



STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Western Coal Services Project

State Significant Development 5579 Modification 3



Western Coal Services Project Modification 3

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Prepared for: Springvale Coal Pty Limited

By:

Centennial Coal Company Limited

Level 18 1 Market St Sydney NSW 2000

STATEMENT OF VALIDITY

Submission of Statement of Environmental Effects

Under Section 4.55(1A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Development Application

Applicant Name	Springvale Coal Pty Limited
Applicant Address	Level 18, 1 Market St, Sydney NSW 2000
Development	Western Coal Services Project (SSD 5579)
Development Description	Modification 3 seeking approval for coal transfer from Lidsdale Rail Siding back to Springvale Coal Services and an increase to the volume of coal that can be received at Springvale Coal Services from other sources.

Document Preparation

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Declaration

I certify I have prepared the *Statement of Environmental Effects*, and to the best of my knowledge:

- It contains all available information that is relevant to the environmental impact assessment of the development to which this statement relates.
- It is true in all material particulars and does not, by its presentation or omission of information, materially mislead.

Name: James Wearne

Date: 18 July 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Western Coal Services Project was granted State Significant Development consent SSD 5579 on 4 April 2014 by the Planning Assessment Commission, as delegate for the then Minister of Planning and Infrastructure.

The original SSD 5579 consent authorised the operation and construction of infrastructure to facilitate the receipt, handling and processing of coal from Springvale Mine (SSD 5594), Angus Place Colliery (SSD 06_0021) and other Centennial Coal operations in addition to the transportation of this coal to local power stations or the Lidsdale Rail Siding (PA 08_0223).

Springvale Coal is proposing to modify the SSD 5579 consent under Section 4.55(1A) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) to:

- Enable the transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding back to the Springvale Coal Services Site (SCSS) using the existing overland conveyor system that operates between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the Springvale Coal Services Site; and
- Increase the volume of coal that can be received at the SCSS from other sources (other than the Springvale Mine and Angus Place Colliery) from 1 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) to 1.5 Mtpa.

The modification is required to support a separate modification application currently being sought for the Lidsdale Rail Siding (SSD 08_0223 MOD 1). This modification is seeking the ability to receive and handle coal when coal supply shortfalls are experienced at EnergyAustralia's Mount Piper Power Station (MPPS), and dispatch this coal to the MPPS via the infrastructure operated under the SSD 5579 consent.

The transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS via the SCSS will only be undertaken during emergency situations when coal stockpiles at MPPS are forecast to decline below 400,000 tonnes (t) for two consecutive months. Activities will continue until coal stockpile capacity at the MPPS are greater than 400,000 t and are forecast to remain above 400,000 t for a six month period.

Coal transfers between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the MPPS via the SCSS will either be directly transferred using the existing overland conveyor systems or temporarily stockpiled at the run of mine coal stockpile at the SCSS prior to being reclaimed and subsequently transferred to the MPPS. There will be no change to how coal is currently handled at the SCSS as a result of this modification.

All coal transferred to the SCSS via the overland conveyor system will not:

- Require any changes to existing infrastructure associated with the Western Coal Services Project.
- Require any additional infrastructure to be constructed or operated to enable the transfer and delivery of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS via the SCSS.
- Increase the total volume of coal that can be received by the Western Coal Services Project above the previously assessed and approve limit of 9.5 Mtpa.
- Exceed the 6.3 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of the overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the Springvale Coal Services Site.
- Change the current approved Project Application Area

The proposed modification represents a minimal change to SSD 5579 development consent required to enable the transfer of coal for the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS. As such, there is minimal risk of adverse impacts to either the environment or community as a result of the proposed modification. All aspects proposed by this modification will be suitably managed in accordance with the

development consent, Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 21229 and approved management and monitoring plans.

The proposed modification will support the ongoing, efficient operation of MPPS thereby providing a number of benefits to the local community, Lithgow region and State of New South Wales. It is consistent with the relevant objectives of the EP&A Act, including Section 4.55(1A) and the principles of Ecological Sustainable Development. The Western Coal Services Project will remain substantially the same development as originally approved as a result of the proposed modification.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXI	ECUTI	VE SUMMARY	V
1.	ΙΝΤΙ	RODUCTION	1
-	l.1.	OVERVIEW	1
-	L.2.	BACKGROUND	
-	L.3.	Proposed Modification	
	L.4.	PROPONENT	
-	L.5.	Modification Justification	-
	L.6.	Environmental Assessment Considerations	
2.	-	E DESCRIPTION	
	2.1.	SITE LOCATION	
	2.2.	PROJECT APPLICATION AREA	-
_	2.3.	Land Zoning	
-	2.4.	LAND ZONING	
-	2.5.	LAND OWNERSHIP	
	-		
3.	APP	PROVED OPERATIONS	11
3	3.1.	OVERVIEW OF APPROVED OPERATIONS	
3	3.2.	Existing Operations	
	3.2.	1. Project Life	
	3.2.	2. Hours of Operation	
	3.2.	3. Workforce	
	3.2.	4. Coal Handling and Transport	
	3.2.	5. Coal Stockpiles	
	3.2.	6. Coal Processing	
	3.2.	7. Reject Materials Management	
	3.2.	8. Surface Facilities and Infrastructure	
	3.2.	9. Non-production Waste Management	
	3.2.	10. Environmental Management	
4.	PRO	DPOSED MODIFICATION	15
2	1.1.	Overview	
	1.2.	SUMMARY OF PROPOSED MODIFIED ACTIVITIES	_
	1.3.	COAL HANDLING AND TRANSPORT	
5.		SISLATION AND POLICY	
ŗ	5.1.	Commonwealth Legislation	
-	5.2.	NSW STATE LEGISLATION	-
	5.2.	1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	
	5.2.	5	
	5.2.		
	5.2.		
5	5.3.	STATE ENVIRONMENT PLANNING POLICIES	
	5.3.	1. SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011	
	5.3.	2. SEPP (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007	24
	5.3.	3. SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011	
	5.3.	4. SEPP No. 55 – Remediation of Land	
	5.3.	5. SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection	

	5.3.6	5. SEPP No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development	25
5.4	1.	LITHGOW LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2014	26
6.	STA	KEHOLDER CONSULTATION	28
6.1	1.	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT	28
6.2	2.	GOVERNMENT AGENCY SITE VISIT	28
6.3	3.	Non Government Stakeholder Briefing	28
7.	ENV	IRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	29
7.1	1.	Noise	29
	7.1.1	1. Background	29
	7.1.2	2. Noise Impacts from the Modification	32
	7.1.3	3. Noise Mitigation and Management	32
7.2	2.	AIR QUALITY	32
	7.2.1	1. Background	32
	7.2.2	2. Air Quality Impacts from the Modification	33
	7.2.3	3. Air Quality Mitigation and Management	33
7.3	3.	Other Matters For Consideration	33
8.	CON	ICLUSION	34
8.1	1.	MODIFICATION IMPACTS	34
8.2	2.	MODIFICATION BENEFITS	34
8.3	3.	ALTERNATIVE TO PROPOSED MODIFICATION	35
8.4	4.	SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME DEVELOPMENT	36
8.5	5.	ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	36
	8.5.1	1. Precautionary Principle	37
	8.5.2	2. Inter-Generational Equity	37
	8.5.3	3. Conservation of Biological Diversity and Maintenance of Ecological Integrity	37
	8.5.4	4. Improved Valuation and Pricing of Environmental Resources	37
8.6	5.	CONCLUSION	38
9.	ACR	ONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	39

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – REGIONAL LOCATION MAP	3
FIGURE 2 – PROJECT APPLICATION AREA	4
FIGURE 3 - OVERVIEW OF THE WESTERN COAL SERVICES PROJECT	5
FIGURE 4 – LAND ZONING WITHIN THE PROJECT APPLICATION AREA	9
FIGURE 5 – LAND OWNERSHIP WITHIN THE PROJECT APPLICATION AREA	10
Figure 6 – Trigger Action Response Plan for Rail Unloading Activities	15
FIGURE 7 – SENSITIVE RECEPTOR LOCATIONS SURROUNDING THE PROJECT APPLICATION AREA	31

TABLES

TABLE 1 - PROPOSED MODIFICATION COMPARISON WITH APPROVED OPERATIONS	16
TABLE 2 - COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 4.55(1A) REQUIREMENTS	19
TABLE 3 - CLAUSE 115 REQUIREMENTS FOR SECTION 4.55 APPLICATIONS	21
TABLE 4 - SSD 5579 NOISE CRITERIA DB(A)	29
TABLE 5 - AIR QUALITY CRITERIA	
TABLE 6 - OTHER MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION	

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Correspondence Appendix B – Schedule of Land

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

The Western Coal Services Project (the Project) was granted State Significant Development consent SSD 5579 on 4 April 2014 by the Planning Assessment Commission, as delegate for the then Minister of Planning and Infrastructure.

The original SSD 5579 consent authorised the operation and construction of infrastructure to facilitate the receipt, handling and processing of coal from the Springvale Mine (SSD 5594), Angus Place Colliery (SSD 06_0021) and other Centennial Coal operations, and the transportation of this coal to local power stations or the Lidsdale Rail Siding (PA 08_0223).

Springvale Coal is proposing to modify the SSD 5579 consent under Section 4.55(1A) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) to:

- Enable the transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding back to the Springvale Coal Services Site (SCSS) using the existing overland conveyor system that operates between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the Springvale Coal Services Site; and
- Increase the volume of coal that can be received at the SCSS from other sources (other than the Springvale Mine and Angus Place Colliery) from 1 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) to 1.5 Mtpa.

The modification is required to support a separate modification application currently being sought for the Lidsdale Rail Siding (SSD 08_0223 MOD 1). The Lidsdale Siding modification is seeking the ability to receive and handle coal, when coal supply shortfalls are experienced at EnergyAustralia's Mount Piper Power Station (MPPS), and dispatch this coal to the MPPS via the infrastructure operated under the SSD 5579 consent.

This Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) has been prepared to:

- Provide an overview of the current approved activities.
- Detail the proposed modified activities.
- Provide a justification for the proposed activities and alternatives considered.
- Summarise the existing environmental compliance limits that the modified operations will operate within.
- Include a description of the expected environmental impacts of the modification.
- Identify the existing and proposed environmental management measures that will be implemented to manage environmental impacts.

It has been prepared to a level of detail commensurate with the Section 4.55(1A) approval pathway specifically being a modification involving minimal environmental impact.

1.2. Background

Prior to the approval of SSD 5579, the majority of the components of the Project were constructed and/or operated under Springvale Mine's former consent DA 11/92 or Angus Place Colliery's current consent SSD 06_0021.

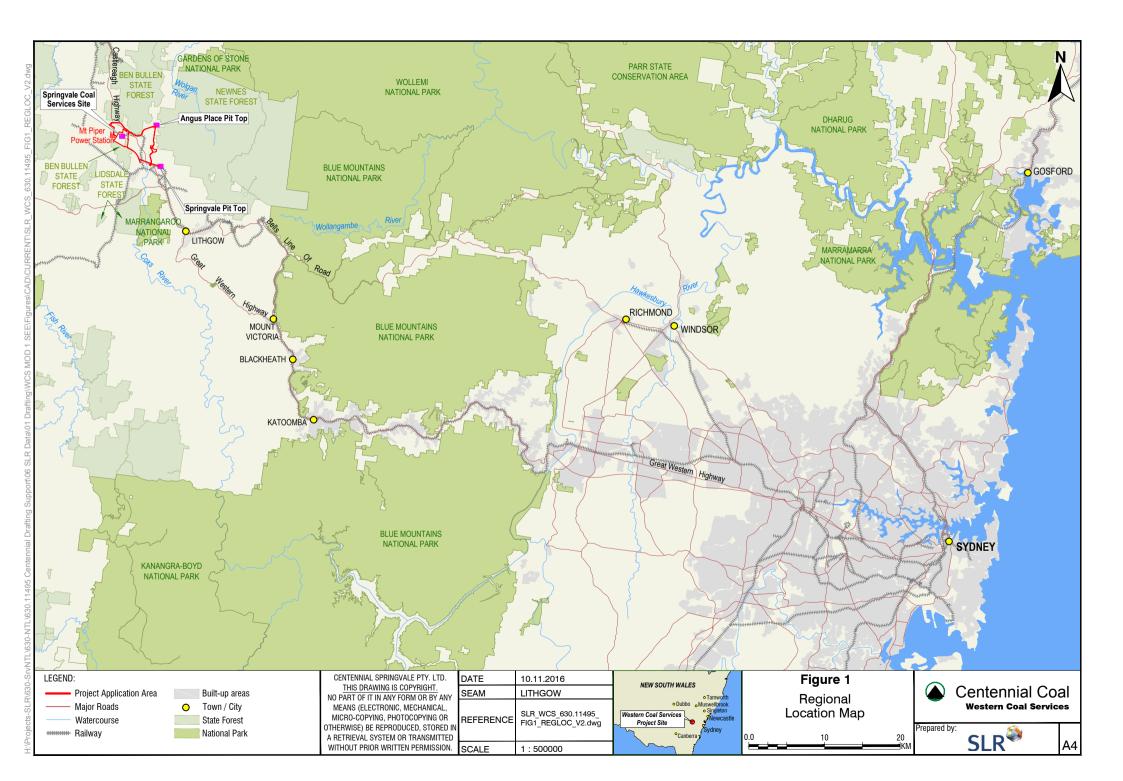
The Project is located to the west of the Blue Mountains in the Lithgow Local Government Area in New South Wales as is shown in **Figure 1**. The largest component of the Project, the SCSS, is located approximately 125 kilometres (km) from Sydney, approximately 15 km north of the city of Lithgow, approximately five km north-northwest from the township of Wallerawang and approximately four km northwest of the village of Lidsdale.

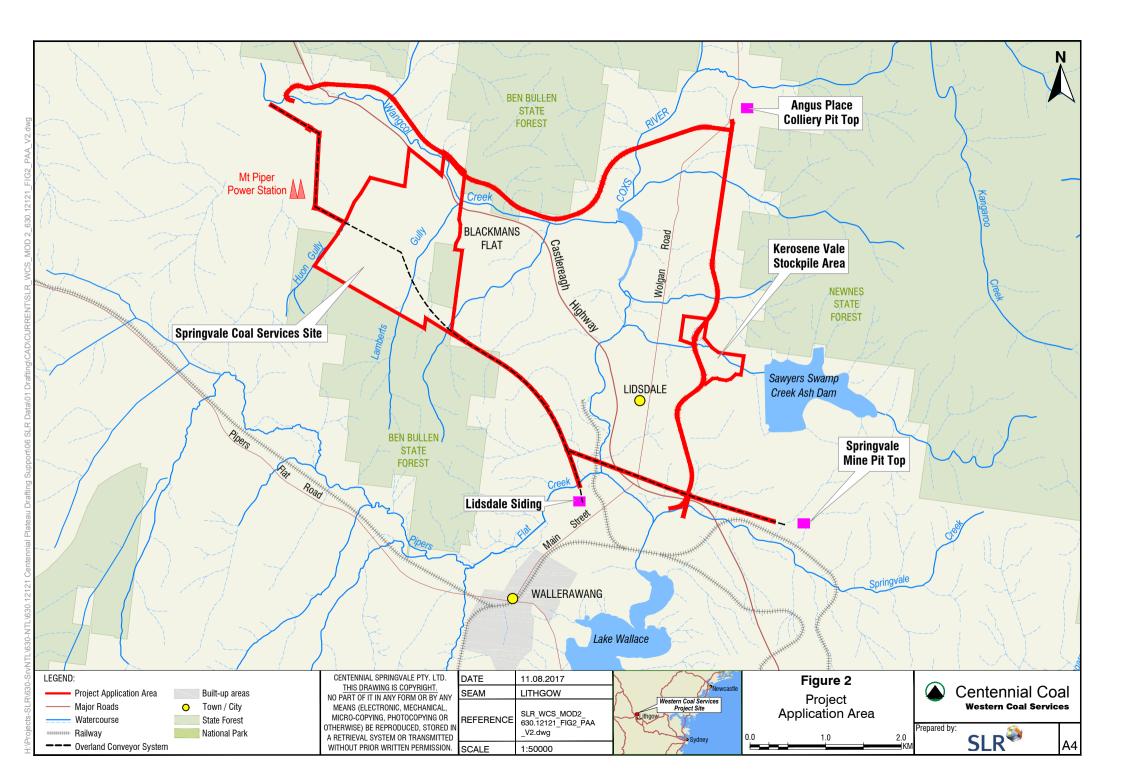
The original SSD 5579 consent authorised the operation and construction of infrastructure to facilitate the receipt, handling and processing of coal from the Springvale Mine, Angus Place Colliery and other Centennial Coal operations, and the transportation of this coal to local power stations or the Lidsdale Rail Siding. The main components of the Project, as shown in **Figure 2**, comprises of:

- The SCSS for run of mine (ROM) coal handling and stockpiling, ROM coal beneficiation (washing), reject material emplacement and water management;
- The Kerosene Vale Stockpile Area for stockpiling of excess coal;
- The overland conveyor system extending from Springvale Mine pit top to the MPPS via the SCSS, and from SCSS to the Lidsdale Rail Siding;
- The Mount Piper Haul Road traversing between Angus Place Colliery pit top and MPPS;
- The Wallerawang Haul Road traversing between Angus Place Colliery pit top and Wallerawang Power Station;
- A private Link Haul Road between Mount Piper Haul Road and the SCSS.

SSD 5579 has been modified on two occasions since 2014. Modification 1, approved on 19 June 2017, allows the Project to receive and manage the residual waste stream from the Springvale Water Treatment Plant located at the MPPS. Modification 2, approved on 15 December 2017, authorised:

- An increase in the amount of coal that can be received by the Project from Springvale Mine from the approved 4.5 Mtpa to up to 5.5 Mtpa on the overland conveyor;
- The establishment of a dedicated product coal stockpile of 80,000 tonne capacity in the vicinity of the coal preparation plant;
- An increase in the workforce from the approved 18 full time equivalent (FTE) personnel to 25 FTE personnel; and
- A revision in the application of noise criteria to the Project components.





The Project's strategy centres on the transport and processing of ROM coal from Springvale Mine, Angus Place Colliery and other Centennial Coal sources. Maximum ROM coal that can be received by the Project is 9.5 Mtpa from all sources. The design of the Project enables up to 7.0 Mtpa of ROM coal to be beneficiated (washed), up to 6.3 Mtpa of product coal to be delivered to the Lidsdale Rail Siding, and up to 6.7 Mtpa of coal to be delivered to the domestic power stations. An overview of the current approved Project inputs and outputs is provided in **Figure 3**.

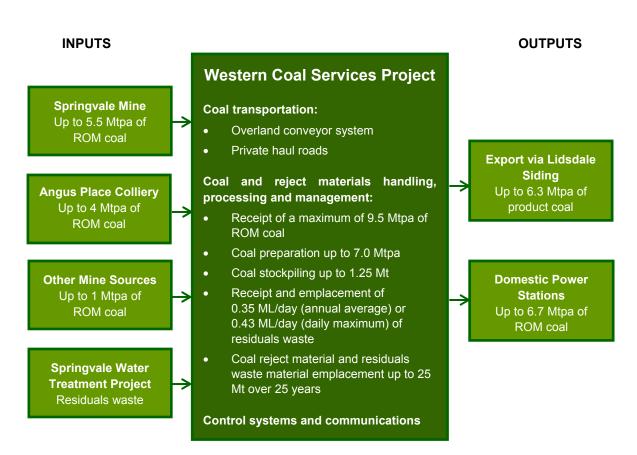


Figure 3 - Overview of the Western Coal Services Project

1.3. Proposed Modification

It is proposed to modify SSD 5579 consent to:

- Enable the transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding back to the SCSS using the existing overland conveyor system that operates between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCSS; and
- Increase the volume of coal that can be received at the SCSS from other sources (other than the Springvale Mine and Angus Place Colliery) from 1 Mtpa to 1.5 Mtpa.

The modification will facilitate the supply of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to MPPS and enable an alternative source of coal of suitable quality to be supplied to MPPS in order to supplement any future coal supply shortfalls which may occur for various reasons.

The modification is being sought under Section 4.55(1A) of the EP&A Act. Additional details regarding the modification are provided in **Chapter 4**.

1.4. Proponent

Springvale Coal Pty Limited is the proponent for the proposed modification, and the operator of the Project on behalf of a joint venture comprising Centennial Springvale Pty Ltd and Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd. The relevant postal address of Springvale Coal is:

Springvale Coal Pty Limited Level 18 1 Market St Sydney NSW 2000

1.5. Modification Justification

Springvale Mine is the primary source of coal for MPPS. In early 2019, due to continued lower yields from Springvale Mine associated with the commencement of mining in the southern longwall blocks, a potential shortfall in coal supply to MPPS was identified. As a result, Centennial Coal implemented supplementary coal supply measures to ensure coal demands by MPPS could continue to be met. As an immediate, short-term measure, Centennial Coal sought a modification to Clarence Colliery's development consent (DA 504-00) to:

- Increase total allowable coal haulage off-site from Clarence Colliery by road from 200,000 tonnes (t) to 300,000 t for a limited period of time up to 31 December 2020; and
- Increase total allowable coal haulage off-site from Clarence Colliery to the west by road from 100,000 t to 200,000 t for a limited period of time up to 31 December 2020.

This supplementary coal supply measure is a short-term, temporary solution only and is not considered a suitable long-term option to provide additional coal supplies to MPPS should coal supply shortfalls be experienced again in the future. This is due to the limited volume of coal that can be transported by road from Clarence Colliery and the potential impacts associated with a sustained increase in heavy vehicle movements on the local and regional road network.

Should a shortfall in coal supply be experienced in the future, Centennial Coal and EnergyAustralia have investigated other opportunities to provide supplementary coal supplies to the MPPS. These investigations identified that a modification to Lidsdale Siding's consent to allow coal to be received via rail from other Centennial Coal mining operations as the most viable option.

As such, Ivanhoe Coal, operators of the Lidsdale Rail Siding, submitted an application to modify the Lidsdale Rail Siding development consent (SSD 08_0223 MOD 1) to enable the delivery of coal to the Lidsdale Rail Siding by train (once per day); coal unloading, handling and stockpiling; and coal

dispatch using the existing overland conveyor network to the MPPS via the SCSS. The modification to Lidsdale Rail Siding seeks to undertake these activities during emergency situations when coal stockpiles at MPPS are forecast to decline below 400,000 t for an extended period allowing Ivanhoe Coal to provide an alternative source of coal of suitable quality to MPPS to supplement any future coal supply shortfalls which may occur for various reasons.

To complete the transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS using the existing infrastructure authorised by SSD 5579, a modification to the SSD 5579 development consent is required forming the key justification for this application in addition to being of minimal environmental impact.

One train per day will deliver coal to the Lidsdale Rail Siding. Each train can deliver approximately 3900 t of coal. With one train being delivered each day, should coal supply shortfalls be experienced for an extended period of time, Springvale Coal is seeking to increase the volume of coal that can be received by the Western Coal Services Project from other sources (other than the Springvale Mine and Angus Place Colliery) from 1 Mtpa to 1.5 Mtpa. This will allow coal to be received at the SCCS from the Lidsdale Rail Siding Facility for a period of 12 months should it be required (i.e. 3900 t / day for 365 days of the year).

If no emergency supplementary coal supply provisions are in place to alleviate coal supply shortfalls in the future, there remains a risk that declining coal stockpiles at MPPS will impact on the efficiency of operations at MPPS and threaten the reliable supply of electricity to New South Wales (NSW).

1.6. Environmental Assessment Considerations

Whilst formal Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements were not issued for this modification, a letter was issued to the NSW Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment (DPIE) dated 5 July 2019 by Springvale Coal outlining the need for the modification, the proposed modification elements, the level of assessment for the SEE and sought DPIE's agreement on the approval pathway and the adequacy of the level of assessment proposed. A letter from DPIE was received on 8 July 2019 (**Appendix A**) following the Department's review of the proposed approach to preparing a Modification Report. The letter confirmed that the Department is satisfied with the level of assessment and community engagement proposed.

2. Site Description

2.1. Site Location

The Project is located to the west of the Blue Mountains in the Lithgow LGA in NSW (**Figure 1**). The largest component of the Project, the SCSS, is located in Blackmans Flat approximately 125 km from Sydney, approximately 18 km north of the city of Lithgow, approximately 5 km north-northwest from the township of Wallerawang, and approximately 4 km northwest of the village of Lidsdale.

2.2. Project Application Area

The Project Application Area is shown in **Figure 2**. The approved components in the Project are:

- SCSS
- Kerosene Vale Stockpile Area
- Overland conveyor system
- Mount Piper Haul Road
- Wallerawang Haul Road
- Link Haul Road.

2.3. Land Zoning

The Project Application Area falls under the Lithgow Local Environmental Plan 2014 (Lithgow LEP). The Lithgow LEP commenced on 19 December 2014 and is the principal planning instrument affecting land use in the Lithgow LGA. Under the Lithgow LEP, illustrated in **Figure 4**, the Project Application Area encompasses the following zones:

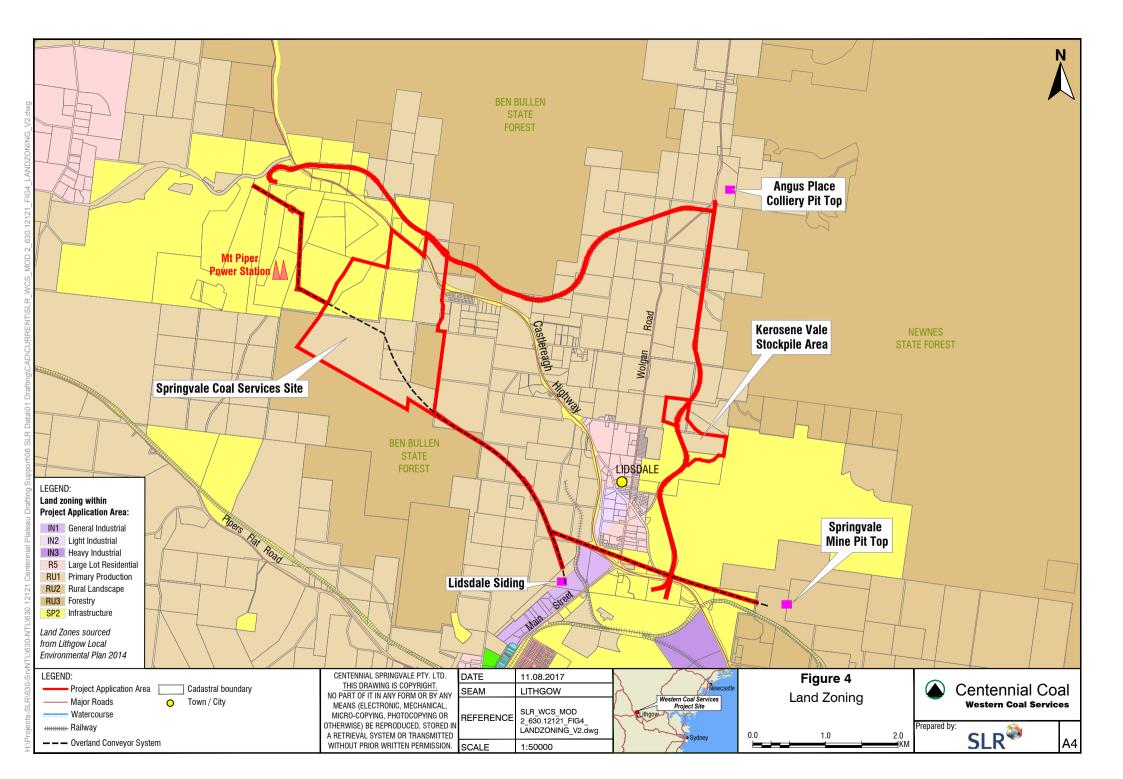
- RU1 Primary Production.
- RU3 Forestry.
- SP2 Infrastructure.
- IN1 General Industrial.

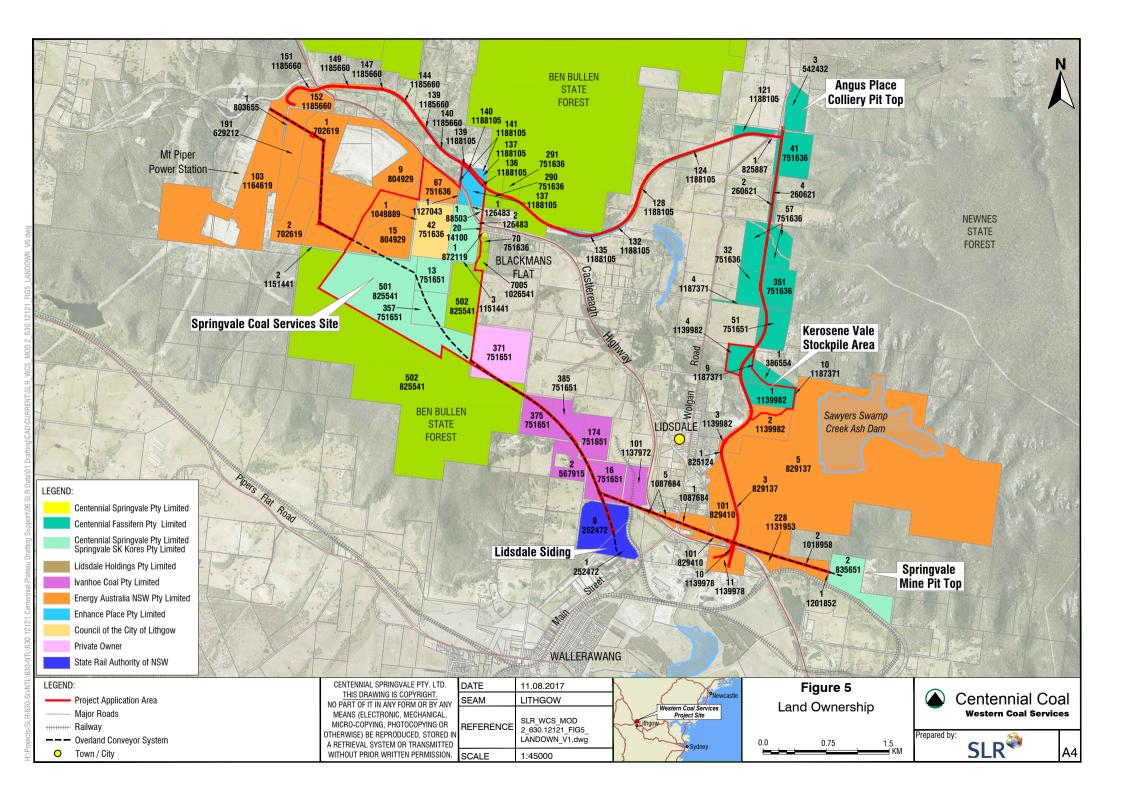
2.4. Land Ownership

The schedule of land relevant to the Project is included in **Appendix B**. Land ownership is illustrated in **Figure 5**.

2.5. Land Uses

Land uses within and surrounding the Project Application Area vary and include industrial, mining, power generation, residential, agricultural and forestry uses. MPPS is situated on land immediately west of the SCSS, whilst the locality of Blackmans Flat is located east of the SCSS. Pine Dale Coal Mine is located north of the SCSS on the northern side of the Castlereagh Highway. Compartments of the Ben Bullen State Forest are located within the Project Application Area to the south and the northeast of the SCSS.





3. Approved Operations

3.1. Overview of Approved Operations

The Project operates under State Significant Development consent SSD 5579 which allows the following operations to be undertaken:

- Up to 9.5 Mtpa of ROM coal to be received at the SCSS from:
 - Springvale Mine (up to 5.5 Mtpa).
 - Angus Place Colliery (up to 4.0 Mtpa).
 - Other Centennial Coal sources, such as the future Neubeck Coal Project (up to 1.0 Mtpa).
- Upgrade of facilities and infrastructure within the SCSS to provide a total coal processing (beneficiation) capacity of up to 7 Mtpa within the Coal Preparation Plant (CPP).
- Construction of ancillary infrastructure including additional conveyors and transfer points and other coal handling requirements to cater for the upgraded CPP facility within the existing disturbance footprint of the SCSS.
- Extension and enlargement of an existing reject emplacement area (REA) within the SCSS to enable sufficient reject emplacement capacity for a 25 year project life.
- Construction of a private Link Haul Road linking the SCSS with the existing Mount Piper Haul Road.
- Improvement of the water management systems at the SCSS by separating clean and dirty water streams prior to either reuse or discharge off site.
- Receipt of no more than 0.35 ML/day (annual average) or 0.43 ML/day (daily maximum) of the residuals waste stream from the water treatment plant in the Springvale Water Treatment Project (SSD 7592) and emplacement within the existing REA at the SCSS.
- Undertake progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas within not required for operations, and rehabilitation at the end of project life.
- Up to 6.3 Mtpa of product (processed and unprocessed (ROM)) coal to be delivered to the Lidsdale Rail Siding via the overland conveyor.
- Continued use all previously approved infrastructure (existing conveyors, private haul roads, Kerosene Vale Stockpile Area, reject emplacement areas, services, access roads, car parks and buildings), facilities and activities associated with the transport and processing of coal from each mine gate and the point of delivery to the SCSS.

3.2. Existing Operations

3.2.1. Project Life

The SSD 5579 consent lapses on 30 June 2039.

3.2.2. Hours of Operation

The hours of operation for the Project components are as follows:

- SCSS: 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Kerosene Vale Stockpile Area: Day period only (7 am 6 pm).

- Overland Conveyor System: 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Mount Piper Haul Road: Truck movements restricted to the day period only prior to longwall extraction at the Angus Place Colliery. Maximum of 8 trucks operating during the evening period following the commencement of longwall extraction at Angus Place Colliery. Maximum of 2 trucks operating during the night period. No truck movements to occur in the night period during adverse meteorological conditions.
- Wallerawang Haul Road: Truck movements restricted to the day period only prior to longwall extraction at the Angus Place Colliery. Maximum of 3 trucks operating during the evening period following the commencement of longwall extraction at Angus Place Colliery. No truck movements to occur in the night period.

3.2.3. Workforce

The Project is approved to employ a workforce of up to 25 full-time equivalent employees.

3.2.4. Coal Handling and Transport

The Project is approved to receive ROM coal up to a maximum of 9.5 Mtpa from a number of sources, (**Figure 3**) as follows:

- Springvale Mine up to 5.5 Mtpa
- Angus Place Colliery up to 4.0 Mtpa
- Other Centennial Coal sources up to 1.0 Mtpa.

ROM coal from the Springvale Mine pit top is transported to either MPPS directly, or via the SCSS using the overland conveyor system. ROM coal transferred to the SCSS is either for stockpiling (and subsequently transferred to MPPS) or further processing (beneficiation). Product coal can also be transferred to the Lidsdale Rail Siding, using the return belt of the overland conveyor system, for the export market.

ROM coal from Angus Place Colliery is approved to be transferred by road haulage to the MPPS via the Mount Piper Haul Road and to Wallerawang Power Station (no longer operational) via the Wallerawang Haul Road.

A private Link Haul Road from the Mount Piper Haul Road to the SCSS is approved but not yet constructed. Once the Link Haul Road is constructed it will allow the transport of ROM coal from Angus Place Colliery and other Centennial Operations to the SCSS for handling and processing.

The Project is approved to transfer up to 6.3 Mtpa of product coal to the Lidsdale Rail Siding, and up to 6.7 Mtpa of ROM coal to the domestic power stations.

3.2.5. Coal Stockpiles

The Project authorises the operation of:

- A 150,000 t capacity ROM coal stockpile for stockpiling prior to processing at the SCSS.
- A 600,000 t ROM coal stockpile for storage of ROM coal at SCSS if the MPPS is unable to receive coal for an extended period. Also used to blend reject material and to store and feed ROM coal from other operations.
- An 80,000 t product coal stockpile in the vicinity of the CPP.

 A 500,000 t coal stockpile at Kerosene Vale Stockpile Area which provides a temporary storage of coal when power stations are unable to accept coal. Access to Kerosene Vale Stockpile Area from SCSS using private haul roads only possible if the approved Private Haul Road connecting the SCSS and Mount Piper Haul Road with a bridge over Castlereagh Highway is constructed.

3.2.6. Coal Processing

The original CPP at the SCSS was constructed as part of the original (now lapsed) Springvale Mine consent DA 11/92. This CPP has the capacity to process coal up to 2.0 Mtpa. A new CPP with an additional 5.0 Mtpa ROM coal beneficiation capacity is approved to be constructed in the vicinity of the existing CPP, however has not been constructed to date. The new CPP will include waste recovery and water recycling circuits which will allow generation and separation of dry coarse and fine reject material streams.

3.2.7. Reject Materials Management

The SCSS is approved to operate reject emplacement areas (REAs) for the disposal of both coarse and fine reject material. Stage 1 construction of a new enlarged REA, approved under SSD 5579, commenced in 2015. The SCSS also includes the A-Pit REA and a co-disposal REA.

A pipeline from the water treatment plant, located at the MPPS, transfers residuals to the new REA. The maximum daily transfer rate of residuals to the REA from the water treatment plant is 0.43 ML/day, however will not exceed 0.35 ML/day on an annual average basis.

3.2.8. Surface Facilities and Infrastructure

The key infrastructure within the Project comprises the following.

- The main overland conveyor system with sections OL1 OL5, spanning from Springvale pit top (OL1) to MPPS (OL5), with OL2 section connecting the SCSS and Lidsdale Siding.
- A system of internal conveyors within the SCSS for the transfer of ROM coal and product coal from and to stockpiles and the CPP.
- Coal stockpile areas and REAs.
- Surface water management and pollution control infrastructure.

Key support facilities at SCSS consist of the following:

- Site access road and internal roads;
- Car park;
- Administration buildings;
- Bath house and ablutions facilities;
- Workshop and storage areas; and
- Electrical substations and transformer yards.

3.2.9. Non-production Waste Management

A waste management contractor is utilised to provide a Waste Management System across the SCSS including detailed waste tracking, monitoring, measurement, and recycling. Springvale Coal is committed to operating the Project in an environmentally responsible manner and abides by the waste management hierarchy of "avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycle and disposal" as much as practicable to minimise the volume of waste generated from the operation of the mine. General solid waste is disposed of to landfill by licensed waste contractors. Waste paper and cardboard is separated and collected for recycling as required. Recyclable materials are recycled whenever possible at the site. Any recyclable material unable to be used at the site is removed from the site by a recycling service provider. Oil drums and filters (after rinsing and crushing) are disposed of with waste metals through metal recyclers. Aluminium cans are sold to metal recyclers. Waste oil (and oily water) is disposed of by licensed waste transporters and recyclers, or at treatment plants. Oily rags, filters, oily water and general workshop wastes plus other miscellaneous waste generated are separated for collection by a licensed waste contractor. No hazardous waste is generated at the site. Regular waste management inspections are completed by the waste contractor.

3.2.10. Environmental Management

The Project has an established Environmental Management System (EMS) that has been developed in accordance with Centennial Environmental Policy that sets out Centennial Coal's aims and values applicable to all employees and contractors. The EMS provides an environmental management framework for all activities and areas managed under the Project. This EMS ensures the effective management of environmental issues and compliance with all regulatory requirements. The EMS incorporates Environmental Management Plans designed to assist in meeting community expectations and regulatory conditions.

4. Proposed Modification

4.1. Overview

It is proposed to modify SSD 5579 consent under Section 4.55(1A) of the EP&A Act to consent to:

- Enable the transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding back to the SCSS using the existing overland conveyor system that operates between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCSS; and
- Increase the volume of coal that can be received at the SCSS from other sources (other than the Springvale Mine and Angus Place Colliery) from 1 Mtpa to 1.5 Mtpa.

The transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS via the SCSS will only be undertaken during emergency situations when coal stockpiles at MPPS are forecast to decline below 400,000 t for two consecutive months. Activities will continue until coal stockpile capacity at Mount Piper Power Station are greater than 400,000 t and are forecast to remain above 400,000 t for a 6 month period.

An indicative Trigger Action Response Plan (refer **Figure 6**) has been developed to outline the necessary actions to be undertaken prior to the commencement of rail unloading activities at the Lidsdale Rail Siding and transfer of coal to MPPS via the SCSS.

Operations	Trigger	Action and response
Typical (i.e. rail	Coal stockpiles at MPPS are greater than 400,000 t.	No action or response required – continue typical operations.
loading)	Forecast coal stockpiles expected to remain at, or above, 400,000 t.	No action or response required – continue typical operations.
Emergency (i.e. rail	Coal stockpiles at MPPS are forecast to fall below 400,000 t for two consecutive months.	Procure temporary rail unloading infrastructure and commence rail unloading activities.
unloading required)		Notify DPIE of intent to commence temporary rail unloading activities.

Figure 6 – Trigger Action Response Plan for Rail Unloading Activities

Notes: Rail unloading activities will continue until coal stockpiles at MPPS are greater than 400,000 t and the forecast coal stockpile is likely to remain above 400,000 t for a six month period.

The modification will not:

- Require any changes to existing infrastructure associated with the Project.
- Require any additional infrastructure to be constructed or operated to enable the transfer and delivery of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS via the SCSS.
- Increase the total volume of coal that can be received by the Project above the previously assessed and approve limit of 9.5 Mtpa.
- Exceed the 6.3 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of the overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCSS.
- Change the current approved Project Application Area.

4.2. Summary of Proposed Modified Activities

Table 1 summarises and compares the major components of the Project approved under SSD 5579 and the operations that are proposed to be modified. The key modification elements are discussed further in **Section 4.3**.

Key feature	Key feature Approved Operation	
Project Life	25 years, expiring on 30 June 2039	No change
Hours of Operation	 SCSS: 24 hours per day, 7 days per week Kerosene Vale Coal Stockpile Area: Day period only (7 am – 6 pm) Overland Conveyor System: 24 hours per day, 7 days per week Overland Conveyor System: 24 hours per day, 7 days per week Overland Conveyor System: 24 hours per day, 7 days per week Mount Piper Haul Road: 	No change
Workforce	25 FTE personnel	No change
 9.5 Mtpa total ROM coal received in the follows: 4.0 Mtpa from Angus Place Colliery haul road 5.5 Mtpa from Springvale Mine via conveyor 1.0 Mtpa from other Centennial Coal 		Increase receipt of ROM coal from other sources to 1.5 Mtpa to be transferred to the site via overland conveyor OL2. No change to the total 9.5 Mtpa that can be received by the Project.

Key feature	Approved Operation	Proposed change
	private haul road	
	 6.3 Mtpa of product (processed and unprocessed) coal transferred from SCSS to Lidsdale Rail Siding. 	Transfer of up to 1.5 Mtpa from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the SCSS No change to the total 6.3 Mtpa that can be transferred using the overland conveyor system between the SCSS and the Lidsdale Rail Siding
	6.7 Mtpa transferred to the MPPS via Overland Conveyor	No change
Coal Stockpiles	 150,000 t capacity ROM coal stockpile 600,000 t ROM coal stockpile for storage of ROM coal at SCSS if Mount Piper Power Station is unable to receive coal for an extended period. 80,000 t product stockpile in the vicinity of the CPP 500,000 t coal stockpile at Kerosene Vale Stockpile Area 	
Coal Processing	Beneficiate coal within the SCSS to up to 7 Mtpa.	No change
 Reject emplacement areas at SCSS as follows: A-Pit REA Co-disposal REA New Enlarged REA Receive and emplace no more than 0.35 ML/day (annual average) or 0.43 ML/day (daily maximum) of residuals by-product from the Springvale Water Treatment Project (SSD 7592) within the existing new REA. The Project approved to transport reject material off site (Neubeck Coal Project) at a rate 1 Mtpa using the private road network (Mount Piper Haul Road and Link Haul Road) subject to Neubeck Coal Project (SSD 5598) obtaining the necessary approvals. 		No change
Surface facilities and Infrastructure	As detailed in Section 3.2.8	No change
Non-production Waste Management • Undertaken by a waste management contractor, utilising the waste management hierarchy of "avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycle and disposal"		No change

Key feature	Approved Operation	Proposed change
Environmental Management	Established EMS	No change Management plans reviewed and updated as required

4.3. Coal handling and transport

The transfer of coal between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCSS will be via the topside strand of the existing overland conveyor. Coal will be transferred onto the overland conveyor system via a new transfer conveyor proposed to be installed and operated at the Lidsdale Rail Siding (Lidsdale Rail Siding PA 08_0223 MOD 1). Coal will be transferred to the SCSS where it will be either transferred directly to the MPPS via existing overland conveyor systems or temporarily stockpiled at the ROM coal stockpile prior to being reclaimed and transferred to the MPPS. There will be no change to how coal is currently handled at the SCSS as a result of this modification.

All coal transferred to the SCSS via the overland conveyor system will remain within the existing assessed and approved limits of 6.3 Mtpa for this section of conveyor system. All coal transfers from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the SCSS will be during daylight hours only.

5. Legislation and Policy

5.1. Commonwealth Legislation

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is administered by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE). It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places defined as 'matters of national environmental significance' (MNES). If significant impacts are considered likely, and the action is deemed to be a 'controlled action', the proponent may be asked to provide further information about the proposal.

As there are no proposed changes to infrastructure, no additional infrastructure, no additional disturbance areas and all activities will remain within previously assessed and approved limits within the footprint of the original project application area, it is unlikely that the proposed modification will have a significant impact on any MNES listed under the EPBC Act and consequently has not been referred to DoEE.

5.2. NSW State Legislation

5.2.1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

State Significant development consent SSD 5579 was granted to the Western Coal Services Project under Part 4 Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act on 4 April 2014 by the Planning Assessment Commission of NSW, as delegate for the then Minister of Planning and Infrastructure.

Springvale Coal is now proposing to modify its SSD 5579 consent pursuant to Section 4.55(1A) of the EP&A Act. Compliance of the proposed modification with the requirements of Section 4.55(1A) is provided in **Table 2**.

	Section 4.55 (1A) requirements	Comment	
a)	it is satisfied that the proposed modification is of minimal environmental impact, and	Refer Chapter 7 . No surface disturbance, changes to existing infrastructure, new infrastructure or changes to coal handling processes are proposed as a result of this modification. All activities will remain within previously assessed and approved performance criteria outlined within the conditions of consent or EPL 21229.	
b)	it is satisfied that the development to which the consent as modified relates is substantially the same development as the development for which the consent was originally granted and before that consent as originally granted was modified (if at all), and	Refer Section 8.4 . The proposed modification constitutes a minor change to an existing approved Project that has been operating successfully since the grant of consent SSD 5579 in 2014. The proposed modification will not change the core objective of the Project being a project to facilitate the receipt, handling and processing of coal from the Springvale Mine, Angus Place Colliery and other Centennial Coal operations, and the transportation of this coal to local power stations. The modification will not change the current approved environmental consequences of the Project and will not impact the ability of the current approved to be a statement of the second	
		impact the ability of the current approved operations to comply with the relevant environmental performance criteria detailed within the SSD 5579 Development	

Table 2 - Compliance with Section 4.55(1A) Requirements

		Consent conditions or EPL 21299.
		As such, the proposed modification to receive and handle up to 1.5 Mtpa of coal from other sources and receive coal at the site via the existing overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the Springvale Coal Services Site is considered to be substantially the same development for which consent SSD 5579 was originally granted.
c) it has notified the application in accordance with:		Landowner's consent is not required as the Project falls under 'public notification development' pursuant to
i.	the regulations, if the regulations so require, or	clause 49 of the EP&A Regulation.
ii.	a development control plan, if the consent authority is a council that has made a development control plan that requires the notification or advertising of applications for modification of a development consent, and	Landowners will be notified of the application to modify consent SSD 5579 through an advertisement placed in the local newspaper following lodgement of the modification application, as required pursuant to Clause 49(2)b of the EP&A Regulation.
it has considered any submissions made concerning the proposed modification within any period prescribed by the regulations or provided by the development control plan, as the case may be.		Any submissions made concerning the proposed modification will be reviewed by DPIE and forwarded to Ivanhoe Coal to consider and respond to (via a response to submissions (RTS) report).

Modification applications under Section 4.55(1A) of Division 4.9 of the EP&A Act are required to take into consideration the relevant matters referred to in Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act which include:

- (a). the provisions of:
 - i. any environmental planning instrument, and
 - ii. any proposed instrument that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority (unless the Planning Secretary has notified the consent authority that the making of the proposed instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved), and
 - iii. any development control plan, and
 - iiia. any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 7.4, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 7.4, and
 - iv. the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph), and
 - v. (Repealed)

that apply to the land to which the development application relates,

- (b). the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environment, and social and economic impacts in the locality,
- (c). the suitability of the site for the development,
- (d). any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations,
- (e). the public interest.

Matters a (i), (iii) and (iv) have been addressed in the following sections of this chapter. Matters (b) to (e) are addressed in **Chapters 7** and **8**.

5.2.2. NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000

Clause 115 of the EP&A Regulation states the required information an application for development consent under Section 4.55(1A) of the EP&A Act must include. **Table 3** provides an outline of where in this document the required information is addressed.

Requirement	Where Addressed in SEE
(a) The name and address of the applicant.	Section 1.4
(b) A description of the development to be carried out under the consent.	Chapter 3.0
(c) The address, and formal particulars of title, of the land on which the development is to be carried out.	Appendix B
(d) A description of the proposed modification to the development consent.	Chapter 4.0
(e) A statement that indicates either:(i) that the modification is merely intended to correct a minor error, misdescription or miscalculation, or(ii) that the modification is intended to have some other effect, as specified in the statement.	Section 4.1
(f) A description of the expected impacts of the modification.	Chapter 7
(g) An undertaking to the effect that the development (as to be modified) will remain substantially the same as the development that was originally approved.	Section 8.4
(h) if the applicant is not the owner of the land, a statement signed by the owner of the land to the effect that the owner consents to the making of the application (except where the application for the consent the subject of the modification was made, or could have been made, without the consent of the owner),	Landowner's consent is not required for SSD projects. Under Clause 49(2) of the EP&A Regulation, landowner's consent is not required for an application for public notification development if the application instead gives notice of the application by written notice to the owner of the land before the application is made or by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the development is to be carried out no later than 14 days after the application is made.
(i) a statement as to whether the application is being made to the Court (under Section 4.55) or to the consent authority (under Section 4.56)	The proposed modification application is not being made to the NSW Land and Environment Court.
and, if the consent authority so requires, must be in the form approved by that authority.	Not applicable

Table 3 - Clause 115 Requirements for Section 4.55 Applications

5.2.3. NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

The Western Coal Services Project is a 'premises-based scheduled activity' under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act).

The Western Coal Services Project operates under Environment Protection Licence (EPL 21229). EPL 21229 authorises coal works with an annual handling capacity of > 5000000 t.

As discussed in **Chapter 4**, the proposed modification will remain within previously assessed and approved thresholds for coal handling activities. As is detailed in **Chapter 7**, the environmental impacts of the proposed modification are predicted to remain within approved environmental thresholds. As such, the conditions of the EPL will not require amendment as a result of the modification should it be approved.

Relevant State Legislative Act	Project Implications (approvals, licences and/or authorities)
	The Western Coal Services Project holds mining leases granted under the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Mining Act 1992	A Mining Operations Plan, for the period 23 December 2015 to 31 October 2022 was approved on 23 December 2015.
Water Act 1912	The <i>Water Act 1912</i> (Water Act) governs access, trading and allocation of licences associated with surface water and groundwater sources where a Water Sharing Plan is not in place. As Water Sharing Plans ((WSP) have been developed for the Project Application Area, the Water Act no longer applies. The Project holds groundwater monitoring bore licences granted under the Water Act.
Water Management Act 2000	The Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act) is intended to ensure that water resources are conserved and properly managed for sustainable use benefitting both present and future generations. Water Sharing Plans prepared in accordance with the WM Act include rules for protecting the environment and administrating water licensing and trading. The following two Water Sharing Plans made under Section 50 of the WM Act are relevant to the Project:
	Greater Metropolitan Region Groundwater Source 2011
	Greater Metropolitan Region Unregulated River Water Sources 2011
	The proposed modification will not require any water access licences under the above-noted Water Sharing Plans.
Crown Lands Act 1989	There is Crown land within the Project Application Area. However, no operations are undertaken within the Crown Land or proposed in the modification. No licence is required for the modification to use Crown Land under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act 1989.
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	The <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (BC Act) is intended to maintain a healthy, productive and resilient

5.2.4. Other Key NSW State Legislation

Relevant State Legislative Act	Project Implications (approvals, licences and/or authorities)
	environment for the greatest well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development. The proposed modification is not proposing any vegetation clearing, therefore will not impact any protected entities under the BC Act.
Heritage Act 1977	Historical archaeological relics, buildings, structures, archaeological deposits and features are protected under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (Heritage Act). The Project's cultural heritage impact assessment (RPS, 2013c) concluded there are no heritage items in the Project Application Area within the World Heritage List, National Heritage Database, NSW State Heritage Place Inventory. Lithgow LEP 1994, Draft Lithgow LEP 2013. In any event, approval is not required under Part 4 of the Heritage Act 1977 due to the operation of Section 89J of the EP&A Act. The proposed modification is not proposing any land disturbance and will therefore not impact any heritage items protected under the Heritage Act.
Forestry Act 2012	The Project Application Area includes the Ben Bullen State Forest land within the SCSS, however, Springvale Coal does not hold Occupation Permits for the land under the Forestry Act 2012 for that land. The overland conveyor traverses the Ben Bullen State Forest land. While no occupation permit exists the conveyor corridor is covered by MPL314. No surface disturbance activities are proposed on any State Forest land in the proposed modification.

5.3. State Environment Planning Policies

The following State Environment Planning Policies (SEPPs) are considered relevant for the Western Coal Services Projects and were considered in the original Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):

- State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP);
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007 (Mining SEPP);
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011.
- State Environmental Planning Policy No 33 Hazardous and Offensive Development;
- State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 Koala Habitat Protection; and
- State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 Remediation of Land.

5.3.1. SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011

State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP) came into effect upon the repeal of Part 3A of the EP&A Act and identifies development to which the SSD

assessment and determination process under Division 4.1 in Part 4 of the EP&A Act applies. The Western Coal Services Project is classified as SSD pursuant to Section 89C of the EP&A Act and declared to be such by the *SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP). Clause 5(3) of Schedule 1 of the SRD SEPP identifies development for the purpose of mining related works that is ancillary to another SSD project or has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million as SSD. The capital investment value of the Project was in excess of \$30 million. As a result, pursuant to Clause 8(1) of the SRD SEPP, the Project is SSD.

5.3.2. SEPP (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007

State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007 (Mining SEPP) aims to provide for the proper management and development of mineral, petroleum and extractive material resources for the social and economic welfare of NSW.

Under Clause 7(1)(d) of the Mining SEPP, facilities for the processing or transportation of minerals or mineral bearing ores on certain land are permissible with development consent. The transport and processing of minerals, in this case coal, is permissible under the Mining SEPP because coal from the Springvale Mine Extension Project (SSD 5594) is processed in the Project.

5.3.3. SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011

State Environmental Planning Policy (*Sydney Drinking Water Catchment*) 2011 applies to land within the Sydney drinking water catchment. The Project Application Area is partly located within the Sydney drinking water catchment.

The aims of SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011 are:

- (a) to provide for healthy water catchments that will deliver high quality water while permitting development that is compatible with that goal
- (b) to provide that a consent authority must not grant consent to a proposed development unless it is satisfied that the proposed development will have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality, and
- (c) to support the maintenance or achievement of the water quality objectives for the Sydney drinking water catchment.

Clause 9(1) of this SEPP provides that any development or activity proposed to be carried out on land within the Sydney's drinking water catchment should incorporate the WaterNSW's current recommended practices and standards. Clause 10(1) requires a development under Part 4 of the EP&A Act to demonstrate a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality.

The modification is not proposing any additional discharges of water to the environment from its operations.

5.3.4. SEPP No. 55 – Remediation of Land

SEPP No. 55 – Remediation of Land (SEPP 55) provides for a state-wide planning approach to the remediation of contaminated land in order to reduce the risk to human health or any other aspect of the environment.

Clause 7(1) of SEPP 55 provides that a consent authority must not consent to the carrying out of any development on land unless:

• it has considered whether the land is contaminated

- if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
- if the land requires remediation to be made suitable for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, it is satisfied that the land will be remediated before the land is used for that purpose.

Further, Clause 7(2) of SEPP 55 provides that before determining an application for consent to carry out development that would involve a "change of use" in respect of certain land specified in clause 7(4) of SEPP 55, the consent authority must consider a report specifying the findings of a preliminary investigation of the land concerned carried out in accordance with the contaminated land planning guidelines (being the 1998 publication *Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines SEPP 55* – *Remediation of Land*).

Centennial Coal undertook a contaminated site assessment across majority of its sites in accordance with the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* to determine whether any site triggered the Duty to Report criteria.

With the continued implementation of best management practices for hydrocarbons, as well as effective implementation of the approved environmental management plans and work health and safety management systems, the potential for contamination and associated issues remains low for the Project.

5.3.5. SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection

SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection provides for the protection of koala habitat by ensuring that areas subject to development proposals are considered for their value as habitat or potential habitat for koalas. The Greater Lithgow LGA (now Lithgow City LGA) is listed under Schedule 1 of SEPP No. 44 as an area to which this SEPP applies.

The *Ecology Impact Assessment* (RPS, 2013b) undertaken to support the Western Coal Services Project EIS concluded the SCSS does not constitute Potential Koala Habitat and hence no further provisions of the policy applied to the Project. No Koalas or evidence of Koalas were recorded during surveys. Given the nature of the Project and likelihood of impacts on habitat, it was considered unlikely that impacts to the Koala would result. The modification does not pose any risk to either Koala's or their habitat.

5.3.6. SEPP No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development

SEPP No. 33 - Hazardous and Offensive Development (SEPP 33) regulates, amongst other things, the determination of development applications to carry out what is defined in SEPP 33 as development for the purposes of a "potentially hazardous industry" or "potentially offensive industry". With the continued implementation of best management practices for chemicals used at the Project's infrastructure sites as well as effective implementation of the approved EMS and occupation health and safety management systems, the proposed modification would not pose any significant risk, in relation to its locality, to human health, life or property or to the biophysical environment over and above that currently approved in the Project.

The proposed modification elements would not result in the emission of a polluting discharge in a manner which would have a significant adverse impact in its locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land.

On the above bases, the proposed modification is not considered to comprise a "potentially hazardous industry" or a "potentially offensive industry" within the meaning of these expressions in

SEPP 33. Therefore a preliminary hazard analysis was not prepared as required by Clause 12 of SEPP 33 and nor does Clause 13 of SEPP 33 apply to the consent authority's determination of the modification.

5.4. Lithgow Local Environmental Plan 2014

Local Environmental Plans are instruments that guide planning decisions for Local Government Areas allow Councils to manage the ways in which land is used through zoning and development and consents. The Lithgow LEP was gazetted on 19 December 2014, after development application for SSD 5579 had been submitted on 29 July 2013.

The aim of the Lithgow LEP is to make local environmental planning provisions for land in Lithgow in accordance with the relevant standard environmental planning instrument under Section 33A of the EP&A Act. In particular, the aims of the Lithgow LEP include the encouragement of sustainable and planned development that complements the unique character and amenity of Lithgow, and to provide for a range of development opportunities that contribute to the social, economic and environmental resources of Lithgow through the implementation of the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

The land use zonings of the Project Application Area pursuant to the Lithgow LEP, as illustrated on **Figure 4**, are:

- RU1 Primary Production.
- RU3 Forestry.
- SP2 Infrastructure.
- IN1 General Industrial.

The objectives of Zone RU1 Primary Production are:

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To minimise the environmental and visual impact of development on the rural landscape.
- To provide for recreational and tourist development and activities of an appropriate type and scale that do not detract from the economic resource, environmental or conservation value of the land.
- To maintain or improve the water quality of receiving water catchments.

The objectives of Zone RU3 Forestry are:

- To enable development for forestry purposes.
- To enable other development that is compatible with forestry land uses.

The objectives of Zone SP2 Infrastructure are:

- To provide for infrastructure and related uses.
- To prevent development that is not compatible with or that may detract from the provision of infrastructure.
- To maintain or improve the water quality of receiving water catchments.

The objectives of Zone IN1 General Industrial are:

- To provide a wide range of industrial and warehouse land uses.
- To encourage employment opportunities.
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses.
- To support and protect industrial land for industrial uses.
- To maintain or improve the water quality of receiving water catchments.

Development for the purposes of "open cut mining" is permissible with development consent under the Lithgow LEP within Zone RU1 Primary Production and Zone RU3 Forestry. Mining is prohibited within Zone SP2 Infrastructure and Zone IN1 General Industrial. Notwithstanding, it is noted Clause 1.8A 'Savings provision relating to development applications' of Lithgow LEP states:

"If a development application has been made before the commencement of this Plan in relation to land to which this Plan applies and the application has not been finally determined before that commencement, the application must be determined as if this Plan had not commenced."

The development application was made on 29 July 2013 and determined on 4 April 2014, before the commencement of the Lithgow LEP on 19 December 2014.

Furthermore, Sub-clause 7(1)(d) of the Mining SEPP states that development for the purposes of processing or transportation of minerals or mineral bearing ores on certain land are permissible with development consent. The transport and processing of minerals, in this case coal, is permissible under the Mining SEPP because coal from the Springvale Mine Extension Project (SSD 5594) is processed at the SCSS. In relation to any inconsistency between the Mining SEPP and an LEP, Clause 5(3) of Mining SEPP provides that the Mining SEPP prevails to the extent of the inconsistency. On this basis, any provision in the Lithgow LEP that would otherwise operate to prohibit the Project has no effect, and accordingly, the Western Coal Services Project is permissible with development consent on the land in which the Project will be carried out that is within the Lithgow LGA.

6. Stakeholder Consultation

6.1. Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment

Springvale Coal wrote to DPIE on 5 July 2019 to introduce the proposed modification and seek initial advice with regard to the assessment pathway and scope of this SEE. DPIE responded on 8 July 2019 to confirm that the Department is satisfied with the level of assessment and community engagement proposed. A copy of this correspondence is provided in **Appendix A**.

6.2. Government Agency Site Visit

A site visit to the Lidsdale Rail Siding and elements of the Western Coal Services Project was undertaken on 17 July 2019 with representatives from the DPIE, the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and Lithgow City Council. No issues were raised during the site visit

6.3. Non Government Stakeholder Briefing

A briefing with representatives from Colong Foundation, Lithgow Environment Group and Blue Mountains Conservation Society was held on 27 June 2019. The briefing included broad discussion on coal supply issues, options considered and modification requirements. No issues regarding the approach to addressing the coal supply to MPPS were raised.

7. Environmental Assessment

Coal transfers between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the MPPS will either be direct using the existing overland conveyor systems or temporarily stockpiled at the ROM coal stockpile at the SCSS prior to being reclaimed and transferred to the MPPS. There will be no change to how coal is currently handled at the SCSS as a result of this modification.

All coal transferred to the SCSS via the overland conveyor system will remain within the existing assessed and approved limits for the overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCSS. The proposed modification will not:

- Require any changes to existing infrastructure associated with the Project.
- Require any additional infrastructure to be constructed or operated to enable the transfer and delivery of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS via the SCSS.
- Increase the total volume of coal that can be received by the Project above the previously assessed and approve limit of 9.5 Mtpa.
- Exceed the 6.3 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of the overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCSS.
- Change the current approved Project Application Area.

As such, there is minimal risk to the environment as a result of the proposed modification. The key potential risk areas being air and noise is discussed in further detail below with a focus on how air and noise is currently managed and will continue to be managed as a result of the proposed modification.

7.1. Noise

7.1.1. Background

Condition 7 of Development Consent SSD 5579 provides noise criteria for sensitive receiver locations as well as "All other privatively-owned residences". These criteria are presented below in **Table 4**. These criteria do not apply:

- To noise generated by the operation of the overland coal conveyor, Wallerawang haul road or Mount Piper haul road; or
- If the Applicant has an agreement with the owner/s of the relevant residence or land to generate higher noise levels, and the Applicant has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.

The location of sensitive receptor locations surrounding the Project Application Area are shown in **Figure 7**.

Land	Day L _{Aeq (15 min)}	Evening L _{Aeq (15 min)}	Night L _{Aeq (15 min)}	Night L _{A1 (1 min)}
B12	40	35	35	47
B13	41	36	36	50
B14	41	35	35	55
B15	36	35	35	45

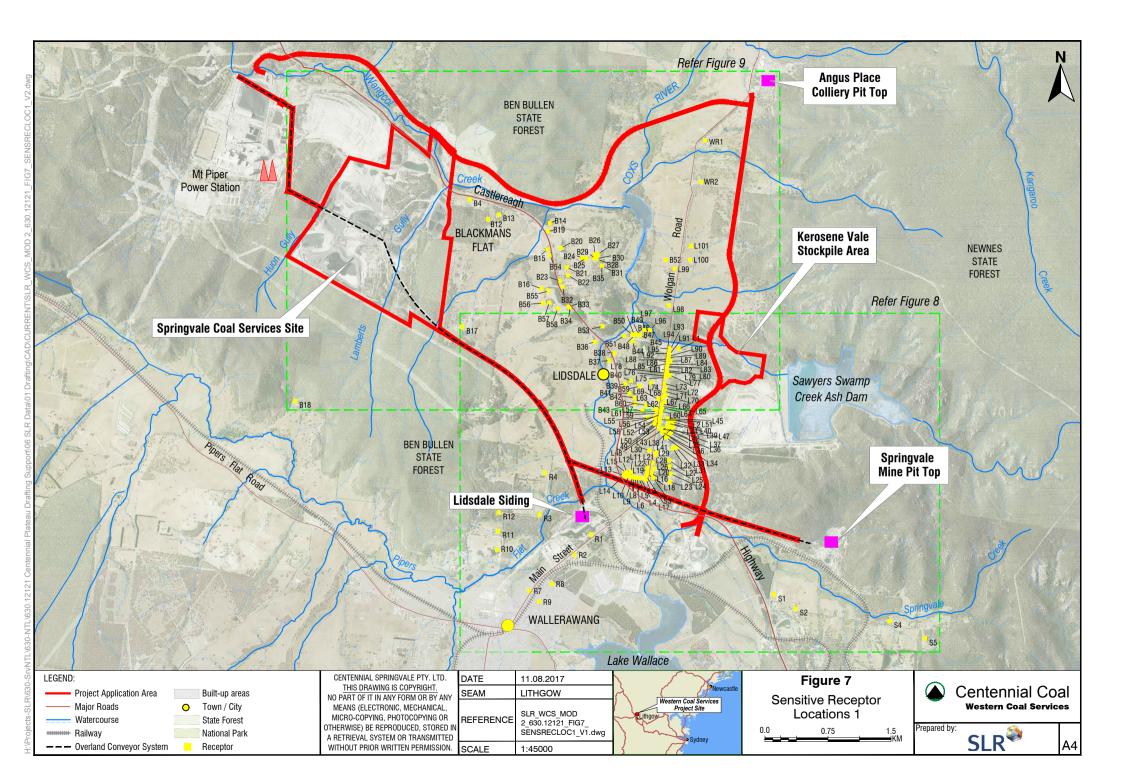
Table 4 - SSD 5579 Noise Criteria dB(A)

Land	Day L _{Aeq (15 min)}	Evening L _{Aeq (15 min)}	Night L _{Aeq (15 min)}	Night L _{A1 (1 min)}
B16	35	35	36	45
B17	42	44	45	45
W1	37	37	41	45
W2	35	35	36	45
L1	42	35	35	45
L2	40	39	35	45
WR1	41	38	36	57
WR2	38	37	35	48
S3	36	36	39	45
All other privately-owned residences	35	35	35	45

To ensure noise from the SCSS remain at or below the noise criteria detailed within the conditions of consent, a range of noise mitigation measures are being implemented. These mitigation measures will be implemented in a staged approach over a two-year period. The noise mitigation measures and indicative dates for completion include:

- Restriction of dozer operations to daytime period only (complete).
- Installation of low noise idlers along the CW01 and CW02 sections of the internal onsite Conveyor System (complete).
- Installation low noise idlers along the OL2 and OL3 sections of the Overland Conveyor System traversing through SCSS, as required in conjunction with other noise attenuation measures to achieve compliance (complete).
- Installation of noise barriers around the OL2/OL3 transfer point drive, as required in conjunction with other noise attenuation measures to achieve compliance (complete)
- Cladding the existing coal preparation plant with noise attenuating panels, as required in conjunction with other noise attenuation measures to achieve compliance (complete)
- Upgrading modelled mobile plant used on site to meet, as a minimum, the sound power level used in the WCS Noise Model (Loader 109 dB (A-weighted) / 113 dB (linear); Dozer 108 dB (A weighted) / 117 dB (linear)), or as required in conjunction with other noise attenuation measures to achieve compliance (December 2019).

In regards to noise from the overland conveyor system, in December 2017, Springvale Coal completed installation of low noise idlers across sections of the overland conveyor system that run through Lidsdale and Wallerawang. To investigate and quantify the improvement in noise levels as a result of the installation of low noise idlers along the overland conveyor system, a two year noise monitoring program is being implemented with attended monitoring undertaken every six months at six locations in Lidsdale and Wallerawang. The noise monitoring program is detailed within an



approved Noise Reduction Study that forms an appendix to the Western Region Noise Management Plan.

7.1.2. Noise Impacts from the Modification

The proposed modification will not require any additional infrastructure and there will be no change to current coal handling processes at the SCSS. All coal received at the SCSS via the overland conveyor system will be during daylight hours only. The proposed modification will not exceed the current 6.3 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of the overland conveyor system between the SCSS and the Lidsdale Rail Siding or exceed the total volume of coal that can be handled at the SCSS above the 9.5 Mtpa currently assessed and approved.

As such, the proposed modification will have no impact on the existing noise environment above those previously assessed and approved by SSD 5579.

7.1.3. Noise Mitigation and Management

Springvale Coal will continue to implement the noise mitigation measures discussed in **Section 7.1.1** which are currently scheduled to be completed by December 2019. Monitoring of the noise environment will continue in accordance with the approved noise monitoring program detailed within the Western Region Noise Management Plan. All coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding will be received via overland conveyor during daylight hours only. No other noise mitigation measures are considered necessary.

7.2. Air Quality

7.2.1. Background

The air quality criteria that applies for the Western Coal Services Project and contained within the SSD 5579 development consent is provided in **Table 5** below.

Pollutant	Averaging period	Criteria
Particulate Matter < 10 µm (PM ₁₀)	Annual	30 μg/m ³
Particulate Matter < 10 µm (PM ₁₀)	24 hour	50 μg/m ³
Total suspended particulates (TSP)	Annual	90 μg/m ³
Deposited dust	Annual	2 g/m ² /month above background 4 g/m ² /month cumulative

Table 5 - Air Quality Criteria

Specific dust sources relevant to the Project include:

- Wind erosion from coal stockpiles.
- Wind erosion from disturbed areas and coal stockpiles.
- Wheel generated dust from vehicle movements.
- Fugitive emissions from coal handling and processing.
- Coal transporting activities (i.e. conveyors and trains).
- Operation of mobile equipment.

7.2.2. Air Quality Impacts from the Modification

The proposed modification will not require any additional infrastructure and there will be no change to current coal handling processes at the SCSS. The proposed modification will not exceed the current 6.3 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of the overland conveyor system between the SCSS and the Lidsdale Rail Siding or exceed the total volume of coal that can be handled at the SCSS above the 9.5 Mtpa currently assessed and approved.

As such, the proposed modification will have no impact on the existing air quality environment above those previously assessed and approved by SSD 5579.

7.2.3. Air Quality Mitigation and Management

Western Coal Services implements dust mitigation in accordance with the mitigation measures outlined in the approved Western Region Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan.

Key dust mitigation measures for Western Coal Services operations include:

- Signage to display speed limits on all unsealed roads in the surface facilities area.
- Water sprays on unsealed areas during use or windy conditions.
- Water sprays (sprinkler system) on the coal product stockpile during dry and windy conditions.
- Maintain covers on conveyors.

All mitigation measures identified in the outlined in the approved Western Region Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan are utilised as required and implementation of appropriate dust controls are triggered by a range of methods, including:

- Dust monitoring results, indicating an elevated level of dust beyond the site boundary.
- Site inspections and observation of visible dust plumes.
- Meteorological data from the Western Coal Services weather station, indicating a high wind event.
- Dust mitigation.

Should the proposed modification be approved, dust mitigation, management and monitoring will continue as is currently undertaken. No other air quality mitigation measures are considered necessary.

7.3. Other Matters For Consideration

Table 6 below details the potential for impact on other environmental matters as a result of the modification.

Aspect	Potential for Impact
Biodiversity	No vegetation is required to be cleared to support the modification. As such, no impacts to Biodiversity are

Table 6 - Other Matters for Consideration

Aspect	Potential for Impact
	anticipated.
Heritage	The project does not require any additional surface disturbance. No impacts to potential items of Aboriginal or historic heritage are anticipated.
Surface Water	The project does not require any modifications to the existing surface water management system. No additional impacts to surface waters as a result of the modification are anticipated.

8. Conclusion

A description of the need and justification for the proposed modification is provided below with regard to biophysical, social and economic factors; the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD); and the consistency of the proposed modification with the objects of the EP&A Act.

8.1. Modification Impacts

This SEE has considered the potential environmental impacts that may result from the proposed modification. The proposed modification will not:

- Exceed the assessed and approved 6.3 Mtpa capacity of the overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCCS.
- Exceed the 9.5 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of coal handled at the SCSS
- Exceed the 7 Mtpa assessed and approved volume of coal to be processed through the CPP.

All coal received and handled at the facility will be within existing coal stockpile areas. No additional infrastructure or equipment will be required to support the modification in order to receive and handle coal received via the overland conveyor between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCSS.

If approved, the proposed modification will not increase existing noise or air quality impacts. Existing noise and air quality mitigation and management measures will continue to be implemented in order to maintain compliance with the existing air and noise criteria detailed within the conditions of consent. Air and noise monitoring will continue to be undertaken to monitor impacts from the current and proposed operations of the Project.

8.2. Modification Benefits

The proposed modification is in the public interest as it will help to maintain current operations at MPPS. If no emergency supplementary coal supply provisions are in place to alleviate coal supply shortfalls in the future, there remains a risk that declining coal stockpiles at MPPS will impact on the efficiency of operations at MPPS and threaten the reliable supply of electricity to NSW.

The supplementary supply of coal to MPPS will provide indirect social and economic benefits through increased job security for MPPS employees and subsequent benefits to the local and regional economy through income and expenditure and more widely in NSW in assisting to secure the current electricity supply.

The proposed modification is a minor alteration to existing approved operations with no additional environmental consequences beyond those previously assessed and approved. All aspects relating to

environmental management will continue in accordance with the consent, EPL 21229 and the approved EMS for the Project.

8.3. Alternative to Proposed Modification

Centennial Coal, in consultation with EnergyAustralia, have investigated various opportunities to provide supplementary coal supplies to the MPPS should a shortfall in coal supply be experienced again. The alternatives considered to date include:

- Road haulage from Airly Mine Airly Mine has sufficient available coal; however, this was not considered a viable alternative due to potential impacts on the local and regional road network and the outcomes of community engagement during previous environmental assessments.
- Extraction and transfer from Angus Place Colliery Angus Place Colliery was placed on care and maintenance in 2015 and additional approvals under the EP&A Act would be required to facilitate the transfer of coal from Angus Place to MPPS. Due to the length of time associated with the additional approvals, this is not considered an option to meet predicted shortfalls in coal supply to MPPS.
- Other historic local suppliers none of MPPS's other local suppliers are currently operational and, subsequently, there would likely be significant delays as well as greater risks associated with obtaining the necessary approvals to reopen these mines. Due to the length of time and risks associated with the obtaining the approvals, this is not considered an option to meet predicted shortfalls in coal supply to MPPS.
- Other rail unloading and coal transfer options EnergyAustralia received approval for the construction of the Pipers Flat rail unloader facility in 2009 and a modification to the consent in 2019 included a revised design to improve efficiency and reduce the environmental impacts of the development, as well as a request to extend the required start date of the approval permit. Construction of the Pipers Flat rail unloader facility is anticipated to take a number of years and therefore this is not considered an option to meet predicted shortfalls in coal supply to MPPS.
- Road haulage from other operations in NSW the additional heavy vehicle traffic required to
 meet predicted shortfalls in coal supply to MPPS would be significant and it is anticipated that
 associated impacts to the local and regional road network would not be considered
 acceptable by affected local communities or regulatory stakeholders.

These investigations indicate that the proposed modification to receive coal by rail at the Lidsdale Siding and transfer to MPPS via the SCSS using existing infrastructure and within existing handling limits is the most viable option.

If no emergency supplementary coal supply provisions are in place to alleviate coal supply shortfalls in the future, there remains a risk that declining coal stockpiles at MPPS will impact on the efficiency of operations at MPPS and threaten the reliable supply of electricity to NSW.

The proposed modification does not require any changes to maximum assessed and approved volumes of coal that can be handled at the SCSS, does not exceed the assessed and approved capacity of the overland conveyor system between SCSS and the Lidsdale Rail Siding and does not require any additional equipment or infrastructure to support the modification. As discussed in Chapter 7, the environmental impacts of the Project will remain within current assessed and approved limits.

8.4. Substantially the Same Development

The proposed modification constitutes a minor change to an existing approved Project that has been operating successfully since the grant of consent SSD 5579 in 2014. The proposed modification will not change the core objective of the Project being a project to facilitate the receipt, handling and processing of coal from the Springvale Mine, Angus Place Colliery and other Centennial Coal operations, and the transportation of this coal to local power stations.

The modification will not:

- Require any changes to existing infrastructure associated with the Project.
- Require any additional infrastructure to be constructed or operated to enable the transfer and delivery of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS via the SCSS.
- Increase the total volume of coal that can be received by the Project above the previously assessed and approve limit of 9.5 Mtpa.
- Exceed the 6.3 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of the overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCSS.
- Change the current approved Project Application Area.

The modification will not change the current approved environmental consequences of the Project and will not impact the ability of the current approved operations to comply with the relevant environmental performance criteria detailed within the SSD 5579 development consent conditions of EPL.

As such, the proposed modification to receive and handle up to 1.5 Mtpa of coal from other sources and receive coal at the site via the existing overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the Springvale Coal Services Site is considered to be substantially the same development for which consent SSD 5579 was originally granted.

8.5. Ecological Sustainable Development

Under Section 516A of the EPBC Act, Commonwealth organisations have a statutory requirement to report on their environmental performance and how they accord with, and advance, the principles of ESD.

Australia's National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (AGESDSC 1992), which was prepared by the ESD Steering Committee, defines ESD as "using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased".

The principles of ESD, for the purposes of the EP&A Act, are provided in Clause 7(4) of Schedule 2 of the EP&A Regulation. The four principles of ESD are:

- precautionary principle the precautionary principle states that if there are threats of serious
 or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a
 reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation;
- inter-generational equity the principle of inter-generational equity is that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations;
- conservation of biological diversity and maintenance of ecological integrity the conservation
 of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in
 decision-making; and

• improved valuation and pricing of environmental resources – improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms should be promoted.

The overall objectives of ESD are to use, conserve and enhance natural resources. This ensures that ecological processes are maintained facilitating improved quality of life, now and into the future. Centennial Coal is committed to the principles of ESD and understands that biophysical, social and economic objectives are interdependent. Centennial Coal acknowledges that a well-designed and effectively managed operation will avoid significant and/or costly environmental impacts or degradation.

The proposed modification has been designed to reduce impacts to a level which is as low as is reasonably practicable. As noted above, the proposed modification will remain within previously assessed limits and environmental performance criteria. No additional management measures are therefore required to mitigate residual impacts. Environmental monitoring will continue which will provide for ongoing adaptive management of the operation in line with the principles of ESD outlined in the following sections.

8.5.1. Precautionary Principle

As noted above, the proposed modification will remain within previously assessed limits and environmental performance criteria. No additional management measures are therefore required to mitigate residual impacts. Where there is uncertainty, environmental monitoring will continue to be undertaken in accordance with approved environmental management and monitoring plans which will provide for ongoing adaptive management of the operation.

8.5.2. Inter-Generational Equity

Centennial Coal undertakes ongoing environmental monitoring with mitigation measures to provide effective environmental management across its existing operations. This management is provided through planning, communication, documentation, review and feedback. These environmental management measures ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for future generations. The proposed modification will not impact future generations.

8.5.3. Conservation of Biological Diversity and Maintenance of Ecological Integrity

The potential environmental impacts of the proposed modification are detailed in this SEE. The proposed modification is unlikely to cause any impacts to threatened species or Endangered Ecological Communities. The proposed modification does not involve any additional surface disturbance or vegetation clearing.

8.5.4. Improved Valuation and Pricing of Environmental Resources

Centennial Coal will optimise the valuation and pricing of receiving coal resources at the SCSS by efficiently transferring coal between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the MPPS. The proposed modification promotes the objectives of the Projects approval being the receipt, handling and processing of coal from the Springvale Mine, Angus Place Colliery and other Centennial Coal operations with a reduced reliance on road transport for coal deliveries.

If Centennial Coal does not provide an alternative source of coal of suitable quality to MPPS to supplement the decline in supply from Springvale Mine, on-site stockpiles at MPPS will continue to decline. The proposed modification will prevent this occurring and will support the ongoing, efficient operation of MPPS and the supply of electricity to NSW.

8.6. Conclusion

The proposed modification represents a minimal change to SSD 5579 development consent required to enable the transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the MPPS. The proposed modification will not:

- Exceed the assessed and approved 6.3 Mtpa capacity of the overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the SCCS.
- Exceed the 9.5 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of coal handled at the SCSS
- Exceed the 7 Mtpa assessed and approved volume of coal to be processed through the Coal Preparation Plant.

The environmental impacts of the proposed modification are considered negligible and can be managed using existing approved management plans and monitoring programs.

The proposed modification will support the ongoing, efficient operation of MPPS thereby providing a number of benefits to the local community, Lithgow region and State of NSW. It is consistent with the relevant objects of the EP&A Act, including Section 4.55(1A) and the principles of ESD, demonstrating that the proposed modification involves minimal environmental impact, and will minimally change the nature of the development originally approved.

9. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
CPP	Coal Preparation Plant
DoEE	Department of Environment and Energy
DPIE	Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment
EMS	Environmental Management System
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
ESD	Ecological Sustainable Development
FTE	Full time equivalent
km	Kilometres
LGA	Local Government Area
Lithgow LEP	Lithgow Local Environment Plan 2014
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
ML/day	Megalitres per day
MPSS	Mount Piper Power Station
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NSW	New South Wales
POEO Act	Protection of the Environment Operation Act 1997
REA	Reject Emplacement Area
ROM	run of mine
SCSS	Springvale Coal Services Site
SEE	Statement of Environmental Effects
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy

Acronym	Definition
SSD	State Significant Development
t	tonnes
The Project	Western Coal Services Project

Appendix A – Correspondence



100 Miller Road Fassifern NSW 2283 PO Box 1000 Toronto NSW 2283 Australia T: 61 2 4935 8960 F: 61 2 4959 5299 E: info@centennialcoal.com.au W: www.centennialcoal.com.au

5 July 2019

Mr. Paul Freeman Team Leader Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment GPO Box 39 SYDNEY NSW 2001

Dear Mr Freeman

Re: Western Coal Services Modification (MOD 3)

Introduction

The Western Coal Services Project (SSD 5579) was granted development consent on 4 April 2014. The consent allows for:

- The operation and construction of infrastructure to facilitate the receipt, handling and processing of coal from the Springvale Mine, Angus Place Colliery and other Centennial Coal operations; and
- The transportation of this coal to local power stations or the Lidsdale Rail Siding.

The main components of the Western Coal Services Project comprises of:

- The Springvale Coal Services Site (SCSS) for run of mine (ROM) coal handling and stockpiling, ROM coal beneficiation (washing), reject material emplacement and water management;
- The Kerosene Vale Stockpile Area for stockpiling of excess coal;
- the overland conveyor system extending from Springvale Mine pit top to Mount Piper Power Station (MPPS) via the SCSS, and from SCSS to the Lidsdale Rail Siding;
- The Mount Piper Haul Road traversing between Angus Place Colliery pit top and MPPS;
- The Wallerawang Haul Road traversing between Angus Place Colliery pit top and Wallerawang Power Station; and
- A private Link Haul Road between Mount Piper Haul Road and the SCSS.

The SCSS is located off the Castlereagh Highway at Blackmans Flat, approximately 18 km north of the city of Lithgow.

Background

Maximum ROM coal that can be received by the Western Coal Services Project is 9.5 Mtpa consisting of:

- up to 5.5 Mtpa provided by the Springvale Mine;
- up to 4 Mtpa provided by the Angus Place Colliery; and
- up to 1 Mtpa provided from other sources.

In addition, the Western Coal Services Project authorises:

• up to 7.0 Mtpa of ROM coal to be beneficiated (washed) at the Springvale Coal Services Site;

- up to 6.3 Mtpa of product coal delivered to the Lidsdale Rail Siding; and
- up to 6.7 Mtpa of ROM coal delivered to the domestic power stations.

All coal received at the Springvale Coal Services Site is to be delivered via the Overland Conveyor system (extending from Springvale Mine pit top to Mount Piper Power Station via the SCSS) or via private haul roads.

Lidsdale Rail Siding Modification

Ivanhoe Coal, operators of the Lidsdale Rail Siding, are currently seek a modification to the Lidsdale Rail Siding development consent (08_0223) to enable the delivery of coal to the facility by train (once per day); coal unloading, handling and stockpiling; and coal dispatch using the existing overland conveyor network to the SCSS.

The modification seeks to undertake these activities during emergency situations when coal stockpiles at MPPS are forecast to decline below 400,000 tonnes (t) for an extended period.

The proposed modification will allow Ivanhoe Coal to provide an alternative source of coal of suitable quality to MPPS to supplement any future coal supply shortfalls which may occur for various reasons.

Proposed Western Coal Services Project Modification

To facilitate the supply of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to MPPS via the Springvale Coal Services Site, Springvale Coal is seeking a modification to the Western Coal Services Project development consent to:

- Enable the transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding back to the Springvale Coal Services Site using the existing overland conveyor system that operates between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the Springvale Coal Services Site; and
- Increase the volume of coal that can be received at the Springvale Coal Services Site from other sources (other than the Springvale Mine and Angus Place Colliery) from 1 Mtpa to 1.5 Mtpa.

The transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the Springvale Coal Services Site will utilise the topside strand of the existing overland conveyor and remain within the exiting transfer limits for the conveyor system. The modification will not:

- Require any changes to existing infrastructure associated with the Western Coal Services Project.
- Require any additional infrastructure to be constructed or operated to enable the transfer and delivery of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding to the Springvale Coal Services Site.
- Increase the total volume of coal that can be received by the Western Coal Services Project above the previously assessed and approve limit of 9.5 Mtpa.
- Exceed the 6.3 Mtpa assessed and approved capacity of the overland conveyor system between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the Springvale Coal Services Site.
- Change the current approved Project Application Area.

Approval Pathway

Section 4.55(1A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 can be used to modify a development consent if:

- a) The proposed modification is of minimal environmental impact;
- b) The application is substantially the same development as the development for which consent was originally granted; and
- c) The application has been public notified.

Due to the minor nature and minimal environmental impacts anticipated as a result of the proposed modification, Springvale Coal considers the appropriate approval pathway to be a Section 4.55(1A) modification. The project, as modified would remain substantially the dame development as originally approved being a development to facilitate the receipt, handling and processing of coal from the Springvale Mine, Angus Place Colliery and other Centennial Coal operations, and the transportation of this coal to local power stations.

Statement of Environmental Effects

Springvale Coal proposes to prepare a Statement of Environmental Effects to support a Section 4.55(1A) modification application that:

- Provides an overview of the current approved activities;
- Details the proposed modified activities;
- Provides a justification for the proposed activities and alternatives considered;
- Summarises the existing environmental compliance limits that the modified operations will operate within;
- Includes a description of the expected impacts of the modification; and
- Identifies the existing and proposed environmental management measures that will be implemented to manage environmental impacts.

Conclusion

Springvale Coal are seeking to modify the Western Coal Services Project to:

- Enable the transfer of coal from the Lidsdale Rail Siding back to the Springvale Coal Services Site using the existing overland conveyor system that operates between the Lidsdale Rail Siding and the Springvale Coal Services Site; and
- Increase the volume of coal that can be received at the Springvale Coal Services Site from other sources (other than the Springvale Mine and Angus Place Colliery) from 1 Mtpa to 1.5 Mtpa.

Due to the minor nature and minimal environmental impacts anticipated as a result of the proposed modification, Springvale Coal considers the appropriate approval pathway to be a Section 4.55(1A) modification. The proposed details of the Statement of Environmental Effects that would be prepared to support the modification application is outlined above.

Centennial Coal is seeking confirmation from the Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment on the proposed approval pathway and level of assessment proposed.

Please contact me on my mobile if you have nay questions or require any further information in regards to this mater.

Yours sincerely

James Wearne Group Approvals Manager



Mr James Wearne Group Approvals Manager SPRINGVALE COAL PTY LIMITED PO BOX 1000 Toronto New South Wales 2283

08/07/2019

Dear Mr Wearne

Western Coal Services (PMA-292) Modification 3 - Coal Receipt from Lidsdale Siding

I refer to your letter concerning a proposed modification to the Western Coal Services Project.

The Department has reviewed the proposed approach to preparing a Modification Report and is satisfied with the level of assessment and community engagement proposed.

Your next step will be to lodge your Modification Report through your dashboard on the major projects website (http://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects).

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Freeman, who can be contacted on 02 9274 6587 or at paul.freeman@planning.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

Stephen O'Donoghue Director Resource & Energy Assessments

Appendix B – Schedule of Land

Western Coal Services Project SSD 5579 – Schedule of Lands		
Lot & DP	Land Owner	
10//1187371	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
5//1187371	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
4//1187371	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
120//1188105	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
124//1188105	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
139//1185660	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
144//1185660	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
41//751636	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
2//260621	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
4//260621	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
9//1187371	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
1//1139982	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
4//1139982	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
1//386554	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
32//751636	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
351//751636	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
51//751651	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
57//751636	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
121//1188105	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
3//542432	Centennial Fassifern Pty Limited	
1//872119	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited	
3//1151441	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
4//1151441	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
1//1201852	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
2//1151441	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
20//14100	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
2//126483	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
2//835651	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
1//88503	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
357//751651	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
13//751651	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
501//825541	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	
1//126483	Centennial Springvale Pty Limited & Springvale SK Kores Pty Limited	

Western Coal Services Project SSD 5579 – Schedule of Lands		
Lot & DP	Land Owner	
1//825887	Coal>Link Pty Ltd	
1//1049889	The City of Lithgow Council	
42//751636	The City of Lithgow Council	
67//751636	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
140//1185660	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
147//1185660	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
149//1185660	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
151//1185660	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
1//803655	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
191//629212	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
2//702619	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
15//804929	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
9//804929	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
1//702619	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
11//1139978	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
10//1139978	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
1//1087684	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
3//1139982	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
3//829137	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
1//825124	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
5//829137	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
101//829410	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
228//1131953	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
2//1139982	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
5//1087684	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
152//1185660	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
2//1018958	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
103//1164619	EnergyAustralia NSW Pty Ltd	
139//1188105	Enhance Place Pty Limited	
140//1188105	Enhance Place Pty Limited	
135//1188105	Enhance Place Pty Limited	
132//1188105	Enhance Place Pty Limited	

Western Coal Services Project SSD 5579 – Schedule of Lands		
Lot & DP	Land Owner	
138//1188105	Enhance Place Pty Limited	
141//1188105	Enhance Place Pty Limited	
137//1188105	Enhance Place Pty Limited	
375//751651	Ivanhoe Coal Pty Limited	
16//751651	Ivanhoe Coal Pty Limited	
385//751651	Ivanhoe Coal Pty Limited	
174//751651	Ivanhoe Coal Pty Limited	
2//567915	Ivanhoe Coal Pty Limited	
101//1137972	Ivanhoe Coal Pty Limited	
371//751651	Janette Winifred Hunt	
128//1188105	Lidsdale Holdings Pty Limited	
1//1127043	Lithgow City Council	
8//252472	State Rail Authority Of New South Wales	
1//252472	State Rail Authority Of New South Wales	
502//825541	The State Of New South Wales	
70//751636	The State Of New South Wales	
7005//1026541	The State Of New South Wales	
291//751636	The State Of New South Wales	
290//751636	The State Of New South Wales	