

Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited

Spontaneous Combustion Report

For: Environmental Protection Licence 656

Reporting Period:	August 2021		
Authority Holder: Limited	Muswellbrook	Coal	Company
Report Date:	22 September 202	21	
Approved by:	Brooke York Environmental Supe	erintender	nt



Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION MANAGEMENT MEASURES	1
3.0	GAS MONITORING RESULTS	4
4.0	RESPONSE TO ELEVATED GAS LEVELS	12
5.0	CORRELATION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND GAS LEVELS	12
6.0	CORRELATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS AND GAS LEVELS	12

List of Tables

Table 1: Spontaneous Combustion Management Measures	1
Table 2: Classification of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks	3
Table 3: Summary of Spontaneous Combustion	3
Table 4: Data Capture Rates	4
Table 5: Gas data at the time of complaints	.12

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1	5
Figure 2: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2	6
Figure 3: Hydrogen Sulphide 30 Minute Results	7
Figure 4: Sulphur Dioxide 1 Hour Results	8
Figure 5: Hydrogen Sulphide 1 Hour Results	9
Figure 6: Sulphur Dioxide 24 Hour Results	10
Figure 7: Hydrogen Sulphide 24 Hour Results	11



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The coal seams mined by the Muswellbrook Coal Company (MCC) operations are the Greta Coal Measures. These measures have a history of spontaneous combustion. Spontaneous combustion has been a long-term issue at MCC since the first operation commenced in 1907.

A Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan (SCMP) has been prepared according to the specific requirements of the Development Consent. The main objective of the SCMP is to minimise the occurrence of spontaneous combustion and manage the effect by identification, control, removal, mitigation and prevention in the following areas:

- Existing open cut and underground workings;
- Drilling and blasting;
- Mining of overburden;
- Mining of coal;
- Emplacement of overburden;
- Emplacement of washery reject; and
- Coal stockpiles.

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) require MCC to provide reports on spontaneous combustion management and monitoring on a monthly basis. This report identifies:

- Spontaneous combustion management during the reporting period;
- Gas monitoring results;
- Number of complaints relating to spontaneous combustion;
- Response to hydrogen sulphide levels above the odour threshold; and
- Correlation between spontaneous combustion on site with gas results and complaints received.

2.0 SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The daily spontaneous combustion management measures for the reporting period are shown in **Table 1**.

Date	Water Sprays	Capping		Hot Material Removal	Comments
01/08/21	S23	ROM			Wet weather
02/08/21	S23	OC1	RL190		Wet weather
03/08/21	S23	OC1			Wet weather
04/08/21		OC1		S23	
05/08/21		OC1	\$23		
06/08/21	S23	ROM	RL165	S23	
07/08/21	S23	OC1	RL165	ROM	
08/08/21	S23	ROM	RL165	S23	Wet weather
09/08/21	S23	S23		S23	Wet weather

Table 1: Spontaneous Combustion Management Measures



Date Water Sprays		Water Carts Assisting	Capping	Hot Material Removal	Comments
10/08/21		S23			
11/08/21		S23			
12/08/21		OC1			
13/08/21		S23	RL165		
14/08/21		OC1		S23	
15/08/21		OC1		S23	Wet weather
16/08/21		S23			
17/08/21		S23		S23	
18/08/21	S23	S23			
19/08/21		S23			
20/08/21		S23	RL180		
21/08/21		S23		S23	
22/08/21		OC1			
23/08/21		S23			Wet weather
24/08/21		OC1			Wet weather
25/08/21		S23		S23	Wet weather
26/08/21		S23		S23	
27/08/21		S23			
28/08/21		ROM	RL180	RL180	
29/08/21		ROM		S23	
30/08/21		S23	RL160	S23	
31/08/21		S23		S23	

The classification system for spontaneous combustion outbreaks is provided in **Table 2**. A summary of the areas affected by spontaneous combustion and the areas controlled and treated during the reporting period is provided in **Table 3**. The locations of these areas can be seen in **Figure 1** to **Figure 2**.



Classification	Description
Α	Open flame
В	Visible steam or smoke
С	Other physical evidence of spontaneous combustion (e.g. cracks, coal tars, sulphur crusting, etc)

Table 2: Classification of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks

* - classification revised in November 2019

Table 3: Summary of Spontaneous Combustion								
		Affected Area	Affected Area					
Site Map	Classification	Without Active	Active Controls	Area Controlled				
Location	(A-C)	Control	Completed	(m²)				
		(m²)						
	А	4*	Mining	5,600**				
Open Cut 1	В	56*	Capping	3,500**				
	С	36*	Infusion	8,700**				
Open Cut 2	N/A	0*	None Required	0**				
SUMMARY								
Total Area Affecte	Total Area Affected 96*							
Total Area Controlled 17,800**								

* - at end of reporting period

** - during reporting period

No spontaneous combustion outbreaks were observed in Open Cut 2 throughout August 2021. Therefore, no active controls were implemented in Open Cut 2.



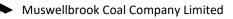
3.0 GAS MONITORING RESULTS

The gas monitoring results are displayed graphically in **Figure 3** to **Figure 7**. As noted in these graphs, there were no results above the health impact assessment criteria for the reporting period.

The data capture rates for the reporting period and the last 12 months are shown in **Table 4**.

Monitoring Location Pollutant		Averaging Period	Data Capture – August (%)	Data Capture – 12 Month Rolling (%)	
	Lludragan	30 minutes	97.0	94.9	
Point 9, Nisbet	Hydrogen Sulphide	1 hour	94.8	93.7	
		24 hours	100.0	98.4	
Point 10, Muscle Creek	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	95.9	96.7	
		1 hour	93.0	95.0	
		24 hours	100.0	100.0	
Doint 15 Nichot	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	95.2	94.4	
Point 15, Nisbet		24 hours	100.0	98.6	
Point 16, Muscle	Sulphur Diovido	1 hour	93.4	95.1	
Creek	Sulphur Dioxide	24 hours	100.0	100.0	

Data capture for all monitoring sites was 90% or higher during August 2021.



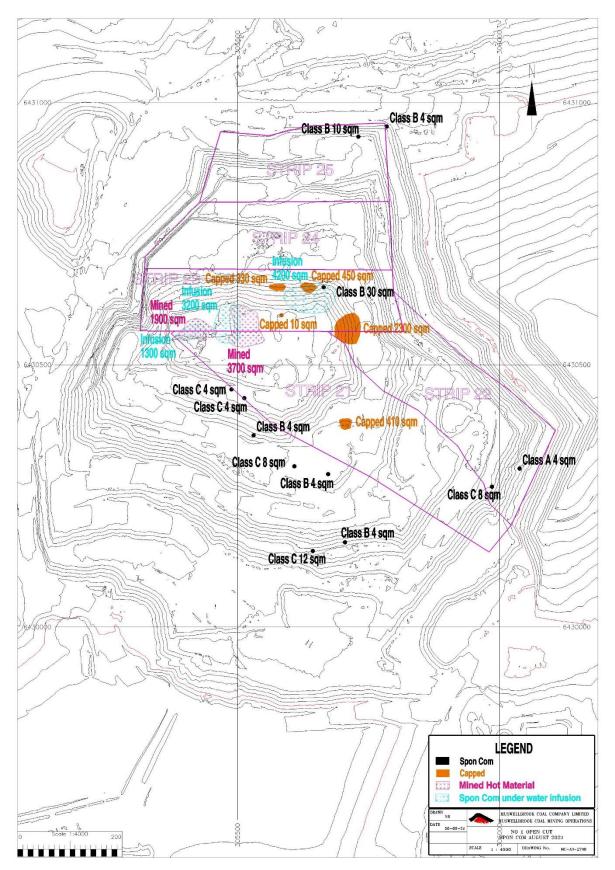


Figure 1: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1



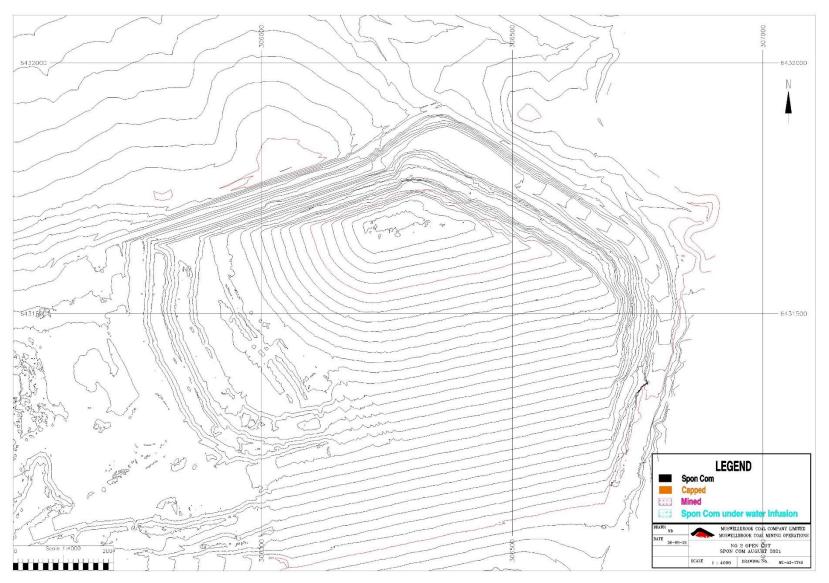


Figure 2: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2



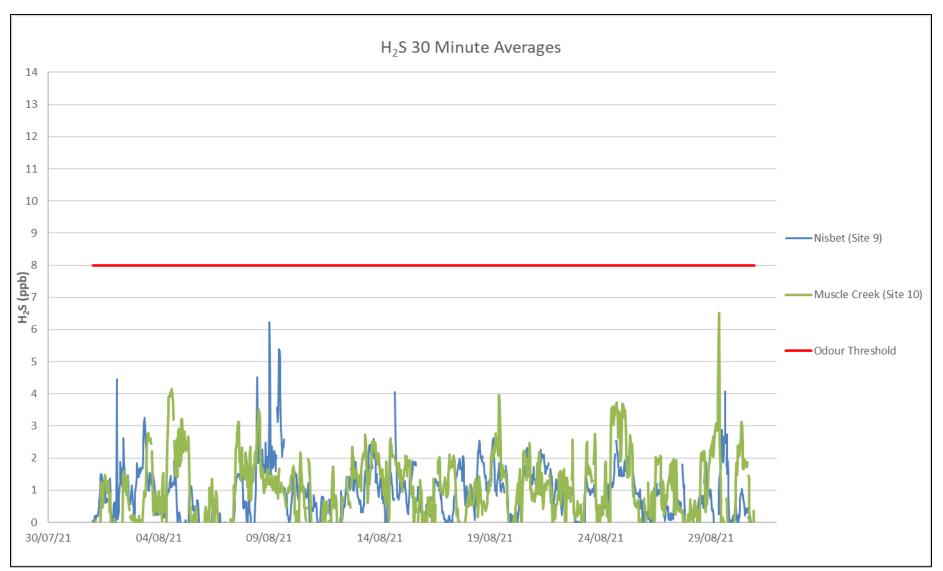
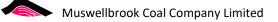


Figure 3: Hydrogen Sulphide 30 Minute Results



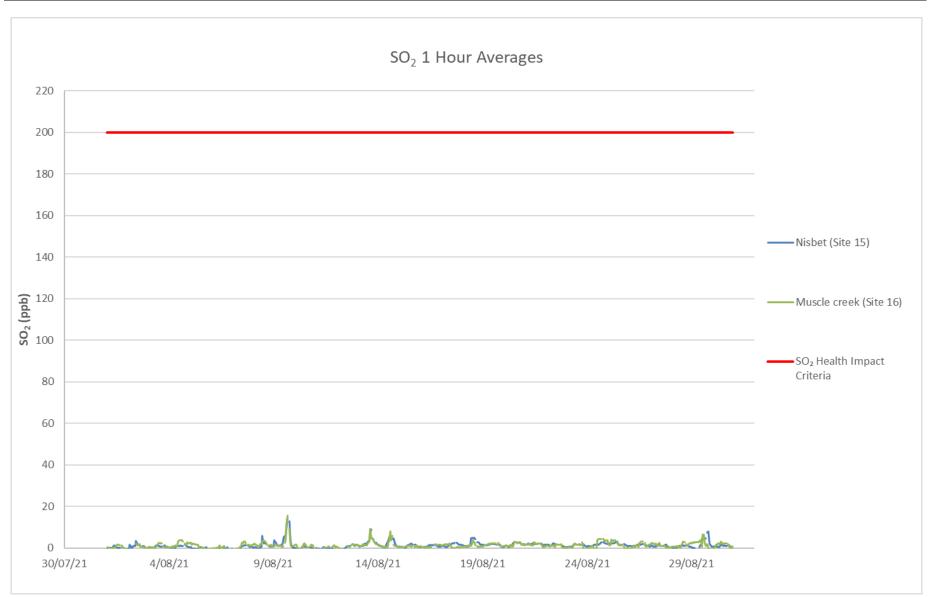


Figure 4: Sulphur Dioxide 1 Hour Results



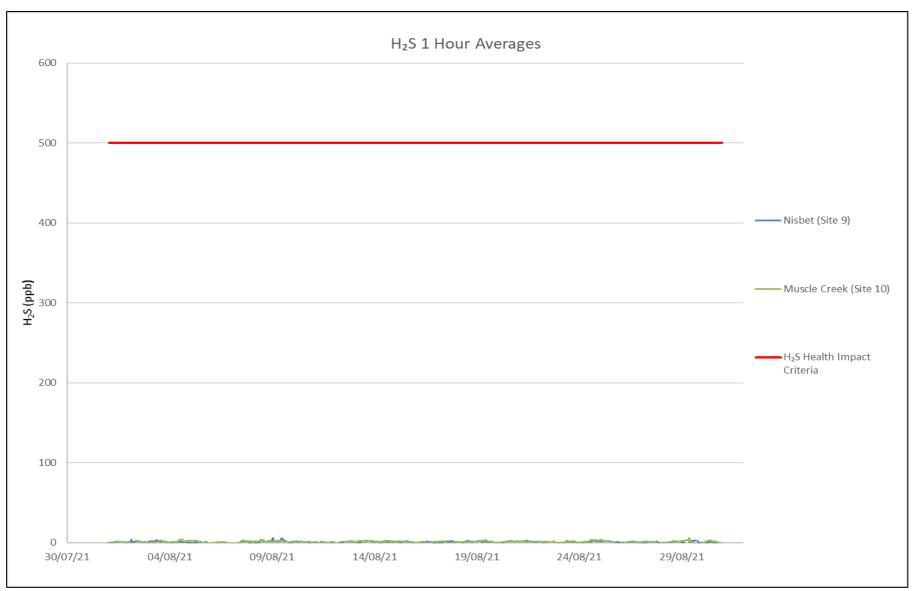


Figure 5: Hydrogen Sulphide 1 Hour Results



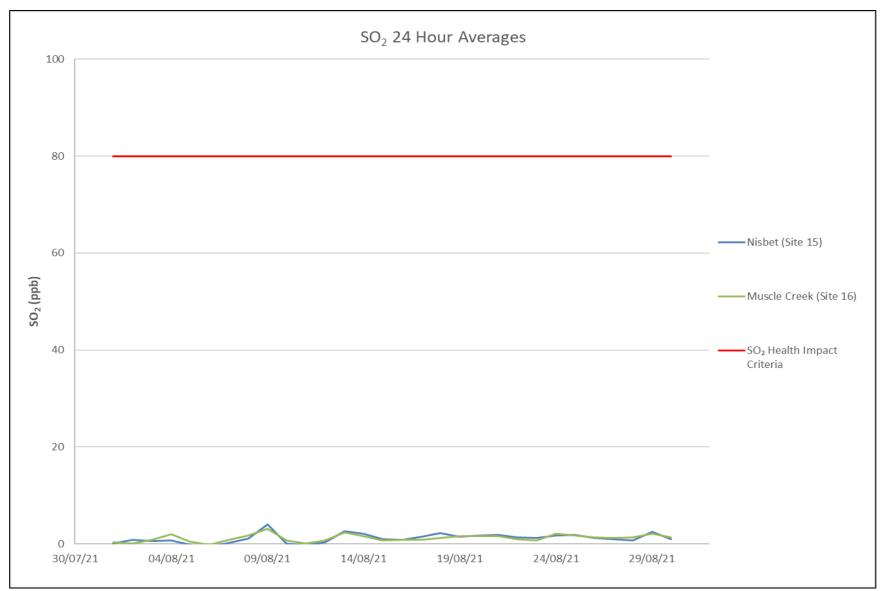


Figure 6: Sulphur Dioxide 24 Hour Results



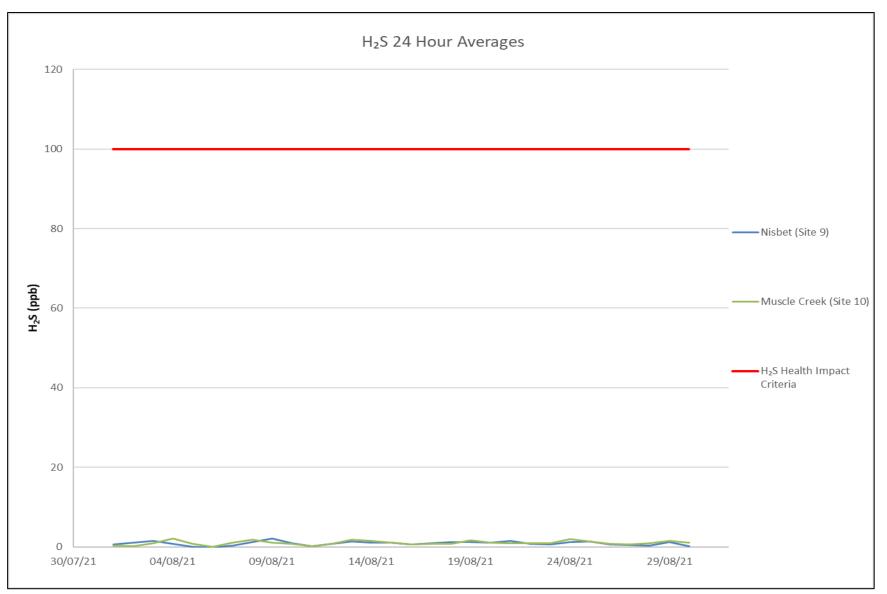


Figure 7: Hydrogen Sulphide 24 Hour Results



4.0 RESPONSE TO ELEVATED GAS LEVELS

When MCC receive an alarm that the hydrogen sulphide levels at the gas monitors are above the odour threshold of 8ppb and a review of operations and gas sources in the local area is undertaken. There were no alarms recorded for the reporting period in August 2021.

5.0 CORRELATION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND GAS LEVELS

A review of the correlation between spontaneous combustion management activities and gas levels has been undertaken. This review found that spontaneous combustion management activities were occurring and gas levels during the reporting period were generally low. All possible management controls for spontaneous combustion were being undertaken at the time of the elevated gas levels and operations were modified where possible to reduce the spontaneous combustion emissions.

6.0 CORRELATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS AND GAS LEVELS

There were three complaints received during the reporting period which related to odour impacts from spontaneous combustion. A review of the location, gas monitoring and weather data at the time of the complaints are shown in

Table 5.

Date	e Time Location hyd		30 minute hydrogen sulphide* (ppb)	1 hour sulphur dioxide* (ppb)	Wind direction	Wind speed (m/s)	
20/08/2021	07:13am	Beggary Creek Rd	<0.6	<1.1	NW	1.3	
22/08/2021	07:05am	Beggary Creek Rd	<0.9	<1.5	NW	2.4	
29/08/2021	06:55am	Beggary Creek Rd	<3.0	<2.9	NE	1.7	

Table 5: Gas data at the time of complaints

*This value represents the maximum result from the Nisbet or Muscle Creek monitoring location at the time of complaint.