

Hamish Aiken

From: system@affinitylive.com on behalf of charlotte mccabe
<charlottemccabe@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 2 December 2015 8:44 PM
To: Hamish Aiken
Cc: Howard Reed
Subject: Submission Details for charlotte McCabe (object)

Confidentiality Requested: no

Submitted by a Planner: no

Disclosable Political Donation: no

Name: charlotte McCabe
Email: charlottemccabe@hotmail.com

Address:
35 union st

tighes hill, NSW
2297

Content:
I object to an additional 32 million tonnes of coal being extracted until 2038.
The world is trying to limit CO2 emissions to manage environmental and economic impacts from climate change.
The extension of Rix's Creek Mine cannot be justified

IP Address: 91.44.70.115.static.exetel.com.au - 115.70.44.91
Submission: Online Submission from charlotte McCabe (object)
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_activity&id=133160

Submission for Job: #6300 Rix's Creek Extension Project
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_job&id=6300

Site: #2884 Rix's Creek Coal Mine
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_site&id=2884

charlotte mccabe

E : charlottemccabe@hotmail.com

Hamish Aiken

From: system@affinitylive.com on behalf of Anthony Lonergan <adlonergan@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 3 December 2015 11:57 AM
To: Hamish Aiken
Cc: Howard Reed
Subject: Submission Details for Anthony Lonergan (object)

Confidentiality Requested: no

Submitted by a Planner: no

Disclosable Political Donation: no

Name: Anthony Lonergan
Email: adlonergan@gmail.com

Address:
892 Dorset Rd

Muswellbrook, NSW
2333

Content:

I object to the Rix's Creek extension on a number of grounds

- 1 To limit global warming to less the 2 deg C most of the coal must remain in the ground. That includes Australian coal, so no new mines or extensions should be approved.
- 2 The Hunter has been devastated by mining and it needs to be limited. Long term cumulative impact on biodiversity, air quality and salt levels in the Hunter have not been adequately addressed
- 3 This will further add to the pollution and noise load on the people of Camberwell and the Valley in general
- 4 No biodiversity offset areas have been identified or assessed.
- 5 Impact on the endangered squirrel glider has not been identified

IP Address: cpe-58-168-52-247.lns8.clt.bigpond.net.au - 58.168.52.247

Submission: Online Submission from Anthony Lonergan (object)
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_activity&id=133221

Submission for Job: #6300 Rix's Creek Extension Project
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_job&id=6300

Site: #2884 Rix's Creek Coal Mine
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_site&id=2884

Anthony Lonergan

E : adlonergan@gmail.com

Hamish Aiken

From: system@affinitylive.com on behalf of Charmian Eckersley
<charmian.eckersley@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 3 December 2015 12:21 AM
To: Hamish Aiken
Cc: Howard Reed
Subject: Submission Details for Charmian Eckersley (object)

Confidentiality Requested: no

Submitted by a Planner: no

Disclosable Political Donation: no

Name: Charmian Eckersley
Email: charmian.eckersley@gmail.com

Address:
18 Payten Street

Eraring, NSW
2264

Content:
NSW Planning Advisory Committee

SUBJECT: Rix's Creek submission

I strongly object to the extension of the Rix's Creek open cut coal mine. The approval ending in June 2019 should cease the operation of this mine. The additional 3 million tonnes of coal per year through Newcastle until 2038 should not be allowed. These huge coal trains destroy the tracks for the commuting trains and regularly trains are held up due to track work. The public purse must pay the bill and this is an unsupportable hidden cost to the community. The externalities of lost productive time of Hunter region workers as they wait queuing for 87 carriage trains must be considered before more coal trains are permitted to go through Newcastle. Furthermore I strongly object to the uncovered coal trucks travelling through the Hunter. Coal is a toxic product and all loads should be covered.

No recognition is given to the cumulative impact on air quality and health in the Hunter region. The air in the region from being clear and healthy in the early 90s, has deteriorated into a visible haze clouding the atmosphere. It is time to draw the line. The most dangerous particles to our health are less than 10 ppm and this air pollution content must be measured and considered before another new mine is opened or an existing lease extended.

The lack of community consultation for this mine extension is appalling. It will have a regional impact and thus there should be regional consultation.

It is time to wind back coal production in the Hunter and transition to renewable energy. While the Premier and the Prime Minister espouse the international concerns of climate change and our islander neighbours are facing obliteration. Therefore the Planning and Assessment Committee should not allow any new coal mines or extensions to existing coal mines to worsen the situation. Regardless of whether the coal will be burnt in Japan, Korea and Taiwan or Australia climate change is a world-wide phenomenon and the PAC must make a globally responsible decision. This is a fundamental reason for this mine to end production in 2019.

What are the biodiversity offset areas? Have they been assessed? This is a secondary and technical reason this mine should not be extended.

What is the assessed impact on critically endangered ecological communities? If they are critical no more damage should be wrought on them. What is the impact on the threatened squirrel glider? Please require that the impact is scientifically researched and documented. Ecological studies which do not undertake regular night observations over a full year are inadequate in the case of a threatened species.

I object strongly to the poor assessment of surface and ground water impacts for Rix's Creek. The 243 ha final void which is proposed is left in the landscape is totally unacceptable both environmentally and would not constitute land remediation. The surface land should be left in form exactly as it was found.

IP Address: - 101.174.11.150

Submission: Online Submission from Charmian Eckersley (object)

https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_activity&id=133179

Submission for Job: #6300 Rix's Creek Extension Project

https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_job&id=6300

Site: #2884 Rix's Creek Coal Mine

https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_site&id=2884

Charmian Eckersley

E : charmian.eckersley@gmail.com

Hamish Aiken

From: system@affinitylive.com on behalf of Daryl Morris <dazsm91-wilderness@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 2 December 2015 2:53 PM
To: Hamish Aiken
Cc: Howard Reed
Subject: Submission Details for daryl morris (object)

Confidentiality Requested: no

Submitted by a Planner: no

Disclosable Political Donation: no

Name: daryl morris
Email: dazsm91-wilderness@yahoo.com.au

Address:
123 Woniora Rd

South Hurstville, NSW
2221

Content:
I object to an additional 32 million tonnes of coal being extracted until 2038.
The world is trying to limit CO2 emissions to manage environmental and economic impacts from climate change.
The extension of Rix's Creek Mine cannot be justified.

Most mining is completely destructive to natural environments and man-made communities physically socially and economically. Boom periods and the bust economies of these small communities both can have devastating effects.

Governments teach children in schools of the importance of environment, but they are very willing to destroy it. The confusion for the children contributes to depression, drug use and suicide rates no wonder many children do not like adults but, in particular, many hate governments.

Community elders use to make sacrifices to the rivers, oceans and forests now many elders are willing to sacrifice those very things once held in high regard. Even the Pope would be appalled at the idea of the further destruction of proposed expansion of this mine.

IP Address: eth474.nsw.adsl.internode.on.net - 150.101.204.217
Submission: Online Submission from daryl morris (object)
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_activity&id=133126

Submission for Job: #6300 Rix's Creek Extension Project
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_job&id=6300

Site: #2884 Rix's Creek Coal Mine
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_site&id=2884

Daryl Morris

E : dazsm91-wilderness@yahoo.com.au

Hamish Aiken

From: system@affinitylive.com on behalf of Bev Smiles <bevsmiles@bigpond.com>
Sent: Thursday, 3 December 2015 12:45 PM
To: Hamish Aiken
Cc: Howard Reed
Subject: Submission Details for Bev Smiles (object)

Confidentiality Requested: no

Submitted by a Planner: no

Disclosable Political Donation: no

Name: Bev Smiles
Email: bevsmiles@bigpond.com

Address:
"Inana" Ringwood Rd

Wollar, NSW
2850

Content:
The Rix's Creek Extension Project is not an environmentally sustainable development.

The cumulative impact on air quality, noise, biodiversity, groundwater, surface water and Aboriginal cultural heritage has not been adequately assessed.

The cumulative emission of greenhouse gases from opencut coal mining operations in the Hunter Region is significant and has not been assessed.

A proposal to mine coal to 2038 is unsustainable and should not be approved.

IP Address: cpe-124-187-128-95.lns15.ken.bigpond.net.au - 124.187.128.95
Submission: Online Submission from Bev Smiles (object)
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_activity&id=133231

Submission for Job: #6300 Rix's Creek Extension Project
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_job&id=6300

Site: #2884 Rix's Creek Coal Mine
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_site&id=2884

Bev Smiles

E : bevsmiles@bigpond.com

Hamish Aiken

From: system@affinitylive.com on behalf of Daryl Morris <dazsm91-wilderness@yahoo.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 2 December 2015 2:54 PM
To: Hamish Aiken
Cc: Howard Reed
Subject: Submission Details for daryl morris (object)

Confidentiality Requested: no

Submitted by a Planner: no

Disclosable Political Donation: no

Name: daryl morris
Email: dazsm91-wilderness@yahoo.com.au

Address:
123 Woniora Rd

South Hurstville, NSW
2221

Content:
I object to an additional 32 million tonnes of coal being extracted until 2038.
The world is trying to limit CO2 emissions to manage environmental and economic impacts from climate change.
The extension of Rix's Creek Mine cannot be justified.

Most mining is completely destructive to natural environments and man-made communities physically socially and economically. Boom periods and the bust economies of these small communities both can have devastating effects.

Governments teach children in schools of the importance of environment, but they are very willing to destroy it. The confusion for the children contributes to depression, drug use and suicide rates no wonder many children do not like adults but, in particular, many hate governments.

Community elders use to make sacrifices to the rivers, oceans and forests now many elders are willing to sacrifice those very things once held in high regard. Even the Pope would be appalled at the idea of the further destruction of proposed expansion of this mine.

IP Address: eth474.nsw.adsl.internode.on.net - 150.101.204.217
Submission: Online Submission from daryl morris (object)
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_activity&id=133128

Submission for Job: #6300 Rix's Creek Extension Project
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_job&id=6300

Site: #2884 Rix's Creek Coal Mine
https://majorprojects.affinitylive.com/?action=view_site&id=2884

Daryl Morris

E : dazsm91-wilderness@yahoo.com.au



PO Box 14
Singleton 2330
Ph/Fax: (02) 6576 1957

Mrs Wendy Bowman
Ashton Pastoral Co. at
"Rosedale"

3 December 2015

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Objection to Rix's Creek Mine Extension

I object to the extension of the Rix's Creek Mine for the following reasons:

My property and residence "Rosedale" is one of three properties closest to this mine proposal, that will be most impacted.

Dust

A number of blasts by this mine recently have impacted on properties and businesses in the Maison-Dieu area, Rosedale being one.

Dust and fumes from blasting, dumping, road haulage etc must be better controlled so that all pollution is kept below the ridge that divides the mine from Glennies Creek Valley.

Noise

Noise from this mine has penetrated as far as my home already.

Noise will now become greater as the mine progresses west and the dump ridge becomes higher.

Noise, day and night, must be carefully controlled and should be lower than at other mine sites due to the valley being exempt from other local noises.

Lights

Night lights will create another problem. Lights on all machinery eg draglines, must be lowered to light along the ground, or light ahead horizontally. This is essential as the dump site increases in height.

Water

The "Dead Man's Hill" (the ridge between the mine and Glennies Creek Valley) must be maintained to ensure that the gully and creek are protected from all water from mine workings, roads and spoil heaps.

The water collected from rainfall in this valley is the main source of water for the paddocks and dams and for stock water and the water goes all the way to Maison- Dieu and thence to the Hunter River.

A bund type of structure is necessary to take any mine contaminated water well away from this important water supply.

This water only runs after good rain and storms and can create a large body of water due to the size of the catchment.

Damage to Glennies Creek and the resultant consequences for the Hunter River and downstream water users of the Hunter.

The water from the affected valley flows into Glennies Creek. Glennies Creek water meets the Glenbawn Dam - Hunter River water at Maison Dieu (4 kms downstream of "Rosedale"). The Glennies Creek water then becomes Hunter River water from there down to the Maitland Tidal Pools. The Hunter River water that comes from Glenbawn Dam has been fully used by the time it reaches the confluence with Glennies Creek, due to the full allocation of licences.

The water users depending on the Glennies Creek water are all the farmers from Camberwell to Maitland Tidal Pools, including the whole Pokolbin irrigation district. Pipelines from the Hunter River supply the Pokolbin and Broke/Fordwich vineyards and tourism industry and the Singleton Abattoir (a very significant business for all cattle producers in the Hunter Valley). The Pokolbin tourism industry is a \$2 billion a year industry which would be decimated if there was an interruption to the water supply.

If this water supply becomes contaminated there is NO other water supply available.

Camberwell

Camberwell was first settled in the 1820s. It is one of the earliest Hunter Valley settlements.

The community of Camberwell has been decimated by coal mining and I am one of the few farmers left. The buffer zone is not sufficient given the cumulative impact of this mine extension on top of all the existing mines in the area.

Dust, noise and light will impact on Camberwell Village. Dust in particular will affect Camberwell when the strong south east winds blow up the valley from Newcastle.

Summary

I am extremely concerned about this proposal. I believe the impacts in terms of dust, noise and light pollution, are too great. For this reason the conditions imposed must ensure that Camberwell Village is not affected by any of the above concerns.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Wendy Bowman

Submission to Planning NSW: Rix's Creek Mine Expansion Proposal

Nick Higginbotham, PhD
Centre for Clinical Epidemiology & Biostatistics
School of Medicine & Public Health
The University of Newcastle
Newcastle, NSW

3 December, 2015

As a public health professional, I wish to register my objection to the application for an extension to Rix's Creek Mine.

Damaging health effects of air pollution

First and foremost is my concern that this open cut mine extension will add dangerously to already very poor air quality in the Camberwell and Singleton townships (close to Rix's Creek), putting local residents health at risk of acute and chronic respiratory and cardiovascular disease. Especially at risk are the vulnerable citizens of that those Hunter towns—children, elderly, pregnant women, and those with existing chronic illness.

A review of PM10 air quality data from two EPA monitoring sites from 2012 to 2014 shows that Camberwell had 23, 36 and 12 exceedences, respectively, of the NEPM 50ug/m³ daily standard. Similarly, Singleton NW had 30, 28 and 6 exceedences of the daily standard over three years. Extending and approving an increase in Rix's Creek's annual coal output will both increase the duration of harmful air quality days as well as their frequency. The Hunter New England Area Health Service Public Health Unit has written opposing further mine development near Camberwell because of poor air quality issues, and this new project will only exacerbate a bad situation.

Pollution along rail corridor

Coal rail transport is a source of significant diesel combustion and coarse fraction particulate emissions in an already polluted Hunter Valley air shed along the rail line. Transport of coal from Rix's Creek Mine will expose large suburban populations to harmful particulate matter as trains make their way along this rail corridor.

Loaded and unloaded coal trains moving along the coal corridor are a significant and poorly understood source of harmful emissions from: 1) diesel combustion; 2) wind erosion of loaded coal wagons and wind scouring of residual coal dust from empty wagons; 3) re-suspension of coal dust spilled along the corridor and other dust sources; and 4) entrainment of all of these particulates and their dispersion into the 'air shed' or air supply covering the rail corridor location.

The world literature estimates that from 0.001% to 1% of the coal load is lost during transport (e.g., Ferreira *et al.*, 2003; one estimate is 3%, BNSF, 2011). Ferreira *et al.* (2003 & 2004) found that uncovered wagons could emit up to 5 times more than semi-covered wagons, or 8.57g/km/wagon (Connell Hatch, 2008). Extensive load losses can even destabilize ballast, causing derailment (BNSF Railway) in the USA: <http://www.bnsf.com/customers/what-can-i-ship/coal/coal-dust.html>).

Entrainment of carcinogenic diesel combustion emissions plus fugitive coal dust has the potential to expose residents living near the rail line to particulate pollution depending on their distance from the track, weather, moisture, wind speed and direction, train speed and the number of train pass-bys (Connell Hatch, 2008; CTAG, August, 2013).

The majority of coal trains are configured with three diesel locomotives, and virtually none of them have any PM emission controls. Indeed there are no regulations to limit locomotive exhaust in Australia, although the NSW EPA note that locomotive emissions are a significant contributor to particle levels (EPA, 2014, p 6).

WHO classifies diesel engine exhaust (DEE) as a human carcinogen (IARC, 2013). DEE is a “complex mixture of substances characterised by polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) surrounding an elemental carbon core (Rushton, 2012, p1).”

Diesel exhaust can be detected 1-2km away if the air is clean, and 200-300m if not (B. Brunekreef, 2013).

Health & Social Costs of Carbon Pollution

Finally, public health professionals globally are alarmed by the growing evidence that climate change is the biggest threat to global public health in the 21st century, undermining the last half-century of gains in development and public health.

An impact evaluation of Rix’s Creek Extension proposal cannot ignore the damages caused by adding the 10.8 mt of CO₂e into the atmosphere when 4.5mt of its exported coal are burned.

Economic analysts from the US government and Sir Nicholas Stern estimate the health and social cost of CO₂ range from A\$44 to A\$190 per tonne, when considering damages to health and property, agriculture and ecosystem services and welfare.

Doing the sums, these damages range from \$475.2 million to \$2.05 billion dollars, and are borne by the public, rather than the coal mining industry.

Other governments and international agencies realize the cost of coal is unaffordable. Currently 152 world leaders have met in Paris to express deep concern that global warming caused by burning fossil fuels has gone too far and

must be stopped now. It is time for NSW to make the same realization and put an end to approval of new coal mines and coal mine expansions.

Thank you for your consideration

Nick Higginbotham, PhD

Submission: SSD 6300 Rix's Creek Extension Project

The world is turning away from coal and the advancement of renewable energy capacity worldwide has been spectacular.
To take China (the acknowledged driver of the recent coal boom) as just one example;

CHINA the source of the Coal Boom

Figures from China's National Energy Administration in October of 2014, reveal that China's coal use dropped by 1.28% in 2014.

However, in March 2015 new data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China indicates that coal consumption dropped by 2.9%.

China's consumption of electricity from coal-fired power stations fell 10 per cent over the first three months of the year. These figures are "very bad news" for Australian coal exporters, as it signalled Chinese demand would continue to decline. China's coal imports fell 42 per cent over the first quarter of the year, compared with the same time last year, according to Customs Bureau figures released on April 13.

This is partly a function of Beijing's recently declared "war on pollution" but also overproduction across the Chinese coal sector.

While coal used in the power generation saw a sharp drop in the first quarter, the use of renewables rose sharply

Further; the harmful effects of coal on health and climate change are now well-known and well-documented.

The prestigious medical journal "The Lancet" has published a two volume review involving more than 40 key researchers from all over the world;

***Lancet* and University College London Institute for Global Health Commission**

Managing the health effects of (493 references) climate change Two volumes

Achieving a decarbonised global economy and securing the public health benefits it offers is no longer primarily a technical or economic question—it is now a political one

The Lancet made the point that;

One important strategy to protect against the health burdens of local and national energy choices, is to ensure that health impact assessments are built in to the planning, costing, and approval phases of a new project. By developing the tools and capacity to enforce this, policy makers can better understand the broader consequences of their decisions.

Lancet

G7 nations are in agreement and even the Pope has pleaded for a re-assessment of world view.

In the Hunter Valley alone health costs related to coal are enormous (over \$600m per annum)

Coal and health in the Hunter: Lessons from one valley for the world (248 references)

Recommendations for Action

1. The prohibition of any new coal projects in the Hunter Valley

Table 1. The local health costs of coal in the Hunter Valley

Source of health damage	Value of health costs
Externalised health costs associated with pollution from five coal fired electricity generators in the Hunter Valley	\$600 million per annum
Health costs among people living in Singleton associated with fine particle pollution (PM2.5) from coal sources (coal mines and coal fired power stations) in Singleton	\$47 million per annum
Health costs among people living in Muswellbrook associated with fine particle pollution (PM2.5) from coal sources (coal mines and coal fired power stations) in Muswellbrook	\$18.3 million per annum
Health costs among people living in Newcastle associated with air pollution (PM10) from coal sources in Newcastle	\$13 million per annum

Table 2. Social costs of carbon associated with Hunter Valley coal

Estimates of the social costs of carbon (SCC)	Current production volume of Hunter Valley coal	Social cost of carbon associated with Hunter Valley coal
\$37-190/tonne CO ₂ e	145 million tonnes per annum	\$16-66 billion per annum

The age of coal is rapidly ending. Coal is clearly shown not to be “Good for Humanity”

If Australia is not to be left floundering in the wake of more progressive nations we need to take action now and look forward to a renewables future and drop the addiction to coal.

Cristiana Figueres, UN climate change spokesperson, has expressed amazement that Australia “the sunniest, windiest country on earth” is so slow in renewables uptake.

As The Lancet stated “it is not a technical or economic consideration it is a political one”

The addiction of successive governments to the future of coal and the NSW DPE’s eagerness to push for coal developments is now being shown as folly; a folly that should not be projected into the future.

Price and demand for coal is falling and despite the optimistic predictions of the industry and the Minerals Council, this is not going to change for all of the reasons outlined above, there will **never** be a bounce back in coal price or demand.

Coal is, and will remain, in STRUCTURAL (not temporary) decline!

There is hope for Australia and The Hunter if we follow the lead of other nations and embrace renewables as a business opportunity. The Hunter hosts CSIRO’s Energy Centre with world-leading technologies in development. I enclose information from CSIRO as follows;

[“Delivering solar breakthroughs through collaboration \(CSIRO ENERGY\)”](#)

We have been developing advanced solar storage to provide solar electricity at any time, day or night through a \$5.68 million research program supported by the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) and a broader collaboration with Abengoa Solar, the largest supplier of solar thermal electricity in the world.

The breakthrough was made at the CSIRO Energy Centre, Newcastle, home to Australia’s low emission and renewable energy research. The Centre includes two solar thermal test plants featuring more than 600 mirrors (heliostats) directed at two towers housing solar receivers and turbines.”

There are thousands of jobs in developing and manufacturing renewables as other nations have discovered.

In California (USA) alone, more than 60.000 jobs are in the renewable energy sector. That number of jobs is greater than the number of jobs in Google, Apple and Microsoft combined and far eclipses the numbers employed in mining.

This is what Australia needs for the future.

This is NOT a time to give “carte blanche” to a project that envisions more coal, more harmful emissions and more emphasis on the pockets of developers rather than the health and welfare of a nation.

It is also time to ask, “Why is it that every time a PAC puts forward sensible conditions for approval it is the DoPE that rushes to negate those conditions and acts as the proponent’s apologist?” This has happened time and again in recent proposals.

At best; it smacks of gross incompetence.

At worst; of collusion and corruption.

These issues deserve serious consideration.

The people of NSW look to The PAC to be the true and honest arbitrator in Planning.

The continued expansion of **any** mining is a health hazard and harmful to the **WORLD** environment

This Project; Rix’s Creek expansion is not in the public interest and should not be permitted to go ahead.

J Leslie

339 The Inlet Road Bulga NSW 2330.

Kathleen Oldman
Denman NSW

3 December 2015

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Objection to Rix's Creek Mine Extension

I object to the proposal to extend the Rix's Creek Mine to allow an additional 32 million tonnes of coal to be extracted until 2038.

This extension would exacerbate the current unsustainable world levels of CO₂. We must limit any environmental effects which will increase climate change.

We must also protect the local community by refusing to add to the already too high cumulative dust, noise and light pollution in the area.

The extension of Rix's Creek Mine cannot be justified.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K Oldman', followed by a long horizontal line.

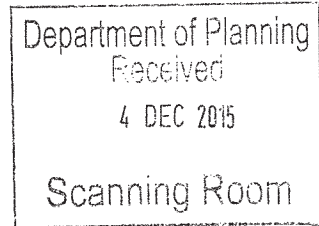
Kathleen Oldman



Rixs Creek extension project

Application number: SSD 6300

To Department of Planning & Environment



We are placing an objection against the application of the extension to Rixs creek mine on these grounds.

1. There is no buffer zone for protection of villages and communities, or individual residence for the extraction of coal by open cut methods, which was identified by the PAC of lack of planning from our department. The buffer zone should be no less than 5km
2. The failure to protect the health and safety from industrial noise associated from 24hour operation, which has been identified by WHO as a major contributor to premature deaths in Europe.
3. There is lack of proper assessment of the place residence from impacts of noise, each residual home has different characteristics related to noise flow through the structure and depending if they meet Australian standard for noise levels in rural areas.
4. The health impact from particulate matter, where it is a well-known proven factor that there is no safe levels, and by increasing the levels towards Camberwell and Maison Dieu in knowing that the levels there are already high and sustains a large number of exceedances, this would be consider a crime against humanity by knowing the consequences of the harm it would cause to others.
5. The process of extraction uses blasting as essential component to break up the surface but by doing this process it has been a proven fact that the hazard is not contained on site at 100% of the time, therefore the hazard causes harm to others outside the lease area and the health and safety of these individuals has not been properly assessed for all the risks associated, also these individuals our now occupationally exposed by association and have no means for health assessment apart of the process. Their health assessment comes with a cost associated which is a financial burden of the citizen has to pay and yet they were exposed by a neighbour who did not control the hazard from leaving site.

6. The protection of the underground water system and what is the sustainable groundwater levels in the area and at the cumulative level in the hunter.
7. The protection of primary industries and there right to survive in a safe environment.
8. There is no proper assessment of acquisition related to associated impacts
9. There is no proper assessment on mitigation and costs associated on health
10. There is no proper cumulative impact assessment on the villages of Camberwell, Bulga, Broke, Maison Dieu, Jerrys Plains, Warkworth related health, safety, loss of communities and the failure to ensure they stay viable apart of the heritage of the area.
11. There is no proper impact assessment on other rural industries in the area as a whole in the hunter area at a cumulative scale
12. There is no proper impact assessment on cumulative impacts of final voids and the destruction of the land, the viable use and future planning to ensure the area is viable after the conclusion of mining
13. There is no proper cumulative impacts assessment² on the groundwater network and the sustainability, the impact on surface water, regulated system and finally the management of saline water in the future after the conclusion of mining.

M de Jong
Jede Jong

44 Leithbridge St
Camberwell N.S.W 2330