



**Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited**

## **Spontaneous Combustion Report**

**For: Environmental Protection Licence 656**

**Reporting Period: Quarter 1 2025**

**Authority Holder: Muswellbrook Coal Company Limited**

**Report Date: 29 April 2025**

**Approved by: Julie Thomas  
Environmental Superintendent**



## Table of Contents

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION MANAGEMENT MEASURES.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3.0 GAS MONITORING RESULTS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.0 RESPONSE TO ELEVATED GAS LEVELS.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>5.0 CORRELATION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND GAS LEVELS .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6.0 CORRELATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS AND GAS LEVELS .....</b>	<b>20</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1: Classification of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks .....	2
Table 2: Summary of Spontaneous Combustion .....	2
Table 3: Data Capture Rates.....	9

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1 – January 2025.....	3
Figure 2: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1 – February 2025...	4
Figure 3: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1 – March 2025.....	5
Figure 4: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2 – January 2025.....	6
Figure 5: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2 – February 2025...	7
Figure 6: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2 – March 2025.....	8
Figure 7: Hydrogen Sulphide 30 Minute Results .....	11
Figure 8: Sulphur Dioxide 1 Hour Results .....	13
Figure 9: Hydrogen Sulphide 1 Hour Results .....	15
Figure 10: Sulphur Dioxide 24 Hour Results .....	17
Figure 11: Hydrogen Sulphide 24 Hour Results .....	19

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The coal seams mined by the Muswellbrook Coal Company (MCC) were the Greta Coal Measures. These measures had a history of spontaneous combustion. Spontaneous combustion was 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 SCMP has been updated to reflect changes to development consent conditions that were approved in February 2024. MCC are still waiting on Muswellbrook Shire Council (MSC) to approve these changes.

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) require MCC to provide reports on spontaneous combustion management and monitoring quarterly. 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

Spontaneous combustion management measures for the reporting period included water carts assisting with cooling down hot spots and capping of spontaneous combustion outbreaks. Open Cut mining operations ceased at MCC in November 2022, so the reporting of spontaneous combustion management measures has changed and there is no longer a daily report prepared.

The classification system for spontaneous combustion outbreaks is provided in **Table 1**. A summary of the areas affected by spontaneous combustion and the areas controlled and treated during the reporting period is provided in **Table 2**. The locations of these areas can be seen in **Figure 1** to **Figure 6**.

**Table 1: Classification of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks**

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

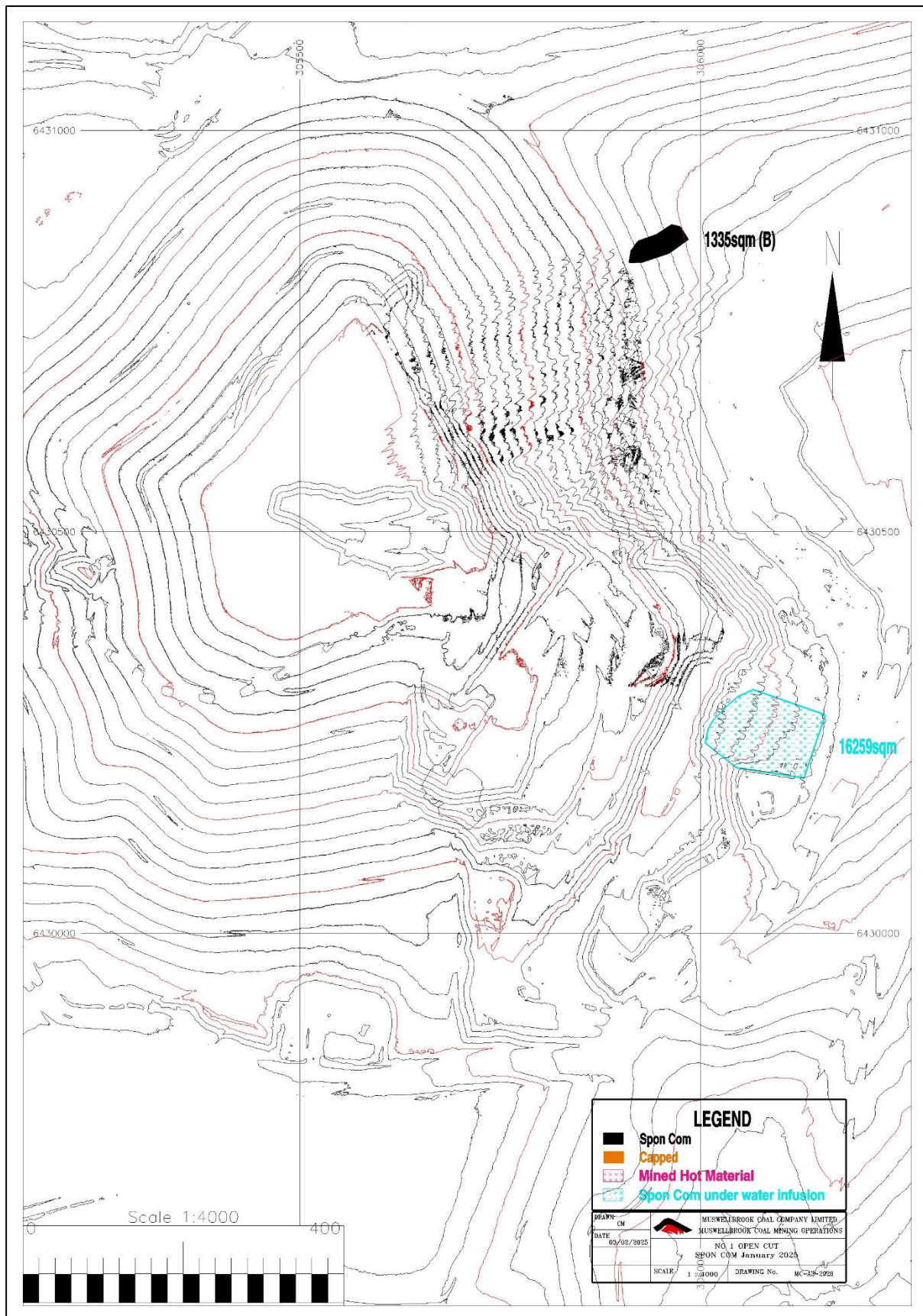
\* - classification revised in November 2019

**Table 2: Summary of Spontaneous Combustion**

Month	Areas Capped (m <sup>2</sup> )*	Areas Mined (m <sup>2</sup> )*	Area Under Water Infusion (m <sup>2</sup> )*	Area Without Active Control (m <sup>2</sup> )**
<b>Open Cut 1</b>				
January 2025	0	0	0	1,355
February 2025	0	0	0	1,687
March 2025	0	0	0	25
<b>Open Cut 2</b>				
January 2025	0	0	0	0
February 2025	0	0	0	0
March 2025	0	0	0	0

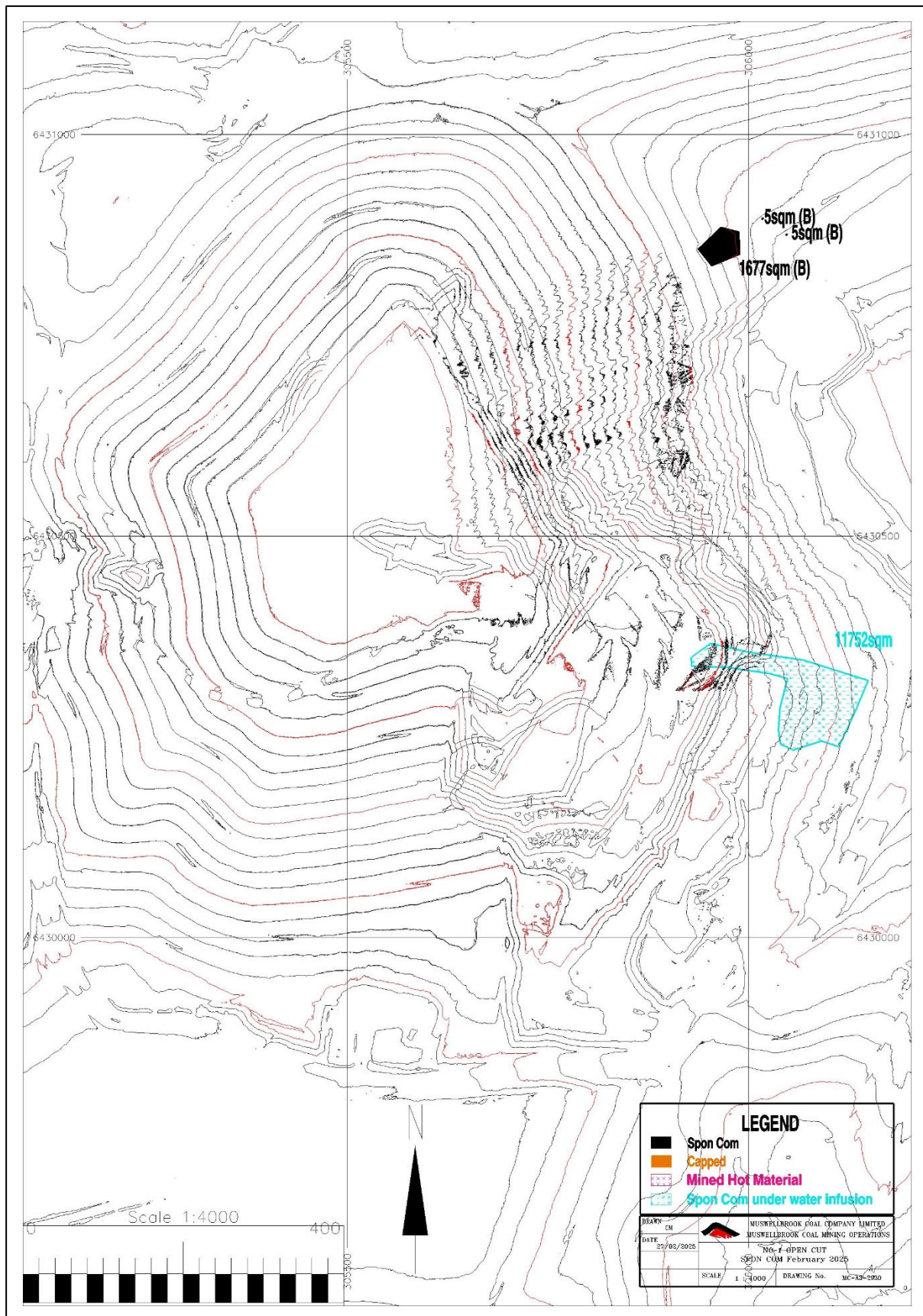
\* - during reporting period

\*\* - at end of reporting period

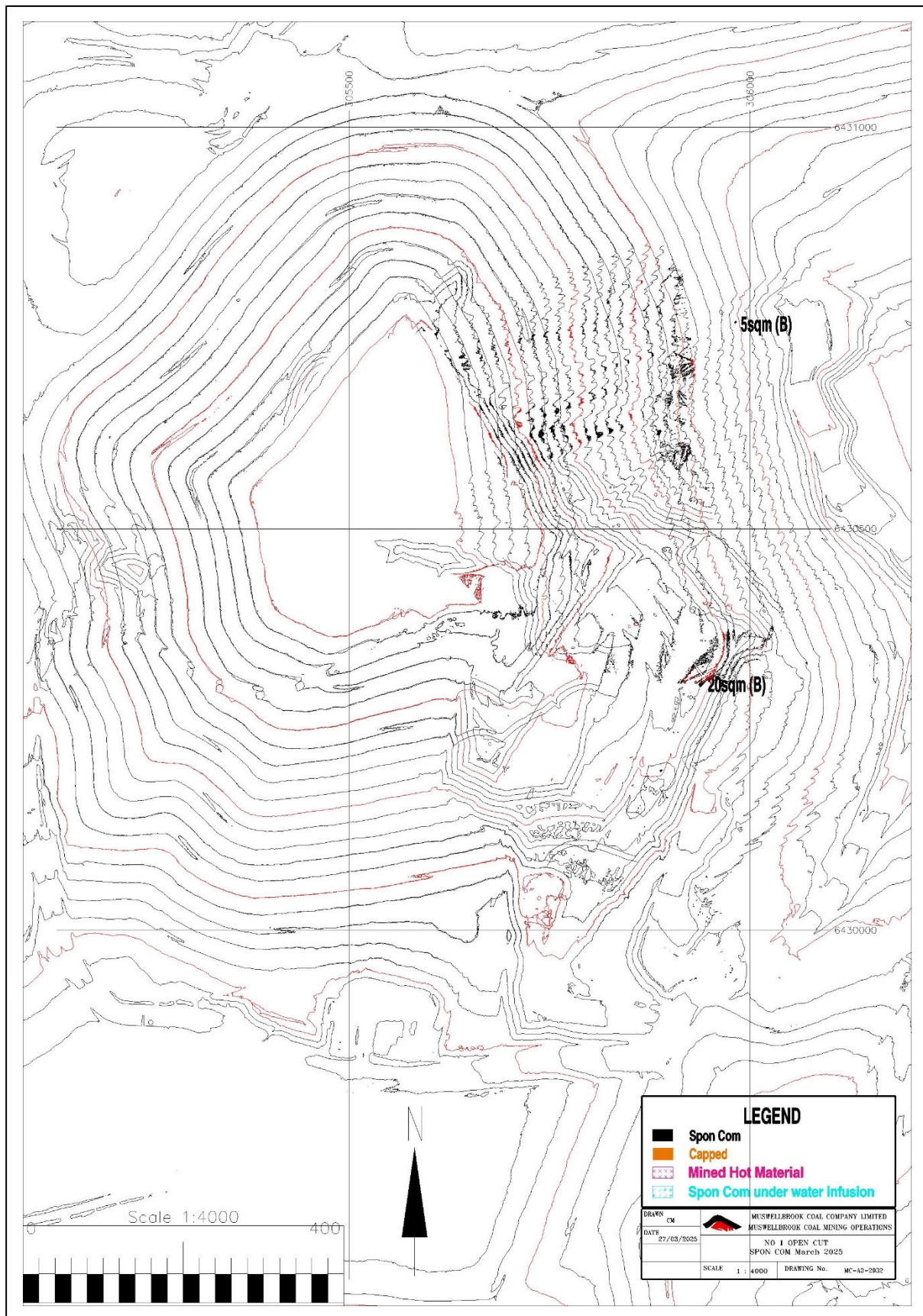


**Figure 1: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1 – January 2025**





**Figure 2: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1 – February 2025**



**Figure 3: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 1 – March 2025**





Figure 4: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2 – January 2025



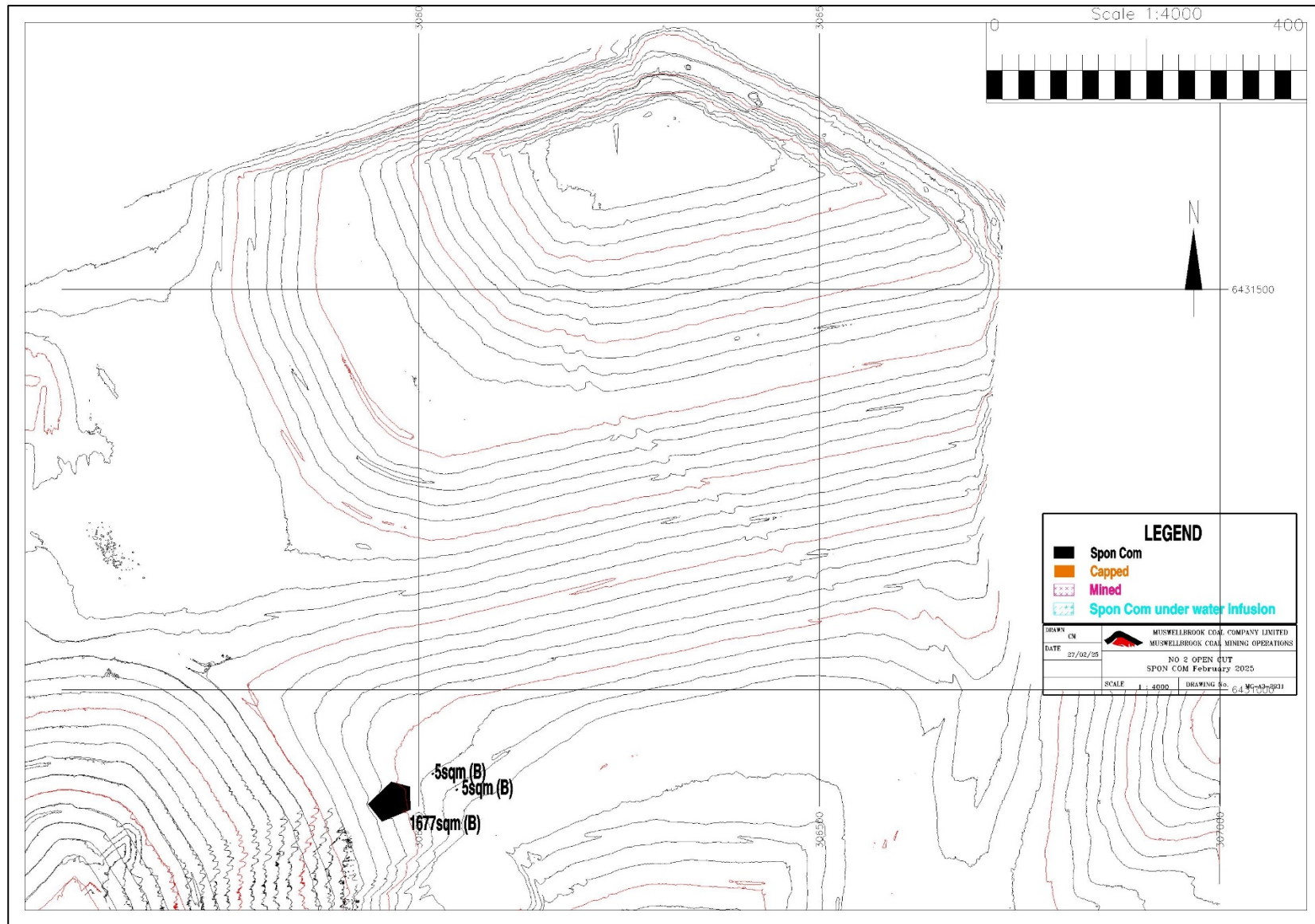


Figure 5: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2 – February 2025

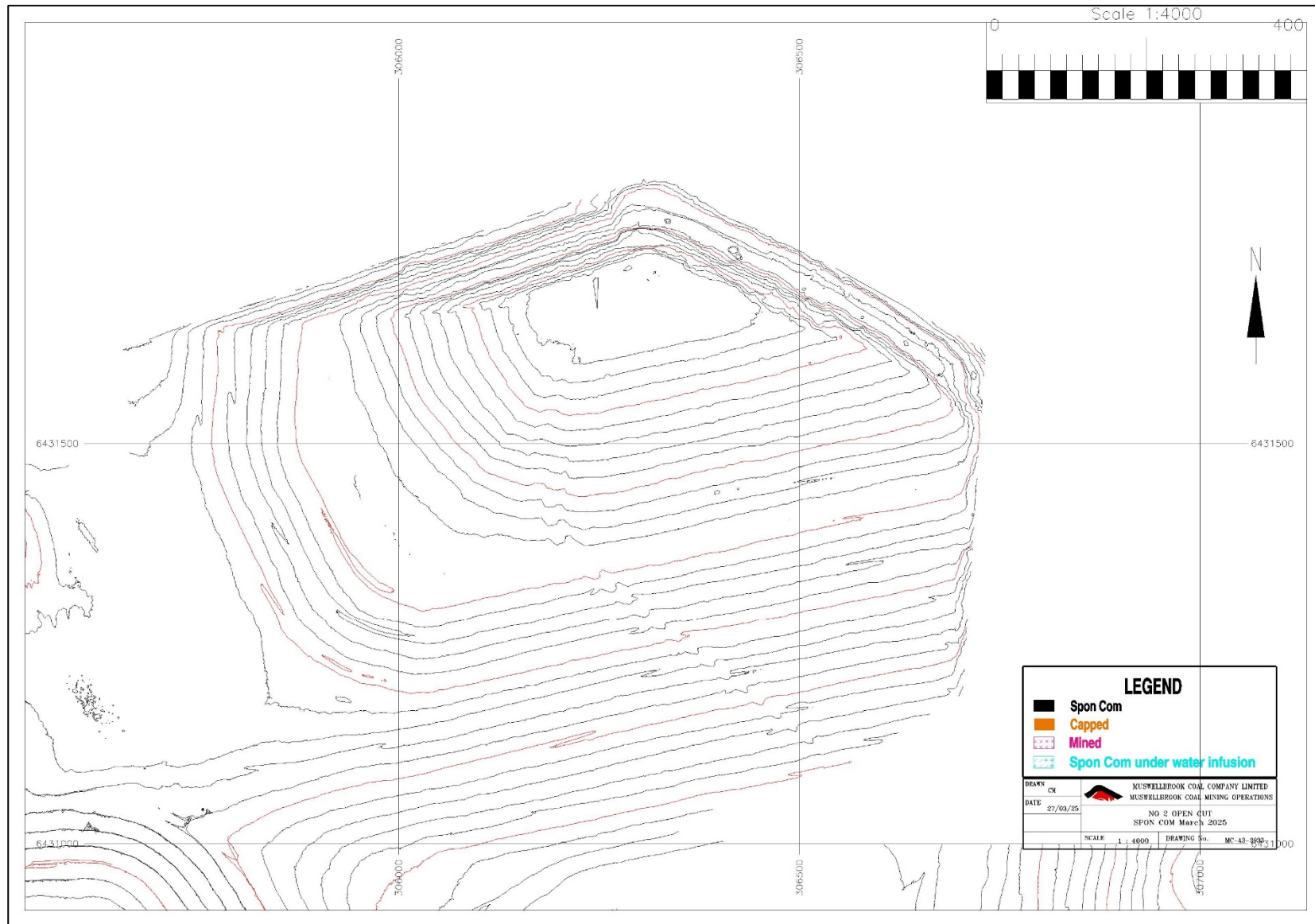


Figure 6: Location of Spontaneous Combustion Outbreaks in Open Cut 2 – March 2025

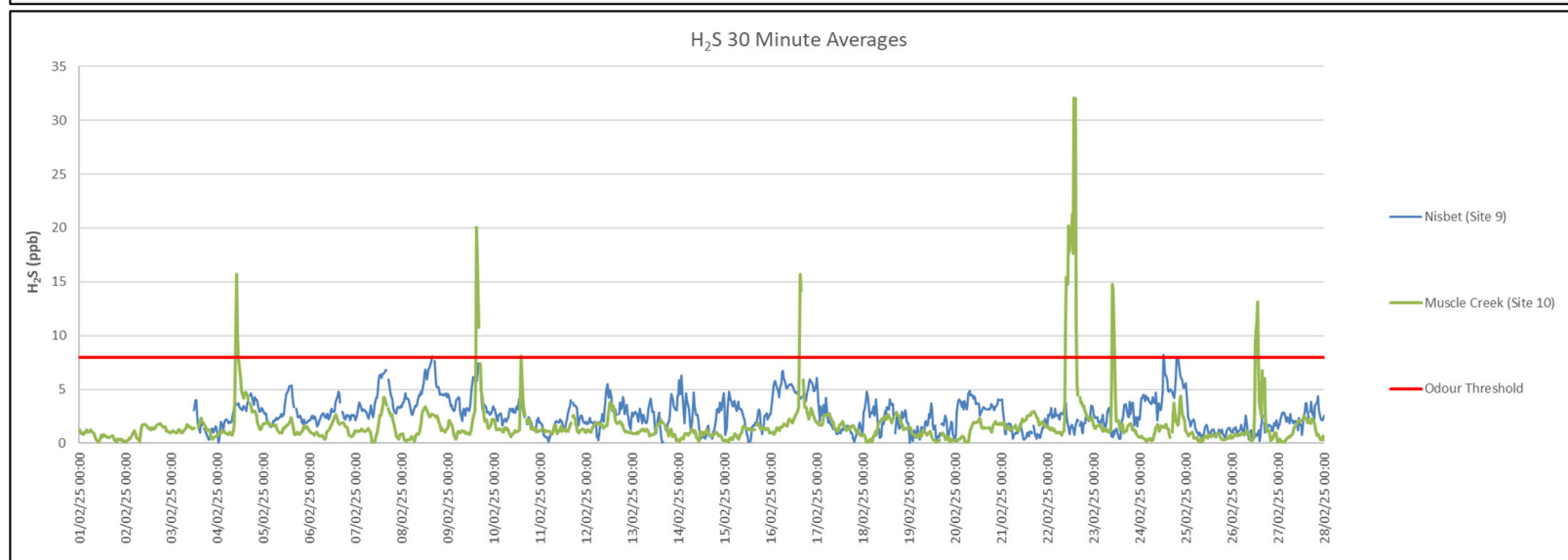
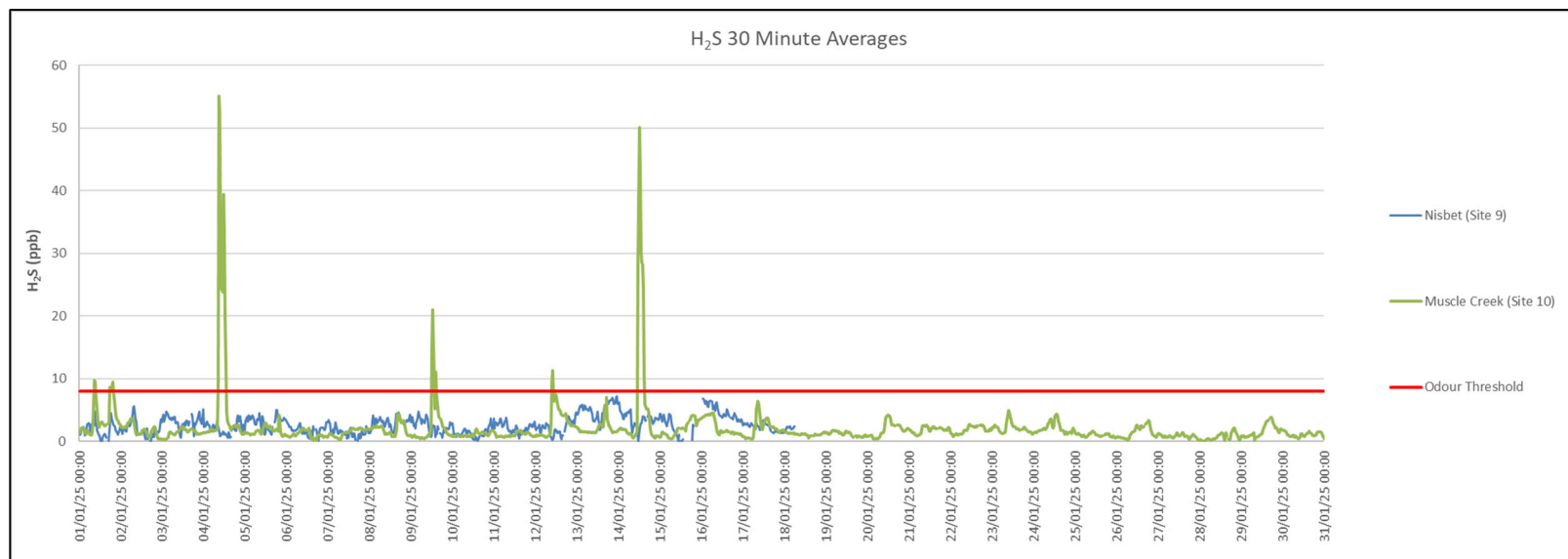
### 3.0 GAS MONITORING RESULTS

The gas monitoring results are displayed graphically in **Figure 7** to **Figure 11**. As noted in these graphs, there were no results above the health impact assessment criteria for the reporting period. In February 2024, MCC received a modification to the consent and as part of this modification the 1-hour and 24-hour sulphur dioxide criteria were changed. The updated criteria are now 100ppb for 1-hour and 20ppb for 24-hour. These changes are reflected in the figures below. The criteria for hydrogen sulphide have not changed.

The data capture rates for the last 12 months to the end of March 2025 are shown in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Data Capture Rates**

Monitoring Location	Pollutant	Averaging Period	Data Capture – 12 Month Rolling (%)
Point 9, Nisbet	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	92.2
		1 hour	90.0
		24 hours	93.7
Point 10, Muscle Creek	Hydrogen Sulphide	30 minutes	91.3
		1 hour	89.2
		24 hours	92.9
Point 15, Nisbet	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	92.5
		24 hours	94.0
Point 16, Muscle Creek	Sulphur Dioxide	1 hour	89.2
		24 hours	93.2





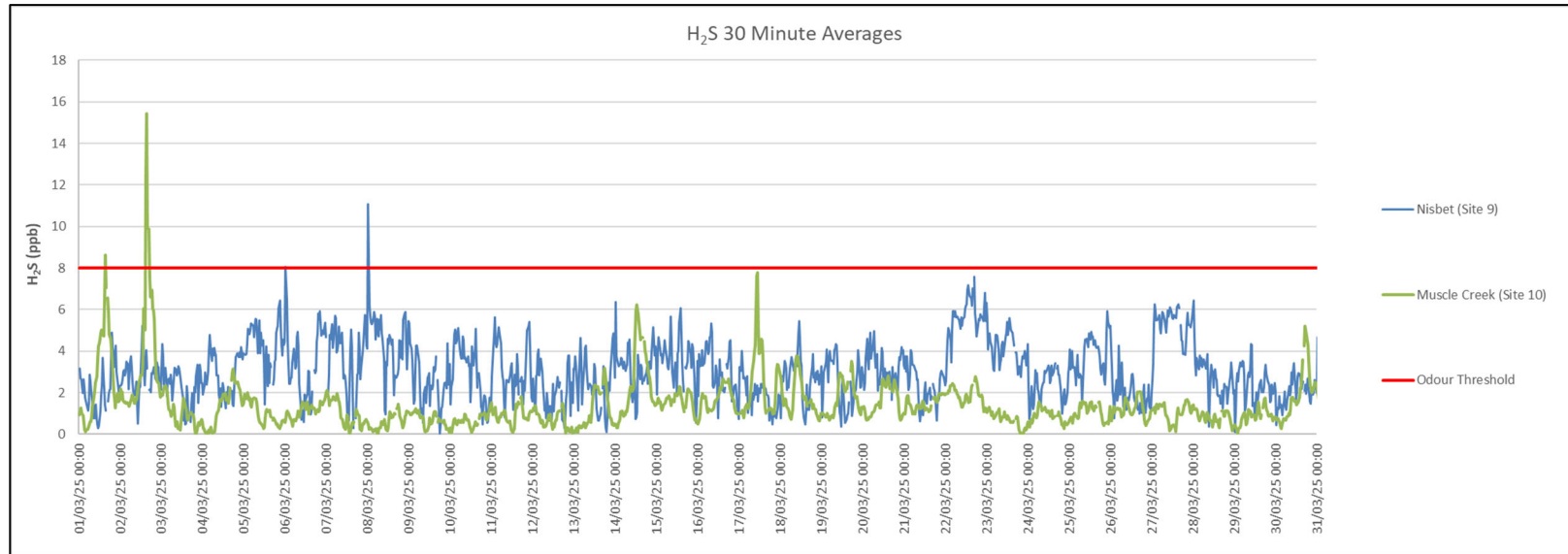
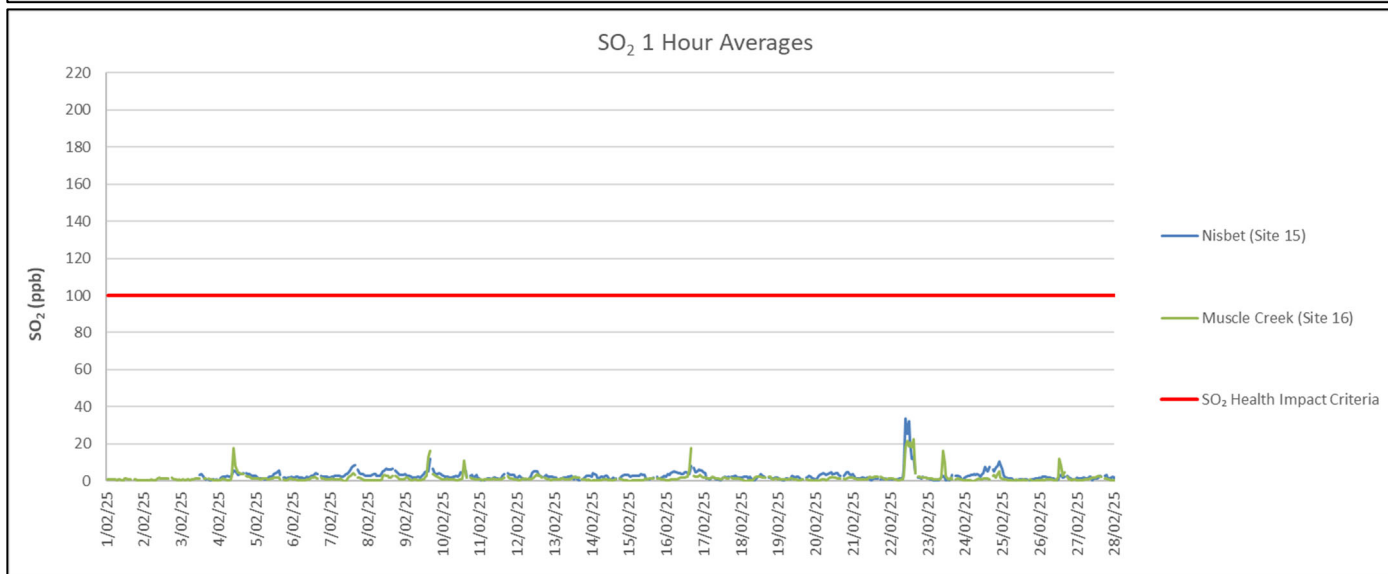
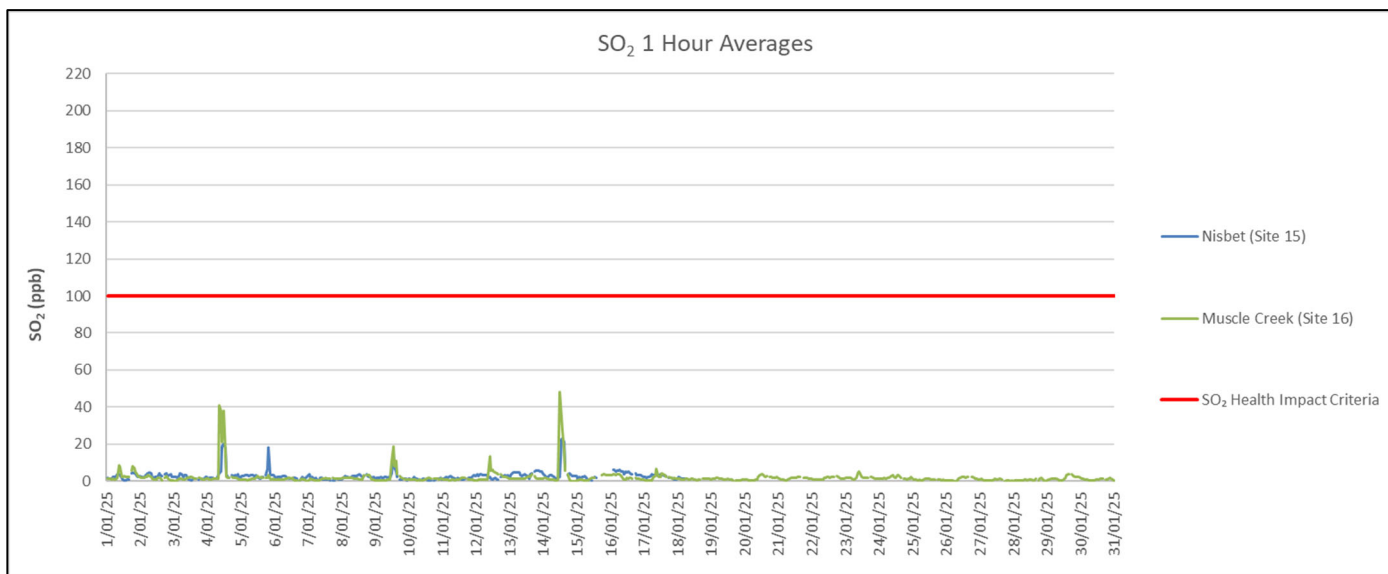


Figure 7: Hydrogen Sulphide 30 Minute Results



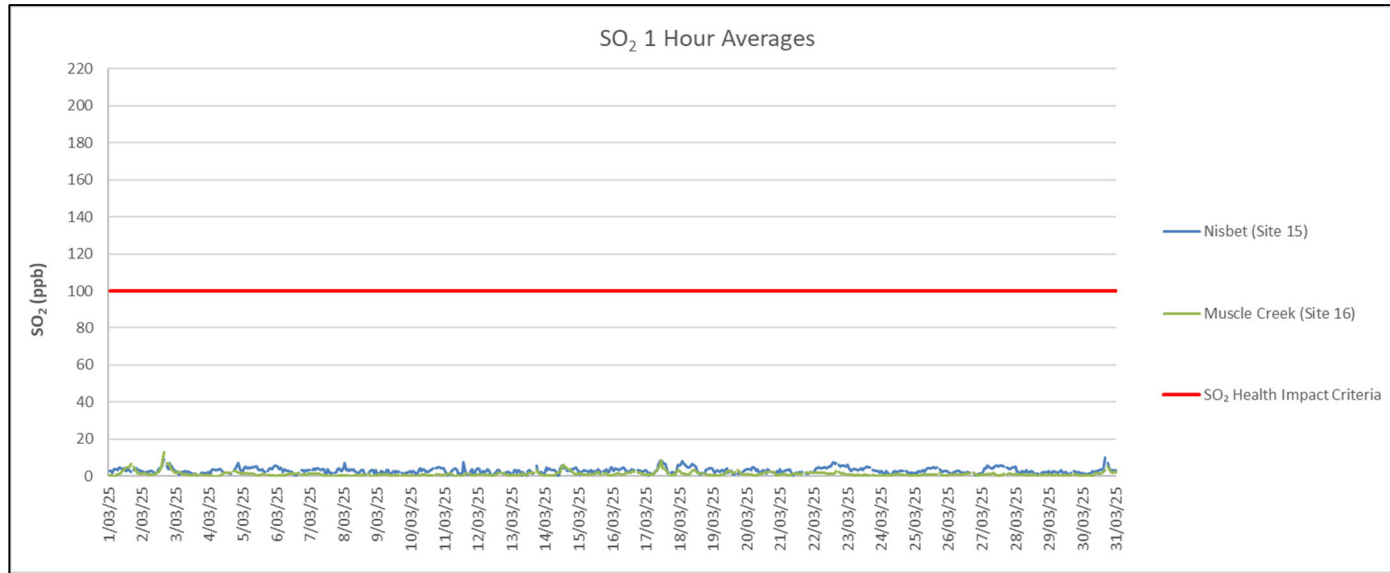
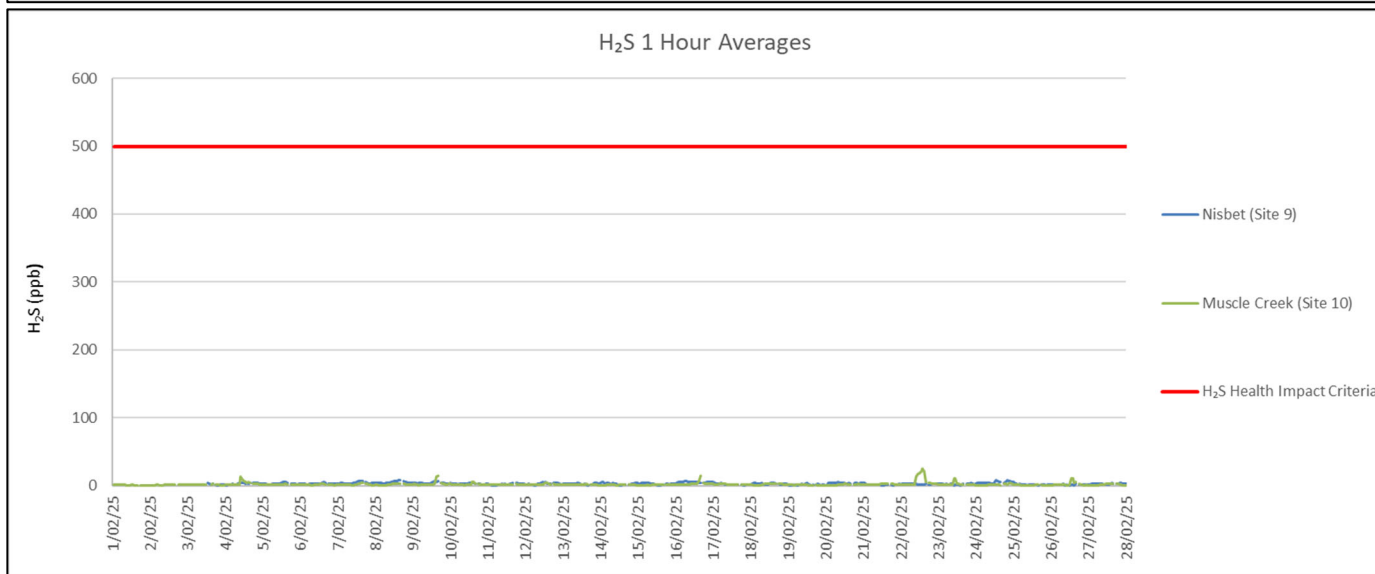
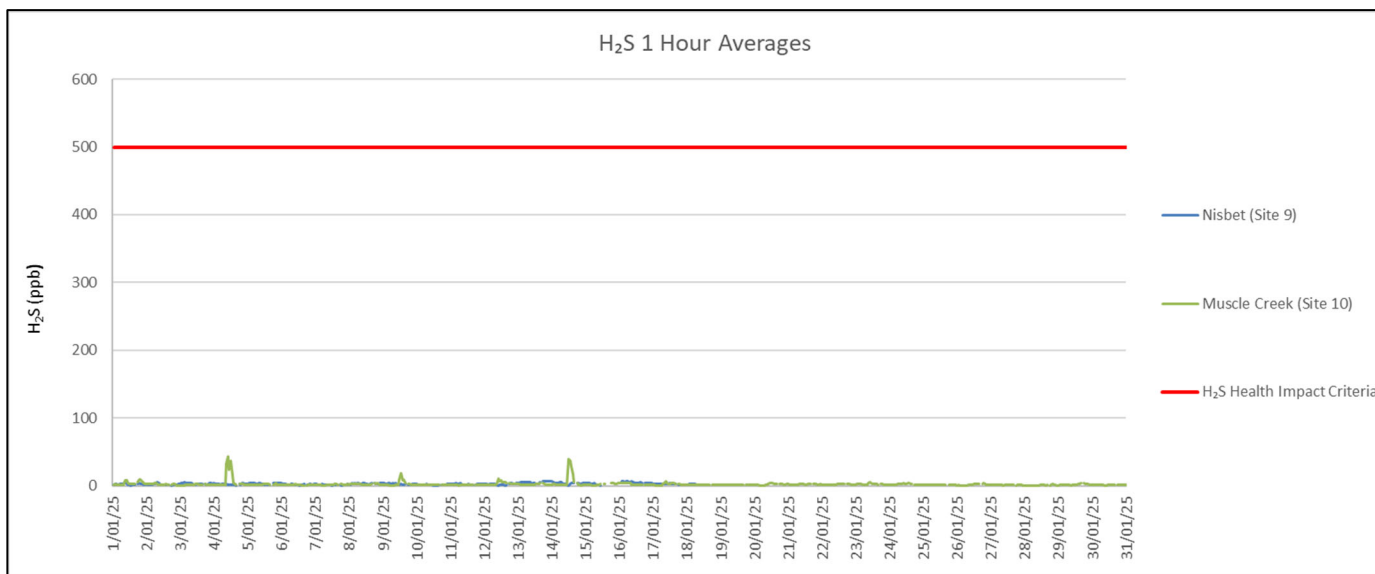
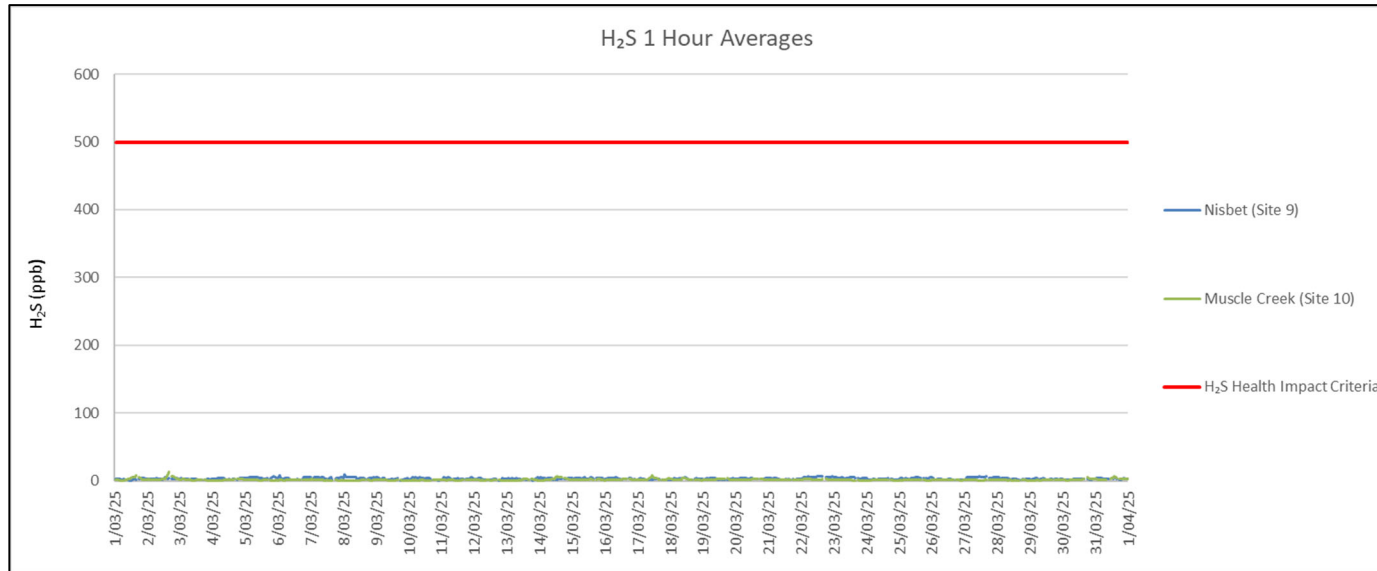


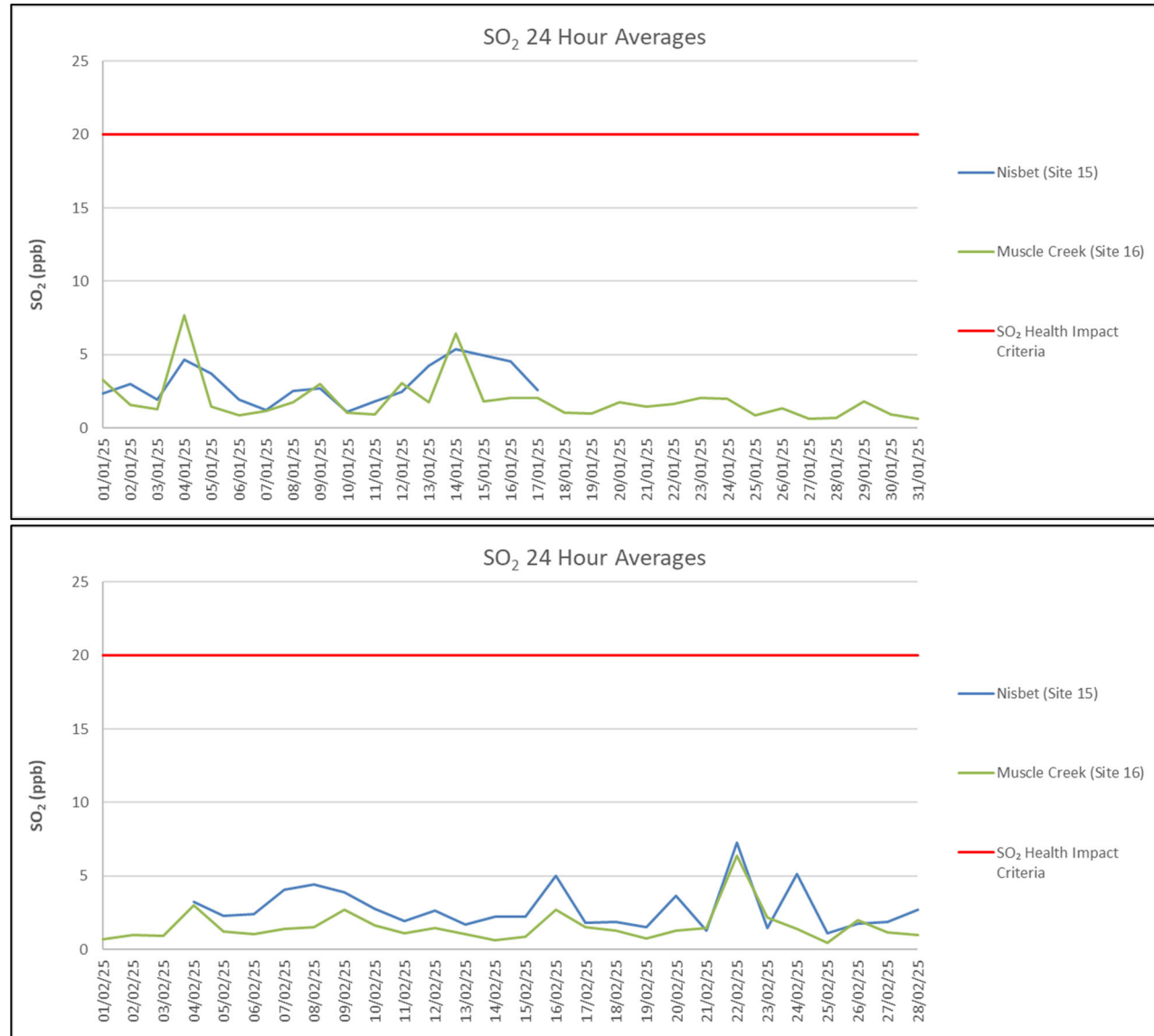
Figure 8: Sulphur Dioxide 1 Hour Results







**Figure 9: Hydrogen Sulphide 1 Hour Results**



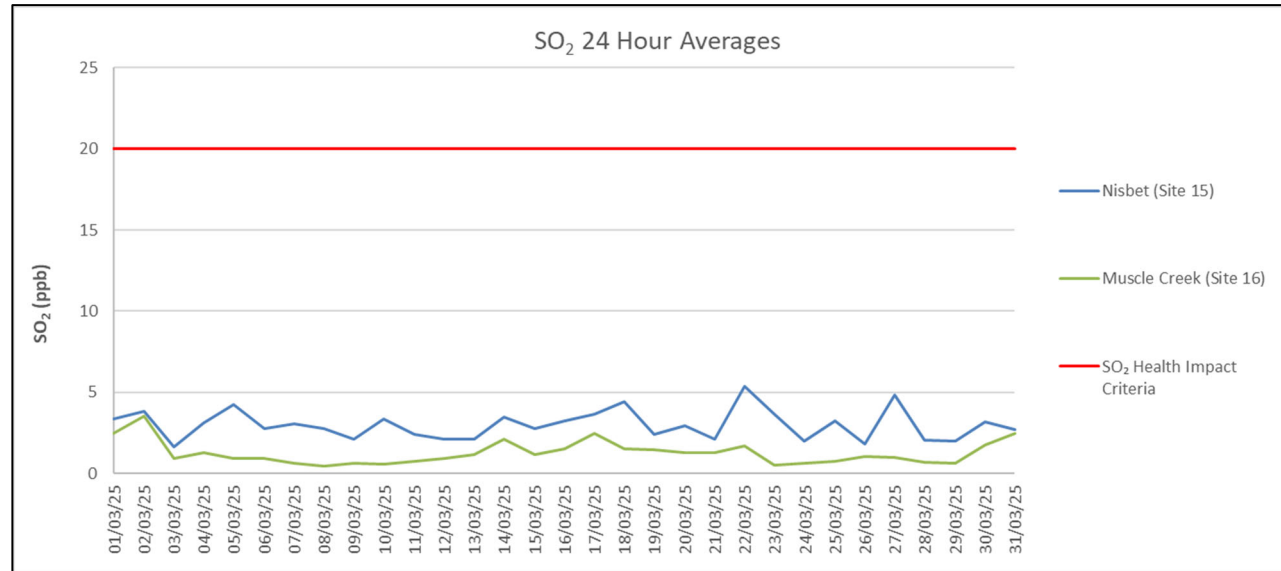
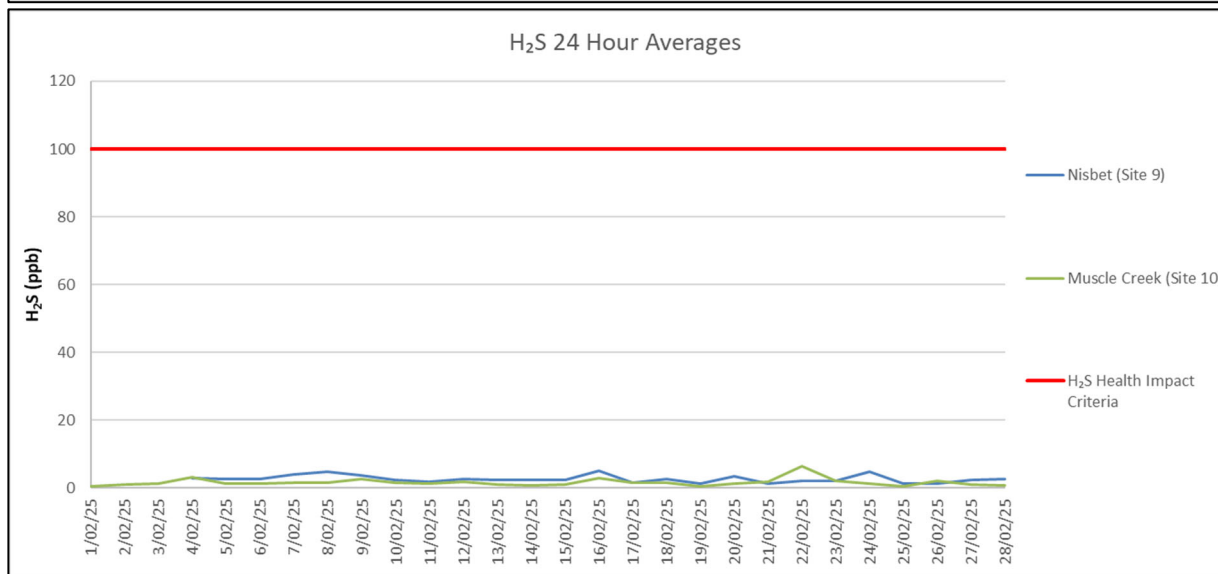
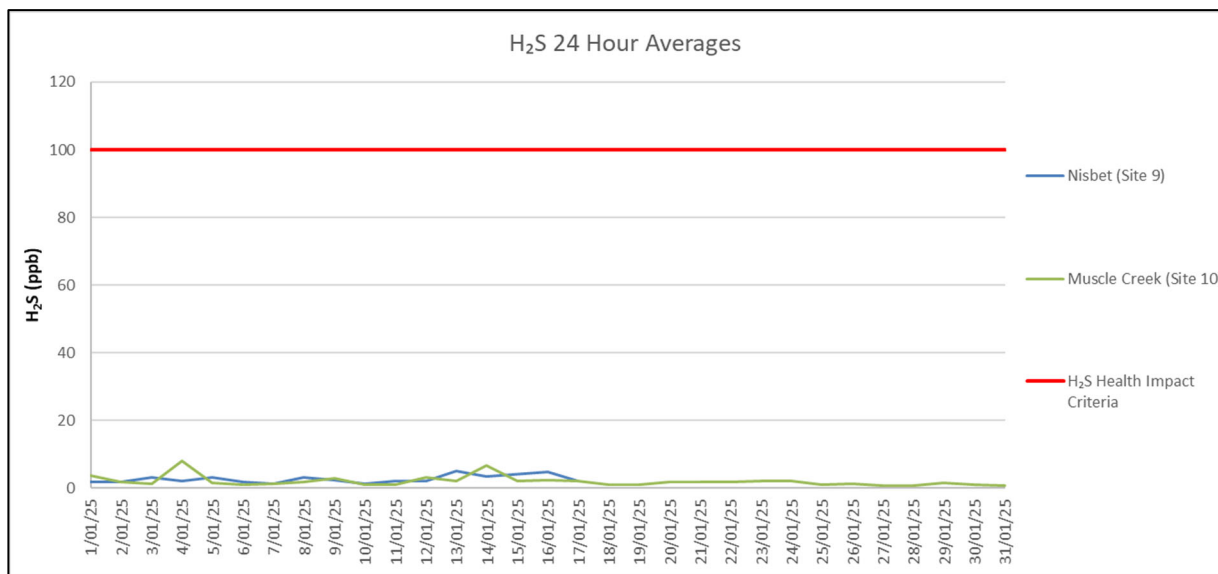


Figure 10: Sulphur Dioxide 24 Hour Results





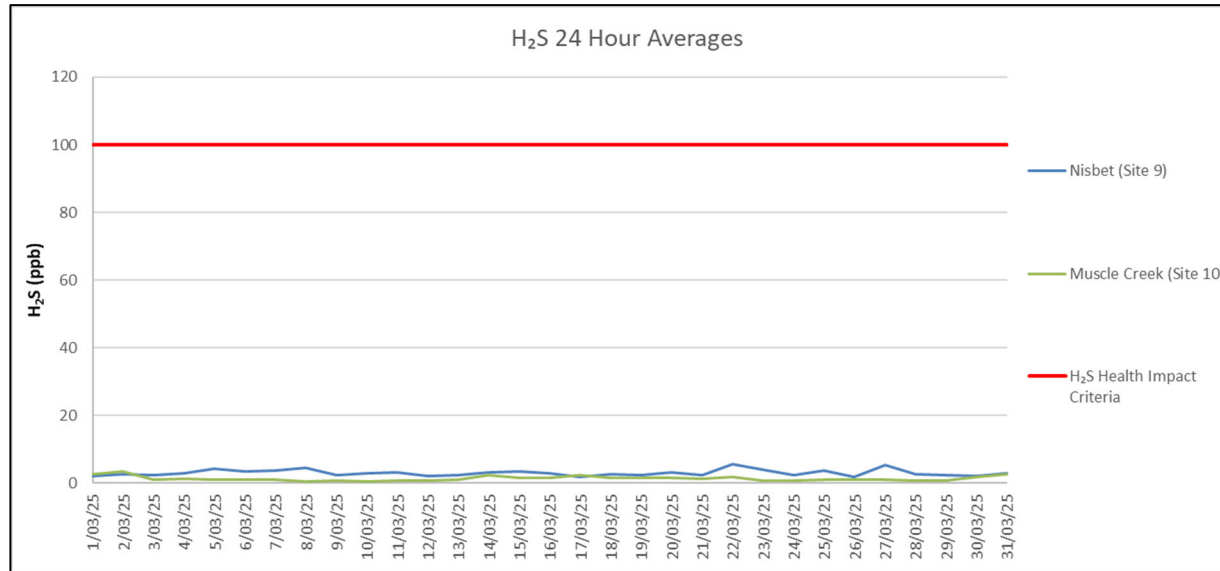


Figure 11: Hydrogen Sulphide 24 Hour Results



#### **4.0 RESPONSE TO ELEVATED GAS LEVELS**

The validity of the alarm process was reviewed in December 2024, and due to a very high proportion of alarms occurring when wind was not blowing from the operation to the monitor plus the progress of rehabilitation activities removing spontaneous combustion areas, it was decided the alarms were no longer required and they have been turned off.

#### **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 gas levels during the reporting period were generally low.

#### **6.0 CORRELATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY COMPLAINTS AND GAS LEVELS**

There was one complaint received during the reporting period in relation to odour. A review of the gas levels shows that levels were low at both monitors during this period (30min H<sub>2</sub>S results <3ppb at closest monitor) and the wind was blowing from the complainant towards the mine (i.e. the complainant was upwind of the site).