ULAN COAL

GLENCORE

Appendix B: Land Management Plan Longwalls 1 to 8

Plan

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1. Introduction

The *Ulan West Extraction Plan for Longwalls LW1 to LW8 (Version 5)* (the Extraction Plan), has been revised to include the next two approved longwall panels LW7 and LW8 (the Application Area) (**Figure 1**).

1.1 Purpose & Scope

The purpose of this Land Management Plan for Longwalls 1 to 8 (LMP LW1-8) is to outline the management strategies, controls and monitoring programs to be implemented for the management of landforms, including general surface and cliff line features regarding potential subsidence impacts and environmental consequences in the Ulan West mining area from the secondary extraction of longwalls (LW) LW1 to LW8, also referred to as the Extraction Plan Area (**Figure 2**).

Subsidence impacts, monitoring and management measures on private land will be managed in accordance with each individual Private Property Subsidence Management Plan (PPSMP) as discussed in **Section 2.1**.

The Extraction Plan was prepared by UCMPL, with assistance from Strata Control Technology (SCT), Eco Logical Australia (ELA), Australasian Groundwater and Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (AGE), Engeny and OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzkArk). The appointment of the suitably qualified and experienced persons were endorsed by the Secretary of the DPIE on the 01 March 2021 and 10 June 2021 (Attachment C of the Extraction Plan).

Figure 1 The Application Area

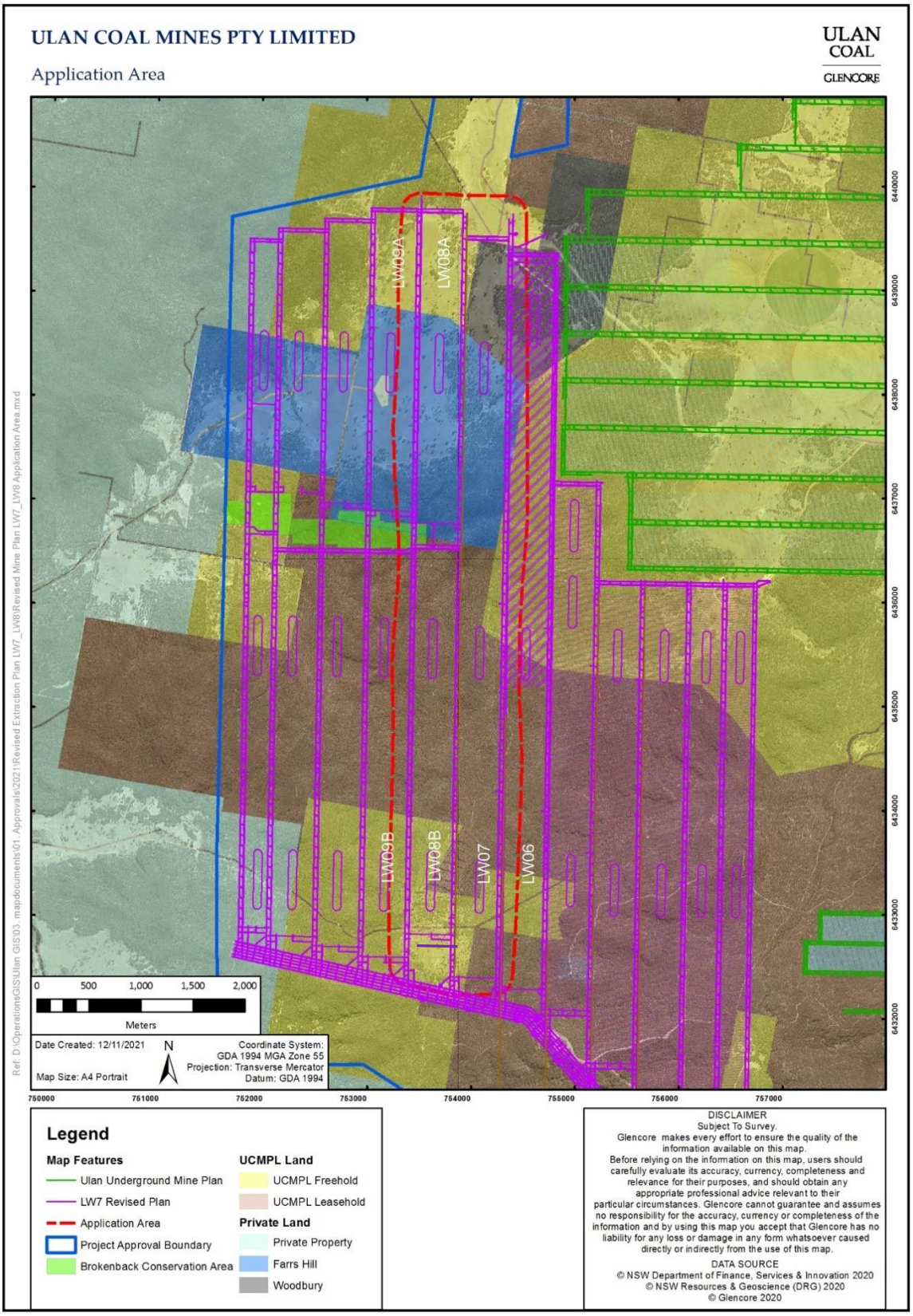
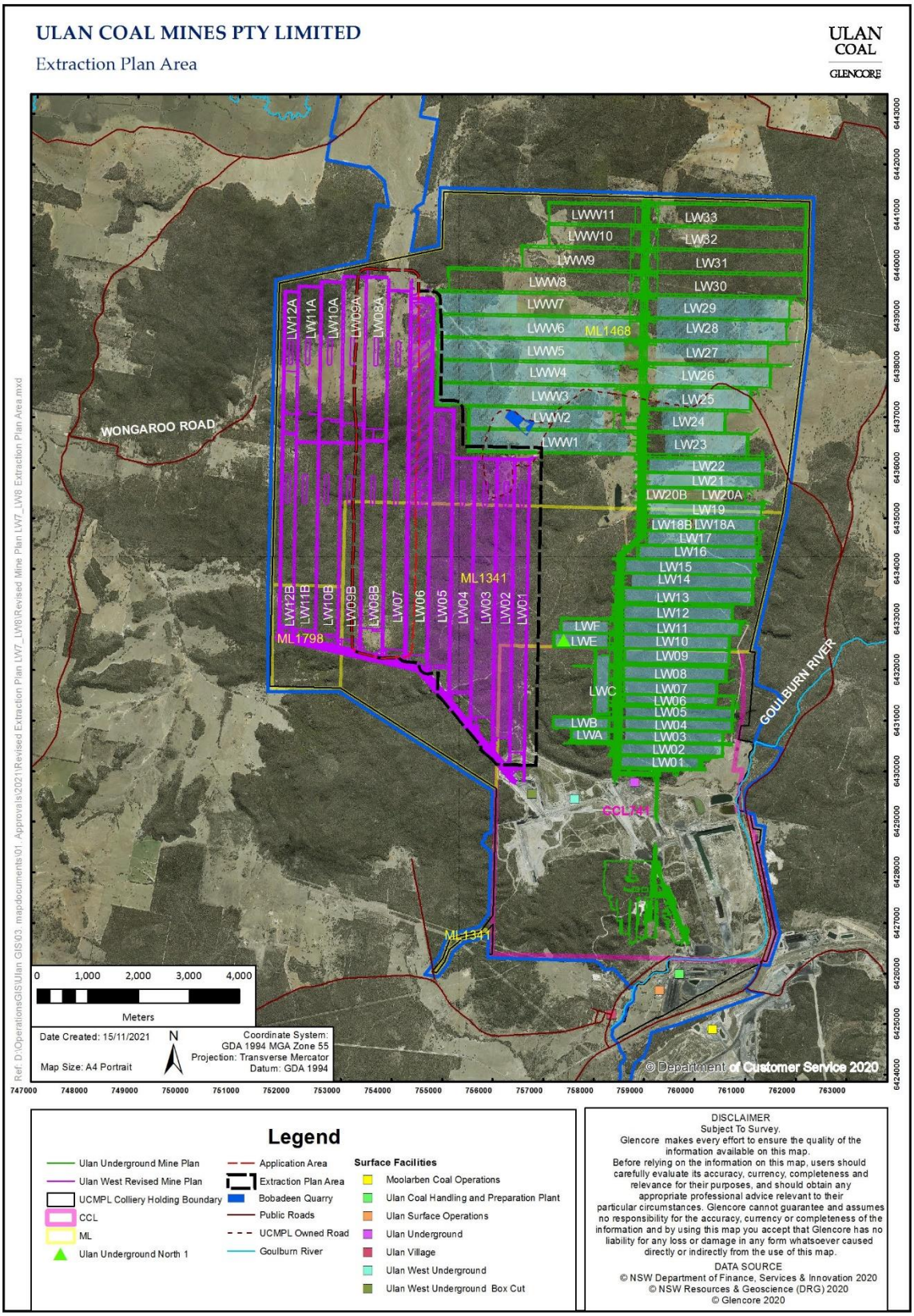


Figure 2 The Extraction Plan Area



2. Statutory Requirements

The Ulan Coal Mine currently operate under a number of regulatory approvals. Regulatory approvals relevant to this Extraction Plan include:

- PA08_0184 (as modified) granted 15 November 2010, issued under the EP&A Act;
- Approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (approval reference No. 2009/5252);
- Mining Leases ML1468, ML1341 and CCL741 issued under the *Mining Act 1992*; and
- Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) 394 issued under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.*

For further information regarding approvals and relevant legislation refer to Section 1.3 of the Extraction Plan.

This LMP LW1-8 is a component of the Extraction Plan and has been prepared specifically to address Condition 26 of Schedule 3 which states:

> *26. The Proponent must prepare and implement an Extraction Plan for all second workings on site to the satisfaction of the Secretary. Each Extraction Plan must:*
>
> *(h)…include:*
>
> - *…a Land Management Plan that has been prepared in consultation with relevant landowners, which provides for the management of the potential impacts and/or environmental consequences of the proposed second workings on land in general; and*
> - *a program to collect sufficient baseline data for Future Extraction Plans[1].*

The structure of this LMP LW1-8 also follows the draft *Guidelines for the Preparation of Extraction Plans* (EP Guidelines) provided by DPIE. **Table 1** identifies where the requirements of PA 08_0184 and the EP Guidelines are where they are addressed either in the LMP LW1-8 or the Extraction Plan.

Table 1 EP Guidelines and PA08_0184 Requirements and where they are Addressed

EP Guidelines	Condition 2, Schedule 5 of PA08-0184	LMP LW1-8 Reference
Overview of landscape features, heritage sites and environmental values to be managed under the component plan; and *Description of landscape features, heritage sites and environmental values to be managed under the component plan and their significance.*	Condition 2(a) *detailed baseline data.*	**Section 3.0** Section 3.0 of the Extraction Plan
	Condition 2(b) *a description of:* • *the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions);*	**Section 2** Section 1.3 of the Extraction Plan

[1] UCMPL's program to collect baseline data for Future Extraction Plans is provided in Attachment D of the Extraction Plan.

Table 1 EP Guidelines and PA08_0184 Requirements and where they are Addressed (cont.)

EP Guidelines	Condition 2, Schedule 5 of PA08-0184	LMP LW1 – 8 Reference
Performance measures relevant to the landscape features, heritage sites and environmental values to be managed under the component plan	Condition 2(b) *a description of:* • *any relevant limits or performance measures/ criteria;*	**Section 5**
Performance indicators to establish compliance with these performance measures	Condition 2(b) *a description of:* • *the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the project or any management measures*	**Section 5.1**
	Condition 2(c) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria	**Section 6**
Currently predicted subsidence impacts and environmental consequences relevant to the features, sites and values to be managed.		**Section 4**
Measures planned to remediate these impacts and/or consequences		**Section 6**
Existing baseline monitoring network and baseline monitoring results. *Proposed monitoring of subsidence impacts and environmental consequences.*	*Condition 2(d) a program to monitor and report on the:* • *impacts and environmental performance of the project* • *effectiveness of any management measures (see c above)*	**Section 6** **Section 7.4**
Proposed monitoring of the success of remediation measures following implementation		**Section 6.2.2**
Adaptive management proposed to avoid repetition of unpredicted subsidence impacts and/or environmental consequences. *Contingency plans proposed to remediate unpredicted subsidence impacts and/or environmental consequences.* *Trigger, Action, Response Plan.*	*Condition 2(e) a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences*	**Section 7**
Responsibilities for implementation of the component plan		**Section 8**
	Condition 2(f) a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the project over time	**Section 7.2**
	Condition 2(g) a protocol for managing and reporting any: • *incidents;* • *complaints;* • *non-compliances with statutory requirements; and* • *exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria*	**Section 7**
	Condition 2(h) a protocol for periodic review of the plan	**Section 7.3**

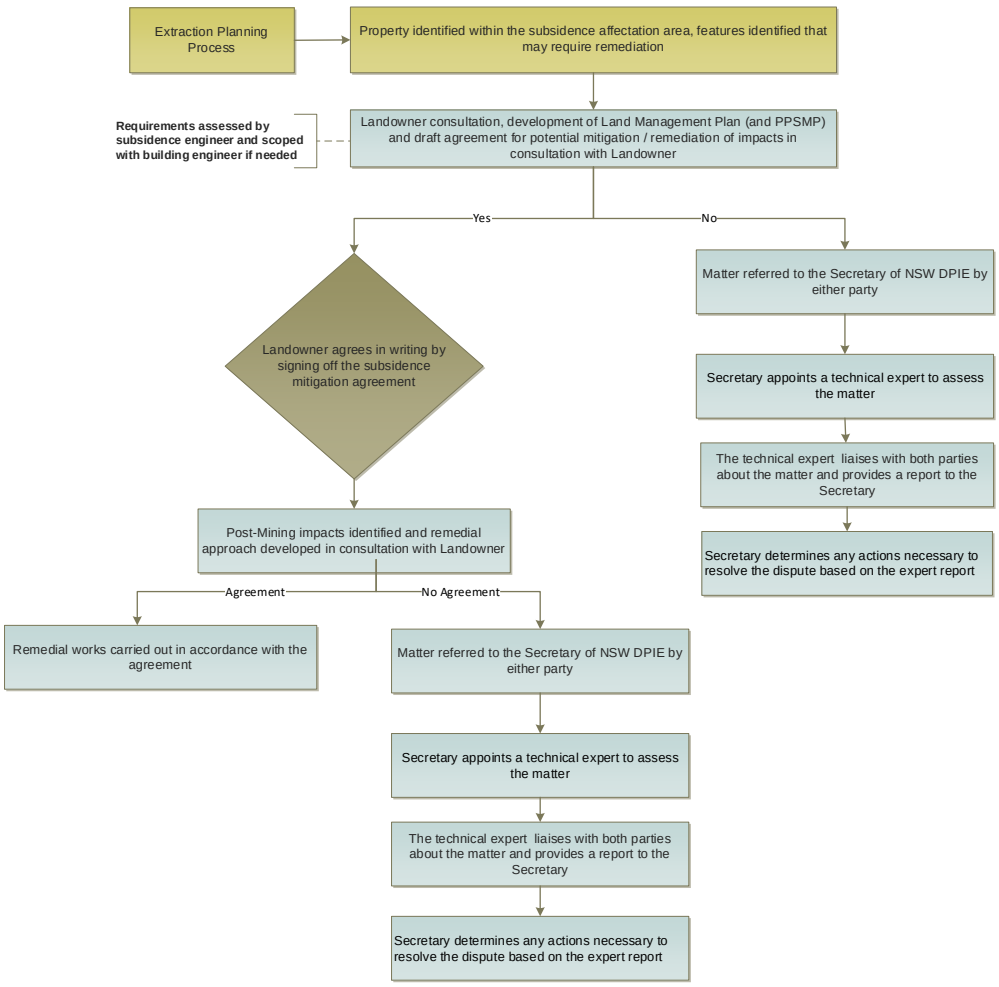
2.1 Consultation

Consultation with the relevant government agencies and stakeholders including the owners of private land and public utility owners with the Application Area is summarised in Section 2 of the Extraction Plan.

There are two private landowners above the northern portions of LW7 and LW8, referred to as the Woodbury Property and Farrs Hill Property (**Figure 2**). UCMPL are required to prepare in consultation with each landholder, individual Private Property Subsidence Management Plans[2] (PPSMPs) for LW7 and LW8.

The PPSMP outlines impacts of mining on their property and the monitoring, management and remediation measures to be implemented by UCMPL, in agreement with the landowner. The PPSMP's are private documents and are not for publication. For more information refer to Section 2.1.2, Section 4.3 and Section 4.5 of the Extraction Plan. If agreement cannot be reached with a private property owner within a reasonable time prior to the longwall commencing, the following dispute resolution process may be followed (**Figure 3**).

Figure 3 Landholder Dispute Resolution Process



[2] Statement of Commitments 6.3.1, Appendix 9 of PA08-0184

2.1.1 Potential Risks to Land

UCMPL held a risk assessment workshop for LW7 and LW8, on the 11 June 2021 (Section 2.3 of the Extraction Plan). During the risk assessment workshop several potential risks to land, included surface cracking (i.e., steps, overrides and erosion holes) resulting from subsidence within the Application Area. Other risks include unstable cliff formations and rock falls within the Application Area during active mining.

The LMP LW1-8 has been developed to manage these potential land risks as described further in **Section 6**.

In general, the subsidence impacts on internal access tracks are unlikely to present a significant safety risk in the context of the general condition and nature of these internal roads within the Application Area. As a majority of these roads are considered 4WD and access is only provided to UCMPL employees and contractors.

The Application Area is considered inaccessible to the public due to largely undeveloped bushland, boundary fencing, locked gates, warning signs and neighbouring private property. These measures have proven to be an appropriate control to prevent unauthorised access and will remain in place during active mining under cliff formations and other landforms. Monthly inspections by UCMPL are undertaken to identify and record subsidence impacts and where necessary appropriate remediation works are carry out.

Public access onto private land is managed by the landowner. Subsidence impacts on private land is managed by individual PPSMP. The PPSMP outlines impacts of mining on their property and the monitoring, management and remediation measures to be implemented by UCMPL, in agreement with the landowner.

3. Overview

3.1 Baseline

3.1.1 Land Ownership and Land Use

The majority of the land within the Application Area is owned by UCMPL or Crown land leased and controlled by UCMPL. The remainder is private property owned by two landholders (**Figure 1**).

The total area of the Application Area is approximately 942Ha. Approximately 30.3% of the land within the total Application Area is privately owned; 6.4% or 59.9Ha on the Woodbury Property and 23.9% or 225.4Ha on the Farrs Hill Property. The northern portions of land owned and/or leased by UCMPL within the Application Area is cleared or semi cleared land suitable for grazing purposes. The southern portions of land owned and/or leased by UCMPL is largely undeveloped bushland with no significant agricultural or mining related activity (other than environmental monitoring) currently in progress (SCT, 2021).

Around 80% of the section of Woodbury Property within the Application Area is cleared or semi-clear land suitable for grazing purposes. About 60% of the section of Farrs Hill Property within the Application Area has been cleared for grazing and the remaining 40% is undeveloped bushland (SCT, 2021).

3.1.2 Natural Features

The major natural features within the Application Area include sandstone formations and a number of ephemeral watercourses and drainage lines that straddle the Great Dividing Range. In the north and central parts above LW7 and LW8, Mona Creek flows to the north into the Talbragar River and Brokenback Creek flows to the west into Cockabutta Creek and then onto the Talbragar River. In the far south of the Application Area, tributaries of Ulan Creek flow to the east toward the Goulburn River (SCT, 2021).

Sandstone formation outcrops are generally more frequent in the central and southern parts of Application Area adjacent to Brokenback Creek and tributaries of Ulan Creek. These formations host a variety of Aboriginal heritage sites. Most of the sandstone formations are less than 5m high and classified as steep slopes but there are areas where cliff formations are greater than 10m high. The Project EA defines continuous formations with a height greater than 10m and a slope greater than 66^0, as a cliff (**Figure 4**). Steep slopes are defined as an area of land having a natural gradient of between 33^0 and 66^0 (SCT, 2021).

Sandstone cliff formations directly above LW7 and LW8 are limited to short sections above LW7 and LW8B on the northern side of Brokenback Creek. Other short areas of cliff line within the Application Area are located above LW6 adjacent to an Ulan Creek tributary and within the Brokenback Conservation Area (BBCA)(**Figure 3**). The section of cliff line in the BBCA is outside the 0.5 depth zone for LW8A and LW8B and above the barrier of coal designed to protect specific Aboriginal heritage sites within the BBCA. Other sandstone outcrops within the Application Area are by definition steep slopes and occur on both private property and on areas owned or leased by UCMPL (SCT, 2021).

4. Predicted Subsidence Impacts & Environmental Consequences

The potential environmental impacts of the existing and proposed mining activities were assessed in the *Ulan Coal - Continued Operations Environmental Assessment 2009* (Project EA). The approved subsidence impacts and environmental consequences relating to general surface features and cliff lines are described in the Project EA and subsequent modifications for cliffs and landforms is provided in Section 4.3.3 of the Extraction Plan.

As required by Condition 26(e), Schedule 3 of PA08_0184, UCMPL engaged SCT to complete a subsidence assessment for LW7 and LW8 within the Application Area (**Attachment G**)[3]. The following summary of subsidence related impacts to cliff lines and land features within the Application Area, were described by SCT which stated [extract]:

Subsidence impacts and environmental consequences from the planned mining of Longwall 7 and 8 are expected to be consistent with or less than assessments for the UCCO Project EAs and the environment performance experienced to date.

Sandstone formations, including cliffs, occur on both private property and on areas owned or leased by UCM.

Sandstone cliff formations directly above Longwalls 7 and 8 are limited to short sections above Longwalls 7 and 8B on the northern side of Brokenback Creek. One section of cliff line is within the BBCA but outside the 0.5 depth zone around Longwalls 8A and 8B goaf edges. In this location, this feature is fully protected from subsidence impacts by the barrier of coal below the BBCA and similarly, other sandstone formations within the BBCA are substantially protected by the barrier of coal.

Impacts to sandstone formations are expected to be consistent with UCCO Project EA forecasts, subsidence performance measures outlined in the Approval conditions and the monitoring experience for mining since the UCCO Project Approval was granted.

Rock falls can be expected on up to 20% of the length of sandstone formations located directly over longwall panels and the inter-panel chain pillar between extracted panels. No rock falls are expected outside the outermost goaf edge of longwall extraction. Perceptible cracking is expected at up to 50-70% of the length of sandstone formations located directly over extracted longwall panels or chain pillars and to a distance of up to about 0.4 times overburden depth outside the goaf edge.

Impacts to sandstone formations are expected to be more noticeable along the outcrops adjacent to Brokenback and Ulan Creeks where the overburden depth is less and the formations are higher, longer and more continuous in nature.

Cracks are expected near the panel edges with transient cracking over the centre of the panel as Longwalls 7 and 8A retreat. Cracking is expected to be most noticeable around the panel edges and on slopes and crests of the topographic high points where the cracking is expected to be permanent without remedial work. Cracking is expected to be generally up to 100mm wide and potentially up to 200mm wide on steeper ground and near topographic high points. Cracks may appear wider at the surface if surface soil slumps into or is washed into a subsidence crack. Potholes caused by piping erosion into surface cracks may occur in areas where there are cracks intersecting drainage or flow lines and there are dispersive soils and overland flow from heavy rainfall events.

[3] As an outcome of the Fist Workings amendment to LW7, the subsidence effects, impacts and consequences for the first working amendment to LW7 would be the same as currently approved but over a smaller footprint with reduced impacts to surface features in the northern part of the panel (SCT, October 2021).

5. Performance Measures and Performance Indicators

In accordance with Condition 24 of Schedule 3 of the PA08_0184, UCMPL must ensure that there is no exceedance of the subsidence impact performance measures as listed in Table 14 of PA08_0184. The subsidence performance measures relevant for land are:

- *nil environmental consequences* for the Brokenback Conservation Area; and
- *minor environmental consequences for* other cliffs*.*

5.1 Subsidence Performance Indicators & Assessment

Table 2 provides a summary of the subsidence performance indicators for landforms to inform UCMPL if the subsidence performance measures for land are likely to be exceeded during the secondary extraction within the Application Area.

Table 2 Land Subsidence Performance Indicators & Assessment

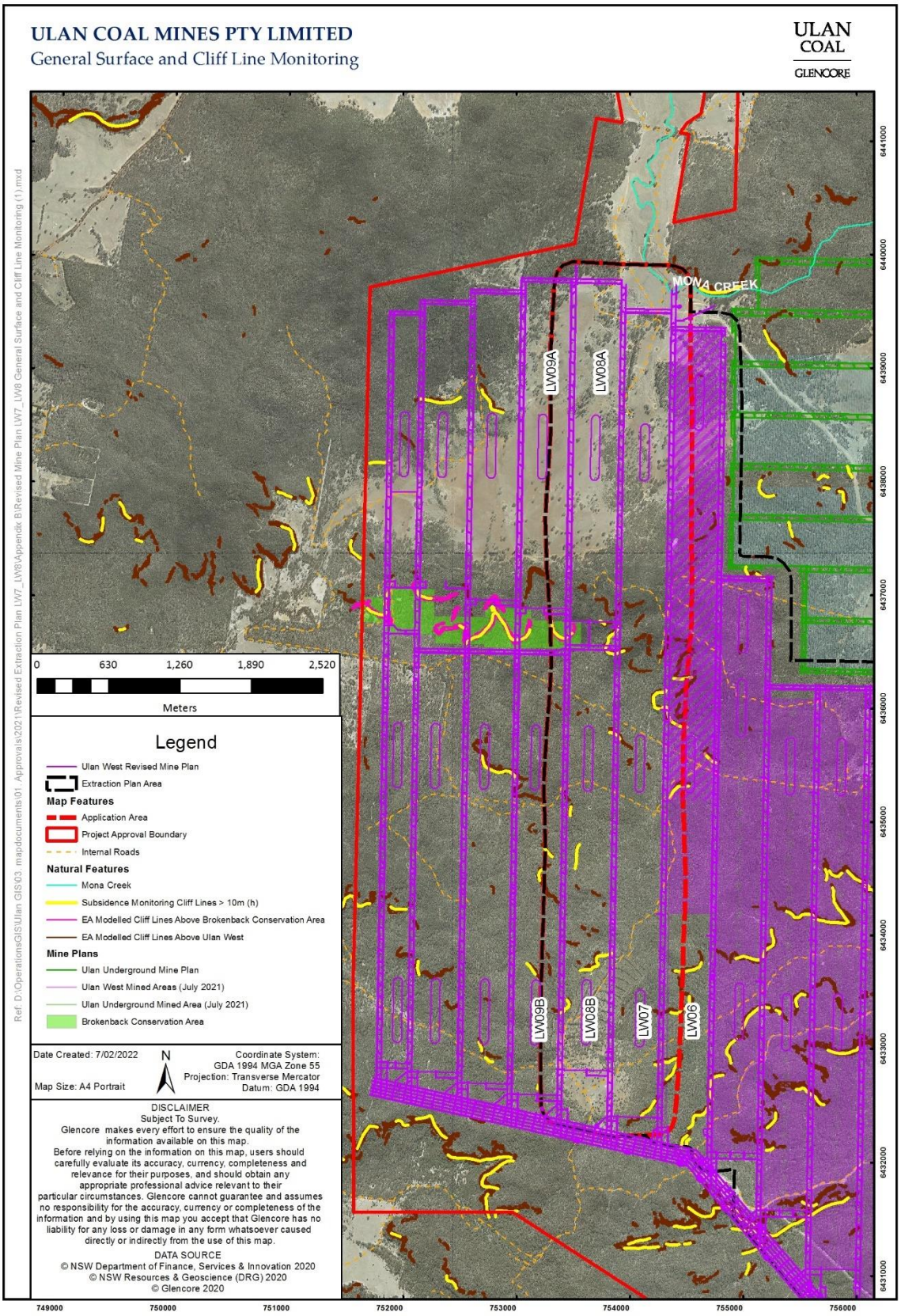
Parameter	Site	Frequency	Subsidence Performance Indicators	Assessment of Subsidence Performance Measures
Cliff lines in the Brokenback Conservation Area (BCA)	Brokenback Conservation Area	Subsidence monitoring of the D Line in accordance with SMP LW1-8	Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies an exceedance (or a trend to exceedance) of the predicted subsidence values[1] surveyed along the D Line.	The subsidence performance measure for land is exceeded if investigations completed by UCMPL's ECM confirm if any of the land subsidence performance indicators triggered are mining related, due to subsidence impacts within the Application Area, as outlined in **Table 20 Land Management TARP**.
		Pre mining & post mining within 6 months of LW7, LW8A & LW8B	Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if subsidence monitoring identifies a perceptible change as a result of subsidence induced impacts (e.g. rock fall or cracking) within the Brokenback Conservation Area.	
Other cliffs^	Application Area	Pre mining & post mining within 6 months	Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if subsidence monitoring of other cliffs undermined identifies an exceedance (or a trend to exceedance) of the predicted probability of ≤20%* of the total sum of rock falls in the Project Area.	
Surface cracking	Application Area	Monthly	Performance indicators will be considered to have been triggered if analysis of subsidence monitoring data indicates an exceedance of subsidence predictions for land (i.e. surface cracks are greater than 250mm** wide).	

Notes: [1] Performance indicators for conventional subsidence effects – maximum vertical subsidence, maximum tilt and maximum strain along the D Line due to its close proximity to the BCA. *No greater than 20% rock falls of the total cliff line lengths undermined mined by Ulan West and UUG within the Project Area (applies to UUG mining areas post SMP Approval

LWW4-LWW5 and LW27-LW29).**Excluding cracks that appear wider as a result of surface soil slumping in or washed into a subsidence crack (SCT, 2021). ^ Cliff lines as defined by the 2009 EA are >10m in height (refer to **Figure 15**).

UCMPL will compare the results of the subsidence monitoring against the land performance measures and indicators (**Table 2**). In the event the observed subsidence impacts exceed the performance measure or indicators, UCMPL will assess the consequences as outlined in *Table 20 Land Management TARP* in the Extraction Plan. If investigations confirm the exceedance is mining related, UCMPL will implement the Contingency Response (**Section 7**).

Figure 4 Cliffs and Landforms in the Application Area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General Surface and Cliff Line Monitoring
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Extraction Plan Area
Map Features
Application Area
Project Approval Boundary
Internal Roads
Natural Features
Mona Creek
Subsidence Monitoring Cliff Lines > 10m (h)
EA Modelled Cliff Lines Above Brokenback Conservation Area
EA Modelled Cliff Lines Above Ulan West
Mine Plans
Ulan Underground Mine Plan
Ulan West Mined Areas (July 2021)
Ulan Underground Mined Area (July 2021)
Brokenback Conservation Area
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6. Monitoring and Management Measures

6.1 Monitoring

6.1.1.1 Brokenback Conservation Area Monitoring

Pre-mining and post mining inspection of cliff lines and rock shelters will be completed in the Brokenback Conservation Area (BCA) to monitor for any far field subsidence movements effects (**Figure 4**). The UW mine plan has been designed with a coal barrier to protect specific sections of cliff lines and Aboriginal heritage sites within the BCA. The aim is to assess if there has been a perceptible change when compared to the pre-mining baseline condition for qualitative post mining comparison and against the subsidence performance measures as provided in **Table 2** The monitoring methodology will use photographic recordings of cliff lines and rock shelters identified within the BCA.

6.1.1.2 Cliff Line Monitoring

Pre-mining cliff line monitoring within the Application Area will be undertaken prior to the commencement of secondary extraction of each longwall, to establish the base line condition for quantitative and qualitative post mining comparison (**Figure 4**). The aim of the cliff line monitoring program is to assess the length (m) as the sum of mining induced rock-falls on cliff formations (as a percent of the total cliff line within the zone of influence of subsidence for each longwall panel) in the Application Area, against the subsidence performance measures in **Table 2**. The monitoring methodology will use pre and post mining photographic recordings of cliff lines and rock shelters and measured rockfalls (subject to safe access during inspections).

6.1.1.3 General Surface Inspections

During longwall mining within the Application Area (**Figure 4**), UCMPL will undertake monthly inspections for subsidence affected surface areas to identify potential subsidence hazards on both UCMPL owned land and non-UCMPL owned land[4].

The inspections will identify, record subsidence affected areas where cracking or other subsidence related impacts has occurred and then recommend appropriate remediation works, where necessary. If subsidence impacts are causing a potential safety or environmental risk, the area will be cordoned off and signage placed to prevent access. Remedial actions to address the subsidence impacts will be completed as soon as practicable as described in **Section 6.2.2**.

6.2 Management Measures

6.2.1 Cliff Lines

The cliff lines within the Application Area are located within bushland either owned or leased by UCMPL and on private property known as Farrs Hill, associated with the BBCA and other cliffs in the southern portion of the private property (**Figure 4**). There are no cliff lines in the private property known as Woodbury.

[4] In accordance with the relevant Private Property Subsidence Management Plan (PPSMP) for each private landowner.

Consultation with the owner of Farrs Hill includes consideration of the installation of fencing and signage in the vicinity of cliff lines to warn of the potential for mine subsidence movements and for the potential of rock falls in active mining areas as a precautionary measure. Further details regarding cliff line management will be provided in the PPSMP[2].

If considered necessary, additional signage may be installed on UCMPL land in the vicinity of cliff lines directly affected by subsidence in the Application Area to warn UCMPL employees and contractors of the potential for mine subsidence movements and the potential for rock falls in active mining areas as a precautionary measure.

Except where cliff line instabilities present an immediate safety hazard (e.g. high potential for rock falls), no specific corrective action will be taken to mitigate the impact. Where safe to do so, and in order to reduce the need for further environmental disturbance, these features will be left in situ.

Where mitigation measures are required, a specific mitigation strategy will be developed in accordance with the Contingency Plan (**Figure 5**). Should impacts to cliff lines be greater than predicted, the Contingency Response will apply (**Section 7**).

UCMPL have established two conservation management areas that provide an immediate heritage and ecological outcome to offset the identified impacts of the Project. Both the Brokenback Conservation Area (BBCA) and the Spring Gully Cliff Line Management Area mitigate potential loss of rock shelters and micro-bat cave habitat from possible subsidence induced rock falls. Should impacts to cliff lines in the BBCA occur, the Contingency Response will apply (**Section 7**). The Spring Gully Cliff Line Management Area is remote from the Ulan West mine.

Typically, the cliff lines are not a visually prominent feature within the landscape given the relatively low heights, the existing native vegetation and topography of the landform which screens views of the cliffs from the surrounding areas and present a low risk from a public safety perspective because the land is not used for public recreation or other public land uses.

The environmental significance of the cliff line formations relates to the occurrence of Aboriginal heritage (i.e. rock shelters) and potential habitat for cave dwelling micro-bat species. The subsidence management measures as they relate to Aboriginal heritage and biodiversity are discussed in detail in Sections 4.4 and Section 4.5 of the Extraction Plan respectively.

6.2.2 General Landforms

Monitoring, management and remediation measures on private property will be managed in accordance with each individual Private Property Subsidence Management Plan (PPSMP) (**Section 2.1**).

UCMPL will consider a number of potential management measures to mitigate or remediate subsidence impacts on landforms resulting from underground mining operations with the Application Area. These may include the infilling of subsidence cracks with inert or locally sourced material, compacted, reprofiled and where necessary reseeded or revegetated to stabilise surrounding disturbed areas in consideration of Section 6.2 of the RMP LW1-8 (**Appendix H**).

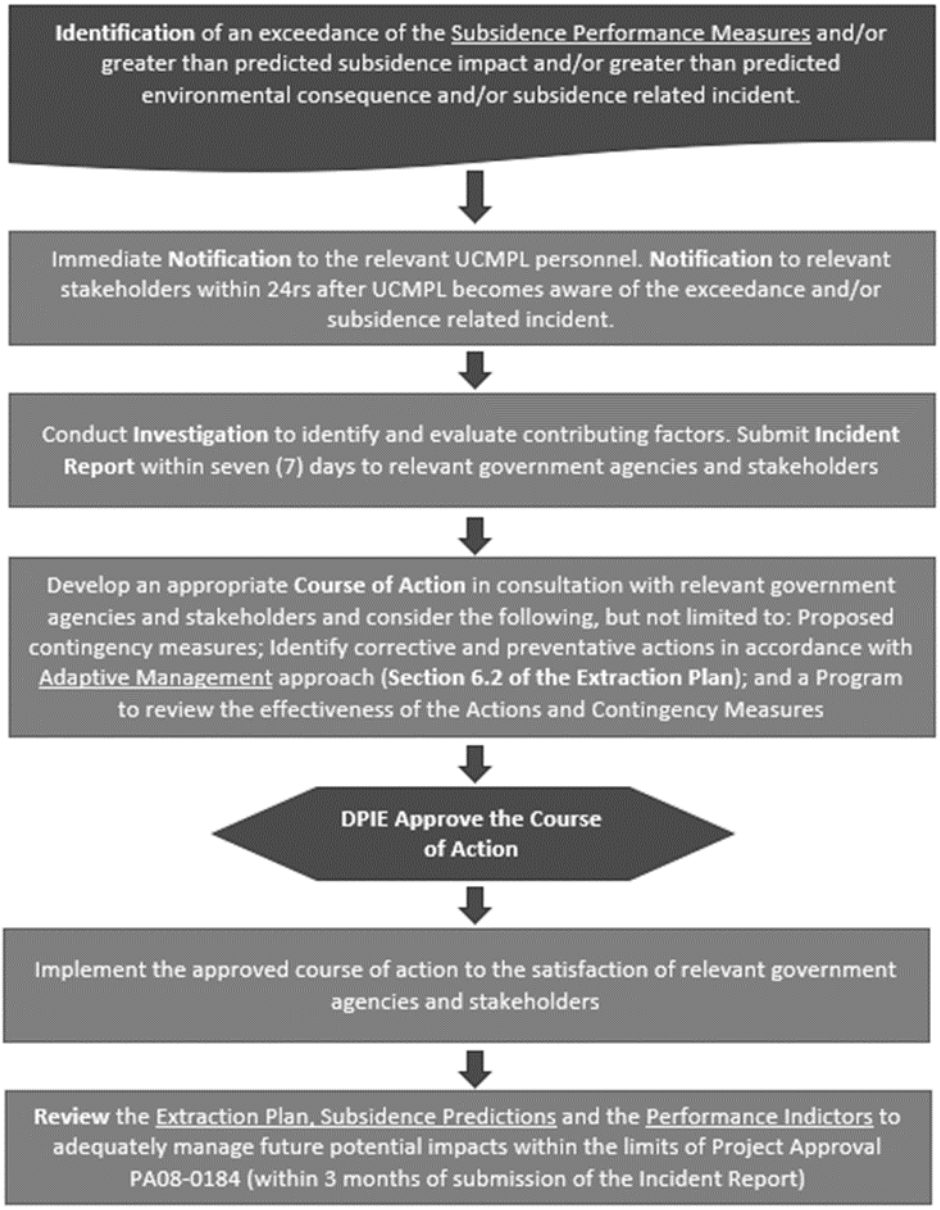
For further information regarding the management measures to mitigate, remediate and monitor subsidence impacts refer to the RMP LW1-8 (**Appendix H**).

7. Contingency Response

In the event the subsidence performance measures for land management as summarised in **Section 5** are considered to have been exceeded or are likely to be exceeded, response and management will be undertaken in accordance with protocols for incident reporting as identified in Section 6.3 of the Extraction Plan.

Figure 5 displays the Contingency Plan to be implemented in the event UCMPL confirm the subsidence performance measures for water have been exceeded and/or higher than predicted subsidence and/or environmental consequence has occurred or in the event of a subsidence related incident.

Figure 5 Contingency Plan



7.1 Trigger Action Response Plans

UCMPL have developed Trigger Action Response Plans or TARPs which detail trigger events, investigations required, notifications to be undertaken, management and contingency actions for land management.

Table 20 Land Management TARP in the Extraction Plan provides the key trigger, action, response measures for land management that UCMPL's Environment and Community Manager (ECM) or delegate, will implement that relate to investigations required, notifications to be undertaken, management and contingency actions for potential subsidence related impacts for this Extraction Plan.

7.2 Adaptive Management

The regular reviewing and evaluating the effectiveness of management strategies includes analysis of subsidence monitoring data against predicted impacts, performance indicators and performance measures (Section 6.2 of the Extraction Plan). The review process also includes, but is not limited to:

- Engaging a subsidence engineering specialist to review monitoring results against predictions;
- Engaging other specialists, for example groundwater and surface water, heritage and ecological specialists, to review monitoring results and assist development of adapt management strategies as required; and
- Adapt remediation and land management measures to reduce impacts on subsequent longwalls.

The review process as outlined in Section 6.5 of the Extraction Plan (summarised in Sections 6.1-6.3) may require a revision of this Extraction Plan and its component management plans. Any revised management strategies to improve performance, particularly following an exceedance of a subsidence impact performance measure and/or an unexpected subsidence impact and/or subsidence related incident, will be undertaken in consultation with relevant government agencies.

7.3 Review

Ongoing monitoring and review on the performance and implementation of this LMP LW1-8 will be undertaken in accordance with Section 6.5 of the Extraction Plan. Any changes made to this LMP LW1-8 will be made in consultation with DPIE. A copy of the revised management plan will be supplied to the Secretary of the DPIE for approval.

7.4 Reporting Requirements

External reporting requirements, including incident and annual reporting, for this LMP LW1-8 will be in accordance with Section 6.3 of the Extraction Plan.

7.5 Community Complaints

Community complaints are managed in accordance with Section 6.4 of the Extraction Plan, including receipt of complaints, investigation, implementation of appropriate remedial action, and feedback to the complainant, communication to site management or personnel and notification to government agencies where necessary.

8. Roles and Responsibilities

Key responsibilities for this the Extraction Plan including this LMP LW1-8 are summarised in Table 35 of the Extraction Plan.

9. Document Information

9.1 Definitions

Definitions as provided in Section 7.1 of the Extraction Plan.

9.2 Accountabilities

Accountabilities are described in **Section 8** of this LMP LW1-8.

9.3 References

References as provided in Section 7.2 of the Extraction Plan.

9.4 Change Information

Full details of the document history are recorded in the document control register, by version. A summary of the current change is provided in **Table 3** below.

Table 3 Change Information

Version	Date	Review team (Consultation)	Change Summary
1.0	18/10/2013	Robyn Stoney, Ian Flood, Stephen Bragg	Original submission LW1 and LW2
2.0	30/10/2015	Robyn Stoney, Ben Anderson, Stephen Bragg	Revised to include LW3 and LW4
3.0	15/11/2017	Robyn Stoney, Rebecca Shanks, Jessica Southgate	Revised to include LW5 and LW6
4.0	30/05/2018	Robyn Stoney, Justin Russel	Revised to incorporate comments from agencies following submission.
5.0	8/02/2022	Robyn Stoney, Lucy Stuart, Stephen Bragg, SCT, AGE, ELA, OzArk & Engeny	Revised to include LW7 and LW8 and amendment to LW7 First Workings and feedback from government agencies.

Notes: Any 'version' discrepancies displayed in the Footer of this Document are a function of the UCMPL document control register. The actual revisions and summary of changes to this Document are provided in the table above and in Table 39 of the Extraction Plan.