

Submission to Object to the Environmental Impact Statement for the Cobbora Coal Project.

Application. NO. 10 -0001.

Department of Planning Received 1 4 NOV 2012

Scanning Room

I wish to outline my serious concerns to the data contained in the Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Assessment which forms a major part of the Cobbora Coal Project E.I.S.

This assessment contains misleading weather data which effects not only calculations on the effects of fine particle airborne dust emissions but also the effect of dust deposition on surrounding communities.

Climate data used to compile this assessment has selectively excluded material showing prevailing wind patterns which, once the mine is operational, will have an adverse effect on the communities of both Gulgong and Dunedoo

(Page 27 of appendix M 4.2) States long term climate statics 1912-2011 were obtained from Bureau of Meteorology weather station at Dunedoo P.O. (064009) as well as. meteorology stations on the mine site (Met01) (Met02).

(Page35 of appendix M 4.4) then states clearly that the wind data from Dunedoo P.O.(064009) has not been included in the mines assessment of wind patterns It would

appear that these reading, which show consistent wind patterns from the north west and west throughout the year are very inconvenient for the mines purpose of assessing where dust and air borne particles will be deposited.

Local knowledge of weather patterns and data from Dunedoo which is the closest met station outside the mine site all give a clear picture of N.W. & W. winds.

(Page 121,122,123 of appendix A Figures A1, A2, A3,) all show wind roses from Met station 01 which is situated on the mine site.

No winds from the N.W. are evident on these wind rose graphs very minor wind patterns from theW.During certain parts of the year North West winds are the dominant wind features in the Gulgong area.

If the Mine excludes this data from Dunedoo P.O.in its calculations it is denying that the Gulgong and surrounding district will be adversely affected by dust and gas emissions from this mines operations.

Questions must be asked about what will happen to properties toward the east if, due to dust flows and gas emissions from the mine they are affected on days of North West winds. Receptor locations surrounding the mine are clustered predominately toward the west and south in mine maps (figure 4 page 20)

(Appendix I page 311) Looks at uncovered coal wagons passing within 50m of receptor properties along the rail line

through Gulgong. There is no mention of the proximity of sports fields swimming pool and schools to the rail line.

It would appear many calculations have been done to reduce the appearance of impact to Gulgong and surrounding residents. Selective data use and reporting on impacts are not good enough for these communities.

Wendy Moyle

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Included papers.

(1) Wind graphs of yearly averages from Dunedoo P.O.

(2) Wind graph of Met 01station on mine site.

(3)E-mail from Ian Harris owner/manager of Gulgong air field Stubbo Rd.Gulgong situated due east of the mine site.

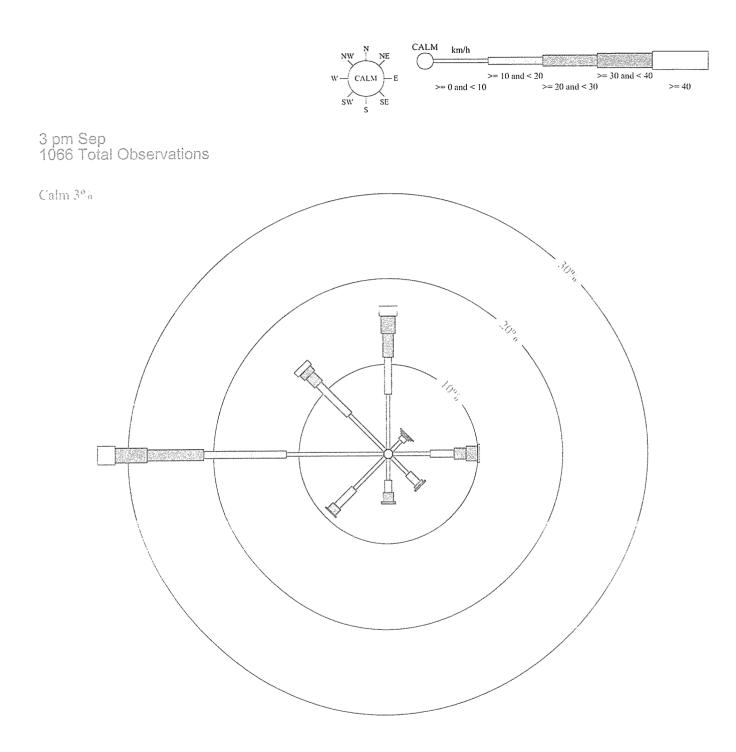
Rose of Wind direction versus Wind speed in km/h (02 Jan 1965 to 30 Sep 2010)

Custom times selected, refer to attached note for details

DUNEDOO POST OFFICE

Site No: 064009 • Opened Jan 1912 • Still Open • Latitude: -32.0159° • Longitude: 149.3964° • Elevation 388m

An asterisk (*) indicates that calm is less than 0.5%. Other important info about this analysis is available in the accompanying notes.





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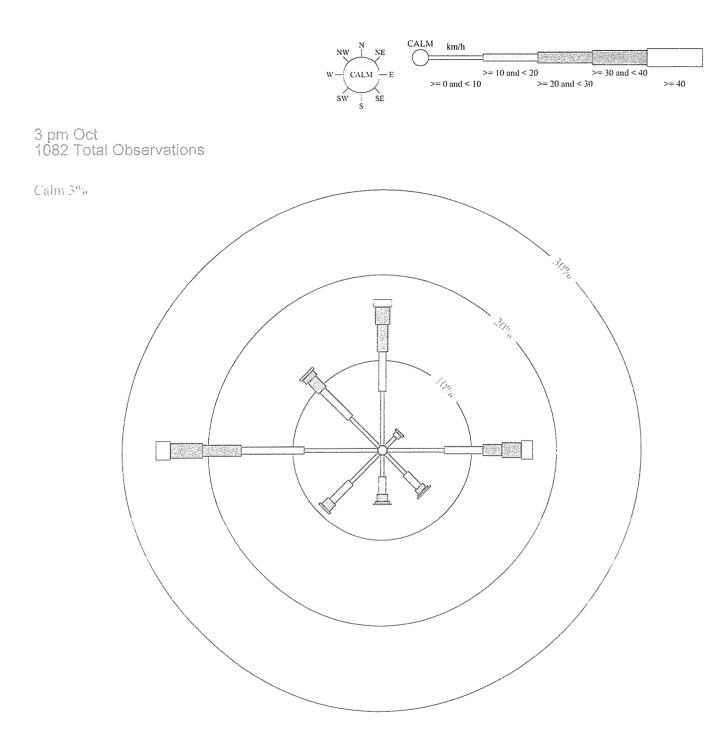
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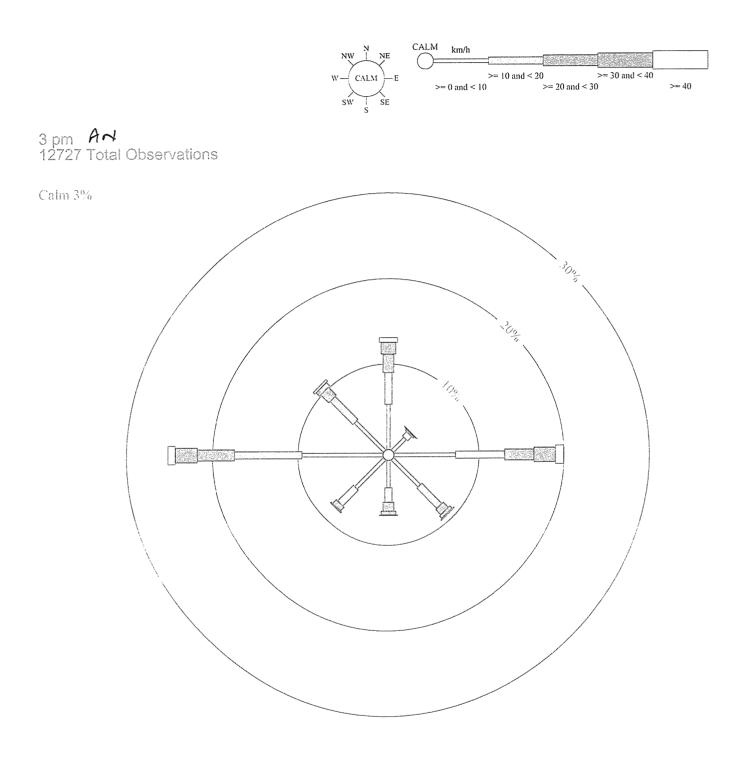
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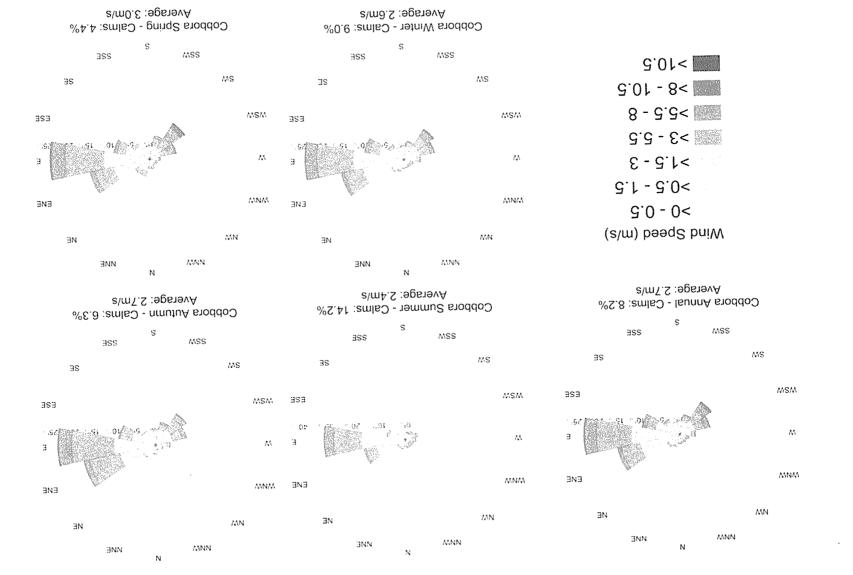


Figure A1 – Seasonal Wind Roses – Cobbora MET01 – November 2010 to November 2011

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Cobbora Coal Project 29 August 2012

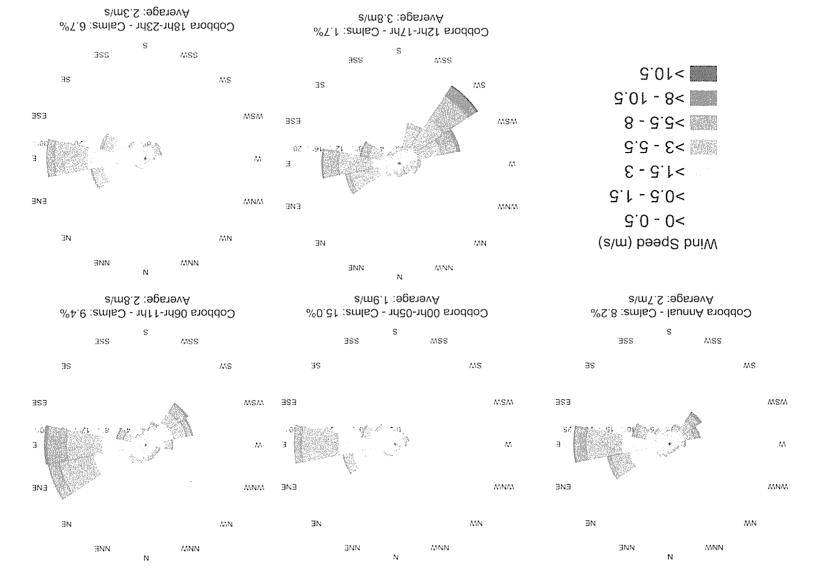
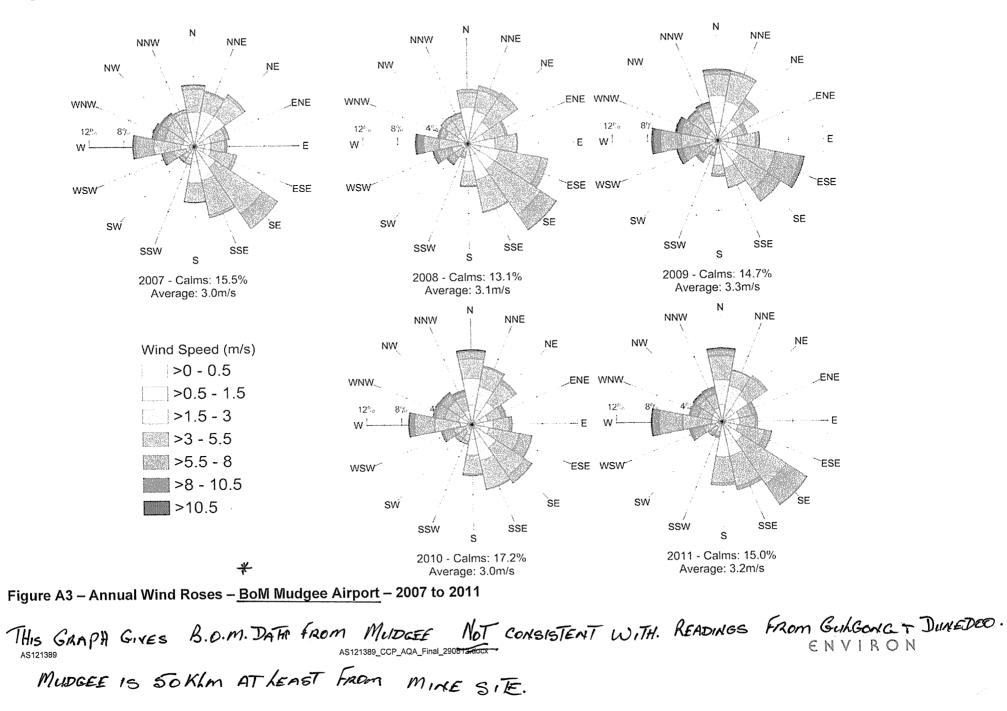


Figure A2 – Diurnal Wind Roses – Cobbora MET01 – November 2010 to November 2011

Cobbora Coal Project 29 August 2012

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I have been operating a flying operation at the Cudgegong Gliding Facility since 1982. Since this time I have had ample opportunity to learn about the local wind directions, the prevailing winds and how they vary from season to season.

The airstrip at Cudgegong runs East/West and we find we are flying most commonly toward the west. This is because the prevailing wind is from the west. An easterly wind direction is common during the summer months of January and February, but even during this time the west winds are common.

Seasonally the wind varies from NW during late summer and autumn, NW and SW during autumn and winter to SW during the winter and spring. Late spring to summer the easterly winds are common but only blow about 60% of the time and just after a southerly front has caused a weather change to occur.

West to north west is by far the most common wind at this airfield and I would consider that the wind blows from this direction 70% of the time.

This statement is based on active involvement in flight training and recreational flying since 1982

Yours sincerely	Ian Harris	manager and safety officer
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		2012-11-05