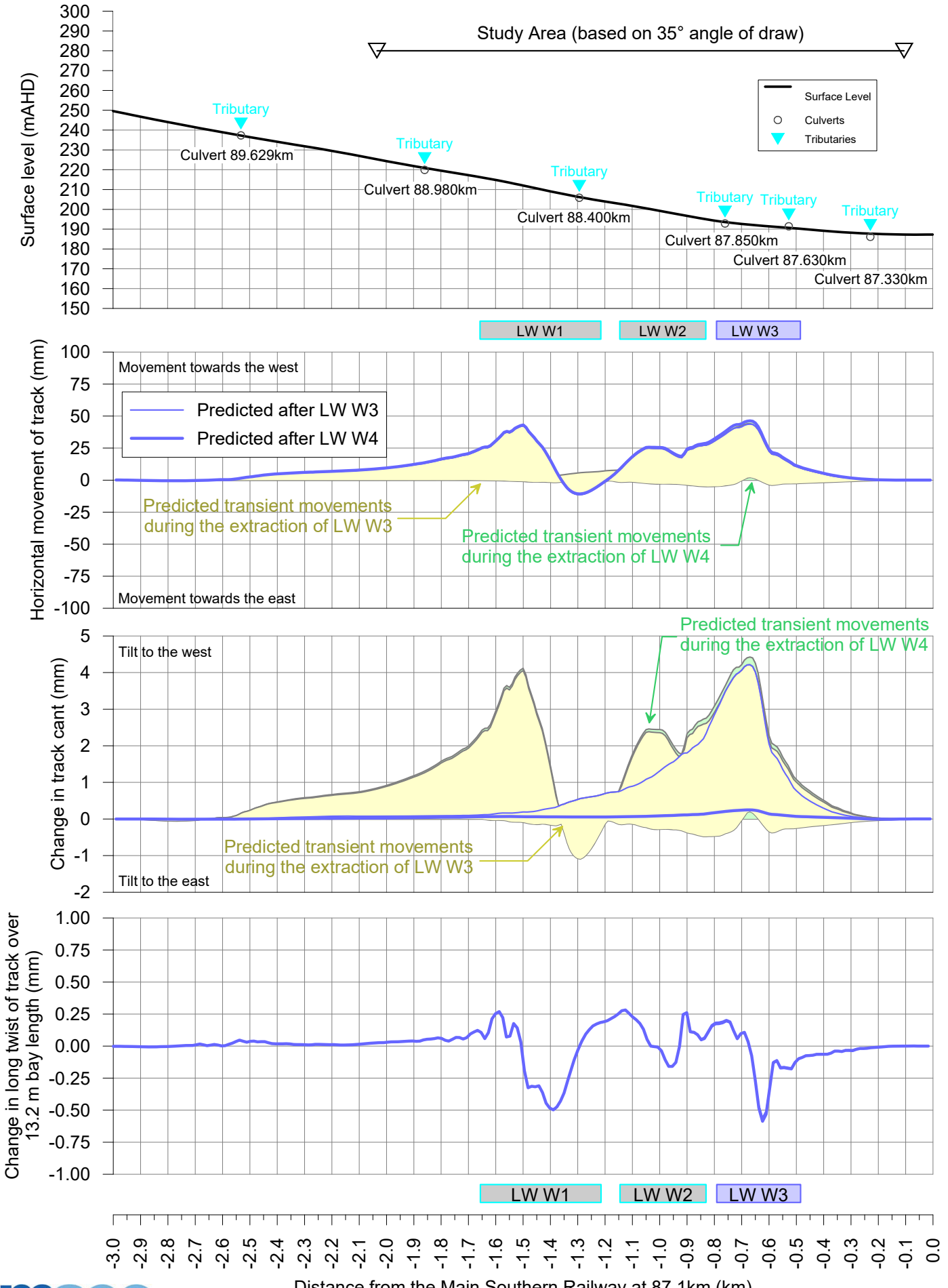
Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence and change in grade along the alignment of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line due to LW W3-W4



msec

Fig. C.08

Predicted profiles of horizontal movement, change in cant and long twist across the alignment of the Picton-Mittagong Loop Line due to LW W3-W4

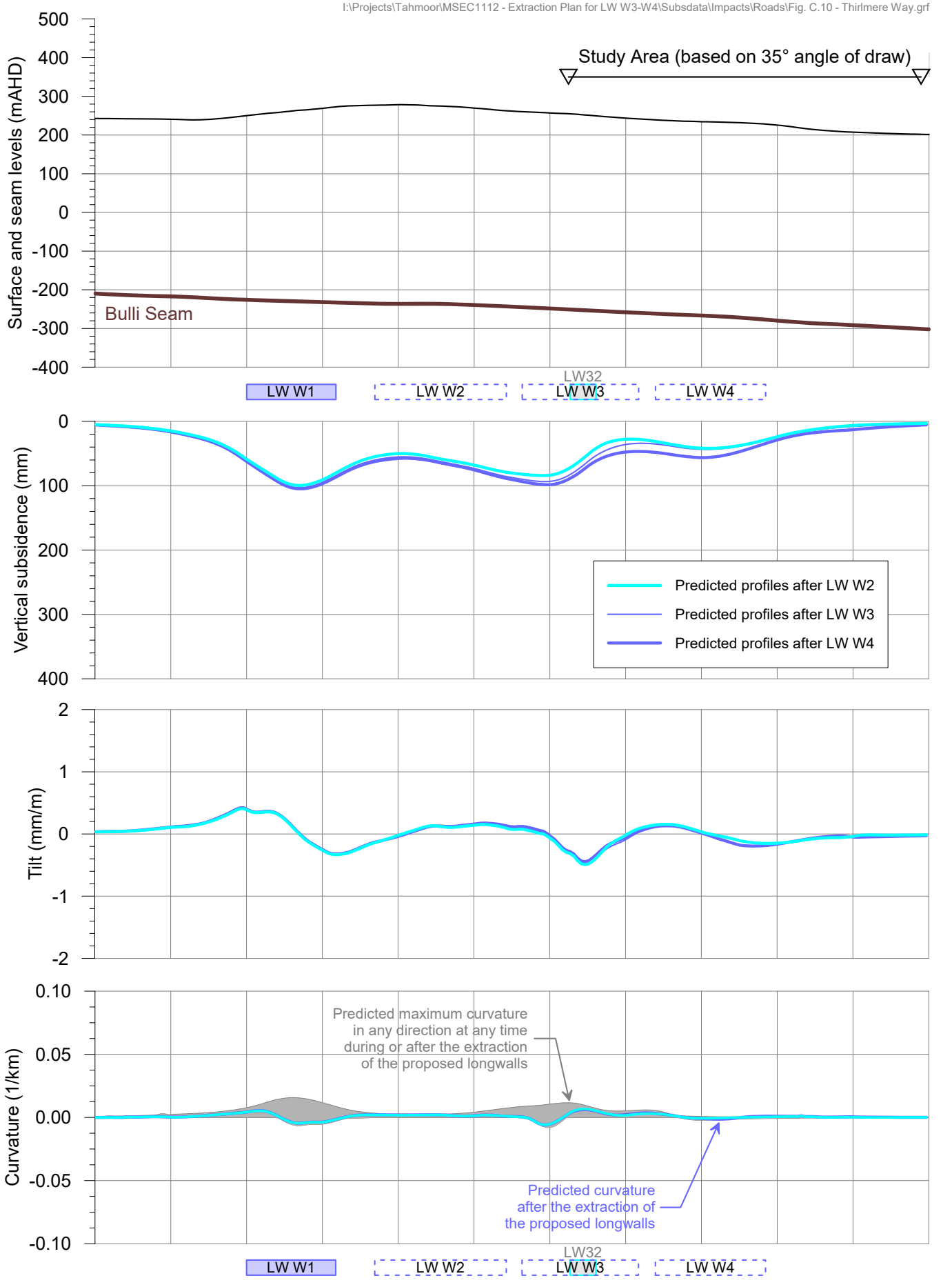


msec

Fig. C.09

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Thirlmere Way due to LW W3-W4

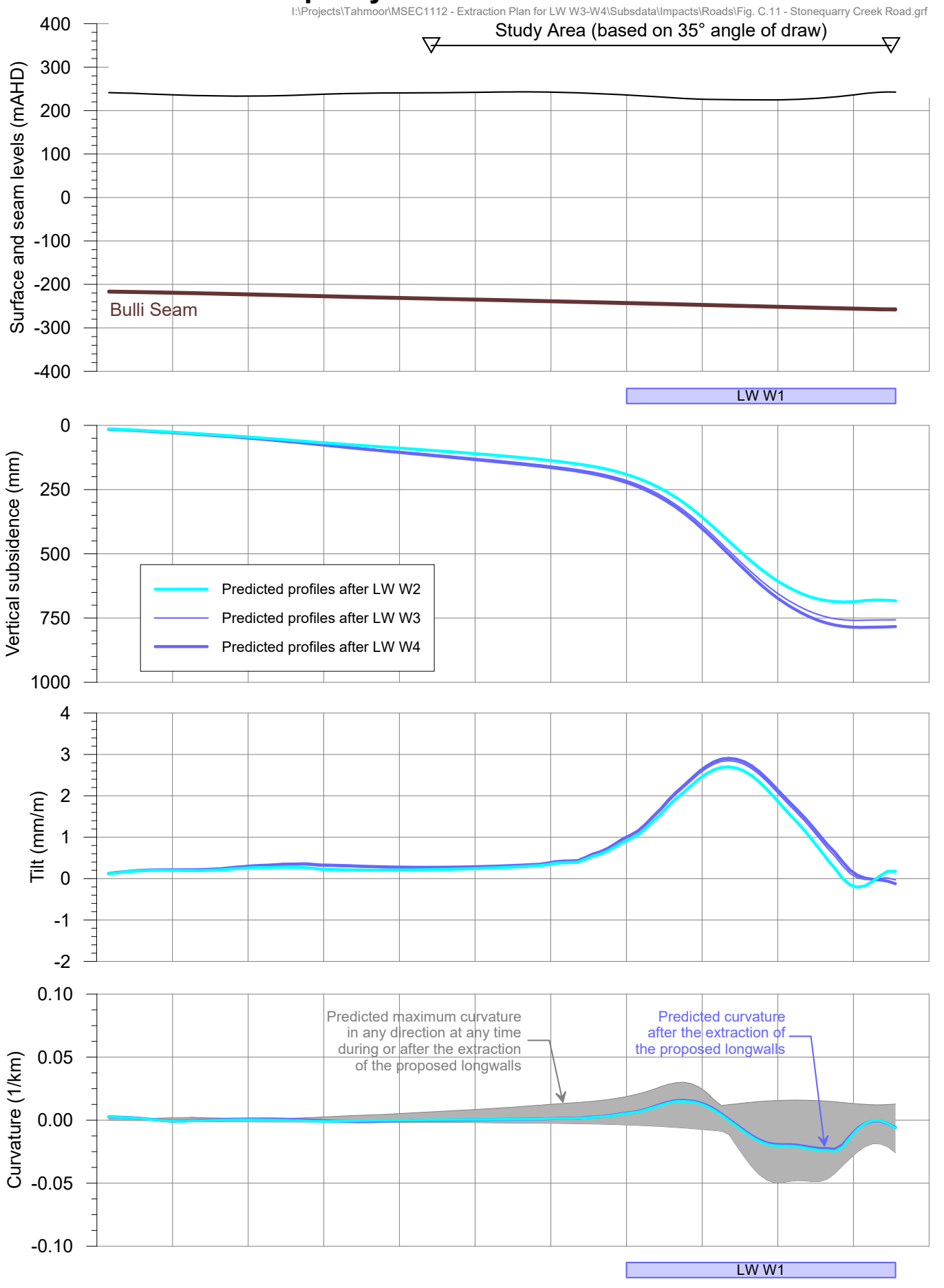
I:\Projects\Tahmoor\MSEC1112 - Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4\Subsdata\Impacts\Roads\Fig. C.10 - Thirlmere Way.grf



msec

Fig. C.10

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Stonequarry Creek Road due to LW W3-W4

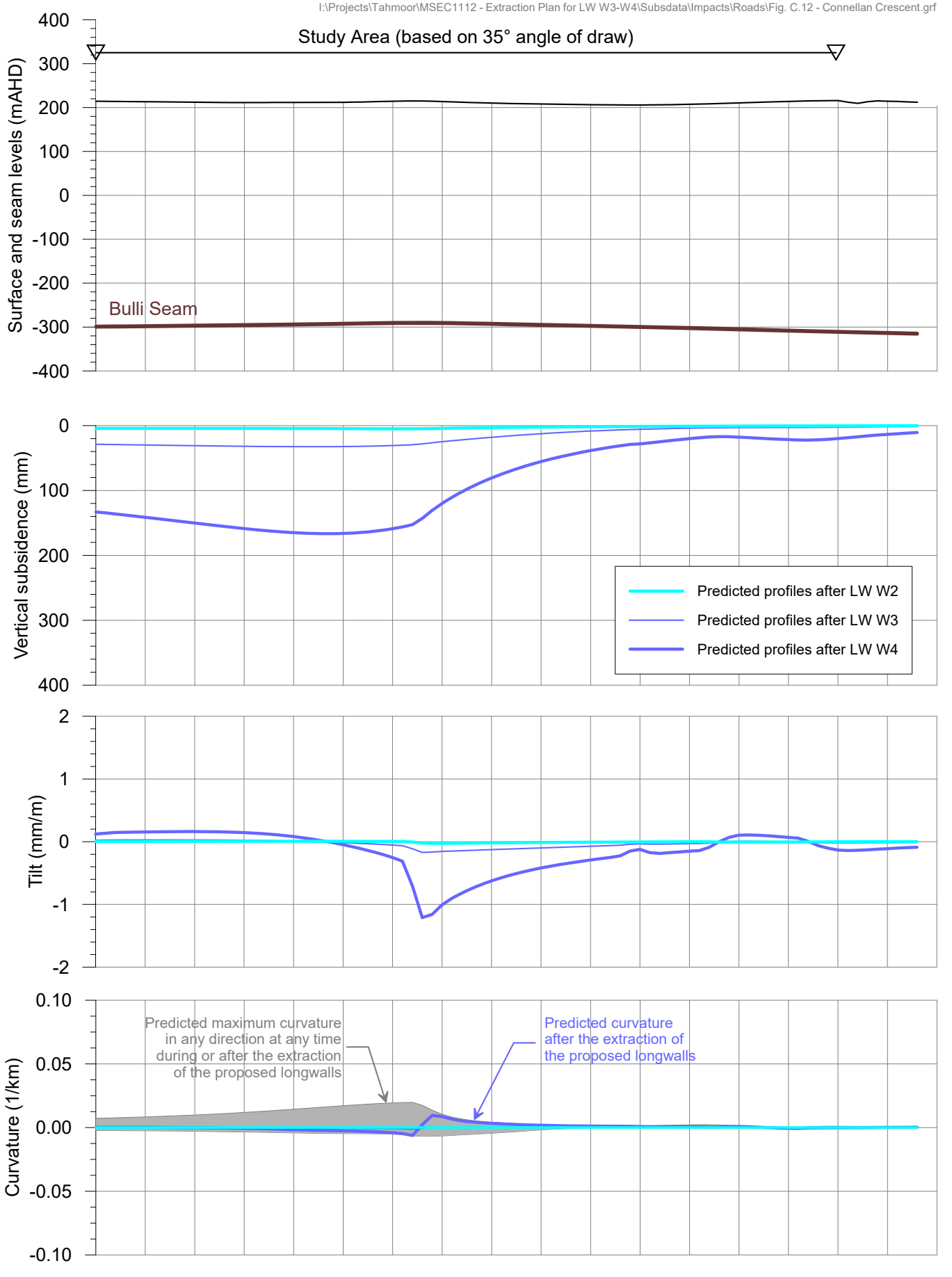


msec

Fig. C.11

Predicted profiles of vertical subsidence, tilt and curvature along Star Street and Connellan Crescent due to LW W3-W4

I:\Projects\Tahmoor\MSEC1112 - Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4\Subsdata\Impacts\Roads\Fig. C.12 - Connellan Crescent.grf



msec

Fig. C.12

APPENDIX D. TABLES

Table D.01 - Mapped stream features along Matthews Creek

Label	Description	Approximate distance from LW W3-W4 (m)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total upsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total upsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total closure after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total closure after LW W4 (mm)
MB1	Boulder Constrained Pool	1360	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
MR3	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1310	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
MR4	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1280	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
MR5	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1240	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
MR6	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1175	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	30	30
MB7	Boulder Constrained Pool	1150	< 20	< 20	20	20	40	40
MR8	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1125	< 20	< 20	30	30	40	40
MB9	Boulder Constrained Pool	1090	20	20	30	30	50	50
MR10	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1035	30	30	30	30	60	60
MR11	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1005	30	30	40	40	70	70
MB12	Boulder Constrained Pool	990	40	40	40	40	90	90
MR13	Rockbar Constrained Pool	970	40	40	50	50	100	100
MB14	Boulder Constrained Pool	955	40	40	50	50	100	100
MR15	Rockbar Constrained Pool	940	40	40	50	50	110	110
MB16	Boulder Constrained Pool	930	40	40	50	50	110	110
MR17	Rockbar Constrained Pool	930	40	40	50	50	110	110
MR18	Rockbar Constrained Pool	930	40	40	50	50	110	110
MB19	Boulder Constrained Pool	925	40	50	50	50	120	120
MB20	Boulder Constrained Pool	920	40	50	60	60	120	120
MB21	Boulder Constrained Pool	910	50	50	60	60	120	120
MR22	Rockbar Constrained Pool	905	50	50	60	60	130	130
MB23	Boulder Constrained Pool	890	50	50	60	60	130	140
MR24	Rockbar Constrained Pool	880	50	50	60	60	130	140
MR25	Rockbar Constrained Pool	865	50	50	70	70	140	140
MW26	Waterfall Rock Bar Constrained Pool	855	50	60	70	70	140	140
MB27	Boulder Constrained Pool	845	50	60	70	70	140	140
MB28	Boulder Constrained Pool	845	60	60	70	70	140	140
MB29	Boulder Constrained Pool	840	60	60	70	70	140	140
MB30	Boulder Constrained Pool	840	60	60	70	70	140	140
MB31	Boulder Constrained Pool	830	60	60	80	80	150	160
MR32	Rockbar Constrained Pool	820	70	70	80	80	170	180
MW33	Waterfall Rock Bar Constrained Pool	815	70	70	80	90	170	180
MB34	Boulder Constrained Pool	815	70	70	90	90	180	180
MR35	Rockbar Constrained Pool	810	70	80	90	90	180	180
MB36	Boulder Constrained Pool	800	80	80	90	90	190	190
MB37	Boulder Constrained Pool	790	80	80	90	90	190	190
MB38	Boulder Constrained Pool	790	70	80	90	90	180	180
MR39	Rockbar Constrained Pool	800	70	80	90	90	180	180
MR40	Rockbar Constrained Pool	825	60	60	70	70	140	140
MR41	Rockbar Constrained Pool	795	90	90	80	80	150	150
MR42	Rockbar Constrained Pool	760	100	100	100	100	170	170
MR43	Rockbar Constrained Pool	750	100	100	100	100	170	170
MR44	Rockbar Constrained Pool	755	100	100	90	90	160	160
MR45	Rockbar Constrained Pool	790	80	80	90	90	160	160
MR46	Rockbar Constrained Pool	825	60	60	80	80	170	170
MB47	Boulder Constrained Pool	835	60	60	80	80	180	180
		Maximum	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**200**	**200**

Table D.02 - Mapped stream features along Cedar Creek

Label	Description	Approximate distance from LW W3-W4 (m)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total upsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total upsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total closure after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total closure after LW W4 (mm)
CR1	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1230	< 20	< 20	40	40	60	60
CB2	Boulder Constrained Pool	1190	20	20	40	40	80	80
CB3	Boulder Constrained Pool	1170	20	20	40	40	80	80
CB4	Boulder Constrained Pool	1135	30	30	50	50	100	100
CB5	Boulder Constrained Pool	1100	30	30	50	50	120	120
CB6	Boulder Constrained Pool	1075	40	40	60	60	140	140
CB7	Boulder Constrained Pool	1055	40	40	60	60	140	140
CB8	Boulder Constrained Pool	1040	40	40	60	60	150	150
CR9	Rockbar Constrained Pool	1025	40	40	70	70	160	160
CR10	Rockbar Constrained Pool	985	50	50	70	70	180	180
CR11	Rockbar Constrained Pool	960	50	50	80	80	190	190
CR12	Rockbar Constrained Pool	910	60	60	90	90	200	200
CR13	Rockbar Constrained Pool	900	50	60	90	90	190	190
CR14	Rockbar Constrained Pool	895	50	50	80	80	180	180
CR15	Rockbar Constrained Pool	895	50	50	80	80	170	170
CB16	Boulder Constrained Pool	895	50	50	80	80	150	150
CB17	Boulder Constrained Pool	895	50	50	80	80	150	150
CR18	Rockbar Constrained Pool	890	40	40	70	70	120	120
CB19	Boulder Constrained Pool	890	40	40	70	70	110	110
CR20	Rockbar Constrained Pool	880	30	30	60	60	90	90
CR21	Rockbar Constrained Pool	880	20	20	60	60	90	90
CR22	Rockbar Constrained Pool	880	< 20	< 20	50	50	80	80
CR23	Rockbar Constrained Pool	850	< 20	< 20	50	50	70	70
CR24	Rockbar Constrained Pool	820	< 20	< 20	50	50	70	70
CB25	Boulder Constrained Pool	790	< 20	< 20	50	50	60	60
CR26	Rockbar Constrained Pool	765	< 20	< 20	50	50	60	60
CR27	Rockbar Constrained Pool	680	20	20	70	70	70	70
CB28	Boulder Constrained Pool	660	30	30	80	80	70	70
CR29	Rockbar Constrained Pool	635	30	30	100	100	70	70
CB30	Boulder Constrained Pool	585	50	50	140	140	80	80
CR31	Rockbar Constrained Pool	490	60	60	120	120	70	70
CR32	Rockbar Constrained Pool	375	40	40	70	70	70	70
		Maximum	**60**	**60**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**200**

Table D.03 - Mapped stream features along Stonequarry Creek

Label	Description	Approximate distance from LW W3-W4 (m)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total upsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total upsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total closure after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total closure after LW W4 (mm)
ST1	Tree Plant Roots Constrained Pool	1045	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
SG2	Gravel Bar Constrained Pool	605	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
SG3	Gravel Bar Constrained Pool	585	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
ST4	Tree Plant Roots Constrained Pool	525	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	30	30
SR5	Rockbar Constrained Pool	570	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
SB6	Boulder Constrained Pool	585	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
SR7	Rockbar Constrained Pool	605	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
SR8	Rockbar Constrained Pool	595	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
SG9	Gravel Bar Constrained Pool	585	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	20	20
SR10	Rockbar Constrained Pool	555	< 20	< 20	30	30	30	30
SB11	Boulder Constrained Pool	540	< 20	< 20	30	30	30	30
ST12	Tree Plant Roots Constrained Pool	520	< 20	< 20	40	40	40	40
SB13	Boulder Constrained Pool	505	< 20	< 20	40	40	40	40
SB14	Boulder Constrained Pool	480	20	20	40	40	50	50
SB15	Boulder Constrained Pool	430	30	30	40	40	50	50
SR16	Rockbar Constrained Pool	415	30	30	40	40	60	60
SR17	Rockbar Constrained Pool	175	30	30	70	70	60	60
SRS18	Rock Shelf	120	20	20	60	60	60	70
SR19	Rockbar Constrained Pool	150	< 20	< 20	40	50	50	60
SR20	Rockbar Constrained Pool	175	< 20	< 20	30	40	40	50
SR21	Rockbar Constrained Pool	255	< 20	< 20	20	30	30	30
SR22	Rockbar Constrained Pool	285	< 20	< 20	20	30	30	30
		Maximum	**30**	**30**	**70**	**70**	**60**	**70**

Table D.04 - Details of the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Type	Description	Maximum Structure Plan Length (m)	Planar Area (m2)	Houses Number of Storeys	Houses				House Wall Type			House Roof Type		House Footing Type			Other Structures			
								Single Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Single Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Brick or Brick Veneer	Weatherboard	Fibro	Tiled	Metal Sheet	Slab on Ground	Suspended on Piered Footings	Suspended on Strip Footings	Rural	Pool	Public Utilities	Commerical
								H1	H2	H3	H4									R	P	PU	C
PAR_078_r01	279280	6214587	Rural	Shed	9.1	80.5														1			
PAR_082_h01	279286	6214600	House		14.0	148.3	1	1				1			1		1						
PAR_088_h01	279312	6214616	House		22.2	314.9	1	1				1			1		1						
PAR_088_p01	279301	6214627	Pool		7.7	26.8															1		
PAR_088_r01	279308	6214623	Rural	Pergola	7.1	38.9														1			
PAR_088_r02	279302	6214621	Rural	Pergola	5.7	20.9														1			
PAR_088_r05	279282	6214617	Rural	Shed	2.3	5.1														1			
PAR_088_t01	279292	6214614	Rural	Tank	2.1	3.3														1			
PAR_090_h01	279354	6214642	House		12.5	115.2	1	1					1			1		1					
PAR_094_r02	279396	6214758	Rural	Garage	6.1	36.5														1			
PAR_096_h01	279401	6214775	House		28.1	391.4	1	1				1				1		1					
PAR_096_p01	279371	6214780	Pool		10.1	35.0															1		
PAR_096_r01	279358	6214794	Rural	Garage	18.2	329.6														1			
PAR_096_r02	279355	6214782	Rural	Shed	7.5	27.5														1			
PAR_096_r03	279379	6214793	Rural	Shed	2.1	3.3														1			
PAR_096_r07	279373	6214786	Rural	Shed	5.5	10.1														1			
PAR_096_t01	279345	6214786	Rural	Tank	3.3	8.3														1			
PAR_096_t02	279349	6214785	Rural	Tank	3.3	8.3														1			
PAR_096_t03	279349	6214800	Rural	Tank	1.7	2.1														1			
PAR_098_c01	279401	6214800	Commercial		54.4	724.6																	1
PAR_100_c04	279404	6214820	Commercial		7.3	32.0																	1
PAR_100_c05	279394	6214823	Commercial		13.9	76.6																	1
PAR_100_c06	279409	6214811	Commercial		23.0	155.7																	1
PAR_102_r02	279412	6214824	Rural	Garage	7.3	54.4														1			
PAR_104_r01	279410	6214847	Rural	Garage	9.7	73.3														1			
PAR_104_r03	279402	6214849	Rural	Tank	2.5	4.9														1			
PAT_001_h01	277728	6214984	House		52.1	689.7	1		1			1				1	1						
PAT_001_r01	277730	6214967	Rural	Garage	9.3	73.1														1			
PAT_001_r02	277735	6214966	Rural	Shed	4.4	12.8														1			
PAT_001_t01	277735	6215023	Rural	Tank	5.9	27.1														1			
PAT_002_h01	277767	6214976	House		27.0	405.9	1	1				1				1	1	1	1				
PAT_003_h01	277799	6214970	House		27.6	508.4	1	1				1				1		1	1				
PAT_003_r01	277817	6214962	Rural	Garage	9.4	83.3														1			
PAT_004_h01	277857	6214964	House		35.9	344.6	2				1		1			1		1	1				
PAT_006_h01	277972	6215004	House		19.6	271.0	1	1					1			1		1	1				
PAT_006_r01	277957	6215033	Rural	Shed	8.4	52.5														1			
PAT_006_r02	277943	6215026	Rural	Shed	5.6	20.8														1			
PAT_006_r03	277943	6215032	Rural	Shed	5.7	14.4														1			

Table D.04 - Details of the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Type	Description	Maximum Structure Plan Length (m)	Planar Area (m2)	Houses Number of Storeys	Houses				House Wall Type			House Roof Type		House Footing Type			Other Structures			
								Single Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Single Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Brick or Brick Veneer	Weatherboard	Fibro	Tiled	Metal Sheet	Slab on Ground	Suspended on Piered Footings	Suspended on Strip Footings	Rural	Pool	Public Utilities	Commerical
								H1	H2	H3	H4									R	P	PU	C
PAT_006_r04	277946	6215032	Rural	Shed	5.7	18.0														1			
PAT_006_r06	277989	6215035	Rural	Shed	3.5	10.4														1			
PAT_006_r07	277986	6215047	Rural	Shed	12.9	99.6														1			
PAT_006_r08	277988	6215054	Rural	Shed	12.0	71.4														1			
PAT_006_r09	277947	6215026	Rural	Shed	5.7	20.4														1			
PAT_006_r10	277932	6215054	Rural	Shed	4.7	11.7														1			
PAT_008_h01	277827	6214897	House		29.5	434.4	1	1				1				1		1	1				
PBG_001_h01	277921	6215362	House		29.1	477.5	1	1					1			1	1						
PBG_001_h02	277933	6215333	House		23.4	224.5	1	1					1			1	1						
PBG_001_r01	277970	6215340	Rural	Shed	2.9	6.9														1			
PBG_002_h01	277972	6215315	House		26.5	418.4	2			1		1				1		1	1				
PBG_002_r01	277999	6215339	Rural	Shed	2.1	4.3														1			
PBG_003_h01	278008	6215271	House		25.2	301.3	1	1				1				1		1	1				
PBG_003_r01	278011	6215301	Rural	Garage	9.6	63.3														1			
PBG_004_h01	277979	6215192	House		29.8	385.7	2			1		1				1		1	1				
PBG_004_p01	277989	6215174	Pool		11.7	37.3															1		
PBG_004_r01	277998	6215151	Rural	Shed	4.9	15.0														1			
PBG_005_h01	277942	6215242	House		35.8	464.6	2				1	1				1	1	1	1				
PBG_005_r01	277937	6215224	Rural	Pergola	4.7	21.1														1			
PBG_006_h01	277908	6215247	House		22.8	378.4	2			1			1			1		1	1				
PBG_007_h01	277888	6215277	House		26.7	446.2	1	1				1				1	1						
PBG_008_h01	277850	6215290	House		30.3	441.9	1		1			1				1	1						
PBL_002_p01	278479	6216590	Pool		7.3	25.6															1		
PBL_013_h01	278472	6216601	House		17.1	156.4	1	1				1				1	1						
PBL_013_r01	278477	6216596	Rural	Pergola	10.1	30.1														1			
PBL_013_r02	278466	6216581	Rural	Garage	13.2	110.6														1			
PBL_013_r03	278471	6216570	Rural	Shed	6.2	24.7														1			
PBL_013_r04	278466	6216569	Rural	Shed	4.3	14.1														1			
PBL_013_r05	278492	6216561	Rural	Shed	6.1	14.3														1			
PBL_013_r06	278470	6216574	Rural	Shed	5.8	13.8														1			
PBL_013_r07	278436	6216625	Rural	Shed	4.8	12.4														1			
PBL_013_t01	278472	6216564	Rural	Tank	2.5	5.1														1			
PBL_013_t02	278472	6216562	Rural	Tank	1.3	1.4														1			
PBL_013_t03	278483	6216602	Rural	Tank	3.2	7.9														1			
PBL_017_h01	278267	6216650	House		12.0	122.2	1	1					1			1		1					
PBL_017_r02	278265	6216642	Rural	Pergola	10.2	33.4														1			
PBL_017_r03	278294	6216607	Rural	Shed	5.3	18.6														1			
PBL_017_r04	278233	6216633	Rural	Shed	7.8	55.4														1			

Table D.04 - Details of the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Type	Description	Maximum Structure Plan Length (m)	Planar Area (m2)	Houses Number of Storeys	Houses				House Wall Type			House Roof Type		House Footing Type			Other Structures			
								Single Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Single Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Brick or Brick Veneer	Weatherboard	Fibro	Tiled	Metal Sheet	Slab on Ground	Suspended on Piered Footings	Suspended on Strip Footings	Rural	Pool	Public Utilities	Commerical
								H1	H2	H3	H4									R	P	PU	C
PBL_017_r10	278281	6216638	Rural	Garage	16.7	105.7														1			
PBL_017_t01	278259	6216644	Rural	Tank	2.7	5.7														1			
PBL_017_t02	278259	6216642	Rural	Tank	2.7	5.7														1			
PBL_017_t03	278238	6216630	Rural	Tank	2.7	5.7														1			
PBL_030_r01	278724	6216454	Rural	Shed	11.8	93.4														1			
PBL_030_r02	278723	6216465	Rural	Shed	1.7	1.9														1			
PBL_030_r03	278740	6216466	Rural	Shed	1.7	1.9														1			
PCA_004_r01	277962	6214834	Rural	Shed	14.3	92.2														1			
PCN_001_h01	279322	6214892	House		22.0	233.1	1	1				1			1				1					
PCN_001_p01	279325	6214884	Pool		7.1	21.1															1		
PCN_001_r01	279326	6214888	Rural	Pergola	4.8	20.7														1			
PCN_001_r02	279312	6214873	Rural	Shed	3.1	8.5														1			
PCN_001_r03	279308	6214843	Rural	Shed	8.4	44.8														1			
PCN_001_r04	279311	6214869	Rural	Shed	3.0	7.5														1			
PCN_001_r05	279305	6214836	Rural	Shed	5.7	21.1														1			
PCN_001_t01	279313	6214877	Rural	Tank	2.8	6.2														1			
PCN_001_t02	279314	6214881	Rural	Tank	1.5	1.8														1			
PCN_001_t03	279303	6214840	Rural	Tank	1.5	1.8														1			
PCN_006_h01	279290	6214991	House		18.6	180.0	2			1		1				1			1					
PCN_006_r02	279292	6215014	Rural	Shed	4.4	12.6														1			
PCN_006_t01	279301	6214990	Rural	Tank	1.7	2.3														1			
PCN_008_h01	279312	6214982	House		17.2	221.0	2			1		1			1				1					
PCN_008_r01	279311	6214989	Rural	Pergola	7.8	32.6														1			
PCN_008_r02	279323	6215042	Rural	Shed	3.9	8.4														1			
PCN_010_h01	279329	6214974	House		16.3	227.6	1	1					1			1			1					
PCN_010_p01	279340	6214989	Pool		6.7	23.3															1		
PCN_010_r01	279319	6214962	Rural	Carport	5.9	33.0														1			
PCN_012_h01	279347	6214969	House		22.1	223.7	1	1				1			1		1							
PCN_012_r01	279357	6214961	Rural	Carport	6.9	44.4														1			
PCN_012_r02	279353	6214970	Rural	Pergola	10.0	45.4														1			
PCN_014_h01	279376	6215019	House		19.4	204.6	1	1				1			1				1					
PCN_014_p01	279361	6215029	Pool		7.8	27.1															1		
PCN_014_r01	279379	6215014	Rural	Pergola	9.4	23.0														1			
PCN_014_r02	279370	6215009	Rural	Pergola	6.0	34.8														1			
PCN_014_r03	279369	6215004	Rural	Carport	6.0	26.4														1			
PCN_014_r05	279349	6215017	Rural	Shed	4.7	19.7														1			
PCN_014_r06	279351	6215028	Rural	Shed	6.2	25.2														1			
PCN_021_h01	279347	6215106	House		14.6	198.2	1	1						1		1		1					

Table D.04 - Details of the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Type	Description	Maximum Structure Plan Length (m)	Planar Area (m2)	Houses Number of Storeys	Houses				House Wall Type			House Roof Type		House Footing Type			Other Structures			
								Single Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Single Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Brick or Brick Veneer	Weatherboard	Fibro	Tiled	Metal Sheet	Slab on Ground	Suspended on Piered Footings	Suspended on Strip Footings	Rural	Pool	Public Utilities	Commerical
								H1	H2	H3	H4									R	P	PU	C
PCN_021_r01	279315	6215087	Rural	Garage	6.9	40.4														1			
PCN_021_r02	279377	6215122	Rural	Shed	5.8	13.8														1			
PCN_021_r03	279348	6215136	Rural	Shed	3.4	8.1														1			
PCN_021_r04	279362	6215114	Rural	Shed	7.7	26.9														1			
PCN_025_h01	279306	6214895	House		23.7	271.8	1	1					1			1			1				
PCN_025_p01	279302	6214869	Pool		7.6	23.7															1		
PCN_025_t01	279298	6214881	Rural	Tank	2.4	4.6														1			
PHL_091_r01	279220	6214531	Rural	Garage	12.6	103.2														1			
PHL_092_h01	279235	6214560	House		27.2	328.8	1	1				1			1		1						
PHL_092_r01	279234	6214583	Rural	Shed	5.9	32.1														1			
PHL_092_r02	279236	6214574	Rural	Pergola	11.4	35.7														1			
PHL_092_r03	279239	6214556	Rural	Pergola	8.3	24.3														1			
PHL_093_h01	279207	6214561	House		17.7	232.3	1	1				1			1		1						
PHL_093_p01	279218	6214571	Pool		7.0	23.1															1		
PHL_093_r01	279199	6214550	Rural	Carport	5.3	13.5														1			
PHL_093_r02	279193	6214551	Rural	Shed	7.4	29.3														1			
PHL_093_r03	279186	6214553	Rural	Shed	4.9	15.6														1			
PHL_093_r04	279213	6214562	Rural	Pergola	7.2	28.9														1			
PHL_094_h01	279197	6214514	House		14.2	114.8	1	1						1		1		1					
PHL_094_r01	279204	6214529	Rural	Shed	9.1	56.0														1			
PHL_094_r03	279192	6214516	Rural	Pergola	7.1	22.4														1			
PHL_095_h01	279176	6214521	House		25.4	221.0	1	1				1			1				1				
PHL_095_r01	279169	6214523	Rural	Pergola	11.6	66.8														1			
PHL_095_r02	279179	6214536	Rural	Pergola	7.0	42.3														1			
PHL_095_r03	279190	6214547	Rural	Shed	3.4	10.0														1			
PRU_001_h01	279258	6214859	House		13.0	127.7	2			1		1	1		1		1						
PRU_001_p01	279264	6214848	Pool		8.7	34.4															1		
PRU_003_h01	279078	6214840	House		14.5	186.1	1	1					1			1		1					
PRU_003_r01	279072	6214855	Rural	Shed	6.4	24.0														1			
PRU_003_r02	279076	6214854	Rural	Carport	6.4	33.9														1			
PRU_003_r03	279055	6214814	Rural	Shed	11.6	85.6														1			
PRU_003_r04	279049	6214806	Rural	Shed	3.7	13.4														1			
PRU_003_r05	279049	6214791	Rural	Shed	3.5	11.6														1			
PSC_009_h01	277677	6215052	House		16.1	221.1	2			1		1				1	1						
PSC_010_h01	277694	6215100	House		31.5	403.1	1		1			1				1	1						
PSC_010_p01	277672	6215111	Pool		9.7	33.2															1		
PSC_010_r01	277677	6215090	Rural	Garage	9.2	72.2														1			
PSC_010_r02	277687	6215103	Rural	Pergola	12.0	75.8														1			

Table D.04 - Details of the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Type	Description	Maximum Structure Plan Length (m)	Planar Area (m2)	Houses Number of Storeys	Houses				House Wall Type			House Roof Type		House Footing Type			Other Structures			
								Single Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Single Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Brick or Brick Veneer	Weatherboard	Fibro	Tiled	Metal Sheet	Slab on Ground	Suspended on Piered Footings	Suspended on Strip Footings	Rural	Pool	Public Utilities	Commerical
								H1	H2	H3	H4									R	P	PU	C
PSC_010_t01	277672	6215094	Rural	Tank	2.2	3.9														1			
PSC_011_h01	277700	6215138	House		24.7	366.3	1	1				1				1		1	1				
PSC_011_p01	277676	6215152	Pool		9.7	47.6															1		
PSC_011_r01	277701	6215146	Rural	Pergola	15.7	56.9														1			
PSC_011_r02	277685	6215154	Rural	Shed	9.0	47.8														1			
PSC_011_r03	277679	6215159	Rural	Awning	6.1	19.3														1			
PSC_012_h01	277709	6215196	House		30.7	475.8	1		1			1				1		1					
PSC_012_p01	277685	6215202	Pool		11.2	38.9															1		
PSC_012_r01	277716	6215174	Rural	Garage	7.1	44.1														1			
PSC_013_h01	277722	6215234	House		28.8	423.4	2			1		1				1		1	1				
PSC_014_h01	277761	6215295	House		28.9	463.3	2			1		1				1		1	1				
PSC_014_r01	277742	6215271	Rural	Garage	10.5	74.7														1			
PSC_014_r02	277738	6215288	Rural	Gazebo	8.8	68.7														1			
PSC_015_h01	277709	6215321	House		40.8	455.3	1		1			1				1		1					
PSC_016_h01	277722	6215386	House		23.3	359.1	1	1					1			1		1	1				
PSC_016_r01	277712	6215370	Rural	Garage	7.2	47.3														1			
PSC_016_r02	277712	6215376	Rural	Awning	5.6	17.3														1			
PSC_016_r03	277718	6215414	Rural	Shed	3.8	6.4														1			
PSC_016_r04	277716	6215424	Rural	Shed	6.7	44.1														1			
PSC_016_r05	277707	6215371	Rural	Shed	5.4	12.3														1			
PSC_017_h01	277770	6215377	House		33.9	423.2	1		1			1			1		1						
PSC_017_r01	277751	6215364	Rural	Garage	18.7	124.4														1			
PSC_018_h01	277816	6215349	House		29.2	703.5	1	1				1				1	1						
PSC_018_p01	277820	6215359	Pool		13.8	67.9															1		
PSC_019_pu01	277753	6215480	Public Utility	Pump station No. 2	5.6	11.9																1	
PSC_019_pu02	277762	6215474	Public Utility	Overflow storage tanks	12.2	77.3																1	
PSC_020_h01	278000	6215430	House		31.0	262.2	1		1				1			1		1	1				
PSC_020_h02	278011	6215439	House		28.0	181.1	1	1					1			1		1	1				
PSC_021_h01	277975	6215371	House		25.9	345.4	1	1				1				1		1	1				
PSC_021_r01	277982	6215354	Rural	Garage	7.9	58.8														1			
PSC_021_r02	277992	6215360	Rural	Shed	5.7	13.1														1			
PSC_022_h01	277778	6215153	House		32.6	462.7	2				1	1				1	1						
PSC_022_t01	277759	6215117	Rural	Tank	5.4	23.2														1			
PSC_023_h01	277835	6215145	House		28.4	518.8	1	1				1				1		1	1				
PSC_023_r01	277820	6215098	Rural	Shed	8.8	76.3														1			
PSC_024_h01	277762	6215064	House		32.8	587.8	1		1				1			1	1						
PSC_024_r01	277776	6215047	Rural	Garage	13.1	95.7														1			
PSC_090_pu01	278547	6216190	Public Utility	Shed	5.2	22.5																1	

Table D.04 - Details of the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Type	Description	Maximum Structure Plan Length (m)	Planar Area (m2)	Houses Number of Storeys	Houses				House Wall Type			House Roof Type		House Footing Type			Other Structures			
								Single Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Single Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Brick or Brick Veneer	Weatherboard	Fibro	Tiled	Metal Sheet	Slab on Ground	Suspended on Piered Footings	Suspended on Strip Footings	Rural	Pool	Public Utilities	Commerical
								H1	H2	H3	H4									R	P	PU	C
PSC_090_pu02	278540	6216186	Public Utility	Tank	8.5	57.5																1	
PSC_090_pu03	278542	6216177	Public Utility	Tank	8.5	57.5																1	
PSC_090_pu04	278544	6216168	Public Utility	Tank	8.5	57.5																1	
PSC_090_pu05	278551	6216187	Public Utility	Tank	3.3	8.5																1	
PSC_090_pu06	278547	6216186	Public Utility	Tank	3.3	8.5																1	
PSC_090_pu07	278548	6216182	Public Utility	Tank	3.3	8.5																1	
PSC_090_pu08	278549	6216178	Public Utility	Tank	3.3	8.5																1	
PSC_090_pu09	278550	6216175	Public Utility	Tank	3.3	8.5																1	
PSC_090_pu10	278551	6216171	Public Utility	Tank	3.3	8.5																1	
PSC_090_pu11	278542	6216218	Public Utility	Tank	8.5	57.5																1	
PSC_090_pu12	278535	6216210	Public Utility	Tank	8.5	57.5																1	
PSC_090_pu13	278567	6216240	Public Utility	Shed	3.0	3.6																1	
PSC_091_r01	278472	6216406	Rural	Shed	9.2	84.9														1			
PSC_091_r02	278492	6216419	Rural	Shed	11.5	59.0														1			
PSC_092_h01	278429	6216451	House		13.1	91.5	1	1					1			1		1	1				
PSC_092_t01	278423	6216459	Rural	Tank	2.2	4.0														1			
PSG_001_h01	278879	6216530	House		20.3	188.3	1	1				1				1	1						
PSG_001_r01	278884	6216521	Rural	Garage	9.3	59.1														1			
PSG_001_r02	278867	6216494	Rural	Shed	7.1	42.8														1			
PSG_001_t01	278876	6216547	Rural	Tank	2.5	5.1														1			
PSR_001_r01	279303	6215233	Rural	Shed	8.2	57.5														1			
PSR_010_h01	279323	6215660	House		22.8	331.8	1	1				1			1				1				
PSR_010_h02	279340	6215434	House		12.0	140.2	1	1						1		1		1					
PSR_010_r01	279328	6215665	Rural	Pergola	9.0	27.3														1			
PSR_010_r02	279303	6215679	Rural	Shed	10.4	104.1														1			
PSR_010_r03	279184	6215549	Rural	Shed	16.9	222.2														1			
PSR_010_r04	279174	6215533	Rural	Shed	9.4	51.3														1			
PSR_010_r05	279169	6215513	Rural	Shed	3.7	10.0														1			
PSR_010_r06	279325	6215462	Rural	Shed	8.7	50.8														1			
PSR_010_r08	279319	6215394	Rural	Shed	7.9	32.4														1			
PSR_010_r09	279305	6215697	Rural	Shed	3.1	5.9														1			
PSR_010_t01	279298	6215675	Rural	Tank	2.5	4.8														1			
PSR_010_t02	279316	6215666	Rural	Tank	1.6	2.1														1			
PTH_031_r01	278352	6215105	Rural	Shed	18.9	178.8														1			
PTH_031_r02	278374	6215090	Rural	Shed	14.7	180.7														1			
PTH_031_r03	278394	6215056	Rural	Shed	19.0	169.9														1			
PTH_031_r04	278415	6215040	Rural	Shed	3.9	12.6														1			
PTH_031_r05	278422	6215034	Rural	Shed	11.0	53.8														1			

Table D.04 - Details of the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Type	Description	Maximum Structure Plan Length (m)	Planar Area (m2)	Houses Number of Storeys	Houses				House Wall Type			House Roof Type		House Footing Type			Other Structures			
								Single Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Single Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Brick or Brick Veneer	Weatherboard	Fibro	Tiled	Metal Sheet	Slab on Ground	Suspended on Piered Footings	Suspended on Strip Footings	Rural	Pool	Public Utilities	Commerical
								H1	H2	H3	H4									R	P	PU	C
PTH_031_r06	278430	6215072	Rural	Shed	11.6	105.8														1			
PTH_031_r07	278422	6215061	Rural	Shed	11.1	47.5														1			
PTH_031_r08	278412	6215066	Rural	Shed	5.3	24.0														1			
PTH_031_r09	278382	6215087	Rural	Awning	14.7	77.1														1			
PTH_031_t01	278420	6215073	Rural	Tank	5.7	25.4														1			
PTH_031_t02	278404	6215056	Rural	Tank	2.6	5.3														1			
PTH_031_t04	278370	6215103	Rural	Tank	2.6	5.3														1			
PTH_055_h01	278604	6214939	House		22.9	290.9	1	1				1	1			1		1	1				
PTH_055_r01	278577	6214930	Rural	Shed	7.1	49.5														1			
PTH_080_r01	278661	6214817	Rural	Shed	3.1	9.4														1			
PTH_092_r01	279012	6214876	Rural	Shed	7.4	40.2														1			
PTH_092_r02	279006	6214876	Rural	Shed	3.1	9.6														1			
PTH_110_h01	279088	6214598	House		26.8	325.1	2			1		1			1				1				
PTH_110_p01	279068	6214600	Pool		9.6	31.4															1		
PTH_110_r01	279087	6214602	Rural	Pergola	4.9	19.1														1			
PTH_110_r02	279060	6214602	Rural	Shed	4.4	15.0														1			
PTH_112_h01	279142	6214662	House		18.0	262.4	1	1					1			1		1					
PTH_112_r01	279106	6214646	Rural	Shed	13.3	46.7														1			
PTH_112_r02	279114	6214654	Rural	Shed	4.4	12.3														1			
PTH_121_h01	279233	6214754	House		29.0	386.8	1	1				1			1		1						
PTH_121_r01	279252	6214746	Rural	Shed	5.0	15.1														1			
PTH_121_t01	279267	6214779	Rural	Tank	2.3	4.6														1			
PTH_121_t02	279269	6214781	Rural	Tank	2.3	4.6														1			
PTH_126_h01	279322	6214715	House		17.2	189.2	1	1				1			1		1						
PTH_126_p01	279320	6214740	Pool		8.6	35.8															1		
PTH_126_r01	279311	6214715	Rural	Carport	5.9	18.5														1			
PTH_126_r02	279318	6214721	Rural	Pergola	8.2	48.4														1			
PTH_126_r03	279321	6214752	Rural	Shed	6.7	21.9														1			
PTH_126_r04	279333	6214737	Rural	Shed	5.5	20.8														1			
PTH_126_t01	279331	6214727	Rural	Tank	2.1	3.5														1			
PTH_128_h01	279336	6214712	House		17.8	196.8	1	1				1			1		1						
PTH_128_r01	279345	6214706	Rural	Carport	8.2	29.6														1			
PTH_128_r02	279343	6214715	Rural	Pergola	8.8	46.3														1			
PTH_128_r03	279353	6214743	Rural	Shed	9.4	59.7														1			
PTH_128_r04	279344	6214753	Rural	Shed	4.5	13.9														1			
PTH_130_h01	279360	6214707	House		17.6	161.5	1	1					1			1		1					
PTH_130_r01	279363	6214698	Rural	Carport	5.6	30.4														1			
PTH_130_r02	279361	6214739	Rural	Shed	4.7	13.5														1			

Table D.04 - Details of the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Type	Description	Maximum Structure Plan Length (m)	Planar Area (m2)	Houses Number of Storeys	Houses				House Wall Type			House Roof Type		House Footing Type			Other Structures			
								Single Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Single Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length less than 30 metres	Double Storey with Length greater than 30 metres	Brick or Brick Veneer	Weatherboard	Fibro	Tiled	Metal Sheet	Slab on Ground	Suspended on Piered Footings	Suspended on Strip Footings	Rural	Pool	Public Utilities	Commerical
								H1	H2	H3	H4									R	P	PU	C
PTH_130_r03	279375	6214732	Rural	Shed	3.7	9.6														1			
PTH_132_h01	279378	6214702	House		19.4	294.7	1	1				1			1				1				
PTH_132_r03	279384	6214726	Rural	Shed	5.9	22.1														1			
PTH_132_r04	279379	6214729	Rural	Shed	2.8	7.2														1			
PTH_136_h01	279312	6214653	House		13.3	135.0	1	1				1			1		1						
PTH_136_r01	279321	6214654	Rural	Carport	6.5	22.8														1			
PTH_136_r02	279319	6214647	Rural	Carport	6.1	21.5														1			
PTH_136_r03	279311	6214645	Rural	Pergola	10.3	33.4														1			
PTH_136_r04	279309	6214634	Rural	Shed	14.3	79.0														1			
PTH_136_r05	279321	6214628	Rural	Shed	2.2	4.3														1			
PTH_136_t01	279323	6214628	Rural	Tank	1.6	2.0														1			
PTH_136_t02	279314	6214664	Rural	Tank	2.1	3.3														1			
PTH_138_h01	279287	6214652	House		17.1	201.1	1	1				1			1				1				
PTH_138_r01	279295	6214648	Rural	Carport	15.5	54.9														1			
PTH_138_r02	279282	6214645	Rural	Pergola	11.0	20.6														1			
PTH_138_r03	279272	6214640	Rural	Shed	5.7	15.9														1			
PTH_138_r04	279270	6214635	Rural	Shed	4.4	13.0														1			
PTH_140_h01	279275	6214665	House		14.6	167.1	1	1				1			1		1						
PTH_140_r01	279262	6214660	Rural	Garage	6.3	38.9														1			
PTH_140_r02	279265	6214639	Rural	Shed	6.2	23.3														1			
PTH_142_h01	279226	6214607	House		12.3	98.4	1	1				1				1			1				
PTH_142_h02	279264	6214586	House		10.3	103.9	1	1				1			1		1						
PTH_142_r02	279233	6214593	Rural	Shed	5.1	18.8														1			
PTH_142_r03	279233	6214603	Rural	Carport	8.0	25.0														1			
PTH_142_r04	279240	6214590	Rural	Shed	7.1	40.3														1			
PTH_142_r05	279257	6214586	Rural	Carport	6.4	22.7														1			
V09f	278957	6214492	Rural	Tank	3.0	7.3														1			
V15a	278592	6214524	House		43.1	630.8	1		1			1			1		1						
V15b	278554	6214493	Rural	Shed	23.3	200.1														1			
V15c	278564	6214487	Rural	Shed	19.4	97.1														1			
V15d	278560	6214512	Rural	Tank	7.9	49.2														1			
V15e	278585	6214532	Rural	Carport	8.2	54.8														1			
V15f	278576	6214518	Rural	Pergola	16.9	116.9														1			
V15g	278560	6214523	Rural	Tank	2.6	5.4														1			
							No.	47	9	10	3	49	19	3	22	47	30	29	32	196	16	15	4

Table D.05 - Predicted subsidence effects for the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Structure Type	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total tilt after LW W3 (mm/m)	Predicted total tilt after LW W4 (mm/m)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted mean total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted mean total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted Probability of Nil or Category R0 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R1 or R2 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R3 and R4 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R5 Impact for Houses (%)
PAR_078_r01	279279	6214587	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_082_h01	279285	6214601	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.4	4.3	0.2	0.1
PAR_088_h01	279311	6214618	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.5	4.3	0.2	0.1
PAR_088_p01	279300	6214627	Pool	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_088_r01	279308	6214624	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_088_r02	279301	6214621	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_088_r05	279283	6214618	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_088_t01	279292	6214614	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_090_h01	279354	6214643	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	97.3	2.3	0.3	0.1
PAR_094_r02	279396	6214758	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_096_h01	279400	6214775	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	94.9	4.5	0.5	0.1
PAR_096_p01	279370	6214780	Pool	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_096_r01	279356	6214793	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_096_r02	279354	6214782	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_096_r03	279379	6214793	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_096_r07	279373	6214786	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_096_t01	279345	6214786	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_096_t02	279349	6214785	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_096_t03	279349	6214800	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_098_c01	279402	6214801	Commercial	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_100_c04	279404	6214821	Commercial	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_100_c05	279393	6214823	Commercial	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_100_c06	279410	6214812	Commercial	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_102_r02	279411	6214825	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_104_r01	279409	6214848	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAR_104_r03	279402	6214850	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PAT_001_h01	277727	6214985	House	175	175	1.5	1.5	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	84.7	12.6	2.4	0.3
PAT_001_r01	277730	6214968	Rural	150	150	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PAT_001_r02	277735	6214967	Rural	150	175	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PAT_001_t01	277735	6215023	Rural	175	175	1.5	1.5	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PAT_002_h01	277767	6214977	House	225	225	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.6	81.3	15.2	3.2	0.3
PAT_003_h01	277798	6214965	House	300	300	2.5	2.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.2	-0.8	71.0	19.5	8.1	1.4
PAT_003_r01	277817	6214963	Rural	325	325	2.5	3.0	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.2	-0.9	-	-	-	-
PAT_004_h01	277861	6214965	House	475	500	3.5	3.5	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.4	1.1	-0.4	-1.4	81.1	13.2	5.5	0.2
PAT_006_h01	277976	6215004	House	700	725	2.0	2.5	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.5	1.5	-0.6	-2.3	75.5	17.0	7.2	0.3
PAT_006_r01	277957	6215034	Rural	700	725	2.5	2.5	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.4	1.3	-0.8	-2.8	-	-	-	-
PAT_006_r02	277943	6215027	Rural	675	700	3.0	3.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.4	1.1	-0.9	-3.1	-	-	-	-
PAT_006_r03	277943	6215032	Rural	675	700	2.5	3.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.4	1.1	-0.9	-3.1	-	-	-	-
PAT_006_r04	277946	6215032	Rural	675	700	2.5	3.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.3	1.2	-0.9	-3.1	-	-	-	-
PAT_006_r06	277989	6215035	Rural	725	750	1.5	1.5	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.6	1.9	-0.4	-1.5	-	-	-	-
PAT_006_r07	277985	6215048	Rural	725	750	1.5	2.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.6	1.8	-0.4	-1.6	-	-	-	-
PAT_006_r08	277987	6215054	Rural	725	750	1.5	1.5	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.6	1.9	-0.4	-1.5	-	-	-	-
PAT_006_r09	277946	6215027	Rural	675	700	2.5	2.5	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.3	1.2	-0.9	-3.1	-	-	-	-
PAT_006_r10	277932	6215055	Rural	675	675	3.0	3.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.4	1.0	-0.9	-3.1	-	-	-	-
PAT_008_h01	277827	6214897	House	350	350	3.0	3.0	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.3	-1.0	71.3	19.3	8.0	1.4
PBG_001_h01	277919	6215363	House	725	750	3.5	3.5	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.4	1.0	-1.0	-3.2	71.7	19.4	8.6	0.4
PBG_001_h02	277931	6215333	House	750	775	3.5	3.5	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.4	1.1	-0.9	-3.2	71.7	19.3	8.5	0.4
PBG_001_r01	277969	6215340	Rural	750	775	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.6	1.8	-0.4	-1.7	-	-	-	-
PBG_002_h01	277970	6215317	House	750	775	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.6	1.8	-0.4	-1.6	54.2	28.4	13.6	3.8
PBG_002_r01	277999	6215339	Rural	750	775	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.8	2.4	-0.2	-0.7	-	-	-	-
PBG_003_h01	278008	6215272	House	750	775	< 0.5	0.5	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.9	2.4	-0.2	-0.6	62.0	24.5	11.1	2.4
PBG_003_r01	278010	6215301	Rural	750	775	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.9	2.5	-0.2	-0.6	-	-	-	-
PBG_004_h01	277977	6215195	House	750	775	2.0	2.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.6	1.8	-0.4	-1.6	56.5	27.2	12.9	3.4
PBG_004_p01	277989	6215175	Pool	750	775	1.0	1.5	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.7	2.0	-0.3	-1.2	-	-	-	-
PBG_004_r01	277998	6215151	Rural	750	775	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.7	2.1	-0.3	-1.0	-	-	-	-
PBG_005_h01	277942	6215245	House	750	775	3.0	3.0	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.3	1.2	-0.9	-3.1	66.4	26.2	7.0	0.5
PBG_005_r01	277936	6215223	Rural	725	750	3.0	3.0	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.4	1.1	-0.9	-3.2	-	-	-	-
PBG_006_h01	277908	6215244	House	700	725	4.0	4.0	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.4	1.0	-0.9	-2.9	72.4	18.9	8.3	0.4
PBG_007_h01	277888	6215276	House	650	675	4.0	4.0	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.9	-0.7	-2.4	66.0	26.4	7.1	0.5
PBG_008_h01	277849	6215290	House	550	575	4.0	4.0	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.4	1.0	-0.4	-1.4	72.7	21.8	5.3	0.3
PBL_002_p01	278479	6216590	Pool	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_h01	278469	6216601	House	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	94.3	5.2	0.4	0.1

Table D.05 - Predicted subsidence effects for the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Structure Type	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total tilt after LW W3 (mm/m)	Predicted total tilt after LW W4 (mm/m)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted mean total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted mean total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted Probability of Nil or Category R0 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R1 or R2 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R3 and R4 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R5 Impact for Houses (%)
PBL_013_r01	278476	6216596	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_r02	278465	6216581	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_r03	278470	6216570	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_r04	278465	6216569	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_r05	278492	6216561	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.4	-1.5	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_r06	278469	6216574	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_r07	278436	6216625	Rural	20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_t01	278472	6216564	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_t02	278472	6216562	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_013_t03	278483	6216602	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_017_h01	278266	6216651	House	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	96.7	2.7	0.5	0.1
PBL_017_r02	278265	6216641	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PBL_017_r03	278294	6216607	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_017_r04	278232	6216634	Rural	30	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	-	-	-	-
PBL_017_r10	278282	6216639	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PBL_017_t01	278259	6216644	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PBL_017_t02	278259	6216642	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PBL_017_t03	278238	6216630	Rural	30	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-	-	-	-
PBL_030_r01	278725	6216455	Rural	< 20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PBL_030_r02	278723	6216465	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PBL_030_r03	278740	6216466	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-	-	-	-
PCA_004_r01	277962	6214836	Rural	550	550	2.5	2.5	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.4	1.2	-0.8	-2.8	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_h01	279323	6214895	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	92.3	6.3	1.3	0.2
PCN_001_p01	279325	6214884	Pool	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_r01	279326	6214888	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_r02	279312	6214873	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_r03	279307	6214842	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_r04	279311	6214869	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_r05	279305	6214836	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_t01	279313	6214877	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_t02	279314	6214881	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_001_t03	279303	6214840	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_006_h01	279289	6214992	House	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	92.8	5.9	1.1	0.2
PCN_006_r02	279292	6215013	Rural	< 20	50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_006_t01	279301	6214990	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_008_h01	279311	6214983	House	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	93.1	5.7	1.0	0.2
PCN_008_r01	279311	6214988	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_008_r02	279323	6215042	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_010_h01	279326	6214974	House	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	96.1	3.1	0.7	0.1
PCN_010_p01	279340	6214989	Pool	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_010_r01	279319	6214962	Rural	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_012_h01	279347	6214968	House	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	94.2	5.2	0.4	0.1
PCN_012_r01	279357	6214960	Rural	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_012_r02	279353	6214971	Rural	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_014_h01	279375	6215020	House	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	93.7	5.3	0.9	0.1
PCN_014_p01	279361	6215028	Pool	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_014_r01	279379	6215013	Rural	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_014_r02	279370	6215010	Rural	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_014_r03	279368	6215004	Rural	< 20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_014_r05	279350	6215017	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_014_r06	279351	6215028	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_021_h01	279349	6215108	House	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	96.6	2.7	0.5	0.1
PCN_021_r01	279314	6215088	Rural	< 20	50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_021_r02	279376	6215122	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_021_r03	279348	6215136	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_021_r04	279361	6215115	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_025_h01	279307	6214898	House	< 20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.2	3.7	1.0	0.1
PCN_025_p01	279302	6214869	Pool	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PCN_025_t01	279298	6214881	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_091_r01	279221	6214531	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_092_h01	279235	6214558	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.1	4.5	0.2	0.1
PHL_092_r01	279233	6214583	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-

Table D.05 - Predicted subsidence effects for the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Structure Type	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total tilt after LW W3 (mm/m)	Predicted total tilt after LW W4 (mm/m)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted mean total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted mean total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted Probability of Nil or Category R0 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R1 or R2 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R3 and R4 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R5 Impact for Houses (%)
PHL_092_r02	279237	6214574	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_092_r03	279239	6214557	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_093_h01	279206	6214562	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	94.9	4.7	0.3	0.1
PHL_093_p01	279218	6214571	Pool	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_093_r01	279199	6214550	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_093_r02	279192	6214552	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_093_r03	279185	6214553	Rural	< 20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_093_r04	279213	6214563	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_094_h01	279196	6214513	House	20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	96.3	3.0	0.7	0.1
PHL_094_r01	279204	6214530	Rural	< 20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_094_r03	279191	6214516	Rural	20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_095_h01	279174	6214522	House	20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	93.6	5.4	0.9	0.1
PHL_095_r01	279169	6214523	Rural	20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_095_r02	279179	6214537	Rural	< 20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PHL_095_r03	279190	6214547	Rural	< 20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PRU_001_h01	279259	6214860	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	92.8	6.4	0.7	0.2
PRU_001_p01	279263	6214848	Pool	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PRU_003_h01	279077	6214841	House	< 20	50	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	91.5	6.1	2.3	0.1
PRU_003_r01	279071	6214855	Rural	< 20	50	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PRU_003_r02	279076	6214853	Rural	< 20	50	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PRU_003_r03	279055	6214815	Rural	< 20	50	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PRU_003_r04	279049	6214806	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PRU_003_r05	279048	6214791	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSC_009_h01	277677	6215051	House	125	125	1.0	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	89.0	9.3	1.5	0.2
PSC_010_h01	277694	6215101	House	125	150	1.0	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	87.1	10.8	1.9	0.3
PSC_010_p01	277672	6215111	Pool	125	125	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_010_r01	277676	6215090	Rural	125	125	1.0	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_010_r02	277687	6215104	Rural	125	125	1.0	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_010_t01	277672	6215094	Rural	100	125	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_011_h01	277704	6215139	House	150	150	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	83.3	12.2	4.0	0.4
PSC_011_p01	277675	6215151	Pool	125	125	1.0	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_011_r01	277701	6215147	Rural	150	150	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_011_r02	277685	6215155	Rural	125	125	1.0	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_011_r03	277678	6215158	Rural	125	125	1.0	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_012_h01	277705	6215195	House	150	175	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	84.8	12.5	2.4	0.3
PSC_012_p01	277686	6215201	Pool	125	125	1.0	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_012_r01	277716	6215174	Rural	150	150	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_013_h01	277723	6215233	House	175	200	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	79.5	14.5	5.3	0.7
PSC_014_h01	277762	6215295	House	250	275	2.0	2.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.2	-0.1	-0.6	71.1	19.5	8.1	1.4
PSC_014_r01	277741	6215271	Rural	200	200	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PSC_014_r02	277738	6215289	Rural	200	200	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PSC_015_h01	277709	6215322	House	175	175	1.5	1.5	0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	83.3	13.7	2.7	0.3
PSC_016_h01	277723	6215384	House	200	200	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	85.6	10.1	4.1	0.2
PSC_016_r01	277711	6215371	Rural	150	175	1.0	1.5	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_016_r02	277712	6215376	Rural	150	175	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_016_r03	277718	6215415	Rural	175	175	1.5	1.5	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_016_r04	277715	6215423	Rural	175	175	1.5	1.5	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_016_r05	277707	6215372	Rural	150	150	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_017_h01	277770	6215374	House	300	300	2.5	2.5	0.03	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.2	-0.2	-0.6	74.1	20.7	4.9	0.3
PSC_017_r01	277751	6215363	Rural	225	225	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.2	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PSC_018_h01	277815	6215345	House	450	450	4.0	4.0	0.03	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.3	-1.0	73.0	21.5	5.2	0.3
PSC_018_p01	277819	6215359	Pool	425	425	3.5	4.0	0.03	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.3	-1.0	-	-	-	-
PSC_019_pu01	277753	6215480	Public Utility	225	225	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.2	-0.1	-0.6	-	-	-	-
PSC_019_pu02	277761	6215475	Public Utility	250	250	2.0	2.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.2	-0.2	-0.6	-	-	-	-
PSC_020_h01	278004	6215429	House	750	800	0.5	1.0	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.9	2.4	-0.2	-0.6	73.9	18.0	7.8	0.3
PSC_020_h02	278009	6215441	House	750	800	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	1.0	2.6	-0.2	-0.5	76.9	16.0	6.7	0.3
PSC_021_h01	277971	6215372	House	750	800	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.6	1.9	-0.4	-1.4	54.0	28.5	13.7	3.8
PSC_021_r01	277982	6215354	Rural	750	800	1.0	1.5	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.7	2.1	-0.3	-1.1	-	-	-	-
PSC_021_r02	277992	6215359	Rural	750	800	0.5	1.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.8	2.3	-0.2	-0.8	-	-	-	-
PSC_022_h01	277777	6215154	House	275	275	2.5	2.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.2	-0.7	76.8	18.6	4.3	0.3
PSC_022_t01	277759	6215117	Rural	225	225	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.6	-	-	-	-
PSC_023_h01	277833	6215140	House	450	450	3.5	3.5	0.03	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.3	-1.2	68.4	21.0	9.0	1.6

Table D.05 - Predicted subsidence effects for the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Structure Type	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total tilt after LW W3 (mm/m)	Predicted total tilt after LW W4 (mm/m)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted mean total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted mean total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted Probability of Nil or Category R0 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R1 or R2 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R3 and R4 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R5 Impact for Houses (%)
PSC_023_r01	277820	6215097	Rural	350	375	3.0	3.0	0.03	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.3	-1.0	-	-	-	-
PSC_024_h01	277765	6215063	House	225	225	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.6	85.1	10.5	4.3	0.2
PSC_024_r01	277775	6215048	Rural	250	250	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.2	-0.6	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu01	278547	6216190	Public Utility	600	625	4.5	4.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.09	0.4	1.3	-0.9	-3.3	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu02	278540	6216186	Public Utility	625	650	4.5	4.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.09	0.4	1.2	-1.1	-3.7	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu03	278542	6216178	Public Utility	625	650	4.5	4.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.09	0.09	0.4	1.2	-1.1	-3.7	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu04	278544	6216168	Public Utility	625	675	4.5	5.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.09	0.09	0.4	1.3	-1.1	-3.7	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu05	278551	6216187	Public Utility	575	625	4.5	4.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.09	0.4	1.4	-0.9	-3.3	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu06	278547	6216186	Public Utility	600	625	4.5	4.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.09	0.4	1.3	-0.9	-3.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu07	278548	6216182	Public Utility	600	625	4.5	4.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.09	0.4	1.3	-1.0	-3.5	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu08	278549	6216178	Public Utility	600	625	4.5	5.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.09	0.4	1.3	-1.0	-3.5	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu09	278550	6216175	Public Utility	600	650	4.5	5.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.09	0.4	1.4	-0.9	-3.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu10	278551	6216171	Public Utility	600	650	4.5	5.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.09	0.4	1.4	-0.9	-3.4	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu11	278542	6216218	Public Utility	550	575	4.5	4.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.08	0.4	1.2	-0.9	-3.1	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu12	278535	6216210	Public Utility	575	600	4.0	4.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.08	0.08	0.4	1.2	-1.0	-3.3	-	-	-	-
PSC_090_pu13	278567	6216240	Public Utility	425	450	4.0	4.5	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.4	1.3	-0.5	-1.8	-	-	-	-
PSC_091_r01	278473	6216407	Rural	100	125	1.0	1.0	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSC_091_r02	278492	6216420	Rural	100	100	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSC_092_h01	278429	6216451	House	80	80	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	89.8	7.2	2.9	0.1
PSC_092_t01	278423	6216459	Rural	70	70	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSG_001_h01	278878	6216528	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.7	-0.2	-1.0	95.3	4.4	0.2	0.1
PSG_001_r01	278884	6216520	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-	-	-	-
PSG_001_r02	278866	6216494	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.8	-0.2	-1.2	-	-	-	-
PSG_001_t01	278876	6216547	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.7	-0.2	-1.0	-	-	-	-
PSR_001_r01	279303	6215232	Rural	< 20	50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_h01	279321	6215660	House	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	94.0	5.1	0.8	0.1
PSR_010_h02	279341	6215435	House	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	96.7	2.7	0.5	0.1
PSR_010_r01	279327	6215665	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_r02	279303	6215677	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_r03	279184	6215551	Rural	< 20	90	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_r04	279173	6215533	Rural	< 20	90	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_r05	279169	6215514	Rural	20	90	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_r06	279325	6215463	Rural	< 20	50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_r08	279319	6215394	Rural	< 20	50	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_r09	279305	6215697	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_t01	279298	6215675	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PSR_010_t02	279316	6215666	Rural	< 20	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r01	278350	6215104	Rural	775	875	3.5	3.0	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.1	2.9	-0.2	-0.6	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r02	278373	6215089	Rural	700	825	2.5	2.0	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	1.2	2.9	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r03	278393	6215056	Rural	650	775	1.5	1.5	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02	1.1	2.7	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r04	278415	6215039	Rural	625	775	1.0	1.5	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.5	1.2	-0.2	-0.7	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r05	278421	6215034	Rural	625	775	1.5	2.0	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.5	1.2	-0.2	-0.8	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r06	278429	6215072	Rural	650	825	1.0	1.5	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.5	1.3	-0.2	-0.9	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r07	278422	6215060	Rural	650	800	1.0	1.5	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.5	1.3	-0.2	-0.8	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r08	278412	6215066	Rural	650	800	1.0	1.5	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.5	1.2	-0.2	-0.8	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_r09	278382	6215086	Rural	675	800	2.0	1.5	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	1.1	2.8	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_t01	278420	6215073	Rural	650	800	1.0	1.5	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.5	1.3	-0.2	-0.8	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_t02	278404	6215056	Rural	625	775	1.0	1.5	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.4	1.2	-0.2	-0.7	-	-	-	-
PTH_031_t04	278370	6215103	Rural	700	825	2.5	2.0	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.2	2.9	-0.1	-0.5	-	-	-	-
PTH_055_h01	278604	6214938	House	500	700	4.0	5.0	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.4	1.1	-0.7	-2.4	49.7	30.6	15.0	4.6
PTH_055_r01	278577	6214931	Rural	475	650	3.5	5.0	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.4	1.2	-0.8	-2.5	-	-	-	-
PTH_080_r01	278660	6214816	Rural	100	175	1.5	2.0	0.02	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-	-	-	-
PTH_092_r01	279011	6214877	Rural	< 20	125	< 0.5	2.0	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_092_r02	279006	6214876	Rural	< 20	125	< 0.5	2.0	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
PTH_110_h01	279088	6214599	House	20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	93.7	5.3	0.9	0.1
PTH_110_p01	279068	6214601	Pool	20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_110_r01	279088	6214602	Rural	20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_110_r02	279059	6214602	Rural	20	30	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_112_h01	279140	6214662	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	96.7	2.7	0.5	0.1
PTH_112_r01	279105	6214646	Rural	< 20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_112_r02	279114	6214654	Rural	< 20	20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_121_h01	279231	6214754	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.0	4.6	0.3	0.1

Table D.05 - Predicted subsidence effects for the structures within the Study Area

Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Structure Type	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total tilt after LW W3 (mm/m)	Predicted total tilt after LW W4 (mm/m)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted mean total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted mean total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted Probability of Nil or Category R0 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R1 or R2 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R3 and R4 Impact for Houses (%)	Predicted Probability of Category R5 Impact for Houses (%)
PTH_121_r01	279251	6214746	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_121_t01	279267	6214779	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_121_t02	279269	6214782	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_126_h01	279321	6214716	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.5	4.3	0.2	0.1
PTH_126_p01	279320	6214740	Pool	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_126_r01	279310	6214715	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_126_r02	279318	6214722	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_126_r03	279322	6214752	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_126_r04	279333	6214736	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_126_t01	279331	6214727	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_128_h01	279337	6214711	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.5	4.2	0.2	0.1
PTH_128_r01	279345	6214707	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_128_r02	279343	6214715	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_128_r03	279352	6214743	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_128_r04	279343	6214752	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_130_h01	279359	6214708	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	97.3	2.3	0.3	0.1
PTH_130_r01	279363	6214698	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_130_r02	279360	6214739	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_130_r03	279375	6214732	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_132_h01	279379	6214700	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.1	4.4	0.4	0.1
PTH_132_r03	279384	6214725	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_132_r04	279379	6214729	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_136_h01	279312	6214656	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.5	4.3	0.2	0.1
PTH_136_r01	279321	6214654	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_136_r02	279319	6214647	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_136_r03	279310	6214645	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_136_r04	279308	6214634	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_136_r05	279321	6214628	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_136_t01	279323	6214628	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_136_t02	279314	6214664	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_138_h01	279288	6214654	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.0	4.4	0.5	0.1
PTH_138_r01	279296	6214649	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_138_r02	279282	6214646	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_138_r03	279271	6214640	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_138_r04	279270	6214635	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_140_h01	279275	6214666	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.4	4.3	0.2	0.1
PTH_140_r01	279262	6214660	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_140_r02	279265	6214640	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_142_h01	279225	6214607	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	94.9	4.5	0.5	0.1
PTH_142_h02	279264	6214587	House	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	95.4	4.3	0.2	0.1
PTH_142_r02	279233	6214594	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_142_r03	279232	6214602	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_142_r04	279239	6214589	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
PTH_142_r05	279257	6214585	Rural	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-
V09f	278957	6214492	Rural	50	60	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.9	-0.3	-1.2	-	-	-	-
V15a	278592	6214525	House	80	80	1.0	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.2	-0.4	-1.6	87.1	10.7	1.8	0.3
V15b	278552	6214492	Rural	90	100	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
V15c	278563	6214486	Rural	90	100	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
V15d	278560	6214512	Rural	80	80	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
V15e	278585	6214533	Rural	60	70	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.4	1.1	-0.4	-1.5	-	-	-	-
V15f	278575	6214517	Rural	70	80	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
V15g	278560	6214523	Rural	70	70	0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-	-	-	-
			Maximum	**775**	**875**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.09**	**0.09**	**1.2**	**2.9**	**-1.1**	**-3.7**				

Table D.06 - Predicted subsidence effects for the dams within the Study Area

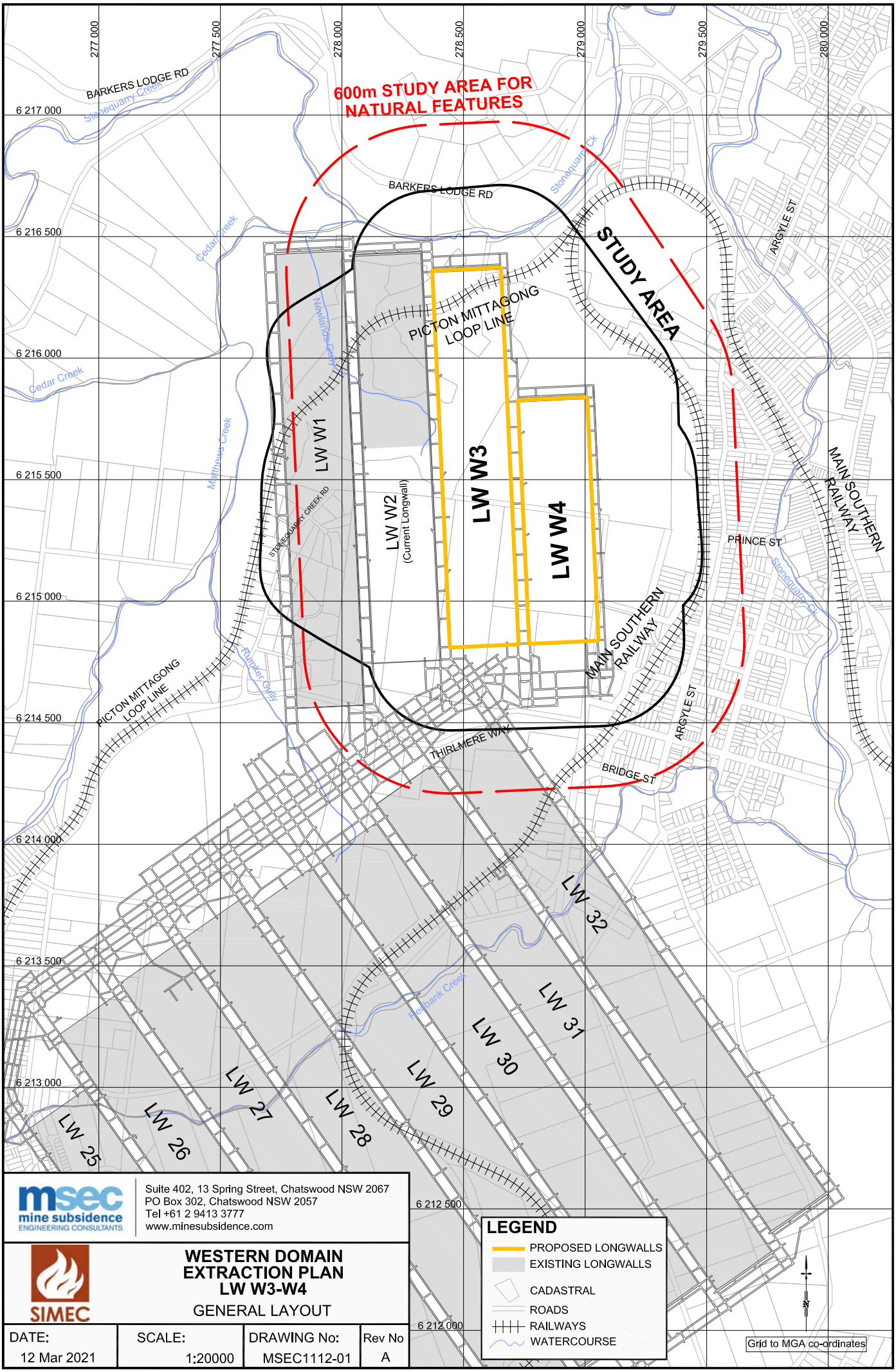
Structure Reference	Centroid MGA Easting	Centroid MGA Northing	Maximum Dimension (m)	Plan Area (m2)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total tilt after LW W3 (mm/m)	Predicted total tilt after LW W4 (mm/m)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted mean total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total tensile strain (mm/m)	Predicted mean total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted 95% CL for total comp. strain (mm/m)	Predicted Change in Freeboard after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted Change in Freeboard after LW W4 (mm)
PBL_030_d01	278629	6216425	9	54	40	50	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PBL_030_d02	278616	6216379	12	51	80	80	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PRU_003_d01	279171	6214754	11	41	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PRU_003_d02	279148	6214754	9	15	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PRU_003_d03	279126	6214745	14	74	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PSC_019_d01	277857	6215418	80	3669	675	700	4.0	4.0	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.8	-0.4	-1.3	150	150
PSC_080_d01	278212	6215831	43	1217	950	975	2.5	2.5	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.4	1.1	-0.8	-2.7	< 50	< 50
PSC_090_d01	278513	6216093	120	5671	725	775	5.0	5.0	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.10	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	50	50
PSR_010_d01	279228	6215515	48	1352	< 20	80	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PSR_010_d02	279053	6215498	80	2712	40	250	< 0.5	2.5	< 0.01	0.04	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PSR_010_d03	278740	6215573	53	1479	200	675	1.5	1.5	0.03	0.03	< 0.01	0.02	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	< 50	< 50
PSR_010_d04	278878	6215709	46	1208	80	500	< 0.5	3.5	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	0.06	-	-	-	-	< 50	50
PSR_010_d05	279057	6215756	44	1201	40	100	< 0.5	1.0	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PSR_010_d06	278800	6216274	16	189	60	70	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PST_035_d01	279008	6216345	36	739	< 20	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PTH_031_d01	278350	6214905	72	3134	700	750	4.5	5.0	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	150	150
PTH_031_d02	278390	6214848	23	127	300	350	3.0	3.5	0.03	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	< 50	< 50
PTH_055_d01	278547	6215155	108	3834	700	975	5.0	3.5	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	< 50	< 50
PTH_080_d01	278583	6214761	161	15039	150	200	1.5	2.0	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	< 50	< 50
PTH_092_d01	278965	6214730	74	1418	< 20	60	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
PTH_105_d01	278720	6215094	139	7279	425	775	4.5	3.5	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	100	50
PTH_105_d02	279029	6215114	48	1176	50	375	< 0.5	4.5	< 0.01	0.05	< 0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	50
PTH_105_d03	279077	6215337	22	341	40	175	< 0.5	1.5	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50
				Maximum	**950**	**975**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**0.05**	**0.06**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**-0.8**	**-2.7**	**150**	**150**

Table D.07 - Predicted subsidence effects for Aboriginal heritage sites within the Study Area

Site Reference	Location	Type	Predicted total subsidence after LW W3 (mm)	Predicted total subsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total tilt after LW W3 (mm/m)	Predicted total tilt after LW W4 (mm/m)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total hogging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W3 (1/km)	Predicted total sagging curvature after LW W4 (1/km)	Stream	Predicted total upsidence after LW W4 (mm)	Predicted total closure after LW W4 (mm)
52-2-2068	140 m north of LW W3	Grinding Grooves	30	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	Stonequarry Creek	70	70
52-2-2069	Directly above LW W3	Open Site	650	700	3.5	4.0	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.09	-	-	-
52-2-2070	Directly above LW W3	Open Site	250	275	3.5	3.5	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	-	-	-
52-2-2071	170 m north of LW W3	Open Site	40	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	Stonequarry Creek	70	60
52-2-2072	200 m north of LW W3	Open Site	40	40	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	Stonequarry Creek	70	70
52-2-2073	40 m north of LW W3	Open Site	40	40	0.5	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	-	-	-
52-2-2100	210 m west of LW W3	Modified Tree	875	900	2.0	2.0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-
SQC1	110 m north of LW W3	Open Site	60	60	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	Stonequarry Creek	80	60
		Maximum	**875**	**900**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.09**	**0.09**		**80**	**70**

APPENDIX E. DRAWINGS

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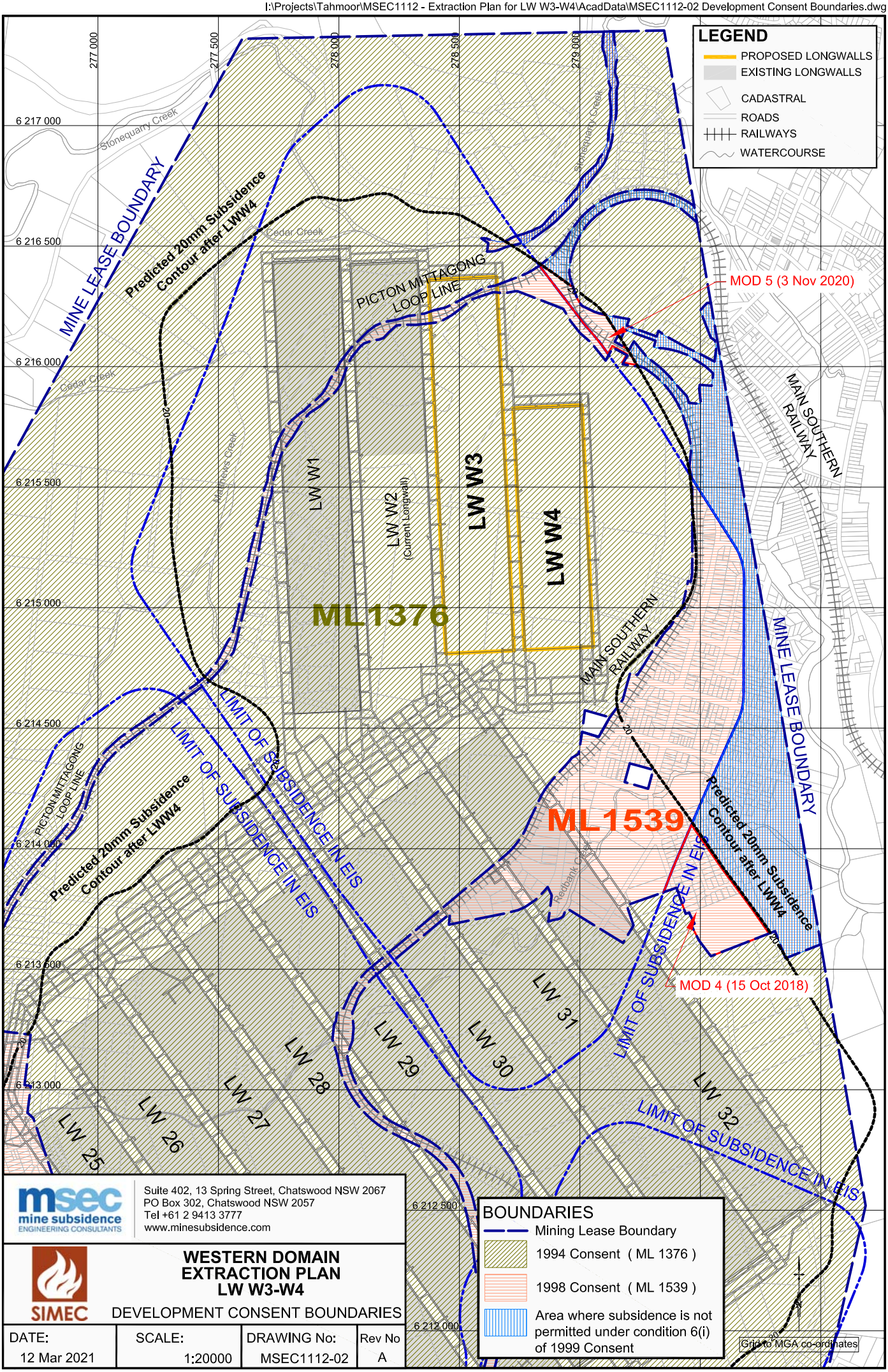
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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

GENERAL LAYOUT

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:20000	MSEC1112-01	A

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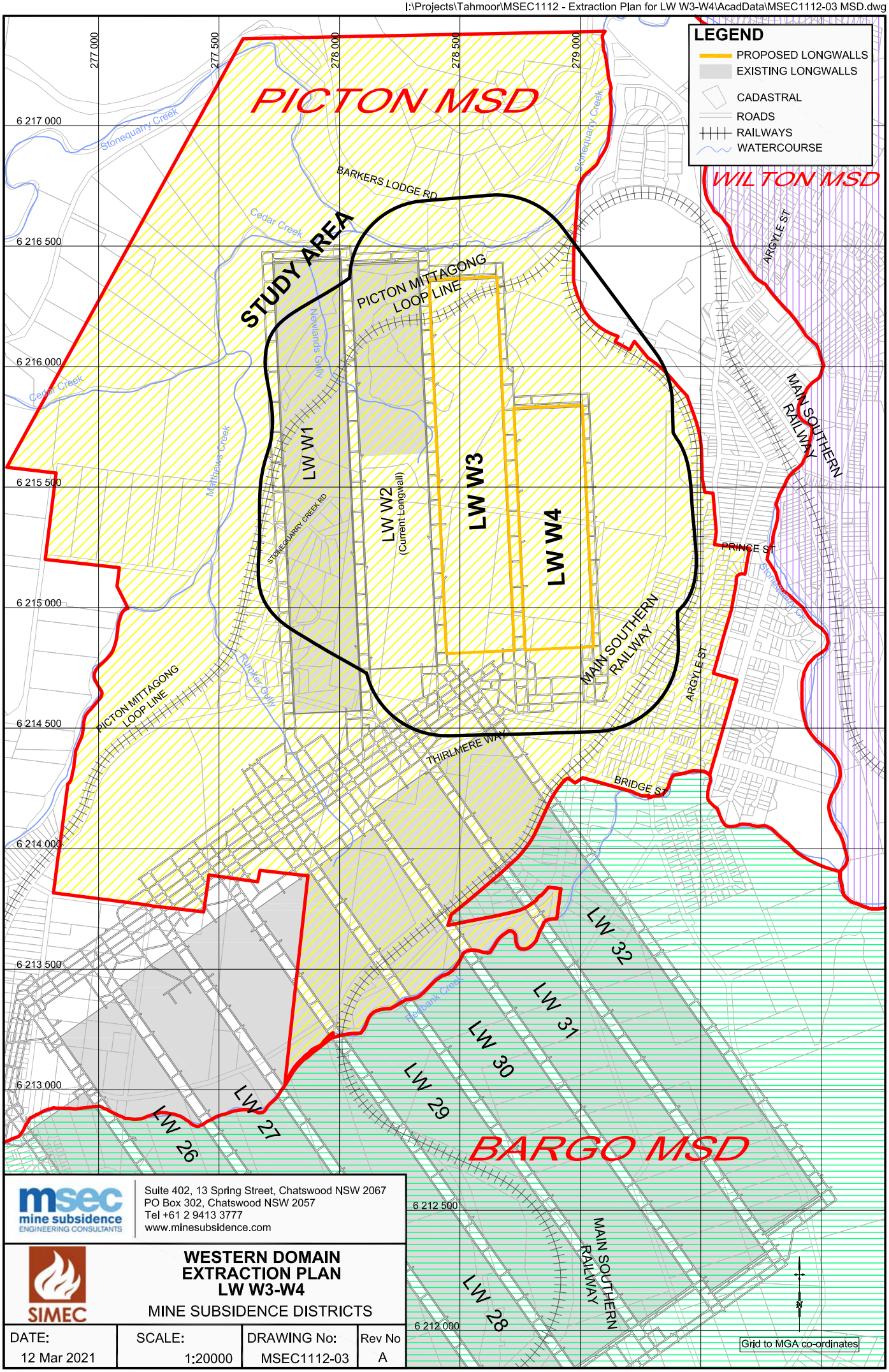
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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

DEVELOPMENT CONSENT BOUNDARIES

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:20000	MSEC1112-02	A

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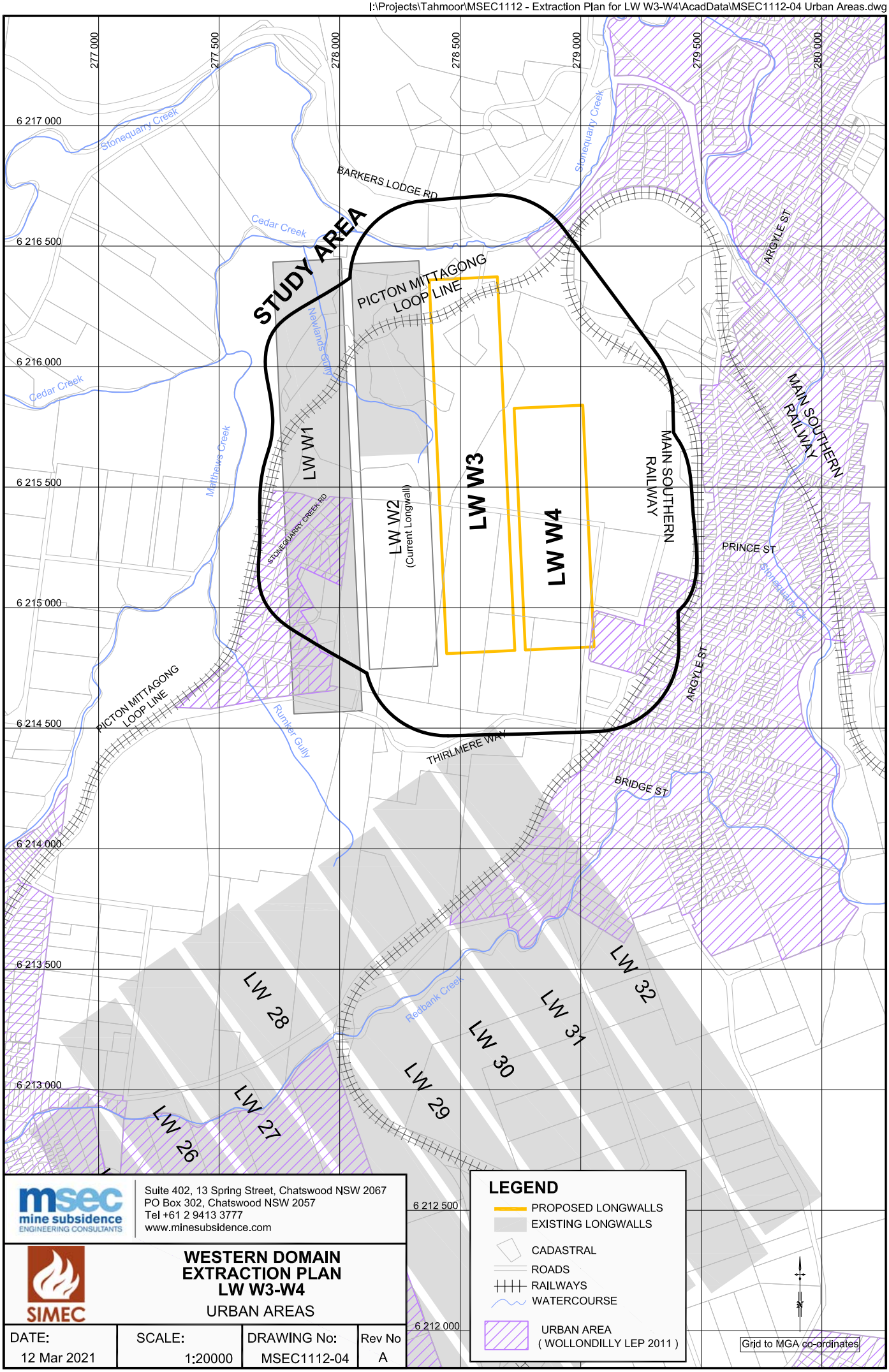
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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

MINE SUBSIDENCE DISTRICTS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:20000	MSEC1112-03	A

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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

URBAN AREAS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:20000	MSEC1112-04	A

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LONGWALLS
- EXISTING LONGWALLS
- CADASTRAL
- ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- WATERCOURSE
- URBAN AREA (WOLLONDILLY LEP 2011)

Grid to MGA co-ordinates

I:\Projects\Tahmoor\MSEC1112 - Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4\AcadData\MSEC1112-05 Surface Level Contours.dwg

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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

SURFACE LEVEL CONTOURS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:12500	MSEC1112-05	A

Grid is MGA co-ordinates

STUDY AREA

LW W1

LW W3

LW W4

LW W2 (Current Longwall)

LW 32

LW 31

CROSS-SECTION A

LONG-SECTION B

PICTON MITTAGONG LOOP LINE

MAIN SOUTHERN RAILWAY

BARKERS LODGE RD

THIRLMERE WAY

STONEQUARRY CREEK RD

Cedar Creek

Stonequarry Creek

Newlands Gully

Matthews Creek

Punkett Gully

6 217 000

6 216 500

6 216 000

6 215 500

6 215 000

6 214 500

278 000

279 000

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LONGWALLS
- EXISTING LONGWALLS
- CADASTRAL
- ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- WATERCOURSE
- 2m SURFACE LEVEL CONTOURS ARE IN m AHD

I:\Projects\Tahmoor\MSEC1112 - Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4\AcadData\MSEC1112-06 Bulli Seam Floor Contours.dwg

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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

BULLI SEAM FLOOR CONTOURS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:12500	MSEC1112-06	A

LEGEND
- PROPOSED LONGWALLS
- EXISTING LONGWALLS
- ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- WATERCOURSE
- 5m SEAM FLOOR CONTOURS ARE IN m AHD

Grid to MGA co-ordinates

277 500 278 000 278 500 279 000 279 500

6 217 000 6 216 500 6 216 000 6 215 500 6 215 000 6 214 500 6 214 000

STUDY AREA

BARKERS LODGE RD

Cedar Creek

Stonequarry Creek

PICTON MITTAGONG LOOP LINE

MAIN SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Newlands Gully

Matthews Creek

Rumker Gully

STONEQUARRY CREEK RD

LW W1

LW W2 (Current Longwall)

LW W3

LW W4

LW 31

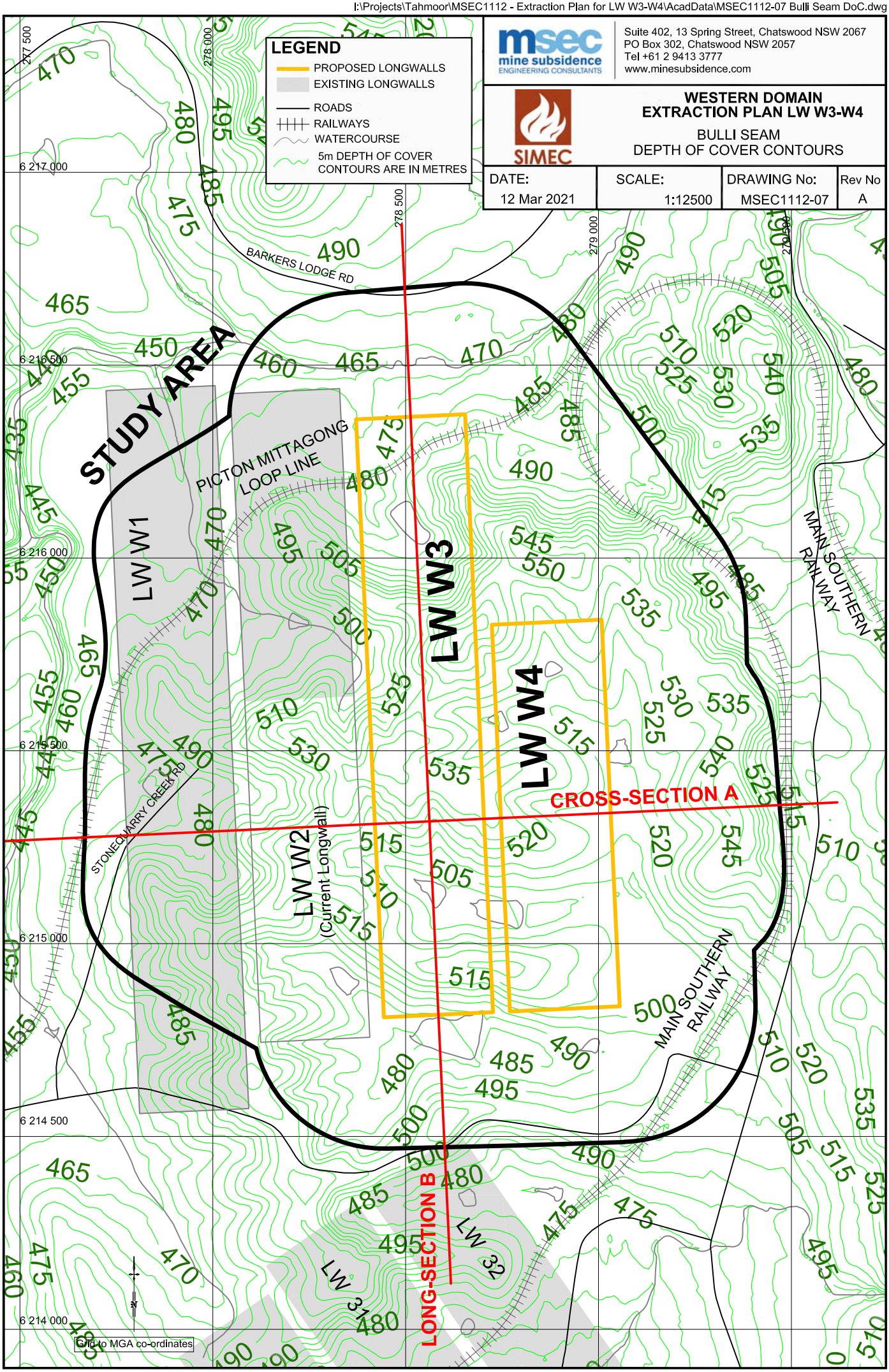
LW 32

CROSS-SECTION A

LONG-SECTION B

-240 -245 -250 -255 -260 -265 -270 -275 -280 -285 -290 -295 -300 -305 -310 -315 -320 -325

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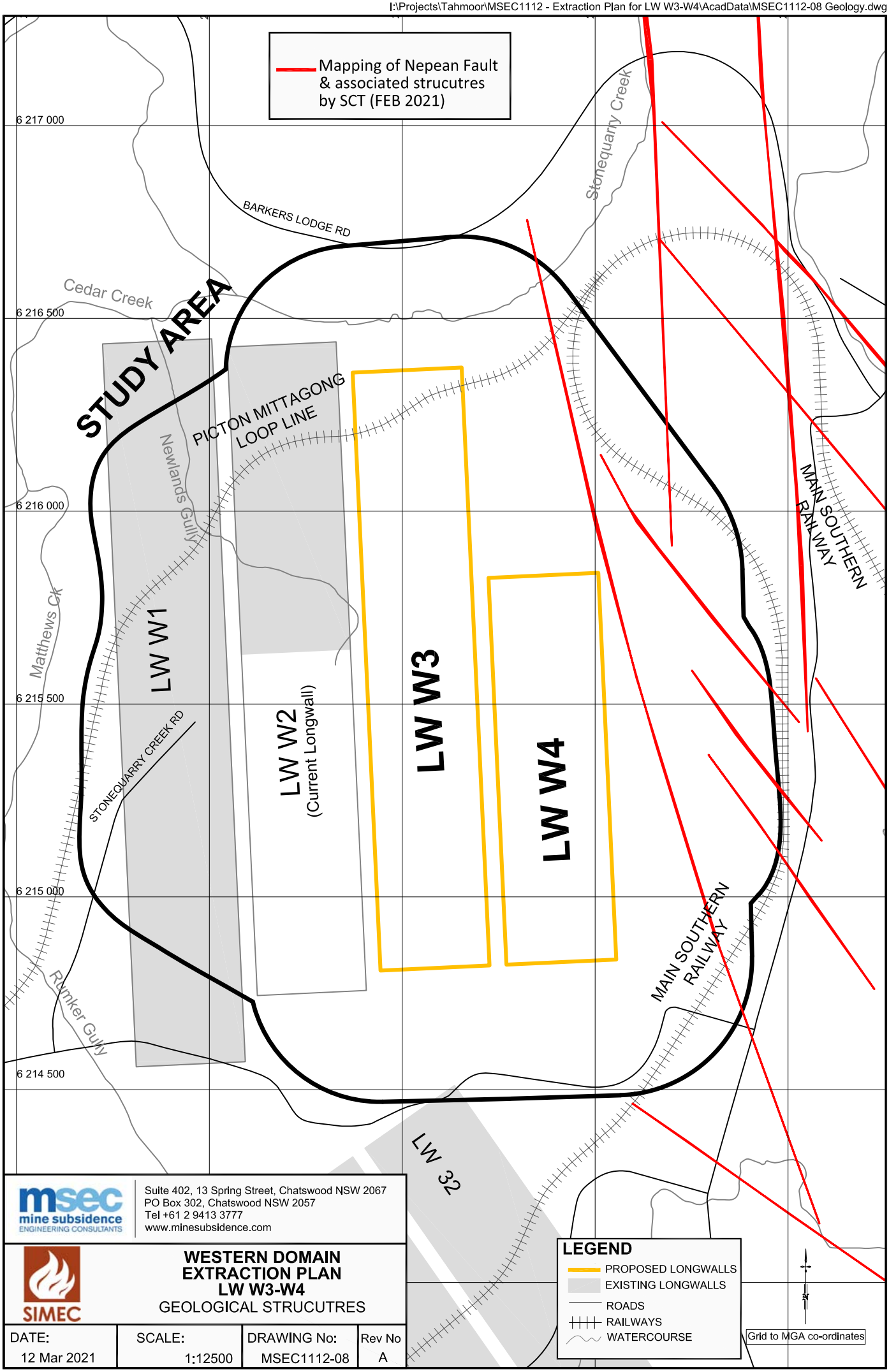
SIMEC

WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

BULLI SEAM DEPTH OF COVER CONTOURS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:12500	MSEC1112-07	A

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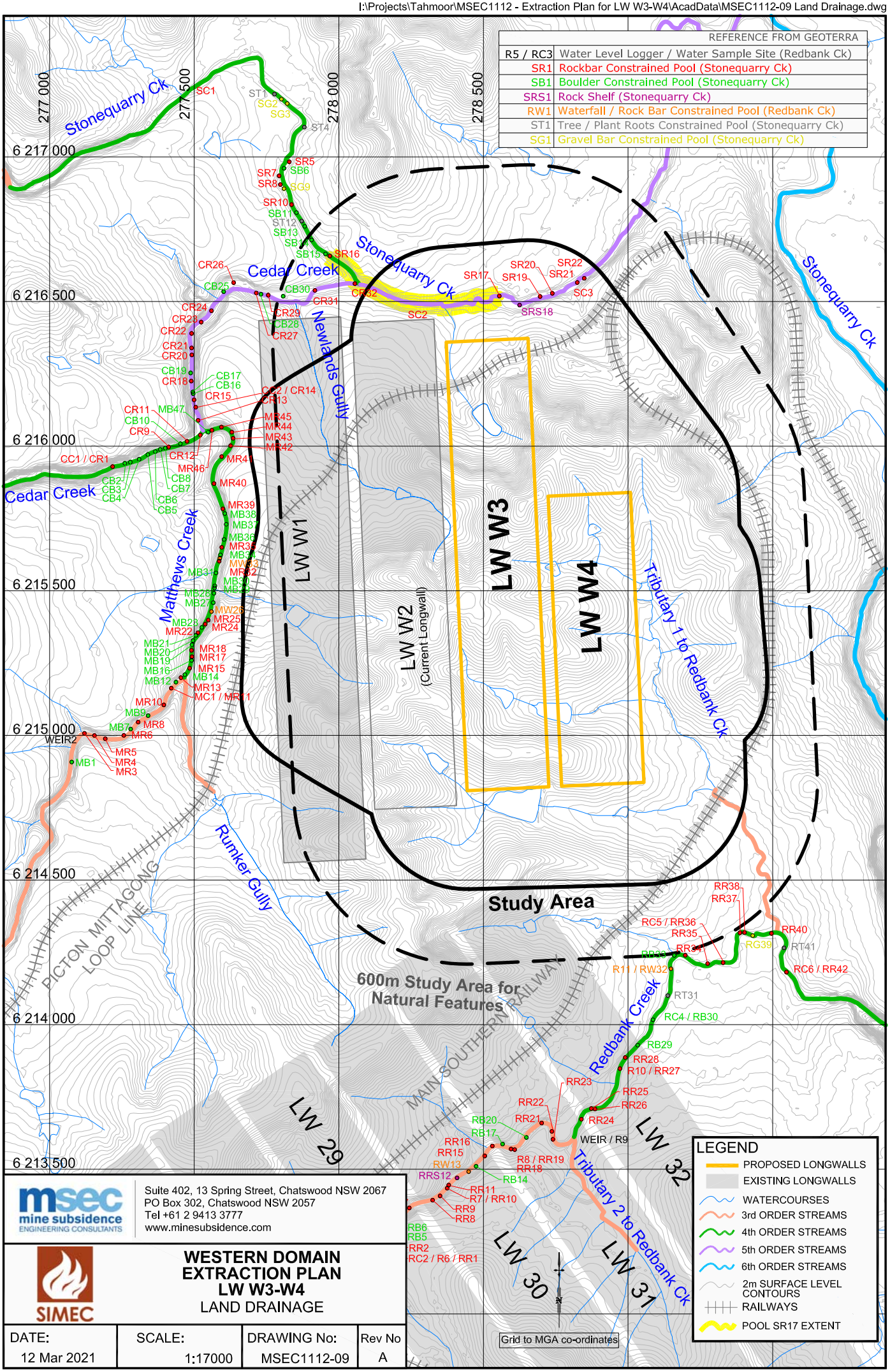
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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

GEOLOGICAL STRUCUTRES

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:12500	MSEC1112-08	A

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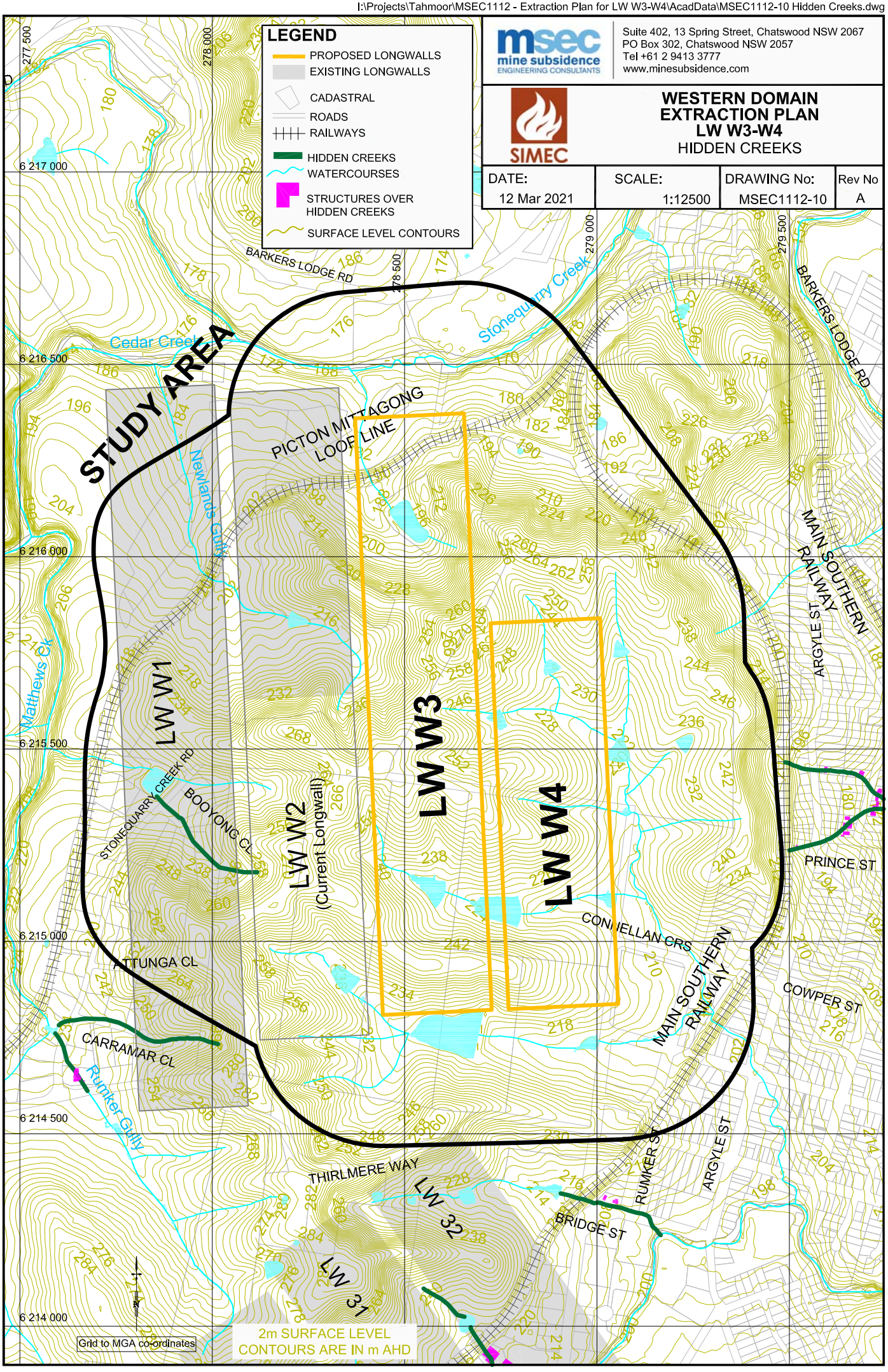
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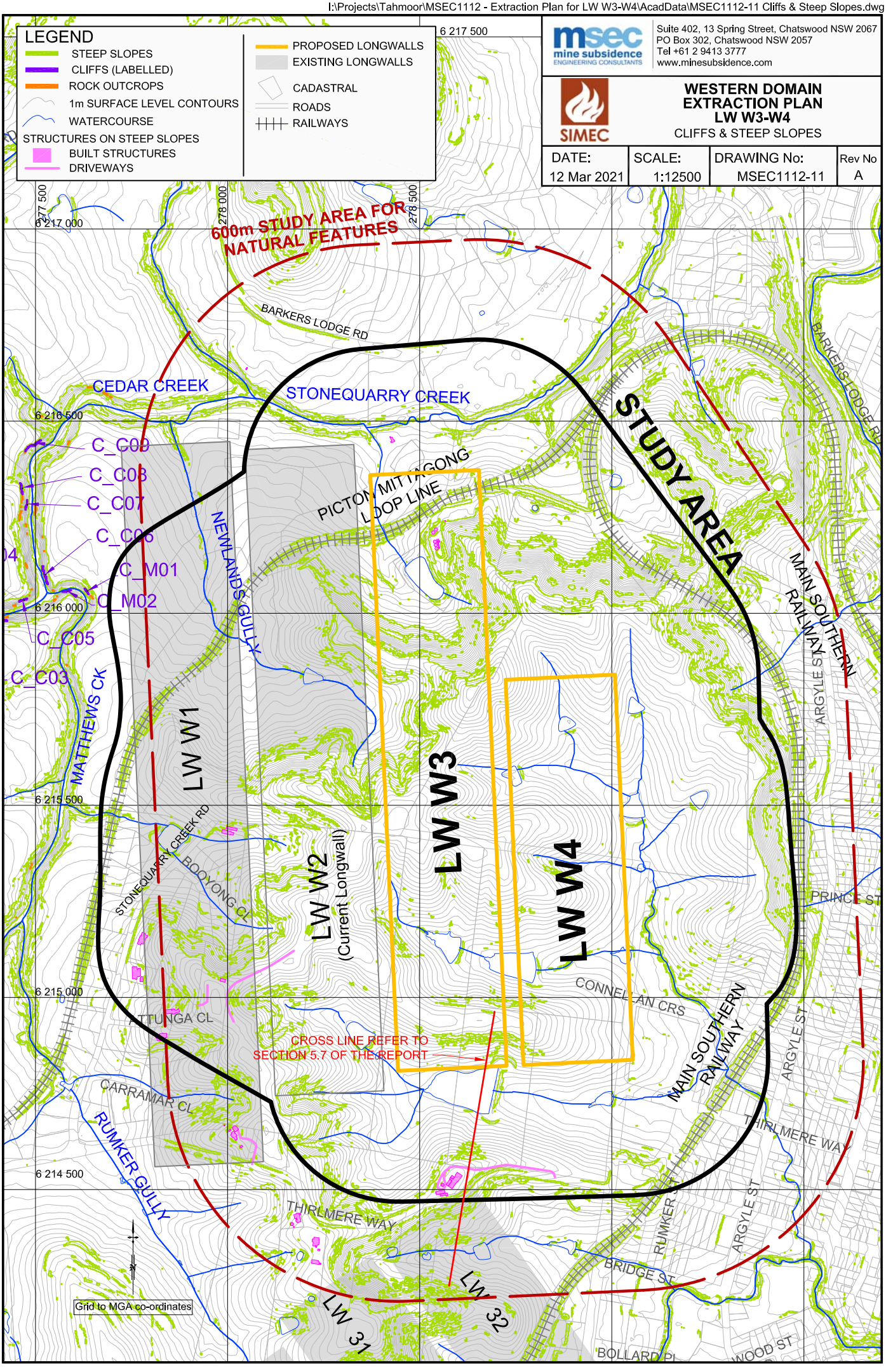
WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4 LAND DRAINAGE

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
12 Mar 2021	1:17000	MSEC1112-09	A

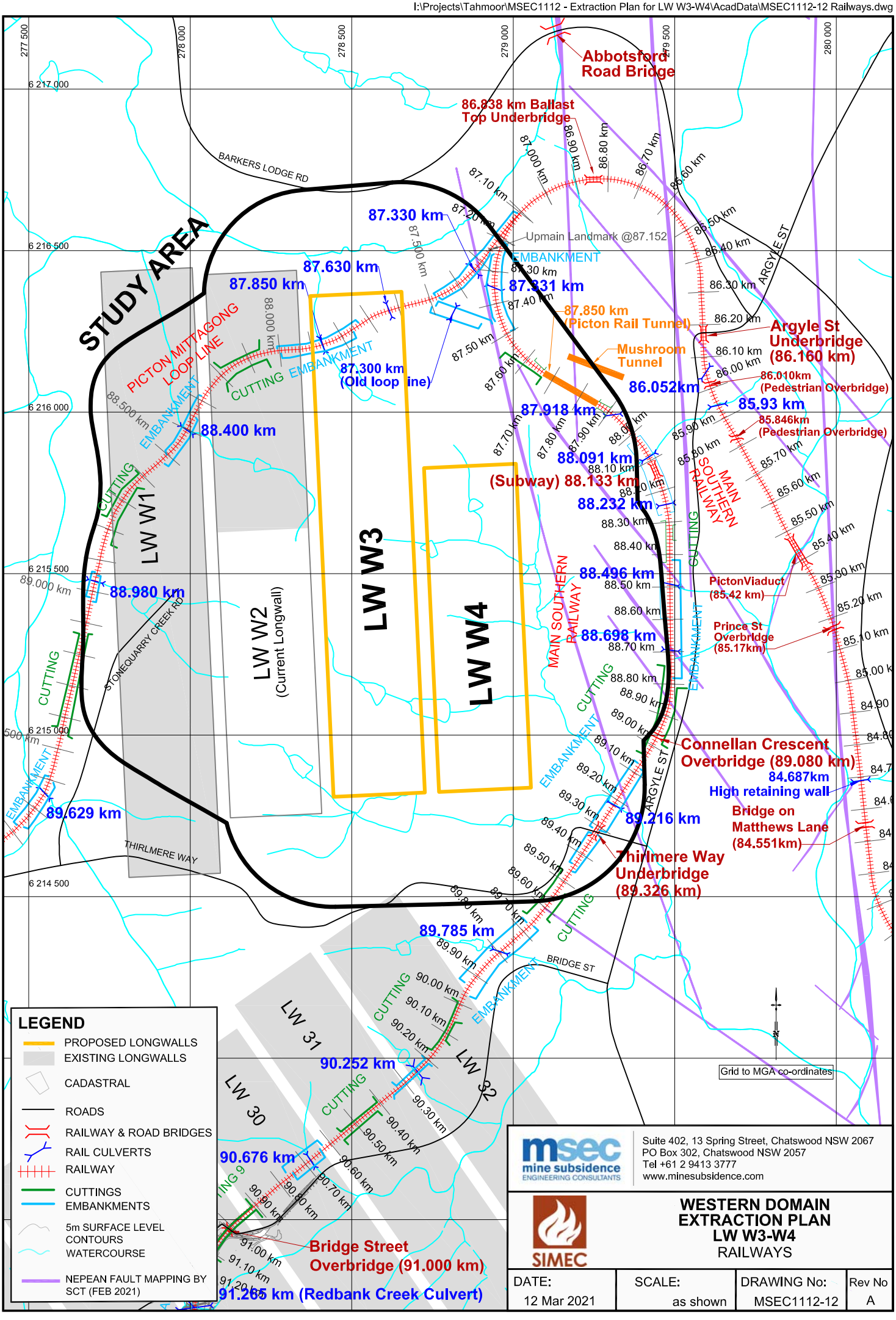
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I:\Projects\Tahmoor\MSEC1112 - Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4\AcadData\MSEC1112-12 Railways.dwg



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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4 RAILWAYS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4
LOCAL ROADS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
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LEGEND
- PROPOSED LONGWALLS
- EXISTING LONGWALLS
- CADASTRAL
- ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- WATERCOURSE

STUDY AREA
LW W1
LW W2 (Current Longwall)
LW W3
LW W4
LW 31
LW 32

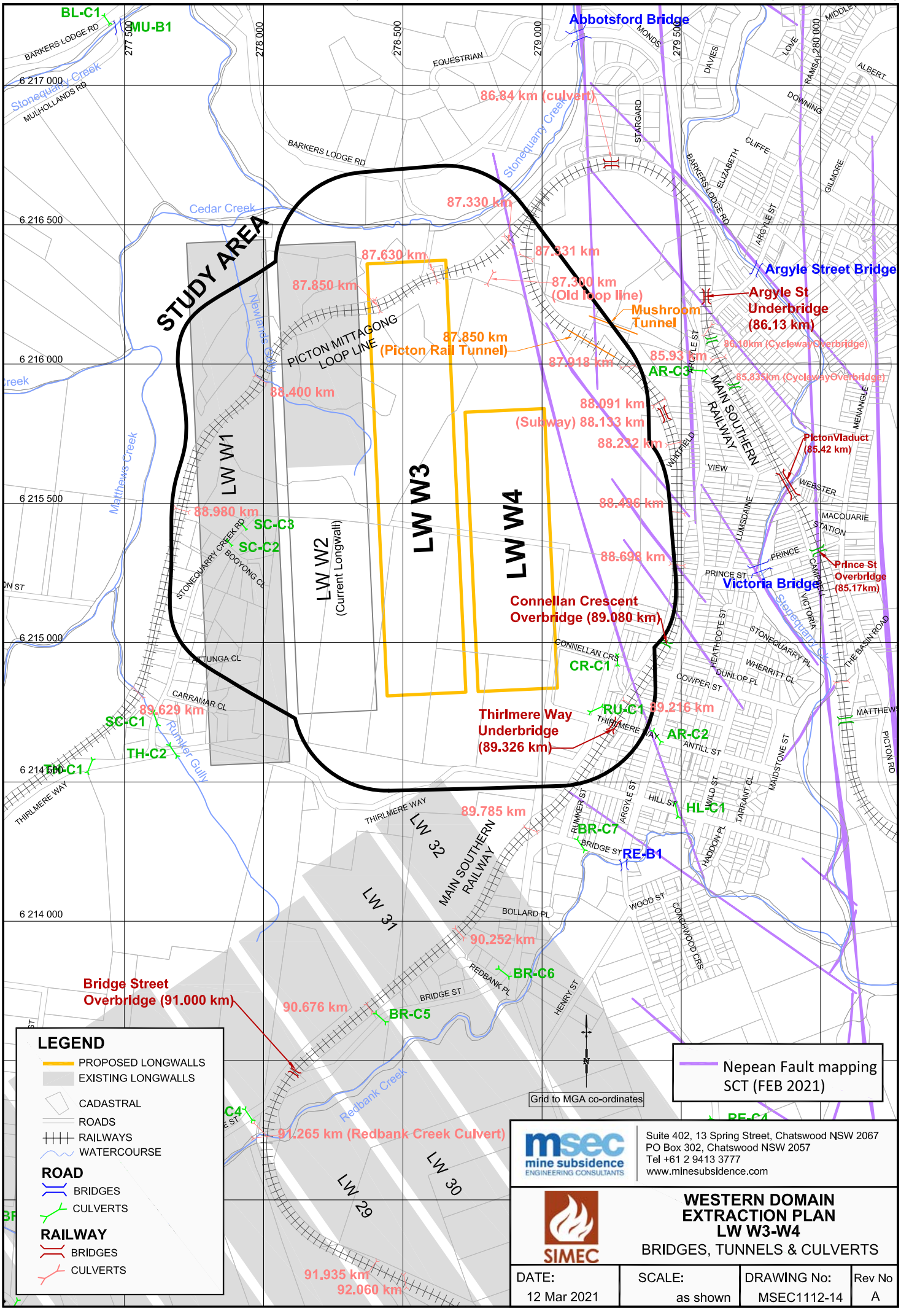
Cedar Creek
Stonequarry Creek
Newlands Gully
Matthews Creek
Bunker Gully

BARKERS LODGE RD
PICTON MITTAGONG LOOP LINE
MAIN SOUTHERN RAILWAY
STONEQUARRY CREEK RD
BOOYONG CL
ATTUNGA CL
CARRAMAR CL
CONNELLAN CRS
STAR ST
THIRLMERE WAY
ARGYLE ST
WHITFIELD
VIEW
LUMSDAINE
PRINCE ST
HEATHCOTE ST
DUNLOP
COWPER ST
ANTILL ST
WILD ST
HILL ST
RUMKER ST
BRIDGE ST
HADDON PL
BOLLARD PL
WOOD ST
COACHWOOD
ELIZABETH
STARGA

277 500
278 000
278 500
6 217 000
6 216 500
6 216 000
6 215 500
6 215 000
6 214 500
6 214 000

Grid to MGA co-ordinates

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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

BRIDGES, TUNNELS & CULVERTS

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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

SYDNEY WATER
POTABLE WATER & SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

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12 Mar 2021	1:12500	MSEC1112-15	A

277 500 278 000 278 500
6 217 000 6 216 500 6 216 000 6 215 500 6 215 000 6 214 500 6 214 000

LEGEND
- PROPOSED LONGWALLS
- EXISTING LONGWALLS
- CADASTRAL
- ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- WATERCOURSE

STUDY AREA
LW W1
LW W2 (Current Longwall)
LW W3
LW W4
LW 32

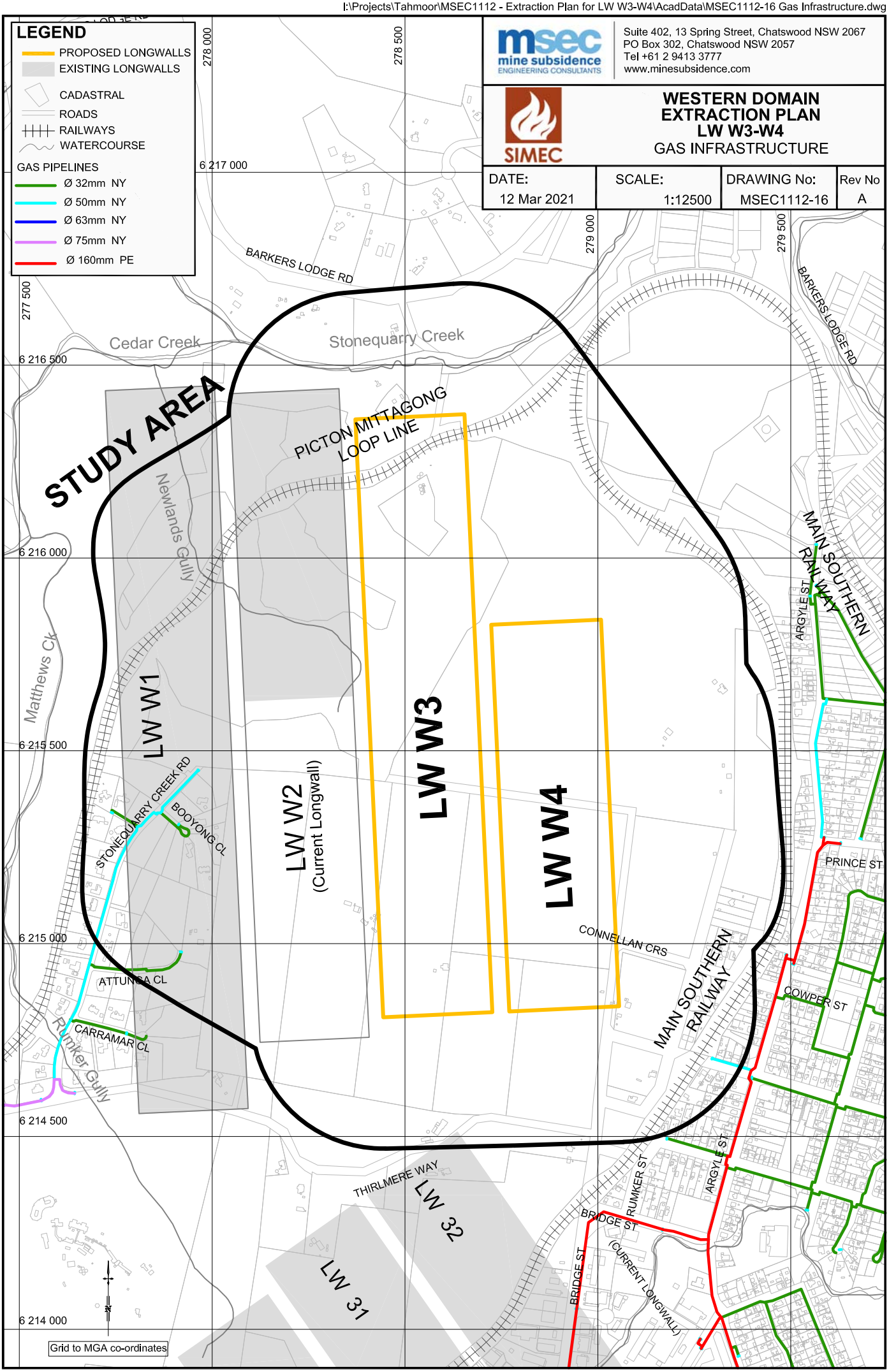
BARKERS LODGE RD
Stonequarry Creek
Stonequarry Ck
Cedar Creek
Newlands Gully
PICTON MITTAGONG LOOP LINE
Pressure reducing valve
Air Valve
Stonequarry Estate Wastewater Treatment Plant
Sewer Rising Main Type: uPVC Size: 150mmØ
Pump Station No2 & Overflow Storage
Potable Type: uPVC Size: 180mmØ
BOOYONG CL
Existing Sewer Lines Size: 150mmØ
Sewer Rising Main Size: 75mmØ
Potable Type: uPVC Size: 100mmØ
Matthews Creek
STONEQUARRY CREEK RD
ATTUNGA CL
CARRAMAR CL
Pump Station No1
Rumker Gully
THIRLMERE WAY
MAIN SOUTHERN RAILWAY
ARGYLE ST
STAR ST
PRINCE ST
CONNELLAN CRS
COWPER ST
Potable Type: CICL Size: 100mmØ
Potable Type: DICL Size: 100mmØ
Sewer Type: PVCPW Size: 100mmØ
Sewer Type: PVCPW Size: 150mmØ
Potable Type: DICL Size: 100mmØ
Sewer Type: PVCPW Size: 100mmØ
RUMKER ST
BRIDGE ST
SP0914
Redbank Creek
Grid to MGA co-ordinates

LEGEND:

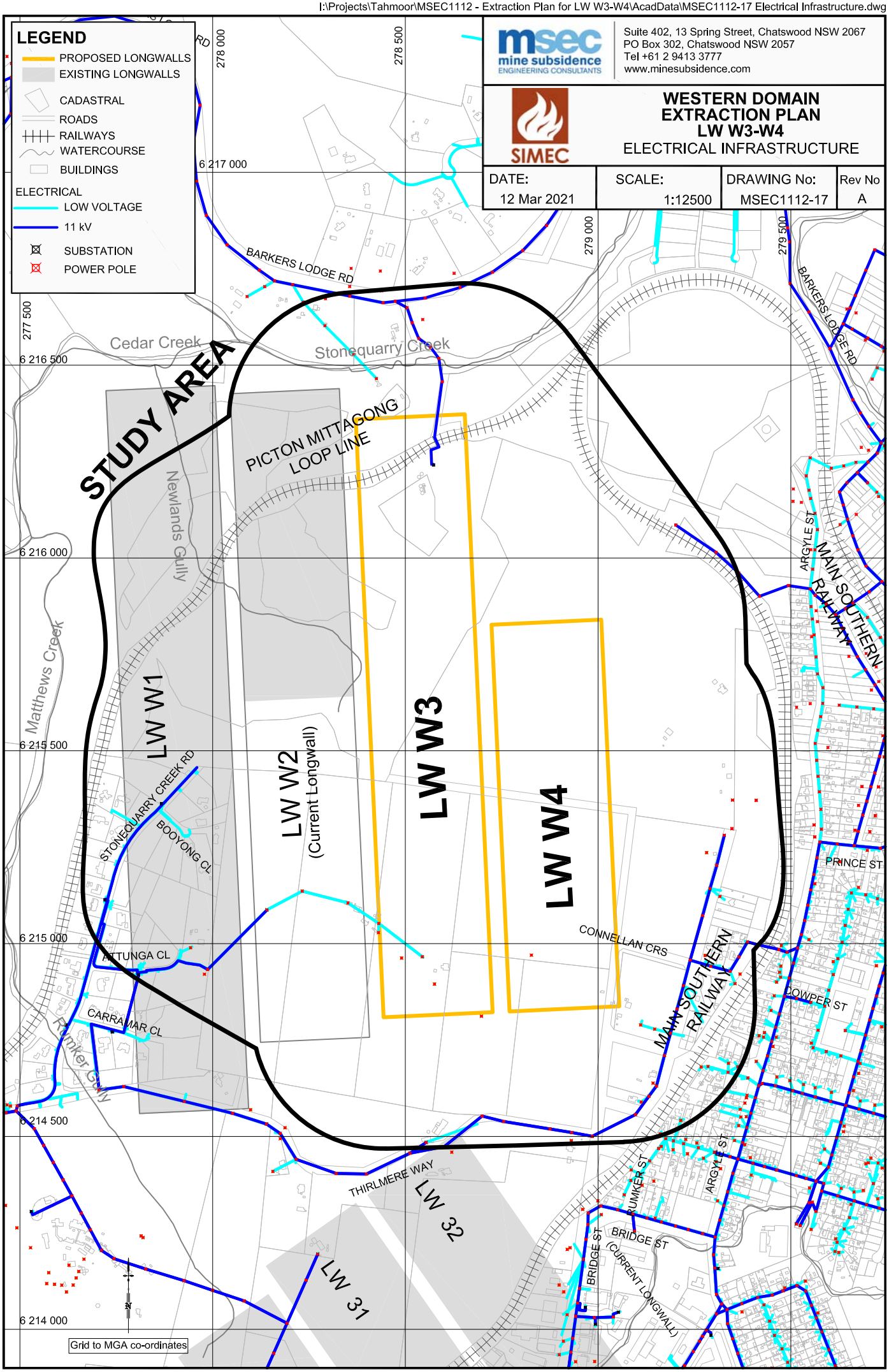
Sydney Water
- Potable
  - 100 mm Ø
  - 150 mm Ø
- Sewer
  - Sewer System
  - Rising Main
  - Pumping Station

Stonequarry Estate
- Sewer
  - Existing Sewer Lines
  - Rising Main
  - Pumping Station

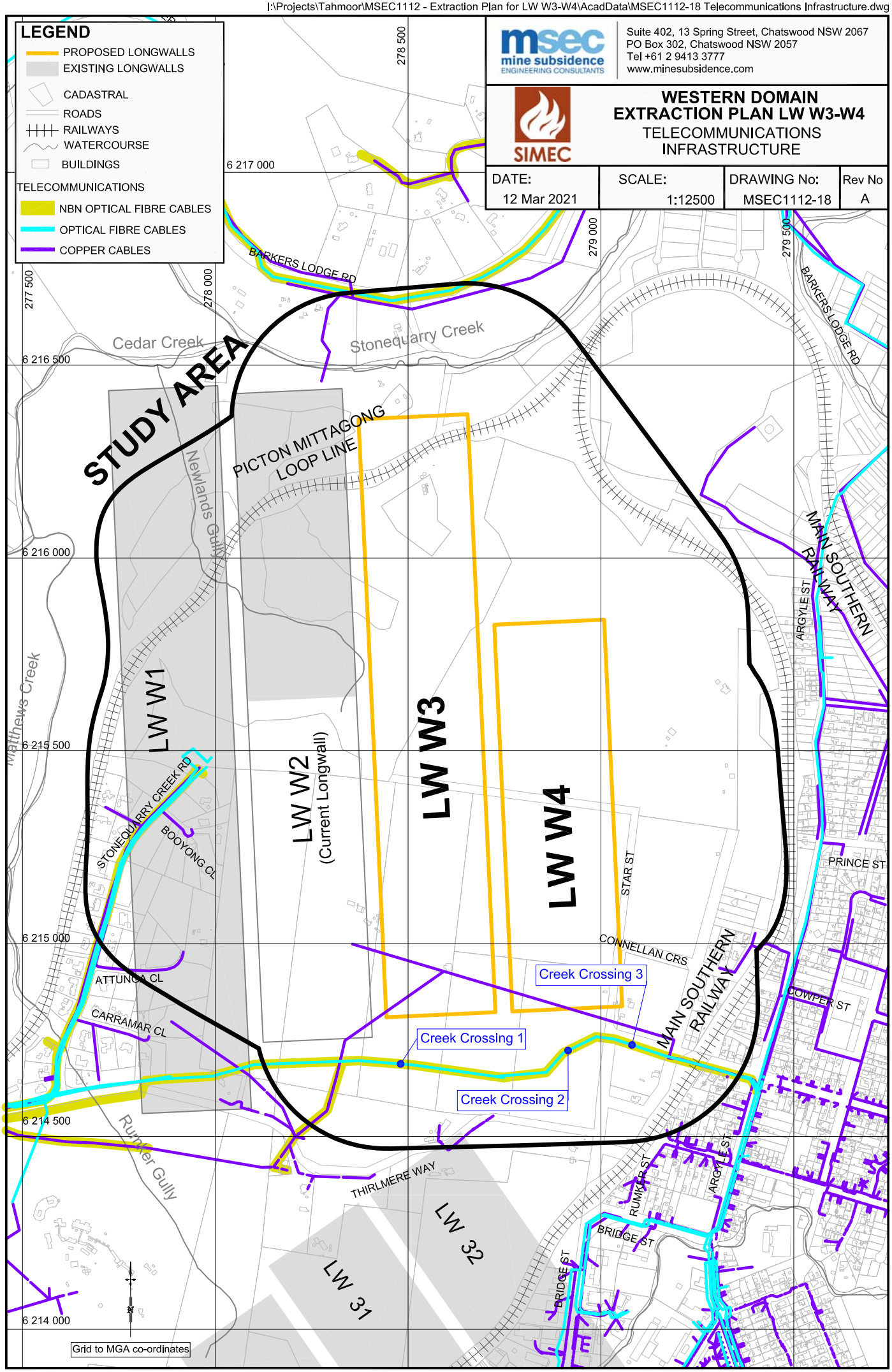
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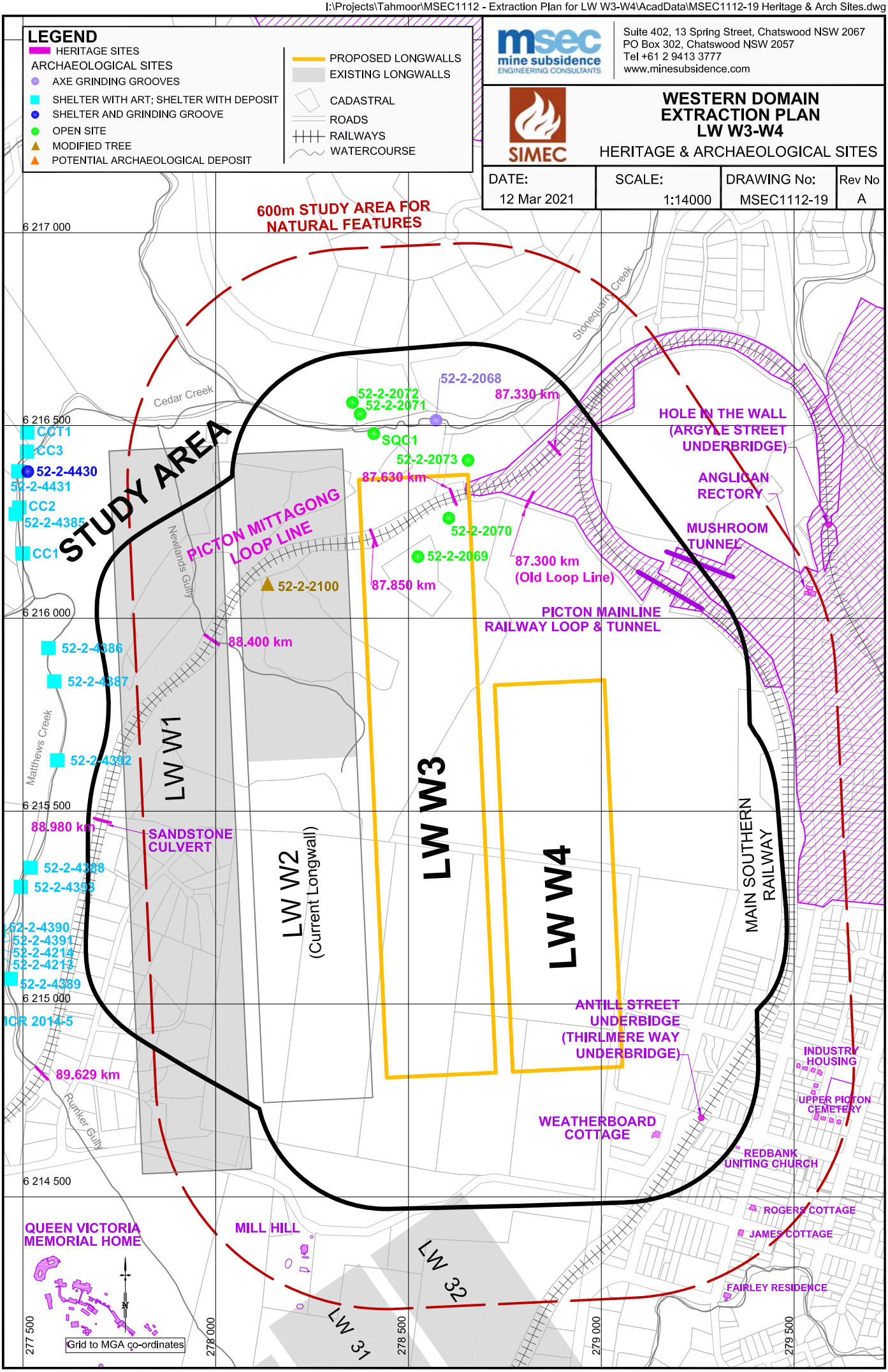
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I:\Projects\Tahmoor\MSEC1112 - Extraction Plan for LW W3-W4\AcadData\MSEC1112-18 Telecommunications Infrastructure.dwg



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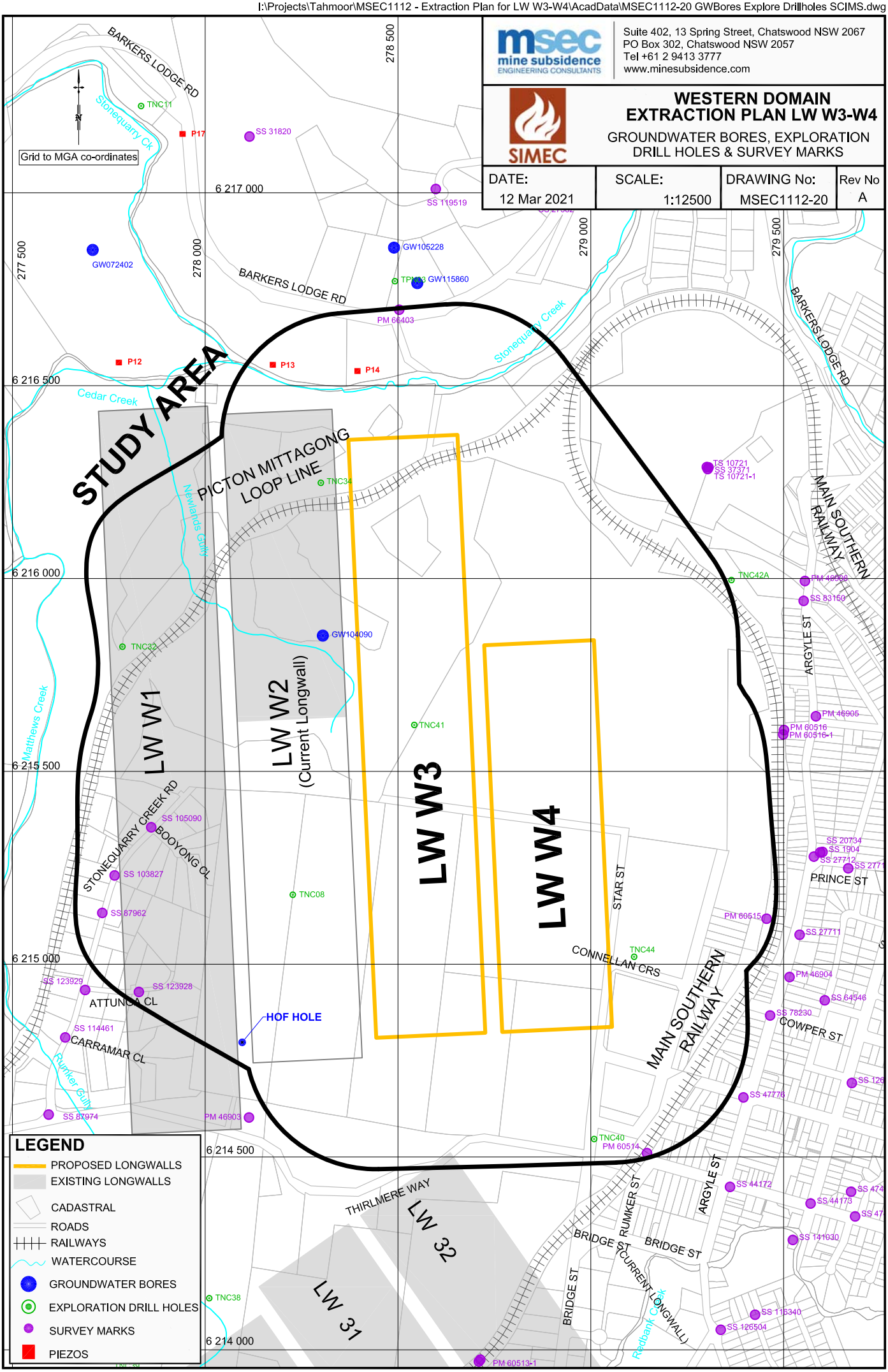
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WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

GROUNDWATER BORES, EXPLORATION DRILL HOLES & SURVEY MARKS

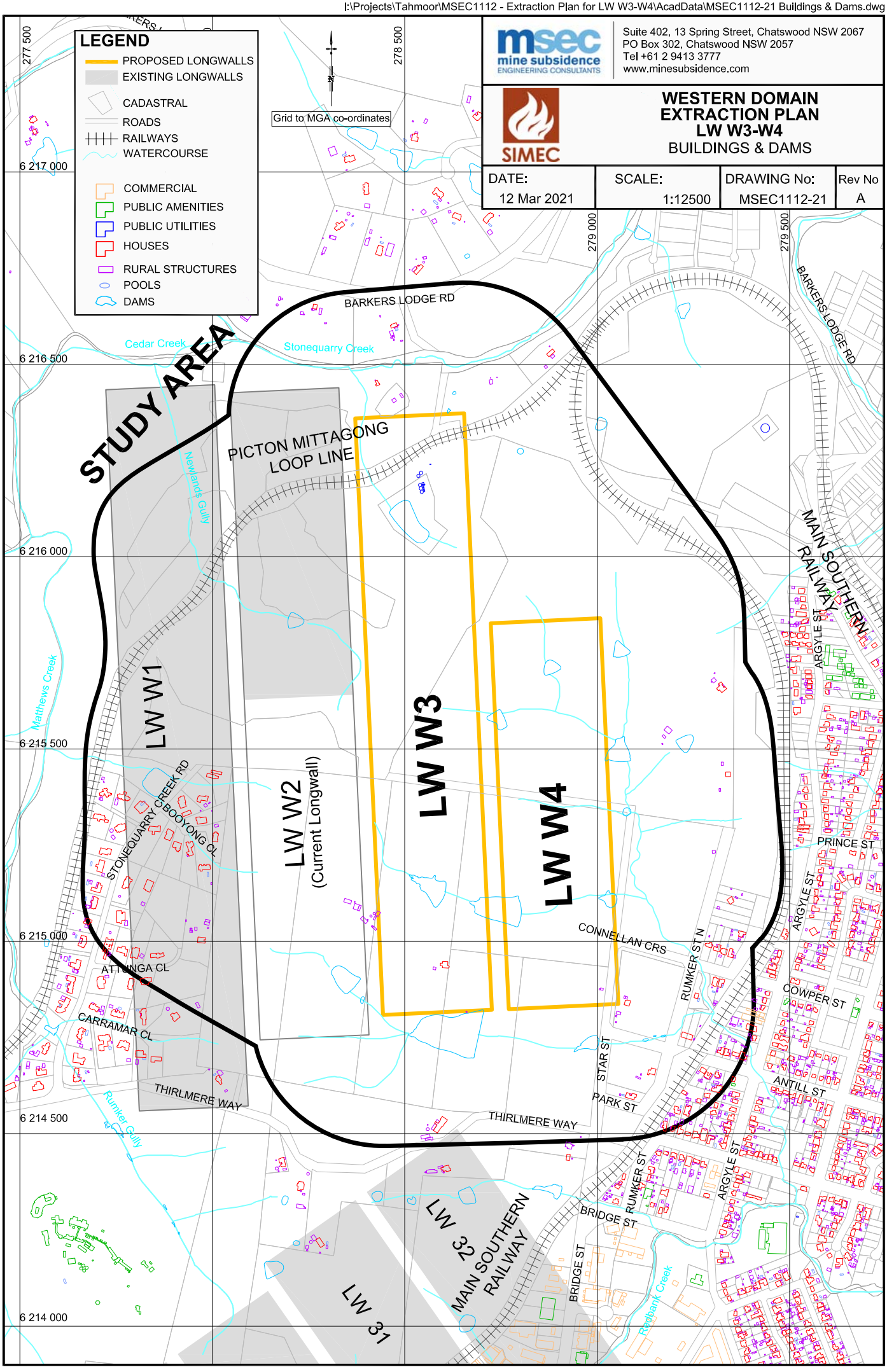
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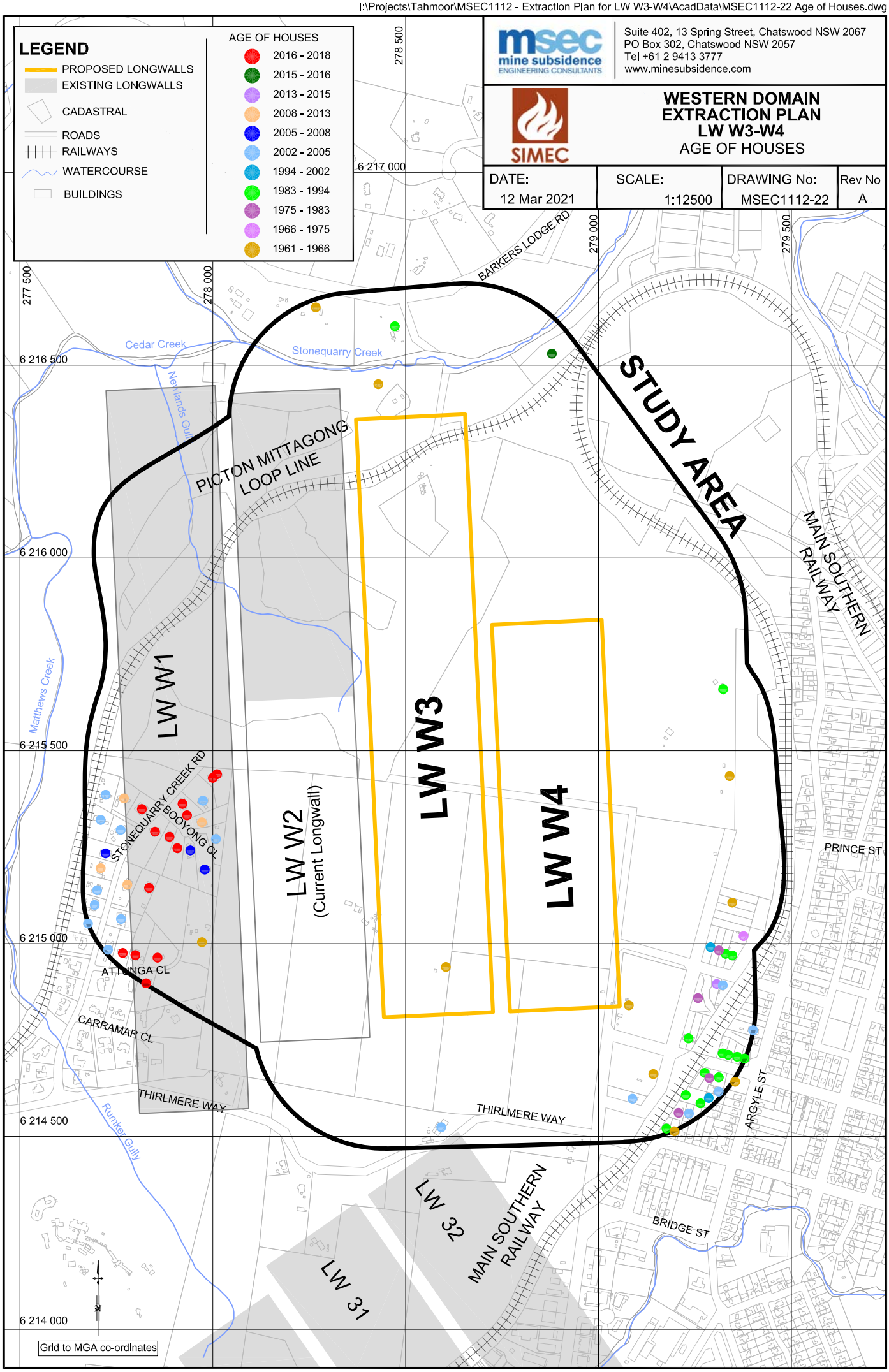
LEGEND

- PROPOSED LONGWALLS
- EXISTING LONGWALLS
- CADASTRAL
- ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- WATERCOURSE
- GROUNDWATER BORES
- EXPLORATION DRILL HOLES
- SURVEY MARKS
- PIEZOS

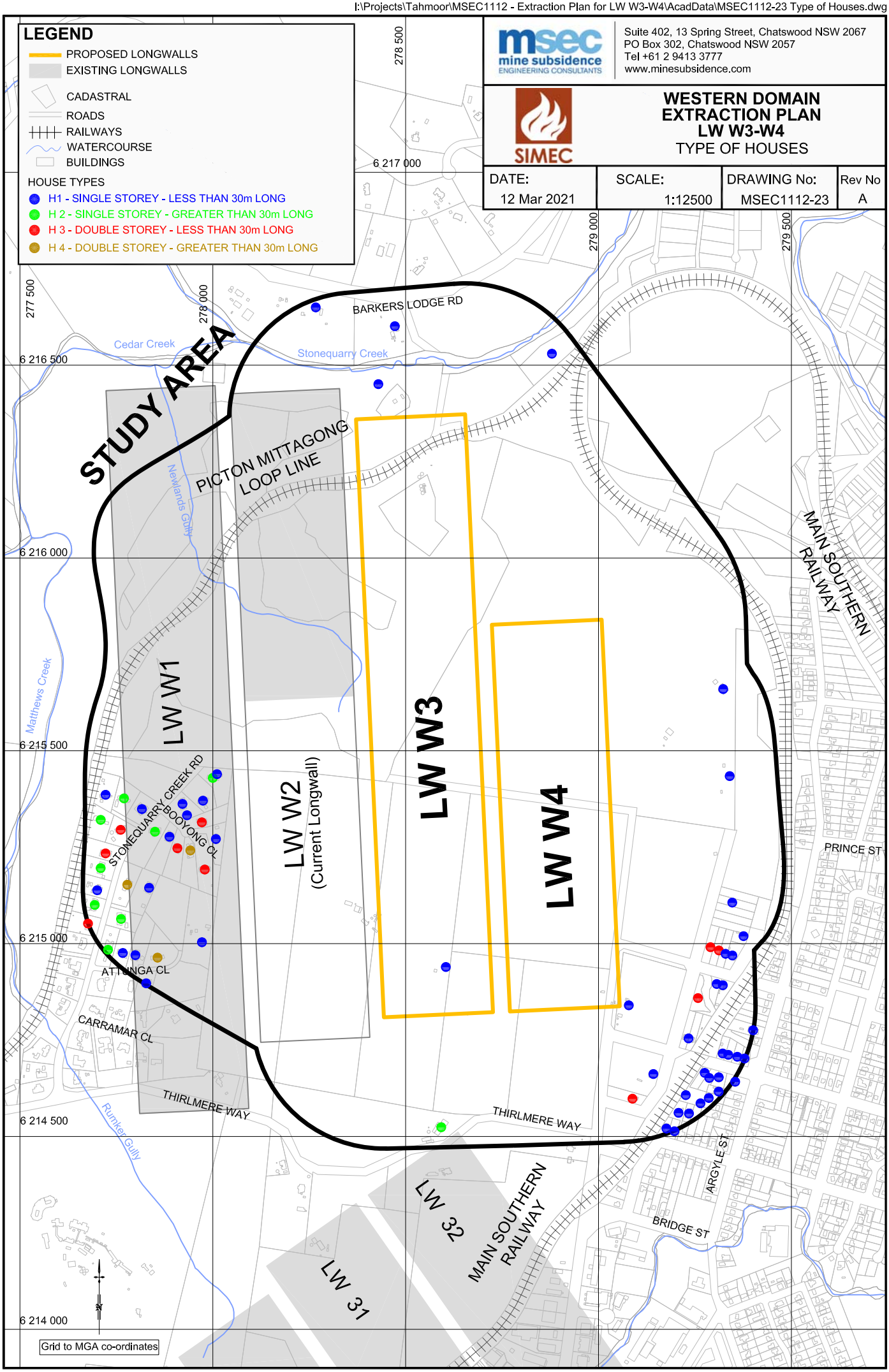
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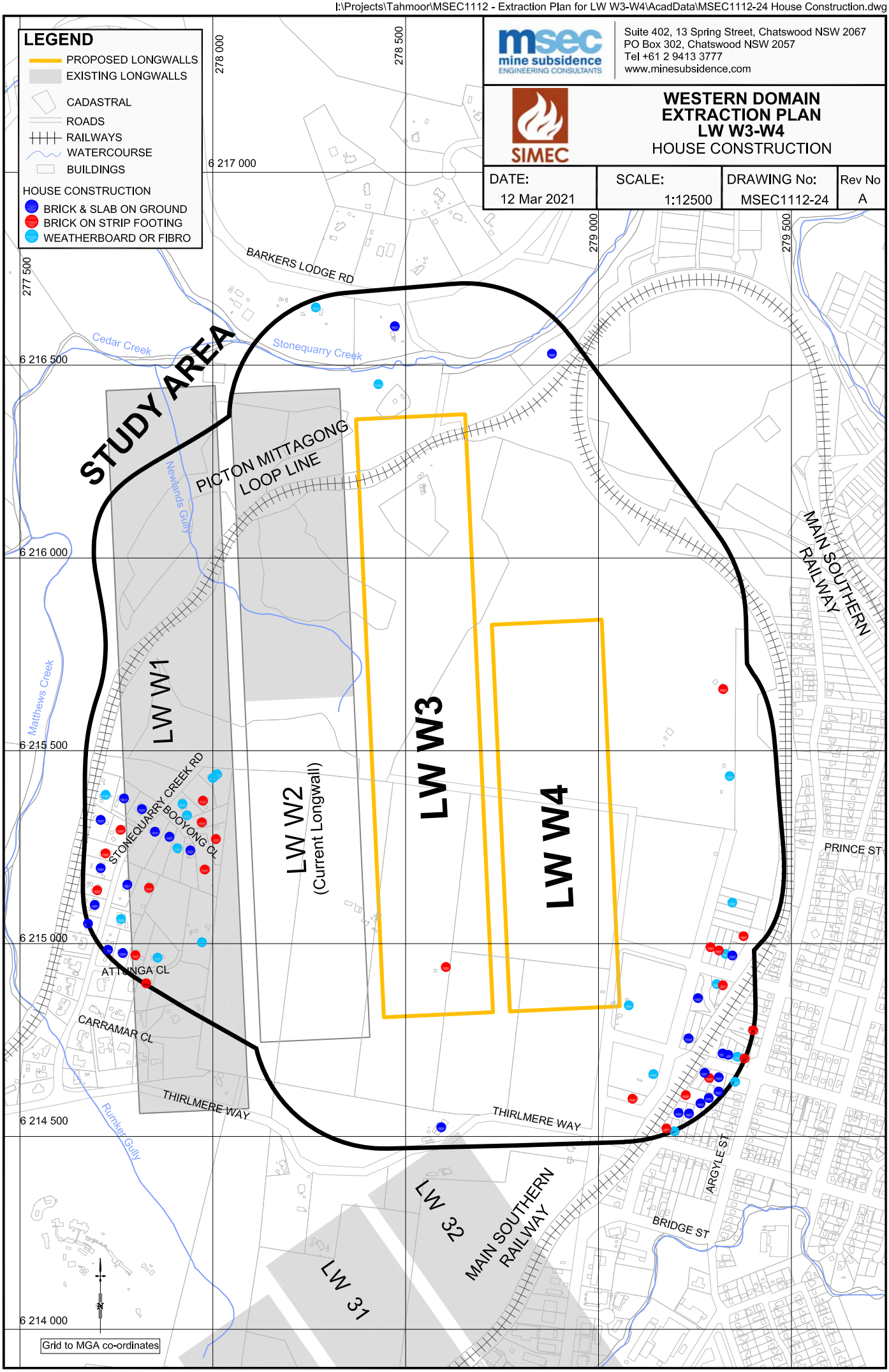
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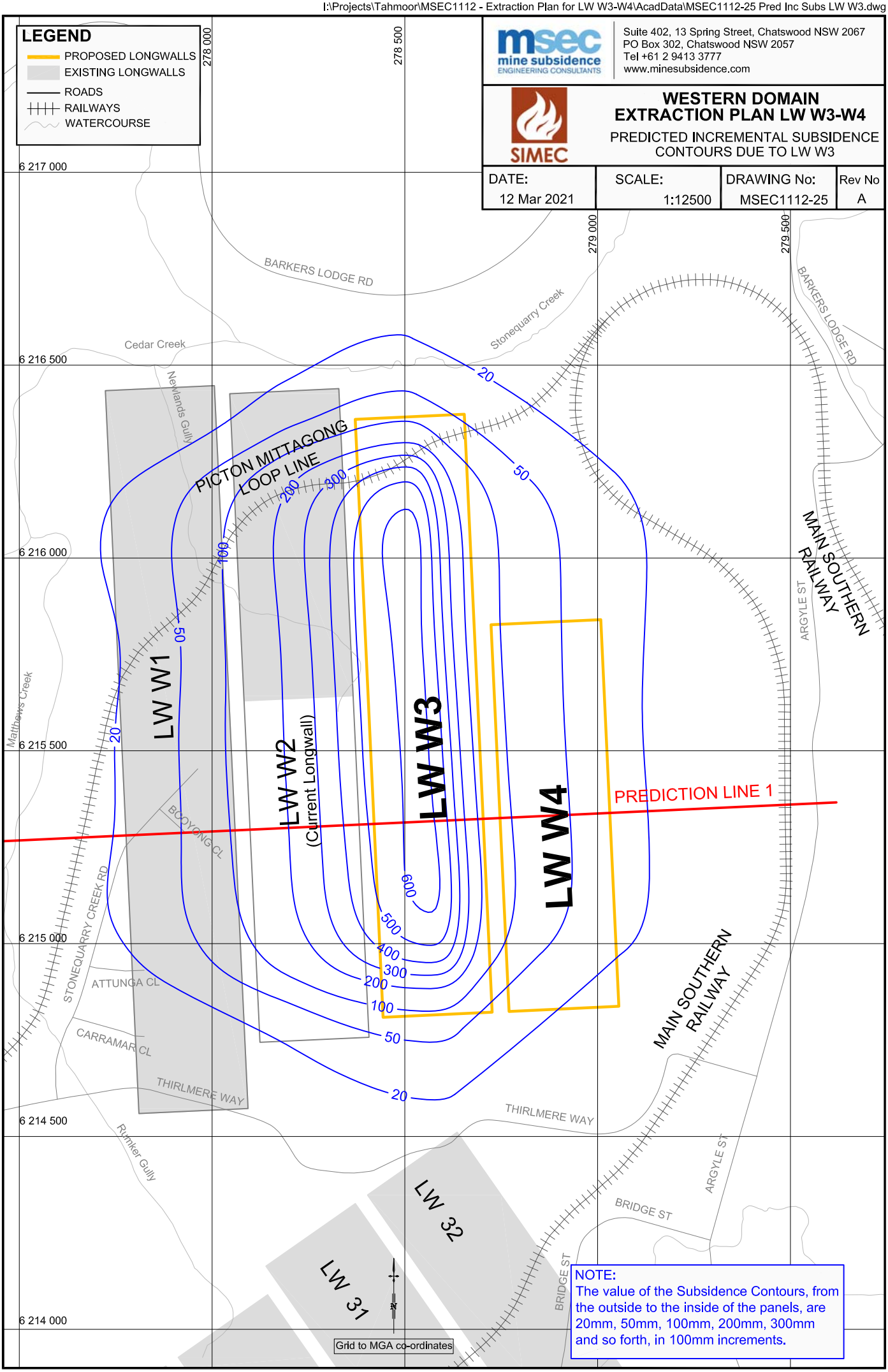
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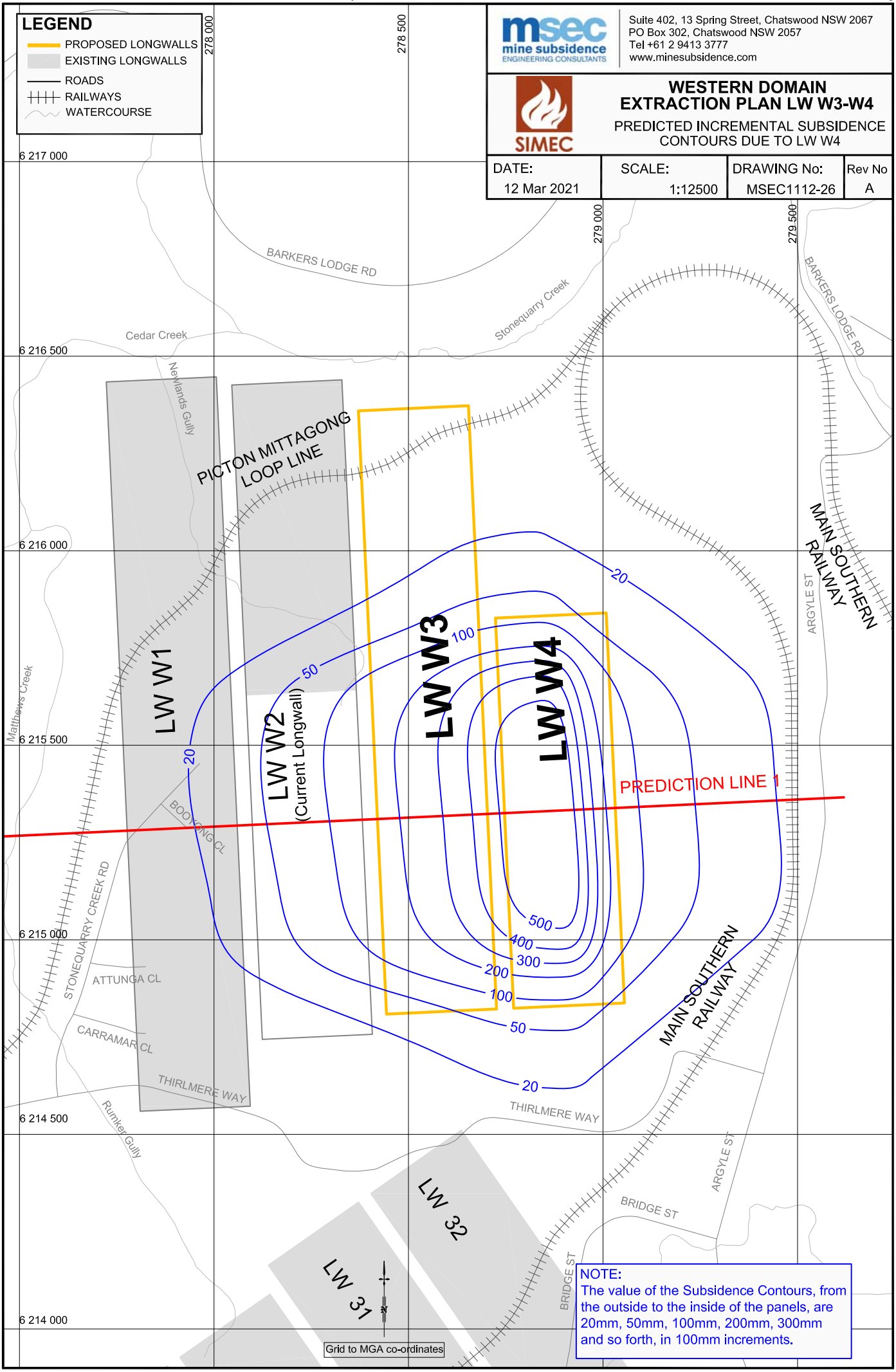
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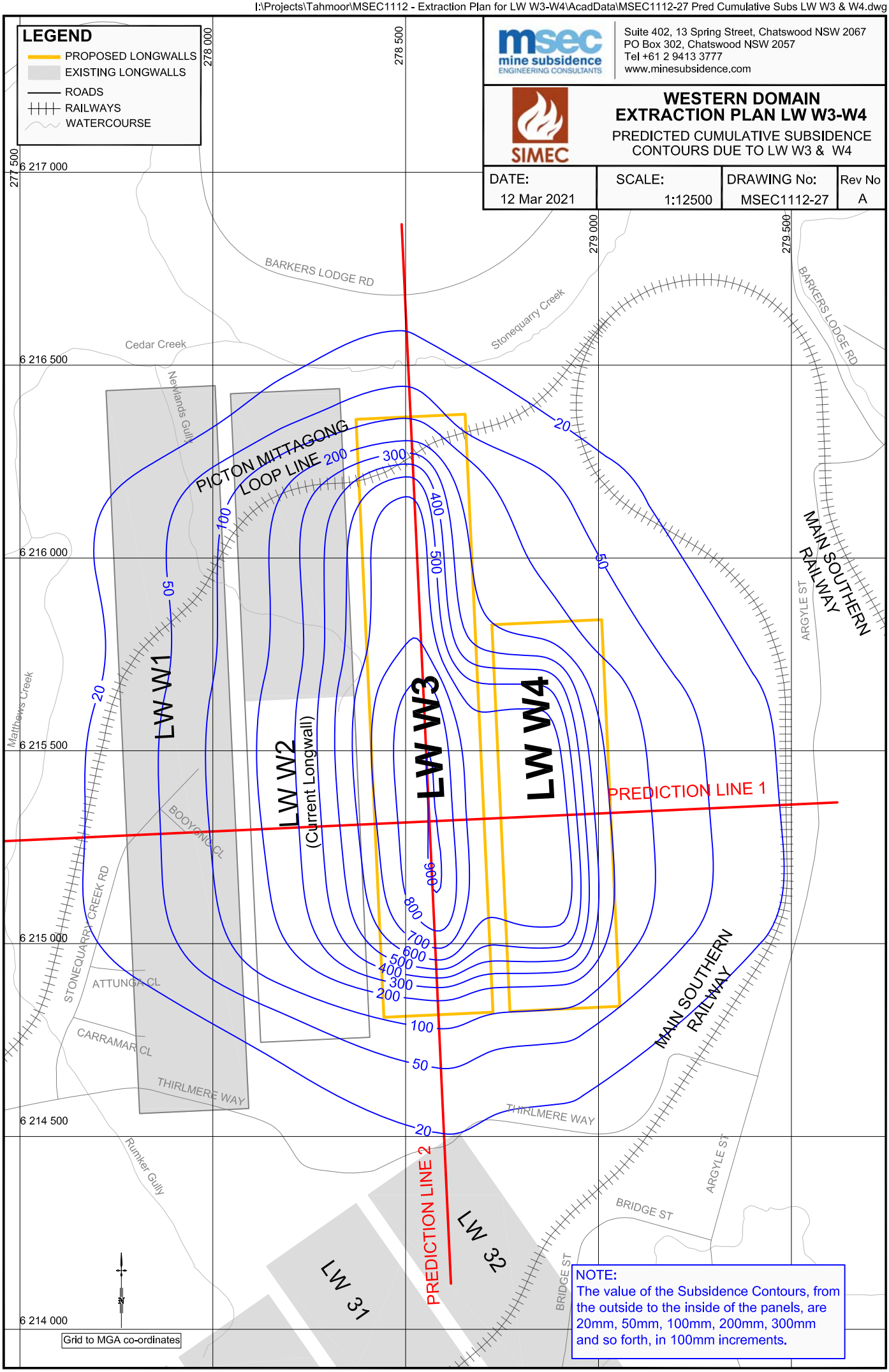
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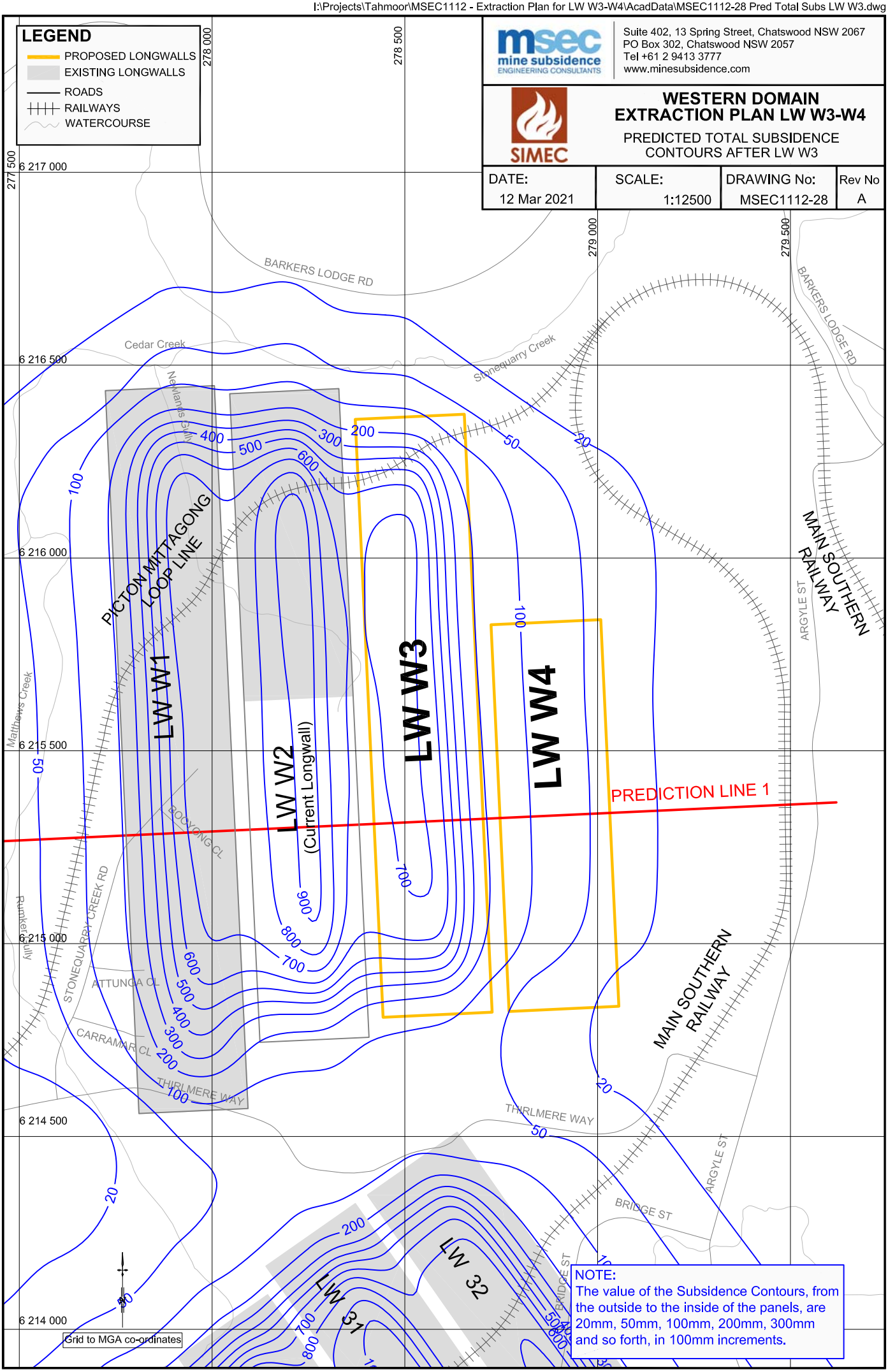
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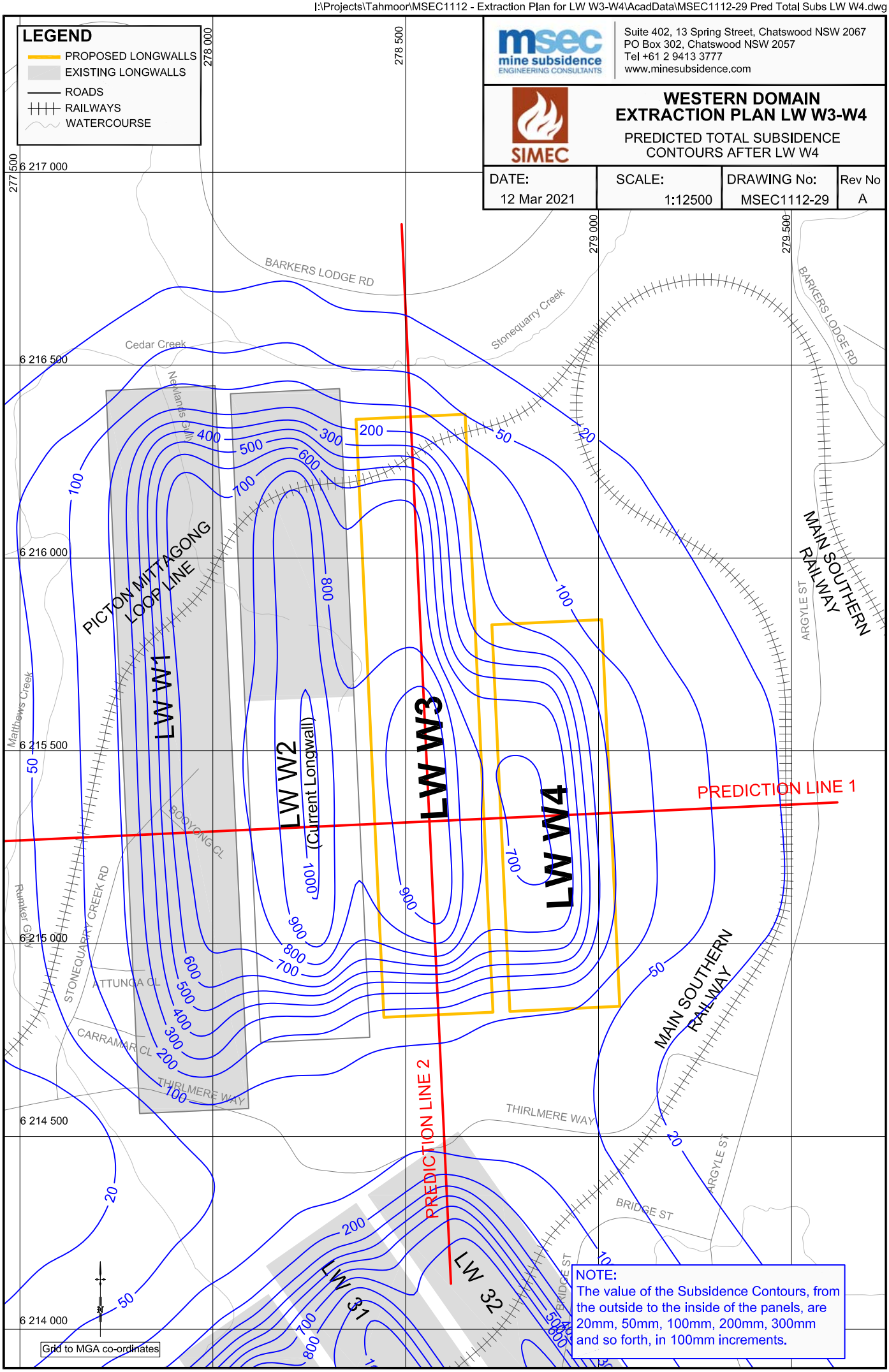
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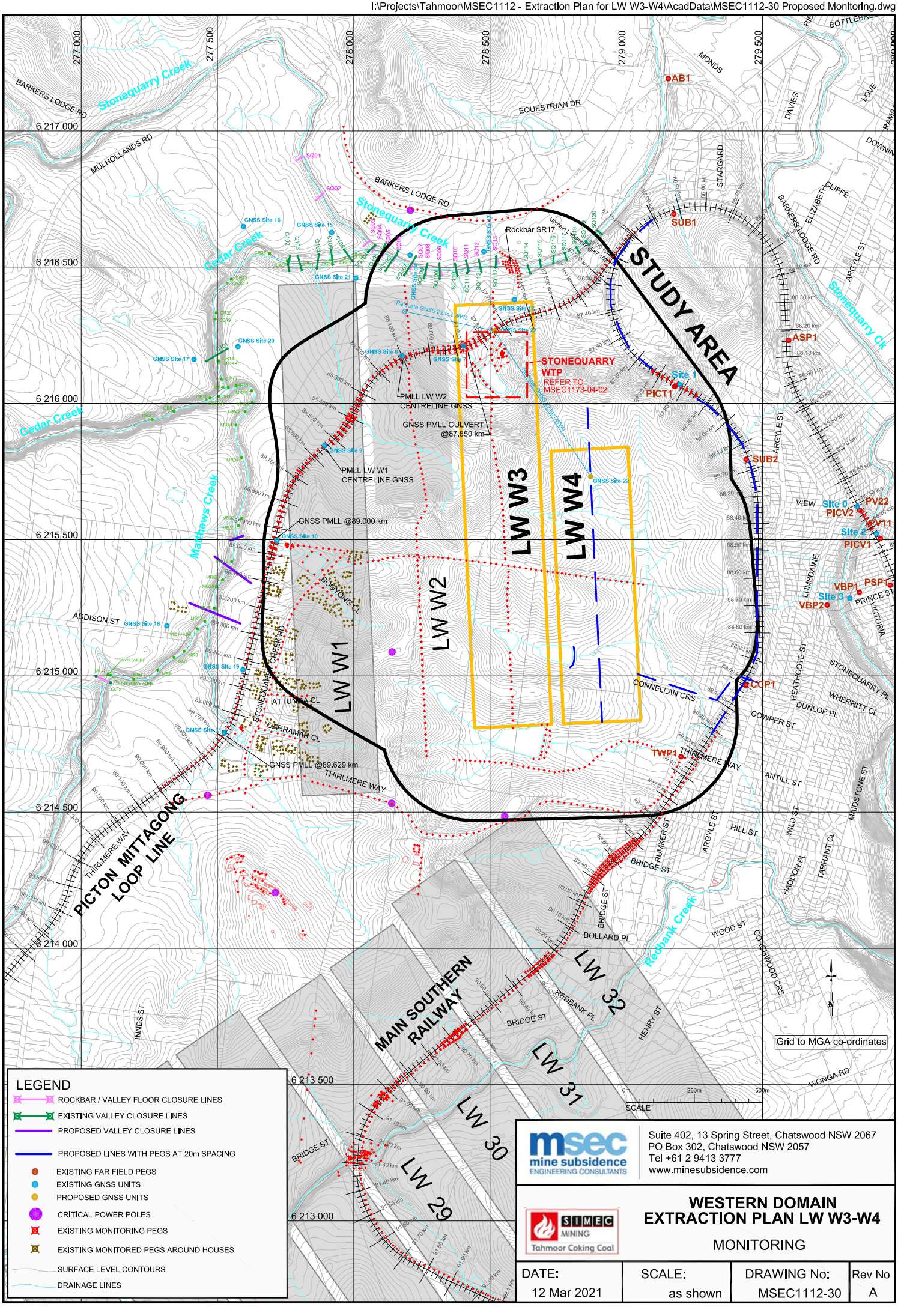
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SIMEC MINING
Tahmoor Coking Coal

WESTERN DOMAIN EXTRACTION PLAN LW W3-W4

MONITORING

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