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Key Components of the Bylong Coal Project

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Table 1 *provides a summary of the key components of the Revised Mine Plan against the EIS Mine Plan for the Bylong Coal Project.*

Table 1
Key Components of the Bylong Coal Project

Aspect	Project Description	Revised Mine Plan Description
Project Life	25 years, including an initial two year construction only period and 23 year active mining period. The 23 year operational period includes open cut mining for 8 years and underground mining for 19 years, with concurrent operations for 4 years.	A reduction of 1 year of open cut mining (7 years) with no change to overall mine life. No change to construction, or underground mining operations
Mining and Reserves	Extraction of 124 million tonnes of run-of-mine coal (ROM) to produce about 90 million tonnes of product coal. Extraction of coal by open cut and underground mining methods, comprising: • 33 million tonnes of ROM coal by open cut methods; and • 91 million tonnes of ROM coal by longwall mining methods from 15 longwall panels.	Extraction of 119.8 million tonnes of ROM coal for the Revised Mine Plan (a reduction of 4.6 million tonnes (or 3.7%)) • 28.3 million tonnes of ROM coal by open cut methods (a reduction of 4.6 million tonnes (or 13.9%)); and • No change to the 91 million tonnes of ROM coal by longwall mining methods from 15 longwall panels.
Target Coal Seams	Main target seams from the Ulan and Coggan Seams within the Permian Illawarra Coal Measures.	No change
Extraction Rate	Up to 6.5 million tonnes of ROM coal a year during concurrent open cut and underground mining operations with extraction of up to 6.3 million tonnes during underground only operations.	No change
Coal Processing & Transport	Coal would be processed on site in the CHPP. Product coal would be transported by rail to the Port of Newcastle for export, via the Sandy Hollow to Gulgong Railway Line. The project would require an average of 2.1 laden trains each day during peak operations.	No change

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Overburden and Waste Management	Up to 152 million bank cubic metres (Mbcm) of overburden material would be moved from the open cut operation and 14 million tonnes of coal reject would be generated from processing of ROM coal. Overburden would initially be placed in out-of-pit emplacements adjacent the mining areas, followed by in-pit emplacement. Coarse and fine coal reject from the CHPP would be dewatered and co-disposed in the overburden emplacement areas during open cut mining operations. During underground mining, these materials are proposed to be emplaced in a final void within the Eastern Open Cut mining area. No tailings dam would be required.	Up to 116 Mbcm of overburden material would be moved from the open cut operation (reduction of 36Mbcm (or 23.7%)) Approximately 12 million tonnes of coal reject materials generated from the processing of ROM coal No change to the process of underground mining
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes: • Mine infrastructure areas (MIA) including the CHPP; • Rail load out facility and rail loop; • Water management infrastructure, including a water supply borefield and associated pumping stations and pipelines; ~~• On-site workforce accommodation facility (WAF) - construction phase only; and~~ {Removed in Response to PAC Review Report} • Power and communications infrastructure	No change
Roadworks	Key road upgrades/ changes include: • Upgrade to the Upper Bylong Road to access the mine and intersection with Bylong Valley Way; • Realignment of Upper Bylong Road/ Lee Creek Road; • Closure of part of Upper Bylong Road and Wooleys Road; • New access road from Upper Bylong Road to access properties to the east of the mine; and	No change

Aspect	Project Description	Revised Mine Plan Description
	• Upgrade to intersections in the local area.	
Employment	Up to 470 persons at full production during concurrent operations. This would reduce to 275 persons during the underground only stage. Peak of 665 construction workers (during the initial 2 year construction period).	Up to 450 persons at full production during concurrent operations (PY 8) No other changes
Hours of Operation	24 hours a day, seven days a week (construction and operation)	No change
Agricultural Land	The project would directly disturb around 423 ha of Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land (BSAL) and 700 ha of Equine Critical Industry Cluster (CIC) land. There is a further 288 ha of BSAL and 515 ha of CIC within proposed offset areas. Rehabilitation of the site would include reinstating 423 ha of BSAL (or equivalent).	Due to the reduction in the Project Disturbance Boundary a direct disturbance of 400.4 ha of BSAL (a reduction of 22.7 ha (5.4%)) and 587.2 ha of Equine CIC (a reduction of 112.8 ha (or 16.1%)). No change to offset areas. Rehabilitation of the site would now require reinstating 400.4 ha of BSAL (or equivalent).
Rehabilitation and Biodiversity Offsets	The project would directly disturb 1,160 ha of land through clearing associated with the open cut mining operations and surface infrastructure required for both open cut and underground mining operations. Of this area, about 753 ha comprise native vegetation communities, including 251 ha of endangered ecological communities (EEC). There is an additional area of 1,714 ha where subsidence impacts are predicted to occur, ranging from around 20 mm up to 3.3 m surface subsidence. The biodiversity offset strategy would ultimately provide for the long term conservation of some 3,806 ha of land, including 2,212 ha of EEC. In addition, there would be rehabilitation of around 33 ha within the disturbance boundary to woodland community adjacent to remnant woodland adjoining the south-western overburden emplacement area and western open cut.	The Project would directly disturb 1,047 ha (a reduction of 113 ha (or 9.7%)) in regards to the open cut mining operations and surface infrastructure. The Revised Mine Plan will reduce disturbance to 4.5 ha of CEEC. No change to subsidence impacts No change to the Biodiversity Offset Strategy