

# CULLEN VALLEY MINE

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## AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

*Shoalhaven Coal Pty Ltd*

*20 April 2026*

# DOCUMENT CONTROL

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## Document Status

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Cullen Valley Mine (CVM) is located near Cullen Bullen in the Western Coalfields of NSW, approximately 30 km north-west of Lithgow (see Figure 1). Underground mining commenced at CVM (formerly Tyldesley Colliery) around 1904 and continued up until the 1960s when the workings were abandoned. Early open cut operations were conducted on the site between 1948 and 1953.

The current development consent for CVM (DA 200-5-2003) was granted by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning (now the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)) in August 2004 for a period of 21 years. The conditions of DA 200-5-2003 were subsequently modified in December 2004 to allow for the transportation of product coal from CVM to domestic destinations other than Mount Piper Power Station (MPPS). The conceptual layout of the site as approved under DA 200-5-2003 is shown on **Figure 2**.

Mining of coal at CVM under DA 200-5-2003 commenced in May 2000 using open cut methods following a four-month construction phase and continued until the site was placed in Care and Maintenance in early 2013.

Shoalhaven Coal Pty Ltd (trading as Castlereagh Coal Pty Ltd (Castlereagh Coal)) purchased CVM in May 2015 and has operated the mine under Care and Maintenance since that time. Castlereagh Coal intends to recommence open cut coal mining operations at CVM in early 2022 within the existing disturbance area approved under DA 200-5-2003, in order to collect remnant coal reserves. The site returned to care and maintenance in July 2023. Under a new modification issued in August 2025, Castlereagh Coal intends to recover the remaining coal reserves, with a scope to recommence mining operations in 2026.

## 1.2 DOCUMENT PURPOSE & SCOPE

This Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) has been prepared to describe the operational management of air quality aspects, impacts and performance at CVM. This revision of the AQMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of DA 200-5-2003 for use by Castlereagh Coal prior to and during the recommencement of mining operations on site.

Other management documents that should be read in conjunction with this AQMP include the:

- CVM Environmental Management Strategy; and
- CVM Environmental Monitoring Program (EMP).

## 1.3 DOCUMENT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this document are to:

- Provide an overview of the air quality standards that apply to CVM;
- Identify potential sources of air quality impacts from CVM on local air quality;
- Describe air quality management measures that will be implemented to minimise air quality impacts from site operations; and
- Outline procedures for response to community complaints and the communication of air quality exceedances to relevant stakeholders.

Statutory requirements from DA 200-5-2003 that relate to this AQMP and where they are addressed are provided in **Table 1**.

**Table 1 AQMP Requirements**

DA 200-5-2003 Condition	Requirement	Where Addressed
Schedule 4, Condition 20	The Applicant must ensure that the air pollution generated by the development does not cause any additional exceedances of the criteria listed in Tables 6, 7, and 8 at any privately owned land.	2.1
Schedule 4, Condition 21	The Applicant must: a) take all reasonable steps to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimise odour, fume, and dust (including PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) emissions of the development;</li> <li>• minimise any visible off-site air pollution generated by the development;</li> <li>• minimise the extent of potential dust generating surfaces exposed on the site at any given point in time; and</li> <li>• improve energy efficiency and minimize Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development;</li> </ul> a) operate a comprehensive air quality management system that uses a combination of meteorological forecasting and air quality monitoring to guide the day to day planning of mining operations and the implementation of both proactive and reactive air quality mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the relevant conditions of this consent; b) minimise the air quality impacts of the development during adverse meteorological conditions and extraordinary events (see Note c to Table 6 above); c) carry out routine air quality monitoring in accordance with the methodology listed in Table 12, no less frequently than every month (unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Secretary) to determine whether the development is complying with the relevant conditions in this consent; and d) regularly assess meteorological and air quality monitoring data and relocate, modify or stop operations on the site to ensure compliance with the relevant conditions of this consent.	2, 3
Schedule 4, Condition 22	The Applicant must ensure that all loaded trucks leaving the site are covered at all times.	3
Schedule 4, Condition 23	The Applicant must regularly monitor the development for visible dust; and if visible dust is being generated on-site, then the Applicant must relocate, modify, and/or stop mining operations to minimise adverse dust impacts occurring on any privately-owned land.	3
Schedule 4, Condition 24	The land acquisition criteria for air pollution generated by the development are listed in Tables 9, 10, and 11.	2.1, 4.2
Schedule 4, Condition 25	The Applicant must monitor the air quality impacts of the development at representative locations around the site, using the specified averaging period, frequency, and sampling method in Table 12 to the satisfaction of EPA and the Planning Secretary.	2.2, CVM EMP
Schedule 4, Condition 26	Within 3 months of the date of this consent, the Applicant must prepare, and then implement, an Air Quality Monitoring Program for the development to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.	4.1 CVM EMP
Schedule 4, Condition 27	The Applicant must not cause or permit the emission of offensive odour beyond the boundary of the site in accordance with section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.	3.1

Schedule 4, Condition 28	Within 3 months of the date of this consent, or as otherwise agreed, the Applicant must establish a permanent meteorological station at a location approved by the EPA, and to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary, to monitor the parameters in Table 13, using the specified units of measure, averaging period, frequency, and sampling method.	2.2
Schedule 4, Condition 60	The Applicant must: (a) monitor the greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development; (b) investigate ways to minimise greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development; (c) implement reasonable and feasible measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development; and (d) report on greenhouse gas monitoring and minimisation in the AEMR, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.	3.2
Schedule 5, Condition 1	If the results of the monitoring required in Schedule 4 identify exceedances of the air quality and/or noise limits/criteria in Schedule 4, then the Applicant must notify the Planning Secretary and relevant landowner/s in writing about these exceedances, and provide quarterly monitoring results to these parties until the monitoring results show that the development is complying with the relevant air quality and/or noise limits/criteria.	4.2
Schedule 6, Condition 10	The Applicant must notify the Department within 24 hours of becoming aware of an incident. The notification must be made via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects) and address details of the incident including: (a) date, time and location; (b) a brief description of what occurred and why it has been classified as an incident; (c) a description of what immediate steps were taken in relation to the incident; and identifying a contact person for further communication regarding the incident.	4.2.2
Schedule 6, Condition 11	The Applicant must provide the Department with a subsequent incident report in accordance with Appendix 7 (Incident Notification and Reporting Requirements).	4.2.2
Schedule 6, Condition 12	Within seven days of becoming aware of a non-compliance, the Applicant must notify the Department of the non-compliance. The notification must be in writing and must be submitted via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects). The notification must identify the development (including the development application number and name), set out the condition of this consent that the development is non-compliant with, why it does not comply, the reasons for the non-compliance (if known), and what actions have been undertaken, or will be undertaken, and when, to address the non-compliance.	4.2.2

## 1.4 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This document is structured as follows:

**Section 1** introduces CVM and outlines the purpose, scope and objectives of this AQMP;

**Section 2** outlines air quality impact standards that apply to CVM;

**Section 3** describes the management and mitigation measures that will be implemented to minimise air quality impacts from CVM;

**Section 4** outlines stakeholder engagement completed in the preparation of this AQMP and procedures for the response to air quality incidents and complaints;

**Section 5** provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of CVM personnel in relation to air quality management;

**Section 6** outlines the reporting requirements for this AQMP; and

Sections 7 and 8 provide a list of reference documents and abbreviations used in this AQMP.

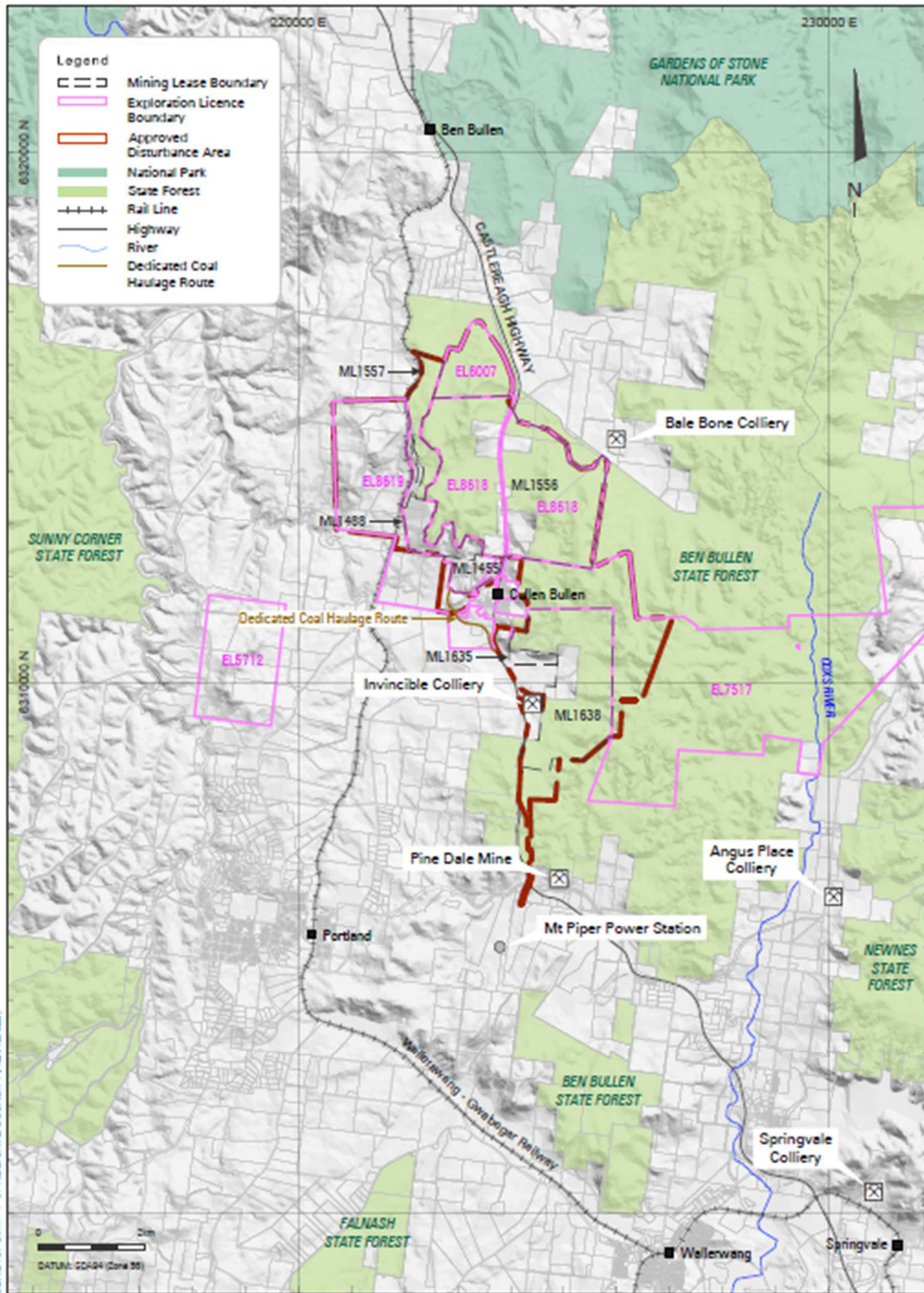


Figure 1 Regional Locality

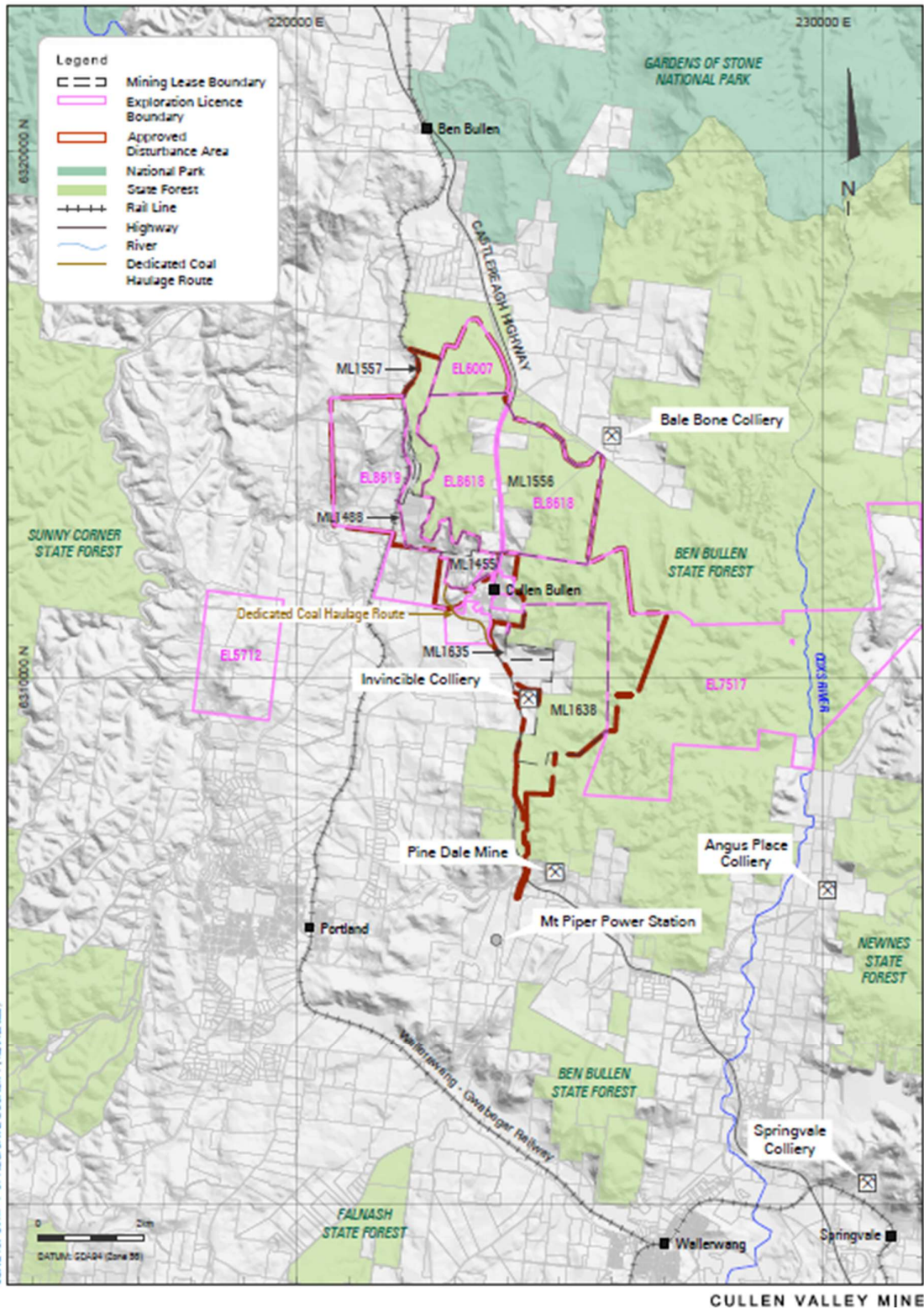


Figure 2 Conceptual Project Layout

## 2. AIR QUALITY MONITORING

### 2.1 AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

**Table 2** summarises the air quality limits for privately owned land that are specified under DA-200-5-2003. The air quality goals relate to the total dust burden in the air and not solely the dust generated from CVM operations. In other words, some consideration of background levels needs to be made when using these goals to assess impacts. Privately owned land surrounding the CVM (to which these criteria relate) is illustrated in **Figure 3**.

**Table 2 Limits for Particulate Matter**

Pollutant	Averaging period	Criterion
<b>Long term impact assessment criteria for particulate matter</b>		
Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) matter	Annual	90 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Particulate matter < 10µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Annual	25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Particulate matter < 2.5 (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Annual	8 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Short term impact assessment criterion for particulate matter</b>		
Particulate matter < 10µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	24 hour	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Particulate matter < 2.5 µm (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	24 hour	25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

In addition to health impacts, airborne dust also has the potential to cause nuisance impacts by depositing on surfaces. In order to control dust emissions from a site, criteria for dust fallout levels have also been provided by DA 200-5-2003, as specified in **Table 3**.

**Table 3 Long Term Impact Assessment Criteria for Deposited Dust**

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Maximum increase in deposited dust level	Maximum total deposited dust level
Deposited Dust	Annual	2 g/m <sup>2</sup> month	4 g/m <sup>2</sup> month

Estimated dust emission totals were modelled as part of the *Cullen Valley Mine Lease Extension Project* (IEC, 2003) (EIS). These estimates assumed some control of dust emissions, which are included in the list of mitigation measures described in **Section 3**.

### 2.2 AIR QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

The CVM air quality monitoring network and program required under Schedule 6, Conditions 3 - 4 of DA 200-5-2003 is described in the CVM EMP. A brief overview of the air quality monitoring program is provided below.

CVM operates and manages an air quality monitoring network in accordance with Schedule 4, Condition 20 of DA-200-5-2003, to ensure the air quality impacts generated by the development do not cause additional exceedances of the criteria (as outlined within **Section 2.1** above) at any neighbouring privately owned land. This air quality monitoring network as shown on **Figure 4** and as listed in **Table 4** is comprised of the following sites:

One High Volume Air Sampler (HVAS) (located at Office); and

Five Depositional Dust Gauges (located at Doble, Crane, Office, Hillcroft and Railway).

The HVAS site (Office) which monitors PM<sub>10</sub>, is also used to provide data on TSP and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. While the site does not actively monitor PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels, these are calculated based on a relationship with PM<sub>10</sub> that was determined by historical monitoring previously undertaken at CVM by Lithgow Coal Company that compares known PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> results. The calibration factor for the determination of approximate PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels from PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring results at CVM is 0.5.

In accordance with Schedule 4, Condition 28 of DA 200-5-2003, Castlereagh Coal operates a Weather Station which is located at the Office. The Weather Station was installed in 2018

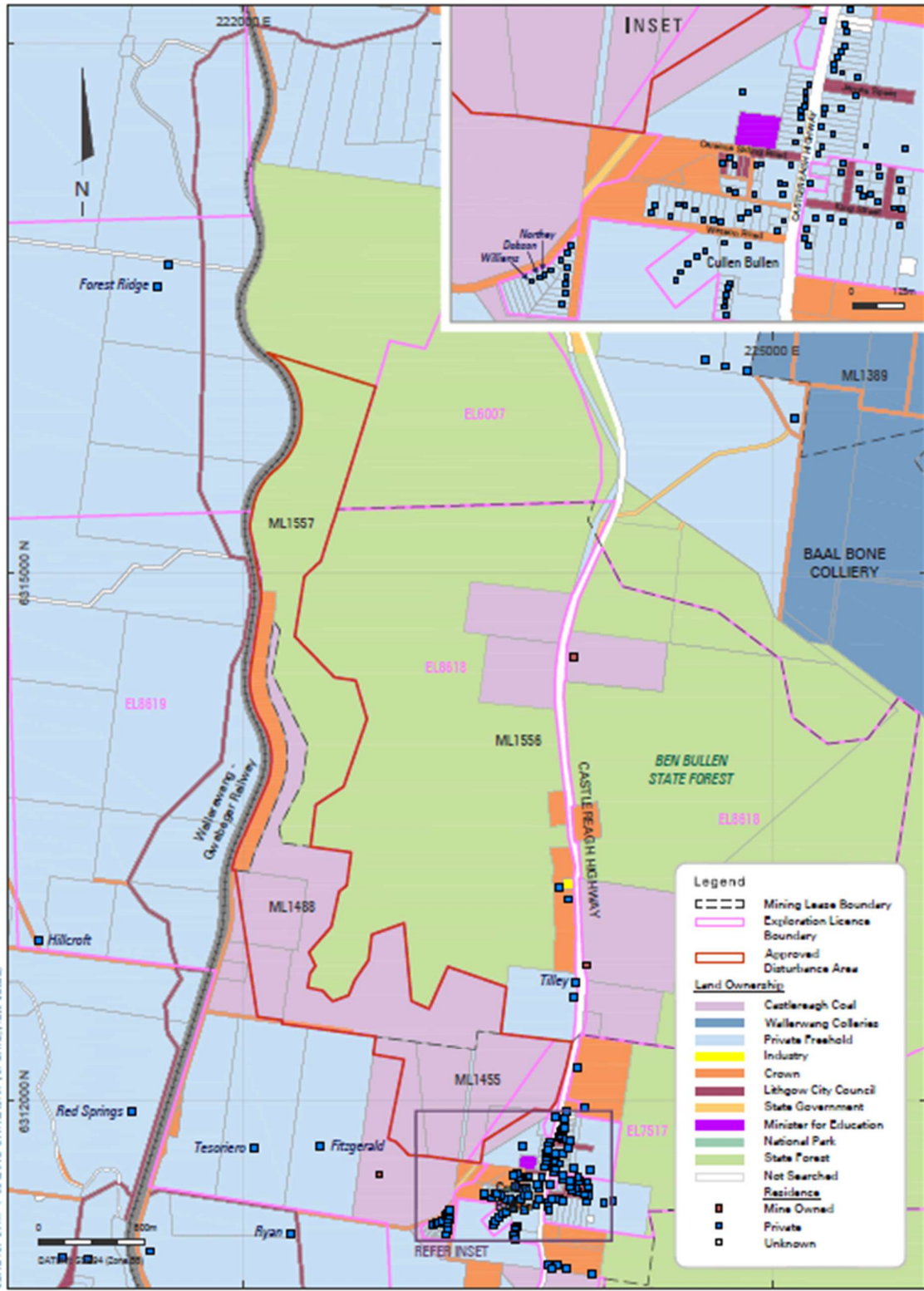


Figure 3 Land Ownership

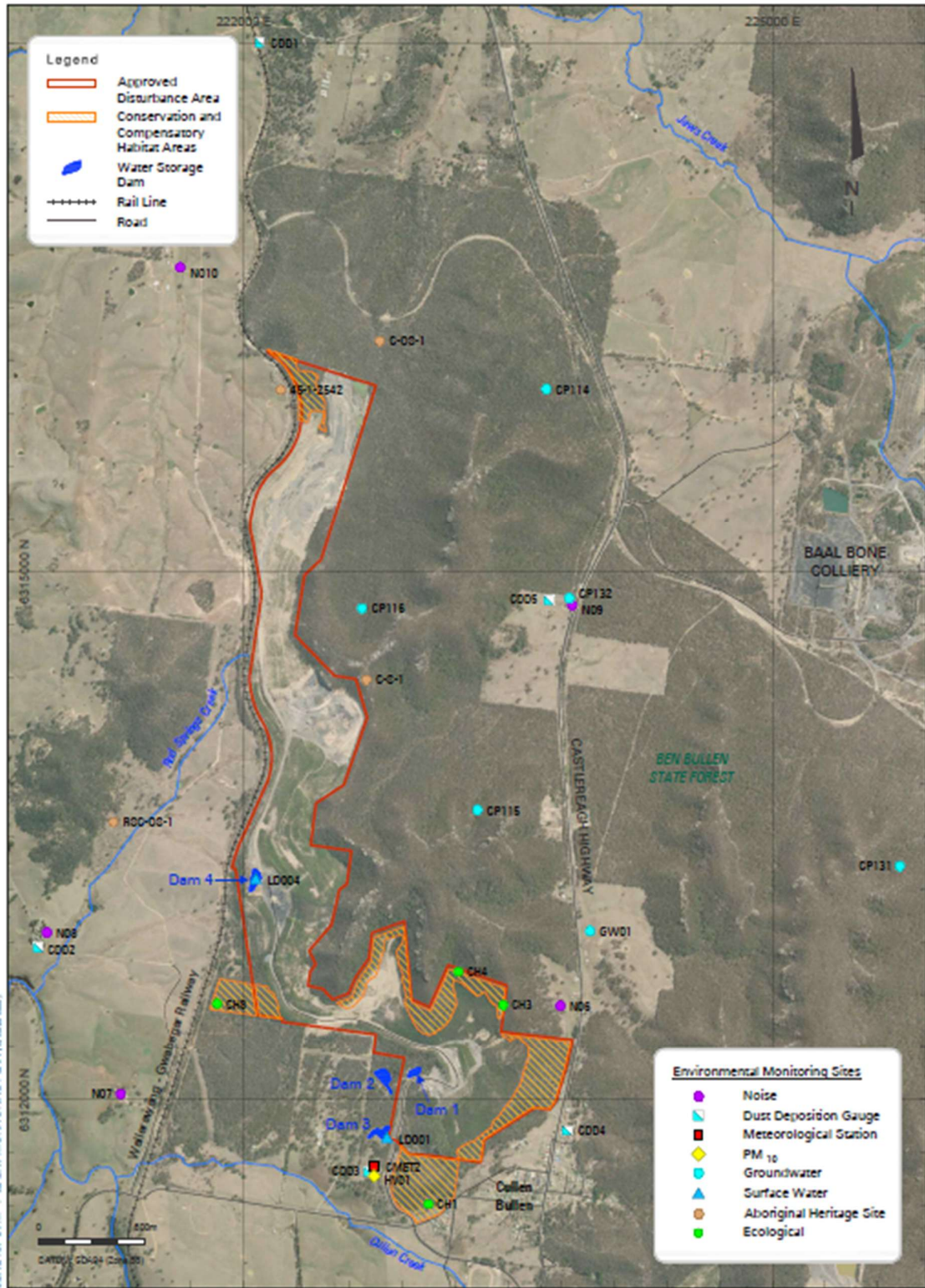


Figure 4 Environmental Monitoring Program

CULLEN VALLEY MINE

All air quality monitoring equipment at CVM is operated and maintained in accordance with the requirements provided in Approved Methods for Sampling of Air Pollutants in New South Wales. In addition, monitoring is conducted in a manner consistent with the Australian Standards and EPA (formerly DECC) requirements as listed in **Table 5**.

**Table 4 Air Quality Monitoring Locations**

Operation	Monitoring Unit Location	Reference Number	Parameter Sampled	Easting	Northing
CV	DM Railway	CDDo1	Depositional Dust	222099	6317974
CV	DM Hillcroft	CDDo2	Depositional Dust	220846	6312847
CV	DM Office	CDDo3	Depositional Dust	222716	6311599
CV	DM Cranes	CDDo4	Depositional Dust	223834	6311813
CV	DM Doble	CDDo5	Depositional Dust	223732	6314809
CV	Cullen Valley Office	HV01	PM10	222720	6311590
CV	MET	CMET2	Meteorological Parameters, including lapse rate, rainfall, sigma theta, temperature (at 2 and 10 m), total solar radiation, wind direction and wind speed	222720	6311590

**Table 5 Air Quality Monitoring Standards and Methods**

Parameter	Australian Standard (AS)	Approved Method (epa 2022)	Monitoring Frequency
Siting of Units	<i>AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2016 (Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air Guide to siting air monitoring equipment)</i>	AM-1	N/A
Total Suspended Particulates (TSP)	<i>AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2015 (Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air, Method 9.6: Determination of suspended particulate matter – Total suspended particulate matter (TSP) – High volume sampler gravimetric method)</i>	AM-15	Six-daily
Particulate Matter < 10µm (PM10)	<i>AS 3580.9.6:2015 (Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air, Method 9.6: Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM10 high volume sampler with size selective inlet – Gravimetric method)</i>	AM-18	Continuous and Six-daily
Deposited Dust	<i>AS 3580.10.1-1991 (Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air – Determination of Particulates – Deposited Matter Gravimetric Method)</i>	AM-19	Continuous

Further to the air quality monitoring network, Castlereagh Coal conducts regular visual inspections to ensure that operations are not generating visible dust at the site. In accordance with Schedule 2, Condition 23 of DA 200-5-2003, if visible dust is observed, Castlereagh Coal will either alter mining operations in order to

appropriately manage potential dust impacts to neighbouring privately-owned land (referring to the guidance notes in EPA (2019) as required).

For further information, please refer to the CVM EMP.

## 3. AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

### 3.1 AIR QUALITY CONTROLS

Predicted air quality impacts were modelled as part of the planning process and included in the EIS (IEC, 2003). The results of the EIS modelling indicated that CVM operations would be able to comply with the relevant air quality criteria if appropriate controls were put in place.

The management controls described in **Table 6** will be implemented during CVM operations ensure that air quality emissions and offensive odours from the site are minimised. The aim of these control procedures is to minimise the emission of dust from the main sources identified in the EIS, which are generally related to:

Windblown dust from exposed areas; and

Dust generated by mining and processing activities.

**Table 6 Air Quality Management Measures**

Source	Control Procedures
<b>Wind Blown Dust and Controls</b>	
Areas disturbed by mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disturb only the minimum area necessary for mining.</li> <li>Reshape, topsoil and rehabilitate completed overburden emplacement areas as soon as practicable after the completion of overburden dumping.</li> <li>Daily assessment of the meteorological conditions to be made to identify conditions which would be unfavourable in terms of dust levels off site.</li> <li>Undertake daily visual inspections of operational areas to assess prevailing weather conditions and sources of visible dust. Make operational changes if required to ensure dust emissions are being managed appropriately (referring to the guidance notes in EPA (2019) as required). Where operational change is required to control dust emissions, these will include               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional water cart use for dust suppression on haul roads;</li> <li>Slowing of speed on haul roads;</li> <li>Halting operations until dust is managed at an acceptable level.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Coal Handling Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain coal-handling areas in a moist condition using water carts to minimise windblown and traffic generated dust.</li> </ul>
Coal Stockpiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain water sprays on product coal stockpiles and use sprays to reduce dust emissions from stockpile areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Mining Generated Dust and Controls</b>	
Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All trucks leaving site carrying coal will be covered at all times.</li> </ul>
Haul Road Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water all roads and trafficked areas using a water cart to minimise the generation of wheel-generated dust.</li> <li>Speeds are limited to 60 km/hr on internal haul roads to minimise wheel-generated dust emissions.</li> </ul>
Private Haul Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site access road and the private haul road bypassing Cullen Bullen are sealed and will not require any additional dust controls.</li> <li>Road registered trucks transporting product coal from site will have their loads covered to minimise dust emissions.</li> </ul>

Source	Control Procedures
Topsoil Stripping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water all access tracks used by topsoil stripping equipment during their loading and unloading cycle.</li> <li>• If possible, topsoil should be stripped between three days and two weeks following rain when subsoil moisture is elevated but not sodden.</li> <li>• Topsoil stockpiles will be shaped and sown with a cover crop to minimise dust emissions.</li> </ul>
Crushing Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The crushing plant is fitted with water sprays.</li> <li>• To be sited in a designated area.</li> <li>• Operated with enclosed screens to reduce dust emissions</li> </ul>
Plant and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All plant and equipment installed at the mine will be maintained and operated in a proper and efficient condition.</li> </ul>
<b>Offensive Odours</b>	
Subsurface heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observed areas of subsurface heating are managed in accordance with the Heating Area Remediation Strategy, in consultation with the Resources Regulator, including (but not limited to):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Thermal imagery and investigative drilling to control migration of heating plumes;</li> <li>– Backfilling/sealing any visible surface cracks observed to be the cause of heating;</li> <li>– Active Excavation: including salvage of topsoil materials, excavation of heated materials, backfill and compact with inert materials and replace topsoil and seed for revegetation;</li> <li>– Irrigation of heating areas with water to extinguish heating.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Spontaneous Combustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placement of ROM and product coal in appropriately designed stockpiles to minimise exposure to oxygen;</li> <li>• Selectively handling and management of any materials identified to be particularly prone to spontaneous combustion;</li> <li>• Monitor and immediately respond to any occurrence of spontaneous combustion, including (but not limited to) cooling of materials with water, excavation and burial of heated materials.</li> </ul>
Self heating of Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selectively handle and manage PAF materials to minimise the long-term exposure to oxygen by including measures such as:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Deep burial within the mining area below the post-mining groundwater table and cover with inert overburden materials (encapsulate within clay materials, if required);</li> <li>– Burial within dedicated PAF containment cells which are encapsulated with clay materials.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 3.1.1 Offensive Odours

In accordance with Condition 27 of Schedule 4 of DA 200-5-2003 and Section 129 of the *Protection of Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act), CVM is required to ensure no offensive odours are emitted from site.

The primary risk for offensive odours being released from CVM is in relation to the subsurface heating of previously mined and rehabilitated areas. Subsurface heating has previously been observed in rehabilitated areas and has been subject to numerous management practices for over a decade. Castlereaugh Coal has developed a Heating Area Remediation Strategy, in consultation with the Resources Regulator (RR), which establishes a program to contain and extinguish the cause of the subsurface heating and to continually monitor

and actively address any areas of subsurface heating on a continual basis. Control procedures are outlined in **Table 6**. Timelines for completion of actions are included in the Strategy.

Experience to date at CVM has demonstrated that the stockpiled coal and in-situ coal resources have a low propensity to spontaneously combust. However, to ensure that it is not relevant to the subsurface heating issue, a study was undertaken to supplement the existing knowledge of the spontaneous combustion propensity of the coal and overburden in the backfill. The results detailed in a report by RGS Environmental (May 2013) have confirmed that the in-situ coal is 'low-risk' for spontaneous combustion. This has provided a more complete understanding of the very low potential for spontaneous combustion to be a contributing factor to the initiation and spread of subsurface heating at CVM.

Proactive management measures are implemented during operations to control the potential for spontaneous combustion. These measures generally involve reducing the interaction of potentially reactive materials with water and oxygen by appropriate dumping practices, profiling and capping any materials likely to heat, and reducing the time coal faces are exposed prior to mining. Various corrective actions are also implemented in the event that spontaneous combustion is observed at the CVM.

Self-heating of Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) materials also has the potential to generate odours. Should such materials be identified, they are selectively handled and managed to avoid the long term exposure to oxygen, including emplacing PAF material either in pit below the predicted post-mining groundwater table level, or within dedicated PAF containment cells which are encapsulated with clay materials.

## 3.2 GREENHOUSE GAS MANAGEMENT

In accordance with Schedule 4, Condition 60 of DA 200-5-2003, Castlereagh Coal is committed to implementing reasonable and feasible measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from the CVM operations.

During non operation of the mine, greenhouse gas emissions from CVM have been minimal and generally limited to a small fleet of vehicles/equipment which are utilised for inspections, water management and minor earth works associated with erosion and sediment control and sub-surface heating management.

The recommencement of extractive operations at the CVM will result in greenhouse gas emissions from the following sources:

- Scope 1 Emissions (i.e. directly as a result of Castlereagh Coal's activities), including:
  - Fugitive emissions of carbon dioxide and methane released from the coal seams and overburden rock materials when the coal is mined; and
  - Combustion of fuels including diesel, petrol, greases and oils which are utilised for mining equipment, light vehicles and stationary diesel powered equipment.
- Scope 2 Emissions (i.e. emissions from other sources utilised by CVM), including:
  - Emissions resulting from the generation of electricity used onsite.
- Scope 3 Emissions (i.e. those emissions from other sources which are not utilised by CVM), including:
  - The transport of consumables to site, e.g. diesel and electricity;
  - The transport of the product coal to domestic coal fired power stations; and
  - The final use of the product being the combustion of the coal in power generating facilities.

Castlereagh Coal directly minimise the Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development. Scope 3 emissions are managed by other parties whom consider these emissions as Scope 1 emissions.

Castlereagh Coal implements the following mitigation and management measures to maximise energy efficiency and to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from its activities at CVM:

- Regularly maintaining operational equipment fleet to ensure it operates in a productive and efficient manner;
- Monitoring of fuel usage and efficiency of equipment fleet;
- Mine plan optimisation and scheduling of operations to maximise efficiency and reduce vehicle kilometres travelled;
- Operators are trained to switch off engines when not in use;
- Equipment fleet is fitted with adequate pollution reduction in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements;
- Monitoring site electricity consumption across operations and investigate avenues to minimise electricity consumption;
- Awareness training for staff on ways to minimise energy usages to activities;
- Investigation of further ways to minimise greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development;
- Minimising the production of waste generated on-site; and
- Use of efficient outdoor lighting systems.

CVM methane emissions are calculated and converted to a carbon dioxide equivalent tonnage (t CO<sub>2</sub>-e) to provide a Greenhouse Gas emission inventory for the site. The formulaic method of calculation used is based on National Pollutant Inventory and Australian Greenhouse Office calculation standards (latest version). Castlereagh Coal inputs for greenhouse gas emission calculations include monthly breakdowns for electricity usage, diesel usage, and methane production (calculated using the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Technical Guidelines (Department of Climate Change, 2008) from the monthly coal tonnage extracted). These inputs are included in a spreadsheet which calculates a carbon-dioxide equivalent value for each month of operations. Further details on the greenhouse gas monitoring is provided within the EMP.

Castlereagh Coal will continue to report on greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the requirements of NGERs, including ensuring that the Scope 1 and 2 emissions generated by Modification 5 do not exceed the 25,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e Large Greenhouse Gas Emitters threshold for any financial year. Castlereagh Coal is also required to report on greenhouse gas monitoring and management each year within the CVM Annual Review.

## 4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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### 4.1 AQMP CONSULTATION

Any major revision to the AQMP will be made in consultation with relevant regulatory agencies. Correspondence with regulatory agencies are to be included as an appendix to this report.

The 2025 revision of the AQMP is not considered to be a major revision. Consultation with regulatory agencies has not occurred in this update.

### 4.2 EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

#### 4.2.1 Community Complaints

All community complaints received by CVM are recorded in the Castlereagh Coal Complaints Register. The register is regularly maintained and published on the Castlereagh Coal website to document all complaints received and follow-up actions taken by CVM personnel in response.

Further detail on the management of community complaints is provided within Section 6.1.3 of the CVM EMS.

#### 4.2.2 Incidents and Non-Compliances

Schedule 5, Condition 1 of DA 200-5-2003 requires CVM to report exceedances of air quality criteria listed in this AQMP to the Planning Secretary and relevant landholders and provide quarterly monitoring results to these parties until further results show compliance with the relevant criteria.

Schedule 5, Condition 2 of DAS 200-5-2003 provides the procedures to be followed in responding to landholder requests for independent monitoring of noise and air quality impacts or during any land acquisition process that may be required or requested by community landholders.

In the event that a landowner considers that CVM is exceeding the air quality criteria at his or her property, the landowner may request an independent review of the air quality impacts at the property. The independent review will be conducted in accordance with the procedure described in Schedule 5, Condition 2 of DA 200-5-2003.

In accordance with Schedule 6, Condition 10 of DA 200-5-2003, any incident will be reported to the Planning Secretary within 24 hours after becoming aware of the incident. Incident notification and reports will be submitted via the NSW Planning Portal (Major Projects). The notification will include the following details:

- (a) date, time and location;
- (b) a brief description of what occurred and why it has been classified as an incident;
- (c) a description of what immediate steps were taken in relation to the incident; and
- (d) identification of a contact person for further communication regarding the incident.

In accordance with Schedule 6, Condition 11 of DA 200-5-2003, the Department will be provided with a subsequent incident report in accordance with Appendix 7 of the Project Approval. The incident report will include:

- (a) identification of how the incident was detected;
- (b) identification of when the Castlereagh Coal became aware of the incident;
- (c) identification of any actual or potential non-compliance with conditions of consent;
- (d) identification of further action(s) that will be taken in relation to the incident;

- (e) a summary of the incident;
- (f) outcomes of the incident investigation, including identification of the cause of the incident;
- (g) details of the corrective and preventative action that have been, or will be, implemented to address the incident and prevent recurrence, including the period for implementing any corrective and/or preventative actions; and
- (h) details of any communication with other stakeholders regarding the incident.

Castlereagh Coal will submit any further reports as directed by the Planning Secretary.

In accordance with Schedule 6, Condition 12 of DA 200-5-2003, any non-compliance must be notified to the Planning Secretary by the operator within seven days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. These notifications for incidents or non-compliances will be submitted in writing via the NSW Planning Portal (Major Projects) and include the following detail:

- (a) Identification of the development (including development application number and name);
- (b) Condition of consent that the development is non-compliant with;
- (c) Why it does not comply and the reasons for the non-compliance (if known);
- (d) What actions have been undertaken, or will be undertaken, and when, to address the non-compliance.

## 5. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 7 outlines the key roles and responsibilities for CVM personnel in relation to this AQMP.

**Table 7 AQMP Roles and Responsibilities**

Ref	Control Measure	Responsibility	Timing
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and approve this AQMP and provide adequate resources for its implementation on site.</li> </ul>	Operations Manager	Ongoing
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete regular inspections of the site to confirm that adequate dust management measures are in place to minimise potential impacts.</li> <li>Modify or cease operations if required to reduce air quality impacts from CVM.</li> <li>Assist the Environment Officer with investigations into air quality incidents, non-compliances and complaints.</li> </ul>	Mining Supervisor	Ongoing  As required  As required
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage the implementation of this AQMP during CVM operations.</li> <li>Respond to air quality complaints and maintain CVM Complaints Register.</li> <li>Investigate and notify the Planning Secretary and relevant landowner(s) of any air quality exceedances and incidents and prepare associated reporting.</li> <li>Notify the Planning Secretary and coordinate the required actions in the case of a landowner request for an Independent Review.</li> <li>Facilitate regular training of CVM personnel in the requirements of this AQMP</li> <li>Document air quality monitoring and management in the Annual Review</li> <li>Investigate ways to minimise greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development</li> <li>Document greenhouse gas monitoring and management in the Annual Review</li> <li>Complete review of this AQMP to ensure consistency with current CVM operations and industry standards and procedures.</li> </ul>	Environment Officer	Ongoing  Ongoing  As required  As required  Annual  Annual  Ongoing  Annual  As required
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with the requirements of this AQMP.</li> <li>Report any activities which are generating elevated dust levels to the equipment operator and/or Mining Supervisor.</li> </ul>	All CVM personnel	Ongoing

## 6. REVIEW & REPORTING

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### 6.1 REPORTING

#### 6.1.1 Annual Reporting

In accordance with Schedule 6, Condition 5 of DA 200-5-2003, CVM will continue to submit an Annual Review to the Planning Secretary and relevant agencies which includes results of monitoring in this AQMP. Information to be provided in the Annual Review will include:

- a comprehensive review of the monitoring results and complaints records of the development over the past calendar year, which includes a comparison of these results against the:
  - the relevant statutory requirements, limits or performance measures/criteria;
  - the monitoring results of previous years; and
  - the relevant predictions in the EIS;

Identification of any non-compliances during the reporting period; and

A description of what management actions were or are being taken to ensure compliance with relevant planning criteria.

A copy of each CVM Annual Review will be provided to DPPI, NSW Resources-RR, EPA, Lithgow City Council and the representatives of the mine Community Consultative Committee (CCC).

#### 6.1.2 Stakeholder Reporting

In accordance with Schedule 6, Condition 8 of DA 200-5-2003 CVM has established a CCC to oversee the environmental performance of the mine. While in operation, the CCC will meet at least twice a year and will review and provide advice on environmental performance including this document, monitoring results, audit reports or complaints.

### 6.2 AUDITING

In accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 6 of DA 200-5-2003, Castlereagh Coal is required to commission an Independent Environmental Audit within 2 years of the date of consent, and every three years thereafter, for submission to DPPI, unless otherwise approved. This audit report is required to consider the effectiveness of the AQMP and will provide environmental management advice to ensure its ongoing effectiveness.

### 6.3 REVIEW

In accordance with Schedule 6, condition 4 of DA 200-5-2003, Castlereagh Coal will regularly review, and if necessary, update the environmental monitoring program, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.

This AQMP will be reviewed as required to ensure that it remains consistent with operations at CVM, approval instruments and in accordance with general industry standards and procedures. Reviews will consider the need to modify the AQMP associated management measures in place at CVM. The AQMP will also be reviewed (and if necessary, updated) in response to:

Relevant findings from Independent Environmental Audits;

Findings from investigations of community complaints or monitoring non-compliances relating to air quality impacts; and

Directions from regulatory agencies.

## 7. REFERENCES

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- Castlereagh Coal (2022) *Cullen Valley Mine Environmental Management Strategy (EMS)*.
- Castlereagh Coal (2025) *Cullen Valley Mine Environmental Monitoring Program (EMP)*.
- Castlereagh Coal (2026) *Cullen Valley Mine Heating Area Remediation Strategy*
- International Environmental Consultants (2003) *Cullen Valley Mine Lease Extension Project Environmental Impact Statement*.
- NSW Environment Protection Authority (2019) *Dust Assessment Handbook*.

## 8. ABBREVIATIONS

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Abbreviation	Meaning
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
CCC	Community Consultative Committee
CVM	Cullen Valley Mine
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
EIS	<i>Cullen Valley Mine Lease Extension Project Environmental Impact Statement (IEC, 2013)</i>
EMP	Environmental Monitoring Program
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate Matter with a diameter of 10 micrometres
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates

## **9. STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION**

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<i>Air Quality Management Plan: Schedule 4</i>	<b>Sufficient (Yes/No/Partial)</b>	<b>Review Comments and Action Required</b>	<b>Company Response</b>																													
<p><b>Condition 20: Impact Assessment Criteria</b>                      The Applicant must ensure that the air pollution generated by the development does not cause any additional exceedances of the criteria listed in Tables 6, 7, and 8 at any privately owned land.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="155 623 827 834"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Averaging period</th> <th>Criterion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter</td> <td>Annual</td> <td><sup>a,c</sup> 90 µg/m<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Particulate matter &lt; 10 µm (PM<sub>10</sub>)</td> <td>Annual</td> <td><sup>a,c</sup> 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Particulate matter &lt; 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)</td> <td>Annual</td> <td><sup>a,c</sup> 8 µg/m<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 6: Long term impact assessment criteria for particulate matter</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="155 894 827 1024"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Averaging period</th> <th>Criterion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Particulate matter &lt; 10 µm (PM<sub>10</sub>)</td> <td>24 hour</td> <td><sup>b</sup>50 µg/m<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Particulate matter &lt; 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)</td> <td>24 hour</td> <td><sup>b</sup>25 µg/m<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 7: Short term impact assessment criterion for particulate matter</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="155 1084 827 1166"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Averaging period</th> <th>Maximum increase in deposited dust level</th> <th>Maximum total deposited dust level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><sup>d</sup>Deposited dust</td> <td>Annual</td> <td><sup>b</sup>2 g/m<sup>2</sup>/month</td> <td><sup>a</sup>4 g/m<sup>2</sup>/month</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 8: Long term impact assessment criteria for deposited dust</i></p>	Pollutant	Averaging period	Criterion	Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter	Annual	<sup>a,c</sup> 90 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Annual	<sup>a,c</sup> 25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Particulate matter < 2.5 µm (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Annual	<sup>a,c</sup> 8 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Pollutant	Averaging period	Criterion	Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	24 hour	<sup>b</sup> 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Particulate matter < 2.5 µm (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	24 hour	<sup>b</sup> 25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Pollutant	Averaging period	Maximum increase in deposited dust level	Maximum total deposited dust level	<sup>d</sup> Deposited dust	Annual	<sup>b</sup> 2 g/m <sup>2</sup> /month	<sup>a</sup> 4 g/m <sup>2</sup> /month	Yes	<p>- Section 2.1 reproduces the impact assessment criteria that the development will comply with.</p>	<p>-</p>
Pollutant	Averaging period	Criterion																														
Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter	Annual	<sup>a,c</sup> 90 µg/m <sup>3</sup>																														
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<sup>d</sup> Deposited dust	Annual	<sup>b</sup> 2 g/m <sup>2</sup> /month	<sup>a</sup> 4 g/m <sup>2</sup> /month																													
<p><b>Condition 21: Operating Conditions</b>                      The Applicant must:                      a) take all reasonable steps to:</p>	Partial	<p>-Table 6 outlines the AQ management measures.</p>	<p>Wording altered to 'must'. Specific management measures included.</p>																													

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimise odour, fume, and dust (including PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) emissions of the development;</li> <li>• minimise any visible off-site air pollution generated by the development;</li> <li>• minimise the extent of potential dust generating surfaces exposed on the site at any given point in time; and</li> <li>• improve energy efficiency and minimize Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development;</li> </ul> <p>b) operate a comprehensive air quality management system that uses a combination of meteorological forecasting and air quality monitoring to guide the day to day planning of mining operations and the implementation of both proactive and reactive air quality mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the relevant conditions of this consent;</p> <p>c) minimise the air quality impacts of the development during adverse meteorological conditions and extraordinary events (see Note c to Table 6 above);</p> <p>d) carry out routine air quality monitoring in accordance with the methodology listed in Table 12, no less frequently than every month (unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Secretary) to determine whether the development is complying with the relevant conditions in this consent; and</p> <p>e) regularly assess meteorological and air quality monitoring data and relocate, modify or stop operations on the site to ensure compliance with the relevant conditions of this consent.</p>		<p>Revise to make firm commitments. For example – “Daily assessment of the meteorological conditions <b>should</b> be made to identify conditions which would be unfavourable in terms of dust levels off site.”</p> <p>This statement should have a more definitive commitment.</p> <p>The measures should identify more specific actions, such as, in what conditions water sprays are used on stockpile areas, haul roads are watered etc.</p>	
<p><b>Condition 22: Operating Conditions</b>          The Applicant must ensure that all loaded trucks leaving the site are covered at all times.</p>	Yes	- Commitment made in Table 6.	-

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<p><b>Condition 23: Minimisation of Visible Dust</b>                  The Applicant must regularly monitor the development for visible dust; and if visible dust is being generated on-site, then the Applicant must relocate, modify, and/or stop mining operations to minimise adverse dust impacts occurring on any privately-owned land.</p>	<p>Partial</p>	<p>MP adequately describes “regular” monitoring in table 5.</p> <p>Does not describe how frequently regular inspections for visible dust are taken or if this is related to specific weather conditions.</p> <p>Does not describe specific actions taken if visible dust is generated.</p>	<p>Wording altered to include ‘daily’ inspections and specific actions taken.</p>									
<p><b>Condition 24: Land Acquisition Criteria</b>                  The land acquisition criteria for air pollution generated by the development are listed in Tables 9, 10, and 11.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="159 760 852 898"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Averaging period</th> <th>Criterion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter</td> <td>Annual</td> <td>90 µg/m<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Particulate matter &lt; 10 µm (PM<sub>10</sub>)</td> <td>Annual</td> <td>25 µg/m<sup>3</sup></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 9: Long term land acquisition criteria for particulate matter</i></p>	Pollutant	Averaging period	Criterion	Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter	Annual	90 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Annual	25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
Pollutant	Averaging period	Criterion										
Total suspended particulate (TSP) matter	Annual	90 µg/m <sup>3</sup>										
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Annual	25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>										

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Pollutant	Averaging period	Criterion	Percentile <sup>1</sup>	Basis
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	24 hour	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	99 <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>
Particulate matter < 10 µm (PM <sub>10</sub> )	24 hour	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	98.6	Increment <sup>4</sup>

Table 10: Short term land acquisition criteria for particulate matter

<sup>1</sup>Based on the number of block 24 hour averages in an annual period.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes extraordinary events such as bushfires, prescribed burning, dust storms, sea fog, fire incidents, illegal activities or any other activity agreed by the Planning Secretary in consultation with the EPA.

<sup>3</sup>Background PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations due to all other sources plus the incremental increase in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations due to the mine alone.

<sup>4</sup>Incremental increase in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations due to the mine alone.

Pollutant	Averaging period	Maximum increase in deposited dust level	Maximum total deposited dust level
Deposited dust	Annual	2 g/m <sup>2</sup> /month	4 g/m <sup>2</sup> /month

Table 11: Long term land acquisition criteria for deposited dust

Note: Deposited dust is assessed as insoluble solids as defined by Standards Australia, 1991, AS 3580.10.1-1991: Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air - Determination of Particulates - Deposited Matter - Gravimetric Method.

**Condition 25: Monitoring**

The Applicant must monitor the air quality impacts of the development at representative locations around the site, using the specified averaging period, frequency, and sampling method in Table 12 to the satisfaction of EPA and the Planning Secretary.

Partial

- Figure 4 shows monitoring locations.
- Table 5 outlines monitoring method and frequency. PM10 frequency is continuous and 1 day in six. MP does not report continuous monitoring.

Table 5 altered to meet requirements of Table 12 in the Conditions of Approval.

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Pollutant	Units of Measure	Averaging Period	Frequency	Sampling method <sup>1</sup>
PM <sub>10</sub>	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24 hour, annual	Continuous and 1 day in 6	AS3580.9.8 – 2001 <sup>2</sup> AM-18
TSP	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24 hour, annual	1 day in 6	AM-15
Dust Deposition	g/m <sup>2</sup> /month	Month, annual	Continuous	AM-19
Siting	-	-	-	AM-1

Table 12: Air quality monitoring

<p><b>Condition 26: Monitoring</b> Within 3 months of the date of this consent, the Applicant must prepare, and then implement, an Air Quality Monitoring Program for the development to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.</p>	Yes	Section 2.2 describes the AQ monitoring network and program. The HVAS site monitors PM10 which is used to determine PM2.5 and TSP.	
<p><b>Condition 27: Offensive Odour</b> The Applicant must not cause or permit the emission of offensive odour beyond the boundary of the site in accordance with section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.</p>	Partial	<p>Condition not included in Table 1.</p> <p>Table 6 details control procedure for managing offensive odours.</p> <p>Section 3.1.1 details Plan of works to manage sub-surface heating.</p> <p>States various corrective actions are implemented but these are not listed.</p>	<p>Condition now included in Table 1.</p> <p>Section 3.1.1 wording altered to include specific corrective actions as per the Heating Area Remediation Strategy being implemented in consultation with the Resources Regulator.</p>
<p><b>Condition 28: Meteorological Monitoring</b> Within 3 months of the date of this consent, or as otherwise agreed, the Applicant must establish a permanent meteorological station at a location approved by the EPA, and to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary, to monitor the parameters in Table 13, using the specified units of measure, averaging period, frequency, and sampling method.</p>	Yes	<p>Condition not included in Table 1.</p> <p>Met Station included in Table 4 and shown on Figure 4. Weather station was installed in 2018. Parameters are listed in Table 4</p>	
<p><b>Condition 60: Greenhouse Gas</b> The Applicant must: (a) monitor the greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development;</p>	Partial	<p>Not included in Table 1.</p> <p>Section 3.2 outlines GHG Management.</p>	Condition now included in Table 1.

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<p>(b) investigate ways to minimise greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development;          (c) implement reasonable and feasible measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions generated by the development; and          (d) report on greenhouse gas monitoring and minimisation in the AEMR, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.</p>		<p>MP outlines current mitigation measures used to minimise GHG emissions. GHG monitoring is tracked via spreadsheet. More detail noted in EMP.</p> <p>Section 5 states that Environment Manger will be responsible for documenting GHG monitoring and management in the Annual Review.</p> <p>Does not outline any investigations into ways to minimise GHG emissions.</p>	<p>Investigation of further ways to reduce GHG generated by the project now included in Section 3.2.</p> <p>Added investigation of GHG emissions into Environmental Advisor role in Section 5.</p>
<p><b>Condition 60A: Greenhouse Gas</b>          The Scope 1 and 2 emissions generated by Modification 5 must not exceed the 25,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e Large Greenhouse Gas Emitters threshold in any financial year.</p>	Partial	<p>Notes that have been in C&amp;M so not exceeding 25,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e. Will need to provide an additional context for operations.</p>	<p>Section 3.2 updated</p>
<b>Schedule 5</b>			
<p><b>Condition 1: Notify Landowners</b>          If the results of the monitoring required in Schedule 4 identify exceedances of the air quality and/or noise limits/criteria in Schedule 4, then the Applicant must notify the Planning Secretary and relevant landowner/s in writing about these exceedances, and provide quarterly monitoring results to these parties until the monitoring results show that the development is complying with the relevant air quality and/or noise limits/criteria.</p>	Yes	<p>Addressed in Section 4.2.2</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>Condition 2: Independent Review</b>          If a landowner considers the development to be exceeding the relevant air quality and/or noise limits/criteria listed in Schedule 4 on his/her land, then he/she may ask the Applicant for an independent review of the air quality and/or noise impacts of the development on his/her land.</p> <p>Within two weeks of receiving the request from a landowner, the Applicant must advise the Planning Secretary of the request.</p>	Yes	<p>Section 5 outlines that Environment Officer will be responsible for co-ordinating the independent review as required.</p> <p>Section 4.2.2 states that the independent review will be conducted as described in the condition.</p>	

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If the Planning Secretary is satisfied that an independent review is warranted, the Applicant must:

- (a) consult with the landowner to determine his/her concerns; and
- (b) commission a suitably qualified person – whose appointment has been approved by the Planning Secretary – to conduct air quality and/or noise monitoring at the relevant property to determine whether the development is complying with the relevant impact assessment criteria, and identify the source(s) and scale of any air quality and/or noise impact at the property, and the development’s contribution to this impact.

Within 14 days of receiving the results of this independent review, the Applicant must give a copy of these results to the Planning Secretary and landowner.

- If the independent review determines that the development is complying with the relevant air quality and/or noise limits/criteria at the property, then the Applicant may discontinue the independent review with the approval of the Planning Secretary.
- If the independent review determines that the development is not complying with the relevant air quality and/or noise limits/criteria at the property, then the Applicant must:
  - (a) take all practicable measures, in consultation with the landowner, to ensure that the development complies with the relevant limits/criteria; and
  - (b) conduct further air quality and/or noise monitoring at the property to determine whether these measures ensure compliance; or
  - (c) secure a written agreement with the landowner to allow exceedances of the air quality and/or noise limits/criteria, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the independent review determines that the development is not complying with the relevant air quality and/or noise land acquisition criteria at the property, and the Applicant cannot secure a written agreement with the landowner to allow these exceedances, then upon receiving a written request from the landowner, the Applicant must acquire the landowner’s property in accordance with the Department’s land acquisition procedures.</li> </ul>			
<b>Schedule 6</b>			
<p><b>Condition 3: Environmental Monitoring Program</b>                  Within 6 months of the date of this consent, the Applicant must prepare (and then implement) an Environmental Monitoring Program for the development in consultation with the relevant agencies, and the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. This program must consolidate the various monitoring requirements in Schedule 4 of this consent into a single document.</p>	Yes	Outlined in Section 6.3.	
<p><b>Condition 4: Environmental Monitoring Program</b>                  The Applicant must regularly review, and if necessary update, this program to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.</p>	Yes	Outlined in Section 6.3.	
<p><b>Condition 5: Annual Reporting</b>                  By the end of March each year, unless the Planning Secretary agrees otherwise, the Applicant must submit a review of the environmental performance of the development for the previous calendar year to the satisfaction of the Secretary.                  The review must:                  (a) describe the development (including any rehabilitation) that was carried out in the past calendar year, and the development that is proposed to be carried out over the current calendar year;                  (b) include a comprehensive review of the monitoring results and complaints records of the development over the past calendar year, which includes a comparison of these results against the:</p>	Partial	Section 6.1.1 outlines Annual Reporting requirements.  Management plan annual reporting requirements is not consistent with the condition requirements.  For example, the management plan states the Annual Review will include a detailed analysis of the air quality monitoring results, while the condition requires a comprehensive review of monitoring results.	Section 6.1.1 amended to be consistent with condition requirements

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the relevant statutory requirements, limits or performance measures/criteria;</li> <li>• the monitoring results of previous years; and</li> <li>• the relevant predictions in the EIS;</li> </ul> <p>(c) identify any non-compliance over the past year, and describe what actions were (or are being) taken to ensure compliance;</p> <p>(d) identify any trends in the monitoring data over the life of the development;</p> <p>(e) identify any discrepancies between the predicted and actual impacts of the development, and analyse the potential cause of any significant discrepancies; and</p> <p>(f) describe what measures will be implemented over the next year to improve the environmental performance of the development.</p> <p><i>Note: The report may be developed in conjunction with the AEMR provided to other agencies to avoid duplication of reporting requirements.</i></p>			
<p><b>Condition 10: Incident Notification</b>                  The Applicant must notify the Department within 24 hours of becoming aware of an incident. The notification must be made via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects) and address details of the incident including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) date, time and location;</li> <li>(b) a brief description of what occurred and why it has been classified as an incident;</li> <li>(c) a description of what immediate steps were taken in relation to the incident; and</li> <li>(d) identifying a contact person for further communication regarding the incident.</li> </ul>	<b>Partial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This condition should be included in the Table of requirements (Table 1 of the AQMP).</li> <li>• Review section 4.2.2 to ensure consistency with this condition.</li> </ul>	Condition now included in Table 1  Section 4.2.2 updated
<p><b>Condition 11: Incident Notification</b>                  The Applicant must provide the Department with a subsequent incident report in accordance with Appendix 7 (Incident Notification and Reporting Requirements).</p>	<b>Partial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This condition should be included in the Table of requirements (Table 1 of the AQMP).</li> <li>• Review section 4.2.2 to ensure consistency with this condition.</li> </ul>	Condition now included in Table 1  Section 4.2.2 updated

**“Cullen Valley Mine”  
Post Approval Review**



Document: Air Quality Management Plan – revised following modification  
 Revision: Version 01 Dated 8 October 2025  
 Reviewed: Melanie Hollis

<p><b>Condition 12: Non-compliance Notification</b>                  Within seven days of becoming aware of a non-compliance, the Applicant must notify the Department of the non-compliance. The notification must be in writing and must be submitted via the NSW planning portal (Major Projects). The notification must identify the development (including the development application number and name), set out the condition of this consent that the development is non-compliant with, why it does not comply, the reasons for the non-compliance (if known), and what actions have been undertaken, or will be undertaken, and when, to address the non-compliance.</p>	<p><b>Partial</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This condition should be included in the Table of requirements (Table 1 of the AQMP).</li> <li>• Review section 4.2.2 to ensure consistency with this condition.</li> </ul>	<p>Condition now included in Table 1  Section 4.2.2 updated</p>
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