Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited

Spontaneous Combustion Report

For: Environmental Protection Licence 656

Reporting Period:	**May 2020**
Authority Holder:	**Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited**
Report Date:	**24 June 2020**
Approved by:	**Julie Thomas** **Environmental Superintendent**

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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
01/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
02/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
03/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
04/05/20	-	Pit 1 Dump and S22	-	-	
05/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
06/05/20	-	Pit 1 Dump and S22	-	-	
07/05/20	-	OC1	-	S22	

Date	Water Sprays	Water Carts Assisting	Capping	Hot Material Removal	Comments
08/05/20	-	OC1	-	S22 and RL143	
09/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
10/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
11/05/20	-	Pit 1 Dump and S22	-	-	
12/05/20	-	S22	-	-	
13/05/20	-	S22	-	-	
14/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
15/05/20	-	S22 and ROM	RL260 Rehab	-	
16/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
17/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
18/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
19/05/20	-	OC1	-	S21	
20/05/20	-	Pit 1 Dump	-	-	
21/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
22/05/20	-	OC1	-	RL165	
23/05/20	-	OC1	S21	-	
24/05/20	-	OC1	S21	-	
25/05/20	-	OC1	S21 and Pit 1 Dump	-	
26/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	Wet weather
27/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
28/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
29/05/20	-	S22	-	-	
30/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	
31/05/20	-	OC1	-	-	

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 B C	2* 36* 8*	Mining Capping Infusion	2,904** 24** 0**
Open Cut 2	N/A	0*	None Required	0**
SUMMARY				
Total Area Affected		46*		
Total Area Controlled		2,928**		

* - at end of reporting period

** - during reporting period

No spontaneous combustion outbreaks were observed in Open Cut 2 throughout May 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 H_2S was above the odour threshold. This occurred on 30th May 2020 at 12:08pm 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 – May (%)	Data Capture – 12 Month Rolling (%)
Point 9, Nisbet	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	**60.3**	92.5
		1 hour	**59.8**	91.3
		24 hours	**61.3**	94.8
Point 10, Muscle Creek	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	95.9	95.4
		1 hour	95.2	93.9
		24 hours	100.0	98.1
Point 15, Nisbet	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	**59.9**	89.4
		24 hours	**61.3**	92.6
Point 16, Muscle Creek	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	95.2	94.1
		24 hours	100.0	98.4

Data capture for all monitoring points was 90% or higher during May 2020 with the exception of the Nisbet gas monitoring sites - Point 9 (hydrogen sulfide) and Point 15 (sulphur dioxide). The data capture rates at the Nisbet site were primarily affected by flow faults between the 7th and 18th May. A regular monthly service was scheduled for 11th May 2020 by Ecotech. During the service, the solenoid was observed to be faulty. Spare parts were due to arrive on Friday 15th May, which would be used to replace the solenoid. On the Friday, the spare parts could not resolve the problem and new parts were ordered instead. On Monday 18th May, the solenoid was replaced, and the monitor was calibrated. Data collection commenced again on the 18th May.

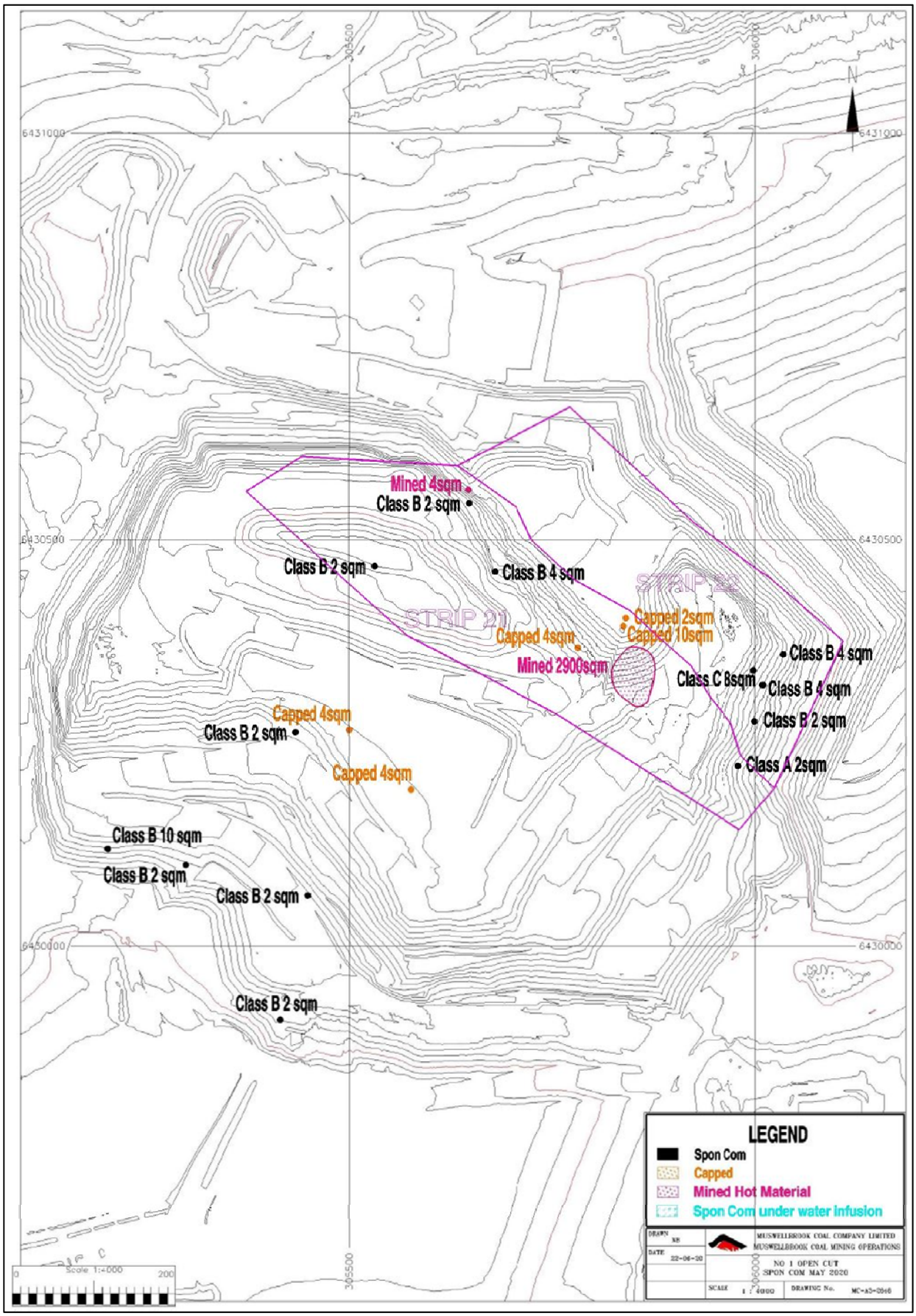

Figure 1: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1

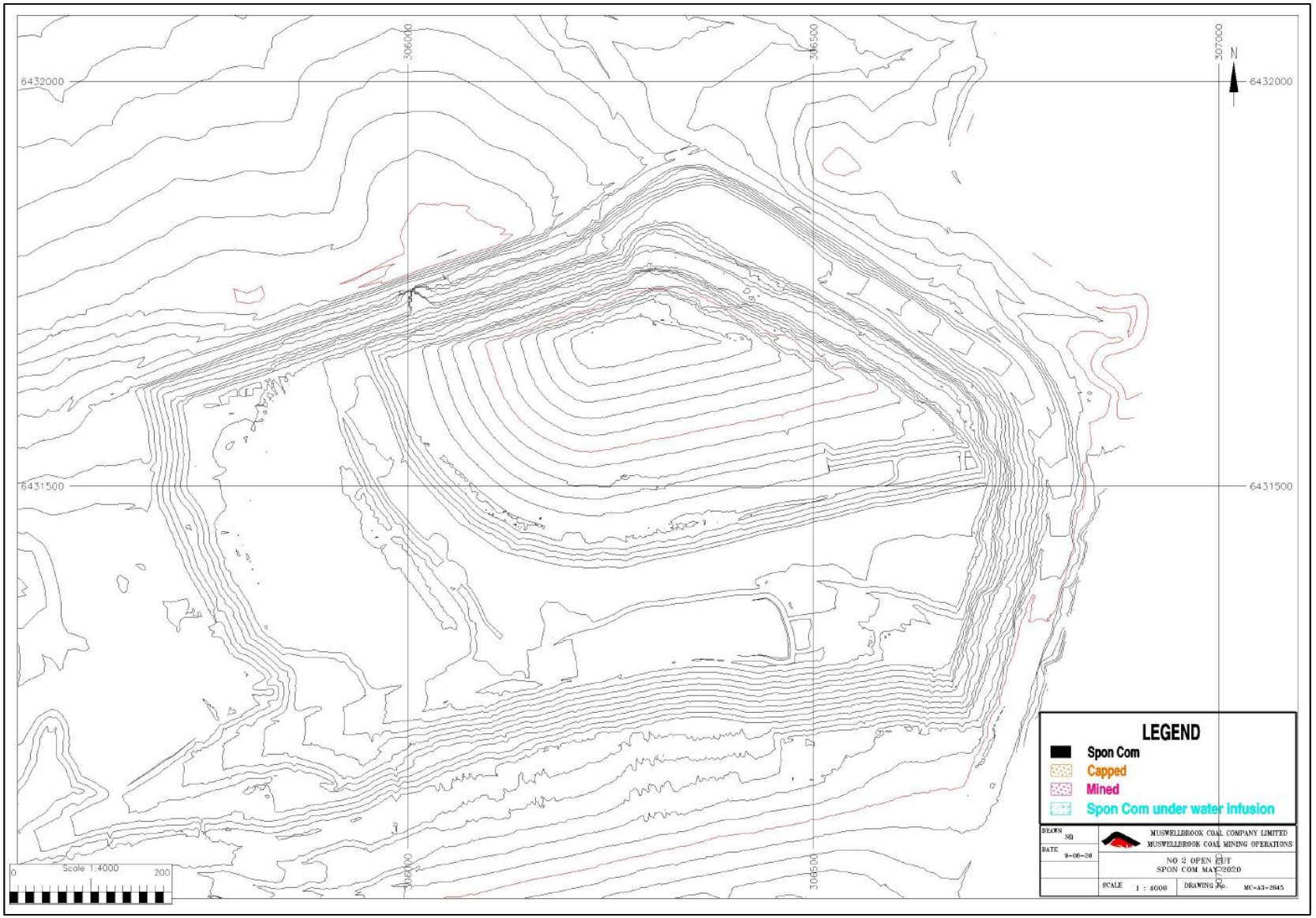

Figure 2: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2

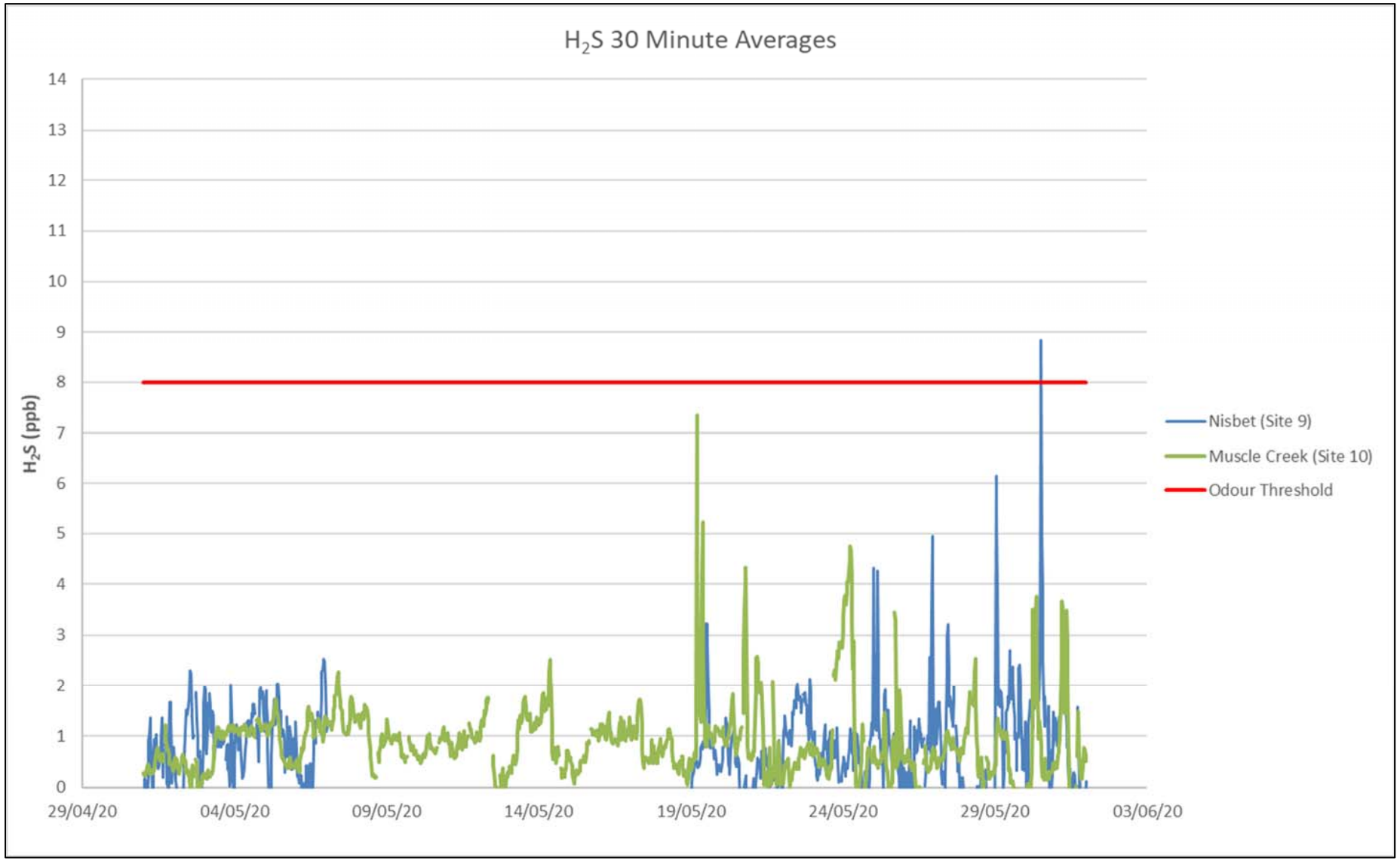

Figure 3: Hydrogen Sulphide 30 Minute Results

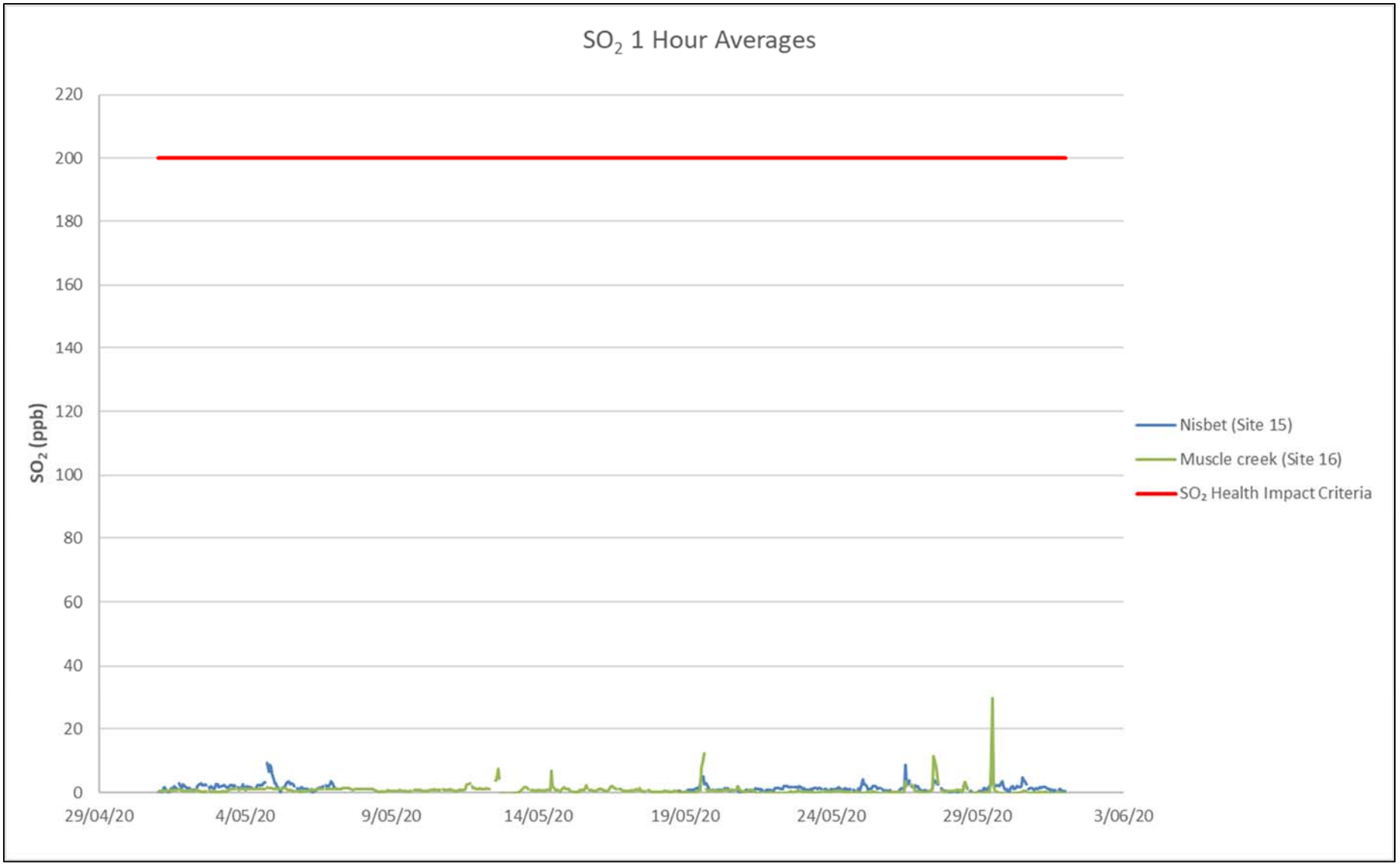

Figure 4: Sulphur Dioxide 1 Hour Results

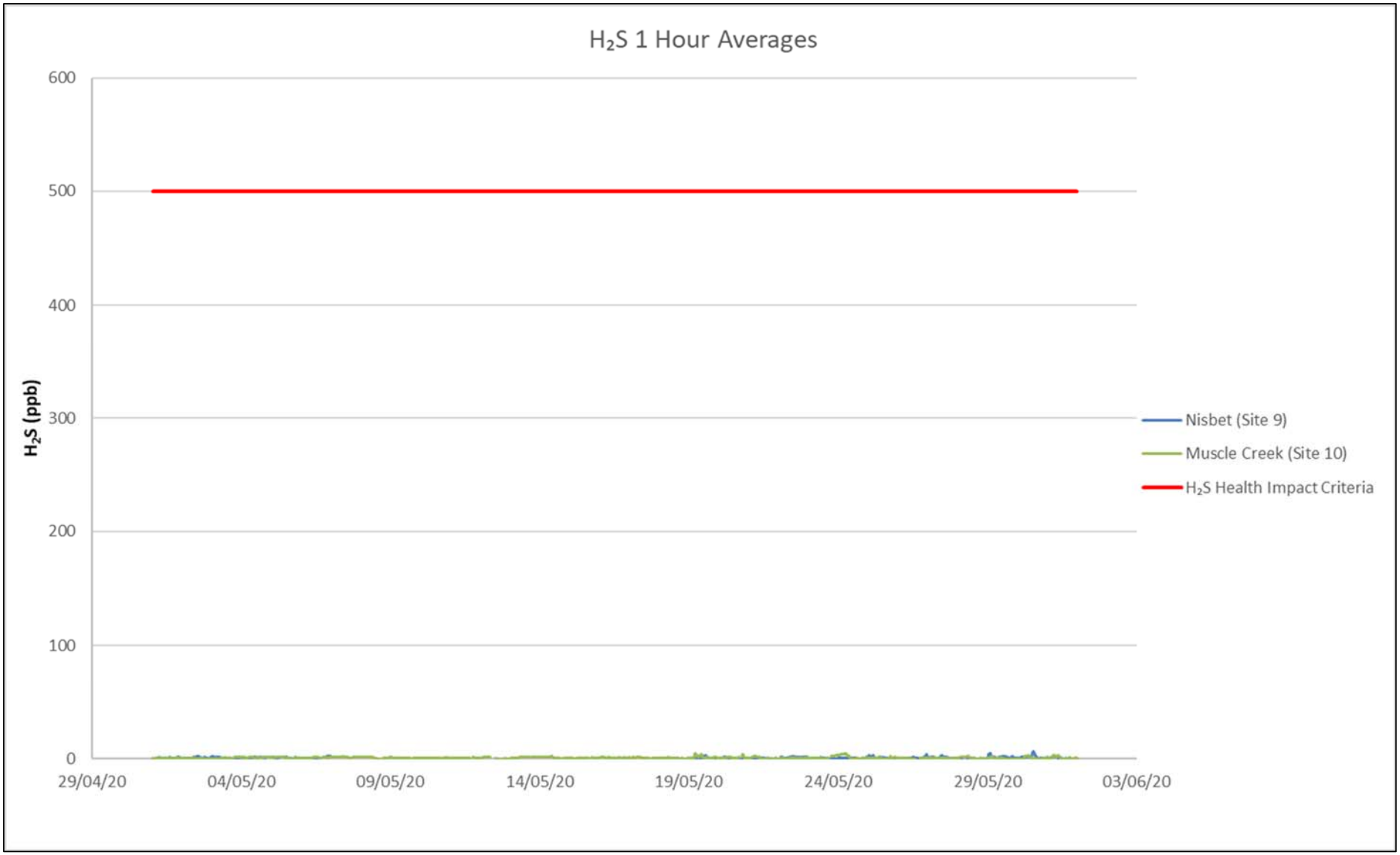

Figure 5: Hydrogen Sulphide 1 Hour Results

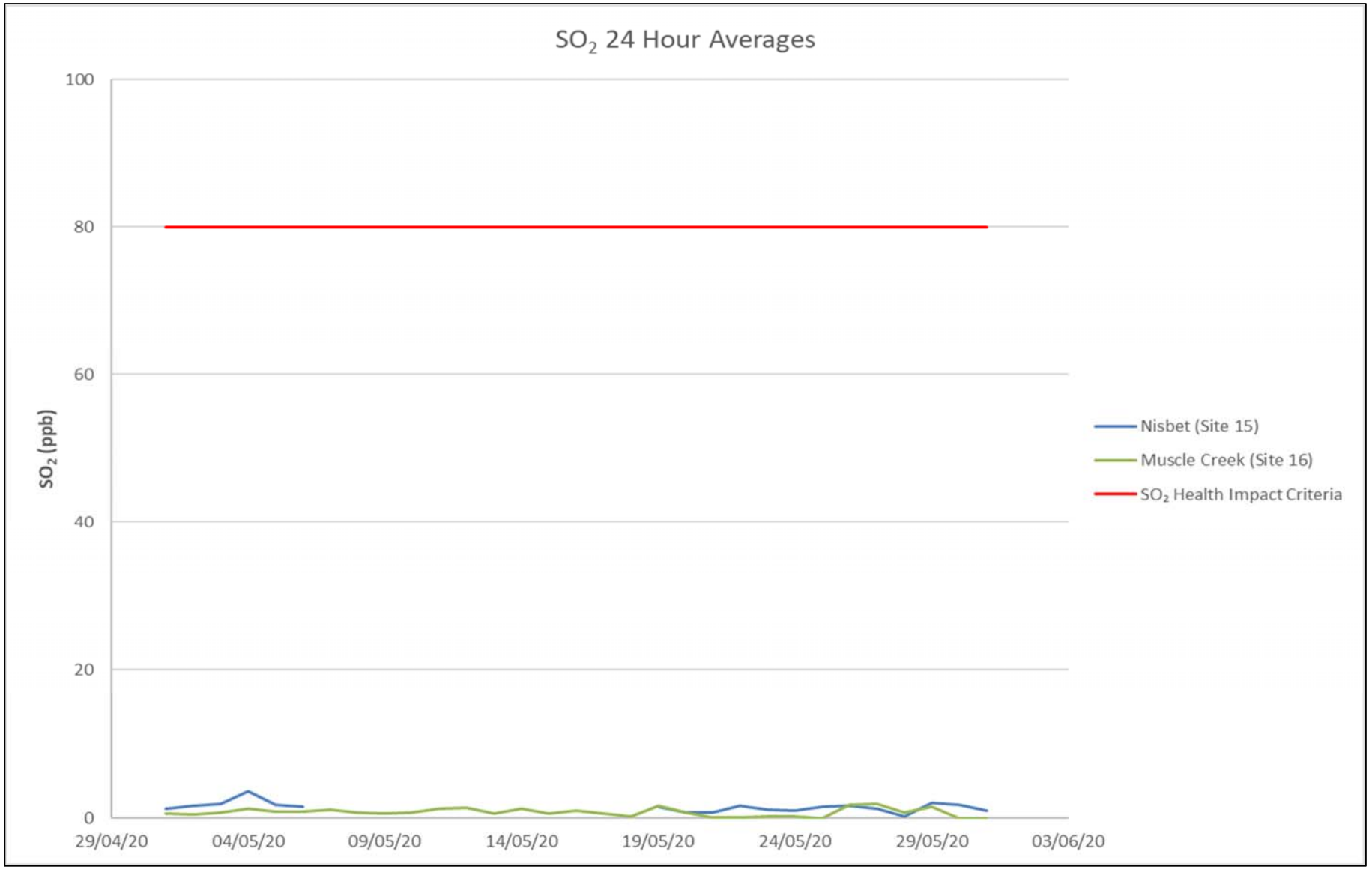

Figure 6: Sulphur Dioxide 24 Hour Results

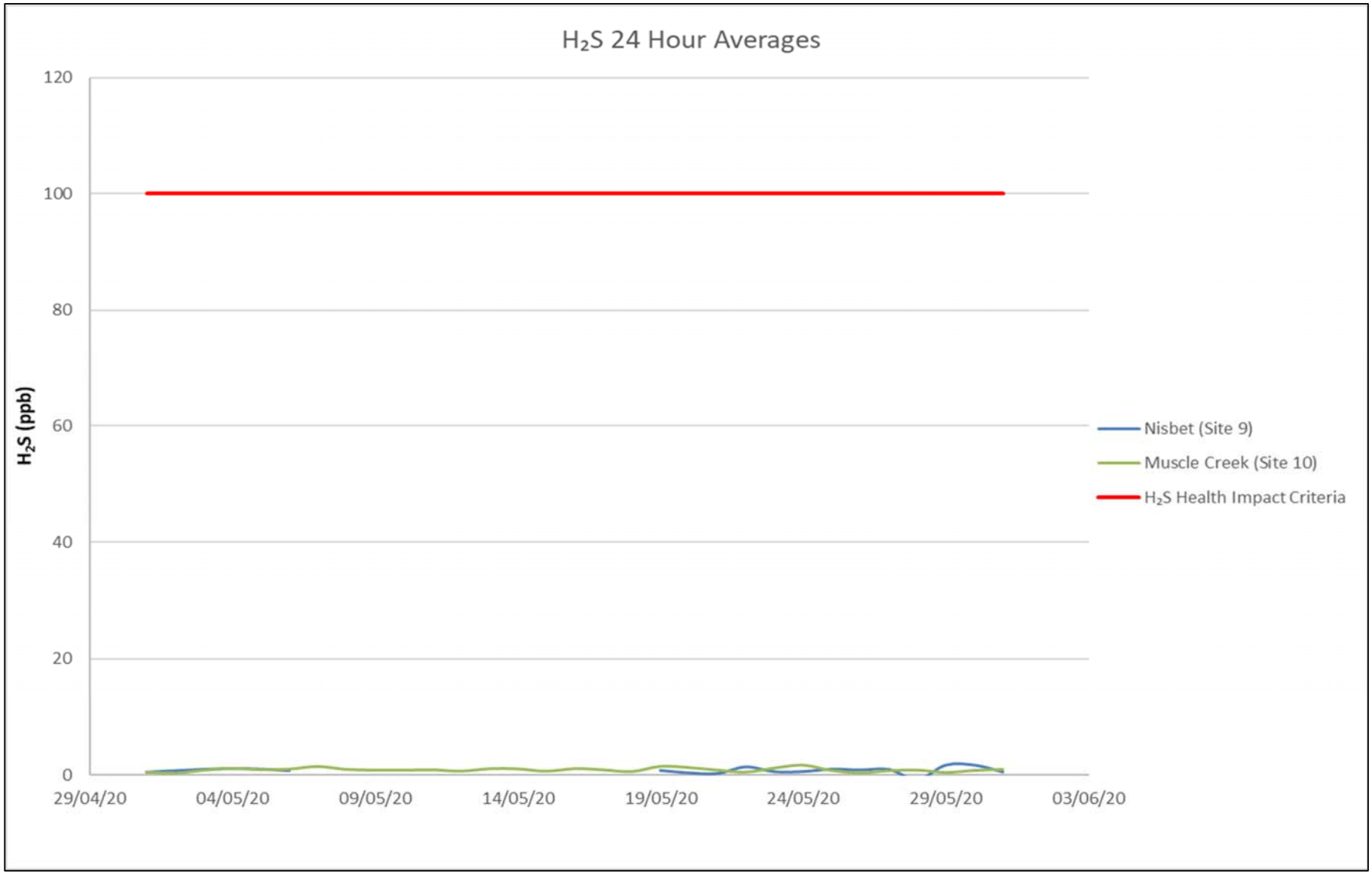

Figure 7: Hydrogen Sulphide 24 Hour Results

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**.

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
30/05/2020 12:08pm	Nisbet	Southerly wind at 0.9m/s. Total rainfall = 0.4mm between 1.00am and 11.00am. Fog was also observed at the time of the alarm	Spontaneous combustion management was being undertaken, including water carts to cooling areas.	Combination of Class A, B and C.

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. Spontaneous combustion management activities were being undertaken at the time of the elevated gas levels on 30th May 2020.

6.0 CORRELATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS AND GAS LEVELS

There were no complaints related to odour impacts from spontaneous combustion received during the reporting period.