



Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited

Spontaneous Combustion Report

For: Environmental Protection Licence 656

Reporting Period: March 2020

Authority Holder: Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited

Report Date: 29 April 2020

**Approved by: Julie Thomas
Environmental Superintendent**



Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION MANAGEMENT MEASURES.....	1
3.0 GAS MONITORING RESULTS	3
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: Actions Taken in Response to Elevated Gas Levels.....	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**.

Table 1: Spontaneous Combustion Management Measures

Date	Water Sprays	Water Carts Assisting	Capping	Hot Material Removal	Comments
01/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
02/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
03/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
04/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
05/03/20	-	-	-	-	Wet weather
06/03/20	-	OC1	S22	-	
07/03/20	-	OC1	-	S21	
08/03/20	-	S22	-	S22 & RL155	
09/03/20	-	OC1	S21	S22 & RL155	



Date	Water Sprays	Water Carts Assisting	Capping	Hot Material Removal	Comments
10/03/20	S22	OC1 & S22	-	S22	
11/03/20	-	S22	-	-	
12/03/20	-	OC1 & S22	-	-	
13/03/20	-	ROM	S22	-	
14/03/20	-	OC1	RL155	S22 & RL155 Dump	
15/03/20	-	OC1	-	S22 & RL155 Dump	
16/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
17/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
18/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
19/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
20/03/20	-	S22	-	-	
21/03/20	-	OC1	-	S22	Install water pump at S21
22/03/20	-	OC1	-	S22	
23/03/20	-	S22	-	S22	
24/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
25/03/20	S21	S22	-	-	
26/03/20	S21	S21	-	-	Wet weather
27/03/20	S21	OC1	-	S22	
28/03/20	-	OC1	-	-	
29/03/20	-	OC1	OC1 Dump	-	
30/03/20	-	S22	RL155 Dump	-	
31/03/20	-	OC1	RL155 Dump	-	

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**.

Table 2: Classification of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks

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

* - classification revised in November 2019

Table 3: Summary of Spontaneous Combustion

Site Map Location	Classification (A-C)	Affected Area Without Active Control (m ²)	Active Controls Completed	Area Controlled (m ²)
Open Cut 1	A	10*	Mining	94**
	B	28*	Capping Infusion	14** 2,800**
Open Cut 2	N/A	0*	None Required	0**
SUMMARY				
Total Area Affected		38*		
Total Area Controlled		108**		

* - at end of reporting period

** - during reporting period

No spontaneous combustion outbreaks were observed in Open Cut 2 throughout March 2020. 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. There was only one result in the reporting period where H₂S was above the odour threshold. This occurred on 30th March 2020 at 04:30am at Nisbet (Site 9).

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



Table 4: Data Capture Rates

Monitoring Location	Pollutant	Averaging Period	Data Capture – March (%)	Data Capture – 12 Month Rolling (%)
Point 9, Nisbet	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	92.9	95.8
		1 hour	91.9	94.3
		24 hours	96.8	98.1
Point 10, Muscle Creek	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	95.7	95.6
		1 hour	94.6	93.9
		24 hours	96.8	98.1
Point 15, Nisbet	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	92.1	92.5
		24 hours	93.5	95.9
Point 16, Muscle Creek	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	94.9	94.1
		24 hours	100.0	98.4

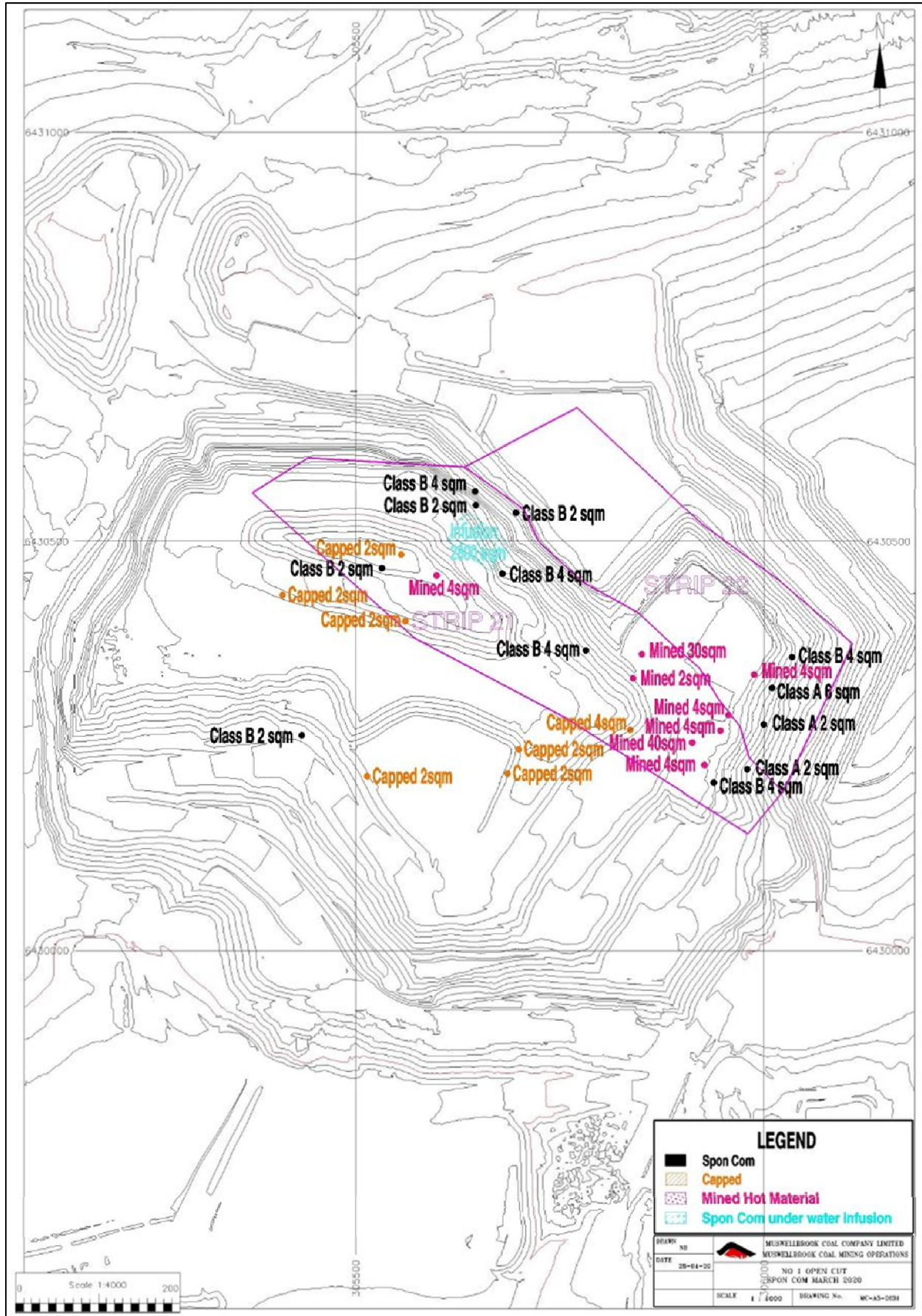


Figure 1: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1

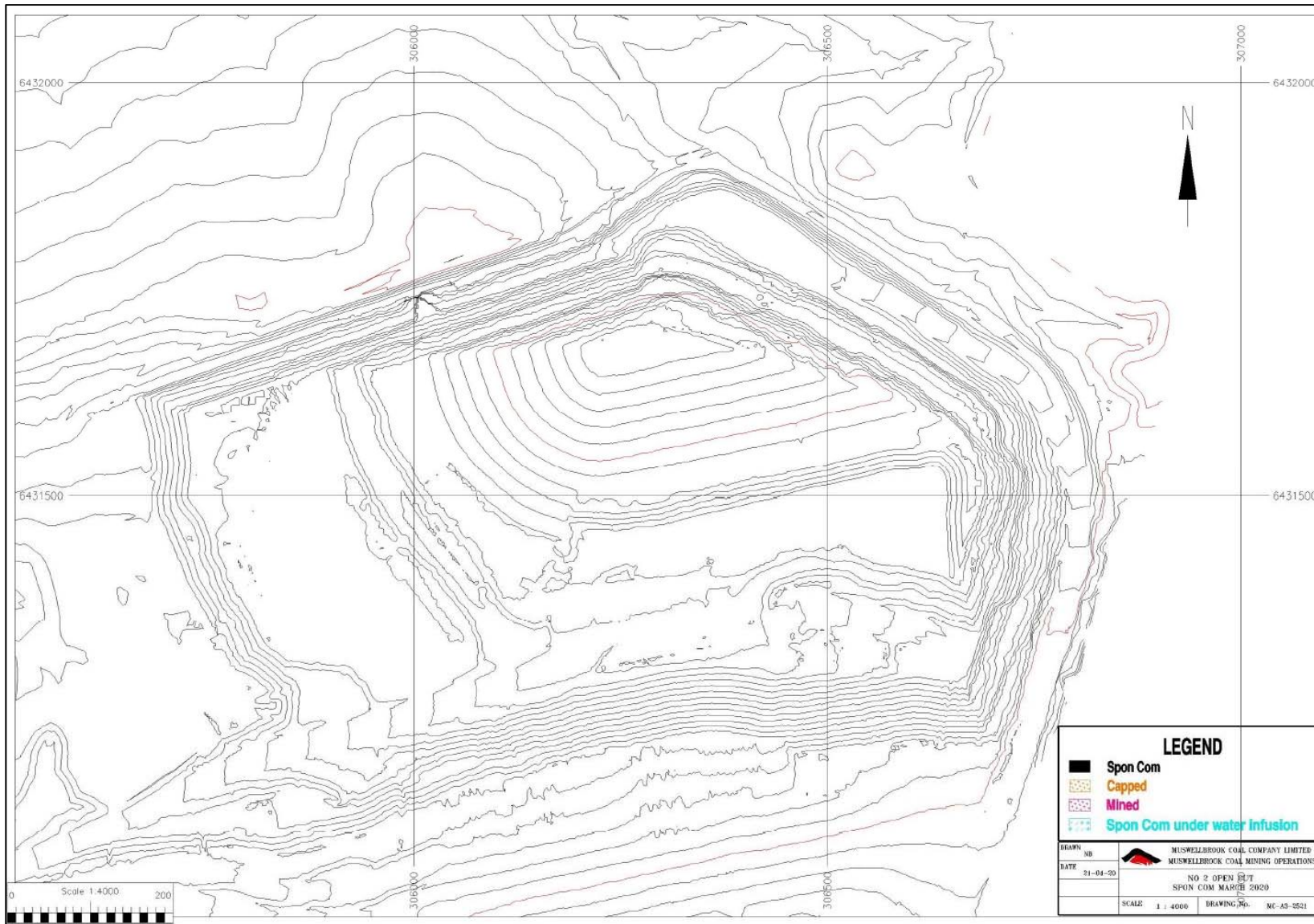


Figure 2: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2

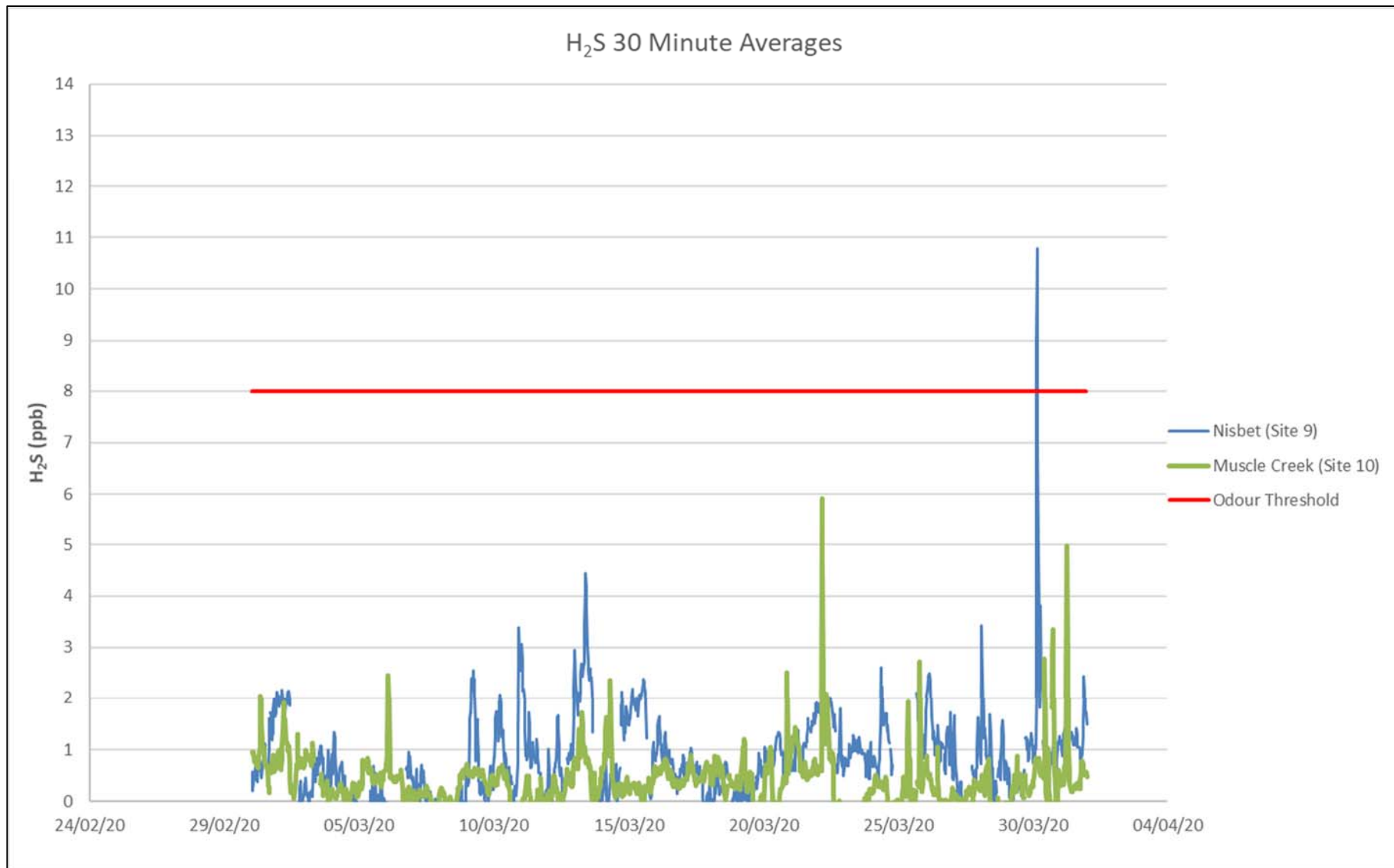


Figure 3: Hydrogen Sulphide 30 Minute Results

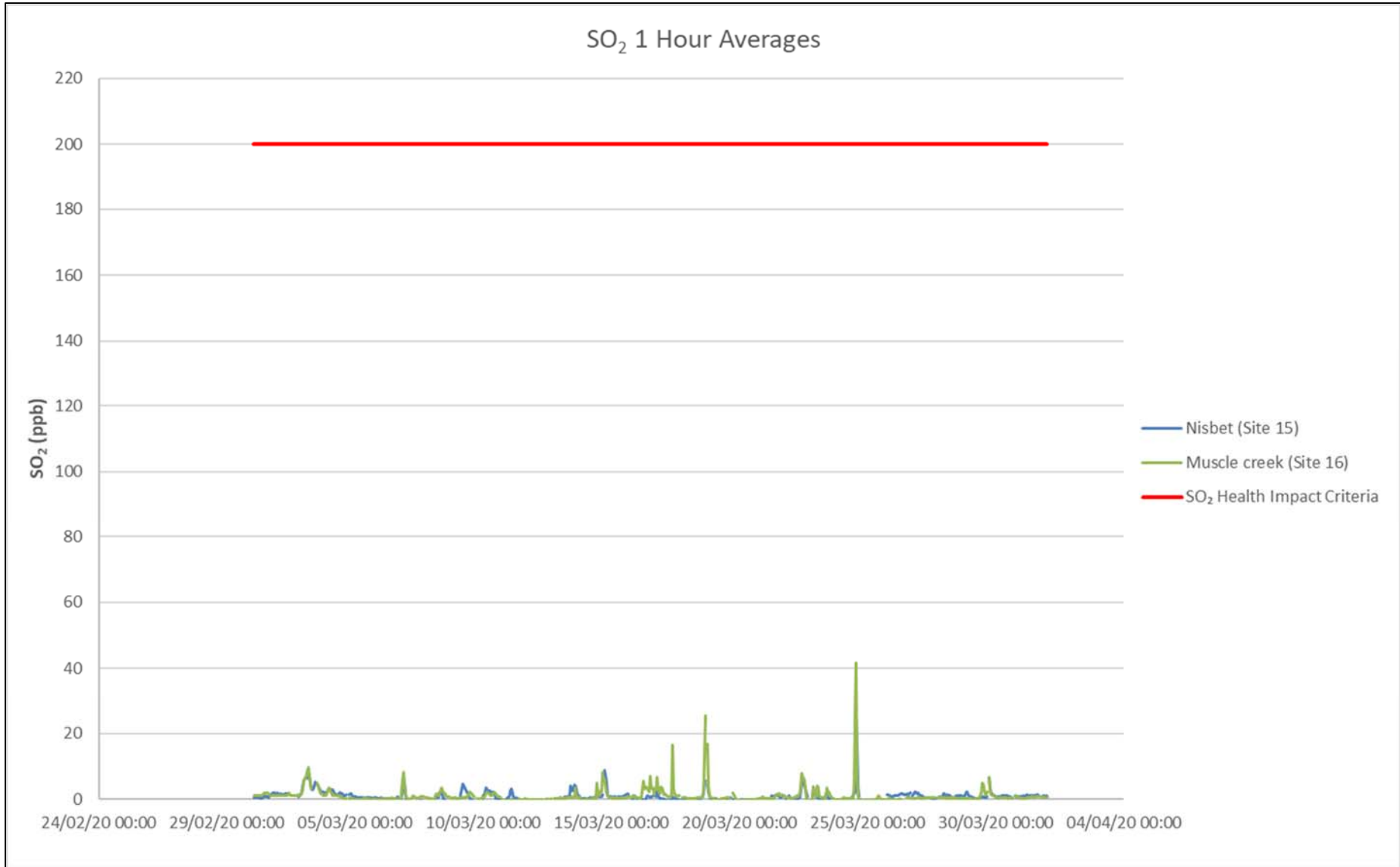


Figure 4: Sulphur Dioxide 1 Hour Results

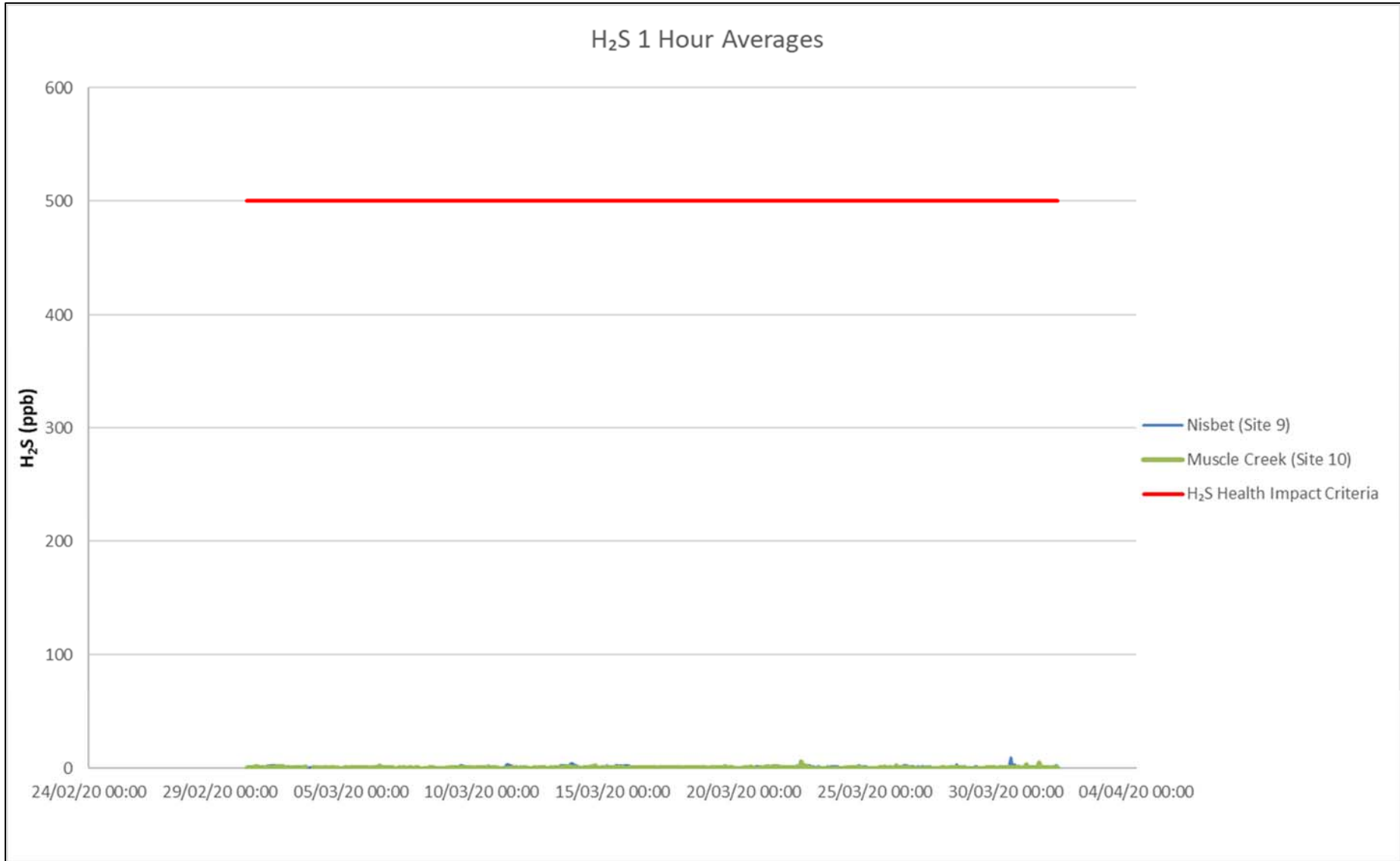


Figure 5: Hydrogen Sulphide 1 Hour Results

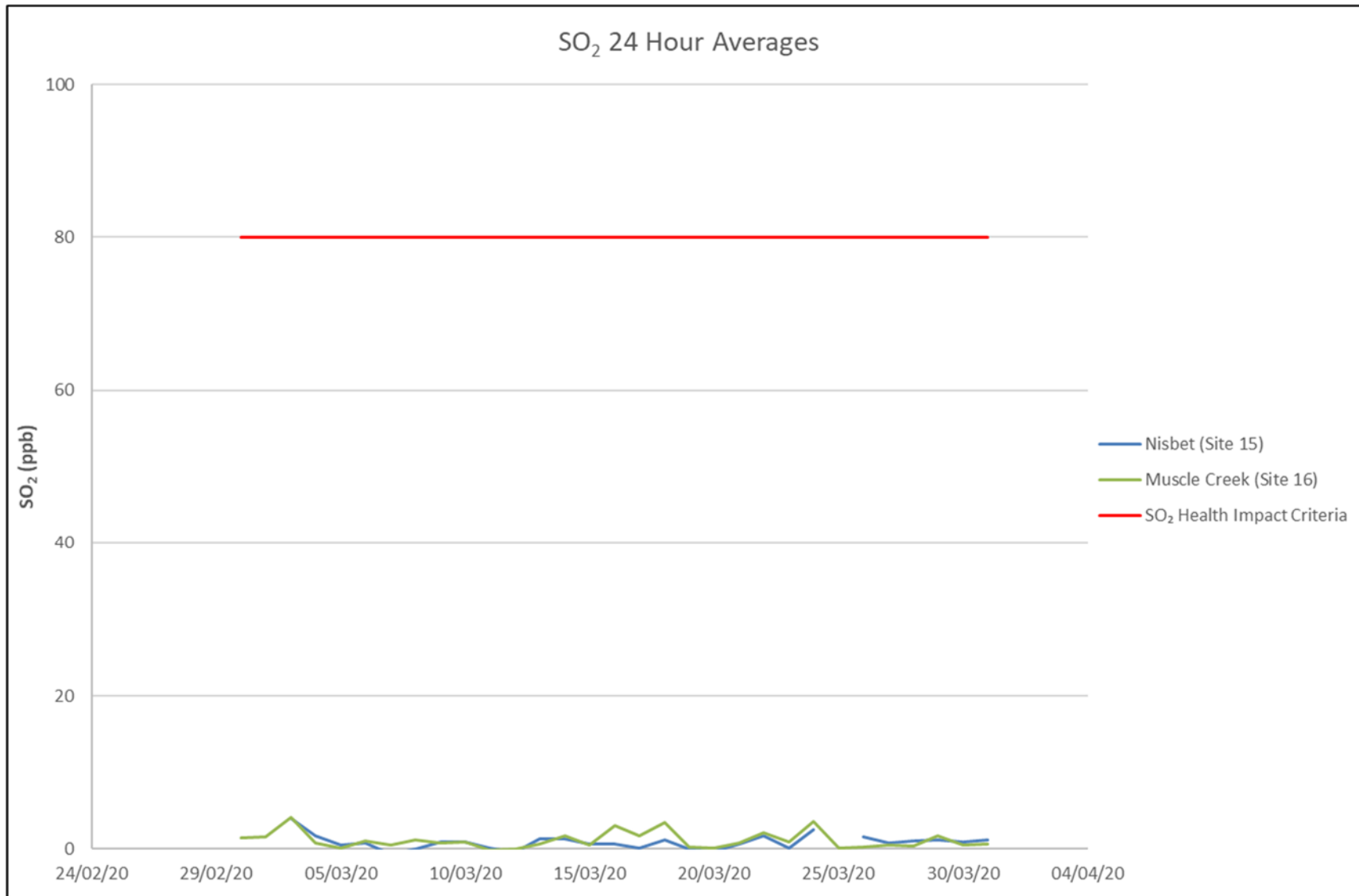


Figure 6: Sulphur Dioxide 24 Hour Results

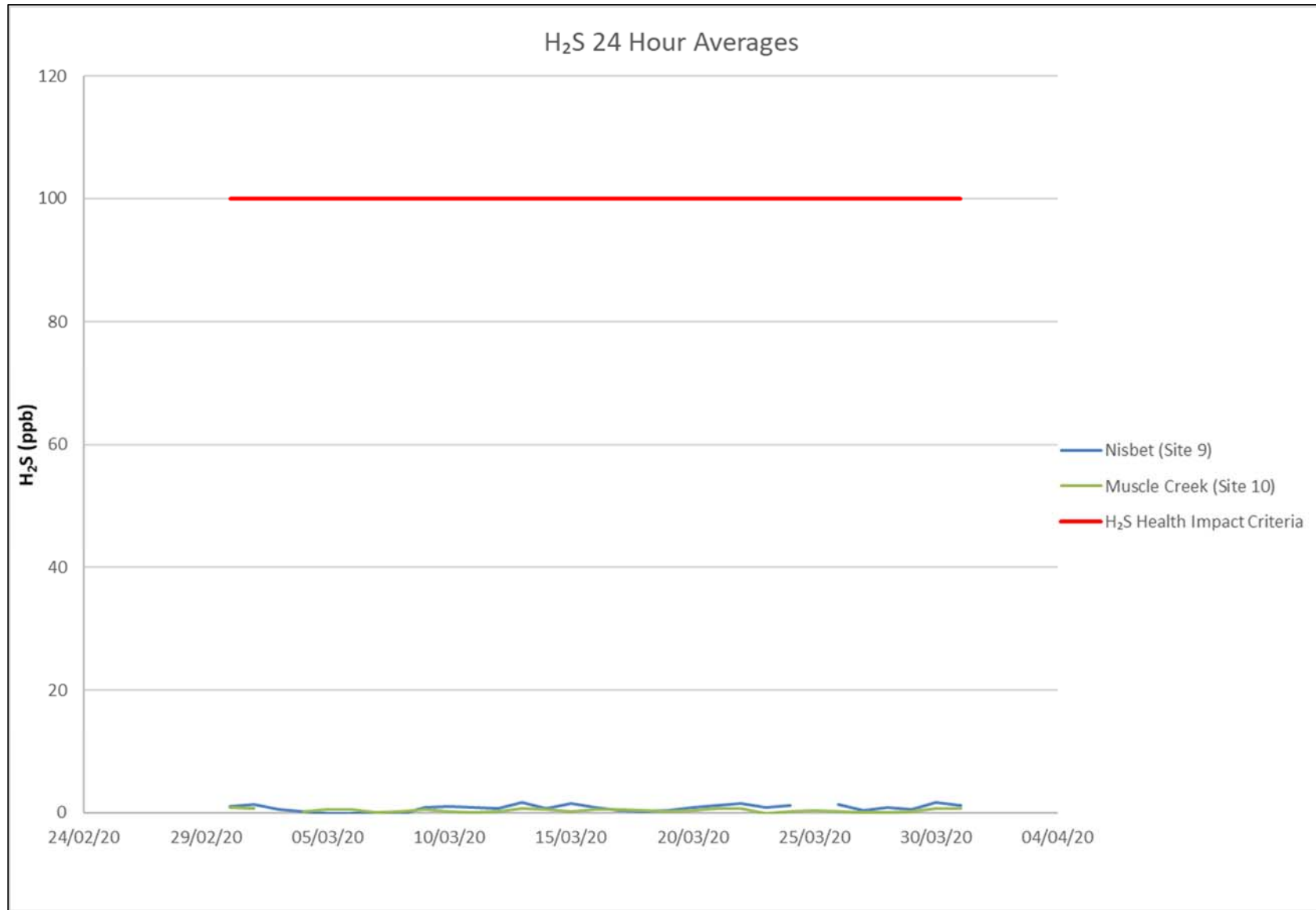


Figure 7: Hydrogen Sulphide 24 Hour Results

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, a review of operations and gas sources in the local area is undertaken. The responses to any alarms received during the reporting period are shown in **Table 5**. No alarms were received during the reporting period due to an issue with the alarming system and alarm trigger. Despite an alarm not being received, an investigation into the elevated hydrogen sulphide level was conducted and the following information was gathered in response.

Table 5: Actions Taken in Response to Elevated Gas Levels

Date and Time of Alarm	Location of Alarm	Weather Conditions at Time of Alarm	Response to Alarm	Classification of Spontaneous Combustion
30/03/2020 4:30am	Nisbet	Wind speed = 0 m/s	Spontaneous combustion management was being undertaken including clay capping and water carts cooling areas.	Combination of Class A and B.

5.0 CORRELATION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND GAS LEVELS

A review of the correlation between spontaneous combustion management activities, gas levels and complaints has been undertaken. This review has found that spontaneous combustion management activities were occurring throughout the reporting period and gas levels during the reporting period were low.

6.0 CORRELATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS AND GAS LEVELS

There was one complaint received during the reporting period, which related to odour impacts from spontaneous combustion. This complaint was received at 6:57pm on 26th March 2020 from Scone, which is located approximately 30km north of the site. A review of the gas data for the complaint received on 26th March 2020 shows that the 30 minute and 1-hour gas levels were <2ppb for both sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide at both monitoring locations.