



ESTABLISHED 1907

Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited

Spontaneous Combustion Report

For: Environmental Protection Licence 656

Reporting Period: November 2021

Authority Holder: Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited

Report Date: 23 December 2021

**Approved by: Brooke York
Environmental Superintendent**



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

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
01/11/21		OC1			
02/11/21	S23	S24/S25			
03/11/21	S24	OC1		S24	
04/11/21		OC1		S24	Wet weather
05/11/21		OC1			Wet weather
06/11/21		OC1			Wet weather
07/11/21		OC1			Wet weather
08/11/21		OC1			
09/11/21		S24/S25			
10/11/21	S23	S24/S25			Wet weather



Date	Water Sprays	Water Carts Assisting	Capping	Hot Material Removal	Comments
11/11/21		S24/S25			Wet weather
12/11/21					Wet weather
13/11/21					
14/11/21					Wet weather
15/11/21		S24/S25		S24	
16/11/21		S24/S25		S24	
17/11/21		OC1		S24	
18/11/21		OC1		S24	
19/11/21		S24/S25			Wet weather
20/11/21		OC1			Wet weather
21/11/21					Wet weather
22/11/21					Wet weather
23/11/21					Wet weather
24/11/21		OC1		S24	Wet weather
25/11/21		OC1			Wet weather
26/11/21					Wet weather
27/11/21					Wet weather
28/11/21					Wet weather
29/11/21		OC1		S24	Wet weather
30/11/21		S24/S25		S24	Wet weather

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	44*	Mining	4,330**
	B	71*	Capping	0**
	C	148*	Infusion	4,600**
Open Cut 2	N/A	0*	None Required	0**
SUMMARY				
Total Area Affected		263*		
Total Area Controlled		8,930**		

* - at end of reporting period

** - during reporting period

No spontaneous combustion outbreaks were observed in Open Cut 2 throughout November 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**.

Table 4: Data Capture Rates

Monitoring Location	Pollutant	Averaging Period	Data Capture – November (%)	Data Capture – 12 Month Rolling (%)
Point 9, Nisbet	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	97.4	95.6
		1 hour	95.3	94.2
		24 hours	100.0	98.9
Point 10, Muscle Creek	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	96.3	96.8
		1 hour	93.9	94.8
		24 hours	96.7	99.5
Point 15, Nisbet	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	95.3	94.6
		24 hours	100.0	98.9
Point 16, Muscle Creek	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	93.8	94.8
		24 hours	96.7	99.7

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

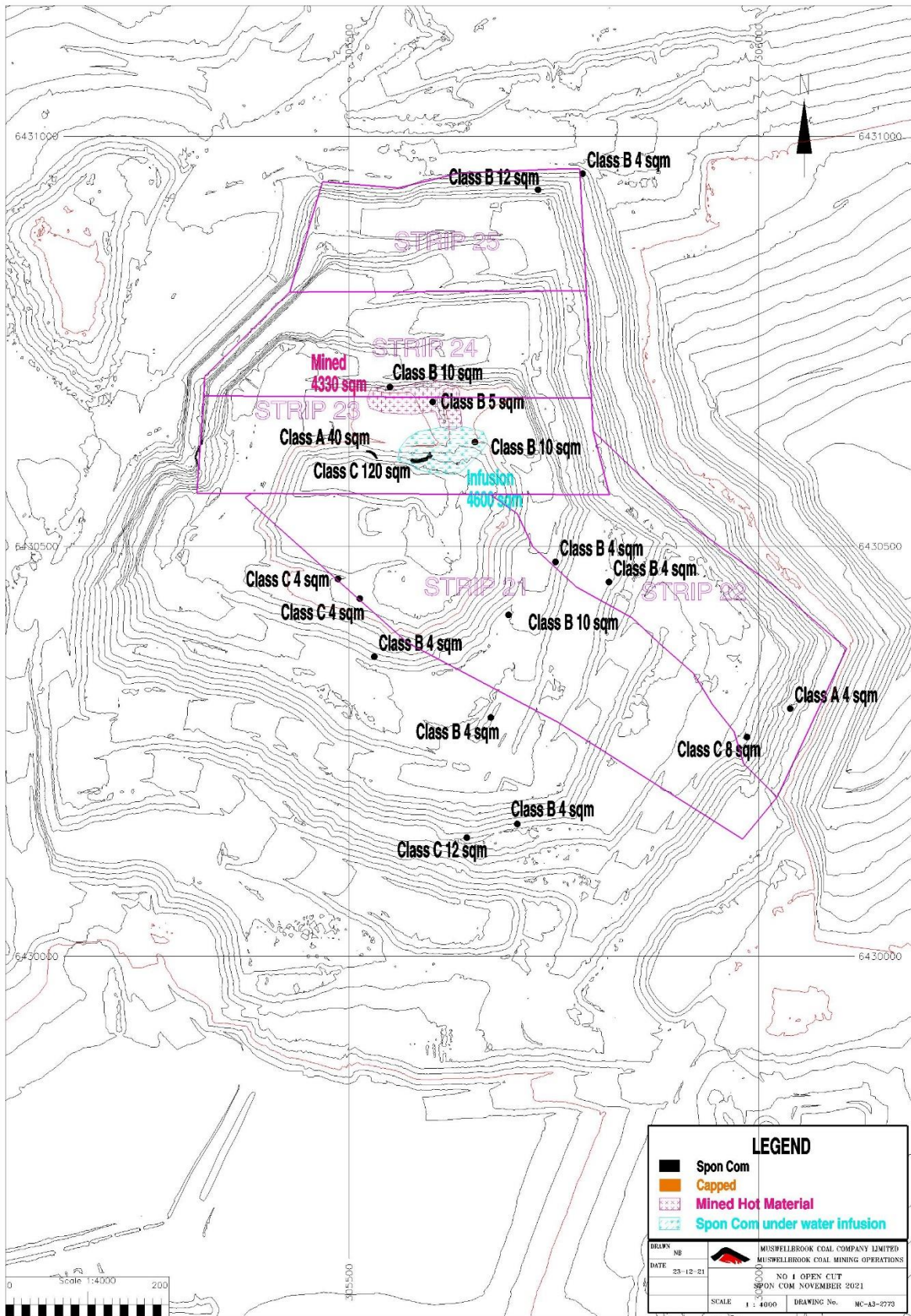


Figure 1: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1

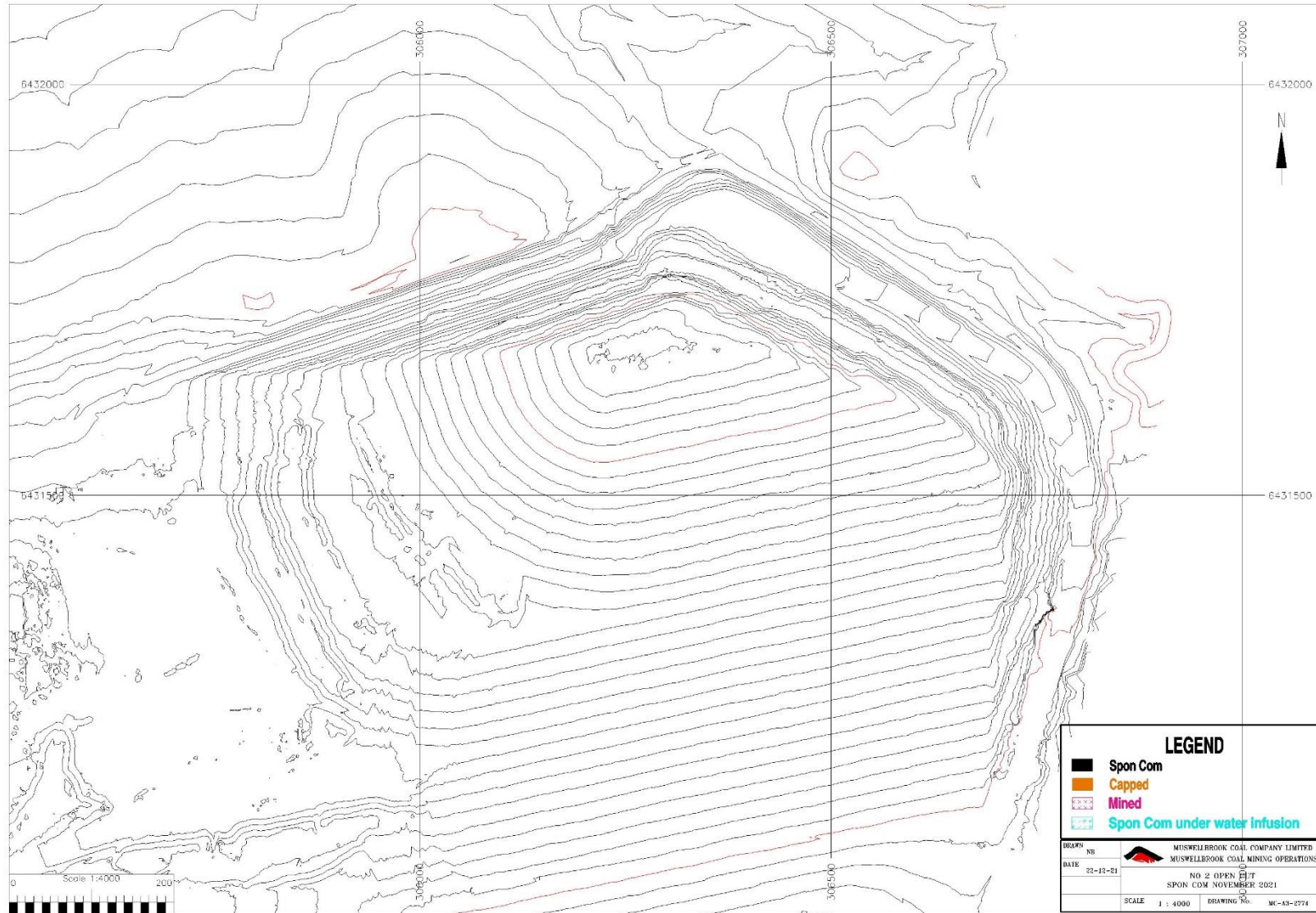


Figure 2: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2

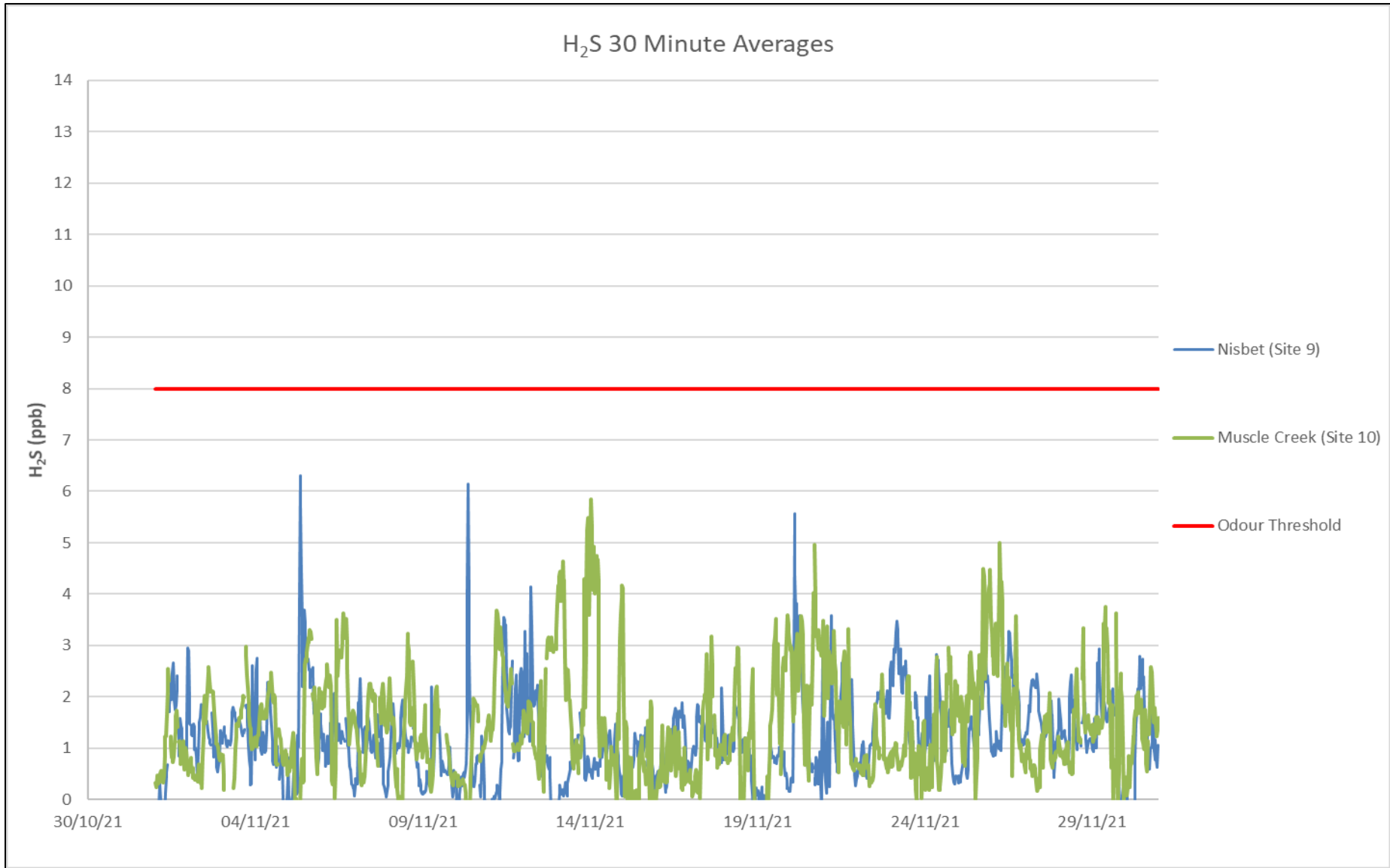


Figure 3: Hydrogen Sulphide 30 Minute Results

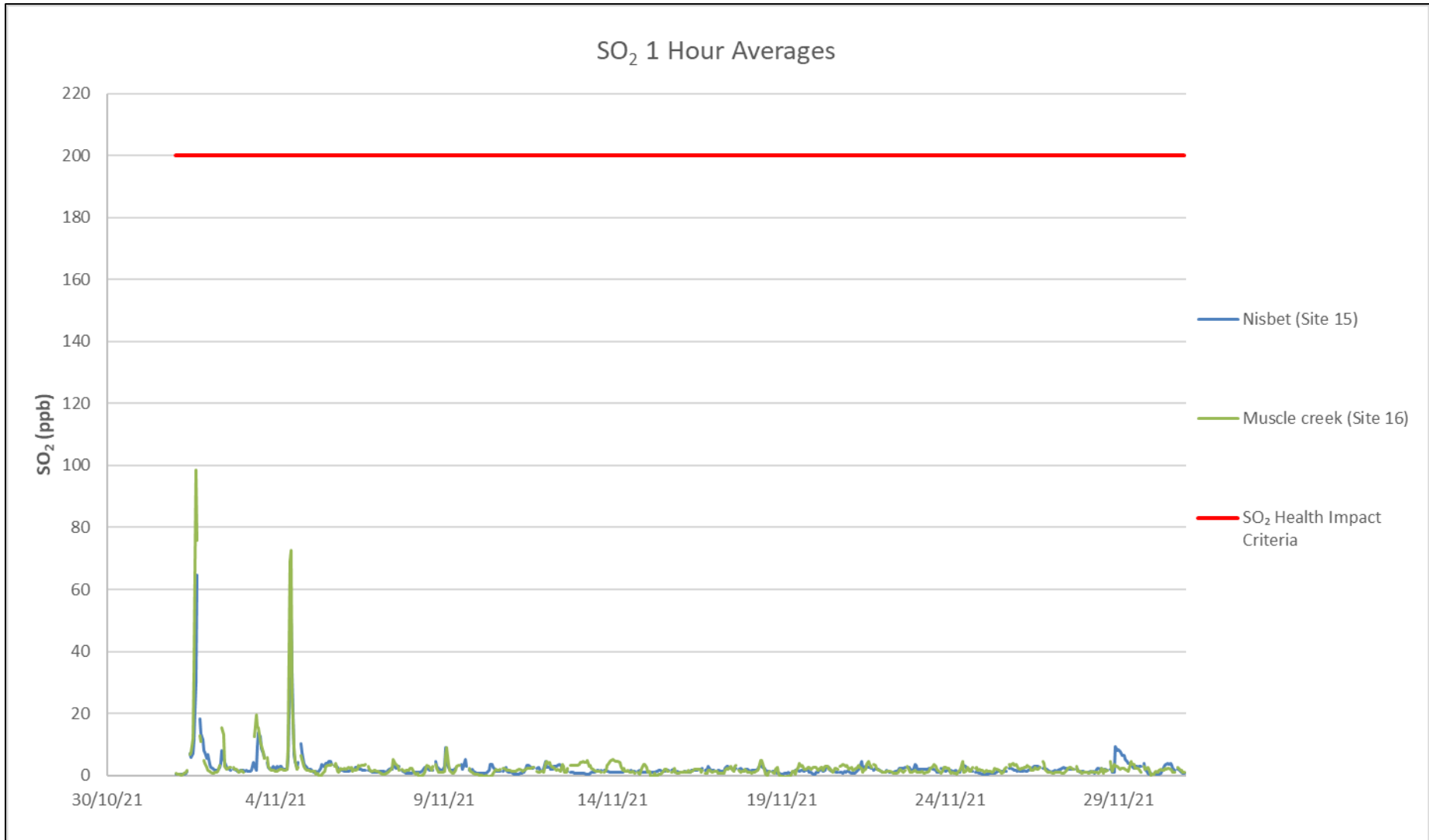


Figure 4: Sulphur Dioxide 1 Hour Results

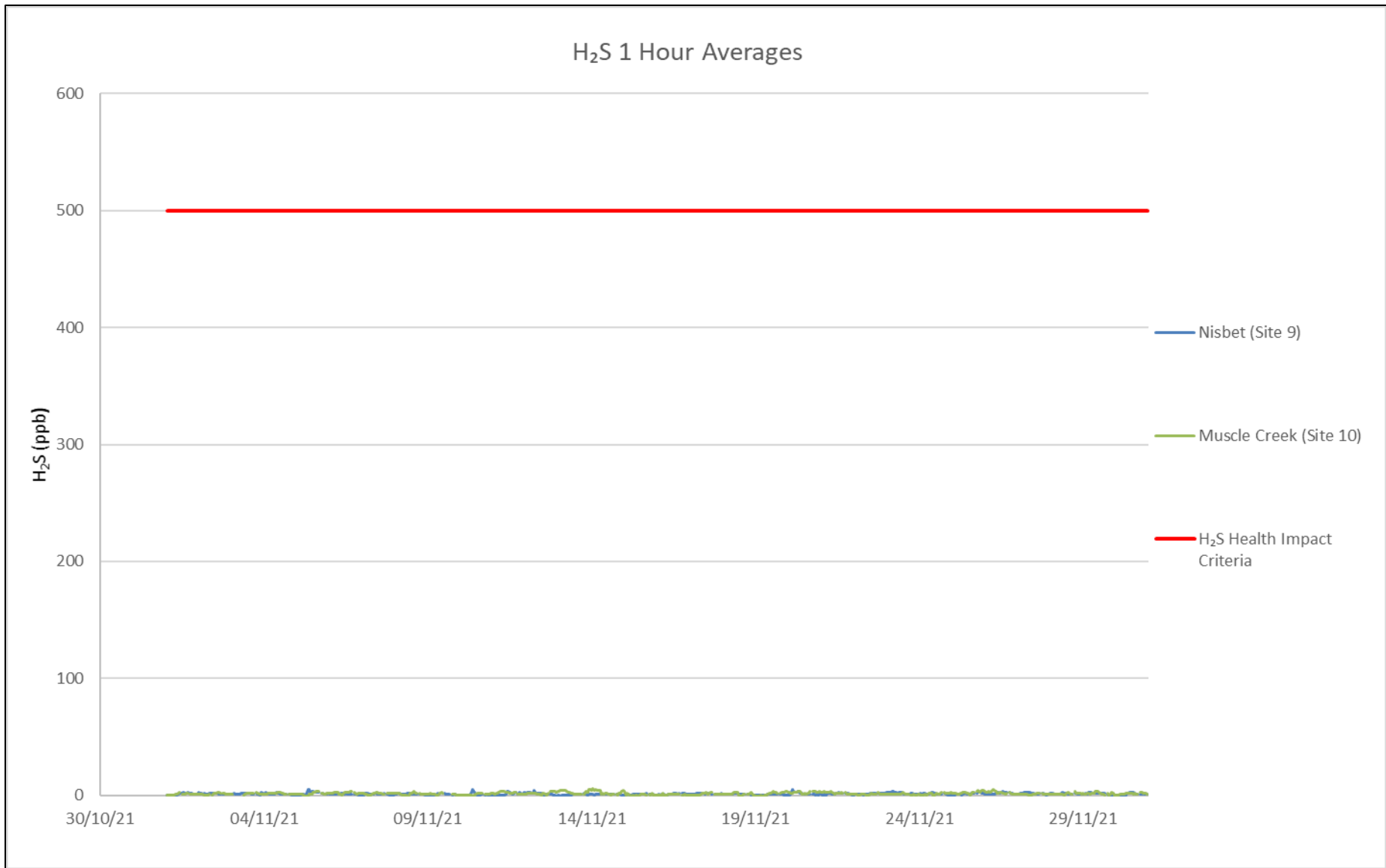


Figure 5: Hydrogen Sulphide 1 Hour Results

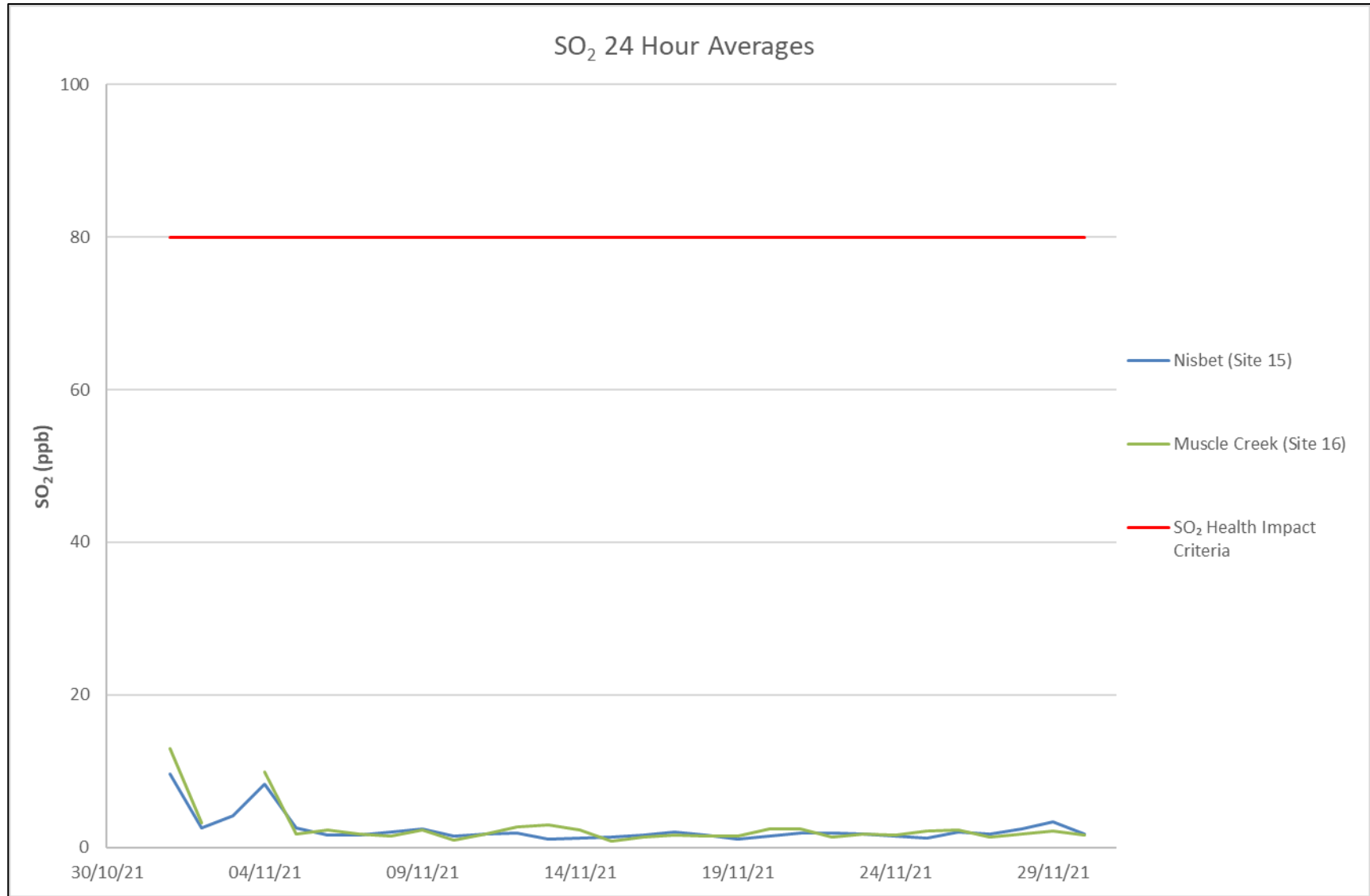


Figure 6: Sulphur Dioxide 24 Hour Results

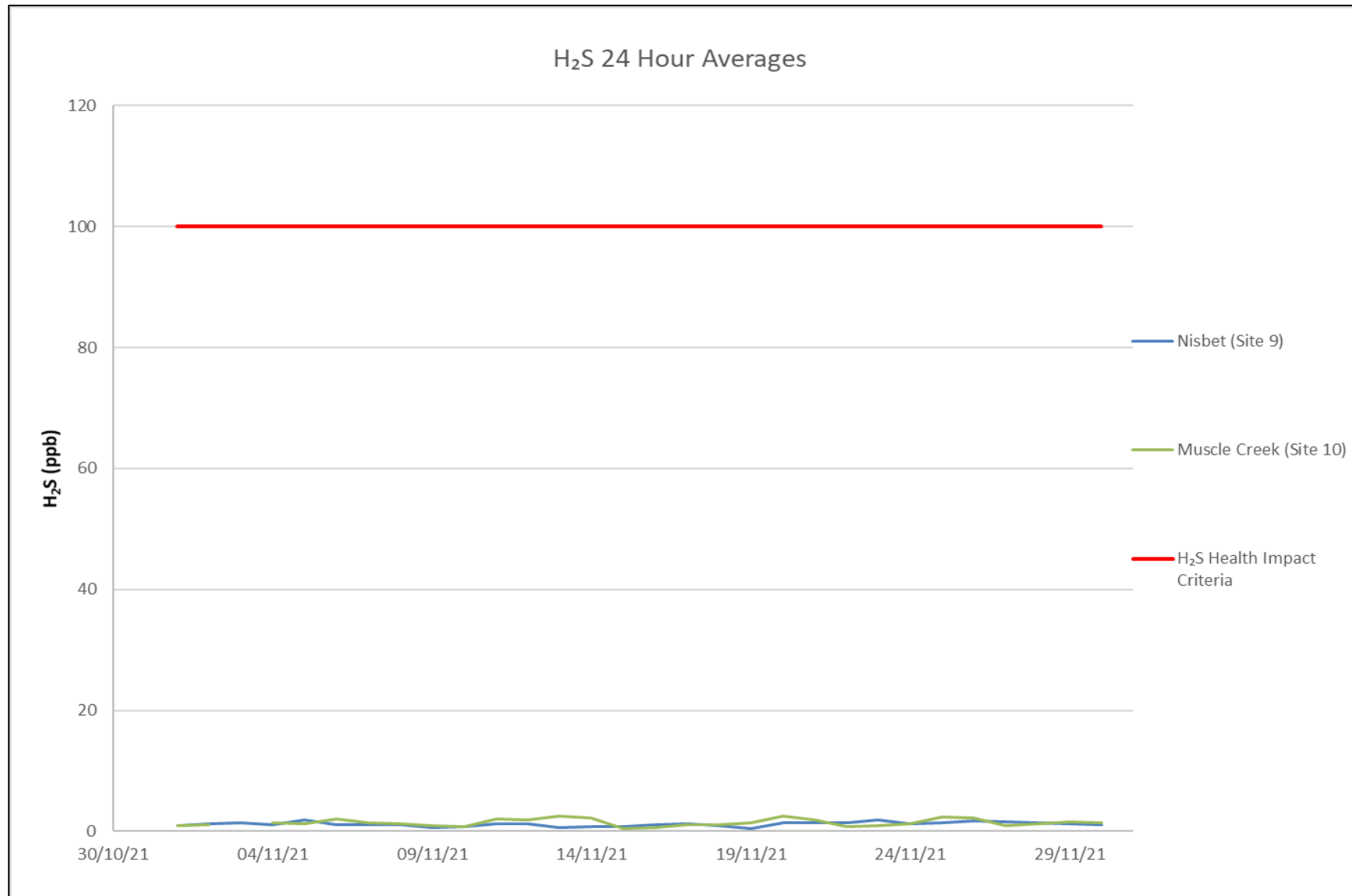


Figure 7: Hydrogen Sulphide 24 Hour Results



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 November 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 no odour complaints received during the reporting period.