METROPOLITAN COAL

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LONGWALLS 301-303

BUILT FEATURES MANAGEMENT PLAN ROADS AND MARITIME SERVICES

Revision Status Register

Section/Page/ Annexure	Revision Number	Amendment/Addition	Distribution	DP&E Approval Date
All	LW301-303 BFMP_RMS-R01-A	Original – Draft for Consultation	RMS (Technical Committee)	-
All	LW301-303 BFMP_RMS-R01-B	Revised – Incorporating RMS (Technical Committee) Comments	RMS (Technical Committee)	-
TOC, Sections 1.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.6, 4.8, 5.2.1, 6.3, and 7.2, 7.3.3, 7.4, 7.7, 7.8, 8.2, 9.1 & 16 and Tables 4, 9, 10 & 11	LW301-303 BFMP_RMS-R01-C	Revised – Incorporating RMS (Technical Committee) Comments	RMS (Technical Committee)	-
Section 4.2.1, Figure 4 and Appendix 3	LW301-303 BFMP_RMS-R01-D	Revised – Incorporating Final Risk Assessment and Figure 4 update	RMS (Technical Committee)	-

November 2016

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1 INTRODUCTION

Metropolitan Coal is a wholly owned subsidiary of Peabody Energy Australia Pty Ltd (Peabody). Metropolitan Coal was granted approval for the Metropolitan Coal Project (the Project) under section 75J of the New South Wales (NSW) *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* on 22 June 2009. A copy of the Project Approval is available on the Peabody website (http://www.peabodyenergy.com).

The Project comprises the continuation, upgrade and extension of underground coal mining operations and surface facilities at Metropolitan Coal. The underground mining longwall layout is shown on Figure 1. Following the anticipated completion of Longwall 27 in 2017, Longwalls 301, 302 and 303 (herein referred to as Longwalls 301-303) define the next mining sub-domain within the Project underground mining area (Figures 1 to 3).

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

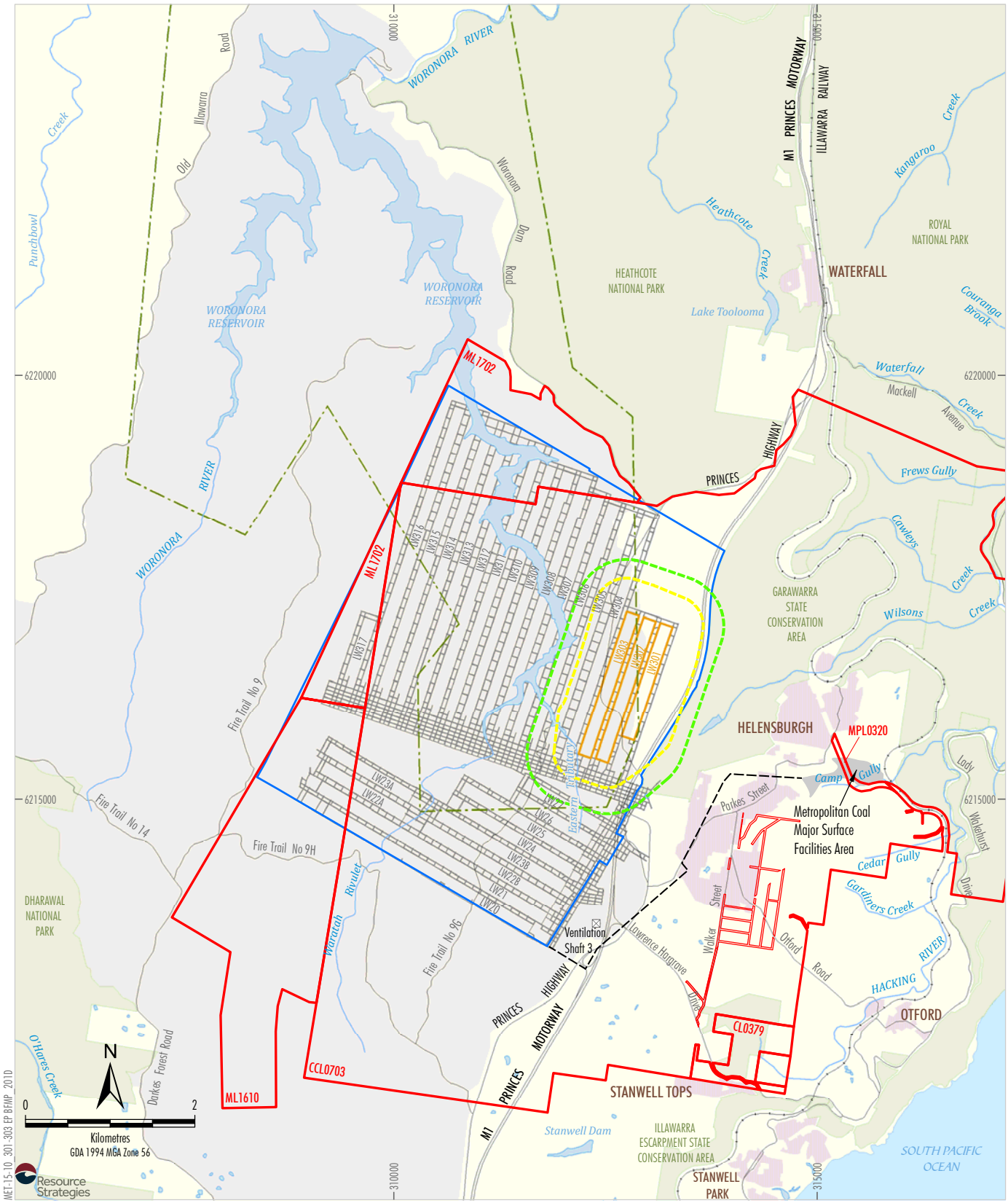
In accordance with Condition 6(f), Schedule 3 of the Project Approval, this Built Features Management Plan – Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) (Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS) has been developed to manage the potential consequences of Longwalls 301-303 extraction on the RMS assets. The relationship of this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS to the Metropolitan Coal Environmental Management Structure and to the Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 301-303 Extraction Plan is shown on Figure 4.

The RMS assets to which this BFMP-RMS applies are shown in Figure 5. These include:

- Bridge works:
  - bridge structures (RMS reference BN616-southbound and BN617-northbound) at the Old Princes Highway Underpass [referred to herein as 'Bridge 2'], located approximately 330 metres (m) south-east of Longwall 301; and
  - bridge structures (RMS reference BN615) at the Cawley Road[1] Overbridge, located approximately 1.43 kilometres (km) north-east of Longwall 303;
- Road works:
  - carriageway pavement, located from approximately 210 m east of the southern end of Longwall 301 to 335 m east of the northern end of Longwall 301;
  - cuttings (RMS slope numbers: 10425, 10426, 10427, 10428, 13560, 13561, 13562 and 13563) up to maximum height of 20 m;
  - embankments;
  - drainage and drainage structures (including kerbs, gutters, pits and culverts with pipes of varying diameters from 375 millimetres (mm) to 1,800 mm); and
  - RMS roadside furniture.

In accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 3 of the Project Approval, the suitably qualified and experienced experts that have managed the preparation of this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS, namely representatives from Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants (MSEC) and Metropolitan Coal were endorsed by the Director-General (now Secretary) of the Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E) on 6 June 2016.

[1] Also referred as Cawleys Road.



LEGEND

- Mining Lease Boundary
- Woronora Special Area
- Railway
- Project Underground Mining Area Longwalls 20-27 and 301-317
- Longwalls 301 - 303 Secondary Extraction
- 35° Angle of Draw and/or Predicted 20 mm Subsidence Contour
- 600 m from Secondary Extraction of Longwalls 301-303
- Woronora Notification Area
- Existing Underground Access Drive (Main Drift)

Source: Land and Property Information (2015); Department of Industry (2015); Metropolitan Coal (2016); MSEC (2016)

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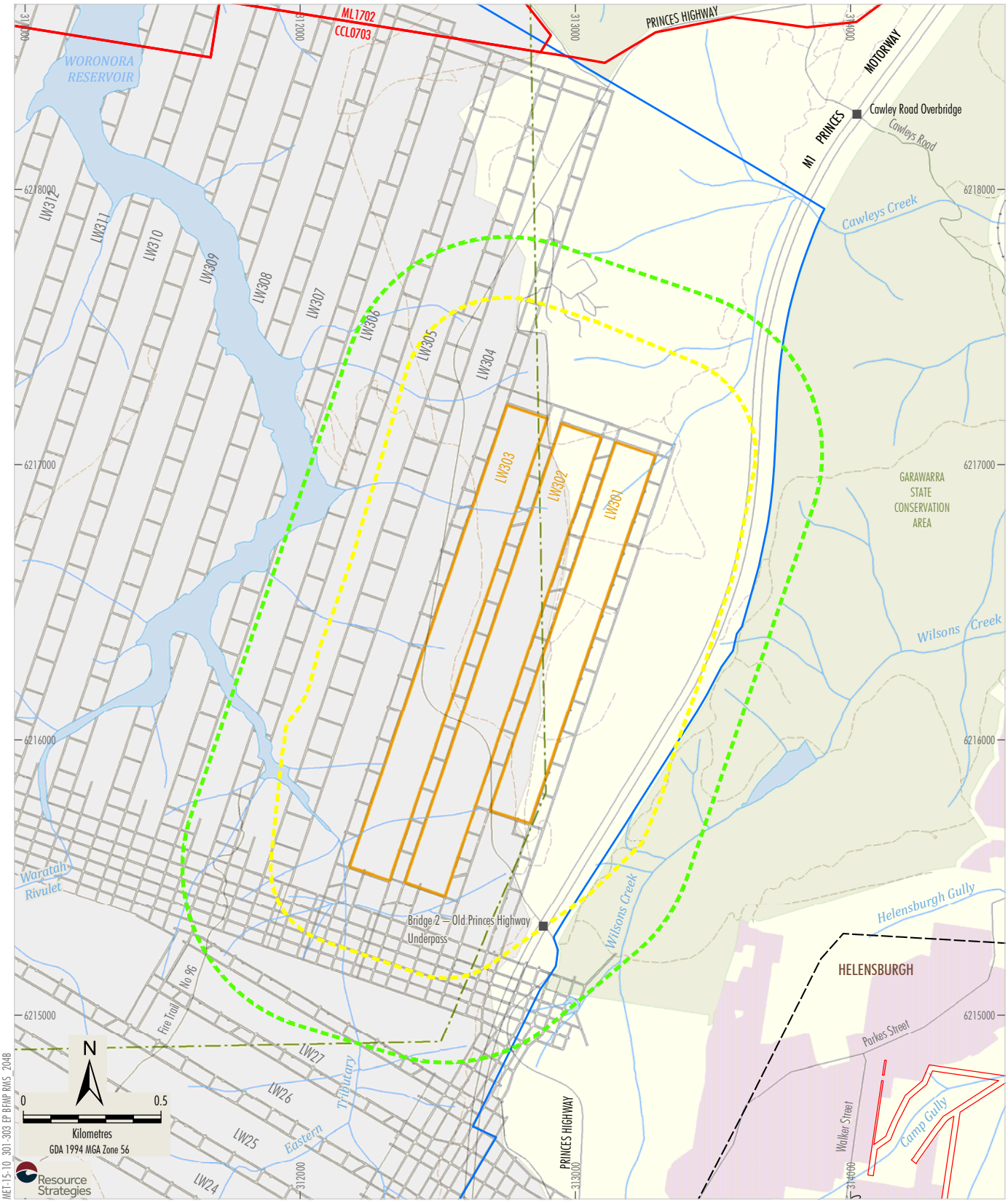
Project Longwalls 20 - 27 and Longwalls 301 - 317 Layout

Figure 1



LEGEND

- Mining Lease Boundary
- Woronora Special Area
- Railway
- Project Underground Mining Area Longwalls 20-27 and 301-317
- Longwalls 301 - 303 Secondary Extraction
- 35° Angle of Draw and/or Predicted 20 mm Subsidence Contour
- 600 m from Secondary Extraction of Longwalls 301-303
- Woronora Notification Area
- Existing Underground Access Drive (Main Drift)
- Road
- Vehicular Track

Source: Land and Property Information (2015); Department of Industry (2015); Metropolitan Coal (2016); MSEC (2016)

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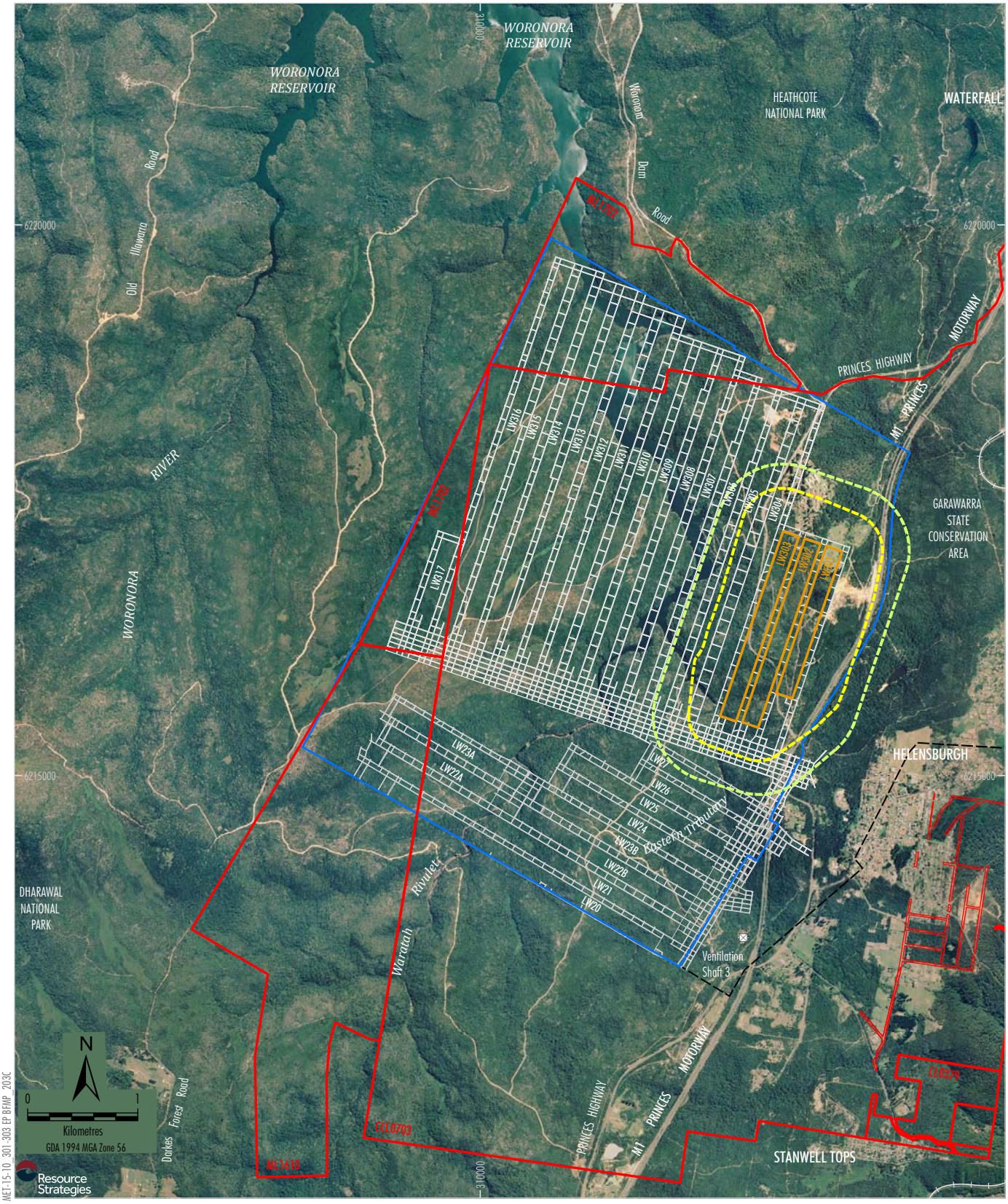
Longwalls 301 - 303 Layout

Figure 2



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LEGEND

- Mining Lease Boundary
- Railway
- Project Underground Mining Area Longwalls 20-27 and 301-317
- Longwalls 301 - 303 Secondary Extraction
- 35° Angle of Draw and/or Predicted 20 mm Subsidence Contour
- 600 m from Secondary Extraction of Longwalls 301-303
- Existing Underground Access Drive (Main Drift)

Source: Land and Property Information (2015); Date of Aerial Photography 1998; Department of Industry (2015); Metropolitan Coal (2016); MSEC (2016)

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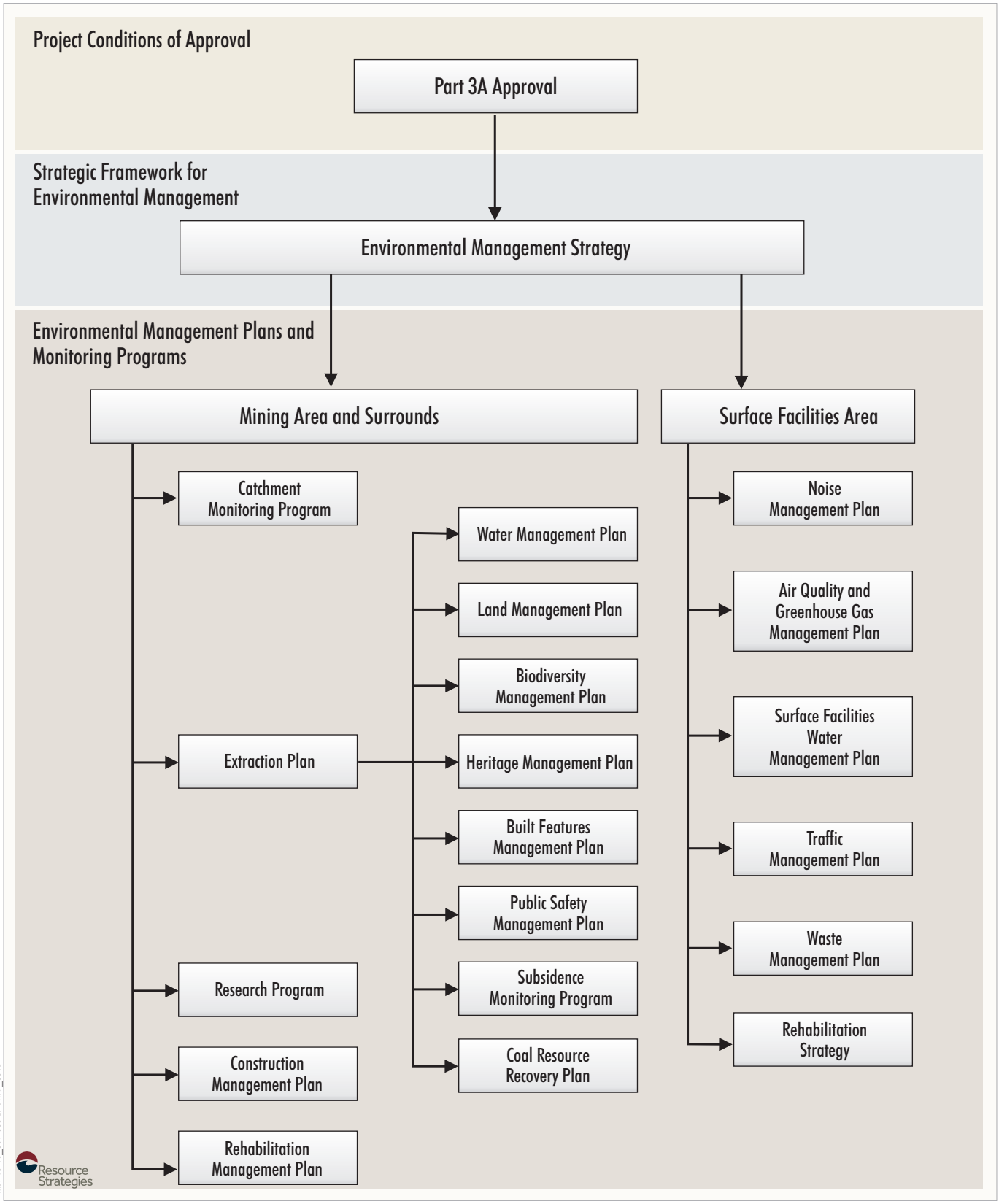
Project Longwalls 20 - 27 and Longwalls 301 - 317 Layout - Aerial Photograph

Figure 3



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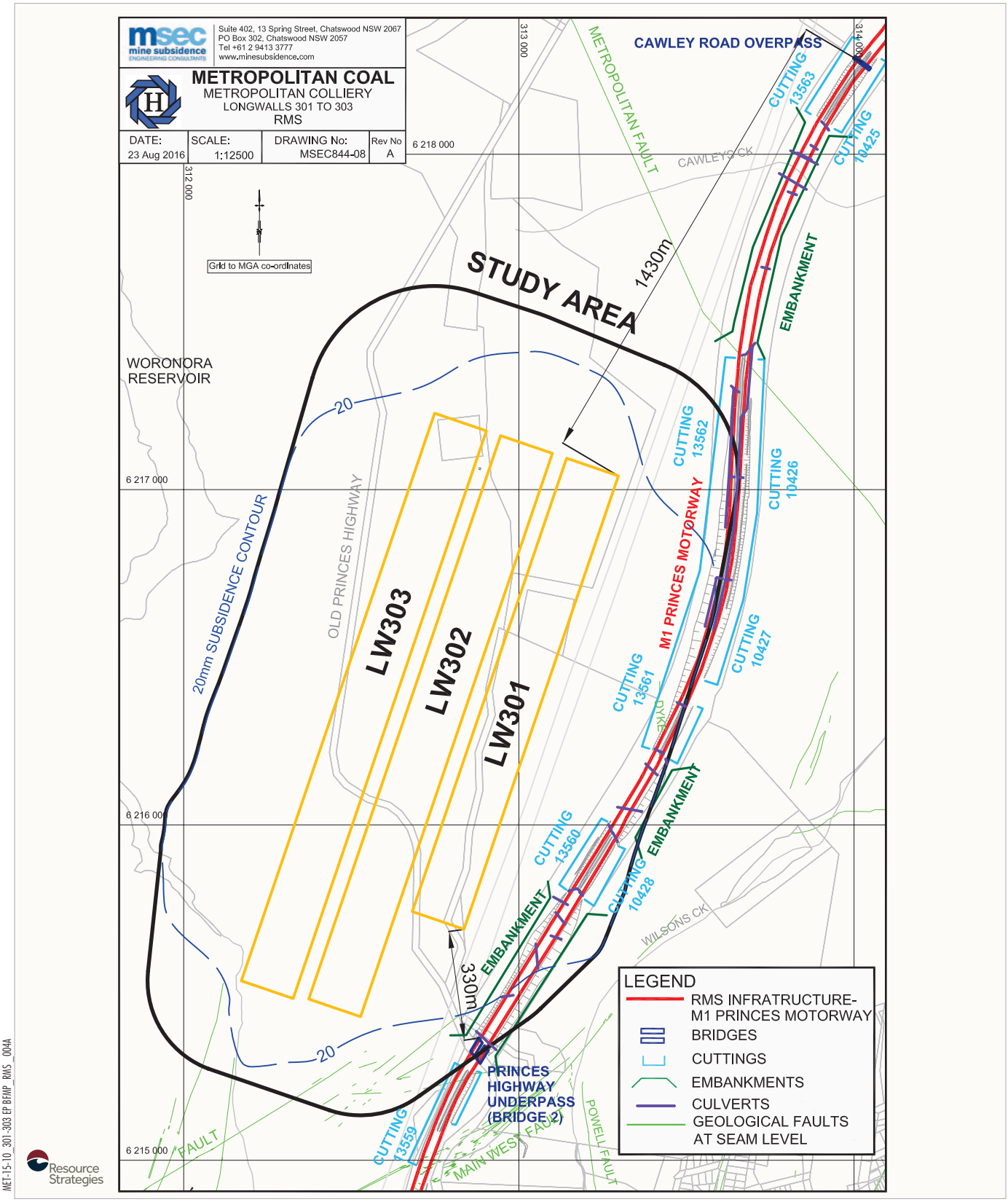
Environmental Management Structure

Figure 4



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RMS Assets

Figure 5

This Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS has been prepared with the assistance of a Technical Committee (TC) comprising representatives of the RMS and Metropolitan Coal together with technical specialists, AECOM, Cardno and MSEC as nominated in Table 1. This BFMP-RMS has been endorsed by each TC member in their area of expertise.

Table 1
Technical Committee

Organisation	Member
RMS (Project Manager)	Dick Lee Shoy
RMS (Maintenance Planners)	Cyril Gunaratne, Dony Castro
Metropolitan Coal – Primary Contact	Jon Degotardi
Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants (MSEC)	Peter DeBono
AECOM (Technical Director)	Henk Buys
Cardno	Richard Woods
NSW Police	May attend as Observer
MSB	May attend as Observer

The Longwalls 20-22 and Longwalls 23-27 Built Features Management Plans will be superseded by this document consistent with the recommended approach in the draft *Guidelines for the Preparation of Extraction Plans* (DP&E and DRE, 2014).

1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE LONGWALLS 301-303 BFMP-RMS

The remainder of the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS is structured as follows:

Section 2: Describes the review and update of the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS.

Section 3: Outlines the statutory requirements applicable to the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS.

Section 4: Provides a revised assessment of the potential subsidence impacts and environmental consequences for Longwalls 301-303.

Section 5: Details the performance measures and indicators that will be used to assess the Project.

Section 6: Provides the detailed baseline data.

Section 7: Describes the monitoring program.

Section 8: Describes the management measures that will be implemented.

Section 9: Provides a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences.

Section 10: Describes the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) management tool.

Section 11: Describes the program to collect sufficient baseline data for future Extraction Plans.

Section 12: Describes the annual review and improvement of environmental performance.

Section 13: Outlines the management and reporting of incidents.

Section 14: Outlines the management and reporting of complaints.

Section 15: Outlines the management and reporting of non-compliances with statutory requirements.

Section 16: Lists the references cited in this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS.

2 LONGWALLS 301-303 BFMP-RMS REVIEW AND UPDATE

In accordance with Condition 4, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval, this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS will be reviewed within three months of the submission of:

- an audit under Condition 8 of Schedule 7;
- an incident report under Condition 6 of Schedule 7;
- an annual review under Condition 3 of Schedule 7; and

if necessary, revised to the satisfaction of the Director-General (now Secretary) of DP&E, to ensure the plan is updated on a regular basis and to incorporate any recommended measures to improve environmental performance.

This BFMP will also be reviewed within three months of approval of any Project modification and if necessary, revised to the satisfaction of the DP&E.

The revision status of this plan is indicated on the title page of each copy of the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS. The distribution register for controlled copies of the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS is described in Section 2.1.

Revisions to any documents listed within this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS will not necessarily constitute a revision of this document.

2.1 DISTRIBUTION REGISTER

In accordance with Condition 10, Schedule 7 'Access to Information', Metropolitan Coal will make the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS publicly available on the Peabody website. A hard copy of the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS will also be maintained at the Metropolitan Coal site.

Metropolitan Coal recognises that various regulators have different distribution requirements, both in relation to whom documents should be sent and in what format. An Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Program Distribution Register has been established in consultation with the relevant agencies and infrastructure owners that indicates:

- to whom the Metropolitan Coal plans and programs, such as the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS, will be distributed;
- the format (i.e. electronic or hard copy) of distribution; and
- the format of revision notification.

Metropolitan Coal will make the Distribution Register publicly available on the Peabody website.

Metropolitan Coal will be responsible for maintaining the Distribution Register and for ensuring that the notification of revisions is sent by email or post as appropriate.

In addition, Metropolitan Coal employees with local computer network access will be able to view the controlled electronic version of this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS on the Metropolitan Coal local area network. Metropolitan Coal will be responsible for maintaining controlled copies, ensuring the most recent version is maintained on Metropolitan Coal's computer system and the Peabody website.

3 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Metropolitan Coal's statutory obligations are contained in:

(i) the conditions of the Project Approval;

(ii) relevant licences and permits, including conditions attached to mining leases; and

(iii) other relevant legislation.

These are described below.

3.1 EP&A ACT APPROVAL

Condition 6(f), Schedule 3 of the Project Approval requires the preparation of a BFMP as a component of Extraction Plan(s) for second workings. Project Approval Condition 6(f), Schedule 3 states:

> ***SECOND WORKINGS***
>
> ***Extraction Plan***
>
> *6. The Proponent shall prepare and implement an Extraction Plan for all second workings in the mining area to the satisfaction of the Director-General. This plan must:*
>
> *…*
>
> *(f) include a:*
>
> *…*
>
> - *Built Features Management Plan, which has been prepared in consultation with the owner of the relevant feature, to manage the potential environmental consequences of the Extraction Plan on any built features;*
>
> *…*

In addition, Condition 2, Schedule 7 and Condition 7, Schedule 3 of the Project Approval outline management plan requirements that are applicable to the preparation of the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS. Table 2 indicates where each component of the conditions is addressed within this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS.

Table 2
Management Plan Requirements

Project Approval Condition	Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS Section
Condition 2 of Schedule 7	
2. The Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under this approval are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include:	
a) detailed baseline data;	Section 6
b) a description of:	
• the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions);	Section 3
• any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria;	Section 5
• the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the project or any management measures;	Section 5.2
c) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria;	Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10
d) a program to monitor and report on the:	Sections 7, 8 and 12
• impacts and environmental performance of the project;	
• effectiveness of any management measures (see c above);	
e) a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences;	Section 9
f) a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the project over time;	Sections 7 and 12
g) a protocol for managing and reporting any;	
• incidents;	Section 13
• complaints;	Section 14
• non-compliances with statutory requirements; and	Section 15
• exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and	Section 9
h) a protocol for periodic review of the plan.	Section 2
Condition 7 of Schedule 3	
7. In addition to the standard requirements for management plans (see condition 2 of schedule 7), the Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under condition 6(f) above include:	
a) a program to collect sufficient baseline data for future Extraction Plans;	Section 11
b) a revised assessment of the potential environmental consequences of the Extraction Plan, incorporating any relevant information that has been obtained since this approval;	Section 4
c) a detailed description of the measures that would be implemented to remediate predicted impacts; and	Section 8
d) a contingency plan that expressly provides for adaptive management.	Section 9

3.2 LICENCES, PERMITS AND LEASES

In addition to the Project Approval, all activities at or in association with Metropolitan Coal will be undertaken in accordance with the following licences, permits and leases which have been issued or are pending issue.

- The conditions of mining leases issued by the NSW Division of Resources and Energy (DRE), within the NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development (NSW Department of Industry) under the NSW *Mining Act, 1992* (e.g. Consolidated Coal Lease [CCL] 703, Mining Lease [ML] 1610, ML 1702, Coal Lease [CL] 379 and Mining Purpose Lease [MPL] 320).
- The *Metropolitan Coal Mining Operations Plan 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2019* approved by NSW Department of Industry.
- The conditions of Environment Protection Licence (EPL) No. 767 issued by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997*. Revision of the EPL will be required prior to the commencement of Metropolitan Coal activities that differ from those currently licensed.
- The prescribed conditions of specific surface access leases within CCL 703 for the installation of surface facilities as required.
- Water Access Licences (WALs) issued by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Water under the NSW *Water Management Act, 2000*, including WAL 36475 under the *Water Sharing Plan for the Greater Metropolitan Region Groundwater Sources 2011* and WAL 25410 under the *Water Sharing Plan for the Greater Metropolitan Region Unregulated River Water Sources 2011.*
- Mining and workplace health and safety related approvals granted by NSW Department of Industry and WorkCover NSW.
- Supplementary approvals obtained from WaterNSW (previously the Sydney Catchment Authority [SCA]) for surface activities within the Woronora Special Area (e.g. fire road maintenance activities).

3.3 OTHER LEGISLATION

Metropolitan Coal will conduct the Project consistent with the Project Approval and any other legislation that is applicable to an approved Part 3A Project under the EP&A Act.

The following Acts may be applicable to the conduct of the Project (Helensburgh Coal Pty Ltd [HCPL], 2008):

- *Contaminated Land Management Act, 1997;*
- *Crown Lands Act, 1989;*
- *Dams Safety Act, 1978;*
- *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act, 2008;*
- *Energy and Utilities Administration Act, 1987;*
- *Fisheries Management Act, 1994;*
- *Mining Act, 1992;*
- *Noxious Weeds Act, 1993;*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997;*
- *Rail Safety (Adoption of National Law) Act, 2012;*

- *Roads Act, 1993;*
- *Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995;*
- *Sydney Water Catchment Management Act, 1998;*
- *Water Act, 1912;*
- *Water Management Act, 2000;*
- *Work Health and Safety Act, 2011;* and
- *Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Act, 2013.*

Relevant licences or approvals required under these Acts will be obtained as required.

4 REVISED ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 LONGWALLS 301-303 EXTRACTION LAYOUT

Longwalls 301-303 and the area of land within 600 m of Longwalls 301-303 secondary extraction are shown on Figures 2 and 3. Longwall extraction occurs from north to south. The longwall layout includes 163 m panel widths (void) with 45 m pillars (solid).

The provisional extraction schedule for Longwalls 301-303 is provided in Table 3.

Table 3
Provisional Extraction Schedule

Longwall	Estimated Start Date	Estimated Duration	Estimated Completion Date
301	April 2017	6 months	September 2017
302	November 2017	7 months	May 2018
303	June 2018	7 months	December 2018

The layout for Longwalls 301-303 (i.e. 163 m panel widths [void] and 45 m pillars [solid]) will be trialled to build on the experience and dataset obtained from Longwalls 20-27. The outcomes of the trial will be used to inform the potential for a similar mine layout to be applied to the next Extraction Plan (i.e. Longwall 304 onwards). The assessment of the trial longwall layout is described in Section 11.1.

The future Extraction Plans will consider the cumulative subsidence effects, subsidence impacts and/or environmental consequences. Note that the total cumulative predicted subsidence effects, subsidence impacts and/or environmental consequences at the completion of the Project are considered in the Metropolitan Coal Project EA (Project EA) (HCPL, 2008) and the Preferred Project Report (HCPL, 2009).

4.2 OVERVIEW – SUBSIDENCE PREDICTIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

The RMS assets relevant to the extraction of Longwalls 301-303 are illustrated in Figure 5. The revised predicted subsidence movements have been provided by MSEC (2016) (Appendix 1) and are summarised below.

The M1 Princes Motorway will not be directly mined beneath by Longwalls 301-303. The nearest point from the longwalls to the M1 Princes Motorway is approximately 210 metres (m) from finishing end of Longwall 301.

Bridge 2 (where a program of high accuracy monitoring has been implemented to date by the Technical Committee) is located approximately 330 m from the finishing end of Longwall 301.

Cawley Road Overbridge is located 1.43 km from the northern ends of Longwalls 301-303.

The maximum predicted total conventional subsidence is very small (50 mm after Longwall 302). The predicted conventional subsidence parameters for much of the M1 Princes Motorway resulting from the extraction of the proposed longwalls are generally less than the expected limits of survey tolerance (normally ±20 mm). The maximum predicted conventional tilt and curvature are less than the expected limits of survey accuracy (i.e. 0.5 mm/m for tilt and 0.01 km^{-1} for curvature). There is, however, the potential for far-field horizontal movements (up to 115 mm, based on a 95% confidence level from a database of observed far-field horizontal movements in the Southern Coalfield) and non-conventional movements to occur at the RMS built features.

Similarly, from the Southern Coalfields survey database, the 95% confidence levels for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal (100-250 m) experienced at any time during mining are 0.4 mm/m tensile and compressive.

A drainage line crosses beneath the M1 Princes Motorway to the east of the finishing end of Longwall 301. Predicted valley closure across the culvert at the location of the M1 Princes Motorway is less than 20 mm. Valley closure is not expected to occur in the cuttings along the M1 Princes Motorway, however, minor closure movements could be observed due to potential horizontal movements.

The features along the M1 Princes Motorway considered to be most sensitive to relative movements arising from far-field effects are Bridge 2 (at the location where the Old Princes Highway passes below the M1 Princes Motorway) and Cawley Road Overbridge.

Details of Bridge 2 are provided in Table 4. Based on far-field horizontal movement data, the predicted incremental relative opening and closing and mid ordinate deviation have been used to assess differential horizontal movement of the ground at Bridge 2 and their respective probabilities of exceedance are provided in Table 5.

For Bridge 2, the predicted incremental relative open or closing movement at a 1 in 2,000 probability is 44 mm and the predicted mid-ordinate deviation is 32 mm.

Table 4
Summary of Bridge 2 and Cawley Road Overbridge Details along the M1 Princes Motorway

Bridge Name	RMS Name	RMS Chainage from Sydney	Nearest Longwall	Approximate Distance to Nearest Longwall (m)
Old Princes Highway Underpass 2 (Bridge 2)	Twin Bridges over Old Princes Highway BN616 on S/B carriageway BN617 on N/B carriageway	30 miles 1,326 feet (48 kilometres 684.5 m)	301	330
Cawley Road Overbridge	BN615	28 miles 1,350 feet (45.47 kilometres south of Sydney)	301	1,430

Table 5
Incremental Relative Opening, Closing and Mid-Ordinate Deviation at Approximately 330 Metres Distance from the Active Longwall

	1 in 20 Probability of Exceedance (95% Confidence Level)	1 in 100 Probability of Exceedance (99% Confidence Level)	1 in 2000 Probability of Exceedance (99.95% Confidence Level)
Opening	8 mm	14 mm	44 mm
Closing	6 mm	13 mm	44 mm
Mid-Ordinate Deviation	9 mm	15 mm	32 mm

While located at a distance of 1.43 km from the northern end of Longwall 301, the predicted incremental relative opening and closing and mid ordinate deviation (based on far-field horizontal movements) have been used to assess differential horizontal movement of the ground at the Cawley Road Overbridge and their respective probability are provided in Table 6.

Table 6
Incremental Relative Opening, Closing and Mid-Ordinate Deviation at Approximately 1.43 Kilometres Distance from the Active Longwall

	1 in 20 Probability of Exceedance (95% Confidence Level)	1 in 100 Probability of Exceedance (99% Confidence Level)	1 in 2000 Probability of Exceedance (99.95% Confidence Level)
Opening	4 mm	7 mm	14 mm
Closing	5 mm	9 mm	19 mm
Mid-Ordinate Deviation	7 mm	10 mm	18 mm

For Cawley Road Overbridge, the predicted incremental relative open and closing movement at a 1 in 2,000 probability of exceedance is 14 mm and 19 mm respectively and the predicted mid-ordinate deviation is 18 mm.

MSEC (2016) also identified potential movements at geological faults in cuttings (Appendix 1).

4.2.1 Risk Assessment

In accordance with the draft *Guidelines for the Preparation of Extraction Plans* (DP&E and DRE, 2014) a risk assessment was conducted on 25 August 2016 by Arup Risk Consulting with representatives from the Technical Committee (RMS, 2016) (Appendix 3).

The investigation and analysis methods used during the risk assessment included:

- preliminary identification of RMS assets;
- review of the revised subsidence predictions and potential impacts on RMS assets (including consideration of past experience in the Southern Coalfield); and
- development of a preliminary monitoring plan.

The RMS assets considered in the risk assessment included:

- Bridge 2 – BN616 (southbound) and BN617 (northbound);
- Cawley Road Overbridge – BN615;
- carriageway;
- culverts;
- kerb;
- cuttings;
- embankments;
- roadside furniture;
- drains;
- Variable Message Sign (VMS); and
- other structures such as power lines (which are not RMS assets but failure may affect RMS assets).

The risk assessment used the risk register from previous studies (LW20-22 and LW23-27 [RMS, 2013]) as a basis of discussion. In summary, a total of 19 risk events were identified during the workshop, of which 11 were not considered to present a credible risk (i.e. the level of possible impacts was not measurable).

A number of risk control measures and procedures were identified during the risk assessment including further actions to be completed including:

- review of RMS risk level ratings of the cuttings now that remediation works have been completed;
- confirmation of frequency of the drive through inspection of the cuttings by RMS; and
- completion of further detailed investigation to understand the probability of exceedance and impacts of predicted far-field subsidence to the Cawley Road Overbridge (albeit at 1.43 km distance).

The above actions were subsequently undertaken by representatives of the Technical Committee and the risk assessment completed. This Built Features Management Plan for Longwalls 301-303 addresses the events and activities identified in the risk assessment workshop and also takes into account the progression of potential mining impacts predicted from Longwalls 301-303.

The report *Metropolitan Colliery Longwall Mining – LW301-303 – Risk Assessment as Applied to RMS Assets* (Arup, 2016) is included in Appendix 3, and its details are referred to as required in the consideration of RMS assets below.

4.3 BRIDGE 1 – OLD PRINCES HIGHWAY UNDERPASS (SOUTHERN)

Bridge 1 (RMS Reference BN618-northbound and BN619-southbound) is considered unlikely to experience any movement of concern for Longwalls 301-303 since it had only experienced minor observed movements from the extraction of Longwalls 20 to 25 and the extraction of Longwall 301-303 would occur further away from Bridge 1. Bridge 1 is therefore not considered any further in this BFMP-RMS.

4.4 BRIDGE 2 – OLD PRINCES HIGHWAY UNDERPASS

At the direction of the RMS Technical Committee, a detailed assessment of the potential effects on Bridge 2 – Old Princes Highway Underpass of the 1 in 100 and 1 in 2000 predicted relative ground movements (Table 5) resulting from extraction of Longwalls 301-303 was carried out by Cardno.

The findings of the assessment were provided in Cardno's report titled *Investigation of Potential Effects on Underpass 2 over Princes Highway of Ground Movement Due to Mining* issued in May 2015 (Cardno, 2015a) and a supplement to that report issued in July 2015 (Cardno, 2015b). Other past reports relating to Bridge 2 are provided in the reference list (Cardno, 2008; 2009a; 2009b; 2009c; and 2013).

As for Bridge 1, it was determined that ground movement effects only needed to be considered in the Serviceability Limit State, not the Ultimate Limit State, provided that the structures have sufficient plastic capacity and this approach is in accordance with AS 5100. In the Serviceability Limit State, the control of the widths of cracks in concrete members is the primary focus.

The analysis showed that, with the effects of the 1 in 100 probability relative horizontal ground movements included, the flexural crack control provisions generally still complied with the requirements of Australian Standard (AS) 5100:2007 – *Bridge Design.* Under adverse patterns of differential ground movement, crack widths at only two sections in Abutment B could exceed the allowable limits with a maximum estimated crack width of 0.65 mm. As required by AS 5100, the abutment and pier structures would have sufficient capacity for plastic deformations under this loading. Flexural cracks of width less than 0.5 to 1mm only affect the appearance of the bridge and will not otherwise affect the strength or durability of the structure. They can readily be repaired.

However, the analysis showed that, with the effects of the 1 in 2000 probability relative horizontal ground movements included, the flexural crack widths at particular sections of the abutment and pier frames could significantly exceed allowable limits under adverse patterns of differential ground movement with the potential for stresses in reinforcement to exceed the tensile capacity of reinforcing bars. This effectively would mean failure of the concrete sections.

The assessment determined that the bridge superstructures and bearings are generally not adversely affected by differential ground movements because the articulation allows for such movements. However, it was determined that there is potential for local crushing of the girder concrete at the contact point of the dowel restraints at the piers. The short term ramifications of such limited local crushing are considered to be acceptable structurally as the girders would continue to be adequately supported and an alternative mechanism to provide horizontal restraint of the superstructure is available and has sufficient capacity.

As the crushing could develop after only a few millimetres of differential ground movement (if the pattern of ground movement is adverse) the magnitude of horizontal movement of girders relative to their supporting headstocks should be limited to 10 to 15 mm. It is noted that the bearing and dowel restraint details at Bridge 2 are different to those at Bridge 1 resulting in Bridge 2 being significantly more sensitive to forces on dowel restraints from ground movement effects.

Cardno was also asked by the RMS Technical Committee to investigate and report on the methods and implementation of monitoring of Bridge 2 to detect the effects of relative ground movements. The final version of the Monitoring Report for Bridge 2 was issued in July 2015. The report included details of the implementation of an additional system of higher accuracy distortion measurements based on the use of Fibre Bragg Grating "extensometers" (measuring change in distance between two points) and tiltmeters.

4.5 CAWLEY ROAD OVERBRIDGE

At the direction of the RMS Technical Committee, a detailed assessment of the potential effects on Cawley Road Overbridge of the 1 in 100 and 1 in 2000 predicted relative ground movements (Table 6) resulting from extraction of Longwalls 301-303 was carried out by Cardno.

The findings of the assessment were provided in Cardno's report titled *Investigation of Potential Effects on Cawley Road Overbridge of Ground Movement Due to Mining* issued in October 2016 (Cardno, 2016).

It should be noted that Cawley Road Overbridge is currently not in regular use and is only open to traffic in emergency situations.

As for Bridges 1 and 2, it was determined that ground movement effects only needed to be considered in the Serviceability Limit State, not the Ultimate Limit State, provided that the structures have sufficient plastic capacity and this approach is in accordance with AS 5100. In the Serviceability Limit State, the control of the widths of cracks in concrete members is the primary focus.

The assessment found that differential ground movements in the longitudinal direction of the bridge, either opening or closing, between the abutments do not result in any unacceptable effects for either the 99.95% confidence level (1 in 2000 probability) or the 99.0% confidence level (1 in 100 probability) ground movements when combined with normal in service permanent and transient loads.

The effects of differential ground movements in the transverse direction of the bridge depend on the transverse capacity of the guided sliding bearings at the abutments but these are unknown.

If the lateral capacity of the bearings is high, significant horizontal bending of the deck and transverse force on the pier could occur. However, in the worst case scenario for these effects in which the lateral capacity of the bearings is not exceed, the effects on the deck and pier are within allowable limits.

Alternatively, if the lateral capacity of the guided sliding bearings is low, they could "fail" under differential transverse ground movements. However, "failure" of these bearings simply means that slip will occur at the interfaces near the top of the bearing. The magnitude of the slip could result in contact between the upper steel plate of the bearing and the concrete nib of the end diaphragm beam, resulting in minor spalling and possible minor distortion of the steel traffic railing and safety screen.

4.6 CARRIAGEWAY

Whilst measurable conventional subsidence movements are anticipated to be very small for the M1 Princes Motorway, potential movement of fault lines may result in impacts to the pavement. The M1 Princes Motorway crosses the Metropolitan Fault approximately 500 m to the north-east of Longwall 301. Several other faults to the south-east of Longwalls 301-303 also intersect the M1 Princes Motorway at distances of approximately 340 m. A dyke with a surface exposure is also present approximately 380 m to the east of Longwall 301 and is evident in M1 Princes Motorway cutting.

The approximate locations of the faults are illustrated in Figure 5. There are no identified geological features directly above the longwalls.

It is possible that irregular movements could develop at the location of the faults or that anomalous movements could occur at unknown geological features as a result of the extraction of the longwalls. These have occurred in the past in the Southern Coalfield, though is less likely at these distances.

Previous impacts have occurred as a result of mining operations below the M1 Princes Motorway during the late 1970s. The majority of impacts to the pavement during mining at the Coal Cliff and Metropolitan Collieries consisted of pavement cracking. However, steps in the order of 40 mm to 80 mm in height also occurred at two locations during mining.

The first step occurred during total extraction mining at Coal Cliff Colliery and ground monitoring indicated that irregular movements had developed at this location, comprising a local upsidence bump at the impact location coupled with a localised high compressive ground strain of approximately 1.6 mm/m after the step had occurred.

The second step occurred during mining at Metropolitan Colliery where the M1 Princes Motorway crossed above a large valley at Kelly's Creek. It is considered likely that valley upsidence and closure movements developed in the base of the valley, though no ground monitoring had been installed at the valley base to confirm this. Ground monitoring along the top of the embankment (maximum height of approximately 25 m), however, measured compressive strains over a long length of the embankment. Nevertheless, a recent inspection of the Kellys Creek culvert by RMS confirmed that the structure had been damaged in the past and although it has held together over the years, it will need to be repaired / replaced in the near future.

The steps in the M1 Princes Motorway pavement occurred only at locations where mining extended below the carriageway. Whilst it is expected that there is a low risk of impacts to the M1 Princes Motorway pavement due to the extraction of Longwalls 301-303, it was agreed by the Technical Committee that monitoring along the M1 Princes Motorway would be conducted for the extraction of Longwalls 301-303.

The M1 Princes Motorway pavements are located some 200 m or more from the longwalls. The MSEC (2016) letter report (Appendix 1) provides an assessment of the level of strain that can be expected in the pavements at these distances (100 to 250 metres) for individual survey bays above solid coal. The report indicates that at a 95 % confidence interval the maximum total strain recorded was 0.4 mm/m tensile and compressive. The 99 % confidence intervals maximum total strains are 0.7 mm/m tensile and 0.6 mm/m compressive.

These strain levels are expected to occur over relatively short bay lengths and are hence unlikely to cause impacts to the pavement of any concern.

Monitoring in relation to fault movement is described in Section 7 of this report.

4.7 CULVERTS AND DRAINAGE STRUCTURES

There are several culverts in the vicinity of Longwalls 301-303 (Figure 5). In addition to the culverts, there are also a number of other drainage structures, such as kerbs, gutters, pits and drainage pipes. There is the potential for far-field movements and non-conventional movements to impact the culverts and other drainage structures, however these movements are expected to be of a small order (refer Appendix 1). Valley closure movements have also been considered (refer Appendix 1), however these are expected to be less than 20 mm. Hence adverse impacts on drainage structures associated with these movements are considered unlikely.

The risk assessment (Appendix 3) identified that cracking of culverts that contain asbestos was a potential risk. Based on previous assessments, it was deemed very unlikely that the asbestos fibres (which are bound into the cement) would be released into the environment and be hazardous to the health and safety of the public, if cracking of the asbestos cement pipes was to occur. The proposed mitigation in the case of culverts cracking is to inspect the area of damage and to sleeve the pipe if necessary to contain the asbestos.

4.8 M1 PRINCES MOTORWAY CUTTINGS

There are several rock cuttings along the M1 Princes Motorway east of Longwalls 301-303. The locations of the cuttings are shown in Figure 5.

There is the potential for far-field movements and non-conventional movements to impact the rock cuttings, however potential impacts and the consequences associated with these movements are considered to be very low.

The cuttings have recently been stabilised as part of the RMS slope maintenance program to improve their Assessed Risk Level (ARL) in accordance with the RMS Guide to Slope Risk Analysis (RMS, 2014). The stabilisation measures have been undertaken to reduce the ARL from the pre-stabilisation ARL2 to a post-stabilisation ARL3 to ARL4. The post-stabilisation ARL of these cuttings has been completed for all except two cuttings, which were in progress at the time of producing this BFMP. The post-stabilisation ARL of the two remaining cuttings is scheduled to be completed prior to extraction of Longwall 301. The low levels of movement expected as a result of extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303 are not expected to have any impacts on the ARL of the stabilised slopes.

4.9 VARIABLE MESSAGE SIGN STRUCTURES AND ROADSIDE FURNITURE

Negligible impact is predicted for the Variable Message Sign structures and roadside furniture.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND INDICATORS

5.1 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Project Approval requires Metropolitan Coal not to exceed the subsidence impact performance measures outlined in Table 1 of Condition 1, Schedule 3. The subsidence impact performance measure specified in Table 1 of Condition 1, Schedule 3 in relation to built features is:

> *Safe, serviceable and repairable, unless the owner and the MSB agree otherwise in writing.*

5.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A summary of the performance indicators proposed to ensure that the above performance measure is achieved include:

- measured absolute horizontal movements;
- distortion of bridge elements;
- cracking of bridge elements;
- pavement cracking and deformation;
- visual consequences of slope movement; and
- defects in culverts.

These are described in more detail below.

Section 7 of this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS describes the monitoring that will be conducted to assess the Project against the above performance indicators. Section 8 describes the management measures that will be implemented in the event that one or more of the performance indicators are exceeded. Section 9 of this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS provides a Contingency Plan in the event the performance measure is exceeded or is considered likely to be exceeded.

5.2.1 Bridge Distortion and Cracking

The following limits will be used for monitoring the performance of the bridges:

- absolute 3D horizontal movement of survey lines (M1 Northbound Line and Transmission Line) of 30 mm or more at key points on the ground near the bridge;
- relative movement of 5 mm or more between any two points monitored by the conventional survey system;
- relative movement of 2 mm or more between any two points monitored by the FBG sensor system; and
- crack in concrete elements exceeding 0.2 mm width.

The above limits were adopted to provide a reasonable indicator of ground movements, including differential movements, and distortion of the bridge as a result of extraction of the longwalls. Should any of these limits be exceeded, structural analysis along with more detailed monitoring would be used to assess the ongoing performance of the bridges.

The proposed monitoring systems, locations and frequency are outlined in Section 7.

5.2.2 M1 Princes Motorway Pavement Deformation

The performance indicators for the pavement include:

- a measured compressive ground strain of greater than 0.5 mm/m;
- pavement cracking;
- deterioration in ride quality; and
- defects in minor structures such as kerbs and gutters, pits, etc.

5.2.3 Cuttings and Faults

The performance indicators for the cuttings include:

- a measured ground strain of greater than 0.5 mm/m;
- rock falls;
- cracking or visual deterioration at the rock face; and
- visual displacement at joints.

5.2.4 Culverts

The performance indicators for the culverts include:

- visual displacement at joints;
- cracks in culverts; and
- ponding.

6 BASELINE DATA

6.1 GENERAL

The reports on the baseline data will be made available in accordance with the distribution register outlined in Section 2.1.

6.2 BRIDGE 2 – OLD PRINCES HIGHWAY UNDERPASS

An inspection of the Bridge 2 structure to record its existing (baseline) condition was conducted prior to the commencement of Longwall 20. The baseline condition of this bridge was confirmed by further inspections in April 2013 and May 2015.

The conventional survey monitoring points were installed on this bridge prior to the commencement of Longwall 20. Then initial (baseline) relative 3D survey was carried out in February 2011. A further survey was conducted prior to the commencement of Longwall 23.

Improvements to the conventional survey system have since been carried out and a new baseline survey for Bridge 2 will be carried out prior to extraction of Longwall 301.

6.3 CAWLEY ROAD OVERBRIDGE

An inspection of the Cawley Road Overbridge was conducted prior to extraction of Longwall 301.

Conventional survey monitoring points will be installed on this bridge and the initial (baseline) relative 3D survey will be carried out prior to extraction of Longwall 301.

6.4 M1 PRINCES MOTORWAY PAVEMENT

Ground monitoring pegs will be established along the M1 Princes Motorway in accordance with the ground monitoring plan, which is described below. The ground monitoring pegs will be surveyed by 3D survey methods prior to the commencement of Longwall 301.

The existing pavement condition will be assessed from data obtained using the RMS RoadCrack, Gipsicam and Laser Profilometer pavement assessment systems which are conducted in accordance with the RMS inspection program.

In addition to the pavement assessment system, a visual inspection of the kerbs and gutters, pits signs and other road infrastructure will be carried out by the RMS to provide an assessment of the baseline of condition of these features prior to the extraction of Longwall 301.

6.5 CUTTINGS

There are several rock cuttings along the M1 Princes Motorway (Figure 5). A summary of the RMS rock cuttings is provided in Table 7.

Stabilisation of the cuttings has been carried out as part of the RMS slope maintenance program. Post stabilisation slope risk assessments in accordance with the RMS Guide to Slope Risk Analysis (RMS, 2014) are being carried out and will form the baseline survey for these slopes.

Table 7
RMS Rock Cutting Details

RMS Slope Number	Length (m)	Maximum Slope Height (m)	Average Slope Angle (degrees)
10425	188	9	66
10426	503	15	55
10427	452	14	55
10428	192	9	65
13560	231	8	70
13561	599	13	62
13562	531	18	70
13563	202	17	65

6.6 CULVERTS

A site inspection of the culverts will occur (using CCTV) prior to commencement of Longwall 301 to establish the condition of the culverts. The inspection will include:

- recording of existing cracks;
- recording of other defects and general condition;
- two dimensional image records of the affected structures; and
- condition of the access roads with specific attention to surface cracks.

The site inspection will be conducted by representative(s) from the RMS.

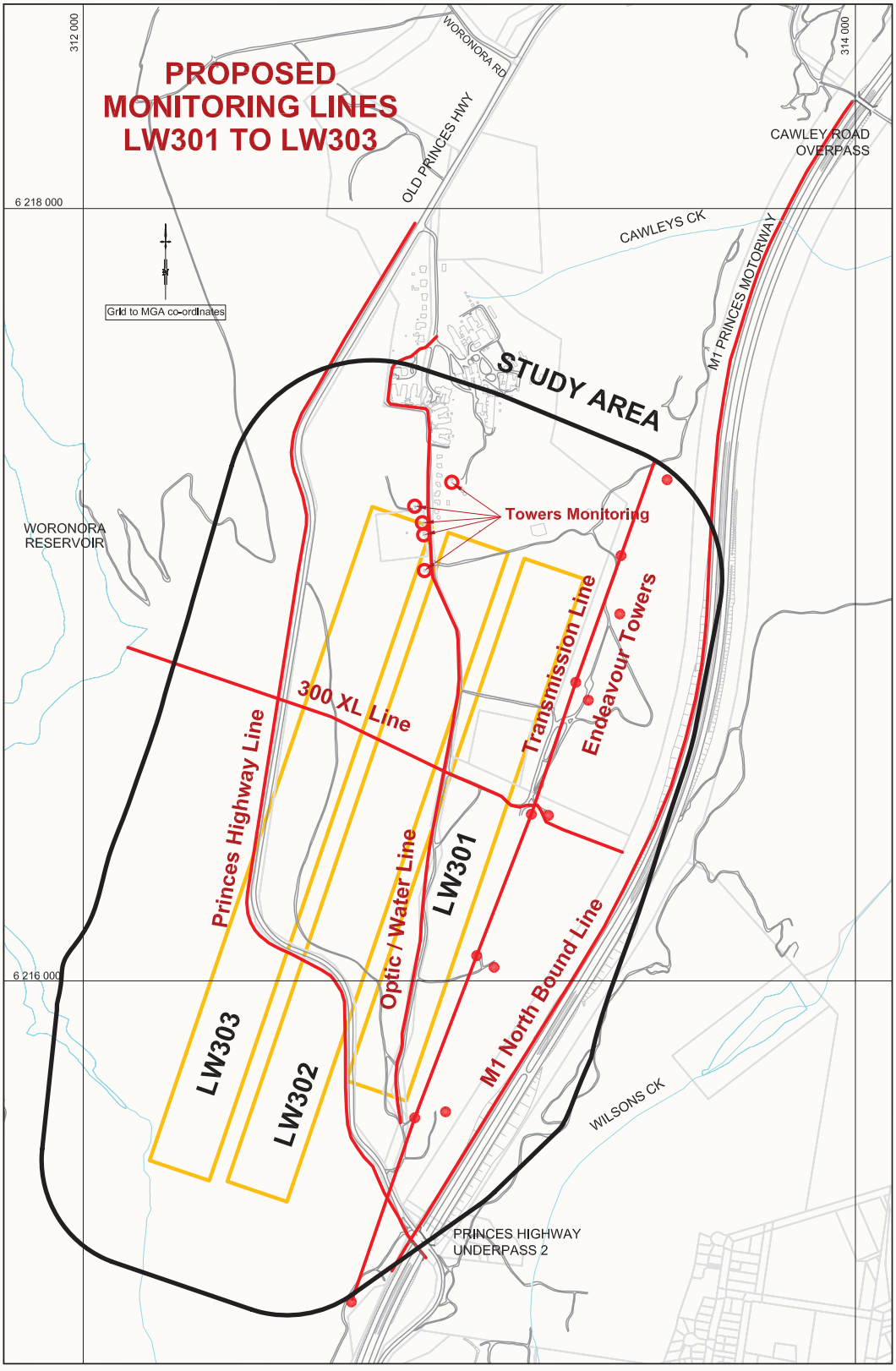
6.7 GROUND MONITORING

Several ground monitoring points will be established over and near Longwalls 301-303. The details of ground monitoring are provided in Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 301-303 Subsidence Monitoring Program (SMP). The monitoring locations include:

- 3D monitoring along the M1 Princes Motorway (Northbound Line);
- 3D monitoring along the transmission tower easement (Transmission Line); and
- 3D monitoring of 300 XL Line.

The locations of the monitoring lines are shown in Figure 6.

All ground monitoring locations will be installed and surveyed prior to the commencement of Longwall 301.



MET-15-10_301-303 EP BHMP_003A

Resource Strategies

Peabody ENERGY

METROPOLITAN COAL

Longwalls 301-303 Subsidence Monitoring
Layout

Figure 6

7 MONITORING

7.1 GENERAL

A number of monitoring and inspection programs will be undertaken during mining, which are described in this section.

The results of monitoring and inspections will be reported to the Technical Committee within 48 hours of gathering the monitoring or inspection data.

All performance indicators and monitoring frequency would be reviewed by the Technical Committee in the event that performance indicators are exceeded.

Where relevant, inspections of subsidence impacts will include photographic record of the impacts for comparison with baseline photographic records.

The RMS or their delegates will conduct the various visual inspections. Metropolitan Coal will be notified of the timing of inspections and accompany the RMS or delegates if considered necessary. All personnel will complete necessary inductions or orientation relevant to the tasks required.

An orientation meeting will be coordinated with the RMS Network Safety inspectors to ensure that they have an understanding of the information provided in this management plan.

7.2 BRIDGE MONITORING METHODS

As for Bridge 1 during the mining of Longwalls 20 to 27, Bridge 2 and Cawley Road Overbridge will be monitored by visual inspections and by measurements to determine the distortion of, and movements within, the structures.

Baseline visual inspections are carried out to identify any defects in the bridge that are present before ground movements due to mining can occur. Further visual inspections are carried out at key stages during longwall mining and when measurements taken indicate that ground movements may have caused adverse effects on the bridge. A baseline visual inspection of Bridges 1 and 2 was carried out before commencement of Longwall 20 and before commencement of Longwall 23. A further inspection of Bridge 2 and the initial baseline inspection of Cawley Road Overbridge will be carried out prior to the extraction of Longwall 301.

As for Bridge 1, measurements of Bridge 2 and Cawley Road Overbridge to determine distortion and movements will include conventional survey of targets fixed to key points on the structures to determine relative movement between those points. These relative 3D survey measurements will be undertaken using an automated total station to an accuracy of ±2.5 mm. Relative 3D movements between each point and every other point on the same structure will be calculated from the survey measurements. Shade air temperatures will be recorded during any bridge survey to give an indication of change in temperature of the bridge structure, and hence thermal expansion.

Absolute 3D survey measurements of at least one key point on or fixed to the ground near each bridge will be taken to determine the overall movement of the bridge site. The absolute 3D survey will be undertaken using total station survey methods to an accuracy of ±12 mm, or alternately when proven, using a new survey system currently on trial at Metropolitan Colliery that will track absolute movements in real time (see below under heading ***Real-Time Monitoring Trial***).

The absolute movements of the bridge sites from these surveys will be used to determine the commencement and frequency of relative 3D surveys on the basis that differential ground movement can only occur if there is significant absolute movement of the site.

Because the accuracy of the conventional 3D survey of targets is significantly less than desirable for the detection of structural distortions, an additional measurement system has been set up on Bridge 2. This system uses high accuracy FBG (Fibre Bragg Grating) sensors to measure the change in distance between key points on the bridge. The FBG sensor "cables" are suspended between their attachment points on the bridge, within protective conduits. The accuracy of length change measurement is better than 0.1mm.

While far more accurate that conventional survey, it is only feasible to monitor relative movement of some of the key points on the bridge using the FBG sensor system.

When of sufficient (triggered) magnitude, relative 3D movements between each point and every other point, calculated from the survey and FBG sensor measurements will be fed into the structural computer model of the bridge to determine whether the ground movement effects, in combination with other "in service" design loads and effects on the bridge (both existing permanent and potential transient) would have unacceptable consequences (excessive crack widths, crushing of concrete, etc).

Real-Time Monitoring Trial

Metropolitan Coal is currently trialling the use of real-time survey monitoring as an additional management tool that will track absolute movements on a continuous basis via GPS. Upon completion of the trial and subject to review of the trial outcomes (e.g. survey accuracy, trigger development, etc.), Metropolitan Coal will review and consider the application of real-time monitoring during the extraction of Longwalls 301-303 at Bridge 2 and Cawley Road Overbridge.

7.3 MONITORING OF BRIDGE 2 – OLD PRINCES HIGHWAY UNDERPASS

7.3.1 Relative 3D Survey

The system for relative 3D survey of this bridge using conventional survey equipment was installed prior to the commencement of Longwall 20. Subsequently, improvements to the survey monitoring system were identified and implemented to provide better quality survey results, particularly for the ground targets.

The locations of the bridge monitoring points (targets) are illustrated in Figures 7 to 15 and are summarised in Table 8.

It is noted that it has not been possible to achieve the ideal arrangement of monitoring points in which there would be points attached at each pier and abutment foundation. These are buried a significant distance below the ground surface. The diagrams have been drawn for Bridge 1. At Bridge 2, the pier pad footings are much closer to the ground surface so targets near the bottom of columns (suffix C) are much closer to the pad footings than indicated.

Table 8
Bridge 2 - 3D Survey Monitoring Locations

Carriageway	Location	Abutment A	Pier 1	Pier 2	Abutment B
North Bound Carriageway	South Column or Blade Wall	1H, 1D, 1D2	17H, 17D1, 17D2,17C, 17G	25H, 25D1,25D2, 25C, 25G	9H, 9D1, 9D2, 12.5G
	Internal Column or Blade Wall	-	18H, 18C, 18G	26H, 26C, 26G	-
	Internal Column or Blade Wall	-	19H, 19C, 19G	27H, 27C, 27G	-
	North Column or Blade Wall	4H, 4D1, 4D2, 4.5G	20H, 20D1, 20D2, 20C, 20G	28H, 28D1, 28D2 28C, 28G	12H, 12D1, 12D2, 12.5G
South Bound Carriageway	South Column or Blade Wall	5H, 5D, 4.5G	21H, 21D1, 21D2, 12G	29H, 29D1, 29D2, 29C, 29G	13H, 13D
	Internal Column or Blade Wall	-	22H, 22C, 22G	30H, 30C, 30G	-
	Internal Column or Blade Wall	-	23H, 23C, 23G	31H, 31C, 31G	-
	North Column or Blade Wall	8H, 8D	24H, 24D1, 24D2, 24C, 24G	32H, 32D1, 32D2 32C, 32G	16H, 16D

Notes:
H = face of headstock (facing old Princes Highway).
D = Deck girder – outside face on the bottom flange.
C = Column – close to ground level.
G = Ground adjacent to pier column or blade wall.

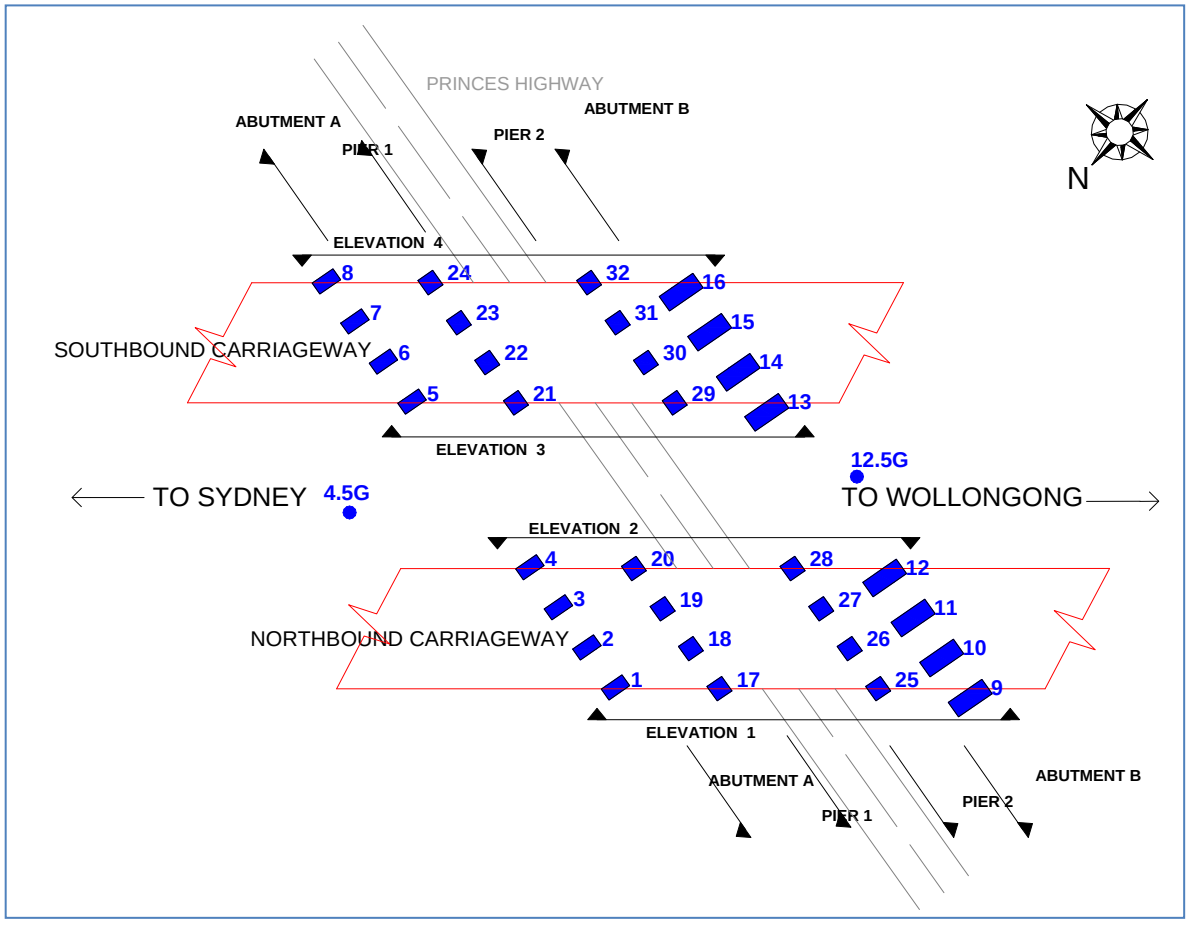


Figure 7: Bridge 2 - Column and Blade Wall Plan View

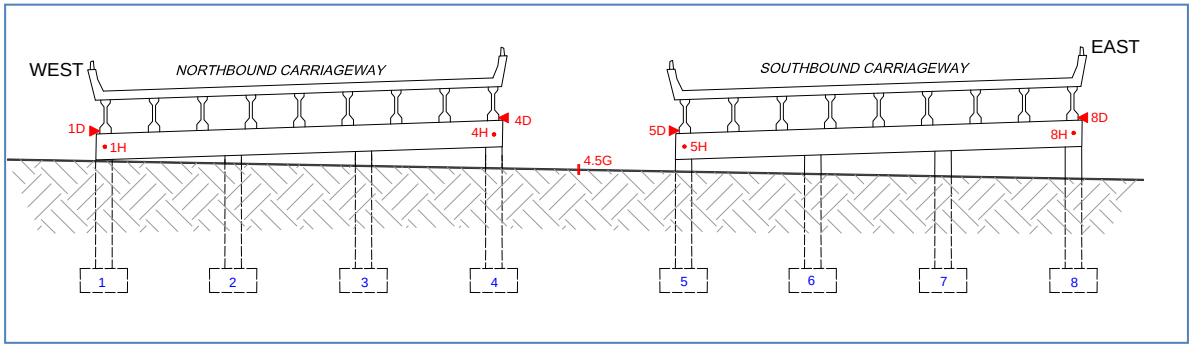


Figure 8: Bridge 2 - Abutment A – Relative 3D Monitoring Locations

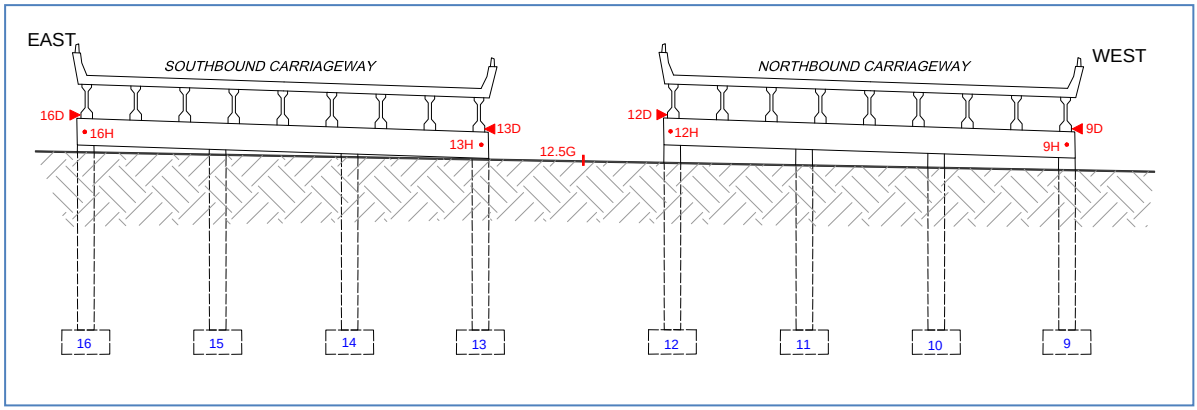


Figure 9: Bridge 2 - Abutment B – Relative 3D Monitoring Locations

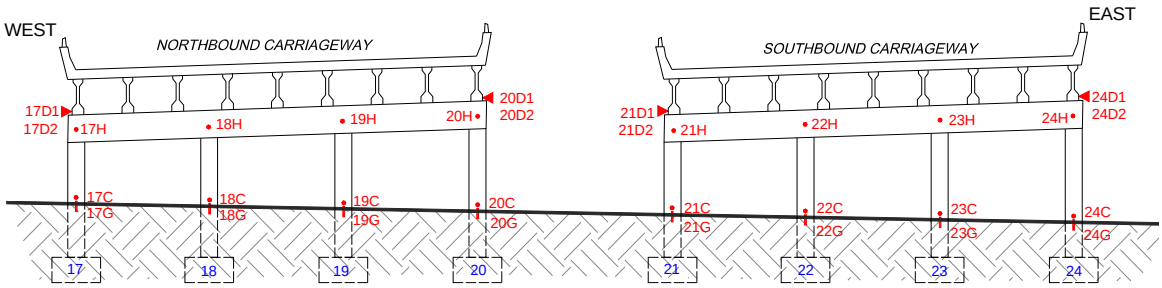


Figure 10: Bridge 2 - Pier 1 – Relative 3D Monitoring Locations

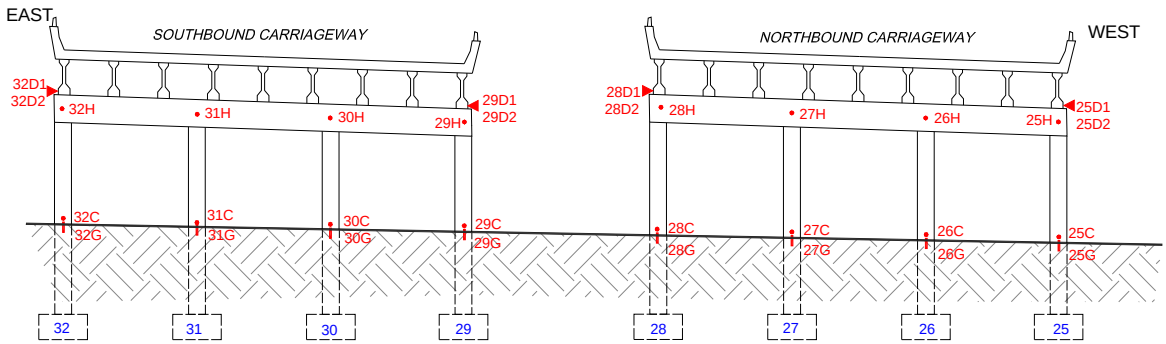


Figure 11: Bridge 2 - Pier 2 – Relative 3D Monitoring Locations

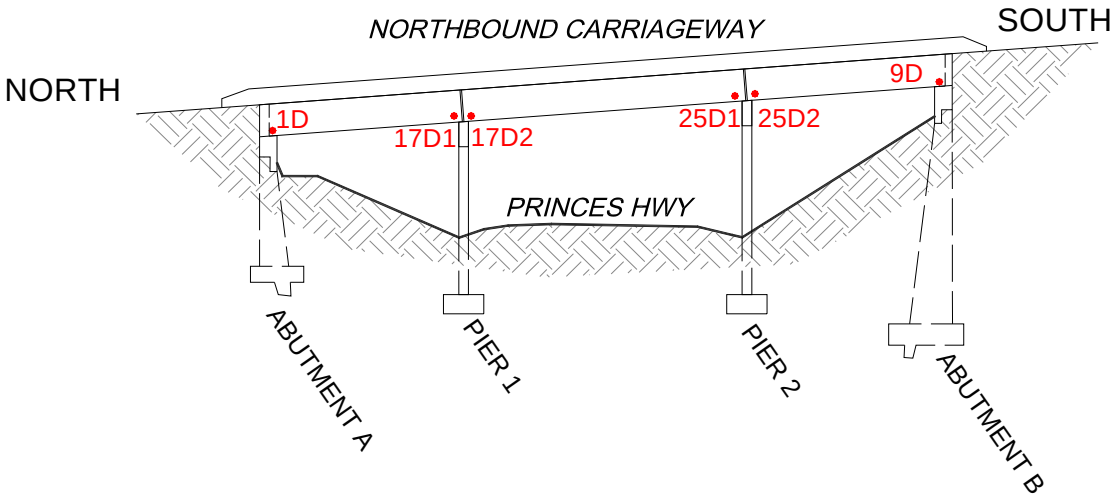


Figure 12: Bridge 2 - Deck Girders – Elevation 1 – Relative 3D Monitoring Locations

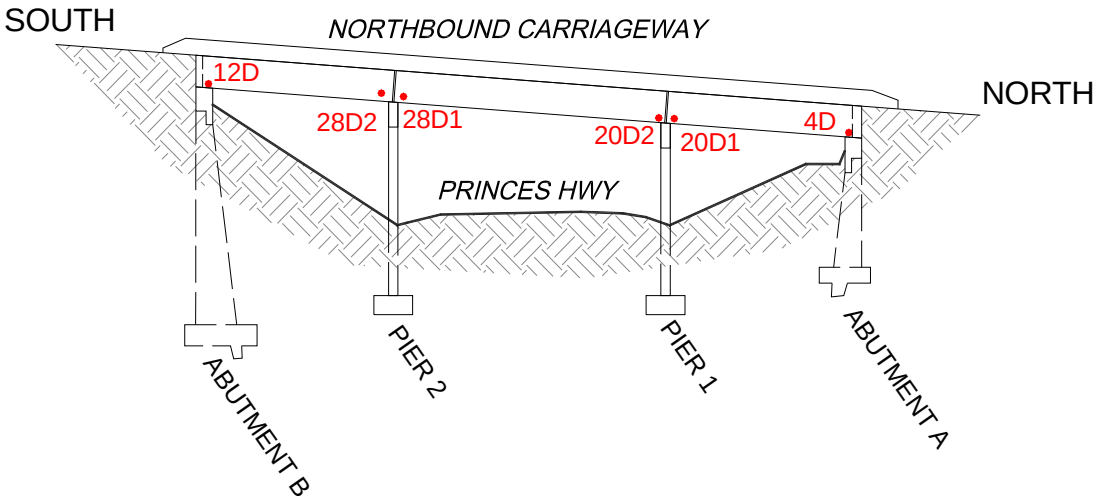


Figure 13: Bridge 2 - Deck Girders – Elevation 2 – Relative 3D Monitoring Locations

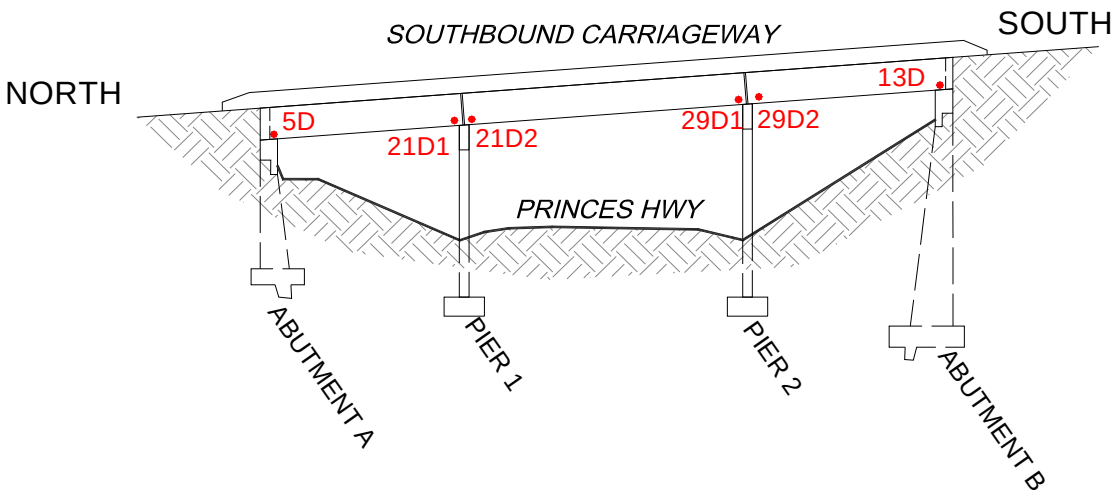


Figure 14: Bridge 2 - Deck Girders – Elevation 3 – Relative 3D Monitoring Locations

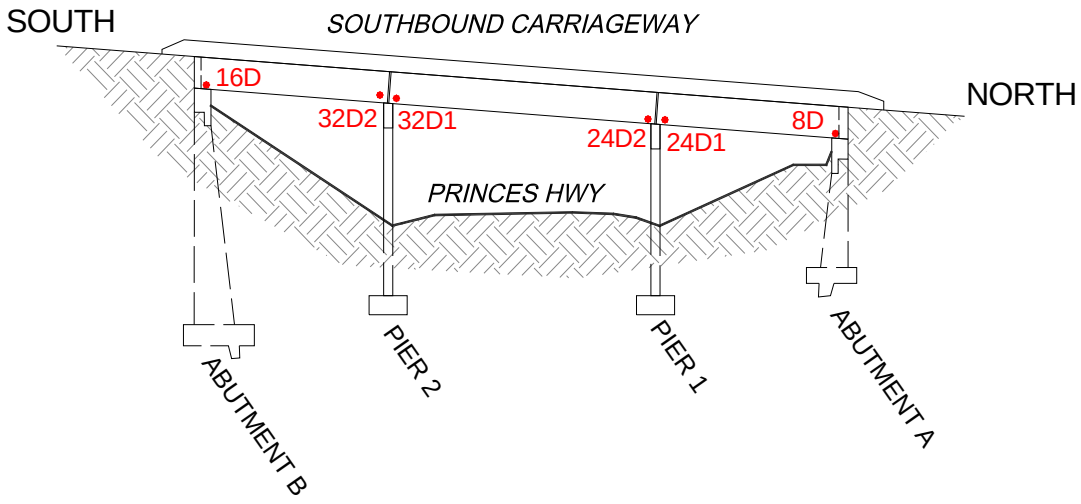


Figure 15: Bridge 2 - Deck Girders – Elevation 4 – Relative 3D Monitoring Locations

7.3.2 FBG Sensor Measurements

The Technical Committee decided that a system for high accuracy measurement of structure distortions using FBG sensors should be installed to monitor the relative horizontal movement between points at the end of each pier and abutment headstock and the transverse tilts of one outer column at each pier. Monitoring of in-plane and out-of–plane distortions of the pier frames using FBG ”extensometer” sensors was considered impractical to implement and monitoring of relative movements of other key points on the structure using these sensors was not physically possible.

Although only a limited number of key points on the bridge could be monitored using this system, it was considered to be beneficial because the high accuracy would allow early detection of small relative ground movements which could then be monitored more closely using all available methods.

The FBG sensor layout for monitoring the relative horizontal movement between points at the end of each pier and abutment headstock is shown on Figure 16. The FBG tiltmeter layout is shown on Figure 17.

From the change in length of each of the sensors shown in Figure 16, the horizontal movement of each attachment point, in the X and Y coordinate directions can be calculated mathematically. Those movements can then be fed into the computer model of the structure for assessment of the effects of the movement. Note that the capture of FBG sensor readings is largely automated.

The frequency of readings will be adjusted to suit monitoring requirements once diurnal and seasonal trends have been established with more frequent sampling rates, and will be conditioned to filter out changes due to traffic effects.

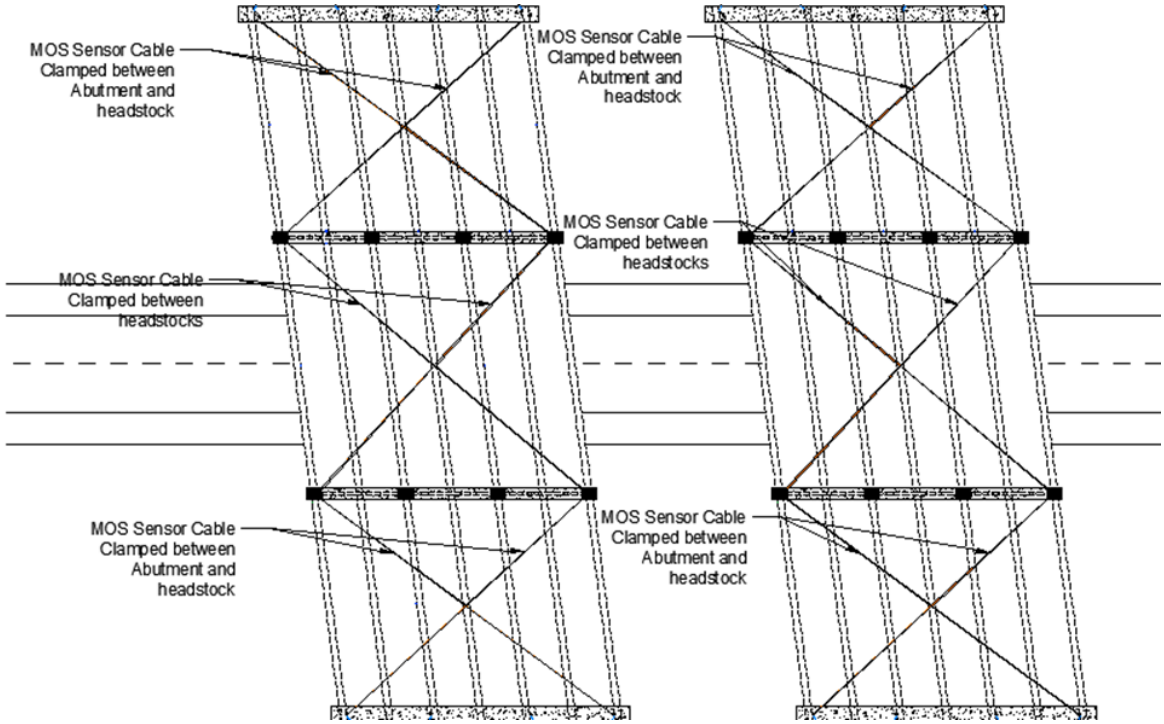


Figure 16: Bridge 2 - FBG Sensor Layout – Abutment Pier Headstocks

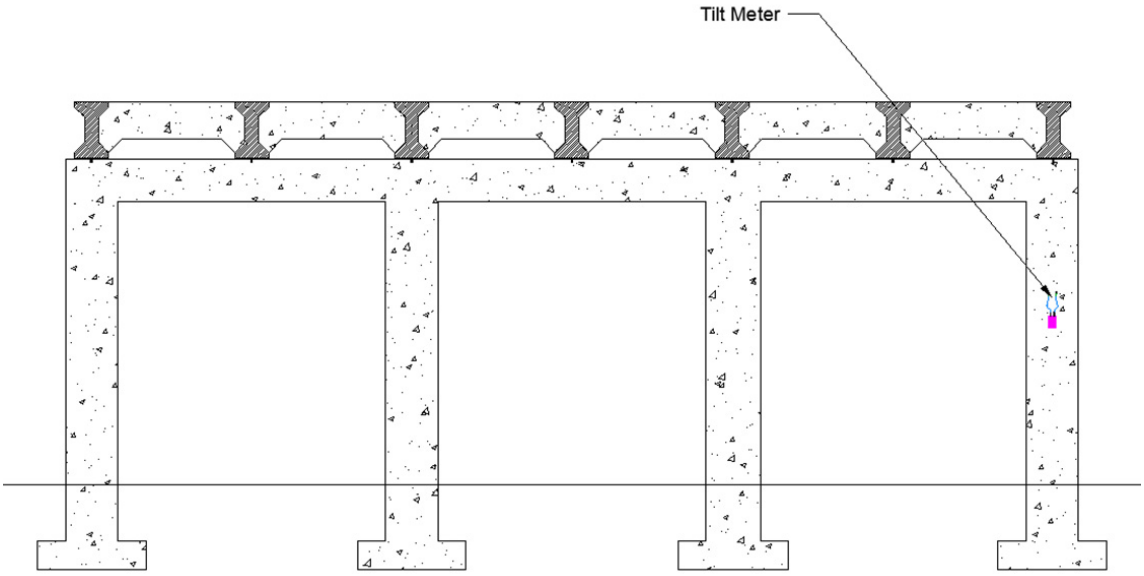


Figure 17: Bridge 2 - FBG Tiltmeter Layout – Pier Columns

7.3.3 Survey Frequency

Re-survey of Bridge 2 targets will occur:

- prior to extraction of Longwall 301; and
- within 3 months of the completion of each longwall (Longwalls 301, 302 and 303).

Monitoring frequency of Bridge 2 will be reviewed if:

- absolute horizontal movement of survey lines (e.g. Transmission Line and M1 Princes Motorway Northbound Line) indicate more than 30 mm of horizontal movement;
- FBG sensor monitoring detects significant distortion of the structure;
- visual inspection indicates cracking; or
- if otherwise determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.

It is envisaged by the Technical Committee that the frequency of conventional survey monitoring, after 30 mm of absolute movement is measured or significant structure distortion is detected by the FBG sensor system, will be weekly. The frequency may be reduced if the FBG sensor system readings indicate that relative ground movements are developing slowly.

7.3.4 FBG Monitoring Frequency

Prior to and during the early stages of mining of Longwall 301, the FBG readings will be taken on one day of each week.

The FBG monitoring frequency will be increased if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee although weekly readings should be sufficient, even if significant relative ground movements are occurring.

7.3.5 Visual Inspections

The most recent visual inspection of Bridge 2 was carried out in May 2015.

Visual inspection of Bridge 2 will be conducted at the completion of Longwalls 301, 302 and 303 or otherwise if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.

7.4 MONITORING OF CAWLEY ROAD OVERBRIDGE

7.4.1 Relative 3D Survey

The system for relative 3D survey of this bridge using conventional survey equipment will be installed prior to the commencement of Longwall 301.

The proposed locations of the bridge monitoring points (targets) are illustrated in Figure 18.

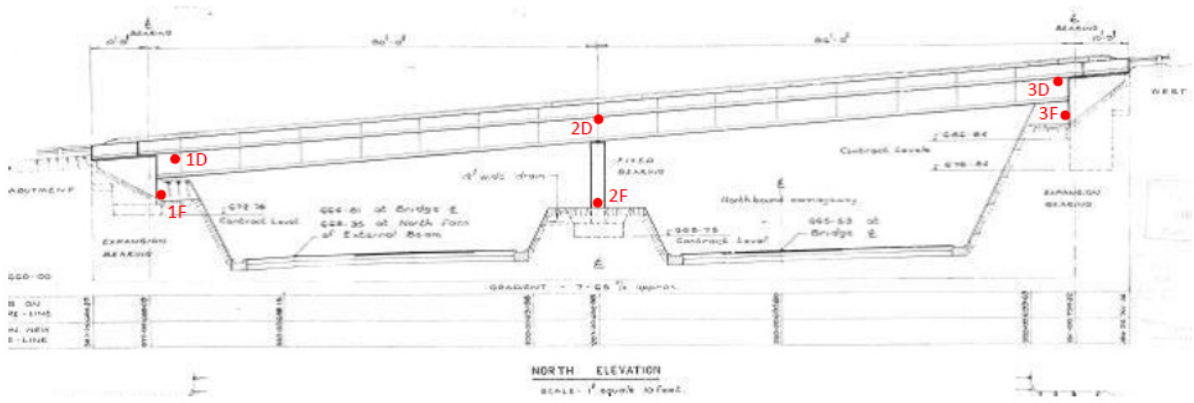


Figure 18: Cawley Road Overbridge – Survey Monitoring Points

7.4.2 Survey Frequency

Survey of Cawley Road Overbridge targets will occur:

- prior to extraction of Longwall 301 (baseline survey); and
- within 3 months of the completion of each longwall (Longwalls 301, 302 and 303).

Monitoring frequency of Cawley Road Overbridge will be reviewed if:

- absolute horizontal movement of survey lines (e.g. Transmission Line and M1 Princes Motorway Northbound Line) indicate more than 30 mm of horizontal movement;
- visual inspection indicates cracking; or
- if otherwise determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.

It is envisaged by the Technical Committee that the frequency of conventional survey monitoring, after 30 mm of absolute movement is measured, will be weekly.

7.4.3 Visual Inspections

A visual inspection will be conducted prior to the extraction of Longwall 301.

Visual inspection of Cawley Road Overbridge will be conducted at the completion of Longwalls 301, 302 and 303 or otherwise if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.

7.5 ROAD WORKS

The following monitoring will be undertaken during the mining of Longwalls 301-303.

7.5.1 Ground Monitoring

The M1 Princes Motorway Northbound monitoring line will be surveyed within 3 months following the completion of each longwall. The Technical Committee will analyse data from other monitoring lines to assist in assessing the requirement for increased monitoring frequency of the Northbound Line. Otherwise the frequency of ground monitoring lines is as follows:

- M1 Princes Motorway (Northbound Line): prior to Longwall 301, and after the completion of each of Longwall 301, 302 and 303.
- Transmission Line: prior to Longwall 301, and after the completion of each of Longwalls 301-303 (and where available more frequently consistent with the BFMP-TransGrid reporting i.e. when mining is within 400 m of each survey point); and
- Cross line (300 XL Line): prior to Longwall 301, and after the completion of each of Longwalls 301-303.

7.5.2 RMS Road Mounted Monitoring Systems and Visual Monitoring

The pavement condition will be assessed from data obtained using the RMS RoadCrack, Gipsicam and Laser Profilometer pavement assessment systems in accordance with the RMS inspection program. More frequent assessments would be conducted if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.

A site inspection of the pavement, kerbs and gutters, pits, signs and other road infrastructure will be carried out by the RMS following the completion of each longwall or more frequently if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.

Regular visual inspections will be conducted during mining by representatives of the RMS as part of the RMS Network Safety Inspections. These inspections are carried out by a dedicated inspector twice weekly and any observed defects that represent a safety hazard will be reported to the Techncial Committee.

7.5.3 Cuttings

It was agreed by the Technical Committee that the risk of impacts to the cuttings and embankments along the M1 Princes Motorway was very low and slopes will be treated only when a change in their condition is noted.

Visual monitoring will be undertaken to assess potential movement and or impacts to the cuttings. A site inspection of the cuttings will be conducted following the completion of each longwall, or more frequently if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee. The site inspection will be conducted by representative(s) from the RMS. A report will be prepared by the RMS following each inspection noting the observed changes to the condition of the cuttings and any changes to the ARL ranking for the cuttings.

The need for further monitoring of the cuttings will be reviewed in consultation with the Technical Committee if ground strains recorded on the Transmission Line exceed 0.5 mm/m, in particular, at the identified faults. If determined in consultation with the Technical Committee, a further risk assessment of the cuttings will be conducted.

Regular visual inspections will be conducted during mining by representatives of the RMS as part of the RMS Network Safety Inspections. These inspections are carried out by a dedicated inspector twice weekly and any observed defects that represent a safety hazard will be reported to the Technical Committee.

7.5.4 Culverts

A site inspection of the culverts will occur (using CCTV) following the completion of each longwall or more frequently if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee. The inspection will include:

- recording of existing cracks;
- recording of other defects and general condition;
- two dimensional image records of the affected structures; and
- condition of the access roads with specific attention to surface cracks.

The site inspection will be conducted by representative(s) from the RMS.

7.6 MONITORING PROGRAM

The monitoring outlined above in this Section will be implemented to monitor the impacts of the Project on the RMS assets. Table 9 summarises the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS monitoring components.

Table 9
Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS Monitoring Program Overview

Monitoring Action at Location		Frequency	Parameters / Purpose
Ground Monitoring			
As described in the Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 301-303 SMP (refer Figure 6).		Baseline: • Prior to the commencement of Longwall 301 extraction. During mining: • Following the completion of extraction of each Longwall 301, 302 and 303.	To measure the following mine subsidence parameters for comparison with predicted parameters: • Subsidence, tilt, tensile strain, compressive strain. • Horizontal movement.
Bridge 2 (Old Princes Highway Underpass)			
Movements	• Absolute 3D movement of the survey reference pillar. • Relative 3D movements of all bridge monitoring points.	During mining: *Absolute 3D:* • Real-time (continuous) monitoring subject to review of current trial (Section 7.3.3). *Relative 3D:* • Monthly when active longwall mining is within 600 m of the bridge. • Greater frequency or commencing earlier if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.	• To measure absolute ground movement at survey reference pillar and hence potential for relative movement of bridge elements. • To measure distortion of structure.
	• Changes in length of FBG sensors and tilts of FBG tiltmeters.	Baseline: • Program of varying (diurnal and seasonal) sampling rates. During mining: • Weekly from the commencement of Longwall 301 extraction for a duration determined in consultation with the Technical Committee. • Greater frequency if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.	Baseline: • To determine the range of movements due to environmental effects, (diurnal and seasonal). During mining: • To measure distortion of structure.

Table 9 (Continued)
Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS Monitoring Program Overview

Monitoring Action at Location		Frequency	Parameters / Purpose
Bridge 2 (Old Princes Highway Underpass)			
Impact Monitoring	Visual inspection for impacts on: • Abutments. • Pier frames. • Elastomeric bearings. • Soffits of girders. • Deck expansion joints. • Steel traffic barrier joints. • Other areas of substructure and adjoining areas including concrete paths, stairs, and slope protection.	• Following the completion of each of Longwalls 301, 302 and 303. • Greater frequency if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.	To identify development of, or changes in existing: • Surface cracks. • Closing or opening of joints. • Distortion or damage to elastomeric bearings.
Cawley Road Overbridge			
Movements	• Absolute 3D movement of the survey reference pillar. • Relative 3D movements of all bridge monitoring points.	Baseline: • Prior to the commencement of Longwall 301 extraction. During mining: *Absolute 3D:* • Real-time (continuous) monitoring subject to review of current trial (Section 7.4.2). *Relative 3D:* • Following the completion of extraction of each Longwall 301, 302 and 303.	• To measure absolute ground movement at survey reference pillar and hence potential for relative movement of bridge elements. • To measure distortion of structure.
Impact Monitoring	Visual inspection for impacts on: • Abutments. • Pier blade wall. • Tetron bearings. • Deck expansion joints. • Steel traffic barrier and safety screen joints.	• Following completion of each of Longwalls 301, 302 and 303. • Greater frequency if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.	To identify development of, or changes in existing: • Surface cracks. • Closing or opening of joints. • Distortion or damage to Tetron bearings.

Table 9 (Continued)
Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS Monitoring Program Overview

Monitoring Action at Location		Frequency	Parameters / Purpose
Other Relevant Infrastructure (Adjacent Transmission Line/Towers)			
Movements	Absolute 3D movement of the survey reference pillar, and Relative 3D movements of Towers TL11-103 to TL11-108 including: • Subsidence line along the transmission line corridor within 600 m of Longwalls 301-303 extraction. • Tower legs (TL11-103 to TL11-108). • TL11-103 to TL11-108 four ground points at each tower. • TL11-103 to TL11-108 top of tower at fixed point.	Baseline: • Prior to the commencement of Longwall 301 extraction. During mining: *Absolute 3D:* • Real-time (continuous) monitoring subject to review of current trial. *Relative 3D:* • Weekly at each tower within 400 m of the active longwall face (or at an increased frequency for TL11-107 and TL11-108 as determined in consultation with the asset owner (TransGrid) during the first month of mining Longwalls 301, 302 and 303). • Within 3 months following the completion of extraction of Longwalls 301-303.	To measure the following mine subsidence parameters for comparison with predicted parameters: • Subsidence, tilt, tensile strain, compressive strain. • Absolute horizontal translation, and differential leg movement.
Pavement			
Impact Monitoring	Visual inspection for impacts on: • Asphaltic concrete surface. • Kerbs, gutters and pits. • Signs or other road infrastructure.	Baseline: • Prior to the commencement of Longwall 301 extraction. During mining: • Following the completion of extraction of each Longwall 301, 302 and 303. • At a frequency determined in consultation with the Technical Committee if triggered by strain in excess of 0.5 mm/m between adjacent pegs along the Transmission Line (which are surveyed at weekly intervals within 400 m of the active longwall face). • Network Safety Inspection twice weekly during the extraction of each Longwalls 301-303. • RoadCrack, Gipsicam and Laser Profilometer surveys in accordance with RMS inspection program.	To identify development of, or changes in existing: • Asphaltic concrete surface including cracks, buckling and stepping. • Kerbs and gutters including cracking, buckling and joint movement.

Table 9 (Continued)
Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS Monitoring Program Overview

Monitoring Action at Location		Frequency	Parameters / Purpose
Cuttings			
Impact Monitoring	Visual inspection for impacts on: • Cuttings along the M1 Princes Motorway as described in Table 7 and shown on Figure 5.	Baseline: • Prior to the commencement of Longwall 301 extraction. During mining: • Following the completion of extraction of each Longwall 301, 302 and 303. • At a frequency determined in consultation with the Technical Committee if triggered by strain in excess of 0.5 mm/m between adjacent pegs along the Transmission Line (which are surveyed at weekly intervals within 400 m of the active longwall face). • Network Safety Inspection twice weekly during the extraction of each Longwalls 301-303.	To identify: • Changes in cutting condition, including opening of cracks, spalling. • Changes in groundwater seepage or surface water flows. • Rockfalls. • Changes in RMS risk ranking.
Culverts			
Impact Monitoring	• CCTV inspection for impacts on internal surfaces.	Baseline: • Prior to the commencement of Longwall 301 extraction. During mining: • Following the completion of extraction of each Longwall 301, 302 and303 or more frequent if determined in consultation with the Technical Committee.	• To identify changes to the visible surfaces of the culverts including cracking, buckling, shearing, and collapse.

Note: Baseline monitoring of all RMS assets will be carried out as outlined in Section 6.

The frequency of monitoring will be reviewed either:

- in accordance with the Annual Review outlined in Section 12; or
- if triggered as a component of the Contingency Plan as outlined in Section 9.

7.7 SUBSIDENCE PARAMETERS

7.7.1 Ground Monitoring

Subsidence parameters (i.e. subsidence, tilt, tensile strain, and compressive strain) associated with ground movement will be measured in accordance with the Longwalls 301-303 SMP. The ground monitoring locations are illustrated in Figure 6.

In summary, surveys will be conducted to measure subsidence movements in three dimensions using a total station survey instrument. Subsidence parameters (i.e. subsidence, tilt, tensile strain and compressive strain) will be calculated along subsidence lines that have been positioned across the general landscape, including:

- M1 Princes Motorway (Northbound Line);
- Transmission Line; and
- Cross line (300 XL).

With the exception of the direct survey of subsidence parameters along the M1 Princes Motorway, the subsidence parameters obtained from other ground monitoring surveys including the Transmission Line will be used for assessment of potential subsidence movements at the bridges or along the M1 Princes Motorway road pavement.

7.7.2 Bridge Monitoring

Bridge monitoring parameters are the distortional movements within the bridge structure resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301-303. The monitoring systems to measure these parameters include surveying of targets fixed to key points on the bridges, and FBG sensors (extensometers and tiltmeters) for Bridge 2 only. These are described in 7.2 to 7.4 above.

Metropolitan Coal is currently trialling the use of real-time survey monitoring as an additional management tool that will track absolute movements on a continuous basis via GPS. Upon completion of the trial and subject to review of the trial outcomes (e.g. survey accuracy, trigger development, etc.), Metropolitan Coal will review and consider the application of real-time monitoring during the extraction of Longwalls 301-303 at the bridges.

7.8 SUBSIDENCE IMPACTS

7.8.1 Bridge Impacts

It is generally not possible to assess the impacts of relative ground movements on the bridges directly from the distortions of the bridges measured by the monitoring systems. This is because the ground movements could cause unacceptable stresses well before the effects of those stresses become visible. The pre-existing stresses in bridge elements from permanent loads (self weight etc) combined with those from relative ground movements may not be sufficient to cause an “overstress”. However, the addition of stresses from other transient loads and effects (vehicle loading, braking, wind, temperature, etc.) that could be applied at any time may be sufficient to instantly cause an overstress and so must be taken into account.

The method of assessing the impacts of relative ground movements on bridges is to carry out a structural analysis of the bridge using computer modelling. The distortions of the structure from ground movement, measured using the monitoring systems, are applied in those structural models to determine the component of total stress at each critical location in the structure that is due to relative ground movement. The analysis will determine stress magnitudes at various locations from permanent loads, relative ground movement and future transient effects.

The analysis can therefore determine when the effects of relative ground movement are reaching permissible limit such that the combined stress from all three load types (pre-existing, ground movements and future transient) are combined. It may be necessary to take action to prevent unacceptable impacts on the bridge well before any impact is visible, and this will be determined in consultation with the Technical Committee following its consideration of the structural analysis outcome of relative movements on Bridge 2.

Visual inspections of the bridge structures will be conducted by representative(s) from the RMS and the Technical Committee (e.g. Cardno) to assess any defects that have apparently resulted from the ground movements due to extraction of Longwalls 301-303.

For Bridge 2, inspections will include the following bridge elements and areas:

- visible surfaces of abutments – front and top surfaces of abutment headstocks, inside face of curtain walls where visible and faces of blade walls at the junction with the headstock (where they are exposed);
- visible surfaces of pier frames – all faces of each column (above ground) and four sides of headstock;
- elastomeric bearings at the abutments and piers;
- soffits of girders around the bearings at piers (where excessive force from dowels would result in cracking); and
- deck expansion joints and steel traffic barrier joints at the abutments.

Other areas of the substructure should also be inspected generally with particular attention to locations where the substructure abuts and is hard against rigid pavement, concrete stairs and slope protection, etc.

For Cawley Road Overbridge, inspections will include the following bridge elements and areas:

- visible surfaces of abutments;
- visible surfaces of pier blade wall;
- Tetron bearings at the abutments; and
- deck expansion joints and steel traffic barrier joints at the abutments.

7.8.2 Pavement Impacts

In addition to monitoring of subsidence parameters for the M1 Princes Motorway road pavement, subsidence impacts will be assessed along the pavement using the RMS RoadCrack, Gipsicam and Laser Profilometer pavement assessment systems.

Visual inspections of the road pavement, kerbs and gutters, pits, signs and other road infrastructure will be carried out by representative(s) from the RMS to assess changes from the baseline condition as a result of the extraction of Longwalls 301-303. Twice weekly drive through visual inspections will also be conducted as part of the RMS Network Safety Inspections with particular focus on impacts in the vicinity of the faults.

Subsidence impacts will be monitored using the above methods for both carriageways of the pavement extending from a distance south of Bridge 2 (as determined in consultation with the Technical Committee) to Cawley Road Overbridge.

7.8.3 Impacts to Cuttings

Visual monitoring would be undertaken to assess potential movement and/or impacts to the cuttings resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301-303. Twice weekly drive through visual inspections will also be conducted as part of the RMS Network Safety Inspections.

If ground strains exceed 0.5 mm/m between adjacent pegs along the Transmission Line, this will trigger monitoring of the Northbound Line at a frequency to be determined in consultation with the Technical Committee. Should ground strains exceed 0.5 mm/m along the Northbound Line in the vicinity of a cutting, an inspection of the cutting will be carried out, and if there are any observable changes in the cutting face, a further risk assessment of that cutting is to be carried out where strains exceed this value. Treatment, if required will be based on the revised risk assessment. After completion of the treatment the cutting will be rated in accordance with the RMS Guide to Slope Risk Analysis (RMS, 2014).

7.8.4 Impacts to Culverts

Visual inspection of the culverts will be carried out using CCTV to provide an assessment of the condition of the culverts. The inspection will be carried out by representative(s) from the RMS. The inspection will include:

- recording of existing cracks;
- recording of other defects and general condition;
- video records of the affected structures; and
- condition of the access roads with specific attention to surface cracks.

7.9 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Metropolitan Coal and RMS will compare the results of the subsidence impact monitoring against the built features performance indicators. In the event that the observed subsidence impacts exceed the performance indicators, Metropolitan Coal and RMS will assess the consequences of the exceedance in accordance with the management measures outlined in Section 8. In the event that the performance measures are exceeded or are considered likely to be exceeded in the absence of contingent actions, then the Contingency Plan described in Section 9 will be implemented.

8 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

8.1 GENERAL

A number of general management measures in relation to RMS assets are applicable. These include:

- review of scope and frequency of monitoring;
- site inspections;
- review by relevant specialists;
- initiate traffic management procedures;
- review of the potential factors contributing to the exceedance of the performance trigger including review of subsidence measurements and predictions; and
- review effectiveness of management measures.

8.2 BRIDGES

Potential management measures that can be implemented for Bridge 2 and Cawley Road Overbridge include repair of cracked elements where the crack width is within the acceptable limit. This can be carried out after ground movements due to mining have ceased as their presence during mining does not affect to safe operation of the bridge.

At Cawley Road Overbridge, replacement of guided sliding bearings at abutments could also be carried out.

8.3 ROAD PAVEMENTS

A number of potential management measures in relation to the M1 Princes Motorway pavement are considered to be applicable. These include:

- mill and replace pavement layers;
- slotting; and
- crack sealing.

During the risk assessment, it was also noted that the planned re-surfacing of the carriageway by RMS to remediate general road use wear and tear may be able to be scheduled after Longwall 303 has been mined (i.e. early 2019). This may provide an opportunity to remediate the road if any pavement damage was caused by the mining activities, as well as general road use wear and tear. The planned re-surfacing timing however may be subject to change and will be determined by the RMS.

8.4 CUTTINGS

A number of potential management measures in relation to cuttings are considered to be applicable. These include:

- rock bolting;
- scaling;
- shotcreting;
- installation of rockfall mesh;
- installation of barriers; and
- trimming of the cut face.

8.5 CULVERTS

A number of potential management measures in relation to culverts are considered to be applicable. These include:

- point repairs;
- lining;
- grouting; and
- culvert replacement.

9 CONTINGENCY PLAN

In the event that the observed subsidence parameters or impacts exceed or are considered likely to exceed the performance measures detailed in Section 5 of this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS, Metropolitan Coal will implement the following Contingency Plan:

- The observation will be reported to the Manager - Technical Services within 24 hours.
- The observation will be recorded in the Built Features Management Plan – Subsidence Impact Register (Appendix 4) consistent with the monitoring program described in Section 7 of this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS.
- Metropolitan Coal will report any exceedance of the performance measure to the DP&E and the RMS as soon as practicable after Metropolitan Coal becomes aware of the exceedance.
- Metropolitan Coal and the RMS will assess public safety and where appropriate implement safety measures in accordance with the Metropolitan Coal Longwalls 301-303 Public Safety Management Plan and the NSW *Roads Act, 2003*.
- Metropolitan Coal will conduct an investigation to evaluate the potential contributing factors. The investigation will:
  - include the re-survey of relevant subsidence monitoring lines;
  - compare and critically analyse measured versus predicted subsidence parameters;
  - review measured subsidence parameters against the observed impact; and
  - review the SMP and update the program where appropriate.
- Metropolitan Coal will identify an appropriate course of action with respect to the identified impact(s), in consultation with specialists, relevant agencies, and the RMS. For example:
  - proposed contingency measures;
  - a program to review the effectiveness of the contingency measures; and
  - consideration of modification to the mine layout under circumstances where unacceptable impacts to the bridges or pavements would otherwise be unmanageable.
- Contingency measures will be developed in consideration of the specific circumstances of the issue and the assessment of consequences. Potential contingency measures include measures described in Section 8 and Section 9.1.
- Metropolitan Coal will submit the proposed course of action to the DP&E for approval.
- Metropolitan Coal will implement the approved course of action to the satisfaction of the DP&E.

In accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, Metropolitan Coal will provide a suitable offset to compensate for the impact to the satisfaction of the Director-General (now Secretary) of DP&E if either the contingency measures implemented by Metropolitan Coal have failed to remediate the impact or the Director-General (now Secretary) determines that it is not reasonable or feasible to remediate the impact.

9.1 CONTINGENCY MEASURES

Contingency measures will be developed in consideration of the specific circumstances of the feature (e.g. the location, nature and extent of the impact, and the assessment of environmental consequences).

Potential contingency measures that could be considered in the event that the performance measure for the relevant asset is exceeded (e.g. damaged beyond repair) are summarised in Table 10.

In the remote event traffic diversions are required due to subsidence impacts, an alternate travel route along the Old Princes Highway may be available (subject to consultation and agreement with Wollongong City Council). This route may therefore be available for the period required to effect such contingency measures summarised in Table 10.

Table 10
Potential Contingency Measures – RMS Assets

Environmental Consequence	Potential Contingency Measures	
	Measure	**Description**
General	-	• Reconfigure mining geometry. • Reduce rate of extraction.
Impact on:		
Bridges	Replace bridge.	• Complete replacement of the bridge with a new bridge structure. • Erect temporary bridge. • Staged replacement.
	Stabilise bridge.	• Erect temporary bridge props/supports. • Contraflow arrangements using one of the two bridges.
M1 Princes Motorway road pavement	Major repairs.	• Major reconstruction of a section of the motorway.
Cuts and Fills	Stabilisation measures.	• Reconstruct the cutting or fill.
Culverts	Replacement.	• Reconstruct the culvert.

10 TARP – MANAGEMENT TOOL

The framework for the various components of the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS are summarised in the Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) shown in Table 11. The Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS TARP illustrates how the various predicted subsidence impacts, monitoring components, performance measures, and responsibilities are structured to achieve compliance with the relevant statutory requirements, and the framework for management and contingency actions.

The TARP comprises:

- baseline conditions;
- predicted subsidence impacts;
- trigger levels from monitoring to assess performance; and
- triggers that flag implementation of contingency measures.

The TARP system provides a simple and transparent snapshot of the monitoring of environmental performance and the implementation of management and/or contingency measures.

Table 11
Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS Trigger Action Response Plan

Description	Baseline Conditions	Performance within Predicted Parameters and Impacts	Exceedance of performance indicators or measures outlined in Section 5
Condition	• M1 Princes Motorway bridges (Bridge 2 and Cawley Road Overbridge), road pavement, cuttings and culverts are safe serviceable and repairable.	• Subsidence parameters within ranges outlined in Appendix 1. • Negligible impact to RMS assets, as outlined in Sections 5.2 and 7.7.	• Restoration/Contingency Phase.
Action	Establish baseline data. Includes: • Pre-mining inspection. • Pre-extraction subsidence survey as per the Longwalls 301-303 SMP.	• Conduct monitoring as outlined in Section 7.	• Implement Management Measures as per Section 8 or Contingency Plan as per Section 9.
Position of Decision-making	• Manager - Technical Services. • RMS Regional Asset Manager.	• Manager - Technical Services. • RMS Regional Asset Manager.	• General Manager. • RMS Regional Asset Manager.

11 FUTURE EXTRACTION PLANS

In accordance with Condition 7, Schedule 3 of the Project Approval, Metropolitan Coal will collect baseline data for the future Extraction Plan (e.g. Longwall 304 onward). The collection of baseline data will be consistent with the baseline data collected for Longwalls 301-303.

However for the M1 Princes Motorway and associated bridges, the baseline (and post-mining) data collected for Longwalls 301-303 will be used as baseline for Longwalls 304 onward as longwall mining progressively moves further away from the RMS assets.

In addition to the baseline data collection, consideration of the environmental performance and management measures in accordance with the review(s) conducted as part of this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS will inform the appropriate type and frequency of monitoring of the assets relevant to the next Extraction Plan.

11.1 ASSESSMENT OF TRIAL LONGWALL LAYOUT FOR LONGWALLS 301-303

As described in Section 4.1, the layout for Longwalls 301-303 (i.e. 163 m panel widths [void] and 45 m pillars [solid]) will be trialled to build on the experience and dataset obtained from Longwalls 20 to 27. The outcomes of the trial will be used to inform the potential for a similar mine layout to be applied to the next Extraction Plan (i.e. Longwall 304 onwards).

Following the completion of Longwall 301, and during the mining of Longwall 302, Metropolitan Coal will review the available subsidence monitoring results and assess the changes to, and impacts on, RMS assets.

12 ANNUAL REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

In accordance with Condition 3, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval, Metropolitan Coal will conduct an Annual Review of the environmental performance of the Project by the end of March each year.

The Annual Review will:

- describe the works carried out in the past year, and the works proposed to be carried out over the next year;
- include a comprehensive review of the monitoring results and complaints records of the Project over the past year, including a comparison of these results against the:
  - relevant statutory requirements, limits or performance measures/criteria;
  - monitoring results of previous years; and
  - relevant predictions in the EA, Preferred Project Report and Extraction Plan;
- identify any non-compliance over the last year, and describe what actions were (or are being) taken to ensure compliance;
- identify any trends in the monitoring data over the life of the Project;
- identify any discrepancies between the predicted and actual impacts of the Project, and analyse the potential cause of any significant discrepancies; and
- describe what measures will be implemented over the next year to improve the environmental performance of the Project.

As described in Section 2, this Longwalls 301-303 BFMP-RMS will be reviewed within three months of the submission of an Annual Review, and revised where appropriate.

13 INCIDENTS

An incident is defined as a set of circumstances that causes or threatens to cause material harm to the environment, and/or breaches or exceeds the limits or performance measures/criteria in the Project Approval.

The reporting of incidents will be conducted in accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval. Metropolitan Coal will notify the Director-General (now Secretary) of DP&E and any other relevant agencies of any incident associated with the Project as soon as practicable after Metropolitan Coal becomes aware of the incident.

Within seven days of the date of the incident, Metropolitan Coal will provide the Director-General (now Secretary) of DP&E and any relevant agencies with a detailed report on the incident.

The RMS will be notified within 24 hours of any access limitations or restrictions.

14 COMPLAINTS

A protocol for the managing and reporting of complaints has been developed as a component of Metropolitan Coal's Environmental Management Strategy and is described below.

The Manager – Safety & Environmental Services is responsible for maintaining a system for recording complaints.

Metropolitan Coal will maintain public signage advertising the telephone number on which environmental complaints can be made. The Manager – Safety & Environmental Services is responsible for ensuring that the currency and effectiveness of the service is maintained. Notifications of complaints received are to be provided as quickly as practicable to the Manager – Safety & Environmental Services.

Complaints and enquiries do not have to be received via the telephone line and may be received in any form. Any complaint or enquiry relating to environmental management or performance is to be relayed to the Manager – Safety & Environmental Services as soon as practicable. All employees are responsible for ensuring the prompt relaying of complaints. All complaints will be recorded in a complaints register.

For each complaint, the following information will be recorded in the complaints register:

- date and time of complaint;
- method by which the complaint was made;
- personal details of the complainant which were provided by the complainant or, if no such details were provided, a note to that effect;
- nature of the complaint;
- the action(s) taken by Metropolitan Coal in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant; and
- if no action was taken by Metropolitan Coal, the reason why no action was taken.

The Manager – Safety & Environmental Services is responsible for ensuring that all complaints are appropriately investigated, actioned and that information is fed back to the complainant, unless requested to the contrary.

In accordance with Condition 10, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval, the complaints register will be made publicly available on the website and updated on a monthly basis. A summary of complaints received and actions taken will be presented to the Community Consultative Committee as part of the operational performance review.

15 NON-COMPLIANCES WITH STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

A protocol for the managing and reporting of non-compliances with statutory requirements has been developed as a component of Metropolitan Coal's Environmental Management Strategy and is described below.

Compliance with all approvals, plans and procedures will be the responsibility of all personnel (staff and contractors) employed on or in association with Metropolitan Coal, and will be developed through promotion of Metropolitan Coal ownership under the direction of the General Manager.

The Manager - Technical Services and/or Manager – Safety & Environmental Services will undertake regular inspections, internal audits and initiate directions identifying any remediation/rectification work required, and areas of actual or potential non-compliance.

As described in Section 13, Metropolitan Coal will notify the Director-General (now Secretary) of the DP&E and any other relevant agencies of any incident associated with Metropolitan Coal as soon as practicable after Metropolitan Coal becomes aware of the incident. Within seven days of the date of the incident, Metropolitan Coal will provide the Director-General (now Secretary) of the DP&E and any relevant agencies with a detailed report on the incident.

A review of Metropolitan Coal's compliance with all conditions of the Project Approval, mining leases and all other approvals and licences will be undertaken prior to (and included within) each Annual Review. The Annual Review will be made publicly available on the Peabody website.

Additionally, in accordance with Condition 8, Schedule 7 of the Project Approval, an independent environmental audit was undertaken by the end of December 2011, and is undertaken a minimum of once every three years thereafter. A copy of the audit report will be submitted to the Director-General (now Secretary) of the DP&E and made publicly available on the Peabody website. The independent audit will be undertaken by an appropriately qualified, experienced and independent team of experts whose appointment has been endorsed by the Director-General (now Secretary) of the DP&E.

16 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

MSEC (2016) METROPOLITAN COLLIERY – PROPOSED LONGWALLS 301 TO 303 - SUBSIDENCE PREDICTIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR THE ROADS AND MARITIME SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE, DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 2016

Suite 402, Level 4, 13 Spring Street
Chatswood NSW 2067
PO Box 302
Chatswood NSW 2057
Tel +61 2 9413 3777
enquiries@minesubsidence.com
www.minesubsidence.com

6th September 2016

Jon Degotardi
Peabody Energy Australia
Metropolitan Colliery
PO Box 402
Helensburgh NSW 2508

Ref: MSEC844-08

Dear Jon,

RE: Metropolitan Colliery – Proposed Longwalls 301 to 303 - Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for the Roads and Maritime Services Infrastructure

This letter report summarises the predicted subsidence movements and the assessed subsidence impacts for the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) infrastructure resulting from the extraction of the proposed Longwalls 301 to 303 at Metropolitan Colliery.

The locations of the RMS infrastructure and the proposed longwalls are shown in the attached Drawing No. MSEC844-08. The M1 Princes Motorway is located to the east of Longwalls 301 to 303. The distance of the M1 Princes Motorway from Longwalls 301 to 303 varies from 210 metres near the finishing (southern) end of Longwall 301 to 335 metres near the commencing (northern) end of Longwall 301.

A series of cuttings and embankments up to a maximum height of approximately 20 metres are shown in the attached Drawing No. MSEC844-08. A summary of the rock cuttings is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of RMS Rock Cuttings

RMS Slope Number	RMS Assessed Risk Level (ARL)	Length (m)	Maximum Slope Height (m)	Average Slope Angle (degrees)
13563	2	202	17	65
13562	2	531	18	70
13561	2	599	13	62
13560	2	231	8	70
10425	2	188	9	66
10426	2	503	15	55
10427	2	452	14	55
10428	2	192	9	65

A bridge is located at the crossing of the M1 Princes Motorway with the Old Princes Highway (Bridge 2), and is located approximately 330 metres from Longwall 301. The next nearest bridge is Cawley Road Overpass, which is located approximately 1.43 kilometres to the north east of Longwall 303.

A series of culverts cross the M1 Princes Motorway, as shown on Drawing No. MSEC844-08. The culverts comprise pipes of varying diameters from 375 mm to 1800 mm. The pipe materials comprise asbestos cement (pipes up to

600 mm diameter) and steel reinforced concrete (pipes up to 1800 mm diameter). In addition to the culverts, there are also a number of other drainage structures, such as kerbs, gutters, pits and drainage pipes. The largest culvert comprises two 1800mm pipes located to the north east of the longwalls at Cawley's Creek.

The predictions and impact assessments for the RMS infrastructure are provided in the following sections.

Conventional Subsidence Parameters for the RMS Infrastructure

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total subsidence, tilt and curvature for the M1 Princes Motorway, resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303, is provided in Table 2. The values are the maxima anywhere along the section of the motorway located within the Study Area.

Table 2 Predicted Total Subsidence, Tilt and Curvature for the M1 Princes Motorway Resulting from the Extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303

Longwall	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Subsidence (mm)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Tilt (mm/m)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Hogging Curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Sagging Curvature (km^{-1})
After LW301	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
After LW302	50	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
After LW303	50	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01

The maximum predicted conventional tilt and curvature are negligible and less than typical limits of survey accuracy (i.e. 0.5 mm/m for tilt and 0.01 km^{-1} for curvature).

Princes Motorway will potentially experience low level far-field horizontal movement. The far-field horizontal movements are expected to be similar to those observed for previous longwall mining in the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental far-field horizontal movements, resulting from the extraction of longwalls in the Southern Coalfield, are provided in Figure 1. The data are based on survey marks located outside of the mining area (i.e. above solid coal).

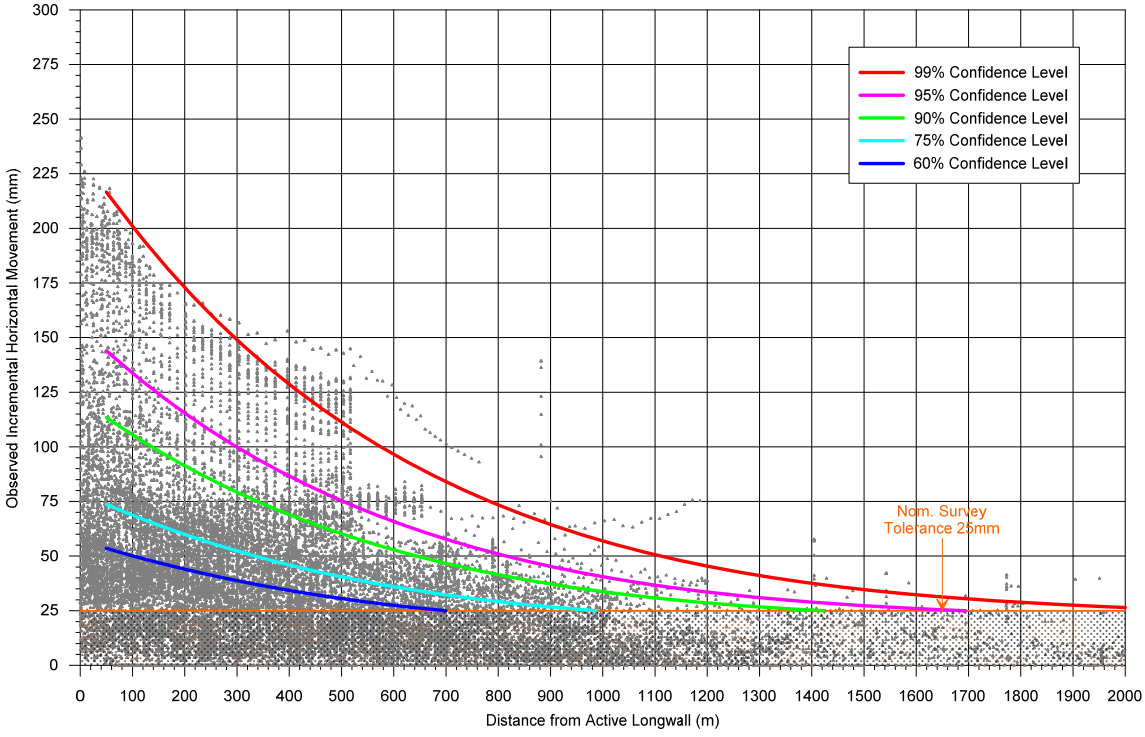

Figure 1 Observed Incremental Far-field Horizontal Movements from the Southern Coalfield (Solid Coal)

The absolute horizontal movements measured at distances greater than 210 metres from mining are in the order of 115 mm based on the 95 % confidence level. These low level movements comprise a large proportion of survey tolerance. Far-field horizontal movements tend to be bodily movements orientated towards the mining area. The strains associated with these low level horizontal movement are not expected to be measurable.

Predicted Strains

The prediction of strain is more difficult than the predictions of subsidence and tilt. The reason for this is that strain is affected by many factors, including ground curvature and horizontal movement, as well as local variations in the near surface geology, the locations of pre-existing natural joints at bedrock and the depth of bedrock. Survey tolerance can also represent a substantial portion of the measured strain, in cases where the strains are of a low order of magnitude. The profiles of observed strain, therefore, can be irregular even when the profiles of observed subsidence, tilt and curvature are relatively smooth.

In previous MSEC subsidence reports, predictions of conventional strain were provided based on the best estimate of the average relationship between curvature and strain. Similar relationships have been proposed by other authors. The reliability of the strain predictions was highlighted in these reports, where it was stated that measured strains can vary considerably from the predicted conventional values.

Adopting a linear relationship between curvature and strain provides a reasonable prediction for the conventional tensile and compressive strains. In the Southern Coalfield, it has been found that a factor of 15 provides a reasonable relationship between the predicted maximum curvatures and the predicted maximum conventional strains. The locations that are predicted to experience hogging or convex curvature are expected to be net tensile strain zones and locations that are predicted to experience sagging or concave curvature are expected to be net compressive strain zones.

At a point however, there can be considerable variation from the linear relationship, resulting from non-conventional movements or from the normal scatters which are observed in strain profiles. When expressed as a percentage, observed strains can be many times greater than the predicted conventional strain for low magnitudes of curvature. We have therefore provided a statistical approach to account for the variability, instead of just providing a single predicted conventional strain.

The range of predicted strains for the RMS infrastructure has been determined using the monitoring data from Metropolitan Colliery and other nearby collieries. The data used in the analysis of observed strains included those resulting from both conventional and non-conventional anomalous movements, but did not include those resulting from valley related movements. The strains resulting from damaged or disturbed survey marks have also been excluded.

The M1 Princes Motorway is located at distances of 200 metres or greater from the longwalls. The database of measured strains has therefore been analysed to extract the maximum tensile and compressive strains that have been measured at any time during the extraction of the previous longwalls in the Southern Coalfield, for survey bays that were located outside and within 100 metres to 250 metres of the nearest longwall goaf edge, which has been referred to as "*above solid coal*".

A histogram of the maximum observed tensile and compressive strains measured in survey bays located above solid coal, for monitoring lines in the Southern Coalfield, is provided in Figure 2. The probability distribution functions, based on a fitted *Generalised Pareto Distribution (GPD)*, have also been shown in this figure.

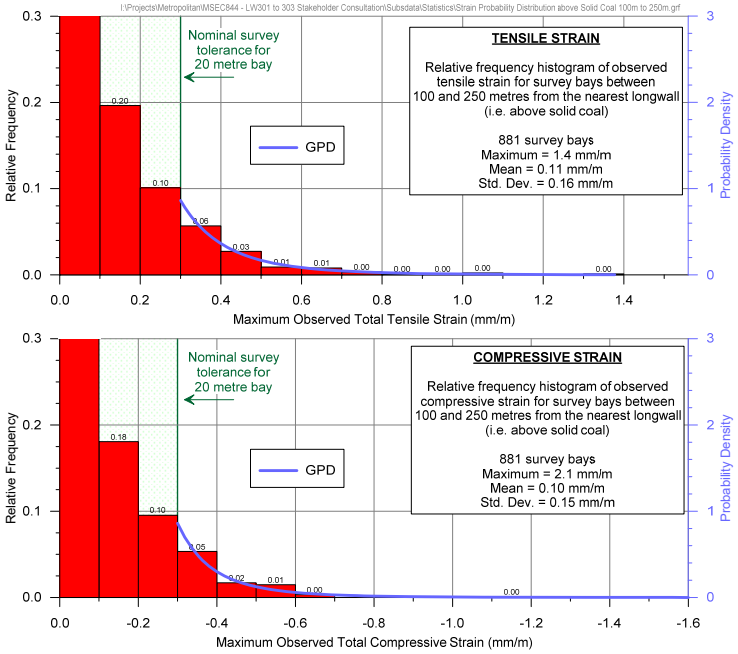

Figure 2 Distributions of the Measured Maximum Tensile and Compressive Strains during the Extraction of Previous Longwalls in the Southern Coalfield Above Solid Coal (100 to 250 metres)

Confidence intervals have been determined from the empirical strain data using the fitted GPDs. In the cases where survey bays were measured multiple times during a longwall extraction, the maximum tensile strain and the maximum compressive strain were used in the analysis (i.e. single tensile strain and single compressive strain measurement per survey bay).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for tensile and compressive strains for survey bays located above solid coal, based on the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Probabilities of Exceedance for Strain for Survey Bays Located above Solid Coal

Strain (mm/m)		Probability of Exceedance
Compression	-2.0	1 in 9,840
	-1.5	1 in 3000
	-1.0	1 in 635
	-0.5	1 in 55
	-0.3	1 in 10
Tension	+0.3	1 in 9
	+0.5	1 in 36
	+1.0	1 in 410
	+1.5	1 in 2,200
	+2.0	1 in 8,000

The 95 % confidence intervals for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal (100 to 250 metres) experienced at any time during mining are 0.4 mm/m tensile and compressive. The 99 % confidence intervals for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal experienced at any time during mining are 0.7 mm/m tensile and 0.6 mm/m compressive.

Potential for Non-Conventional Movements

Non-conventional movements can develop due to the presence of geological structures or valley related effects. In some cases, non-conventional movements can develop with no known cause and these are often referred to as 'anomalous' movements.

The locations of the known geological structures and the streams are shown in Drawing No. MSEC844-08.

There are no identified geological structures above the longwalls. The M1 Princes Motorway crosses the Metropolitan Fault approximately 500 metres to the north east of Longwall 301 and several faults to the south east of Longwalls 301 and 302 intersecting the M1 Princes Motorway at approximately 340 metres. The absolute horizontal movements measured at distances of 500 metres and 340 metres from mining are in the order of 75 mm and 95 mm respectively based on the 95 % confidence level. It is noted that these faults are identified at seam level and surface expression of faults may occur at different locations, or faults may not have continuity to the ground surface.

A drainage line crosses the M1 Princes Motorway approximately 210 metres east of the finishing end of Longwall 301, as shown on Drawing No. MSEC844-08. Predicted valley closure across the culvert at the location of the M1 Princes Motorway is less than 20 mm.

A second drainage line is located to the north of the longwalls at Cawley's Creek. Due to the shortened commencing end of the longwalls, the culvert is located approximately 1060 metres from the nearest longwall (Longwall 301). At this distance, the culvert is not predicted to experience valley related movements due to the extraction of the Longwalls 301 to 303.

Valley closure is not expected to occur in the cuttings along the M1 Princes Motorway, however, minor closure movements could be observed due to potential horizontal movements.

Impact Assessments for the M1 Princes Motorway

The predicted conventional vertical subsidence for the M1 Prince Motorway resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303 are very small and the predicted tilts and curvatures are less than the expected limits of survey tolerance. Adverse impacts to the M1 Princes Motorway, including the road pavement, slopes, culverts, barriers and furniture, resulting from conventional subsidence movements is considered unlikely.

The M1 Princes Motorway will potentially experience far-field horizontal movements resulting from the extraction of the Longwalls 301 to 303 of up to 115 mm, based on the 95% confidence level.

There are no major geological features to the east of the longwalls near the M1 Princes Motorway. The mapped geological features are shown on Drawing No. MSEC846-08. The Metropolitan Fault intersects the M1 Princes Motorway at approximately 500 metres to the north east of Longwall 301. There are mapped faults to the south east of Longwalls 301 and 302, intersecting the M1 Princes Motorway at approximately 340 metres from the longwalls. A dyke with a surface exposure is also present to the east of Longwall 301 at approximately 380 metres from Longwall 301. There is the potential for far-field horizontal movements to result in the minor differential movement near the faults and potential shearing and/or stepping in the road pavement. The faults have been mapped at seam level and surface expressions have not been identified. The mapped dyke has been identified in the motorway cuttings. There is also the potential for far-field horizontal movements to result in differential movement at the interface of cut and fill areas along the motorway corridor.

The M1 Princes Motorway crosses a valley and an associated drainage culvert to the east of the Longwall 301 finishing end. The predicted valley closure due to Longwalls 301 to 303 is less than 20 mm. A second valley and culvert are located at Cawley's Creek, approximately 930 metres from Longwall 303. Adverse impacts to the culverts resulting from conventional subsidence and valley related movements is considered unlikely.

It is recommended that monitoring and management strategies are developed, in consultation with RMS, to manage the potential impacts on the M1 Princes Motorway. It is expected that the motorway can be maintained in safe and serviceable conditions with the implementation of the appropriate monitoring and management strategies.

Impact Assessments for the Bridges

An assessment of Bridge 2 (RMS reference BN616-southbound and BN617-northbound) has been undertaken by the RMS technical committee, which was formed prior to the commencement of the extraction of Longwall 20 to assess and monitor potential impacts to RMS assets due to the extraction of longwalls at Metropolitan Colliery. A letter report MSEC696-02 dated 30th June 2014 was prepared based on a preliminary layout of Longwalls 301 to 317. The distance of the bridge from the longwalls is unchanged at 330 metres hence the impact assessments are the same as previously reported. A summary of the subsidence predictions and impact assessments for Bridge 2 is provided below.

- At a distance of approximately 330 metres, the predicted subsidence parameters are less than survey tolerance, which is typically 20mm for subsidence, 0.5mm/m for tilt and 0.01km^{-1} for curvature. The predicted conventional subsidence parameters indicate that with high accuracy survey, minor subsidence, tilt and hogging curvature may be observed, but sagging curvature is unlikely to be observed.
- The absolute horizontal movements measured at distances greater than 330 metres are in the order of 95 mm based on the 95% confidence level. An absolute horizontal movement of 105 mm based on the 95% confidence level was provided in the MSEC696-02 report. The updated data set as presented in Figure 1 results in a slightly lower value of observed horizontal movement, however the difference of 10 mm does not change the impact assessments for the bridge.
- It is difficult to predict differential horizontal movements since the potential values of relative movement are typically very small and much of the scatter in the observed data is the result of survey accuracy. Also, a spacing between pegs of 20 metres is commonly used along monitoring lines, and this distance is larger than the typical column and blade wall spacing for Bridge 2.
- Differential horizontal movement was assessed by analysing the far-field horizontal movement data discussed above. The data set was analysed to determine incremental relative opening and closing and incremental mid ordinate deviation.
- The incremental relative opening and closing and mid ordinate deviation for various probabilities at a distance of approximately 330 metres from an active longwall are summarised in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4 Incremental Relative Opening, Closing and Mid-Ordinate Deviation at Approximately 330 metres Distance from Active Longwall

	1 in 20 probability (95% confidence level)	1 in 100 probability (99% confidence level)	1 in 2000 probability (99.95% confidence level)
Opening	8 mm	14 mm	44 mm
Closing	6 mm	13 mm	44 mm
Mid-Ordinate Deviation	9 mm	15 mm	32 mm

Table 5 Incremental Relative Opening, Closing and Mid-Ordinate Deviation due to First Panel Extraction Only

	1 in 20 probability (95% confidence level)	1 in 100 probability (99% confidence level)	1 in 2000 probability (99.95% confidence level)
Opening	5 mm	10 mm	25 mm
Closing	4 mm	9 mm	32 mm
Mid Ordinate Deviation	5 mm	8 mm	14 mm

- The differential movements presented in Table 4 and Table 5 should be applied to the bridge elements in both the longitudinal and transverse direction of the bridge. The application of the differential movements to short bridge element spacing (e.g. columns approximately 5m apart), was discussed by the technical committee and it was agreed that the movements should be applied directly to shorter element spacing.
- The differential longitudinal movement, opening (+ve) and closing (-ve) should be applied to the longitudinal and transverse direction as an opening and closing movement, between piers, and between columns. The mid-ordinate deviation should be applied to an out of plane movement of one pier relative to adjacent piers, which are spaced at 13.5 metres at abutments and 18.3 metres in the centre, as well as between columns which are approximately 5 metres apart.
- Faults have been identified at seam level to the west and to the east of Bridge 2. The nearest faults, Main West and Powel are approximately 235 metres horizontal distance from Bridge 2. There are no mapped surface expressions of the faults. The projected alignments of these faults do not intersect the location of Bridge 2. There is a low likelihood of the identified structures directly impacting Bridge 2, however other potential unidentified structures may be present at or near the bridge location.

A decision was made by the RMS technical committee to monitor potential movements of Bridge 2 using a high accuracy fibre optic monitoring system, along with conventional surveying methods. The monitoring system is being established to record baseline readings during the extraction of Longwalls 26 and 27, prior to the commencement of Longwall 301.

Cawley Road Overpass is located at 1.43 kilometres from Longwall 301 at its nearest point. At this distance, observed far-field movements as shown in Figure 1 are close to nominal survey tolerance and observed differential movement data is predominantly within survey tolerance. Differential horizontal movement was assessed by analysing the far-field horizontal movement data. The data set was analysed to determine incremental relative opening and closing and incremental mid ordinate deviation at a distance of approximately 1.43 kilometres from an active longwall.

The incremental relative opening and closing and mid ordinate deviation for various probabilities at a distance of approximately 1.43 kilometres from an active longwall are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6 Incremental Relative Opening, Closing and Mid-Ordinate Deviation at Approximately 1.43 kilometres Distance from Active Longwall

	1 in 20 probability (95% confidence level)	1 in 100 probability (99% confidence level)	1 in 2000 probability (99.95% confidence level)
Opening	4 mm	7 mm	14 mm
Closing	5 mm	9 mm	19 mm
Mid-Ordinate Deviation	7 mm	10 mm	18 mm

At this distance, adverse impact to Cawley Road Overpass resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303 is considered unlikely, however an assessment of the structure should be undertaken to assess the sensitivity of the structure to potential differential movements a result of Longwalls 301 to 303.

Summary

The M1 Princes Motorway is located greater than 210 metres to the east of Longwalls 301 to 303. The previous experience from the Southern Coalfield has found that the potential impacts on bitumen seal and asphaltic pavements can be managed with the implementation of suitable monitoring and management strategies.

It is recommended that monitoring and management strategies are developed, in consultation with RMS, to manage the potential impacts on the M1 Princes Motorway. It is expected that the motorway can be maintained in safe and serviceable conditions with the implementation of the appropriate monitoring and management strategies.

Bridge 2 is located approximately 330 metres from Longwall 301. A program of high accuracy monitoring of this bridge has been implemented by the RMS technical committee and will be outlined in the Built Features Management Plan for Longwalls 301 to 303. The culverts and Cawley Road Overpass are located outside the predicted 20 mm subsidence contour. Whilst these features could experience low level far-field horizontal movements, they are not expected to experience measurable strains or differential horizontal movements. Assessment of these structures should be undertaken by the RMS technical committee to assess the sensitivity of these structures to potential differential movements a result of Longwalls 301 to 303.

Yours sincerely

Peter DeBono

Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants

Attachments:

Drawing No. MSEC844-08 – Longwalls 301 to 303 – RMS Infrastructure

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msec mine subsidence ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
Suite 402, 13 Spring Street, Chatswood NSW 2067
PO Box 302, Chatswood NSW 2057
Tel +61 2 9413 3777
www.minesubsidence.com

METROPOLITAN COAL

METROPOLITAN COLLIERY
LONGWALLS 301 TO 303
RMS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
23 Aug 2016	1:12500	MSEC844-08	A

313 000 314 000 312 000
6 218 000 6 217 000 6 216 000 6 215 000

Grid to MGA co-ordinates

CAWLEY ROAD OVERPASS
METROPOLITAN FAULT
CAWLEYS CK
CUTTING 13563
CUTTING 10425
EMBANKMENT
1430m
STUDY AREA
WORONORA RESERVOIR
20
20mm SUBSIDENCE CONTOUR
OLD PRINCES HIGHWAY
LW303
LW302
LW301
CUTTING 13562
CUTTING 10426
M1 PRINCES MOTORWAY
CUTTING 13561
CUTTING 10427
DYKE
CUTTING 13560
EMBANKMENT
CUTTING 10428
EMBANKMENT
WILSONS CK
330m
PRINCES HIGHWAY UNDERPASS (BRIDGE 2)
CUTTING 13559
FAULT
MAIN WEST FAULT
POWELL FAULT

LEGEND
- RMS INFRATRUCTURE- M1 PRINCES MOTORWAY
- BRIDGES
- CUTTINGS
- EMBANKMENTS
- CULVERTS
- GEOLOGICAL FAULTS AT SEAM LEVEL

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Some of the more common mining terms used in the built features management plan are defined below:

Angle of draw The angle of inclination from the vertical of the line connecting the goaf edge to the limit of subsidence (which is usually taken as 20 millimetres [mm] of subsidence).

Closure The reduction in the horizontal distance between valley sides. The magnitude of closure, typically expressed in mm, is the greatest reduction in distance between any two points on opposing valley sides. The observed closure movement across a valley is the total movement resulting from various mechanisms, including conventional mining induced movements, valley closure movements, far-field effects, downhill movements and other possible strata mechanisms.

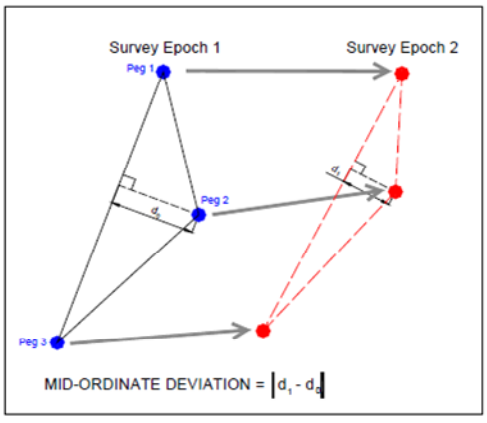
Confidence Level The likelihood that an observed value will be less than the stated value.

Distortion (of a structure) The change is dimension, shape or geometry of a structural element resulting in the development of stresses and strains in that element.

Far-field movements The measured horizontal movements at pegs that are located over solid unmined coal areas beyond the longwall panel edges. Far-field horizontal movements tend to be bodily movements towards the extracted goaf area and are accompanied by very low levels of strain.

Horizontal displacement The horizontal movement of a point on the surface of the ground as it settles above an extracted panel.

Mid-Ordinate Deviation Horizontal displacement measured across a monitoring line. Mid-ordinate deviation is a measure of horizontal shear deformation and can also be described by other parameters including: horizontal tilt; horizontal curvature; angular distortion; and shear index. Mid-ordinate deviation is illustrated in the following sketch:



Probability of Exceedance The probability that an observed value will be greater than the stated value.

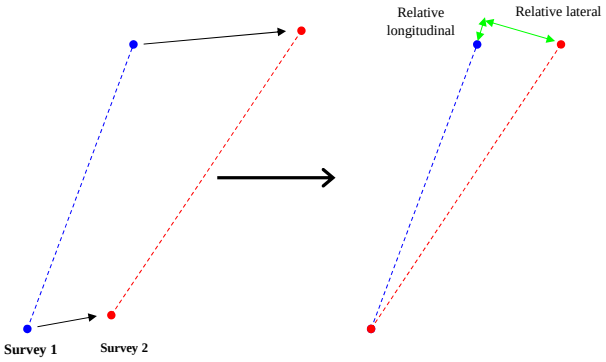
Relative Movement

Relative movement is the change in position between two or more surveyed points. Relative movement is normally measured along two or three axes (δX, δY, δZ) and the axes can be aligned in any convenient direction (e.g. along a monitoring line, aligned with a feature, aligned with north). (Also referred to as Differential Movement).

Relative movement of the **ground** at RMS Bridge 2 refers to movement of ground survey points located at the bridges supporting columns and blade walls relative to other such ground points.

Relative movement of the **structure** of RMS Bridge 2 refers to movement of a point on the bridge structure relative to other such points.

Relative Lateral and Longitudinal Horizontal Movements refer to relative horizontal movement across and along the alignment of two ground monitoring survey marks respectively. For the survey of bridges, the longitudinal direction adopted is the direction in which the bridge girders span (i.e. in the direction of traffic movement).



Strain

The change in the horizontal distance between two points divided by the original horizontal distance between the points. Strain is dimensionless and can be expressed as a decimal, a percentage or in parts per notation.

Tensile Strains occur where the distance between two points or survey pegs increases and **Compressive Strains** occur where the distance between two points decreases.

Subsidence

The vertical movement of a point on the ground surface as it settles above an extracted panel, but, 'subsidence of the ground' in some references can include both a vertical and horizontal movement component. Subsidence is usually expressed in units of mm. In this document subsidence relates only to vertical movement.

Tilt The change in the slope of the ground as a result of differential subsidence, and is calculated as the change in subsidence between two points divided by the horizontal distance between those points. Tilt is, therefore, the first derivative of the subsidence profile. Tilt is usually expressed in units of millimetres per metre (mm/m). A tilt of 1 mm/m is equivalent to a change in grade of 0.1 percent, or 1 in 1000.

Upsidence Upsidence results from the dilation or buckling of near surface strata at or near the base of a valley. The magnitude of upsidence, which is typically expressed in mm, is the difference between the observed subsidence profile within the valley and the conventional subsidence profile expected in flat terrain.

APPENDIX 3

METROPOLITAN COLLIERY LONGWALL MINING – LW 301-303 RISK ASSESSMENT AS APPLIED TO RMS ASSETS

Roads & Maritime Services

Metropolitan Colliery Longwall Mining – LW301-303

Risk Assessment as Applied to RMS Assets

250981/REP/001

Issue | 7 November 2016

Job number 250981-00

Arup
Arup Pty Ltd ABN 18 000 966 165

Arup
Level 17
1 Nicholson Street
East Melbourne VIC 3002
Australia
www.arup.com

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Document Verification

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Job title		Metropolitan Colliery Longwall Mining – LW301-303			**Job number** 250981-00
Document title		Risk Assessment as Applied to RMS Assets			**File reference**
Document ref		250981/REP/001			
Revision	**Date**	**Filename**	20160902 RMS Report - Draft 1.docx		
Draft 1	02 Sep 2016	**Description**	First draft		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	Jenny Li	Nigel Cann	Nigel Cann
		Signature			
Draft 2	29 Sep 2016	**Filename**	20160929 RMS Report - Draft 2.docx		
		Description	Second draft incorporating feedback comments		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	Jenny Li	Jenny Li	Nigel Cann
		Signature			
Draft 3	20 Oct 2016	**Filename**	20161020 RMS Report - Draft 3.docx		
		Description	Third draft – includes assessment of Cawley Road Overpass		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	Jenny Li	Jenny Li	Nigel Cann
		Signature			
Issue	07 Nov 2016	**Filename**	20161107 RMS LW301-303 Report - ISSUE.docx		
		Description	Issue		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	Jenny Li	Jenny Li	Nigel Cann
		Signature			
				Issue Document Verification with Document	✓

Contents

Appendices

1 Introduction

Arup has been engaged by Roads & Maritime Services (RMS) to undertake a risk assessment with regards to the impacts on RMS assets arising from subsidence due to the mining of longwalls LW301-303 in the Metropolitan Mine which is owned by a subsidiary of Peabody Energy (Peabody).

Previous risk assessments were completed in 2009 and 2013 on the impacts of subsidence from LW20-22 and LW23-27 respectively. A history of the impacts of subsidence has been gained, along with knowledge about the performance of mitigation control measures applied and the reliability of the monitoring systems utilised.

As with the previous assessments, the concern of RMS is the possible impacts from the mining of LW301-303 on its surface assets with a specific emphasis on how the mining might result in financial loss to RMS, loss of functionality of the assets with regards to the road users (motorists and public) and possible life safety issues, should the mining adversely impact on any of the assets.

The process adopted by Arup follows closely the principles set out in AS/NZS ISO31000:2009 – Risk Management, and also the various standards of RMS, specifically those relating to the assessment of risks posed by subsidence mining.

Arup undertook an inspection of the assets followed by a facilitated workshop with relevant stakeholders to firstly identify the assets at risk and then ascertain the risks posed to those assets from the mining of LW301-303. This same workshop also considered various mitigation and control measures and determined the effectiveness of these in reducing risk levels.

The events and activities identified in the workshop will be addressed and managed in the Built Features Management Plan for LW301-303.

2 Description of Proposed Mining

Peabody, or Metropolitan Colliery (MC), proposes to extract longwalls LW301-303 as part of its ongoing underground coal mining operations within the Bulli Seam at the Metropolitan Mine. The mine is located in the Southern Coalfield of New South Wales. The overall layout of longwalls LW301-303 is shown in Figure 1.

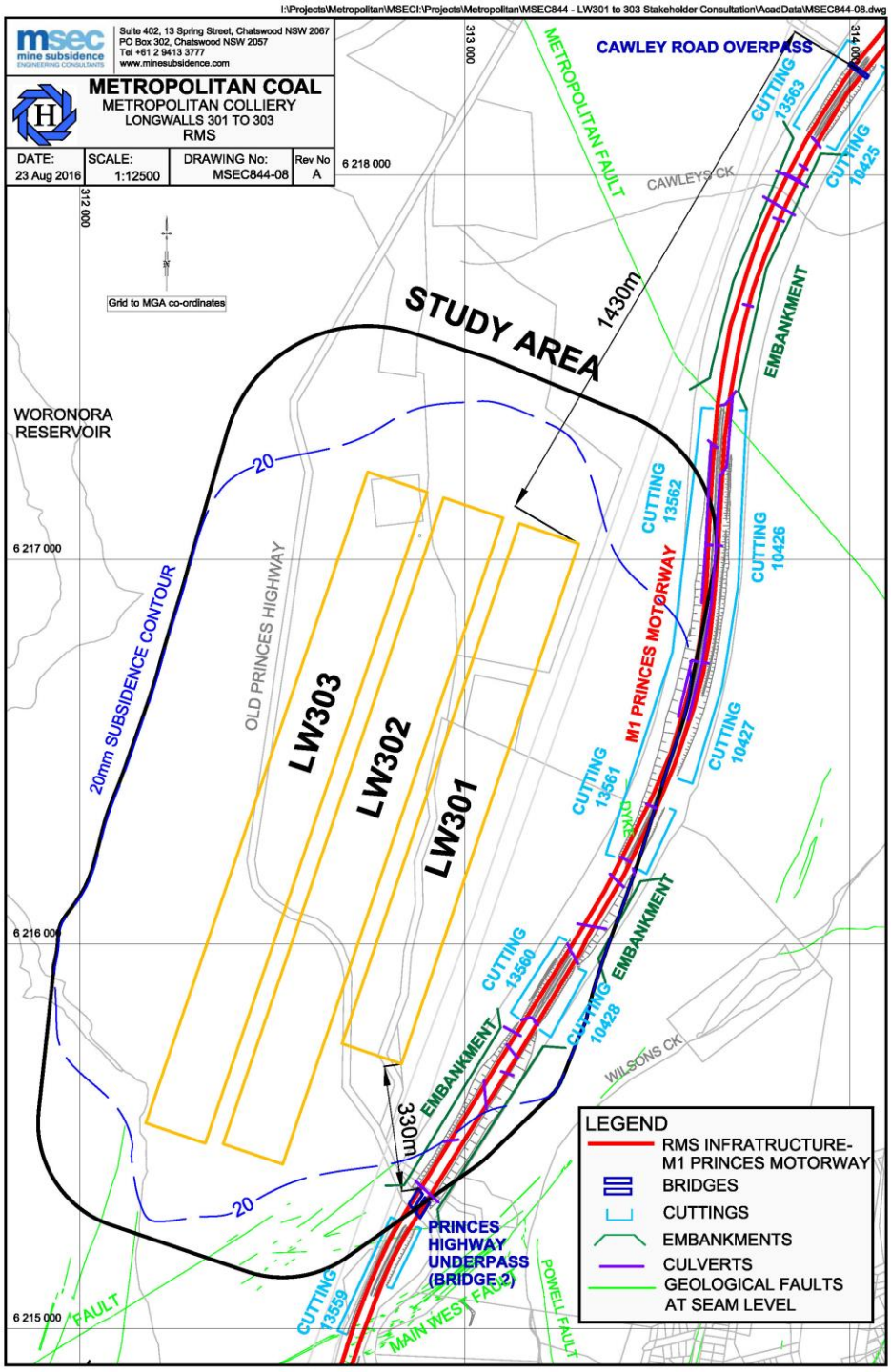

Figure 1: Layout of LW301-303

3 RMS Assets Affected

Figure 1 shows the extent of the proposed mining in relation to various RMS assets.

The RMS guidelines [Ref 1] define the zone of interest for infrastructure impacts as being five times the depth of cover. With a depth of cover of approximately 400m, the zone of interest extends some 2km from the longwalls.

The M1 Princes Motorway is located to the east of LW301-303. The distance of the M1 from LW301-303 varies from 210m near the finishing (southern) end of LW301 to 335m near the commencing (northern) end of LW301. There is also a series of cuttings and embankments up to a maximum height of approximately 20m along the M1.

There are two bridges (BN616/617) carrying the northbound and southbound traffic on the M1 Princes Motorway over the old Princes Highway and are located approximately 330m from LW301. The next nearest bridge is Cawley Road Overpass (BN615), which is located approximately 1.43km to the north east of LW303.

A series of culverts of varying diameters from 375mm to 1800mm cross the M1 Princes Motorway. A number of the culverts are asbestos cement pipes. In addition to the culverts, there are also a number of other drainage structures, such as kerbs, gutters, pits and drainage pipes. The largest culvert comprises two 1800mm pipes located to the north east of the longwalls at Cawley's Creek.

It should be noted the two large culverts and Cawley Road Overpass are located well outside the predicted 20mm subsidence contour.

3.1 Predicted Ground Movements

Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants Pty Ltd (MSEC) presented their predictions of ground movements for RMS assets from the mining of LW301-303, and a broad assessment of impact on the assets in a report which is included as Appendix F.

3.1.1 Movements Affecting the M1 Motorway

The following is a summary of the ground movement predictions for the M1 Motorway, as stated in the MSEC report in Appendix F:

- The maximum predicted conventional tilt and curvature are less than the expected limits of survey accuracy (i.e. 0.5mm/m for tilt and 0.01km^{-1} for curvature).
- The M1 will potentially experience far-field horizontal movements of up to 115mm, based on a 95% confidence level, from a database of observed far-field horizontal movements in the Southern Coalfield.
- Similarly from the Southern Coalfields survey database, the 95% confidence intervals for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above

solid coal (100-250m) experienced at any time during mining are 0.4mm/m tensile and compressive.

- Predicted valley closure across the culvert at the location of the M1 is less than 20mm.
- Valley closure is not expected to occur in the cuttings along the M1, however, minor closure movements could be observed due to potential horizontal movements.

3.1.2 Movements Affecting Bridges

Because of the critical function of Bridge 2, and as for other bridges, RMS requires assessment of the effects of ground movements of magnitudes that have 1 in 100 and 1 in 2000 probability of exceedance due to mining. This is consistent with the limit state approach to bridge design (and checking) embodied in the Bridge Design Standard (AS5100). MSEC has therefore produced values for incremental relative opening, closing and mid-ordinate deviation at various probabilities, including 1 in 100 and 1 in 2000, to be applied to the bridge elements in both the longitudinal and transverse directions of the bridge for the assessment of potential effects on the bridge structure. Refer to the MSEC report in Appendix F for the relative movement values at various probabilities of exceedance.

The following is a summary of the ground movement predictions for Bridge 2, derived from the MSEC report in Appendix F.

At Bridge 2, a distance of approximately 330m from the closest point of the longwalls, the predicted subsidence parameters are less than survey tolerance, which is typically 20mm for subsidence, 0.5mm/m for tilt and $0.01km^{-1}$ for curvature. The absolute horizontal movements measured at distances greater than 330m are in the order of 95mm based on the 95% confidence level.

Differential horizontal movements, which are most significant for the bridge structures, are difficult to predict since the potential values of relative movement are typically very small. For Bridge 2, there is the added complication that the spacing of bridge support elements varies from 5-18m as compared to the commonly used spacing between survey points along monitoring lines of approximately 20m.

Cawley Road Overpass is located at a distance of 1.43km from Longwall 301 at its nearest point. At this distance, observed far-field movements from the Southern Coalfields database are close to nominal survey tolerance and observed differential horizontal movement data is predominantly within survey tolerance.

However, as for Bridge 2, Cawley Road Overpass needs to be assessed for low probability differential ground movements and MSEC has provided values for incremental relative opening, closing and mid-ordinate deviation at various probabilities of exceedance, including 1 in 100 and 1 in 2000, to be applied to the bridge elements for the assessment of potential effects.

3.2 Assessment of Ground Movement Impacts

3.2.1 Assessment of Impacts on M1 Motorway

The MSEC report in Appendix F included the following broad assessment of impacts on the M1 Motorway.

The predicted conventional vertical subsidence for the M1 resulting from the extraction of LW301-303 is very small and the predicted tilts and curvatures are less than the expected limits of survey tolerance (i.e. 0.5mm/m for tilt and 0.01km^{-1} for curvature). Adverse impacts to the M1, including the road pavement, slopes, culverts, barriers and furniture, resulting from conventional subsidence movements is considered unlikely.

MSEC recommended that monitoring and management strategies are developed to manage the potential impacts on the M1, which would allow for the motorway to be maintained in a safe and serviceable condition.

3.2.2 Assessment of Bridges

A detailed quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of ground movements from Longwalls 301 to 303 on Bridge 2 (BN616/617) has been undertaken by the RMS Technical Committee. The Committee commissioned the bridge specialist on the committee (Cardno) to investigate and report on the potential effects on the bridge of the 1 in 100 and 1 in 2000 exceedance probability for differential ground movements. The report on that investigation was issued to the committee in May 2015. As ground movements of varying probability of exceedance were investigated, this could be considered to be a detailed quantitative risk assessment.

In summary, the assessment found that the 1 in 100 probability differential ground movements could be tolerated by the structure with only relatively minor cracking as the worst consequence. It found that the 1 in 2000 probability differential ground movements could produce unacceptable effects including structural failure at some locations, if they occurred at disadvantageous locations. It this unlikely event, mining of the longwall may have to be terminated earlier than planned.

A similar detailed quantitative assessment of the effects of low probability differential ground movements on the Cawley Road Overpass was carried out. It found that the Cawley Road Overpass can tolerate the predicted ground movements up to the 1 in 2000 probability values.

4 Risk Workshop

On 25 August 2016, a risk workshop was convened at the RMS Offices in Wollongong. The purpose of this workshop was to assess the risks posed to the assets of the RMS from this proposed longwall mining operation. A list of the participants at the workshop is included in Appendix B. The agenda is attached in Appendix C.

Peabody Energy provided an overview of the LW301-303 extraction area, an update on the mine activities and the current location and an update on the subsidence performance to date and inspections of the RMS assets (refer to Appendix E).

This workshop was qualitative and used the RMS look up sheets for assessing both frequency and consequence. These sheets have been adopted as the standard by the RMS when assessing the risk posed to their assets from subsidence mining. The look up sheets for assessing frequency, consequence, and the risk matrix are included in Appendix D.

The assets considered in the risk assessment included:

- Bridge 2 – BN616 (southbound) and BN617 (northbound);
- Cawley Road Overpass – BN615;
- Carriageway;
- Culverts;
- Kerb;
- Cuttings;
- Embankments;
- Furniture;
- Drains;
- Variable Message Sign (VMS); and
- Other structures such as power lines (which are not RMS assets but failure may affect RMS assets).

The workshop used the risk register from the previous studies (LW20-22 and LW23-27) as the basis of discussion and reviewed each of the risks. For new items, a check-list of Assets and Fault/Failure modes was used to trigger thoughts and discussion. This information was recorded in the risk register, attached in Appendix A.

5 Results

A total of 19 risk events were identified during the workshop, of which 11 were not considered to present a credible risk (the level of possible impacts was not measurable). Additional mitigations were discussed for 11 risk events.

The risk profile before and after the application of additional mitigation measures is presented in Table 1. It should be noted that all the additional mitigations suggested involve monitoring which does not change the risk ratings of the event.

Table 1: Risk Profile Before and After Implementation of Additional Mitigations

Receptor	**Infrastructure**				**Functionality**				**Safety**			
Risk Level	E	H	M	L	E	H	M	L	E	H	M	L
Base Risk Score	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	5
Final Risk Score	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	5

5.1 Carriageway

Generally tensile strains are expected on the carriageway due to mining of LW301-303. Hence tensile cracking would be expected as a result of normal subsidence movements. The level of predicted strain is relatively low (0.7mm/m for a 99% confidence level). Hence small tensile cracks can be expected. Minor humping is possible if shear occurs along some geological structure. Hence, in terms of the carriageway, there could be deformations such as minor cracks and humps due to the mining of LW301-303.

Visual inspections at the end of each panel would be appropriate to check for any cracks or deformations caused by the mining activities. RMS also performs drive-through checks during mining. A base line inspection needs to be recorded prior to commencement of mining.

The workshop group discussed that if possible, the planned resurfacing of the carriageway by RMS should be delayed until after LW303 has been mined (planned to be completed by quarter 1, 2019). This can remediate the road for any damage caused by the mining activities, as well as general road use wear and tear. In the interim crack sealing could be carried out where tension cracks occur.

5.2 Culverts

With valley closure movements less than 20mm anticipated, there are unlikely to be anything more than minor impacts on the culverts.

For the culverts a pre-mining condition assessment using CCTV should be completed and any further inspections should be performed as per the Monitoring Plan.

5.3 Cuttings

Stabilisation of the cuttings has recently been completed, and the post stabilisation risk rating of these cuttings is underway. It is anticipated that the Assessed Risk level (ARL) of the cuttings will be no worse than ARL3. It is unlikely that there will be any change in the risk ratings due to mining due to the low level of mining related movements anticipated.

For the cuttings, a survey is proposed at the end of completion of each panel. Monitoring of the transmission lines will also provide early indications for the cuttings within the 20mm subsidence contour. If the measurements exceed predicted levels, this may trigger a survey to be completed along the cuttings.

The regular RMS maintenance inspections are to include monitoring of rock fall.

5.4 Bridge and Overpass

Bridges BN616 and BN617 have been setup to allow for monitoring of differential movements between key points on the structures. The monitoring provisions include installation of survey targets fixed at key points and FBG sensor cable to measure relative movement of key points at the tops of piers and abutments. The monitoring systems aim to detect distortion of the bridges which can then be assessed by Cardno to determine the effects on the structure.

The monitoring strategy for the Cawley Road Overpass (BN615) includes only the installation of survey targets fixed at key points. This aim to detect distortion of the bridges which can then be assessed by Cardno to determine the effects on the structure. If significant differential movements are detected, increase frequency of monitoring to understand the trend of movement.

The transmission lines and Princes Hwy are also monitored by survey and this data can be used to predict potential impacts at the bridges. If significant relative movements are detected, then the frequency of monitoring at bridges should be increased to understand the trend of movement.

6 Conclusions

A risk assessment workshop has been completed to understand the risks to RMS assets from the mining of longwalls LW301-303. The events and activities identified in the workshop will be addressed and managed in the Built Features Management Plan for LW301-303.

It is recommended that the existing monitoring of the assets is to continue and be adaptive to unexpected subsidence changes.

Appendix A

Risk Register

ROADS & MARITIME SERVICES

RISK ASSESSMENT - SUBSIDENCE IMPACTS ON RMS ASSETS FROM LONGWALLS LW301-303

RISK REGISTER - 7 November 2016 | ISSUE | REV A

ID	ASSET	FAILURE TYPE	EVENT	Infra			Function			Safety			COMMENT	ADDITIONAL MITIGATION	Infra			Function			Safety			COMMENT
				F	C	R	F	C	R	F	C	R			F	C	R	F	C	R	F	C	R	
1	Carriageway	Cracking in the transverse direction	Build up of tensile stresses in the carriageway adjacent to LW301 causing cracks in the transverse direction.	D	1	L	D	1	L	D	1	L	Pavement cracks in the transverse direction (due to longitudinal strains) would not be extensive. Strains are expected to be tensile within the 20mm subsidence contour but would be of low order - approximately 0.4mm/m (95% confidence level). It is likely that multiple cracks will form that can be resolved by crack sealing. Extensive zones of compressive strains are not anticipated and with compressive stains of approximately 0.4mm/m (95% confidence level), no discernable impacts are anticipated.	End of Panel check visual inspection would be appropriate. Also continue RMS drive through check during mining. Base Line inspection needs to be recorded.	D	1	L	D	1	L	D	1	L	
2		Cracking in longitudinal direction	Build up of tensile stresses in the carriageway causing cracks in the longitudinal direction.	D	1	L	D	1	L	D	1	L	Pavement cracks in the longitudinal direction (due to transverse strains) would not be extensive due to the limited width of pavement in the transverse direction. Strains are expected to be tensile within the 20mm subsidence contour but would be of low order - approximately 0.4mm/m (95% confidence level). Over a 12m carriage way width, the maximum single crack would be <5mm. More likely, multiple cracks of smaller widths will form that can be resolved by crack sealing. For compressive strains, no impacts are anticipated due to the 12m carriageway width.	End of Panel check visual inspection would be appropriate. Also continue RMS drive through check during mining. Base Line inspection needs to be recorded.	D	1	L	D	1	L	D	1	L	
3		Stepping	Rapid pavement failure, leading to hump or step										Not credible for the proposed longwalls.										
4		Deformations through geological structures and cut fill interfaces.	Structures to south of area at seam level. Dyke at Cutting 13561.	E	2	L	E	2	L	E	2	L	Small deformations expected (humping and cracking). Can be detected through drive throughs and corrected as required.	End of Panel check visual inspection would be appropriate. Also continue RMS drive through check during mining. Base Line inspection needs to be recorded.	E	2	L	E	2	L	E	2	L	Planned resurfacing by RMS should be delayed till after LW303 - Q1 2019 if condition allows.

5	Culvert	Culvert cracking due to mining movements	Culvert joints open, culvert damage (minor cracking)	E	3	M	E	1	L	E	1	L	If there is shearing movement, there should not be any issues. Probability of fault movement is very low as the mining is planned to not cause movement in the faults. Most culverts are asbestos cement. Pipes <500mm diameter, stresses would not cause a problem unless the pipes are already frail.	Premining condition assessment of culverts (using CCTV). Further inspections as per Monitoring Plan.	E	3	M	E	1	L	E	1	L	
6		Lose culvert grading	Ponding.										Not credible for the proposed longwalls.											
7	Kerb	Kerb/gutter cracking / buckling	Included as part of Pavement Assessment.																					
8	Cuttings	Excessive ground movement causing localised instability	Material falling onto the road. Remediation works already completed include grooming of slopes, shot-creting, fencing, rock netting and benching already completed. These treated slopes are in cuttings closest to LW301-303 and were re-rated by RMS in 10/16 as ARL4. The predicted movements are relatively minor - <50mm for subsidence and <20mm for valley closure, and these movements will not change the risk ratings for these slopes.										Tensile cracking at the top of the cuttings could occur and this could cause water infiltration. However, the dyke is more likely to weather. Cuttings at Cawleys Road Overpass (CRO) – These cuttings are rated ARL2 (high risk), but are located ~1300m from the start line of LW301. Also, the Metropolitan Fault lies between LW301 and CRO, thereby forming a barrier to mining related movements at the cuttings. While movements of concern are not expected, these cuttings will be included in the monitoring proposed for CRO. Cuttings (2) south of LW301 – The nearer cutting rated ARL3 is ~870m from the LW301 finish line, and the other rated ARL2 is ~1120m from the LW301 finish line. While no discernable movements are expected at these cuttings from the mining of LW301-303, the cuttings will be monitored in accordance with Table 9 of the BFMP.	Survey monitoring at the completion of mining of each longwall. Monitoring of the transmission lines will provide early indications for the cuttings within the 20mm subsidence contour. If the measurements exceed predicted levels, this may trigger a survey to be completed along the cuttings. Maintenance inspections to include monitoring of rock fall. Inspection will be carried out during the daytime network inspection which occurs at a frequency of once per week with the direction alternating.									Refer attached memo.
9	Embankments	Excessive ground movement leading to localised slip failure	Cracks, water, instability.										These are flexible earth structures. Any issues are hypothetical. Not credible for the proposed longwalls.											
10	Furniture		Damage and serviceability issues.										Not credible for the proposed longwalls.											
11	Drains (above cuttings)		Damage to drains.										Not credible for the proposed longwalls.											
12	VMS	Excessive ground movement	Damage to the VMS.										Not credible for the proposed longwalls.											

13	Power lines (not an RMS asset) but may affect RMS assets	Tower / cable failure	Electrical hazard.										Not credible for the proposed longwalls due to the separation distances.											

14	Bridge 2 (BN616 - southbound / 617 - northbound)	Distortion of bridge elements leading to inconsequential cracking (<0.1mm)	Differential movements between key points on the bridge of up to 5mm										The probability of occurrence of differential movement of this magnitude is as low as 1 in 10. No credible consequences.	Monitoring of differential movements between key points in structure from which effects on the bridge can be assessed. Monitoring systems includes surveying (to pick up 70% key points) and FBG sensor (to pick up 40-50% of key points, but much more accurate). If significant differential movements are detected, increase frequency of monitoring to understand the trend of movement.									
15		Distortion of bridge elements leading to cracking that may require repair (between 0.1mm and 1.0mm)	Differential movements between key points on the bridge of 6mm to 15mm.	B	1	M	B	2	H	B	1	M	The probability of occurrence of differential movement of this magnitude is in the order of 1 in 100. Works to repair cracks will affect old Princes Hwy, not the M1.	As above. No economical mitigation measures to prevent the "failure" are possible.	B	1	M	B	2	H	B	1	M	
16		Distortion of bridge elements leading to development of wide cracks that would be considered as structural failure (>1.0mm)	Differential movements between key points on the bridge of 16mm to 44mm.	E	5	H	E	5	H	E	2	L	The probability of occurrence of differential movement of this magnitude is in the order of 1 in 2000. If differential movement is at a disadvantageous location, structural failure in the form of severe cracking could occur. This would be unacceptable, and the planned end-of-panel location must be brought forward to a position recommended by the Technical Committee well before differential movements reach this magnitude, for a termination of mining earlier than planned to avoid failure of the structure.	As above. No economical mitigation measures to prevent the "failure" are possible.	E	5	H	E	5	H	E	2	L	
17	Cawley Road Overpass (BN615)	Distortion of bridge elements leading to inconsequential cracking (<0.1mm)	Differential movements between key points on the bridge of up to 10mm.										The probability of occurrence of differential movement of this magnitude is as low as 1 in 10. No credible consequences.	Monitoring of differential movements between key points in structure from which effects on the bridge can be assessed. If significant differential movements are detected, increase frequency of monitoring to understand the trend of movement.									
18		Distortion of bridge elements leading to cracking that may require repair (between 0.1mm and 1.0mm)	Differential movements between key points on the bridge greater than 10mm and up to 20mm (the upper bound value).										The probability of occurrence of differential movement of this magnitude is in the order of 1 in 100 to 1 in 2000. No credible consequences.	As above.									

NOTE:
RMS guidelines state a coverage zone of 5 times depth of mine (~2km).
All mitigation measures, regardless of the cell in which they are recorded, are deemed to apply to all risk events. Furthermore, control and mitigation measures listed in the report are also deemed to apply to all risk events in the risk register.

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd
Level 21, 420 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box Q410
QVB Post Office NSW 1230
Australia
www.aecom.com

+61 2 8934 0000 tel
+61 2 8934 0001 fax
ABN 20 093 846 925

Memorandum

To	Dick Lee Shoy - Chair Technical Committee	Page	1
CC	Technical Committee		
Subject	LW301 to 303: Revised risk ratings for cuttings		
From	Henk Buys		
File/Ref No.	60342368-1.3	Date	28-Oct-2016

1 Introduction

A risk assessment workshop was held on 25-08-2016 to satisfy the requirements for the BFMP-RMS for extraction of Metropolitan coal's longwalls LW701 to LW703. Risks in relation to stability of the existing cuttings along the M1 Princes Motorway in the vicinity of these longwalls were considered at the workshop. The cuttings are listed in MSEC letter report dated 24 August 2016 titled 'Metropolitan Colliery – Proposed Longwalls 301 to 303 - Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for the Roads and Maritime Services Infrastructure'. At the time the risk ranking for these cuttings was ARL2 in accordance with the RMS Guide to Slope Risk Analysis. These cuttings have recently been stabilised and subsequent to the workshop the post stabilisation risk rankings for the cuttings were completed. The updated risk rankings are provided in the table below:

Table 1: Updated risk rankings for cuttings

Cutting	Updated risk ranking	Comment
10425	ARL2	Not stabilised – At Cawleys Road overpass
10426	ARL4	Stabilised
10427	ARL4	Stabilised
10428	ARL4	Stabilised
10430	ARL3	Not stabilised – Approx 870m south of LW301
13557	ARL2	Not stabilised – Approx 1,120m south of LW301
13560	ARL4	Stabilised
13561	ARL4	Stabilised
13562	ARL4	Stabilised
13563	ARL2	Not stabilised – At Cawleys Road overpass

2 Discussion

2.1 Stabilised cuttings (10426, 10427, 10428, 13560, 13561, 13562)

Subsidence of less than 50mm is anticipated at the stabilised cuttings. This together with the substantial stabilisation measures carried out at these cuttings, no observable changes are anticipated at these cuttings. These cuttings will be inspected in accordance with Table 9 of the BFMP.

AECOM

2.2 Cuttings at Cawleys Road overpass (10425, 13563)

These cuttings are approximately 1300m from the LW301 start line. In addition, the Metropolitan Fault between LW301 and Cawleys road overpass forms a barrier to mining related movement at the cuttings. Hence no discernible movement is anticipated at these cuttings. However, due to the ARL2 risk ranking of these cuttings, visual inspections of these cuttings will be triggered by transmission line survey movements and absolute 3D movements as for Cawleys Road overpass. If these triggers are exceeded, visual inspections of the cuttings will be carried out to assess any change in their condition.

2.3 Cuttings south of LW301 (10430, 13557)

Cutting 10430 has an ARL3 ranking and is some 870m from the LW301 finish line. No change in risk ranking for this cutting is anticipated.

Cutting 13557 has an ARL2 ranking, however it is some 1120m from the LW301 finish line. This cutting is unlikely to undergo discernible movements as a result of mining.

Whilst no changes in risk ranking of these cuttings are anticipated, these cutings will be monitored in accordance with Table 9 of the BFMP.

Henk Buys
Technical Director
henk.buys@aecom.com

Mobile: +61 0448 997 500
Direct Dial: +61 2 8934 0127

Appendix B

Workshop Participants

ROADS & MARITIME SERVICES

RISK ASSESSMENT - SUBSIDENCE IMPACTS ON RMS ASSETS

ATTENDANCE SHEET – 25 August 2016

Transport Roads & Maritime Services

Name	Position	Organisation
Nigel Cam	Facilitator – Risk Engineer	ARUP
Henk Buys.	Geotech Engineer	AECOM.
AARON HAGENBACH	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER	RESOURCE STRATEGIES
DICK LEE SHOY	CHAIRMAN-TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	RMS
Cyril Gunaratna	Pavement Manager	RMS
Richard Woods	BRIDGE ENGINEER	CARDNO
Matthew Brunton	Monitoring Engineer	Monitor Optics
PETER DEBONO	MINE SUBSIDENCE ENGINEER	MSEC
JON DEGOTARDI	TECHNICAL SERVICES MANAGER	PEABODY
Dony Castro	Bridge Maintenance Planner	RMS

Appendix C

Workshop Agenda

Peabody ENERGY Metropolitan Colliery

Meeting with Roads & Maritime Services [Technical Committee]

LW301-303 Extraction Plan – Built Features Management Plan
M1 Princes Motorway

25 August 2016 – 10am to 3pm
Wollongong RMS Office - Level 4 Conference Room

Agenda

Purpose of meeting:

- To discuss the subsidence predictions relevant to LW301-303 prepared by MSEC in their letter report dated 11 July 2016.
- Assess the risks relevant to LW301-303 for the Extraction Plan in accordance with the DP&E and DRE Draft *Guidelines for the Preparation of Extraction Plans*.*
- Review existing controls, procedures and programs and update if required for the LW301-303 BFMP.

Item	Detail	Who	Time:
1.	Update on mine activities and current location	Peabody	10am
2.	Short overview of the LW301-303 extraction area		
3.	Subsidence predictions for LW301-303	MSEC	10:15
4.	Update on subsidence performance to date and inspections re: RMS assets (M1 Princes Motorway)	MSEC/Peabody	10:30
5.	Discussion on specific RMS assets including: • Pavement • Bridges (Bridge 2; Cawley Road Overpass) • Cuttings/Embankments • Drains/Culverts • High Accuracy Fibre Optic Monitoring System • Conventional Survey/Visual Inspections • Management Measures • Contingency Measures	Peabody/RMS/MSEC	10:45
6.	Risk assess any changes that may have bearing on the performance of the assets. Review existing controls, procedures and programs in existing BFMP (M1 Princes Motorway) for continued suitability and feasibility and update if required.	Peabody/RMS	12:30
7.	Next Steps • Draft LW301-303 BFMP – for comment	Peabody	2:30-3pm
		TOTAL	4-5 hrs

*The Draft *Guidelines for the Preparation of Extraction Plans* require the BFMPs to include:

- *the results of risk assessment conducted by a competent person in accordance with relevant standards and guidelines;*
- *description of the investigation and analysis methods used in determining the risk control measures and procedures, carried out by a competent person;*
- *description of all risk control measures and procedures, including a statement of the feasibility to manage identified risks; and*
- *a proposed program for implementation of the proposed risk control measures and procedures.*

Appendix D

Risk Criteria

ROADS & MARITIME SERVICES

RISK ASSESSMENT - SUBSIDENCE IMPACTS ON RMS ASSETS

FREQUENCY

Level	Descriptor	Alt. Description	Description	Chance %	Frequency
O	**Absolutely Certain**	Definite	This event will occur / known to occur now *- Will occur several (many) times each year and many times (constantly) during this project*	99.99	Several times each year
A	**Almost Certain**	Frequent	This event is expected to occur in most circumstances *- Expected to occur more than once during the duration of this project*	95	1 / year
B	**Likely**	Probable	This event will probably occur in most circumstances *- Expected to occur once during the duration of the project*	10	at least 1 / 10 years
C	**Possible**	Occasional	This event might (should) occur at some time *- Not likely to occur in life of project, but it is possible.*	1	at least 1 / 100 years
D	**Unlikely**	Remote	This event could occur at some time *- Unlikely (very) to occur in life of project*	0.1	at least 1 / 1,000 years
E	**Rare**	Very Unlikely	This event may occur in exceptional circumstances *- Examples of this have occurred historically, but it is not anticipated for this project*	0.01	at least 1 / 10,000 years
F	**Hypothetical**	Barely credible	Theoretically possible but never occurred to date (anywhere in the world) *- Often applied to natural events*	1.00E-03	every Million years

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ROADS & MARITIME SERVICES

RISK ASSESSMENT - SUBSIDENCE IMPACTS ON RMS ASSETS

CONSEQUENCES

Level	Descriptor	Infrastructure			Amenity			Safety / Societal Cost
		Pavement etc	Bridges	Cost	Access	Speed	Political	
1	**Insignificant**	Minor damage	Minor repairable damage	< $50 k	Some loss in condition	No traffic effect	No political impact	No injuries or health effects
2	**Minor**	Noticeable damage	Damage that will deteriorate if not repaired quickly	< $100 k	One lane closed for < half day; One planned lane closure < 1 day	Speed reduction for < 1 month - 80 kph	Minimal political impact (brief press coverage)	First aid treatment or minor damage to vehicles
3	**Moderate**	Significant damage	Significant damage	< $1 M	One lane closed for < 1 day	Speed reduction for > 1 month - 80 kph or < 1 day - 40 kph	Political impact (press coverage)	Medical treatment required
4	**Major**	Extensive damage	Major damage - restricted speed	< $10 M	One lane closed for > 1 day	Speed reduction for < 1 month - 40 kph	Significant political impact (extensive negative press coverage)	Extensive injuries or one or two permanent disabilities
5	**Catastrophic**	Loss of use of carriageway	Extensive damage. One carriageway closed until repaired	< $50 M	One carriageway closed for > 1 day or both carriageways for < 2 day	Speed reduction for > 1 month - 40 kph	Major political impact (Commission of Enquiry)	Single fatality or severe permanent disabilities to several people
6	**Unthinkable**		Total failure of bridge or closed until repaired	> $50 M	Both carriageways closed for > 2 day	Speed restrictions for > 12 months - 40 kph		Multiple fatalities

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ROADS & MARITIME SERVICES

RISK ASSESSMENT - SUBSIDENCE IMPACTS ON RMS ASSETS

RISK MATRIX

LIKELIHOOD		CONSEQUENCES					
		1 (Insignificant)	2 (Minor)	3 (Moderate)	4 (Major)	5 (Catastrophic)	6 (Unthinkable)
Multiple	O	H	E	E	E	E	E
Almost Certain	A	H	H	E	E	E	E
Likely	B	M	H	H	E	E	E
Possible	C	L	M	H	E	E	E
Unlikely	D	L	L	M	H	E	E
Rare	E	L	L	M	H	H	E
Hypothetical	F	L	L	L	M	H	H

Low	Low risk; managed by routine procedures.
Moderate	Moderate risk; requires above normal attention.
High	High risk; ALARP must be applied.
Extreme	Extreme risk; not acceptable and must be reduced.

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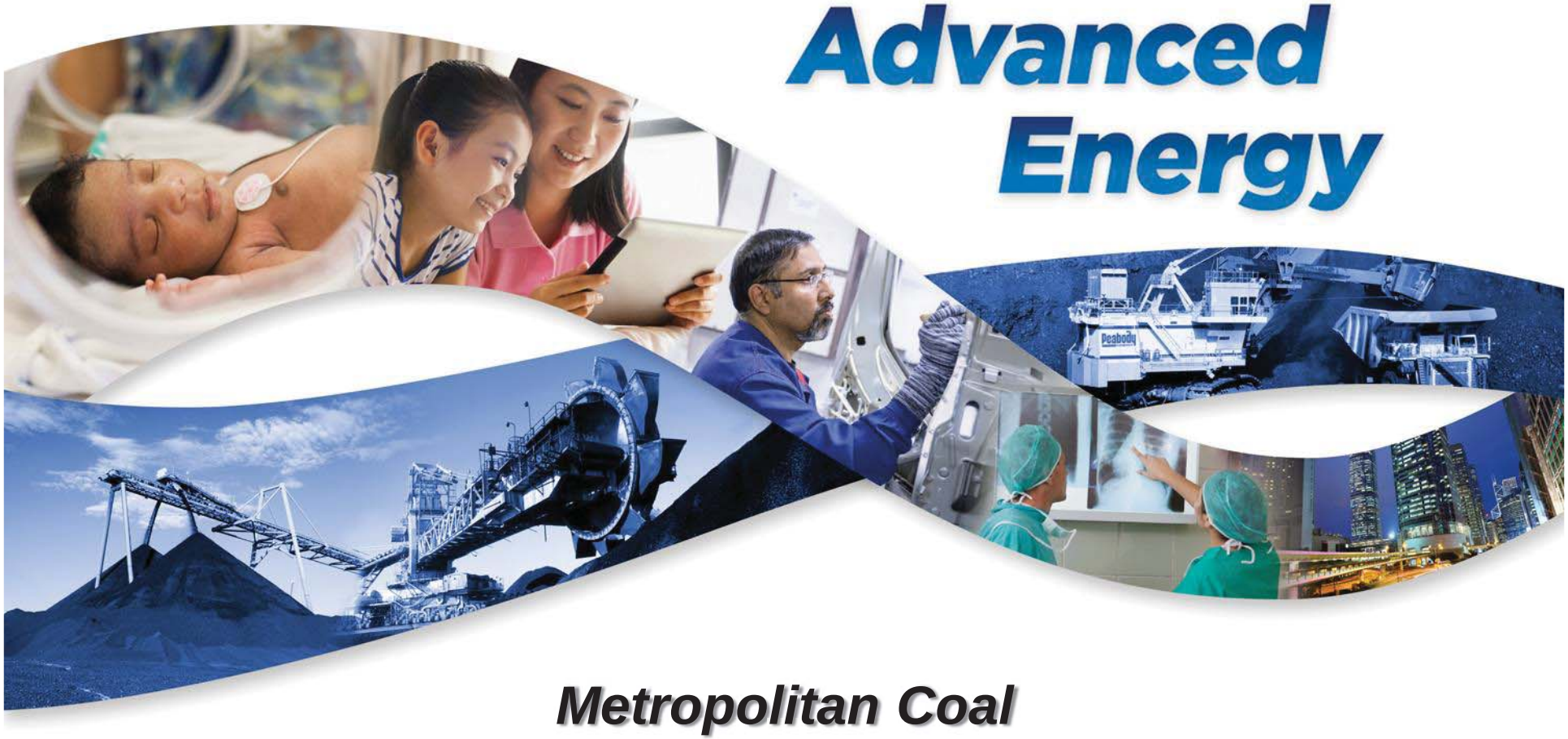
Appendix E

Peabody Presentation



Metropolitan Coal
Longwalls 301-303 Extraction Plan
Built Features Management Plan

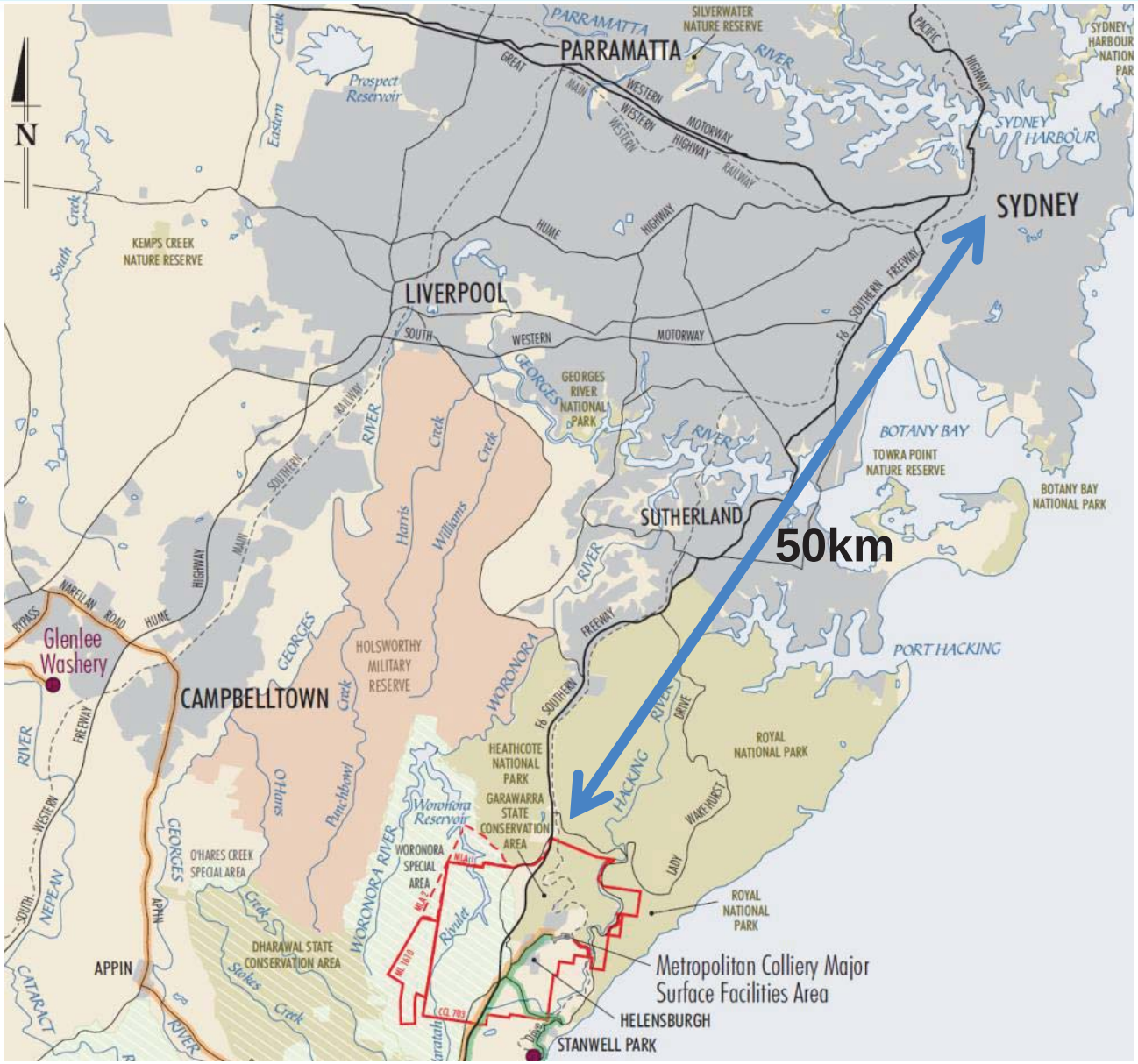
25 August 2016

Jon Degotardi

Technical Services Manager

Peabody ENERGY

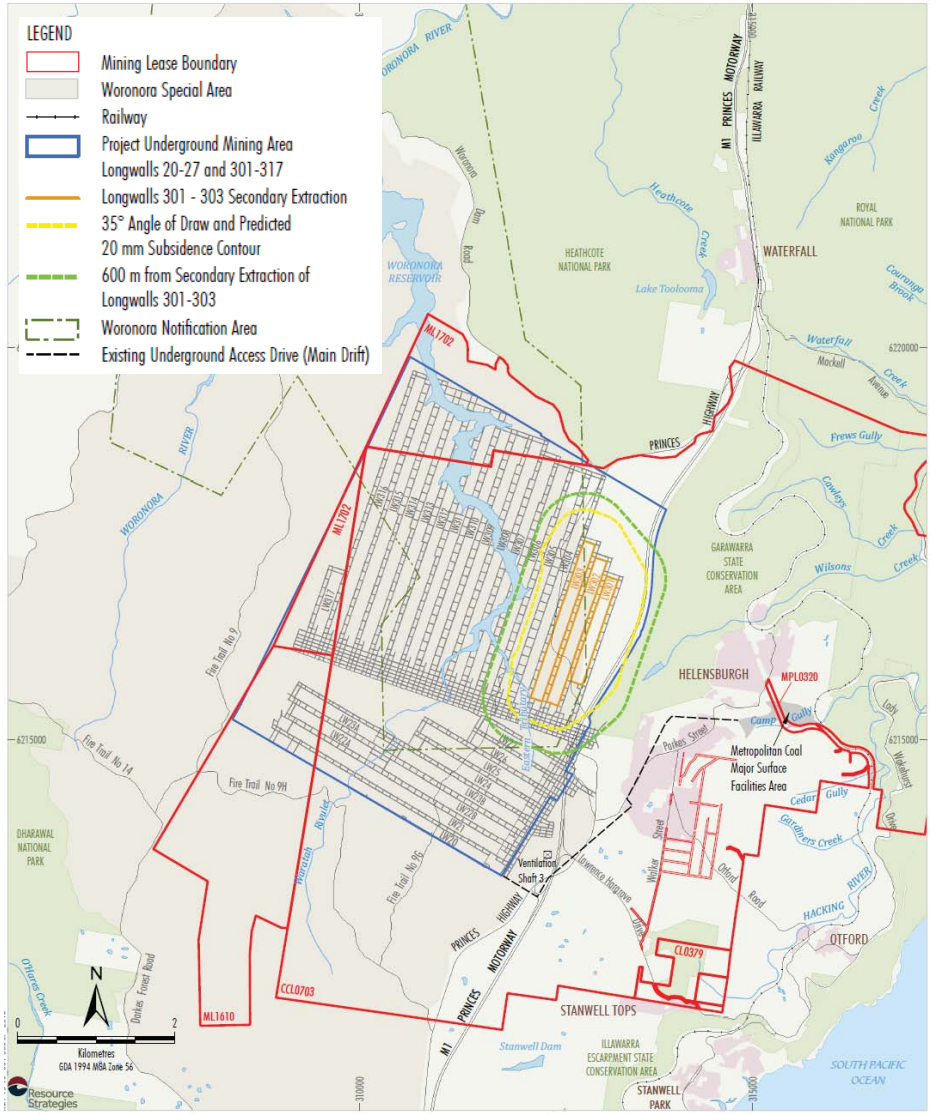
Metropolitan Colliery



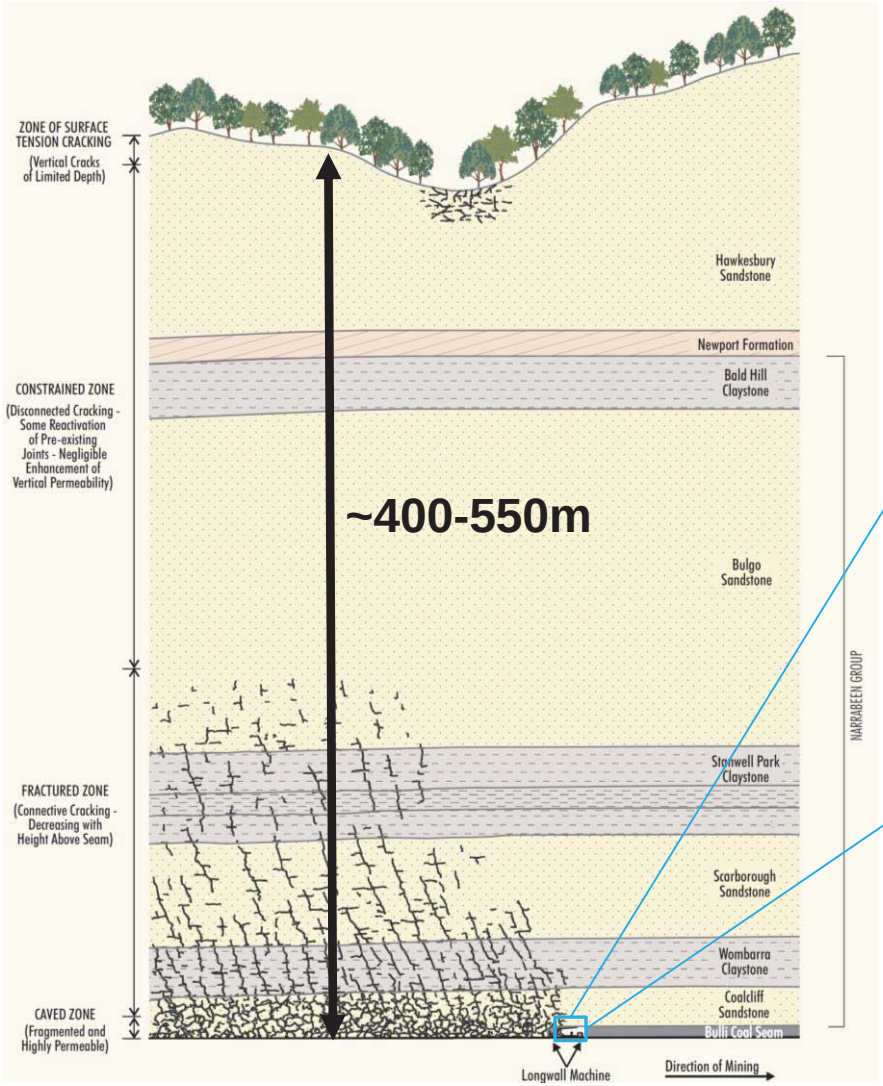
Approved Metropolitan Coal Project

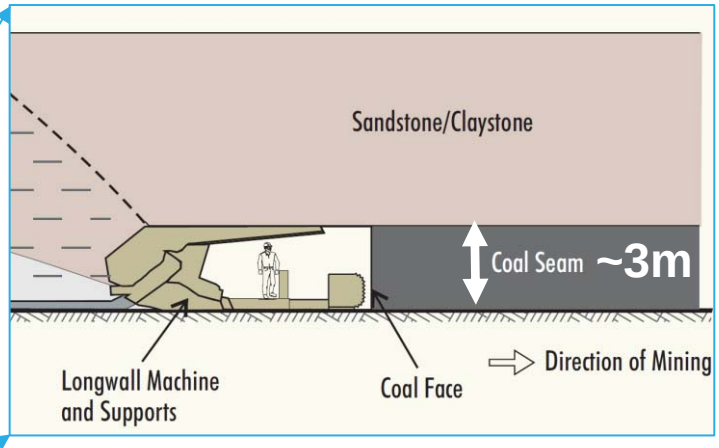
Metropolitan Coal Project EA

- "Project Underground Mining Area" – Blue Line
- Longwalls 301-303 are located **wholly within** the extent of the "Project Underground Mining Area"
- LW20-26 mined to date
- LW27 completion in 2017
- LW301-303 Extraction Plan



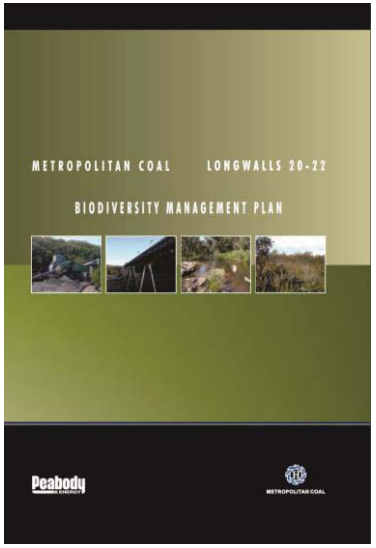
Approved Metropolitan Coal Project

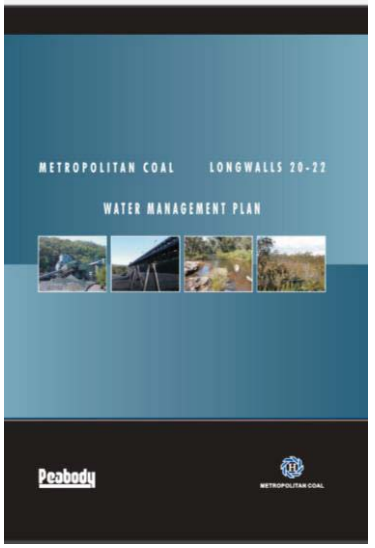


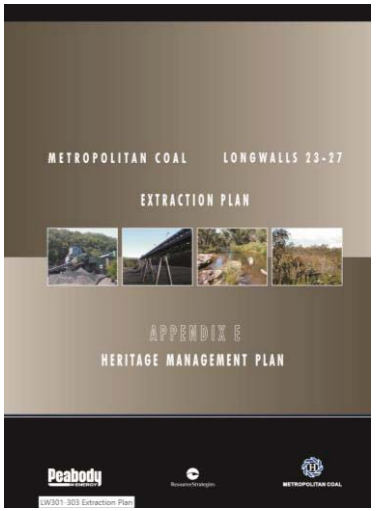


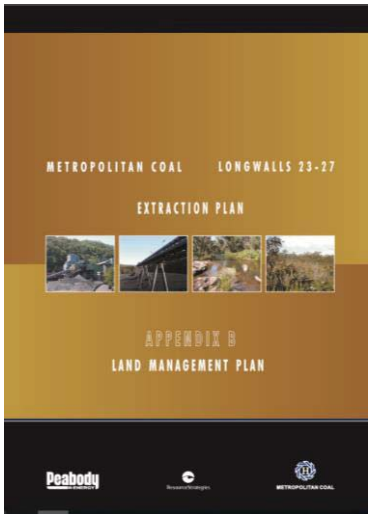
Existing Extraction Plans (+ Sub-Plans)

- LW23-27 & LW20-22
- **Built Features Management Plan(s)**
  - **Roads and Maritime Services**
- Water Management Plan
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Land Management Plan
- Heritage Management Plan
- Public Safety Management Plan





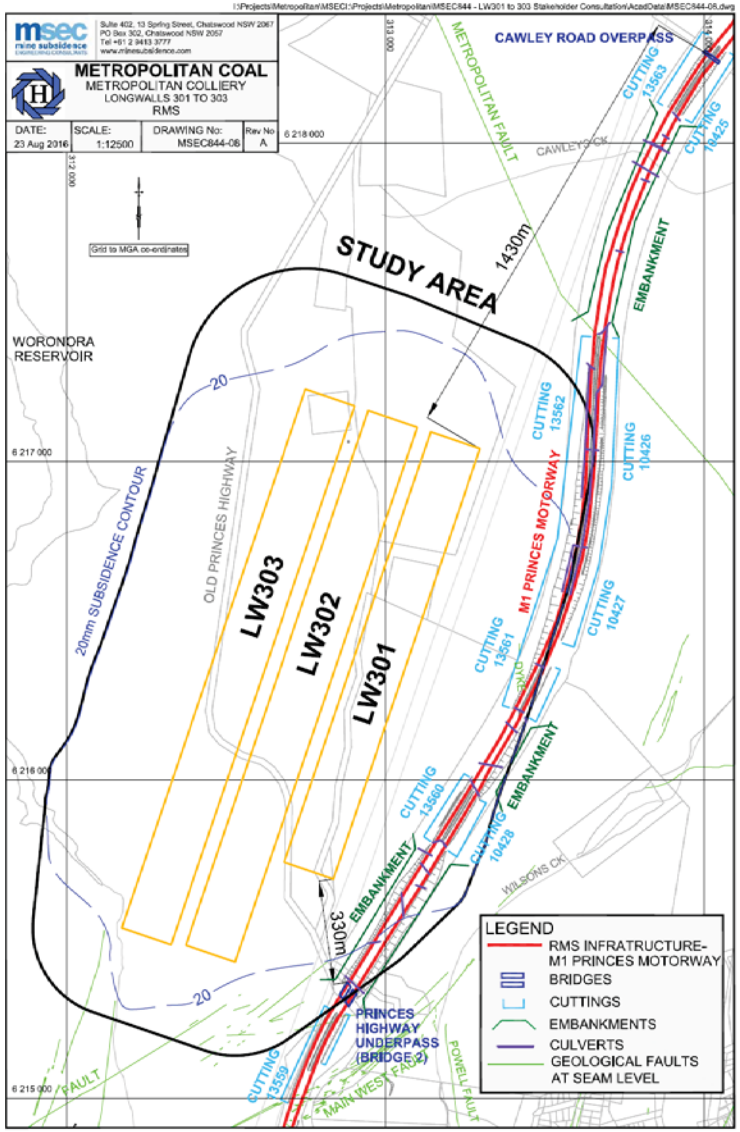




LW301-303 Extraction Plan

LW301-303 Extraction Plan - BFMP

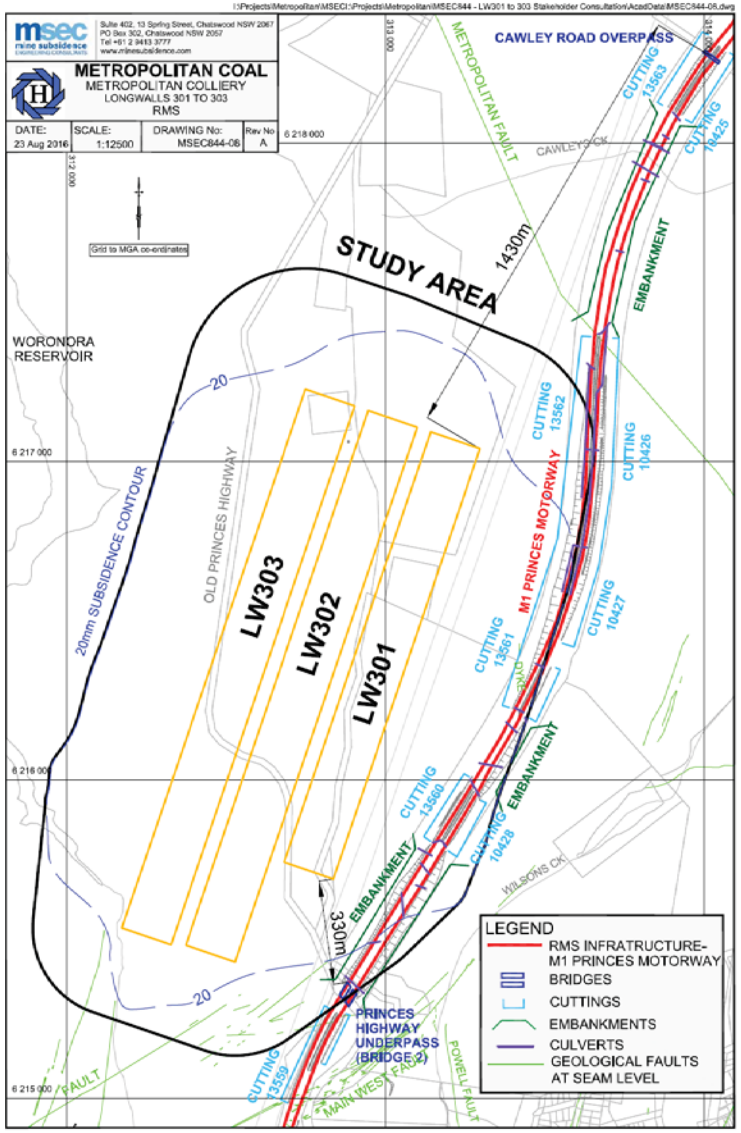
- MSEC (11 July 2016) Subsidence Predictions.
- Pavement, Cuttings, Embankments, Culverts
- Bridge 2 (330 m at nearest point)
- Cawley Road Overpass (>1 km)



Approved Metropolitan Coal Project

LW301-303 Extraction Plan

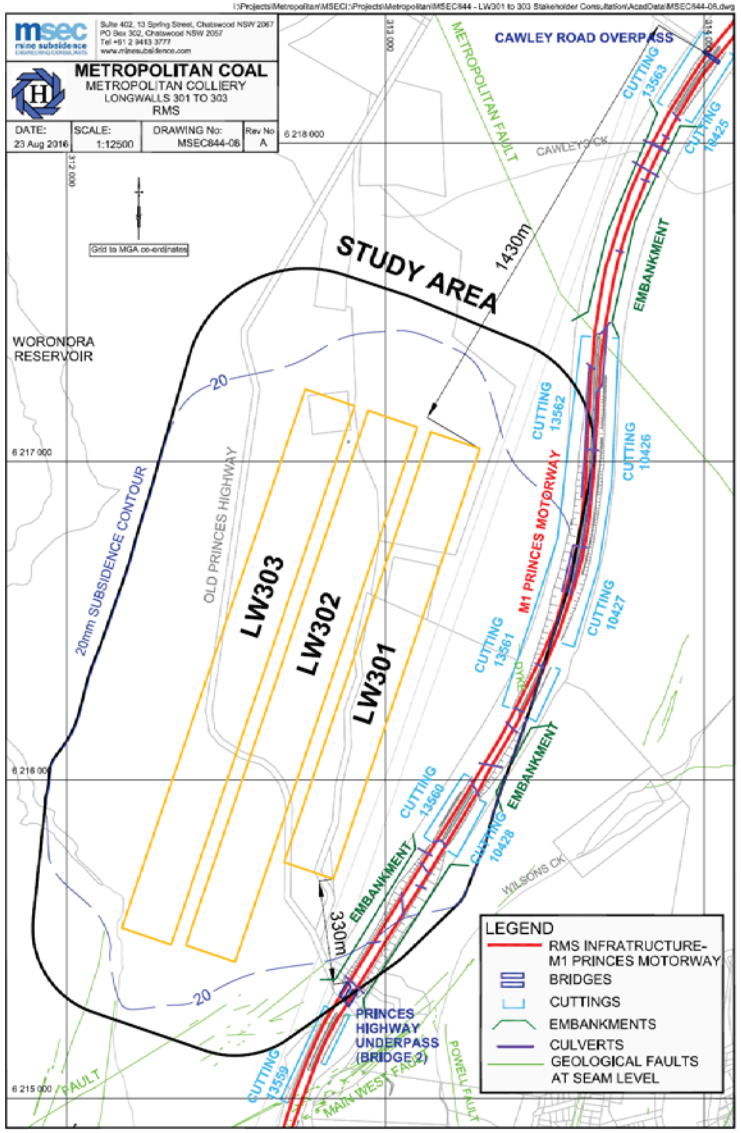
- Up to 50 mm vertical subsidence resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303.
- Maximum predicted conventional tilts and curvatures are less than expected levels of survey tolerance.
- Far-field horizontal movements of up to 115 mm (based on 95% confidence level).
- Geological features include Metropolitan Fault (north-east), dyke with surface exposure in cutting and other mapped faults (south-east).



Approved Metropolitan Coal Project

LW301-303 Extraction Plan

- Valley closure is not expected to occur in the cuttings along the M1 Princes Motorway (however minor closure movements could be observed due to horizontal movements).
- Expected the M1 Princes Motorway can be maintained in safe and serviceable conditions with implementation of monitoring and management strategies (in consultation with RMS).
- At distance, Cawley Road Overpass is unlikely to experience adverse impacts.
- Bridge 2 (330 m at nearest point) to continue program of high accuracy monitoring.

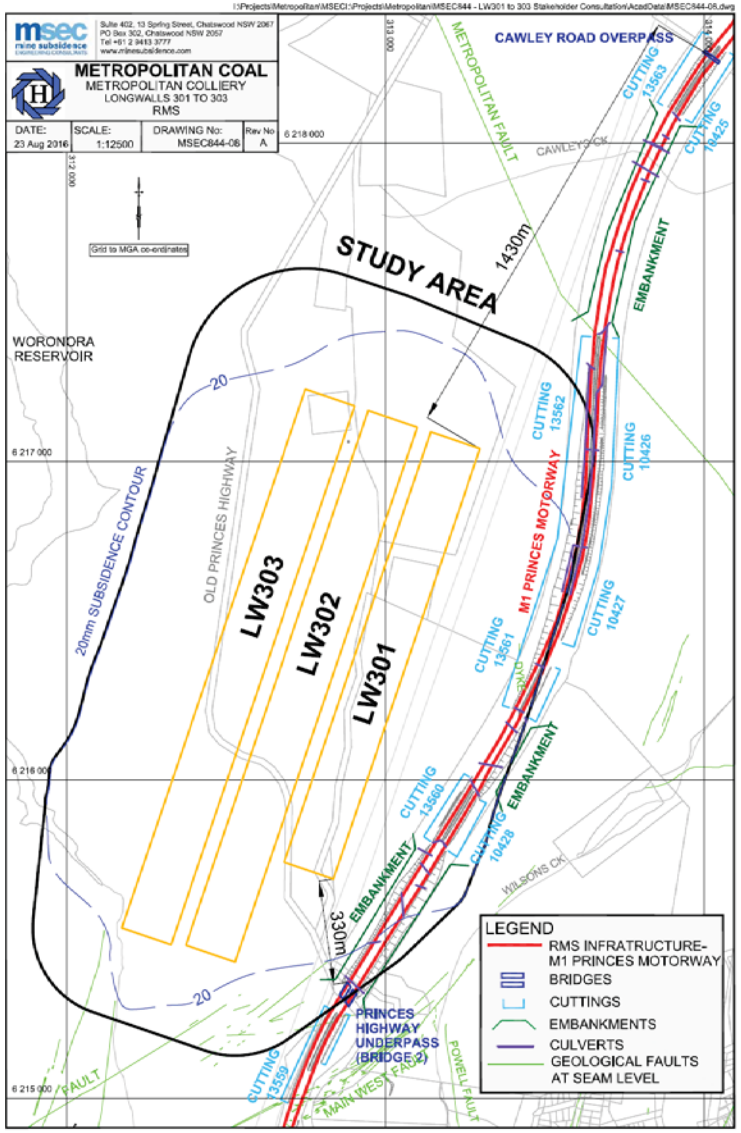


LW301-303 Extraction Plan

Project Approval Condition

- The subsidence impact performance measure specified in Table 1 of Condition 1, Schedule 3 in relation to built features is:

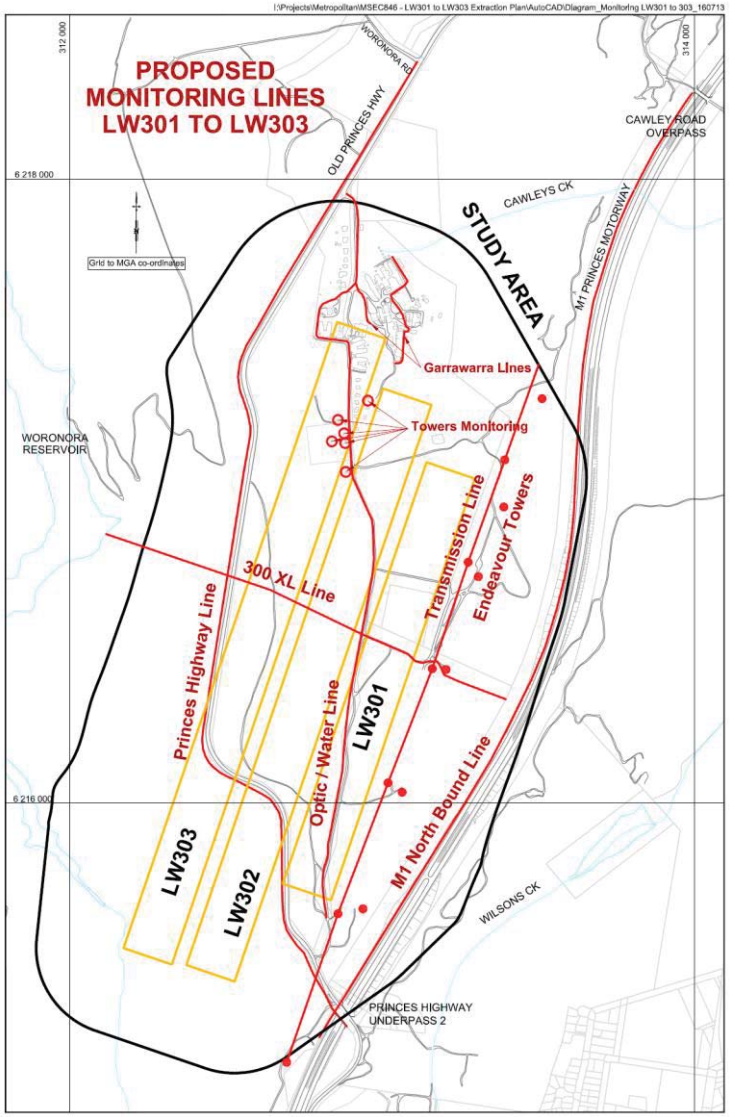
  Safe, serviceable and repairable, unless the owner and the MSB agree otherwise in writing.



LW301-303 Extraction Plan

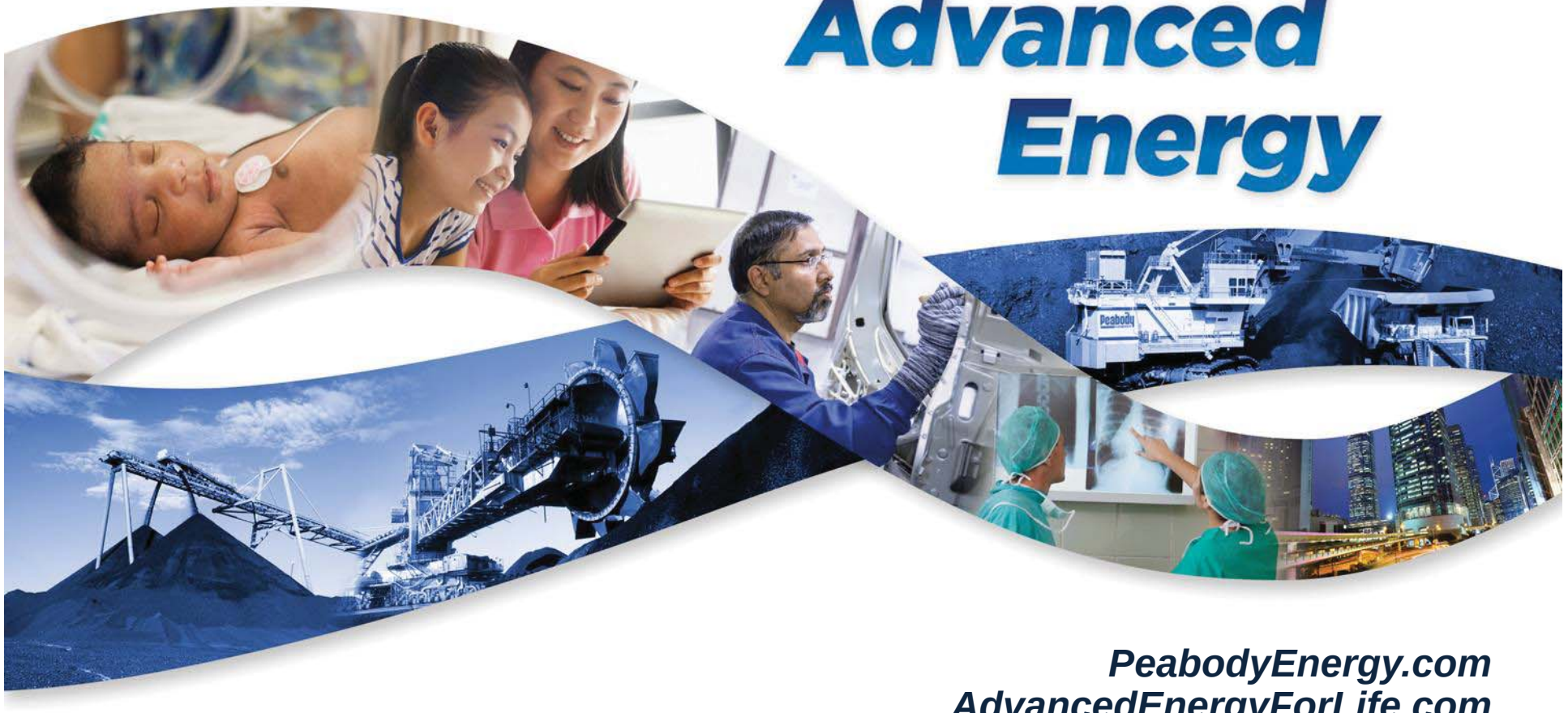
Monitoring Plan

- Subsidence Lines
  - M1 Princes Motorway
  - Transmission Line



Peabody ENERGY

Advanced Energy



PeabodyEnergy.com
AdvancedEnergyForLife.com

Appendix F

MSEC Report

Suite 402, Level 4, 13 Spring Street
Chatswood NSW 2067
PO Box 302
Chatswood NSW 2057
Tel +61 2 9413 3777
enquiries@minesubsidence.com
www.minesubsidence.com

6th September 2016

Jon Degotardi
Peabody Energy Australia
Metropolitan Colliery
PO Box 402
Helensburgh NSW 2508

Ref: MSEC844-08

Dear Jon,

RE: Metropolitan Colliery – Proposed Longwalls 301 to 303 - Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessments for the Roads and Maritime Services Infrastructure

This letter report summarises the predicted subsidence movements and the assessed subsidence impacts for the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) infrastructure resulting from the extraction of the proposed Longwalls 301 to 303 at Metropolitan Colliery.

The locations of the RMS infrastructure and the proposed longwalls are shown in the attached Drawing No. MSEC844-08. The M1 Princes Motorway is located to the east of Longwalls 301 to 303. The distance of the M1 Princes Motorway from Longwalls 301 to 303 varies from 210 metres near the finishing (southern) end of Longwall 301 to 335 metres near the commencing (northern) end of Longwall 301.

A series of cuttings and embankments up to a maximum height of approximately 20 metres are shown in the attached Drawing No. MSEC844-08. A summary of the rock cuttings is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of RMS Rock Cuttings

RMS Slope Number	RMS Assessed Risk Level (ARL)	Length (m)	Maximum Slope Height (m)	Average Slope Angle (degrees)
13563	2	202	17	65
13562	2	531	18	70
13561	2	599	13	62
13560	2	231	8	70
10425	2	188	9	66
10426	2	503	15	55
10427	2	452	14	55
10428	2	192	9	65

A bridge is located at the crossing of the M1 Princes Motorway with the Old Princes Highway (Bridge 2), and is located approximately 330 metres from Longwall 301. The next nearest bridge is Cawley Road Overpass, which is located approximately 1.43 kilometres to the north east of Longwall 303.

A series of culverts cross the M1 Princes Motorway, as shown on Drawing No. MSEC844-08. The culverts comprise pipes of varying diameters from 375 mm to 1800 mm. The pipe materials comprise asbestos cement (pipes up to

600 mm diameter) and steel reinforced concrete (pipes up to 1800 mm diameter). In addition to the culverts, there are also a number of other drainage structures, such as kerbs, gutters, pits and drainage pipes. The largest culvert comprises two 1800mm pipes located to the north east of the longwalls at Cawley's Creek.

The predictions and impact assessments for the RMS infrastructure are provided in the following sections.

Conventional Subsidence Parameters for the RMS Infrastructure

A summary of the maximum predicted values of total subsidence, tilt and curvature for the M1 Princes Motorway, resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303, is provided in Table 2. The values are the maxima anywhere along the section of the motorway located within the Study Area.

Table 2 Predicted Total Subsidence, Tilt and Curvature for the M1 Princes Motorway Resulting from the Extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303

Longwall	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Subsidence (mm)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Tilt (mm/m)	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Hogging Curvature (km^{-1})	Maximum Predicted Total Conventional Sagging Curvature (km^{-1})
After LW301	< 20	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
After LW302	50	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01
After LW303	50	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01

The maximum predicted conventional tilt and curvature are negligible and less than typical limits of survey accuracy (i.e. 0.5 mm/m for tilt and 0.01 km^{-1} for curvature).

Princes Motorway will potentially experience low level far-field horizontal movement. The far-field horizontal movements are expected to be similar to those observed for previous longwall mining in the Southern Coalfield.

The observed incremental far-field horizontal movements, resulting from the extraction of longwalls in the Southern Coalfield, are provided in Figure 1. The data are based on survey marks located outside of the mining area (i.e. above solid coal).

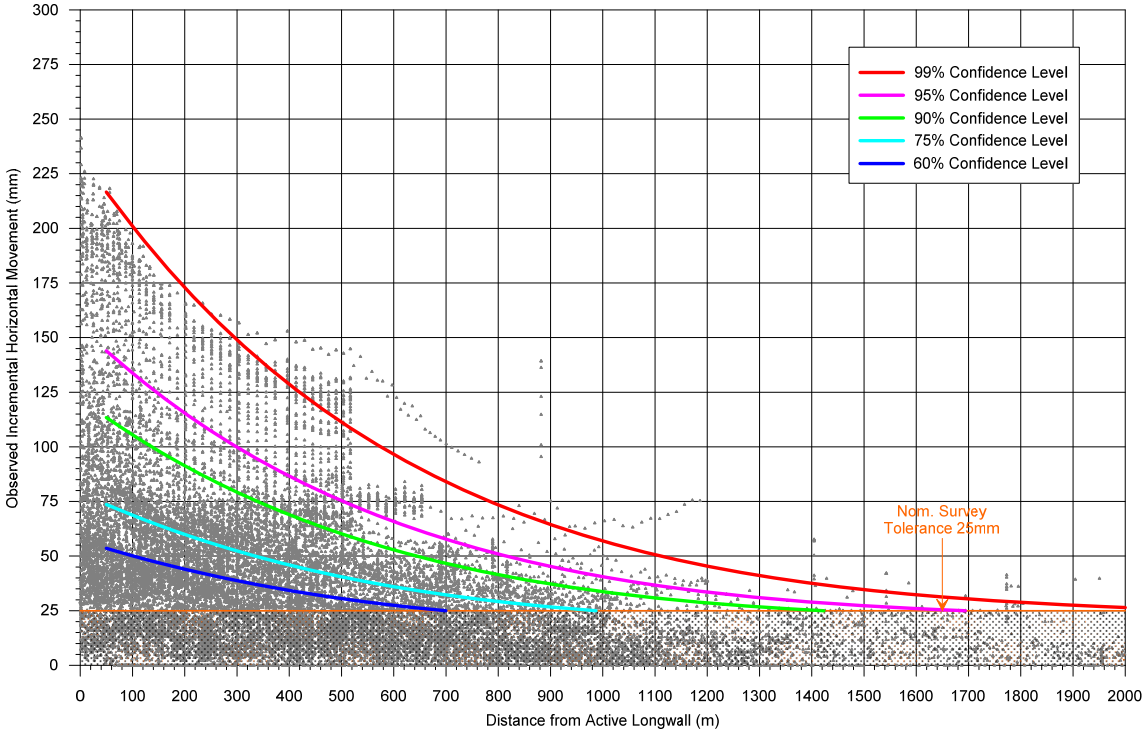


Figure 1 Observed Incremental Far-field Horizontal Movements from the Southern Coalfield (Solid Coal)

The absolute horizontal movements measured at distances greater than 210 metres from mining are in the order of 115 mm based on the 95 % confidence level. These low level movements comprise a large proportion of survey tolerance. Far-field horizontal movements tend to be bodily movements orientated towards the mining area. The strains associated with these low level horizontal movement are not expected to be measurable.

Predicted Strains

The prediction of strain is more difficult than the predictions of subsidence and tilt. The reason for this is that strain is affected by many factors, including ground curvature and horizontal movement, as well as local variations in the near surface geology, the locations of pre-existing natural joints at bedrock and the depth of bedrock. Survey tolerance can also represent a substantial portion of the measured strain, in cases where the strains are of a low order of magnitude. The profiles of observed strain, therefore, can be irregular even when the profiles of observed subsidence, tilt and curvature are relatively smooth.

In previous MSEC subsidence reports, predictions of conventional strain were provided based on the best estimate of the average relationship between curvature and strain. Similar relationships have been proposed by other authors. The reliability of the strain predictions was highlighted in these reports, where it was stated that measured strains can vary considerably from the predicted conventional values.

Adopting a linear relationship between curvature and strain provides a reasonable prediction for the conventional tensile and compressive strains. In the Southern Coalfield, it has been found that a factor of 15 provides a reasonable relationship between the predicted maximum curvatures and the predicted maximum conventional strains. The locations that are predicted to experience hogging or convex curvature are expected to be net tensile strain zones and locations that are predicted to experience sagging or concave curvature are expected to be net compressive strain zones.

At a point however, there can be considerable variation from the linear relationship, resulting from non-conventional movements or from the normal scatters which are observed in strain profiles. When expressed as a percentage, observed strains can be many times greater than the predicted conventional strain for low magnitudes of curvature. We have therefore provided a statistical approach to account for the variability, instead of just providing a single predicted conventional strain.

The range of predicted strains for the RMS infrastructure has been determined using the monitoring data from Metropolitan Colliery and other nearby collieries. The data used in the analysis of observed strains included those resulting from both conventional and non-conventional anomalous movements, but did not include those resulting from valley related movements. The strains resulting from damaged or disturbed survey marks have also been excluded.

The M1 Princes Motorway is located at distances of 200 metres or greater from the longwalls. The database of measured strains has therefore been analysed to extract the maximum tensile and compressive strains that have been measured at any time during the extraction of the previous longwalls in the Southern Coalfield, for survey bays that were located outside and within 100 metres to 250 metres of the nearest longwall goaf edge, which has been referred to as "*above solid coal*".

A histogram of the maximum observed tensile and compressive strains measured in survey bays located above solid coal, for monitoring lines in the Southern Coalfield, is provided in Figure 2. The probability distribution functions, based on a fitted *Generalised Pareto Distribution (GPD)*, have also been shown in this figure.

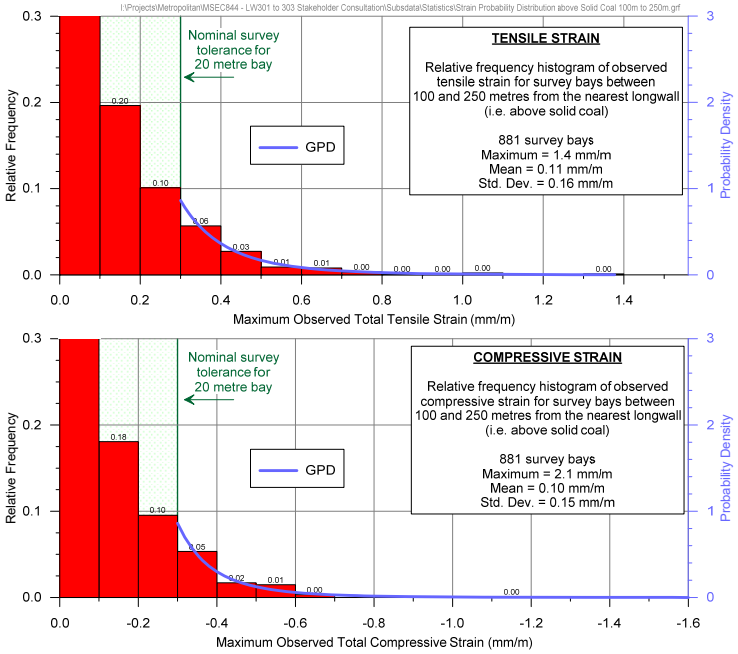


Figure 2 Distributions of the Measured Maximum Tensile and Compressive Strains during the Extraction of Previous Longwalls in the Southern Coalfield Above Solid Coal (100 to 250 metres)

Confidence intervals have been determined from the empirical strain data using the fitted GPDs. In the cases where survey bays were measured multiple times during a longwall extraction, the maximum tensile strain and the maximum compressive strain were used in the analysis (i.e. single tensile strain and single compressive strain measurement per survey bay).

A summary of the probabilities of exceedance for tensile and compressive strains for survey bays located above solid coal, based on the fitted GPDs, is provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Probabilities of Exceedance for Strain for Survey Bays Located above Solid Coal

Strain (mm/m)		Probability of Exceedance
Compression	-2.0	1 in 9,840
	-1.5	1 in 3000
	-1.0	1 in 635
	-0.5	1 in 55
	-0.3	1 in 10
Tension	+0.3	1 in 9
	+0.5	1 in 36
	+1.0	1 in 410
	+1.5	1 in 2,200
	+2.0	1 in 8,000

The 95 % confidence intervals for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal (100 to 250 metres) experienced at any time during mining are 0.4 mm/m tensile and compressive. The 99 % confidence intervals for the maximum total strains that the individual survey bays above solid coal experienced at any time during mining are 0.7 mm/m tensile and 0.6 mm/m compressive.

Potential for Non-Conventional Movements

Non-conventional movements can develop due to the presence of geological structures or valley related effects. In some cases, non-conventional movements can develop with no known cause and these are often referred to as 'anomalous' movements.

The locations of the known geological structures and the streams are shown in Drawing No. MSEC844-08.

There are no identified geological structures above the longwalls. The M1 Princes Motorway crosses the Metropolitan Fault approximately 500 metres to the north east of Longwall 301 and several faults to the south east of Longwalls 301 and 302 intersecting the M1 Princes Motorway at approximately 340 metres. The absolute horizontal movements measured at distances of 500 metres and 340 metres from mining are in the order of 75 mm and 95 mm respectively based on the 95 % confidence level. It is noted that these faults are identified at seam level and surface expression of faults may occur at different locations, or faults may not have continuity to the ground surface.

A drainage line crosses the M1 Princes Motorway approximately 210 metres east of the finishing end of Longwall 301, as shown on Drawing No. MSEC844-08. Predicted valley closure across the culvert at the location of the M1 Princes Motorway is less than 20 mm.

A second drainage line is located to the north of the longwalls at Cawley's Creek. Due to the shortened commencing end of the longwalls, the culvert is located approximately 1060 metres from the nearest longwall (Longwall 301). At this distance, the culvert is not predicted to experience valley related movements due to the extraction of the Longwalls 301 to 303.

Valley closure is not expected to occur in the cuttings along the M1 Princes Motorway, however, minor closure movements could be observed due to potential horizontal movements.

Impact Assessments for the M1 Princes Motorway

The predicted conventional vertical subsidence for the M1 Prince Motorway resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303 are very small and the predicted tilts and curvatures are less than the expected limits of survey tolerance. Adverse impacts to the M1 Princes Motorway, including the road pavement, slopes, culverts, barriers and furniture, resulting from conventional subsidence movements is considered unlikely.

The M1 Princes Motorway will potentially experience far-field horizontal movements resulting from the extraction of the Longwalls 301 to 303 of up to 115 mm, based on the 95% confidence level.

There are no major geological features to the east of the longwalls near the M1 Princes Motorway. The mapped geological features are shown on Drawing No. MSEC846-08. The Metropolitan Fault intersects the M1 Princes Motorway at approximately 500 metres to the north east of Longwall 301. There are mapped faults to the south east of Longwalls 301 and 302, intersecting the M1 Princes Motorway at approximately 340 metres from the longwalls. A dyke with a surface exposure is also present to the east of Longwall 301 at approximately 380 metres from Longwall 301. There is the potential for far-field horizontal movements to result in the minor differential movement near the faults and potential shearing and/or stepping in the road pavement. The faults have been mapped at seam level and surface expressions have not been identified. The mapped dyke has been identified in the motorway cuttings. There is also the potential for far-field horizontal movements to result in differential movement at the interface of cut and fill areas along the motorway corridor.

The M1 Princes Motorway crosses a valley and an associated drainage culvert to the east of the Longwall 301 finishing end. The predicted valley closure due to Longwalls 301 to 303 is less than 20 mm. A second valley and culvert are located at Cawley's Creek, approximately 930 metres from Longwall 303. Adverse impacts to the culverts resulting from conventional subsidence and valley related movements is considered unlikely.

It is recommended that monitoring and management strategies are developed, in consultation with RMS, to manage the potential impacts on the M1 Princes Motorway. It is expected that the motorway can be maintained in safe and serviceable conditions with the implementation of the appropriate monitoring and management strategies.

Impact Assessments for the Bridges

An assessment of Bridge 2 (RMS reference BN616-southbound and BN617-northbound) has been undertaken by the RMS technical committee, which was formed prior to the commencement of the extraction of Longwall 20 to assess and monitor potential impacts to RMS assets due to the extraction of longwalls at Metropolitan Colliery. A letter report MSEC696-02 dated 30th June 2014 was prepared based on a preliminary layout of Longwalls 301 to 317. The distance of the bridge from the longwalls is unchanged at 330 metres hence the impact assessments are the same as previously reported. A summary of the subsidence predictions and impact assessments for Bridge 2 is provided below.

- At a distance of approximately 330 metres, the predicted subsidence parameters are less than survey tolerance, which is typically 20mm for subsidence, 0.5mm/m for tilt and 0.01km^{-1} for curvature. The predicted conventional subsidence parameters indicate that with high accuracy survey, minor subsidence, tilt and hogging curvature may be observed, but sagging curvature is unlikely to be observed.
- The absolute horizontal movements measured at distances greater than 330 metres are in the order of 95 mm based on the 95% confidence level. An absolute horizontal movement of 105 mm based on the 95% confidence level was provided in the MSEC696-02 report. The updated data set as presented in Figure 1 results in a slightly lower value of observed horizontal movement, however the difference of 10 mm does not change the impact assessments for the bridge.
- It is difficult to predict differential horizontal movements since the potential values of relative movement are typically very small and much of the scatter in the observed data is the result of survey accuracy. Also, a spacing between pegs of 20 metres is commonly used along monitoring lines, and this distance is larger than the typical column and blade wall spacing for Bridge 2.
- Differential horizontal movement was assessed by analysing the far-field horizontal movement data discussed above. The data set was analysed to determine incremental relative opening and closing and incremental mid ordinate deviation.
- The incremental relative opening and closing and mid ordinate deviation for various probabilities at a distance of approximately 330 metres from an active longwall are summarised in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4 Incremental Relative Opening, Closing and Mid-Ordinate Deviation at Approximately 330 metres Distance from Active Longwall

	1 in 20 probability (95% confidence level)	1 in 100 probability (99% confidence level)	1 in 2000 probability (99.95% confidence level)
Opening	8 mm	14 mm	44 mm
Closing	6 mm	13 mm	44 mm
Mid-Ordinate Deviation	9 mm	15 mm	32 mm

Table 5 Incremental Relative Opening, Closing and Mid-Ordinate Deviation due to First Panel Extraction Only

	1 in 20 probability (95% confidence level)	1 in 100 probability (99% confidence level)	1 in 2000 probability (99.95% confidence level)
Opening	5 mm	10 mm	25 mm
Closing	4 mm	9 mm	32 mm
Mid Ordinate Deviation	5 mm	8 mm	14 mm

- The differential movements presented in Table 4 and Table 5 should be applied to the bridge elements in both the longitudinal and transverse direction of the bridge. The application of the differential movements to short bridge element spacing (e.g. columns approximately 5m apart), was discussed by the technical committee and it was agreed that the movements should be applied directly to shorter element spacing.
- The differential longitudinal movement, opening (+ve) and closing (-ve) should be applied to the longitudinal and transverse direction as an opening and closing movement, between piers, and between columns. The mid-ordinate deviation should be applied to an out of plane movement of one pier relative to adjacent piers, which are spaced at 13.5 metres at abutments and 18.3 metres in the centre, as well as between columns which are approximately 5 metres apart.
- Faults have been identified at seam level to the west and to the east of Bridge 2. The nearest faults, Main West and Powel are approximately 235 metres horizontal distance from Bridge 2. There are no mapped surface expressions of the faults. The projected alignments of these faults do not intersect the location of Bridge 2. There is a low likelihood of the identified structures directly impacting Bridge 2, however other potential unidentified structures may be present at or near the bridge location.

A decision was made by the RMS technical committee to monitor potential movements of Bridge 2 using a high accuracy fibre optic monitoring system, along with conventional surveying methods. The monitoring system is being established to record baseline readings during the extraction of Longwalls 26 and 27, prior to the commencement of Longwall 301.

Cawley Road Overpass is located at 1.43 kilometres from Longwall 301 at its nearest point. At this distance, observed far-field movements as shown in Figure 1 are close to nominal survey tolerance and observed differential movement data is predominantly within survey tolerance. Differential horizontal movement was assessed by analysing the far-field horizontal movement data. The data set was analysed to determine incremental relative opening and closing and incremental mid ordinate deviation at a distance of approximately 1.43 kilometres from an active longwall.

The incremental relative opening and closing and mid ordinate deviation for various probabilities at a distance of approximately 1.43 kilometres from an active longwall are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6 Incremental Relative Opening, Closing and Mid-Ordinate Deviation at Approximately 1.43 kilometres Distance from Active Longwall

	1 in 20 probability (95% confidence level)	1 in 100 probability (99% confidence level)	1 in 2000 probability (99.95% confidence level)
Opening	4 mm	7 mm	14 mm
Closing	5 mm	9 mm	19 mm
Mid-Ordinate Deviation	7 mm	10 mm	18 mm

At this distance, adverse impact to Cawley Road Overpass resulting from the extraction of Longwalls 301 to 303 is considered unlikely, however an assessment of the structure should be undertaken to assess the sensitivity of the structure to potential differential movements a result of Longwalls 301 to 303.

Summary

The M1 Princes Motorway is located greater than 210 metres to the east of Longwalls 301 to 303. The previous experience from the Southern Coalfield has found that the potential impacts on bitumen seal and asphaltic pavements can be managed with the implementation of suitable monitoring and management strategies.

It is recommended that monitoring and management strategies are developed, in consultation with RMS, to manage the potential impacts on the M1 Princes Motorway. It is expected that the motorway can be maintained in safe and serviceable conditions with the implementation of the appropriate monitoring and management strategies.

Bridge 2 is located approximately 330 metres from Longwall 301. A program of high accuracy monitoring of this bridge has been implemented by the RMS technical committee and will be outlined in the Built Features Management Plan for Longwalls 301 to 303. The culverts and Cawley Road Overpass are located outside the predicted 20 mm subsidence contour. Whilst these features could experience low level far-field horizontal movements, they are not expected to experience measurable strains or differential horizontal movements. Assessment of these structures should be undertaken by the RMS technical committee to assess the sensitivity of these structures to potential differential movements a result of Longwalls 301 to 303.

Yours sincerely

Peter DeBono

Mine Subsidence Engineering Consultants

Attachments:

Drawing No. MSEC844-08 – Longwalls 301 to 303 – RMS Infrastructure

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msec mine subsidence ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
Suite 402, 13 Spring Street, Chatswood NSW 2067
PO Box 302, Chatswood NSW 2057
Tel +61 2 9413 3777
www.minesubsidence.com

METROPOLITAN COAL

METROPOLITAN COLLIERY
LONGWALLS 301 TO 303
RMS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWING No:	Rev No
23 Aug 2016	1:12500	MSEC844-08	A

313 000 314 000 312 000
6 218 000 6 217 000 6 216 000 6 215 000

Grid to MGA co-ordinates

CAWLEY ROAD OVERPASS
METROPOLITAN FAULT
CAWLEYS CK
CUTTING 13563
CUTTING 10425
EMBANKMENT
1430m
STUDY AREA
WORONORA RESERVOIR
20
20mm SUBSIDENCE CONTOUR
OLD PRINCES HIGHWAY
LW303
LW302
LW301
CUTTING 13562
CUTTING 10426
M1 PRINCES MOTORWAY
CUTTING 13561
CUTTING 10427
DYKE
CUTTING 13560
EMBANKMENT
CUTTING 10428
EMBANKMENT
WILSONS CK
330m
PRINCES HIGHWAY UNDERPASS (BRIDGE 2)
CUTTING 13559
FAULT
MAIN WEST FAULT
POWELL FAULT

LEGEND
- RMS INFRATRUCTURE- M1 PRINCES MOTORWAY
- BRIDGES
- CUTTINGS
- EMBANKMENTS
- CULVERTS
- GEOLOGICAL FAULTS AT SEAM LEVEL

APPENDIX 4

BUILT FEATURES MANAGEMENT PLAN - SUBSIDENCE IMPACT REGISTER

Built Features Management Plan - Subsidence Impact Register

Impact Register Number[1]	Built Feature[2]	Impact Description	Does Impact Exceed the Built Feature Performance Measure/Indicators? (Yes/No)	Management Measures Implemented	Were Management Measures Effective? (Yes/No)

Notes:

1: Fill out all details in the Assessment Form and record the register number here.

2: Built feature (e.g. road pavement, etc.).

Built Features Management Plan – Subsidence Impact Register
Assessment Form

Date:	
Observer (Name and position):	
Register Number (i.e. Number 1, 2, etc.):	
Longwall Number and Chainage:	

Location of Observed Impact:

(Examples: location of culvert, include GPS co-ordinates and a sketch)

Description of Observed Impact:

(Examples: nature and extent of impact - cracks in road etc any relevant information, attach photographs)

Person Notified:	Manager - Technical Services	☐

Description of Photographs:

Actions Required:	Contingency Plan Initiated	☐
	Incident Notification	☐
	Safety Measures/Public Safety Management Plan Requirements	☐

Management or Contingency Measures Implemented:

Effectiveness of Management or Contingency Measures: