



2025 Annual Review

Wilpinjong Coal Mine

Annual Review Title Block

Name of operation	Wilpinjong Coal Mine
Name of operator	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited
Development consent/project approval #	SSD-6764
Name of holder of development consent/project approval	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited
Mining lease #	ML1573, ML1779, ML1795 & ML1846
Name of holder of mining lease	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited
Water licences #	WAL21499, WAL19045, WL19055, WL19057, WL19058, WL19426, WAL19425, WAL19430, WAL36398, WAL9476, WAL39785, WAL41548, WAL41549, WAL41550, WAL41551
Name of holder of water licence	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited
RMP Start Date	01 July 2022
Annual review start date	01 January 2025
Annual review end date	31 December 2025

I, Kieren Bennetts, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine for the period 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited.


Note.

a) The Annual Review is an 'environmental audit' for the purposes of section 122B(2) of the Environmental

Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Section 122E provides that a person must not include false or misleading information (or provide information for inclusion in) an audit report produced to the Minister in connection with an environmental audit if the person knows that the information is false or misleading in a material respect. The maximum penalty is, in the case of a corporation, \$1 million and for an individual, \$250,000.

b) The Crimes Act 1900 contains other offences relating to false and misleading information: section 192G

(Intention to defraud by false or misleading statement—maximum penalty 5 years imprisonment); sections 307A, 307B and 307C (False or misleading applications/information/documents—maximum penalty 2 years imprisonment or \$22,000, or both).

Name of authorised reporting officer	Kieren Bennetts
Title of authorised reporting officer	Environment & Community Manager
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	31 March 2026

This 2025 Annual Review (AR) (this Report) presents a summary of regulatory compliance, environmental performance and community engagement activities for the *Reporting Period* from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

This Report provides the results and assessment of environmental performance relevant to the current development consent approval SSD-6764 for the *Reporting Period*.

This AR has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of Condition 4, Schedule 5 of Development Consent (SSD-6764) requiring the preparation of an Annual Review and conditions within Mining Lease (ML) ML1573, ML1779, ML1795, ML1846 and EPBC Approval 2015/7431. The AR was developed to align with the *Annual Review Guideline (October 2015)* issued by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI).

Copies of this Report will be provided to the following stakeholders:

- Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI);
- NSW – Resource Regulator (NSW - RR);
- NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA);
- Water Group – part of the DPHI;
- Biodiversity, Conservation & Science (BSC);
- Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC);
- NSW Health;
- The Mine’s Community Consultative Committee (CCC).

In addition, a copy will be made publicly available on the Peabody website in accordance with Condition 12(a), Schedule 5 of Development Consent (SSD-6764): www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/Australia-Mining/New-South-Wales-Mining/Wilpinjong-Mine/Approvals,-Plans-Reports

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Appendix 3A Meteorological

Appendix 3B Air Quality Monitoring

Appendix 3C Surface Water Monitoring

Appendix 3D Groundwater Monitoring

Appendix 3E Blast Monitoring

Appendix 3F Noise Monitoring

Appendix 3G Waste Management Statistics

Appendix 4**Biodiversity****Appendix 5****Community**

1.0 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Table 1-1 Statement of Compliance

Were all conditions of the relevant approval(s) complied with?	Yes/No*
SSD-6764	No
ML1573	Yes
ML1779	Yes
ML1795	Yes
ML1846	Yes
EL6169	Yes
EL7091	Yes
EL9399	Yes
EPL12425	No
Water Licences	Yes
EPBC Approval 2015/7431	Yes

Notes: * Refer to Table 1-2 and Section 11.1 and Section 11.2 for details.

Table 1-2 Non Compliances

Relevant Approval	Condition	Summary of Condition Description	Compliance Status	Summary of Comment	Section in AR
SSD-6764	14(d), Sch 3	Exceedance of an agreed vibration limit on public infrastructure		Geophone unsecured at the point of attachment to the culvert comprised, potentially leading to an erroneous result.	Refer to Section 11
EPL12425	M2.2	For the reporting period 1.1% of the continuous PM10 dust monitoring did not occur at monitoring point 25 (TEOM 3).		Unplanned maintenance	
EPL12425	M2.2	For the reporting period 2.3% of the continuous PM10 dust monitoring did not occur at monitoring point 28 (TEOM 4).		Unplanned maintenance	
EPL12425	M2.2	For the reporting period 1.1% of the continuous PM2.5 did not occur at monitoring point 29 (TEOM 2.5).		Unplanned maintenance	
EPL12425	M4.2	For the reporting period 0.3 % of continuous monitoring for: air temperature, wind speed/direction, lapse rate, rainfall and humidity did not occur at monitoring point 21.		Continuous data was not recorded by the meteorological weather station due to unplanned equipment maintenance.	

Table 1-3 Compliance Status Key

Risk Level	Colour Code	Description
High	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with potential for significant environmental consequences, regardless of the likelihood of occurrence
Medium	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for serious environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or • potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is likely to occur
Low	Non-compliant	Non-compliance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for moderate environmental consequences, but is unlikely to occur; or • potential for low environmental consequences, but is likely to occur
Administrative non-compliance	Non-compliant	Only to be applied where the non-compliance does not result in any risk of environmental harm (e.g. submitting a report to government later than required under approval conditions)

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Mining Operations

The Wilpinjong Coal Mine (the Mine) is owned by Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited (WCPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Peabody Australia Pty Ltd (Peabody). The Mine is an existing open cut coal mining operation situated approximately 40 kilometres (km) north-east of Mudgee, near the Village of Wollar, within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area, in central New South Wales (NSW) (**Figure 1**). The mine produces thermal coal products which are transported by rail to domestic customers for use in electricity generation and to the Port of Newcastle for export. Open cut mining operations and associated mobile equipment movements are undertaken 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

WCPL and Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd are a major landholder owning adjacent rural properties and land to the east and south-east of the mine. Land to the west of the mine is owned by adjacent mining companies, whilst the National Parks and Wildlife Service estate own significant land to the north and south-west of the Mine.

Private properties are located predominantly in and around the Wollar Village approximately 1.5 km to the east of the Mine and along Mogo Road to the north of the Mine.

The Mine originally operated under Project Approval (PA 05-0021) that was granted by the Minister for Planning under Part 3A of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) on 1 February 2006. On 24 April 2017, WCPL was granted Development Consent (SSD-6764) for the Wilpinjong Extension Project (WEP) that provides for the continued operation of the Mine at rates of up to 16 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of run-of-mine (ROM) out to 31 December 2033, and access to approximately 800 hectares (ha) of open cut extensions. Development Consent (SSD-6764) has superseded the Project Approval (Project Approval 05-0021)¹. WCPL commenced development under Development Consent SSD-6764 on the 19 September 2017.

The approximate extent of the WEP approved open cut and contained infrastructure area at Wilpinjong Coal Mine is shown on **Figure 2-2**. Major components include open cut pits, an elevated waste rock emplacement in Pit 2, ROM pads/coal stockpiles, water management infrastructure, CHPP, product coal stockpiles and rail and other associated infrastructure areas. Open cut mining targeting the Ulan Coal Seam and Moolarben Coal Member (within ML1573, ML1779, ML1795 & ML1846) and the handling and processing of ROM coal at the CHPP is currently approved to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

2.2 Mine Contact Details

Contact details for key personnel responsible for environmental management at the Mine are in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 Mine Contact Details

Name	Position	Contact Details
Bill Vatovec	Compliance Manager	Email: wvatovec@peabodyenergy.com
Kieren Bennetts	Manager Environment & Community	Email: kbennetts@peabodyenergy.com

The street, postal address and contact telephone numbers for the Mine are as follows:

Street Address

1434 Ulan-Wollar Road
WOLLAR NSW 2850

Postal Address

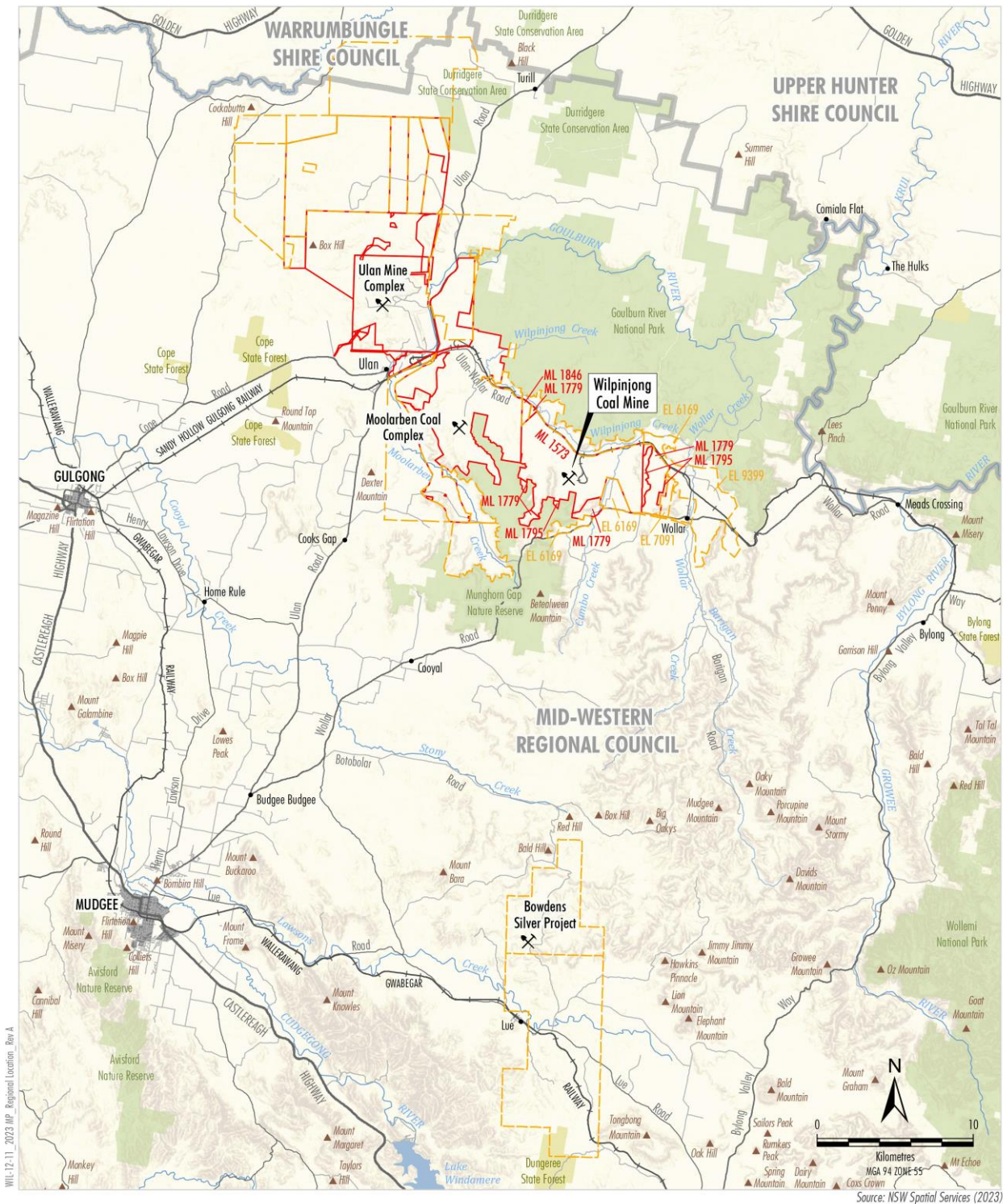
Locked Bag 2005
MUDGEES NSW 2850

Phone Number

Ph:(02) 6370 2500

¹ PA05-0021 was surrendered on the 28 April 2020 as required by Condition 9, Schedule 2 of SSD-6764 (Surrender of Existing Project Approval).

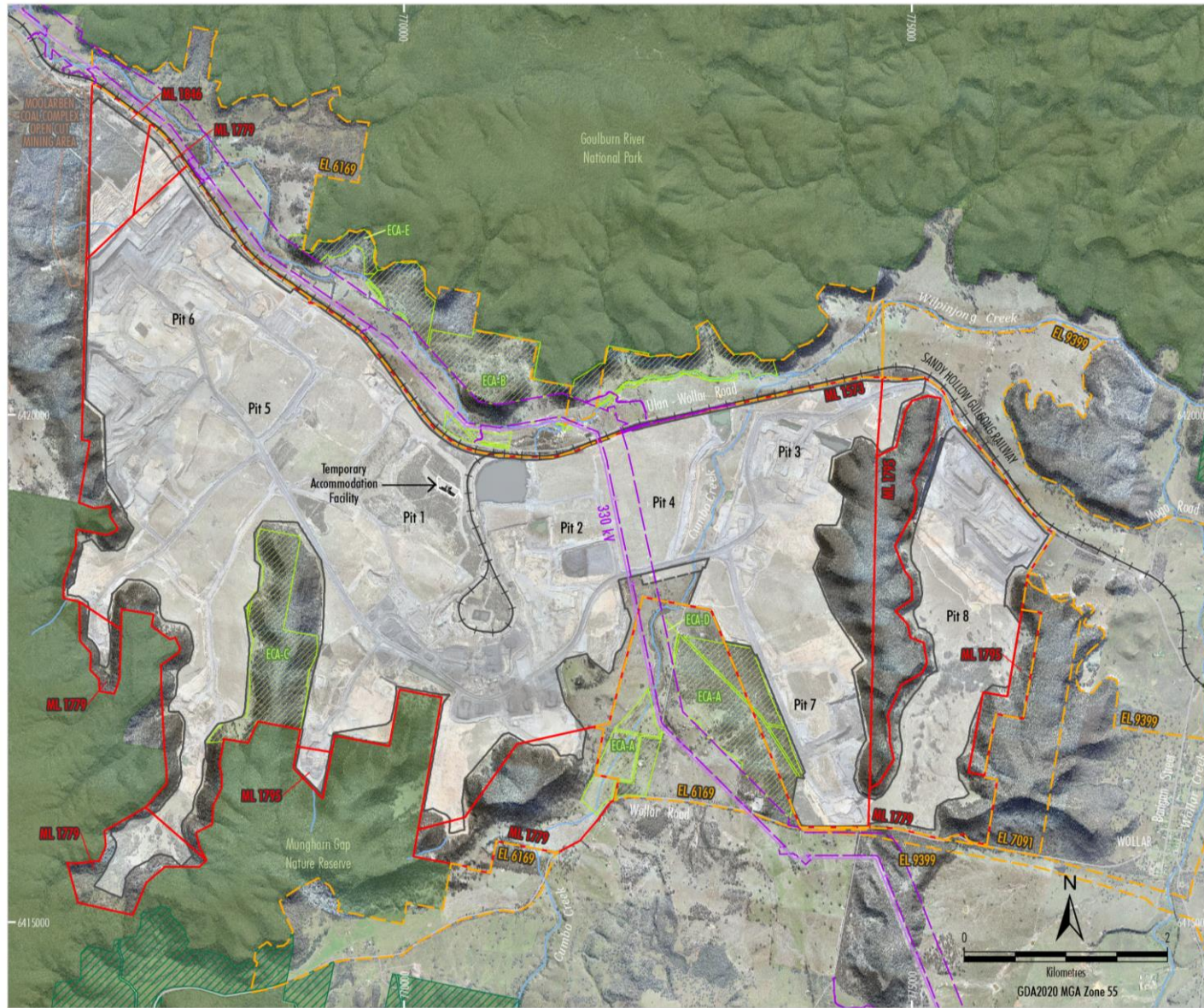
Figure 2-1 Locality Plan



- Exploration Licence Boundary
- Mining Lease Boundary
- Local Government Area
- State Forest
- National Park, Nature Reserve or State Conservation Area
- ✕ Mining Operation

Peabody
 WILPINJONG COAL MINE
 Regional Location

Figure 2-2 The Approved WEP Layout and Surrounds (MOD 4)



- LEGEND**
- EnergyCo's Transmission Project (SSI-48323210)
 - Existing TransGrid ETL
 - National Park
 - Existing Biodiversity Offset Transferred to the National Parks Estate
 - Enhancement and Conservation Area
 - Exploration Licence Boundary (EL)
 - Mining Lease Boundary (ML)
 - Approved/Existing Open Cut and Contained Infrastructure Area #
 - Relocated Block Bank and Cumbo Creek Disturbance Area

Inclusive of Amendment No.3 (May 2021); MOD2 Amendment (July 2024) and MOD4 Amendment (Sept 2024)

Source: WCPL (2024); NSW Spatial Services (2024); EnergyCo (2024) Orthophoto Mosaic: WCPL (July 2024, 2022)

Peabody
 WILPINJONG COAL MINE
 Wilpinjong Coal Mine
 General Arrangement

WIL-22-11A_MP2024_General Arrangement_Rev B 20/11/2024

3.0 APPROVALS

Table 3-1 presents the current approvals, leases and licences that the Mine operates under.

Table 3-1 Mine Approvals, Leases and Licences

Relevant Authority	Instrument	Approval/Licence No.	Expiry Date
DPHI	Development Consent	SSD-6764	31 December 2033
NSW-RR	Mining Lease	ML1573	February 2027
	Mining Lease	ML1779	20 December 2039
	Mining Lease	ML1795	27 September 2040
	Mining Lease	ML1846	28 February 2044
	Exploration Licence	EL 6169	22 February 2027
	Exploration Licence	EL 7091	3 March 2028
	Exploration Licence	EL 9399	3 May 2028 refer to Section 3.4
	Mine within Wilpinjong B Notification Area	ML 1573	Endorsed DSC 19 February 2013 Approved 24 January 2014
	Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP)	Submitted 1/07/2022	Section 3.5
	Tailings Emplacement	Section 101 – TD1 and TD2 (approv. No. 07/1226)	February 2006 (Facility decommissioned)
	Tailings Emplacement	TD3 and TD4 (High Risk Activity Notification)	December 2011 (Facility decommissioned)
	Tailings Emplacement	TD5 (High Risk Activity Notification)	December 2013 (Facility decommissioned)
	Tailings Emplacement	TD6 (High Risk Activity Notification) 02/09/2016	NA
	Tailings Emplacement	Section 101 - Decommission TD2 (approv. No. 09/2396)	29 April 2009 (Facility decommissioned)
Tailings Emplacement	Section 101 - Decommission TD1 (approv. No. 09/2396)	28 October 2011 (Facility decommissioned)	
EPA	Environment Protection Licence (EPL)	EPL 12425	Until the licence is surrendered, suspended or revoked. The licence is subject to review every 3 years
	NSW Radiation Control Act 1990 Registration	Licence Number 5061384	02 January 2027
	Explosives Licence	NSW Explosives Act 2003 Part 3 Licence (Licence Number XSTR200024)	24 March 2028
DCCEEW	EPBC Approval	EPBC 2015/7431	31 December 2033
Water Group	Water Licences	Refer to Table 7-1 & Table 7-2 in Section 7.1	Refer to Table 7-1 & Table 7-2 in Section 7.1

Note: Copies of the Development Consent (SSD-6764), EPL 12425 and ML1573, ML1779 ML1795 & ML1846 are available on the Peabody Energy website (<http://www.peabodyenergy.com>)

3.1 Ulan Road Strategy

The Ulan Road Strategy (the Strategy) defines the program for upgrading and maintenance of Ulan Road between Mudgee and the entrance to the underground surface facilities of Ulan Coal Complex over the next 21 years and was approved by NSW Planning and Environment on 25 May 2013. The operation of the Strategy relies upon the Funding and Delivery of Ulan Road Upgrade and Maintenance Deed (the Deed) made between the Mines and Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC) (Appended, clause 19 extracted). Contributions to the Strategy by the Mines in accordance with the deed are mandatory under project approval consent conditions, as modified over the past 5 years. The Strategy also provides for the completion of noise attenuation works of eighteen identified properties along Ulan Road.

All associated works regarding the capital upgrades for Ulan Road and Cope Road in line with the Strategy and managed by MWRC have been 100% completed, the maintenance period is ongoing in accordance with the Strategy (maintenance period ongoing for the Wilpinjong Coal Project).

3.2 Changes to Approvals (SSD-6764)

WCPL is proposing to modify Development Consent (SSD-6764) for the Wilpinjong Coal Mine (MOD3) to facilitate extensions of the existing Pits 3 and 8 (referred to as the Pits 3 and 8 Extension areas) within Exploration Licences (EL) 9399 and EL 6169 and development of associated supporting infrastructure and facilities. MOD3 went of Public Exhibition in October 2025. In March 2026, WCPL submitted its response to submissions in regard to the MOD3 application.

3.3 Other Approval Related Activities

Continued cooperation-property access with EnergyCo regarding proposed powerlines and substation.

3.4 Changes to Approvals (EPL 12425)

There was no variation to EPL 12425 during the Reporting Period.

3.5 Mining Lease Application (MLA)

There were no MLAs sought during the Reporting Period. Previously, the WEP extended into three new Mining Lease Application (MLA) areas within both EL 6169 and EL 7091. Two MLA's including MLA510 and MLA515 have now been granted approval and converted to ML1779 and ML1795 respectively. ML1779 was approved on the 20 December 2018. ML1795 was approved on the 27 September 2019. MLA616 was the last mining lease required to cover the approved mining area for the WEP. MLA616 was granted approval and converted to ML1846 on the 28 February 2023 (**Figure 2-2**). WCPL will also renew existing ELs and ML1573 as required during the life of the Mine.

3.6 Exploration Licence Application (ELA)

No ELAs were sought by WCPL during the 2025 Reporting Period. The last ELA i.e. ELA 6415 was granted authority, now Exploration Licence 9399 (EL 9399) by the Minister for Regional NSW on the 19 September 2022, in accordance with the provisions of s22(1) of the *Mining Act 1992*. EL9399 covers approximately 1670ha.

3.7 Management Plans

WCPL operates an Environmental Management System to manage compliance and advance continual improvement across the Mine. During the 2024 Reporting Period all management plans were revised and updated accordingly and submitted for re-approval as required by SSD-6764 in September 2024. A summary of the status of management plans required by SSD-6764 is presented in **Table 3-2**, as of the end of 2025.

Table 3-2 Status of Environmental Management Plans

Management Plan	Schedule 3 of SSD-6764	Approval Status
Noise Management Plan (NMP)	Condition 5	Revised and resubmitted in September 2024. Version 9 approved 29 January 2025.
Blast Management Plan (BMgtP)	Condition 14	Revised and resubmitted in September 2024. Version 10 approved 29 January 2025.
Blast Fume Management Strategy	Condition 14	Revised and resubmitted in September 2024. Version 6 approved 29 January 2025.
Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)	Condition 20,	Version 8.1 approved on 17/12/2022. Revised in June 2023. Version 9 approval pending EPA's comments and feedback.
Water Management Plan (WMP)	Condition 30	Version 4 approved on 4/08/2017. Revised in June 2022. Version 8 approval pending. Refer to Table 10-1 Summary Status to Address Corrective Actions from 2024 IEA.
Site Water Balance (SWB)	Condition 30(d)(ii)	Version 3 approved on 4/08/2017. Revised in June 2022. Version 6 approval pending Table 10-1 Summary Status to Address Corrective Actions from 2024 IEA.
Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)	Condition 30(d)(iii)	Version 3 approved in June 2018. Revised in June 2022. Version 6 approval pending Table 10-1 Summary Status to Address Corrective Actions from 2024 IEA.
Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP)	Condition 30(d)(iv)	Version 3 approved on 4/08/2017. Revised in June 2023. Version 6.2 approval pending Table 10-1 Summary Status to Address Corrective Actions from 2024 IEA.
Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)	Condition 42	Revised and resubmitted in September 2024. Version 10 approved 29 January 2025.
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP)	Condition 47	Revised and provided to RAPs for their feedback on the 27/11/2024. Version 10 approval pending.
Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan (SCMP)	Condition 20(g)	Version 8.1 approved on 17/12/2022. Revised in June 2023. Version 9 approval pending EPA's comments and feedback
Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP)	Condition 49	Revised and resubmitted in September 2024. Version 7 approved 29 January 2025.
Rehabilitation Strategy	Condition 61	Version 1 conditionally approved on the 6/12/2022. Revised in 2025, addressing feedback from consultation.
Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP)	Condition 64	Revised (Version 4) in October 2025 to address the findings from NSW RR Targeted Assessment Program (TAP).
Environmental Management Strategy (EMS)	Condition 1, Schedule 5	Revised and resubmitted in September 2024. Version 10 approved 29 January 2025.
Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)	Condition 63	Version 4 submitted to the MWRC in September 2024 for their review. SIMP (Version 4) was updated to address feedback from Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC). The SIMP (Version 4) was approved on 28/05/2025.

The status of the above plans, strategies and performance criteria will be provided in the next AR. In accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 5 of SSD-6764, WCPL will review and if necessary revise the strategies, plans and programs required under the consent within three months of the submission of this Report to relevant government regulators. In accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 12 of SSD-6764, relevant management plans have been made available to the public on the Peabody Energy website www.peabodyenergy.com

3.8 Biodiversity Offset Areas (BOAs)

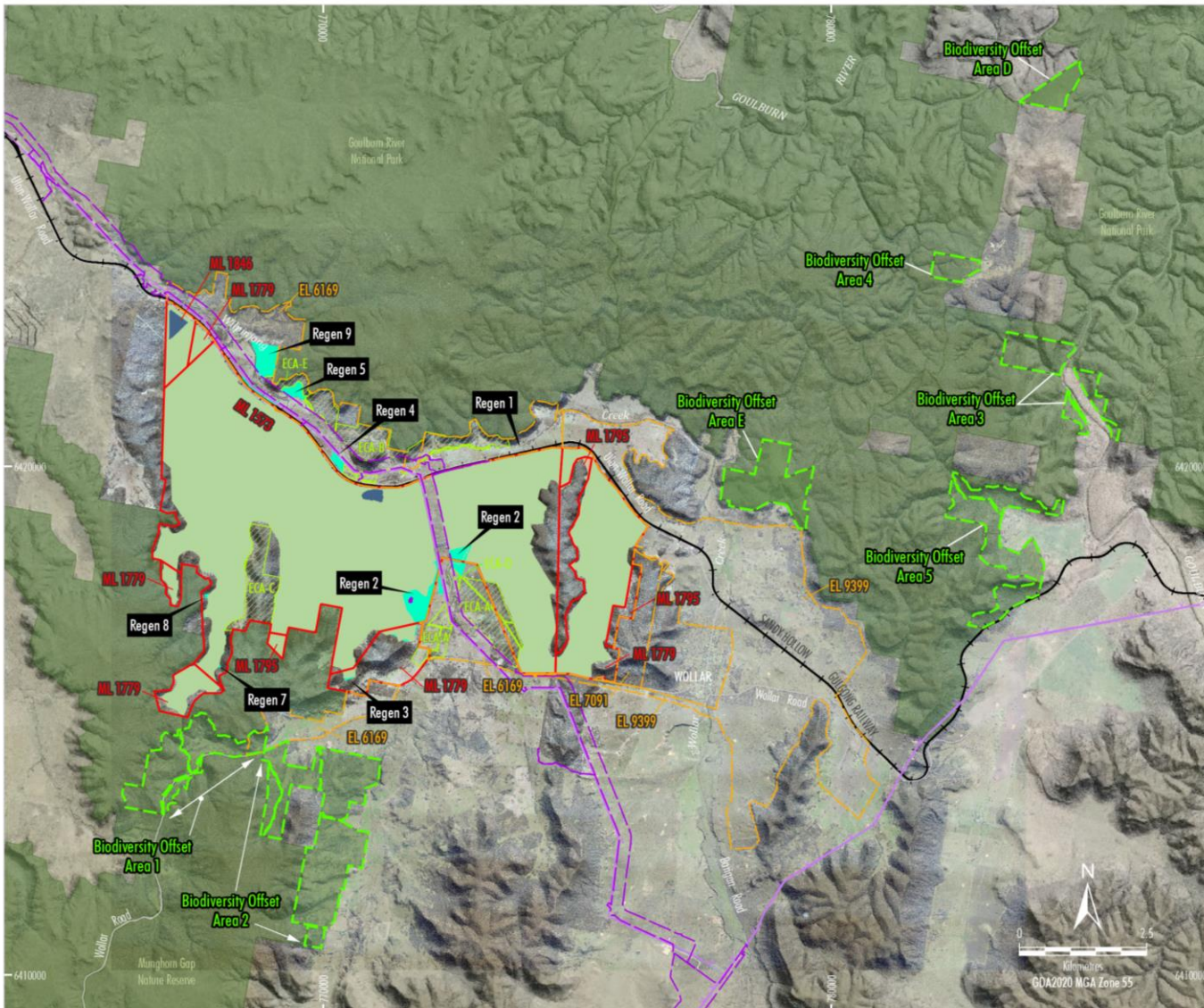
All land within Biodiversity Offset Areas D and E were transferred to the National Parks Estate on the 13 January 2016. WCPL were granted an extension of time by the Secretary on the 5 July 2023, regarding the transfer of Biodiversity Offset Areas 1-5 (BOAs) to the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), until the 31 July 2023.

The transfer of the BOAs is required under Condition 32, Schedule 3 of Development Consent SSD-6764 for the WEP. WCPL completed the transfer of BOAs 1-5 to NPWS, including both the transfer of land and payment of the management fee agreed between WCPL and NPWS (**Figure 3-1**).

Both the transfer and payment occurred on Wednesday 2 August 2023. The two-day delay from the approved date of 31 July 2023 was a result of interbank transfer timing for the management fee.

The BMP (Version 10) was updated in 2024 to reflect the status of the BOAs as transferred to NPWS and confirm the relinquishment of land management activities within the BOAs, as required by earlier versions of the BMP. The BMP (Version 10) was approved in January 2025.

Figure 3-1 Project Area (MOD 4) and Biodiversity Offset Strategy



LEGEND

- EnergyCo's Transmission Project (SSI-48323210)
- Existing TransGrid ETL
- National Parks Estate
- Existing Biodiversity Offset Area Transferred to the National Parks Estate
- Exploration Licence Boundary
- Mining Lease Boundary
- Enhancement and Conservation Area
- Regeneration Area
- Rehabilitation Area #
- Final Void
- Heritage Area

Note: Detailed mapping of Regeneration Areas is provided in Appendix 5.

Inclusive of Amendment No. 3 (May 2021); MOD2 Amendment (July 2024) and MOD4 Amendment (Sept 2024)

Source: WCPL (2024); NSW Spatial Services (2024); EnergyCo (2024)
 Orthophoto: WCPL (July 2024); NSW Imagery

Peabody
 WILPINJONG COAL MINE
 Project Area and
 Biodiversity Offset Strategy

4.0 OPERATIONS SUMMARY

Table 4-1 displays the production summary for 2025 and the forecast production summary for 2026.

Table 4-1 Production Summary

Material	SSD-6764 Approved Limit	This Reporting Period (2025 actual)	Next Reporting Period (2026 forecast)
Stripped Topsoil (m ³)	NA	670,246	404,823
Waste Rock/Overburden (m ³)	NA	36,100,570	38,009,555
ROM Coal (Mtpa)	16	11.79	11.76
Coarse Reject & Tailings (TFP)*	NA	2.41	2.18
Fine Tailings	NA	0	0
Product Coal (Mtpa)	NA	10.05	8.39

Notes: *Tailings Filter Press², Million tonnes per annum = (Mtpa)

4.1 Other Operational Conditions

At the end of the 2025 Reporting Period, active extraction in open cut mining areas were located in Pit 6, Pit 7 and Pit 8 as identified in Plan 2A of the current ARRFP. Backfilling of Pit 1, Pit 2, Pit 3, Pit 5 and Pit 6 also occurred.

In accordance with Condition 51, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764, WCPL maintains records of the amount of coal transported from the site each year, and the number of coal haulage train movements generated by the Mine on a daily basis.

Approximately 10.05 Mt of product coal was transported from the Mine via rail during the 2025 Annual Reporting Period and involved an average of approximately 3.5 train movements per day, with a maximum of 7 train movements per day during 2025 (**Appendix 1**).

Train loading is available on a continuous basis, 24 hours a day and 7 days per week, with a maximum of 10 laden coal trains leaving the site per 24-hour period and an average of six train movements per day when calculated over one calendar year (Condition 7, Schedule 2 of SSD-6764).

No overburden material was supplied (or requested) to regional infrastructure projects in the vicinity of the Mine.

The construction of the temporary accommodation facility after MOD 2 approval began in Pit 1 on the 26/07/2024. The temporary accommodation facility was operational on the 30/01/2025. There were no significant construction activities in the Reporting Period, other than haul road and other mining related support infrastructure for operational needs. There were no exploration activities in 2025.

4.2 Next Reporting Period

The proposed active mining areas for the 2026 Reporting Period are Pit 3, Pit 5, Pit 6 and Pit 8. The mining and rehabilitation schedule are provided in Plan 2B Mining and Rehabilitation Year 2 within the Annual Rehabilitation Report & Forward Program in accordance with Part 2 of the NSW Resources Regulator *Form and Way – Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program for Large Mines (2021)*, Clause 9 and 13 of Schedule 8A of *Mining Regulation 2016*. Refer to **Appendix 4** for proposed mining and rehabilitation sequence in 2025. Key construction activities in the next Reporting Period include haul road and mine support infrastructure construction in Pit 6 and Pit 8.

² In 2015 the Belt Press Filter (BPF) commenced at the CHPP. The BPF and associated transfer conveyor allows for co-disposal of tailings with coarse reject/overburden and improved recovery of water from tailings.

4.3 On Site Accommodation Facility

The newly constructed On Site Accommodation Facility, approved under MOD2 commenced operation in January 2025.

Photo 1 On Site Accommodation Facility



5.0 ACTIONS REQUIRED FROM PREVIOUS ANNUAL REVIEW

On the 27 April 2025, WCPL received notification the DPHI had reviewed the 2024 Annual Review and considered it to generally satisfy the reporting requirements of the approval/consent and the NSW Planning Annual Review Guideline (October 2015). The DPHI requested the 2024 Annual Review be made publicly available on the company's website within 30 days.

The DPHI noted that the non-compliances identified in the 2024 Annual Review have been assessed by NSW Planning in accordance with its Compliance Policy, with NSW Planning on this occasion determining to record the breaches with no further enforcement action proposed. However, please note that recording the breach does not preclude NSW Planning from taking an alternative enforcement action, should it become apparent that an alternative response is more appropriate.

A copy of the 2024 Annual Review is provided on the Peabody Energy website at: <https://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/Australia-Mining/New-South-Wales-Mining/Wilpinjong-Mine/Approvals,-Plans-Reports>

5.1 Feedback From CPHR

The Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation Group (CPHR) of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW DCCEEW), provided their feedback of the 2024 Annual Review in a letter dated 14 April 2025, including: CPHR recommend that, for ease of interpretation, discussion of monitoring results include direct reference to photo points. Photo points should be established for all monitoring sites. Future annual reports should provide discussion regarding the actions that may be required to correct this.

To address CPHR's recommendations, WCPL are currently developing a revised photo point monitoring program for sites for the rehabilitation. This will be finalised in 2026 and provided in the next Annual Review.

5.2 Biodiversity Offset Review and Inspection Program

The NSW Planning component of the program involved a review of compliance with relevant biodiversity offset commitments in development consent SSD-6764, including the Biodiversity Management Plan, and an inspection of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine on 21 May 2025. To address the findings as issued to WCPL on the 3 September 2025, WCPL have prepared **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1 Biodiversity Offset Review Outcomes and Actions

Actions	Comments and/or Where Actions are Addressed
Additional weed control required, particularly in Regeneration Areas	Refer to Section 8.3
Additional pest control required	Refer to Section 8.3
Future Annual Reviews require further detail on the specific commitments of the Biodiversity Management Plan, and describe the performance for each discrete ECA and Regeneration Offset Area	Refer to Section 6.4.1
Revise the Biodiversity Management Plan and submit by 31 December 2025, to describe the performance, monitoring and reporting criteria for each discrete ECA and Regeneration Area	The BMP underwent an extensive review and was resubmitted in September 2024. BMP Version 10 approved 29 January 2025. WCPL will be reviewing and resubmitting the BMP in accordance with Schedule 5, Condition 5 of SSD-6764 in Q2 2026.
Include a biodiversity specialist, to be endorsed by the Planning Secretary, in the next Independent Environmental Audit to undertake a review of the adequacy of, and implementation of, the Biodiversity Management Plan	Noted*
Please ensure updates on the above follow-up actions are included in each Annual Review until all actions are completed.	This Annual Review

Notes: * Condition 10(a), Schedule 5 of SSD-6764 requires WCPL to seek endorsement of a suitably qualified lead auditor and suitably qualified, experienced and independent team of experts in any field specified by the Secretary. For the 2024 IEA, correspondence from the DPHI on the 16 June 2024, requested experts in the fields of groundwater, surface water, rehabilitation and geomorphology to be included in the IEA team. For the next IEA due in 2027, WCPL will seek the endorsement from the Secretary regarding an expert in biodiversity to undertake a review of adequacy and implementation of the BMP.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Environmental management measures undertaken during the 2025 Reporting Period have been conducted as required by relevant management plans and monitoring programs developed for the Mine in accordance with SSD-6764 and EPL12425.

The 2025 Annual Review provides the results and assessment of environmental performance relevant to development consent approval SSD-6764. The locations of environmental monitoring undertaken throughout the 2025 Reporting Period are provided in **Appendix 3**.

6.1 Meteorological Monitoring

Local meteorological data for 2025 was recorded by the Mine's meteorological station and was operated in accordance with SSD-6764 and EPL 12425. The meteorological station monitors a number of parameters, including temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed and wind direction. The location of the meteorological station and associated tables and graphs are provided in **Appendix 3A**.

The total cumulative annual rainfall recorded for 2025 was approximately 596.8mm. In recent years annual rainfall totals have included 759.4mm in 2024, 478mm in 2023, 987.2mm in 2022, 942.4mm in 2021 and 915.8mm in 2020. The 2025 cumulative rainfall is within the long-term cumulative annual average rainfall (in the vicinity of the Mine) range between 587.7mm to 651.5mm (WEP EA).

The month with the highest total rainfall recorded was 111.8mm in January 2025. The least amount of rainfall was recorded in April with just 12.8mm for the month.

A maximum temperature of 38.4°C (at 10m) was recorded in both January and December 2025. The lowest minimum temperature was -2.9°C (at 10m) recorded in June 2025. The 2025 average minimum was 5.1°C (at 10m) and the 2025 average maximum of 30.3°C (at 10m).

Wind speed recorded during the 2025 Reporting Period displayed an average monthly wind speed range between 1.3 metres per second (m/s) to 2.3m/s. The average windspeed in 2025 was comparable with 2024. A maximum wind speeds of 6.3m/s was recorded in November 2025. Wind direction was generally from the North East during Summer and from the West in Winter.

6.2 Air, Blast & Noise Monitoring

Air Quality Monitoring

The Mine has developed and implemented an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP - Version 8.1) (**Table 7**). Criteria for airborne particulate matter (i.e. dust) are specified in Condition 17, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764. During the 2025 Reporting Period, the Mine carried out dust monitoring in accordance with the AQMP at the locations in **Appendix 3B** and at the frequency displayed in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1 Summary of Air Quality Monitoring Program

Monitoring Parameter	Monitoring Locations	Frequency
Dust Deposition	DG4 ⁴ , DG5, DG8, DG11 & DG15	Monthly
	DG12 ² , DG13 ² and DG14 ²	Monthly (mining < 1 km of the site)
High-Volume Air Sampling (PM ₁₀)	HV1, HV4 ¹ & HV5	24hrs every six-day cycle
TEOM (PM ₁₀)	TEOM 3 & TEOM 4	Continuous (24-hour average)
TEOM (PM _{2.5})	TEOM 5 ³	Continuous (24-hour average)*

Notes: ¹ Data HV4 for management purposes only. ² Aboriginal rock art site monitoring Sites 72, 152 and 153. ³ TEOM5 installed and operating prior to 31/12/2017. ⁴ DG4 revised as management monitoring in AQMP (Version 8.1) due to close proximity to mining.

The AQMP was revised and resubmitted for consultation and approval in September 2024. The revised AQMP (Version 9) was in consideration of MOD2 and MOD4 and included all applicable figures displaying ML1846, EL9399 and landownership including ID959 which is now Peabody owned. Updated included DG8, DG11 and DG15 to management from compliance monitoring as per EPL12425. The revised AQMP (Version 9) was pending feedback from the EPA who requested additional time in December 2024 to conduct their review. WCPL received comments from the EPA on the 10 March 2025 and progressing the AQMP to address the feedback provided by the EPA for resubmission Q2 2026.

Table 6-3 contains the air quality monitoring results, as well as a discussion of the results for the Reporting Period. Further air quality monitoring results for 2025 Reporting Period are provided in **Appendix 3B**.

Spontaneous Combustion

The Mine has developed and implemented a Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan (Version 9) (SCMP) as Appendix 3 of the AQMP. As described in the SCMP there are areas of the mine prone to spontaneous combustions events. During 2025 there was a continued effort in managing those areas prone to an outbreak of spontaneous combustion.

During September 2025 WCPL completed a thermal imagery survey of the pit. WCPL are using this data as a management tool, to monitor and treat existing know areas of spontaneous combustion.

As with the AQMP, the SCMP was revised and resubmitted in September 2024. Along with the AQMP, the SCMP was also awaiting feedback from the EPA prior to finalisation and issuing to the DPHI for their approval at the time of preparing the 2025 Annual Review.

There were no reportable incidents as a result of spontaneous combustion in 2025. There were two (2) unverified odour related complaints received during 2025 as opposed to sixteen (16) during 2024 (**Section 9**). Each of the odour complaints during 2025 received follow up checks by WCPL and were either unable to detect significant spontaneous combustion outbreaks with the capacity to generate offsite odours or detect odours beyond the boundary of the Mine. These checks also included a review of the wind speed and wind direction prior to receiving an odour complaint. The complainants also declined to discuss any of the odour complaints with a WCPL representative.

Spontaneous combustion propensity testing was undertaken in 2020 and within Pit 6 and Pit 8. The results from the 2020 testing determined eight samples have a low propensity of spontaneous combustion (PSC) and nineteen have no PSC.

An assessment of the spontaneous combustion performance indicators as required by the SCMP is provided in **Table 6-2**. Refer to **Section 6.7** for ambient air monitoring program. WCPL will continue to implement the SCMP.

Table 6-2 Assessment of Spontaneous Combustion Performance Indicators

Performance Indicator	2025 Target	2025 Performance
Number of verified complaints received relating to spontaneous combustion	0	0*
Number of incidents relating to spontaneous combustion	0	0
Number of times operations have been shut down as a result of complaints/incidents relating to spontaneous combustion	0	0

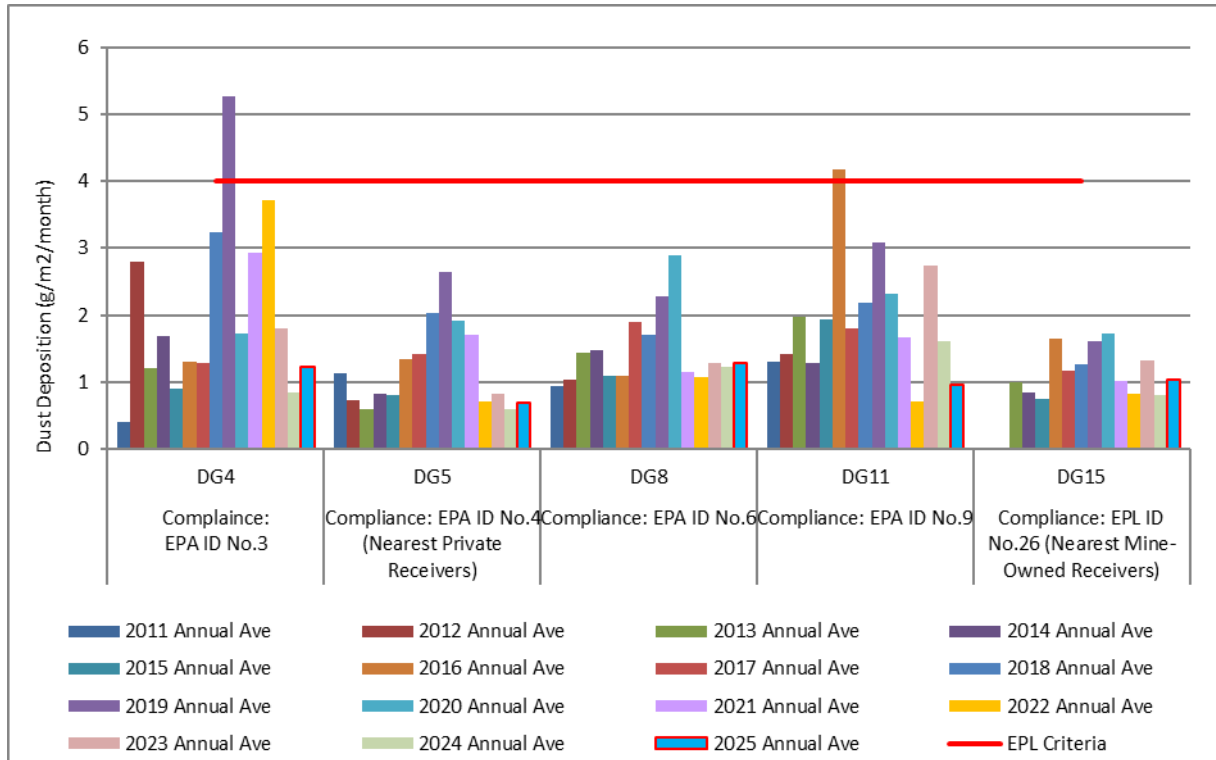
Notes: * Investigated odour complaint and could not determine or verify the likely cause of the odour (refer to **Section 9.0** for further details).

Table 6-3 Air Quality Monitoring Environmental Performance

Approved Criteria ^D	WEP Predictions	Performance During the Reporting Period	Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/proposed Management Actions																										
Deposited Dust ^C																														
4 g/m ² /month ^E (at any residences on privately owned land)	2g/m ² /month DG4, DG5, DG8, DG11 & DG15	<p>The 2025 annual average dust deposition results for compliance purposes were below the approved criteria of 4 g/m²/month at compliance monitoring sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DG4 (Ave: 1.2 g/m²/month) - DG5 (Ave: 0.7 g/m²/month) - DG8 (Ave: 1.3 g/m²/month) - DG11 (Ave: 1.0 g/m²/month) - DG15 (Ave:1.0 g/m²/month) 	<p>The 2025 results for depositional dust indicate that deposited dust levels are below the relevant cumulative criterion of 4g/m²/month at relevant compliance monitors in 2025.</p> <p>The annual average measured levels in 2025 are generally well aligned with the modelled predictions (refer to summary below).</p> <p>DG4 is located on WCPL owned land in close proximity to the mining lease boundary and was revised in AQMP (Version 8.1) as a monitoring point for management purposes as recommended WCPL air quality specialist.</p> <p>For further results refer to Appendix 3B.</p>	<p>The Mine rehabilitated approximately 103.3ha of mine waste rock emplacement areas in 2025. The Mine is scheduled to complete approximately 127ha* of mine waste rock rehabilitation in 2026.</p> <p>In 2025 there were a total of 4 complaints regarding air quality and 2 odour complaints, when compared to 2 air quality complaints and 16 odour complains in 2024. Refer to Section 6.2 and Section 9 for details.</p> <p>The effectiveness of the adopted control measures as described in the AQMP, WCPL were able to achieve compliance against the Air Quality Assessment Criteria Table 17, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764 in 2023.</p>																										
PM₁₀ (24hr Continuous Average Concentrations & 24hr 6 Day Cycle Concentrations)																														
50 µg/m ³ ^{AF}	30.8 µg/m ³ *Village of Wollar	<p>The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations were below the relevant criterion of 50µg/m³ in 2025. There was one extraordinary event on the 27 May 2025.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">6 Day Cycle</th> <th>HV1</th> <th>HV4</th> <th>HV5</th> </tr> <tr> <th>µg/m³</th> <th>µg/m³</th> <th>µg/m³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PM₁₀ (Max)</td> <td>24.00</td> <td>28.80</td> <td>26.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM₁₀ (Min)</td> <td>1.60</td> <td>1.80</td> <td>1.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Continuous</th> <th>TEOM3</th> <th>TEOM4</th> </tr> <tr> <th>µg/m³</th> <th>µg/m³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PM₁₀ (Max)</td> <td>34.7 (63.3[^])</td> <td>49.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM₁₀ (Min)</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>3.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[^] Extraordinary event on the 27 May 2025 *WEP predictions Year 2028 (see summary below).</p>	6 Day Cycle	HV1	HV4	HV5	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	PM ₁₀ (Max)	24.00	28.80	26.8	PM ₁₀ (Min)	1.60	1.80	1.3	Continuous	TEOM3	TEOM4	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	PM ₁₀ (Max)	34.7 (63.3 [^])	49.96	PM ₁₀ (Min)	1.3	3.6	<p>The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations were below the relevant criterion of 50µg/m³ during the Reporting Period. TEOM4 recorded a maximum reading of 49.96 µg/m³ on the 23 October 2025.</p> <p>The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations in 2025 were comparable to TEOM3 in 2024 and slightly higher than TEOM4 for the same period.</p> <p>The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations in 2025 were slightly lower than the 2024 results for HV1, HV2 and HV2.</p> <p>The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations in 2025 are generally well aligned with the modelled predictions for HV1 located in the Village of Wollar for predicted cumulative</p> <p>HV4 is located on WCPL land in close proximity to the mining lease boundary and is a monitoring point for management purposes.</p> <p>For further results refer to Appendix 3B.</p>	<p>The AQMP was revised and resubmitted for consultation and approval in September 2024. The revised AQMP (Version 9) was in consideration of MOD2 and included all applicable figures displaying ML1846, EL9399 and landownership including ID959 which is now Peabody owned. Update DG8, DG11 & DG15 to management from compliance monitoring as per EPL12425. The revised AQMP (Version 9) was pending feedback from the EPA. WCPL received comments from the EPA on the 10 March 2025 and progressing the AQMP to address the feedback provided by the EPA for resubmission in Q2 2026</p> <p>All dust related complaints were responded to in accordance with the Complaints Management Procedure.</p> <p>*Note – does not include rehabilitation areas assigned for rework.</p>
6 Day Cycle	HV1	HV4		HV5																										
	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	µg/m ³																											
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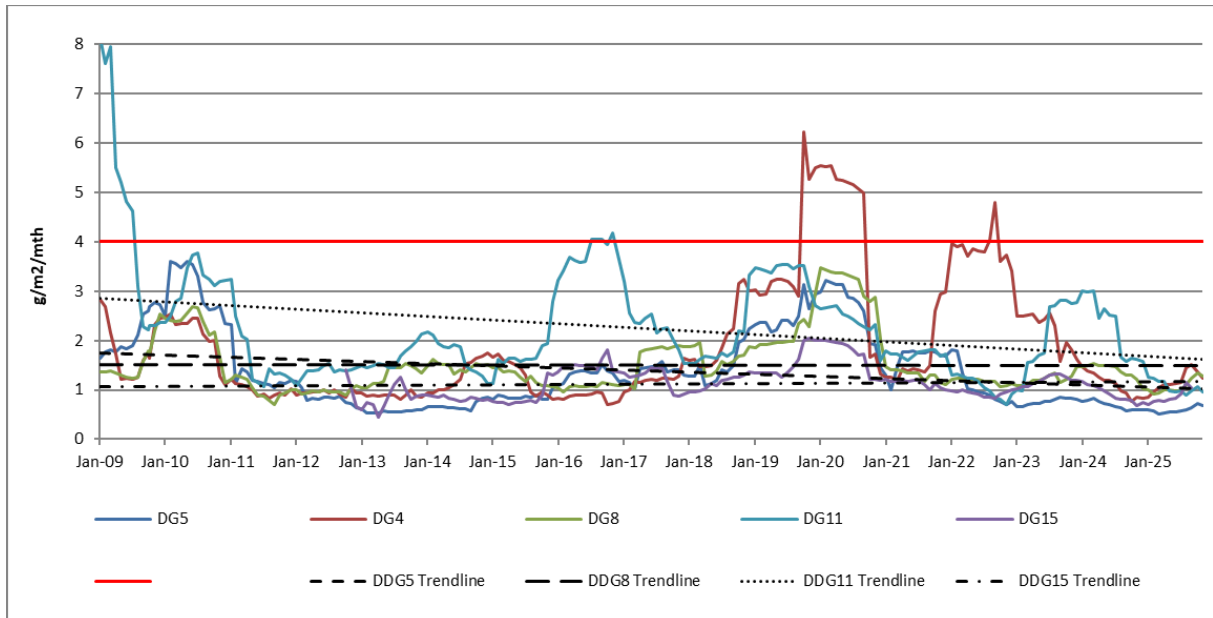
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	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	µg/m ³																														
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PM_{2.5} (24hr & Annual Average Concentrations)																																	
No criteria established	3-4 µg/m ³ *Village of Wollar	<p>The 2025 annual average and 24hr PM_{2.5} concentrations were generally below the relevant adopted NEPM criterion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th>Annual Average</th> <th>Max. 24hr</th> <th>Days > NEPM 24hr</th> </tr> <tr> <th>µg/m³</th> <th>µg/m³</th> <th>µg/m³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2025</td> <td>46</td> <td>14.8</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Adopted NEPM criteria in accordance with AQMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Average: 8 µg/m³ 24 Hour: 25 µg/m³ <p>*WEP predictions Year 2028 (see summary below).</p>		Annual Average	Max. 24hr	Days > NEPM 24hr	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	2025	46	14.8	0	<p>The annual average PM_{2.5} levels in 2025 are slightly lower than the levels recorded in 2024.</p> <p>The annual average PM_{2.5} concentrations in 2025 are slightly higher than the WEP modelled predictions, however generally aligned with NEPM criteria for TEOM 5 located in the Village of Wollar. Non-modelled local PM_{2.5} sources include combustion engines, transport movements and various human activities.</p> <p>For further results refer to Appendix 3B.</p>	<p>Figure 6A Lost Hours in 2025</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Lost Time by Event 2025</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Event</th> <th>Hours</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lightning</td> <td>842.0</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fog</td> <td>424.0</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rain</td> <td>531.0</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Noise</td> <td>309.0</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dust</td> <td>50.0</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Event	Hours	Percentage	Lightning	842.0	39%	Fog	424.0	20%	Rain	531.0	25%	Noise	309.0	14%	Dust	50.0	2%
	Annual Average	Max. 24hr		Days > NEPM 24hr																													
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Dust	50.0	2%																															
<p>Notes: g/m²/month = grams per square metre per month. µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic metre. (A) Total impact (i.e. incremental increase in concentrations due to the development plus background concentrations due to all other sources); (B) Incremental impact (i.e. incremental increase in concentrations due to the development on its own); (C) Deposited dust is to be assessed as insoluble solids as defined by Standards Australia, AS/NZS 3580.10.1:2003: Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air - Determination of Particulate Matter - Deposited Matter - Gravimetric Method; and (D) Excludes extraordinary events such as bushfires, prescribed burning, dust storms, fire incidents or any other activity agreed by the Director-General. (E) Annual Averaging Period. F) 24 Hour Averaging Period.</p>																																	

Figure 6-1 Compliance Annual Average Dust Deposition Results 2011 – 2025



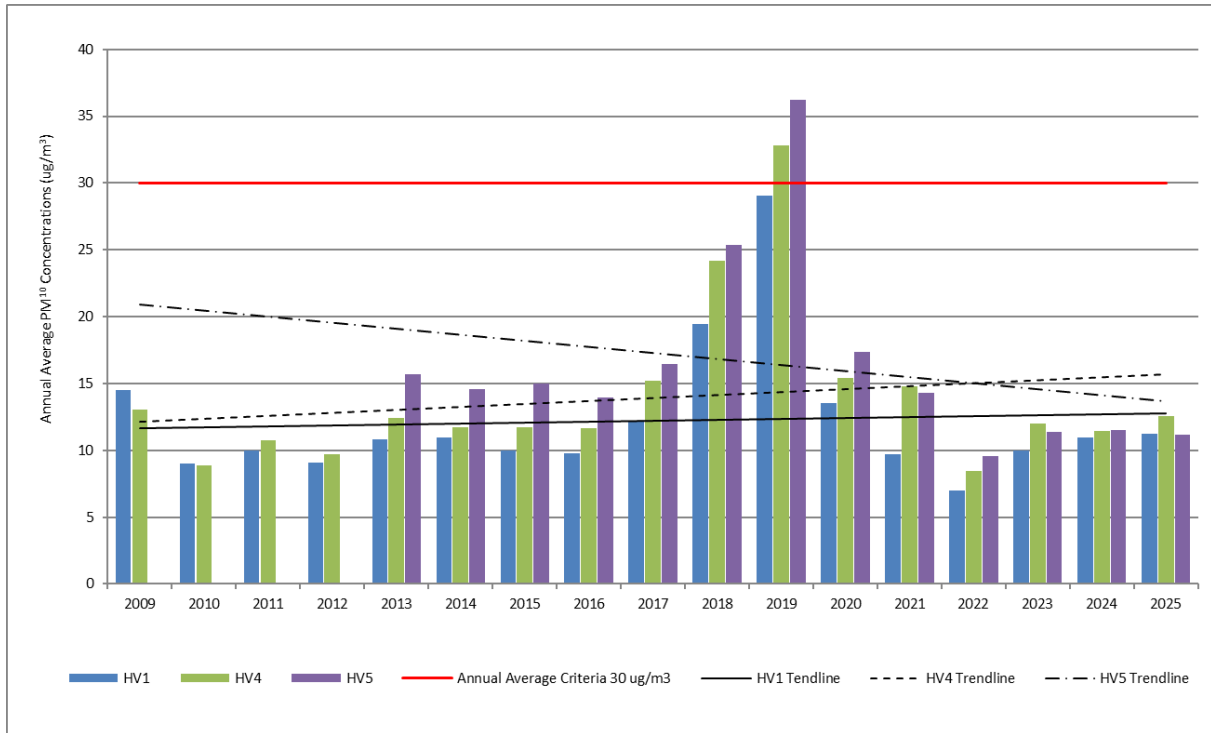
Notes: Based on the positioning of the compliance monitors at WCM, it can be assumed that the DG8 monitor is sufficiently away from mining activity and is generally represented of background levels for the area. On this basis, the potential incremental contribution from WCM can be estimated as the level recorded at the compliance monitors minus the level at DG8.

Figure 6-2 Compliance Dust Deposition Trends (Rolling Averages) 2009-2025



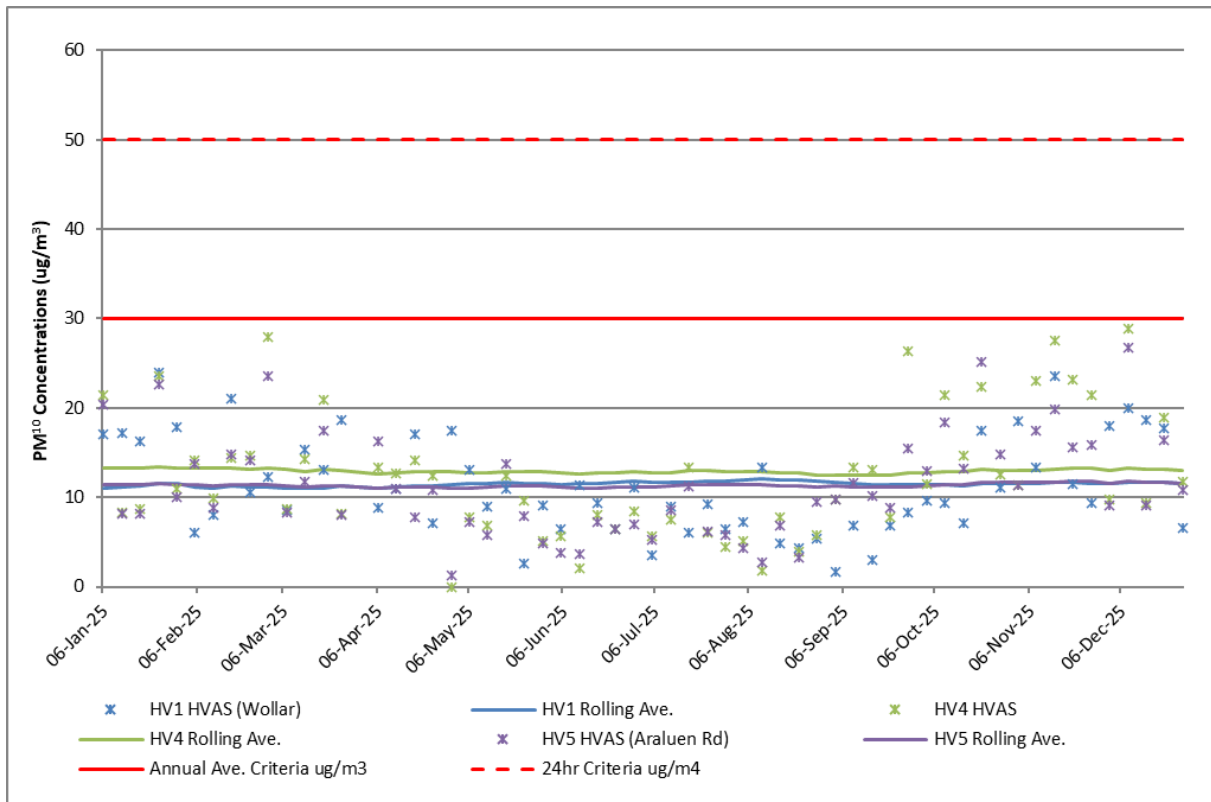
Notes: Drought conditions and extraordinary events impacted the background deposited dust levels in 2020. Currently, the nearest privately-owned residence to the DG4 monitor is located over 5km away and thus the DG4 monitor is no longer considered to be representative of dust levels at privately owned residences.

Figure 6-3 Compliance HVAS Annual Average PM₁₀ Results and Trends 2009 – 2025



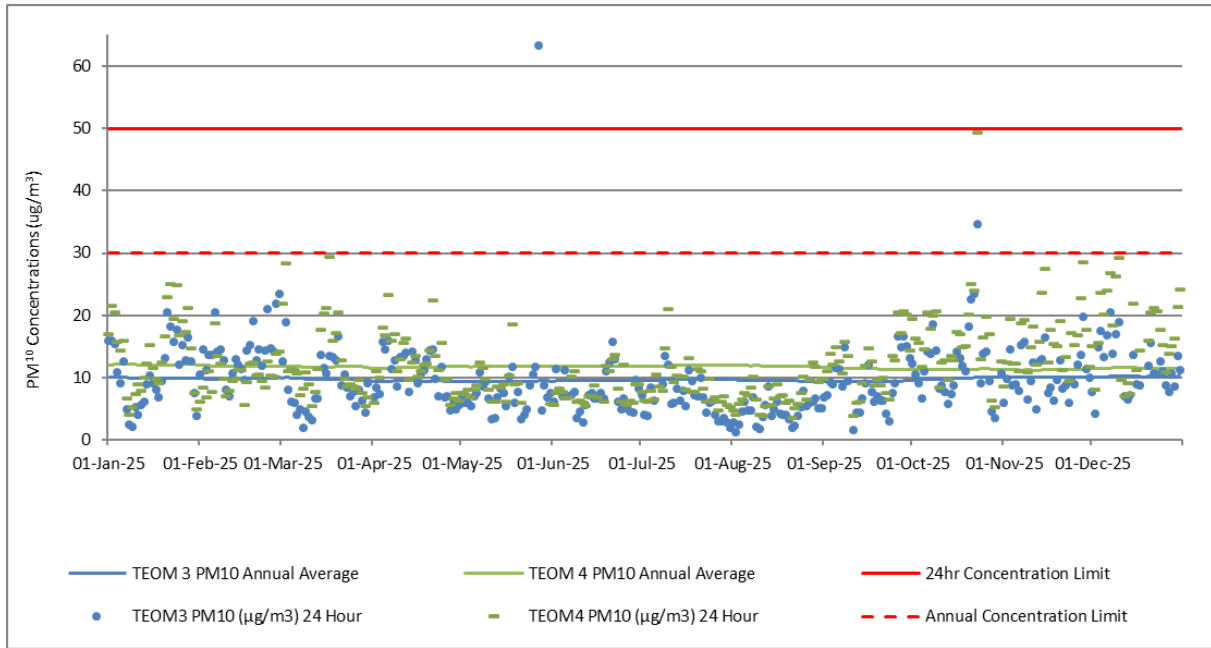
Notes: Elevated results in 2019 were caused by regional extraordinary events as described the 2019 Annual Review.

Figure 6-4 Compliance HVAS (Rolling Averages) Annual Average & 24hr 6-Day Cycle PM₁₀ Results 2025



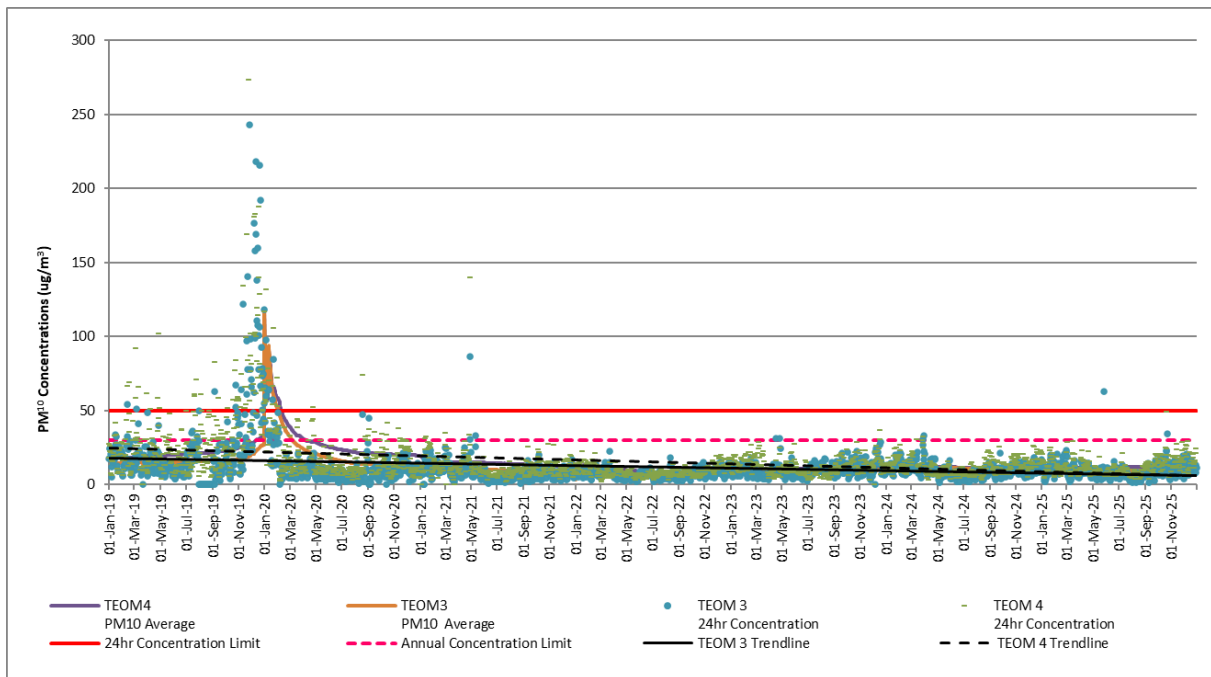
Notes: The nearest private residence to the HV4 monitor is located over 5km away from the monitor, the private residency response protocol (which includes an investigation of elevated readings at monitors representative of privately owned residences) is not triggered when elevated levels are recorded at this location as such, HV4 is considered a management monitor rather than compliance monitor.

Figure 6-5 Compliance TEOM 24hr & Annual Average PM₁₀ Results 2025



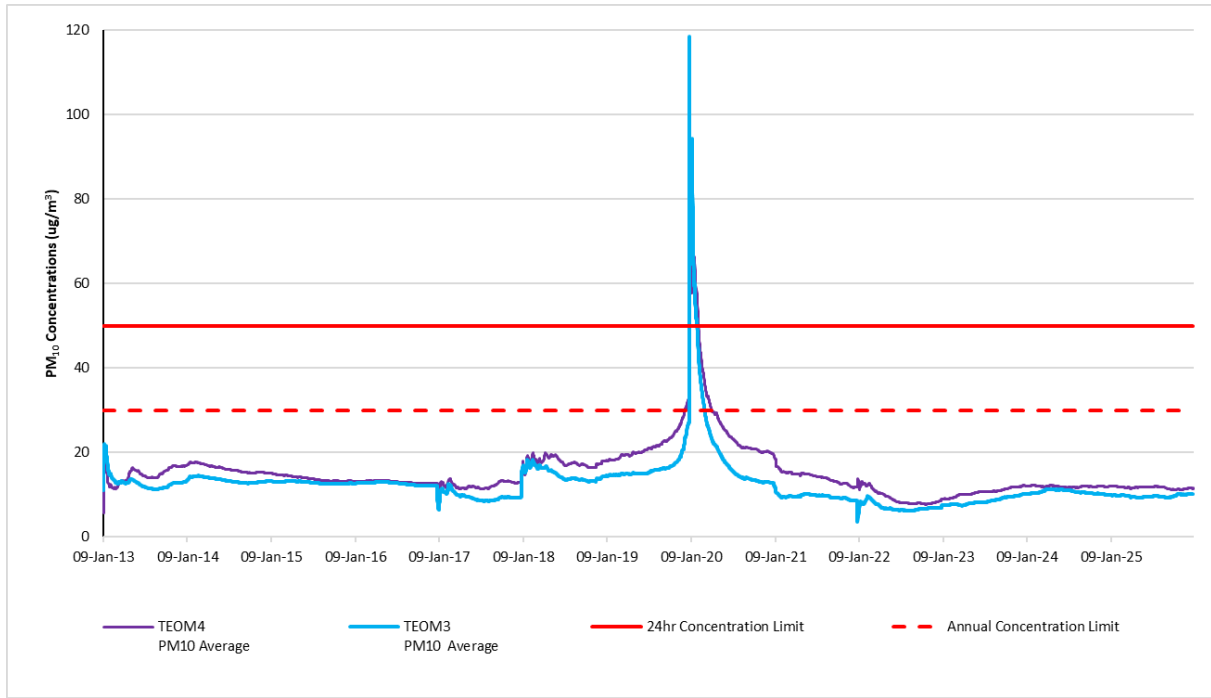
Notes: Extraordinary event TEOM3 on the 27 May 2025

Figure 6-6 Compliance TEOM PM₁₀ 24hr Results and Trends (Rolling Averages) 2019-2025



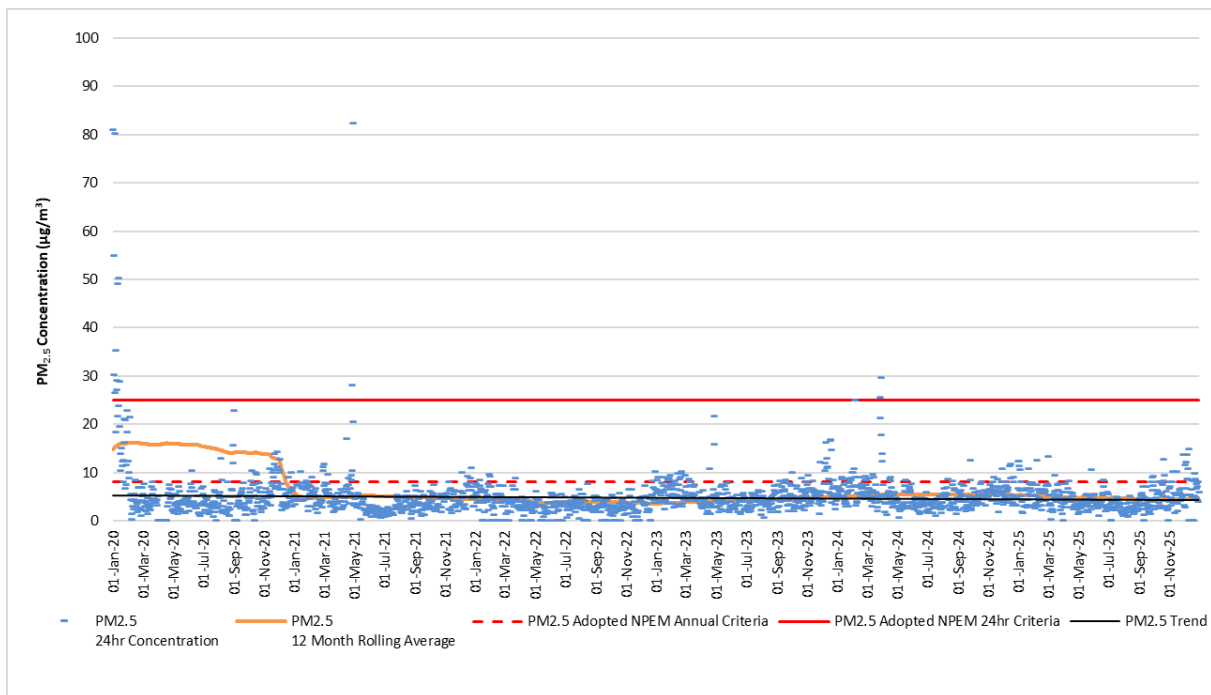
Notes: The rolling annual average levels in generally show a trend of increasing levels, with the monitors all showing a sudden increase in levels at the end of 2019 associated with the 2019/2020 NSW bushfires and a sharp drop towards the end of 2020. It is noted that in 2021 there were two days considered to be “extraordinary events” for WCM, 28/04/2021 and 29/04/2021 (both days were considered extraordinary events due to smoke associated with nearby hazard reduction burns). Extraordinary event TEOM3 on the 27 May 2025.

Figure 6-7 Compliance TEOM PM₁₀ (Rolling Averages) 2013-2025



Notes: The rolling annual average levels in generally show a trend of increasing levels, with the monitors all showing a sudden increase in levels at the end of 2019 associated with the 2019/2020 NSW bushfires and a sharp drop in 2020 coinciding with the return of above average rainfall.

Figure 6-8 Compliance TEOM PM_{2.5} 24hr Results and Trends (Rolling Averages) 2020-2025



Notes: PM_{2.5} levels at the end of 2019 and start of 2020 are significantly elevated compared with the rest of the data. The levels were affected by bushfire smoke across NSW during the 2019/2020 bushfire season. It is noted that in 2021 there were two days considered to be “extraordinary events” for WCM, 28/04/2021 and 29/04/2021 due to smoke associated with nearby hazard reduction burns.

EIS Predictions

Monitoring data collected as part of the WCM ambient air quality monitoring network during 2025 was compared with modelling predictions for the “Year 2028” per the *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment Wilpinjong Extension Project*. Note that while the “Year 2028” modelling scenario appears to be the most representative for the actual operations in 2025, the mine plan has changed since the dispersion modelling was undertaken. Notable differences to the mine plan include that Cumbo Creek is no longer going to be mined, and the two active faces in Pit 8 (south and north) are heading towards each other to converge in the future, rather than mining the valley north to south (Todoroski, 2026).

- Annual Average Deposit Dust: The annual average measured levels in 2025 are generally well aligned with the modelled predictions and are generally 0.0 to 1.5 g/m²/month lower than the model predictions with the exception of DG12 and DG14 which recorded levels approximately 0.3g/m²/month and 0.5 g/m²/month respectively higher than the model predictions. We note that deposited dust gauge readings can be significantly influenced by very local sources, and this cannot be reasonably factored into any modelling.
- Annual Average PM₁₀: Shows that the annual average PM₁₀ measured levels in 2025 are generally 1.8 to 6.2µg/m³ lower than the model predictions.
- Annual Average PM_{2.5}: The measured level at the Wollar Village is slightly higher than the modelled results by approximately 0.9µg/m³. The PM_{2.5} monitor would be influenced by non-modelled local PM_{2.5} sources such as combustion engines, transport movements and various human activities.

Blast Monitoring

The Mine has developed and implemented a Blast Management Plan (**Table 6-4**). Blasting vibration, overpressure limits, the time and frequency of blasting are specified in Conditions 7, 8 and 9, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764. During the 2025 Reporting Period, the Mine carried out vibration and overpressure monitoring in accordance with the Blast Management Plan (BMgtP) at the required locations in **Appendix 3E** and at the frequency displayed in **Table 6-4**. The BMgtP was revised and resubmitted in December 2024 for reapproval. The revised BMgtP (Version 10) was updated in consideration of MOD2, MOD4 and all applicable figures revised displaying recently granted ML1846, EL9399 and landownership now that property ID959 is now Peabody owned. Additionally blast monitoring was added associated with Rocky Hill. The revised BMgtP (Version 10) was approved by the DPHI on the 29 January 2025.

Table 6-4 Summary of the Blasting and Vibration Monitoring Program

Location	Type	Frequency
Wollar Public School	Airblast Overpressure and Ground Vibration	Every blast
Aboriginal rock art sites: 72, 152 & 153	Ground Vibration	Every blast within 1km of Aboriginal rock art sites.
Archaeological sites: WE7 ⁴ , WE10 ⁴ , WCP535, WE76 ² & WE77 ²	Ground Vibration	Every blast within 1km of Aboriginal sites
Archaeological sites: WCP578, WCP579 & WCP580 ⁵	Ground Vibration	Every blast within Pit 8
Historical Mine Adit	Ground Vibration	Every blast within Pit 8
Railway Line/ Culvert ³	Ground Vibration	Every blast within 350m of railway culverts and 100m of railway lines
Ulan-Wollar Road	Ground Vibration	Every blast within 100m of the Ulan-Wollar Road
TransGrid Powerline Suspension Towers	Ground Vibration	Every blast within 100 of TransGrid powerline suspension towers*
Tailings Dam 3, 4, 5 or 6	Ground Vibration	Every blast within the DSC Approval area ¹

Notes: ¹ During the Reporting Period monitoring was not required as the trigger for blast monitoring was not either within the range.

²To date unable to relocate sites therefore monitoring of sites was not able to occur. Investigations with WCPL archaeologist could not relocate the sites in 2020. ³ Monitoring of ground vibration will be undertaken at the closet rail infrastructure when blasting is within 100 m of the railway line and/or 350 m of a railway culvert. ⁴ Blast monitoring geophone units have now been decommissioned at Aboriginal Rock Shelter Sites WE7 and WE10 as the operational requirement for blasting activities has ceased. If blasting activities recommence within 1km of these sites, ground vibration monitoring will be undertaken at WE7 and WE10 in accordance with this BMgtP. ⁵ Rocky Hill Aboriginal heritage sites added to the blast monitoring program in late 2024 as required under the revised BMgtP (Version 10).

Table 6-5 Blast Monitoring Environmental Performance (Wollar School)

Approved Criteria				Performance During the Reporting Period	Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/proposed Management Actions
Location	Airblast overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground vibration (mm/s)	Allowable exceedance	<p>Blast monitoring results for the Reporting Period complied (Figure 6-8 & Appendix 3E) with the approved criteria of 115dB (<120dB) and 5mm/s (<10mm/s) at privately owned residences.</p> <p><u>Wollar Public School:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max: 114.2 dBL - Max: 2.3 mm/s <p>There was a total of 139 blasts for the 2025 Reporting Period.</p> <p>The maximum overpressure reading of 114.2dBL was under 115dBL as recorded on the 13 October 2025. WCPL are allowed 5% of all blasts >115dB.</p> <p>No airblast overpressures greater than the maximum 120dB for the Reporting Period.</p> <p>There were no blasts resulting in ground vibration >5mm/s limit and therefore no blasts resulting in ground vibration >10mm/s for 2025.</p> <p>No reportable fume events occurred during the 2025 Reporting Period. There were low concentration fume events i.e. typically lower rated events remaining on site, that did not require reporting under WCPL's Blast Fume Management Strategy.</p>	<p>All blast monitoring on privately owned land was undertaken in accordance with the Blast Management Plan in 2025.</p> <p>There were 4 blasting related community complaints in 2025, two less than the 6 complaints received in 2024.</p> <p>All blasting events during the Reporting Period occurred during the approved times of 9.00am to 5.00pm.</p> <p>No blasting occurred on a Sunday or on a Public Holiday during the Reporting Period.</p> <p>There were no more than two blasts per day (max. of 2 allowed) and an average of 2.7 blasts per week (max. of 5 per week allowed).</p> <p>In accordance with Condition 13(c), Schedule 3 of PA05-0021 and Condition 12(d), Schedule 3 of SD6764, WCPL co-ordinated the timing of blasting with the adjoining Moolarben Coal Mine and Ulan Coal Mine to minimise the potential cumulative blasting impacts of the three mines.</p>	<p>The Blast Management Plan was reviewed in 2024 (Version 10). The revised BMgtP (Version 10) was approved by the DPHI on the 29/01/2025.</p> <p>The Blast Fume Management Strategy was reviewed in 2024 (Version 6). The review included update to Figure 1 to include sensitive receivers, post fume event reporting requirements, plume model, in consideration of MOD2 and MOD4 and updated mitigation measures. The Blast Fume Management Strategy (Version 6) was approved by the DPHI on the 29/01/2025.</p> <p>As required by Condition 5, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764 WCPL will review the BMgtP within 3 months after submission of this 2025 Annual Review. Where this review leads to revisions of the BMgtP, WCPL will resubmit for reapproval to the Secretary as required.</p> <p>In accordance with the Blast Management Plan the control strategies were implemented at the Mine in order to minimise the potential for exceedances of the relevant blasting criteria applicable to residence on privately owned land and on this basis will continue to implement the Blast Management Plan and review blasting performance in next Reporting Period.</p>
Residence on privately owned land	115	5	5% of the total number of blasts over a rolling period of 12 months			
	120	10	0%			
All public infrastructure	-	50 <i>(or a limit determined by the structural design methodology in AS 2187.2-006, or its latest version, or other alternative limit for public infrastructure, to the satisfaction of the Secretary)</i>	0%			

However, these criteria do not apply if the Applicant has a written agreement with the relevant owner to exceed these criteria, and has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.

Table 6-6 Blast Monitoring Environmental Performance (Public Infrastructure)

Approved Criteria			Performance During the Reporting Period			Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/proposed Management Actions
Location	Ground vibration (mm/s)	Allowable exceedance		Max Vibration (mm/s)	Min Vibration (mm/s)		
Tailings Dam ¹	50	0%	WCPL complied with the respective blast criteria for public infrastructure:			All blast monitoring of public infrastructure was undertaken in accordance with the Blast Management Plan.	
Railway Lines ²	200	-				All vibration results were below the ground vibration criteria as approved by ARTC of 100mm/s for rail culverts. All vibration results were below the ground vibration criteria as approved by ARTC of 200mm/s for the rail line.	
Railway Culverts ³	100	-	Pit 8 Rail (Nearest Rail Culvert & Rail Line)	6.9	0.02	With the exception of one result, all other vibration results were below the ground vibration criteria as approved by MWRC of 100mm/s for culverts and 200mm/s for roads.	
Public Road ⁴	200	-	Pit 8 Road (Nearest Road & Culvert)	8.6	0.03	On the 18 November 2025, WCPL recorded a vibration result of 172.48mm/s at a road culvert close to Pit 8 South, from a blast event. The agreed limit with Mid-Western Regional Council of 150mm/s was exceeded by 22.48mm/s. This result was reported to the DPHI as required by Schedule 5 Condition 8 of SSD-6764. A post blast inspection by a structural engineer confirmed the culvert is in a similar condition to that pre-blast (Section 11.1). This inspection also identified the geophone for monitoring blast vibrations had become unsecured at the point of attachment to the culvert, thereby potentially introducing an error to the vibration level.	
Public Road Infrastructure ⁵	100	-	Pit 6 Culvert W3 (Nearest Rail & Road Culvert)	42.9	0.01	No blast monitoring was required at TD6 as all blasts during 2025 were outside the DSC Approval Area. No blast monitoring was required along the TransGrid Powerline as all blasts during 2025 were not within 100m of this infrastructure.	
Transgrid Powerline ⁶	50	-	Pit 6 Culvert W4 (Nearest Rail & Road Culvert)	75.7	0.09		
<p>1) Dam Safety Committee approved 2) As agreed with ARTC when blasting within 100m 3) As agreed with ARTC when blasting within 300m 4) As agreed with MWRC when blasting within 100m 5) As agreed with MWRC when blasting within 350m 6) As agreed with Transgrid when blasting within 100m of a tower.</p> <p>Note: However, these criteria do not apply if the Applicant has a written agreement with the relevant owner to exceed these criteria, and has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.</p>			Pit 6 Culvert W5 (Nearest Rail & Road Culvert)	13.02	0.03		
			Pit 6 Culvert WW (Nearest Rail & Road Culvert)	38.4	2.8		
			Pit 3 Road (1, 3, 11)	34.3 23.9 10.6	0.1 0.1 0.1		
			Pit 7E (Nearest Road Culvert)	172.48*	0.03		
			Pit 7N (Nearest Road Culvert)	7.9	0.08		
						<p>Note:* With the permission of MWRC, WCPL sought approval to exceed the 100mm/s limit due to exceptional circumstances. The approval in writing from MWRC to exceed up to 150 mm/s was sought prior to the blast date on the 18/11/2025.</p>	

Table 6-7 Blast Monitoring Environmental Performance (Heritage Sites)

Approved Criteria		Performance During the Reporting Period		Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/proposed Management Actions
Location	Ground vibration (mm/s)	WCPL complied with the respective blast criteria for heritage sites:		<p>All blast monitoring of Aboriginal heritage sites and the Mine Adit in Pit 8 was undertaken in accordance with the Blast Management Plan.</p> <p>All vibration results were below the performance criteria of damage criteria of 80mm/s and/or 250mm/s respectively in 2025.</p> <p>All vibration results were below the performance criteria of 80mm/s of the historical Mine Adit in Pit 8 in 2025. The blast monitoring requirements were not triggered during Reporting Period at sites WE76 and WE77, as sites could not be relocated for monitoring since surveyed for the WEP.</p> <p>Monitoring for microbats utilising the historical Mine Adit in Pit 8 continued in 2025 as required by the Biodiversity Management Plan and the Blast Management Plan (Section 6.4).</p>	<p>The Blast Management Plan was reviewed in 2024 (Version 10). The revised BMgtP (Version 10) was approved by the DPHI on the 29/01/2025.</p> <p>The Blast Fume Management Strategy was reviewed in 2024 (Version 6). The review included update to Figure 1 to include sensitive receivers, post fume event reporting requirements, plume model, in consideration of MOD2 and MOD4 and updated mitigation measures. The Blast Fume Management Strategy (Version 6) was approved by the DPHI on the 29/01/2025.</p> <p>As required by Condition 5, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764 WCPL will review the BMgtP within 3 months after submission of this 2025 Annual Review. Where this review leads to revisions of the BMgtP, WCPL will resubmit for approval to the Secretary as required.</p> <p>In accordance with the Blast Management Plan the control strategies were implemented at the Mine in order to minimise the potential for exceedances of the relevant blasting criteria applicable to Heritage Sites and on this basis will continue to implement the Blast Management Plan and review blasting performance in next Reporting Period.</p>
Archaeological Sites 72, 152 and 153 within ML	Performance Indicator 80 ¹ Damage Criteria 250 ¹	Rock Art (Site 152) Pit 5 South (Southern Site)	Max Vibration (mm/s) 2.6 Min Vibration (mm/s) 0.01		
Archaeological Sites WE7, WE10 & WCP535 in the Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve	Performance Indicator 80 ² Damage Criteria 250 ²	Rock Art (Site 153) Pit 5 South (Northern Site)	Max Vibration (mm/s) 1.6 Min Vibration (mm/s) 0.00		
Archaeological Sites WE76 & WE77 in the Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve	Performance Indicator 80 ² Damage Criteria 250 ²	Castle Rock (Site 72)	Max Vibration (mm/s) 2.5 Min Vibration (mm/s) 0.00		
Archaeological sites: Rocky Hill (WCP578, WCP579 & WCP580)	Performance Indicator 80 ² Damage Criteria 250 ²	Rock Shelter WE535	Max Vibration (mm/s) 4.4 Min Vibration (mm/s) 0.00		
Mine Adit	- 80 ³	Rocky Hill (Heritage Sites East, South & North)	Max Vibration (mm/s) 21.8, 29.6, 26.1 Min Vibration (mm/s) 0.01, 0.00, 0.01		
		Slate Gully/Mine Adit	Max Vibration (mm/s) 34.3 Min Vibration (mm/s) 0.00		
		Blast monitoring not required at WE7 and WE10 as blasting activities were not within 1km in 2025.			

1) When blasting within 1 km 2) Representative site when blasting within 1 km 3) When blasting in Pit 8

Figure 6-9 Blasting Monitoring Results for 2025 (Wollar School)

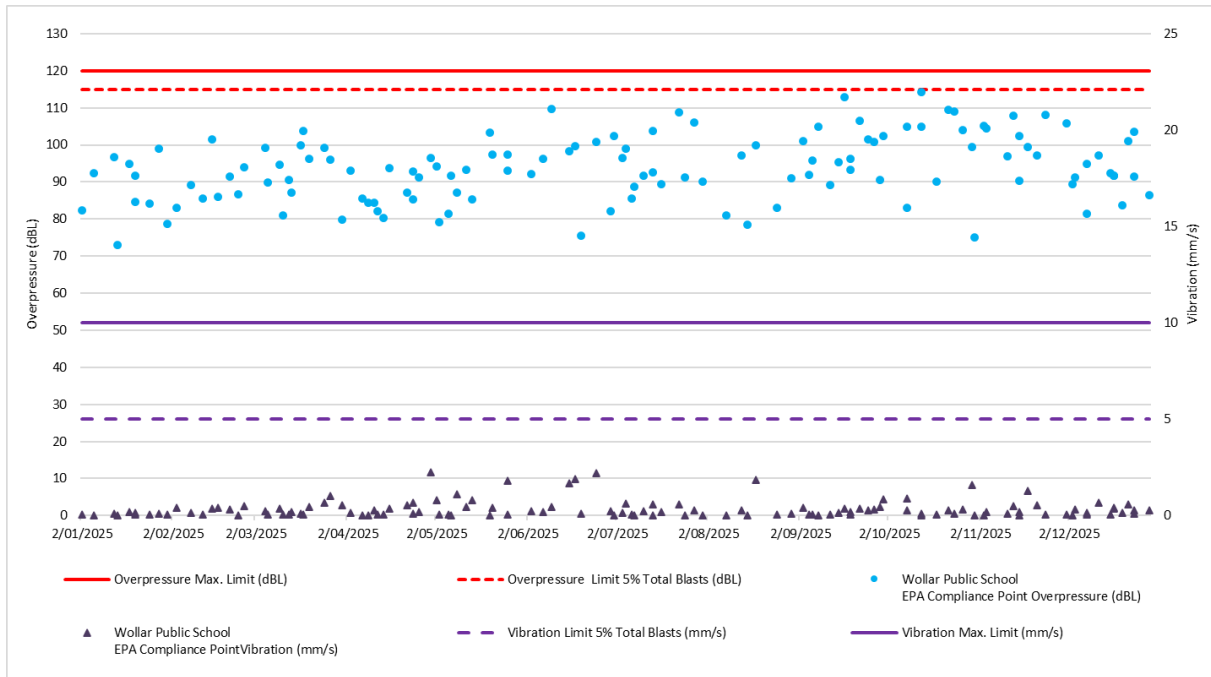
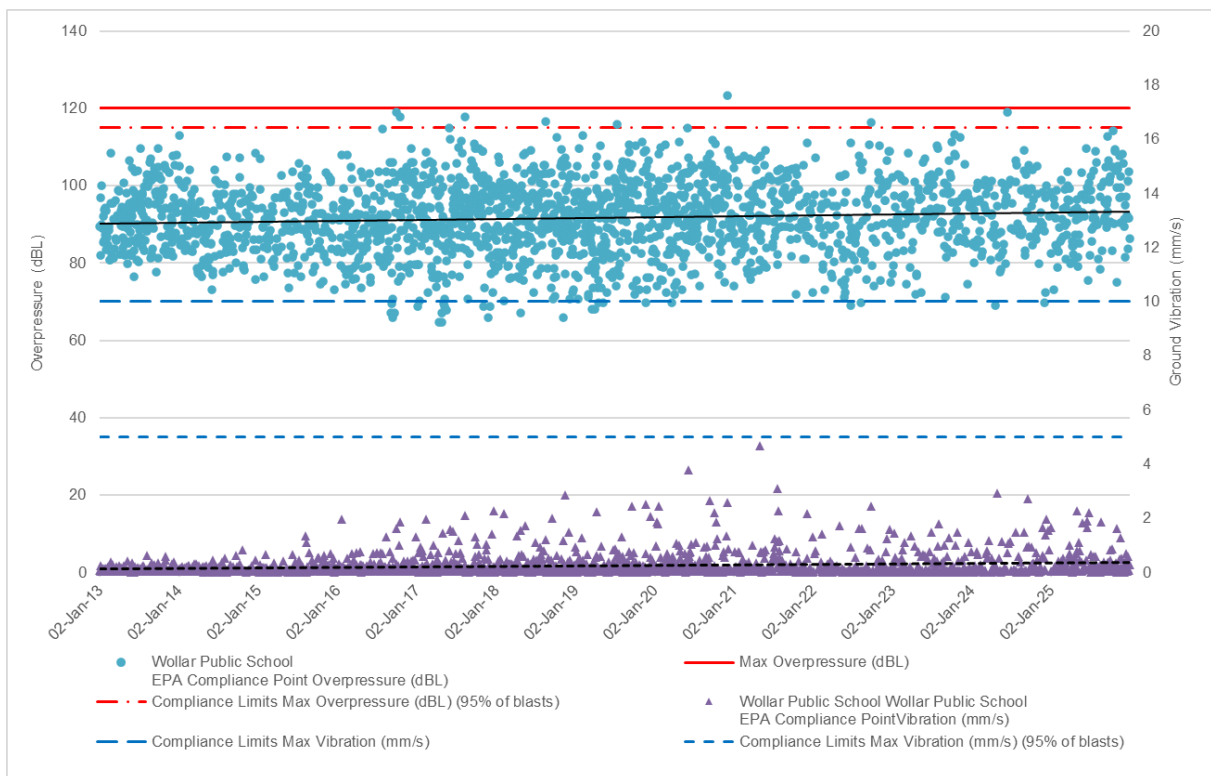


Figure 6-10 Blasting Monitoring Trends 2013 to 2025 (Wollar School)



EIS Predictions

The blasting assessment indicates that no exceedances of relevant airblast or vibration criteria would occur at any privately-owned receivers, community facilities or historical heritage sites in the Village of Wollar for the typical maximum blast MIC proposed for the Project (up to approximately 3,900 kilograms [kg]). Through the continued management of blast MICs, there would be no exceedances of vibration damage criteria at any Aboriginal rock shelter sites with art in the vicinity of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine (WEP 2015). The management measures and results from the 2025 blast monitoring program implemented by WCPL

maintain the predictions made for the blasting assessment in the *Wilpinjong Extension Project Environmental Impact Statement 2015*.

Noise Monitoring

The Mine has developed and implemented a Noise Management Plan (NMP). During the 2025 Reporting Period a combination of both attended and unattended noise monitoring programs were undertaken to assess the performance of the Mine against the Noise Criteria (**Table 6-8**).

Attended noise monitoring is used for determining compliance against the Noise Criteria whilst unattended or real-time monitoring is primarily utilised as a proactive noise control system; providing noise alerts when predetermined noise levels are triggered so mining operations can be modified to lower the noise impacts on receptors. A summary of noise monitoring results is provided in **Table 6-9**. Further noise monitoring results for 2025 Reporting Period, including figures with noise monitoring locations are provided in **Appendix 3F**.

The NMP was revised and resubmitted for consultation and approval in September 2024. The revised NMP (Version 9) included update all applicable figures displaying ML1846, EL9399 and in consideration of MOD2 and MOD4. Update landownership now that property ID959 is now Peabody owned and inclusion of additional real time noise monitoring at Cooyal. The NMP (Version 9) was approved by the DPHI on 29 January 2025.

Table 6-8 Summary Noise Monitoring Program

Location	Monitoring Site	Parameter	Frequency
St Laurence O'Toole Church [^]	N6	Attended Noise	Monthly
Tichular	N14	Attended Noise	Monthly
Wollar Village	N15	Attended Noise	Monthly
Araluen Rd*	N16	Attended Noise	Monthly
Mogo Rd	N17	Attended Noise	Monthly
Mogo Rd	N19	Attended Noise	Monthly
Ringwood Rd	N20	Attended Noise	Monthly
WCPL Rail Loop	-	Meteorology & Inversion	Continuous
Wollar Village	-	Real-Time Noise - Fixed	Continuous
Mogo Rd	-	Real-Time Noise - Fixed	Continuous
Ringwood Rd	-	Real-Time Noise - Fixed	Continuous
Tichular	-	Real-Time Noise - Mobile	Continuous
Cooyal	-	Real-Time Noise - Mobile	Continuous

Notes: [^] Owned by WCPL.

EIS Comparison

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) was engaged by WCPL to provide an annual noise review (ANR) for the 2025 calendar year. The purpose of the ANR is to satisfy annual review reporting requirements detailed in the WCPL's development consent. This includes comparison of attended noise monitoring results against relevant criteria and predictions in the most recently approved noise model for WCPL. EMM concluded:

When comparable, measured LAeq and LA1,1minute noise levels were lower than predicted under corresponding meteorological conditions at all locations during all measurements with a single exception:

- *During the July measurement at N17, the measured site-only LA1,1minute was 2 dB higher than predicted under inversion conditions. While the measured LA1,1minute noise level from WCP was higher than predicted in this instance, it remained below the LA1,1minute limit of 45 dB.*

Refer to **Appendix 3F** for the Annual Noise Review for 2025 completed by EMM.

Table 6-9 Noise Monitoring Environmental Performance

Approved Criteria					Performance During the Reporting Period	Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/proposed Management Actions
Property ID & Location ¹	Day ²	Evening ³	Night ⁴		<p>Attended noise monitoring during 2025 was undertaken monthly as required by the NMP at N6, N14, N15, N17, N19 and N20 during the night periods of 21/22 January, 18/19 February, 13/14 March, 16/17 April, 5/6 May, 18/19 June, 23/24 July, 25/26 August, 24/25 September 2025, 8/9 October, 19/20 November and 9/10 December.</p> <p>During 2025 attended noise monitoring, noise levels from WCP complied with relevant noise limits at all monitoring locations.</p> <p>Noise limits were not applicable due to meteorological conditions at the time of monitoring (EMM 2025) (Appendix 3F).</p> <p>Low frequency assessments were carried out in accordance with the EPA 'Noise Policy for Industry' (NPfi). Low frequency modification factors were implemented when applicable and did not result in any exceedances of WCP noise limits (Appendix 3F).</p> <p>Validation reports of real time noise monitoring are now conducted monthly and are provided in Appendix 3F.</p>	<p>In 2025 there were 71 noise complaints when compared 55 noise complaints in 2024. WC staff investigated all noise complaints and determined that the low frequency (LF) levels recorded by the nearest real time noise monitor were compliant with the Noise Criteria (Section 9.0).</p> <p>Long Term Trends</p> <p>For the 5-year period ending December 2025, site-only LAeq noise levels were low (either IA, NM, or less than 30 dB) for a large majority of measurements at all monitoring locations (EMM, 2026).</p> <p>Over the life of the project, site-only LAeq noise levels were low (either IA, NM, or less than 30 dB) for a large majority of measurements at all monitoring locations (EMM, 2026).</p> <p>Noise Model Comparison</p> <p>When comparable, measured LAeq and LA1,1minute noise levels were lower than predicted under corresponding meteorological conditions at all locations during all measurements with a single exception:</p> <p>During the July measurement at N17, the measured site-only LA1,1minute was 2 dB higher than predicted under inversion conditions. While the measured LA1,1minute noise level from WCP was higher than predicted in this instance, it remained below the LA1,1minute limit of 45 dB. (EMM, 2026).</p>	<p>The NMP was revised and resubmitted for consultation and approval in September 2024. The revised NMP (Version 9) included update all applicable figures displaying ML1846, EL9399 and in consideration of MOD2 and MOD4. Update landownership now that property ID959 is now Peabody owned and inclusion of additional real time noise monitoring at Cooyal. The NMP (Version 9) was approved by the DPHI on 29 January 2025.</p> <p>Continue to implement the NMP in accordance Condition 5, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764.</p> <p>In 2025 Figure 6A displays the sum of lost time hours associated with implementation of noise management strategies (i.e., lost time only captured for primary dig implements such as dozers, excavators and loaders) as a direct result of modifying the operations to remain compliant with relevant noise criteria.</p>
	LAeq (15 minute)	LAeq (15 minute)	LAeq (15 minute)	LA1 (1 minute)			
102	36	36	38	45			
Wollar Village – Residential ⁵	36	37	37	45			
All other privately owned land	35	35	35	45			
901 – Wollar School	35 (internal) 45 (external) When in use			-			
150A – St Luke’s Anglican Church ⁶	40 (internal) When in use			-			
900 – St Laurence O’Toole Catholic Church ⁶				-			

Notes: 1) To interpret the locations refer to **Table 18** and **Appendix 3F**.

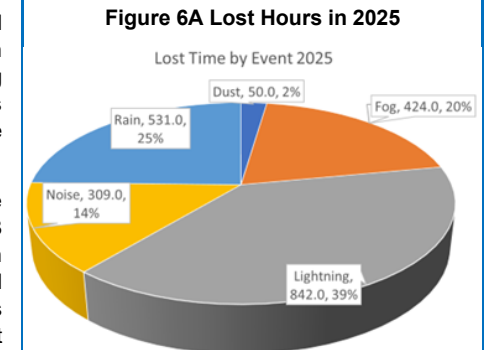
2) Day is defined as the period from 7 am to 6 pm Monday to Saturday and 8 am to 6 pm Sunday and Public Holidays.

3) Evening is defined as the period 6 pm to 10 pm.

4) Night is defined as the period from 10 pm to 7 am Monday to Saturday and 10 pm to 8 am Sunday and Public Holidays.

5) Wollar Village EPL intrusive noise limits are currently day 36dBA, evening 35dBA and night 35dBA.

6) Both Properties 150A and 900 are owned by WCPL. Both buildings have been deconsecrated and are no longer places of worship.



6.3 Heritage

The Mine has developed and implemented an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP). Four routine rounds of Cultural Heritage meetings were undertaken in 2025 (inclusive of RAPCC) in March, June, September and December. Two extraordinary meetings were held in February and June 2025 to develop a path forward for the development of a Wilpinjong Coal Indigenous Communities artwork/s and brief the RAPCC of the proposed MOD3 Pit 8 Extension Project. Key heritage and environmental issues that were raised during consultation included summary of mining operations, exploration, review of the ACHMP, management of Aboriginal heritage including rock shelters and salvage works program.

The ACHMP was revised and resubmitted for consultation and approval in September 2024. Revision of ACHMP (Version 10) was in consideration of MOD2 and to update all applicable figures displaying recently granted ML1846 and EL9399 and update landownership now that property ID959 is now Peabody owned. Additionally blast monitoring added to protect heritage sites associated with Rocky Hill and updating table of known heritage sites and figures accordingly. The ACHMP (Version 10) was provided to the RAPs on the 27 November 2024 for their review and feedback. At the time of preparing the 2025 Annual Review, finalising the ACHMP (Version 10) remained ongoing. During the 2025 Reporting Period, a number of archaeological surveys, due diligence surveys, surface salvage works and other programs and investigations were carried out, including but not limited to:

- *The Rocky Hill Impact Mitigation and Conservation Management Plan*, specifies the following scope for archival baseline recording at Rocky Hill
- Pit 8 (South) Slate Gully surface clearance;
- Due diligence survey for the proposed surface water gauging station in Wollar Creek;
- BSAL surface clearance (proposed MOD 3 area);
- Pit 5 South East surface clearance. Four new sites were recorded during the clearance survey:
 - WCP1155 - Isolated find, WCP1156 – Rock Shelter with PAD, WCP1157 - Rock Shelter with PAD and WCP1158 – Rock Shelter



WCP1156



WCP1157



WCP1158

- Completion of the Rocky Hill Baseline Recording in 2025.
 - Involved digital photography, detailed mapping and profiles using baseline offset survey, 3D modelling using LIDAR scanning



WCPL are required to assess and report on the following performance indicators as described in the ACHMP:

- (Nil) Number of complaints received regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage management at the Mine;
- (Nil) Number of incidents or non-compliances recorded regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage at the Mine.

In 2025 WCPL did not exceed the performance indicators as described in the ACHMP i.e. no complaints were received, and no incidents or non-compliance occurred regarding Aboriginal heritage.

The Mine has developed and implemented a Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) in accordance with Condition 49, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764, the HHMP includes a program and description of the measures/procedures that would be implemented for historic heritage management at the Wilpinjong Coal Mine. In accordance with the HHMP, WCPL are to report on the performance of monitoring the Shale Oil Mine Adit in relation to blasting (**Table 6-7**).

The HHMP was revised and resubmitted for consultation and approval in September 2024. Revision of HHMP (Version 7) was in consideration of MOD2, MOD4 and to update all applicable figures displaying recently granted ML1846 and EL9399. Updated included record of WCPL owned dilapidated buildings demolished in Wollar during 2022, 2023 and proposed for 2024. The HHMP (Version 7) was approved by the DPHI on the 29 January 2025.

6.4 Biodiversity

A Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) has been prepared and implemented for the Mine. The Biodiversity Offset Strategy in the BMP comprises a package of BOA's that will be set aside for conservation and managed in perpetuity, and WCPL's rehabilitation strategy. In addition, the Biodiversity Offset Strategy includes a number of environment conservation areas or ECA's and residual Regeneration Areas associated with the original Wilpinjong Coal Project that will strengthen the linkages between the rehabilitation areas and the Goulburn River National Park and Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve. In addition, the Biodiversity Offset Strategy also includes on-site rehabilitation to establish the biometric vegetation types (BVTs) and fauna habitat as required by Schedule 3, Condition 37 of the Development Consent SSD-6764.

In April 2019, WCPL finalised the BVT performance and completion criteria in consultation with applicable State and Federal government departments and accordingly the BMP was comprehensively updated as required to reflect the new criteria and resubmitted in June 2019. WCPL's Biodiversity Monitoring Program in the BMP includes annual monitoring of flora and fauna, and a range of landscape function indicators. This monitoring program is used to evaluate ecosystem function and performance and the success of specific management actions implemented across the various Management Domains³.

The BMP was revised and resubmitted for consultation and approval in September 2024. The revision of the BMP (Version 8) was in consideration of MOD2, MOD4, update all applicable figures displaying recently granted ML1846 and EL9399 and landownership. Revision also included revising Appendix 6 (3 Year Schedule), BMP monitoring program and figure displaying monitoring locations. The revision to the BMP also included removing the requirement to manage Biodiversity Offset Areas (BOAs) as the BOAs are now transferred to NPWS and address the BCS feedback as provided on 9 October 2024. The BMP (Version 8) was approved by the DPHI on the 18 February 2025.

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) was engaged by WCPL to undertake the 2025 annual biodiversity monitoring consistent with the requirements of Development Consent SSD-6764 (as modified) and the methods outlined in the revised BMP (**Appendix 4**). The primary objectives of the 2025 monitoring program is to evaluate rehabilitation progress against WCPL's approved performance criteria, assess landscape stability and monitor biodiversity indicators, including native and introduced fauna species, within rehabilitation and local reference sites.

Local reference sites were established in 2019 and 2020 in areas that conform to WCPL's rehabilitation target BioMetric Vegetation Types (BVTs), in accordance with Condition 36 of the Development Consent SSD-6764. Reference Sites were monitored in accordance with the three-year rotation outlined in the BMP. It should be noted that all monitoring for the 2025 period was completed in spring.

Additions to the rehabilitation monitoring program in 2025 included the establishment of plots throughout rehabilitation areas which had recently achieved ecosystem and land use establishment in accordance with the approved WEP BVTs, and rehabilitation which had been transitioned from agricultural rehabilitation (a component of the pre-WEP biodiversity completion criteria) to native woodland rehabilitation, also in accordance with the approved WEP BVTs.

Vegetation monitoring

Floristic monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the BioMetric plot method prescribed in the BMP at both rehabilitation and local reference sites. Of the 19 rehabilitation sites monitored in 2025, three sites were in areas less than four years post-establishment and 16 are 4+ years since initial ecosystem establishment. Ten sites less than 10 years old have been assessed against the BVT Performance Criteria and six sites over 10 years old have been assessed against the BVT Completion Criteria. All monitored sites exceeded the Site Value Score (SVS) performance Criteria benchmark for both Performance and

³ Mine closure or rehabilitation domains are identified in the WCPL's RMP.

Completion Criteria. Exotic cover remained within acceptable limits, however, none of the sites have yet met the Performance Criteria for native overstorey cover (NOC). Newly established sites showed positive initial results, indicating that early-stage rehabilitation is progressing towards ecosystem establishment.

Landscape Function Analysis

Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) monitoring was also undertaken at the rehabilitation sites greater than four years old. The results showed that all rehabilitation sites monitored recorded LFA scores above 50, confirming the stability of the sites, and as such ongoing monitoring at these sites is no longer required. However, if there is a notable visible decline in LFA parameters observed during future monitoring, reinstating LFA methods at select sites will be recommended in accordance with the WCPL BMP.

Fauna monitoring

Fauna monitoring was undertaken at both rehabilitation and local reference sites, identifying a range of bird, microbat, mammal and reptile species, including a number of species listed as threatened under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act (BC Act) 2016* and/or the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act (EPBC Act) 1999*. Pest species were also observed, highlighting the need for continued management to mitigate their impacts on rehabilitation.

Slate Gully Mine Adit Monitoring

Biodiversity Monitoring Services (BMS) was engaged by Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd (WCPL) to undertake the 2025 annual microbat monitoring at the abandoned oil shale mine (adit) in Slate Gully, Wilpinjong Coal Mine (WCM). This adit supports colonies of two microbat species: the Eastern Horseshoe-bat (*Rhinolophus megaphyllus*) and Large Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*, formerly known as Eastern Bentwing-bat *Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*). Monitoring undertaken since April 2017 indicates that less than 50 Eastern Horseshoe-bats inhabit the mine workings throughout the year. From exit counts conducted to date, numbers of this species do not vary substantially throughout the year. Counts of the Large Bent-winged Bat inhabiting the mine vary considerably more throughout the year (BMS, 2026).

Exit counts of bats leaving the adit, as well as capture of exiting bats⁴, has been undertaken over the past nine years to determine what species are utilising the adit and how their numbers and sexual composition change throughout the year (Fly By Night 2017; Fly By Night 2018; Fly By Night 2019; Biodiversity Monitoring Services 2025). This has given a firm basis to monitor colonies of the two species roosting within the workings as the adjacent area is strip mined for coal. Previously we recommended that continual monitoring of bat activity via an ultrasonic bat call detector would provide a superior method to monitor the roost long term. This report details the results of automated monitoring over a 12-month period from January 2025 to December 2025, as well as concurrent monthly hand counts of bats exiting the workings (BMS, 2026). Results suggest that monitoring of the colony at Slate Gully through nightly recording of echolocation calls provides a feasible means of monitoring use of the disused workings by the two microbat species. Mean monthly activity for the two species can be compared prior to mining taking place in adjacent areas with that post mining. As of February 2025, mining activity is approximately 190m from the adit (350m in February 2024). As the mine moved past in 2025 (topsoil stripping only), we did not detect any significant changes to occupation/activity of the two cave dwelling microbat species. Images from monthly monitoring (Plates 5-A, 5-B, 5-C and 5-D) show the adit entrance has maintained integrity despite the nearby blasting in Pits 3 and 8 (and potentially Pit 7) (BMS, 2026).

Refer to **Appendix E** for the complete 2025 Slat Gully adit monitoring report by BMS.

⁴ Harp trapping was conducted over the period 2017-2019 (autumn, winter, summer) and then discontinued at the request of NSW DCCEEW (formerly OEH at the time). Enough data was obtained to determine the site was not a breeding roost, but forms an important overwintering and seasonal roost, with composition of sex/age/individuals in the roost changing seasonally. Harp trapping was again conducted at the adit in July 2024 to determine if the species/sex/age composition of the roost had changed between monitoring events.

Photo 2 Culvert Support & Bat Detector with Solar Panel setup 20m in front of Adit



Photo 3 Upgrades to the Bat Adit Culvert in 2023 and Adit Condition in 2024



6.4.1 Management Measures within ECAs and Regeneration Areas

Five ECAs (A, B, C, D and E) have been established on areas of WCPL-owned land containing remnant vegetation and grazing land, as shown on **Figure 1-3**. The ECAs have been placed under a Voluntary Conservation Agreement (VCA) with the NSW Minister of the Environment, allowing for the enhancement and conservation of existing remnant vegetation, including the Box Gum Woodland EEC. Ongoing management and monitoring of the ECAs is required to be undertaken in accordance with the BMP.

The purpose of the Regeneration Areas is to link the ECAs with woodland established in the Rehabilitation Areas and adjoining Goulburn River National Park and Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve, thereby enhancing wildlife connectivity in the area. Residual Regeneration Areas are illustrated on **Figure 1-3**. Ongoing management and monitoring of the residual Regeneration Areas is required to be undertaken in accordance with the BMP.

Management measures to be implemented within the ECAs include selective planting if required, weed and animal pest control, fence maintenance and bushfire management. Refer to **Appendix 2** and **Section 8.3** for relevant land management activities completed during the Reporting Period.

Management measures to be implemented within the residual Regeneration Areas to improve biodiversity values and develop areas resilience include promotion of natural regeneration and revegetation, stock control, selective active revegetation and habitat enhancement, tubestock planting, control of weeds and pest management. Refer to **Appendix 2** and **Section 8.3** for relevant land management activities completed during the Reporting Period.

Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd (WCPL) is required to undertake nest box monitoring to satisfy Section 7.4.8 of the BMP. WCPL installed nest boxes within the biodiversity management areas including ECA_B to provide enhanced habitat for native fauna species. Monitoring by ELA was completed in 2025. Refer to **Appendix 4** for the 2025 Nest Box Monitoring report.

6.5 Waste Management

The Mine has developed and implemented a waste management strategy to ensure that waste at the Mine is minimised and effectively managed. WCPL have engaged an appropriately licensed waste management contractor to perform the following activities in relation to waste management, including but not limited to;

- On-site waste management i.e. waste segregation of scrap steel, general waste, recyclables, hydrocarbons and hazardous materials;
- Off-site disposal to licensed waste facilities;
- Off-site recycling to licensed waste centres; and
- Recording and reporting waste volumes.

As required by Condition 58(f), Schedule 3 of SSD-6764, WCPL are required to report on waste management and minimisation (**Table 6-10 & Figure 6-10**) in the 2025 Annual Review. During the Reporting Period approximately 71% of the total waste removed from the Mine was recycled.

Appendix 3G has the complete summary of waste statistics for the 2025 Reporting Period.

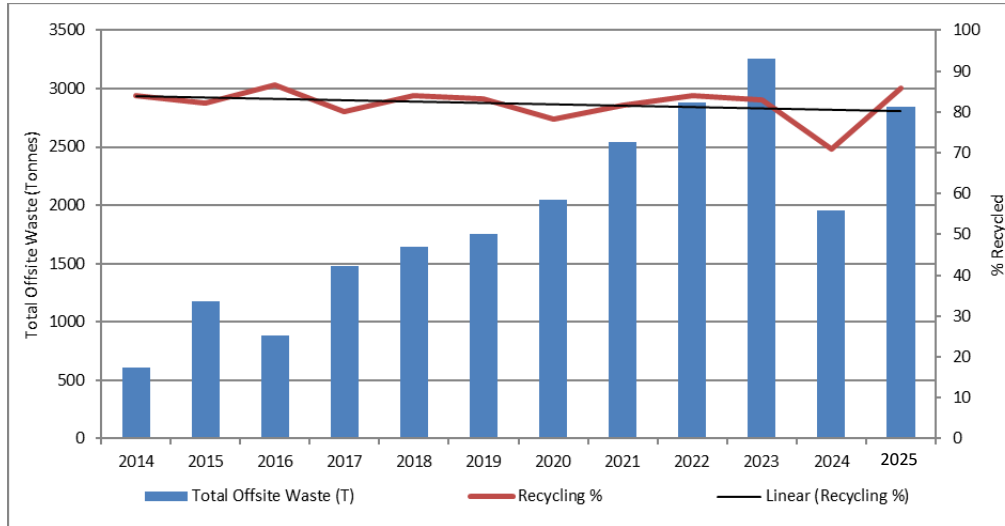
Approximately 349.83 tonnes of tyres were disposed of in-Pit during 2025, all of which were buried in Pit 6.

WCPL are additionally permitted to dispose of building and demolition waste in-pit, in accordance with EPL 12425. No inert waste material generated from the demolition of Peabody owned properties in Wollar during 2025 was transported to site and/or disposed within selected Open Cut Pits (insitu and awaiting disposal when options for disposal become available with the mine in 2026). All demolition of delict dwellings in Wollar is undertaken in accordance with the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). All hazardous material recovered from the demolished properties was removed and disposed by WCPL's licensed waste contractor in accordance with all regulatory requirements.

Table 6-10 Summary of Monthly Waste Statistics for 2025

Totals	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Total Offsite Waste (T)	159	243	253	206	320	290	288	201	215	218	255	192	2,841
Recycled Waste (T)	129	218	211	181	273	247	251	174	178	188	224	162	2,438
Recycling %	81.4%	89.8%	83.5%	87.7%	85.5%	85.2%	87.1%	86.3%	83.0%	86.2%	87.8%	84.5%	85.8%

Figure 6-11 Waste Statistics and Trends 2014-2025



2025

6.6 Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse gas management measures for the Mine are outlined in the AQMP. Diesel and electricity usage were recorded during the 2025 Reporting Period, which allows for the calculation of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent emissions. The primary source (approximately 80%) of greenhouse gas emissions at the Mine is due to the release of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) during the combustion of diesel fuel during mining operations. Fugitive emissions of CH₄ and CO₂ from the coal seam as the coal is mined and CO₂ released during the use of explosives make up approximately 20% of greenhouse gas emissions at the Mine. Greenhouse gas emission (i.e. Scope 1 & Scope 2) estimates for 2025 are presented in **Table 6-11**.

Table 6-11 Estimated Wilpinjong Coal Mine Greenhouse Gas Emissions Financial Year

Year	ROM Coal (Mt)	Electricity Consumed (kWh)	Diesel Consumed (kL)	CO ₂ -e Electricity Usage (t)	CO ₂ -e Diesel Usage (t)	CO ₂ -e Fugitive Emissions (t)	Total CO ₂ -e Emissions (t)	Total CO ₂ -e Emissions (t) Predicted (WEP) [#]
2017	13.6	29,929,870	32,976	25,141	89,356	12,809	127,306	167,977
2018	14.2	32,940,513	38,360	27,341	103,948	13,828	145,117	182,002
2019	15.1	32,037,969	43,647	26,272	118,270	12,980	152,522	180,302
2020	14.7	31,748,174	47,528	25,950	12,8788	12,636	167,375	176,408
2021	14.48	34,887,914	50,795	27,906	136,572	10,732	175,211	168,387 ¹
2022	13.47	34,456,634	49,391	27,221	133,947	20,082	181,775	168,516 ¹
2023	13.33	34,264,194	50,084	25,013	136,010	18,234	180,000	158,004 ²
2024	13.69	33,966,934	54,515	23,098	147,720	20,494	191,317	159,967 ²
2025	11.79	34,373,702	53,894	22,353	143,942	18,137	185,076	146,013 ³

Notes: kWh = kilowatt hours and kL = kilolitre. * A NSW default factor was used to calculate these values. [#] Scope 1 and 2 predicted emissions from the WEP for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 based on 15.5Mt, 15.95Mt, 15.28Mt, 14.53Mt and 12.44Mt ROM coal respectively. ¹The WEP predictions for 2021 and 2022 based on annual ROM of 12.44Mt. ² The WEP predictions for 2023 and 2024 based on annual ROM of 10.8Mt and 11.08Mt respectively. ³ The WEP predictions for 2025 based on annual ROM of 10.77Mt.

Greenhouse gas emissions from the Wilpinjong Coal Mine would continue to be monitored and reported annually in accordance with Peabody Energy's obligations under the *Commonwealth Government National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System*. Peabody Energy and WCPL will also comply with any obligations under the *Commonwealth Clean Energy Act, 2011*.

6.7 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Condition 16, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764 requires WCPL to ensure that no offensive odours are emitted from the site, as defined under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997*.

Previous monitoring occurred in the Wollar Village up to April 2018 for the following pollutants that can be released during spontaneous combustion events, including Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S), Benzene, Toluene and *p*-Xylene. An air quality monitoring station was situated in the Village of Wollar to monitor for the above-mentioned pollutants during the removal of Keylah Dump, as required by the SCMP and the Keylah Dump Removal Management Plan. The removal of Keylah Dump was completed during 2017. Therefore, this air quality monitoring station in the Village of Wollar specific for the dump removal, was no longer required and subsequently removed in May 2018.

The SCMP was revised in June 2022. The revised SCMP (Version 8.1) was updated to include 2021 IEA Actions which included the recommendations from 2021 IEA to add corrective actions to inspection program, review the frequency of the aerial thermal imagery inspection program and updated Figure 3 regarding areas of risk. SCMP (Version 8.1) was approved on the 17 December 2022.

A revision of the SCMP was completed in 2024 (now Version 9) and included update of propensity testing results for Pit 6 and Pit 8 and reference to the RMP. The revised SCMP (Version 9) was pending feedback from the EPA who requested additional time in December 2024 to conduct their review. The AQMP was awaiting feedback from the EPA prior to finalisation and issuing to the DPHI for their approval at the time of preparing the 2024 Annual Review.

There were no reportable incidents as a result of spontaneous combustion in 2025. There were two (2) unverified odour complaints received during 2025 (**Section 9**), a decrease of twelve (12) odour complaints received in 2024. Each of the odour complaints during 2025 received follow up checks by WCPL and were either unable to detect significant spontaneous combustion outbreaks with the capacity to generate offsite odours or detect odours beyond the boundary of the Mine. These checks also included a review of the wind speed and wind direction prior to receiving an odour complaint. The complainant declined to discuss any of the odour complaints with a WCPL representative on all but two occasions. Refer to **Section 6.2** and **Section 9** for further details.

7.0 WATER MANAGEMENT

WCPL have prepared and implemented a Water Management Plan (WMP) (**Table 3-2**). Several key component management plans and programs that support the WMP include the Surface Water Monitoring Program (SWMP), the Groundwater Monitoring Program (GWMP) and the Site Water Balance (SWB). The WMP, SWMP, SWB, GWMP are currently under review in consultation with WCPL's groundwater and surface specialist SLR and are scheduled for resubmission to the Secretary for approval at the end of Q2 2026.

7.1 Water Licences

Table 7-1 lists the converted water entitlement licenses to Water Access License (WAL) that occurred during October 2017.

Table 7-1 Summary of WAL Held by WCPL

WAL ¹	AL #	Water Source	Category	Entitlement ²	Holder	Work Approval ³	Expiry date
21499	20AL211215	Wollar Creek	Aquifer	474 Unit shares	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd/Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited as 100/374 share	20CA211216	31/07/2032
19045	20AL209956	Upper Goulbourn	Unregulated	183 Unit shares	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20CA209957	12/11/2032
19055	20AL209954	Upper Goulbourn	Unregulated	50 Unit shares	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20CA209955	31/07/2032
19057	20AL209966	Upper Goulbourn	Unregulated	110 Unit shares	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20CA209967	7/02/2024
19058	20AL209974	Upper Goulbourn	Unregulated	168 Unit shares	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20CA209975	19/11/2032
19426	20AL210793	Wollar Creek	Unregulated	40 Unit shares	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20CA210794	31/07/2032
19423	20AL210790	Wollar Creek	Domestic & stock	2 ML	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20WA210792	31/07/2032
19425	20AL210795	Wollar Creek	Domestic & stock	1 ML	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20WA210796	31/07/2022 ⁴
19430	20AL210798	Wollar Creek	Domestic & stock	5 ML	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20WA210799	31/07/2032
36398	20AL212799	Wollar Creek	Domestic & stock	1 ML	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20WA212768	30/07/2023
-	-	Wollar Creek	Pump Site	-	Peabody Pastoral Holdings Pty Ltd	20WA210801	31/07/2032
9476	80AL701849	Macquarie/Cudgegong	Regulated (General Security)	790 Unit shares	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited	No nominated work	N/A
41862	N/A	Sydney Basin - North Coast Groundwater	Aquifer	3121 Unit shares	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited	20MW065002	N/A

Notes: ¹Water entitlement held under NSW *Water Management Act, 2000* is granted in perpetuity. ²One unit is currently equivalent to 1.0 ML as per the *Available Water Determination Order for Various NSW Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources (No. 1) 2013*. ³ Work Approvals only attract an expiry date, applications to extend Work Approvals due to expire will be undertaken in 2024. ⁴ Application to extend submitted in 2022.

7.2 Estimated Groundwater Take

WCPL holds a consolidated licence (WAL41862) to cover the extraction of water from all Pits. The total authorised volume of groundwater extraction is 3,121 Unit Shares. When annualised from a daily inflow value of 3.0 ML/day, the SLR (2026) water balance model estimates approximately 1097 ML/a for the 2025-2026 water year. This estimate is informed by updated groundwater model predictions (SLR, 2025c) and factored based on observed 6-monthly rainfall totals compared to the long-term average (SLR, March 2026).

It is noted that the updated groundwater numerical model (SLR, 2025c) was used to inform the water balance model (SLR, 2026), however, this groundwater numerical model is still undergoing regulatory review (SLR, March 2026).

Table 7-2 presents the relevant entitlement volume for the consolidated licence, the estimated inflow or ‘take’ for 2025-26 and compares these water balance model estimates to numerical model predictions using the 2020 Model and the 2025 Model (still to undergoing regulatory review). The SLR (2020 and 2025c) annualised inflow estimates are within the allocated licence volume for the 2025-26 water year (SLR, March 2026).

Table 7-2 Summary of Annual Volume of Inferred Maximum Groundwater Take

Water Access License	Limit [ML/a]	2024-2025		2025-2026		
		WBM Inflow (SLR, 2025a)	Modelled Inflow (SLR, 2020a)	WBM Inflow (SLR, 2026)	Modelled Inflow (SLR, 2020c)	Modelled Inflow (SLR, 2025c)
Pits	3,121 ML/a (WAL 41862)	694	511	1,097	508	877
Dewatering Bores		0		0		
TOTAL		694	511	1,097	508	877

The previous numerical model incorporated climate and mining progression data only up to 2020, whereas the updated model includes data through 2023. Consequently, groundwater inflows toward the pits were likely underestimated by the earlier model for the period 2020–2025, and the modelled responses to recent climatic variability during this period were not fully captured. Despite this, inflows predicted by both the groundwater model (SLR, 2020a; SLR, 2025c) and the water balance assessment (SLR, 2026) remain well below the licenced allocation of 3,121 ML/a (SLR, March 2026).

7.2.1 Alluvial Groundwater Take

Groundwater can be lost from alluvium to underlying Permian sediments through natural processes or as incidental take in response to mining (i.e. by a mining induced increase in the downward vertical hydraulic gradient from the alluvium to the Permian). As there are no physical means by which this volume of alluvial water can be measured, groundwater modelling is necessary to quantify the expected loss of alluvial groundwater to the underlying Permian strata (SLR, March 2025).

The SLR model (2020a) has predicted the likely alluvial take during the 2025-2026 water year, as shown in Figure 12 for both Wilpinjong Creek alluvium and Cumbo Creek alluvium. The predicted loss from Wollar Creek is negligible (SLR, March 2026).

For the 2025-2026 water year the additional alluvial water loss, over and above what occurs naturally from the Wilpinjong Creek alluvium is estimated to be about 0.27 ML/day and about 0.19 ML/day from Cumbo Creek alluvium. This gives a predicted alluvial groundwater take of approximately 168 ML/year. WCM holds an allocation of 474 ML for the Wollar Creek Water Source under the Water Sharing Plan for the Hunter Unregulated and Alluvial Sources, 2009 (WAL 21499). This estimated take is within and compliant with the licence volume held by WCM (SLR, March 2026). For more information refer to **Appendix 3D**.

7.3 Water Licence Conditions

Assessment of the various water access licence conditions relevant to WCPL work approvals includes:

- The total volume of water taken under in any water year must not exceed a volume (Complied – refer to **Table 7-2 & Section 7.2**).
- The volume of water taken in the water year must be recorded (Complied – refer to **Table 7-2 & Section 7.2**).
- Once the water access licence holder becomes aware of a breach of any condition on this water access licence, the water access licence holder must notify the Minister as soon as practicable (Complied – no breach of conditions occurred during water year 2024/2025).

7.4 Water Management System

Water management activities were undertaken during the 2025 Reporting Period in accordance with the Mine's water management system outlined in the WMP⁵. In summary, water management for the Mine is based on the containment and re-use of mine water as well as the control of sediment laden water that may be potentially carried with runoff from disturbed areas. The mine water management system is shown in schematic form on **Appendix 3C**. The key components of the Mine's water management system include:

- Collection and re-use of surface runoff from disturbed areas;
- Capture and on-site containment of mine water, comprising groundwater inflows and incidental rainfall-runoff to operational areas;
- Re-use of contained mine water for dust suppression over active surfaces (e.g. haul roads).
- Recycling of mine water associated with the CHPP and tailings disposal areas;
- Consumption of contained waters in the Mine water supply system;
- Management of treated sewage effluent in accordance with the OEH's *Environmental Guidelines for the Utilisation of Treated Effluent*;
- Standby-operation of an evaporative spray system on the eastern bank of Pit 2 (West); and
- Discharge of treated water via a water treatment facility to Wilpinjong Creek in accordance with EPL 12425.
- Diversion of clean water upslope of mine disturbance in Pit 6 and Pit 8.

7.4.1 Emergency Water Discharge (EWD)

There were no water discharges required under emergency provisions in the 2025 Reporting Period.

7.5 Erosion and Sediment Control

An erosion and sediment control measures are described in the SWMP for the Mine. During the 2025 Reporting Period water management structures were either implemented or maintained to contain potentially sediment laden water from mining activities in Pit 3, Pit 4, Pit 5, Pit 6, Pit 7 and Pit 8 within the Mine's water management system. Other activities included routine removal of sediment from sumps, drains and sediment dams located in the Mining Infrastructure Area (MIA) and CHPP.

A clean water diversion (CWD) has been constructed in Pit 8 to reduce surface water from Pit 8 (Slate Gully) undisturbed water catchments that will otherwise report into the Pit 8 disturbance footprint. The CWD in Pit 8 will progress with the advancing pit. Finalisation of the CWD for Pit 8 to be completed in Q2 2026.

WCPL sought a variation to EPL12425 in 2021 to allow the rain water collected by the diversion upstream of Pit 8 to discharge to Wilpinjong Creek under various water quality conditions (**Section 3.2**). Newly approved licence discharge point (LDP) 30 permits water to be discharged from the CWD if the value of turbidity does not exceed the turbidity value measured at the Wilpinjong Creek upstream gauging station. When there is no flow within Wilpinjong Creek at the upstream gauging station the value of turbidity measured at point 30 must not exceed 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).

WCPL are planning to install a strategic clean water diversion in western area of Pit 6 to reduce surface water from undisturbed water catchments that will otherwise report into the Pit 6 disturbance footprint. Detailed design of Pit 6 will continue for implementation of Pit 6 diversion in Q4 2026 to Q1 2027.

During the Reporting Period no clean water upslope of mining disturbance areas in relation to Pit 6 and Pit 8 reported to their respective clean water management structures. No discharge from EPL Point 30 occurred in 2025 as a result.

⁵ With exception to Emergency Water Discharge (EWD). There were no EWD required during 2024 (**Section 7.4.1**).

7.6 Surface Water

In June 2022, WCPL completed a review of the SWMP (Version 6) included Updates to address 2021 IEA recommendations and 2021 Annual Review, additional information CWD for Pit 6, sampling units for rehabilitation areas, review of pH triggers and TARPs for CC-1, WIL-GSD and WIL-D2 and an additional TARP for Channel Stability. An update of the SWMP was completed in 2023 and resubmitted for approval. The WMP is currently under review in consultation with WCPL’s surface specialist SLR and is scheduled for resubmission to the Secretary for approval at the end of Q2 2026. A summary of the surface water monitoring program is presented in **Table 7-3**.

A summary of the surface water monitoring results assessed against each relevant water quality impact criteria from the SWMP is provided in **Table 7-4**. Further water monitoring results for 2025 Reporting Period, including figures with surface water quality monitoring locations are provided in **Appendix 3C**. A detailed assessment of creek flows, discharge from LDPs and water monitoring results against triggers in the SWMP was completed by SLR⁶ (**Appendix 3C**) and summarised throughout were applicable.

Table 7-3 Surface Water Monitoring Program

Monitoring Locations		Frequency	Parameters ¹
Wilpinjong Creek	Licenced Discharge Point No. 24	Continuous (during discharge)	Volume of water discharged ⁶ , EC and pH
		Weekly (during discharge)	Oil & Grease and TSS ⁷
	WIL-U, WIL-U2, WIL-PC, WIL-NC, WIL-D and WIL-D2 ²	Monthly	Field pH and EC, turbidity ³ , and SO ₄
		Quarterly [^]	Copper, Zinc, Iron, Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Barium, Strontium, Lead, Arsenic and Selenium
	WILGSU and WILGSD (gauging stations) ²	Continuous	Flow rate, pH, EC and temperature
		Monthly	Field pH and EC, turbidity ³ , and SO ₄
		Following significant rainfall events ⁴	pH, EC, TDS, TSS and sulphate
	WC1, WC2, WC3, WC4, WC5, WC6, WC7, WC8 ⁵	Annually	Stream health monitoring
	Forty-nine survey points along Wilpinjong Creek ⁵	Annually	Channel stability monitoring (photo-points, description, stability)
	Cumbo Creek	CC1, CC2 and CC3 ²	Monthly
Quarterly [^]			Copper, Zinc, Iron, Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Barium, Strontium, Lead, Arsenic and Selenium
CC3 ²		Following significant rainfall events ⁴	pH, EC, TDS, TSS and sulphate
CCGSU and CCGSD (gauging station) ²		Continuous	Flow rate, pH, EC and temperature
		monthly	Field pH and EC, turbidity ³ , and SO ₄
		Following significant rainfall events ³	pH, EC, TDS, TSS and sulphate
CC1, CC2 ⁵		Annually	Stream health monitoring
Nine survey points along Cumbo Creek ⁵	Annually	Channel stability monitoring	
WOL 1 and WOL 2 ²	Monthly	Field pH and EC, turbidity, and SO ₄	

⁶ Annual Review 2025 – Surface Water Compliance (SLR, March 2026)

Monitoring Locations		Frequency	Parameters ¹
Wollar Creek		Quarterly [^]	Copper, Zinc, Iron, Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Barium, Strontium, Lead, Arsenic and Selenium
	WO1, WO2, WO3 ⁵	Annually	Stream health monitoring
Slate Gully Creek	SGC_1 ²	Monthly	Field pH and EC, turbidity, and SO ₄
		Quarterly	Copper, Zinc, Iron, Aluminium, Nickel, Manganese, Barium, Strontium, Lead, Arsenic and Selenium
		Following significant rainfall events ⁴	pH, EC, TDS, TSS and sulphate

Notes: ¹ Parameters will be analysed provided water samples can be collected. ² Monitoring locations are illustrated in Appendix 3C. ³ Turbidity indicates the potential downstream water quality effects caused by suspended solids. ⁴ Greater than 20 millimetres (mm) in 24 hours. ⁵ Monitoring locations are illustrated on Figure 21. ⁶ Volume to monitored using flow meter and continuous logger. ⁷ Grab samples. [^] Quarterly under PA05-0021 then monthly under SSD-6764. Shaded cells indicate added to the water monitoring program as a result of SSD-6764 and the revised Surface Water Management Plan.

Table 7-4 Surface Water Performance

Location		Approved Criteria ^{1, 2}	Performance During the Reporting Period ^{1, 2}	Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/Proposed Management Actions
Wilpinjong Creek Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIL_NC • WIL_D • WIL_D2 	EC (µS/cm)	3,440 µS/cm For 3 consecutive readings	No exceedance of triggers	<p>Assessment of electrical conductivity (EC), pH, and turbidity observations at Wilpinjong, Cumbo and Wollar Creeks during 2025 in respect to baseline data (pre-mining as defined in the Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)) as well as Water Quality Impact Assessment Criteria for downstream monitoring sites within Cumbo and Wilpinjong Creeks, as defined in the current SWMP (SLR, March 2026).</p> <p>Throughout 2025 WCPL notified the DPHI of surface water trigger exceedances as required by the SWMP.</p> <p>Within the reporting period, two Wilpinjong Creek downstream monitoring locations (WIL-D and WIL-D2) recorded exceedances of water quality monitoring criteria (pH upper limit). It is noted that the pH observations exceeding the upper trigger level for downstream Wilpinjong Creek may be within the normal range for pH at these locations. The 80th percentile pH from baseline data for these downstream sites is pH 7.9, which is above the established trigger level of pH 7.7 (SLR, March 2026).</p> <p>A submitted but not yet approved version of the SWMP (from January 2025) has indicated that pH trigger levels at Wilpinjong Creek downstream monitoring sites should be updated to reflect downstream baseline data (pH 7.4 to 7.9) consistent with findings from a previous trigger exceedance investigation. This revised SWMP also indicates that pH trigger levels downstream of RO discharge at EPL Point 24 should reflect the EPL discharge limits when RO Plant discharge is higher than background flow in Wilpinjong Creek (as measured at WILGSU) (SLR, March 2026).</p> <p>It is recommended that future assessments of pH consider these proposed revisions to the pH trigger levels to help evaluate whether trigger exceedances are likely to be adverse effects from Wilpinjong operations (SLR, March 2026).</p> <p>For the complete assessment of surface water quality results from the 2025 Reporting Period by SLR refer to Appendix 3C for the <i>Annual Review 2025 – Surface Water Compliance</i>.</p>	<p>WCPL will continue to review, update and implement the approved WMP and SWMP in accordance with Condition 30, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764.</p> <p>In accordance with Condition 5, Schedule 5 of SD-6764, WCPL will review, and revise, WMP and SWMP within three months of the submission of this Annual Review.</p> <p>Continued implementation of the Surface Water Management Measures (Section of the SWMP) to comply with the water management performance measures (Appendix 3C) in Table 6 of the Development Consent SSD-6764.</p>
	Turbidity (NTU)	24 NTU For 3 consecutive readings	No exceedance of triggers		
	pH (lower)	6.9 pH For 3 consecutive readings	No exceedance of triggers		
	pH (upper)	7.7pH For 3 consecutive readings	Triggers exceeded		
Cumbo Creek (Downstream) Site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC1 	EC (µS/cm)	7,510 µS/cm For 3 consecutive readings	No exceedance of triggers	<p>A submitted but not yet approved version of the SWMP (from January 2025) has indicated that pH trigger levels at Wilpinjong Creek downstream monitoring sites should be updated to reflect downstream baseline data (pH 7.4 to 7.9) consistent with findings from a previous trigger exceedance investigation. This revised SWMP also indicates that pH trigger levels downstream of RO discharge at EPL Point 24 should reflect the EPL discharge limits when RO Plant discharge is higher than background flow in Wilpinjong Creek (as measured at WILGSU) (SLR, March 2026).</p> <p>It is recommended that future assessments of pH consider these proposed revisions to the pH trigger levels to help evaluate whether trigger exceedances are likely to be adverse effects from Wilpinjong operations (SLR, March 2026).</p> <p>For the complete assessment of surface water quality results from the 2025 Reporting Period by SLR refer to Appendix 3C for the <i>Annual Review 2025 – Surface Water Compliance</i>.</p>	<p>WCPL will continue to review, update and implement the approved WMP and SWMP in accordance with Condition 30, Schedule 3 of SSD-6764.</p> <p>In accordance with Condition 5, Schedule 5 of SD-6764, WCPL will review, and revise, WMP and SWMP within three months of the submission of this Annual Review.</p> <p>Continued implementation of the Surface Water Management Measures (Section of the SWMP) to comply with the water management performance measures (Appendix 3C) in Table 6 of the Development Consent SSD-6764.</p>
	Turbidity (NTU)	77 NTU For 3 consecutive readings	No exceedance of triggers		
	pH (lower)	7.5 pH For 3 consecutive readings	No exceedance of triggers		
	pH (upper)	8.2 pH For 3 consecutive readings	No exceedance of triggers		

Note: ¹ Trigger is only considered to have been exceeded if the recorded value at monitoring site is greater than (or less than for lower pH Trigger) all values from the upstream monitoring sites sampled on the same day. In the event that a single result is recorded above/below the 80th/20th percentile value, WCPL will undertake a preliminary investigation to ascertain whether the result was caused by an obvious anomaly or whether further testing is required. ² Trigger is only considered to be exceeded if recorded value at the monitoring site is greater than (or less than for lower pH trigger) for 3 consecutive readings.

Table 7-5 Summary of Surface Water Monitoring Result 2025

SW Monitoring Point	EC (µS/cm)			pH			SO ₄ (mg/L)			Turbidity (NTU)		
	Min	Max	Ave.	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave
Summary of Surface Water Monitoring Results 2025												
CC1	4080	5700	4763	7.3	7.8	7.6	1510	2560	1940	1.0	2.3	1.5
CC2	3880	6780	4801	7.6	8.3	8.1	1390	2750	1938	1.8	8.3	4.7
CC3	3370	4300	3680	8.2	8.4	8.3	1340	1820	1548	2.2	19.1	10.2
WIL (U)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
WIL (U2)	706	1150	1025	5.6	7.3	6.6	78	241	181	8.7	61.4	24.4
WIL (PC)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
WIL (NC)	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
WIL (D)	421	546	484	7.5	8.2	7.8	30	65	47	5.4	18.9	11.5
WIL (D2)	408	566	471	7.7	8.2	8.0	27	70	49	3.8	14.2	8.0
WOL1	436.0	580.0	491.5	7.9	8.3	8.1	32.0	67.0	50.2	4.8	14.7	8.4
WOL2	1390.0	2350.0	1801.7	7.7	8.1	8.0	242.0	378.0	284.6	2.4	16.9	6.4

Notes: Result/s in **bold** outside of relevant criteria but not for three consecutive readings. Results outside of relevant criteria for three consecutive readings (refer to **Table 7-4** for discussion and recommendations). * Dry at the time of sampling. # No access available

Surface Water Flow

The following section presents and discusses daily flow data from the three continuous surface water monitoring gauges on Wilpinjong Creek (WILGSU and WILGSD) and Cumbo Creek (CCGSU). Observed flow trends are reviewed against rainfall data from the local rainfall station (Wollar, 062032) and discharge volumes throughout 2025. The two Wilpinjong Creek gauging stations have been recording since January 2012. The catchment area reporting to the upstream site (WILGSU) is 86 km² while the downstream site has a catchment area of 216 km². CCGSU on Cumbo Creek has been recording data since August 2015. Figure 4 shows the flow data at these sites from late 2022 to the end of 2025 in comparison to the RO Plant discharge rate (EPL Point 24) (SLR, March 2025).

During 2025, flow at CCGSU fluctuated between <0.01 and 5.2 ML/day in response to rainfall events with an average flow of 0.23 ML/day. CCGSU was observed to flow for most of the year except for three brief periods in March, May, and from November to December (SLR, March 2025).

In 2025, flow at WILGSU ranged between <0.01 and 5.6 ML/day with an average of 0.04 ML/day, while WILGSD recorded flows from 0.2 to 19 ML/day at an average of 5.7 ML/day. Flow rates at WILGSD are directly influenced by RO Plant discharge volumes (SLR, March 2025).

Table 7-6 presents the calculated daily mean discharge rates at WILGSU, WILGSD and CCGSU for each year since 2013. The average daily flow rate of all creek monitoring points increased from 2019 through 2022, while WILGSU and CCGSU showed a reduction in daily averages from the 2023 to 2025 reporting periods, while WILGSD increased from 2024 to 2025 (SLR, March 2025).

Table 7-6 Calculated daily mean flow rate at Wilpinjong and Cumbo Creeks

Monitoring Location	Average Daily Flow Rate (ML/day)												
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WILGSU	0.16	0.03	0.24	2.8	0.002	0	0	5.2	5.1	25.8	1.1	0.3	0.04
WILGSD	0.27	0.22	0.39	5.7	5.9	0.73	0.008	6.0	10.0	70.0	6.3	5.0	5.7
CCGSU	No data		0.14	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	2.1	20.4	0.95	0.3	0.23

7.7 Harvestable Rights

The site is located within the coastal draining catchments and central inland-draining catchments harvestable rights area. As of September 2023, up to 10% of the average annual regional rainfall runoff may be captured and used for any purpose within this harvestable rights area, as per the Harvestable Right (coastal-draining catchments) Order 2023 (DPE, 2023) under the *Water Management Act 2000* (SLR, March 2026)⁷.

The current mining disturbance area captured within the site water management system is 2,677 ha. Clean water catchment draining internally to the mine water management structures consists of 1,582 ha. The estimated runoff captured from these clean water areas is 977 ML. The total WCPL harvested volume is calculated as:

$$\text{Farm Dam Capacity} + \text{Pit 8 CWD} + \text{Clean water draining WCM} = \text{Total Harvested Volume (ML)}$$

The WCPL landholding area is 20,400 ha. Using a harvestable rights multiplier of 0.07 as per the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) (now DPHI) guidelines, the harvestable right for the site is 1,428 ML. Based on rainfall data sourced from the Site AWS, the annual rainfall for the reporting period is 597 mm (SLR, March 2026). The calculated Harvestable Rights Position for 2025 is provided in **Table 7-7**. For further information refer to the *Site Water Balance Model – Model Update and Calibration 2026* in **Appendix 3C**.

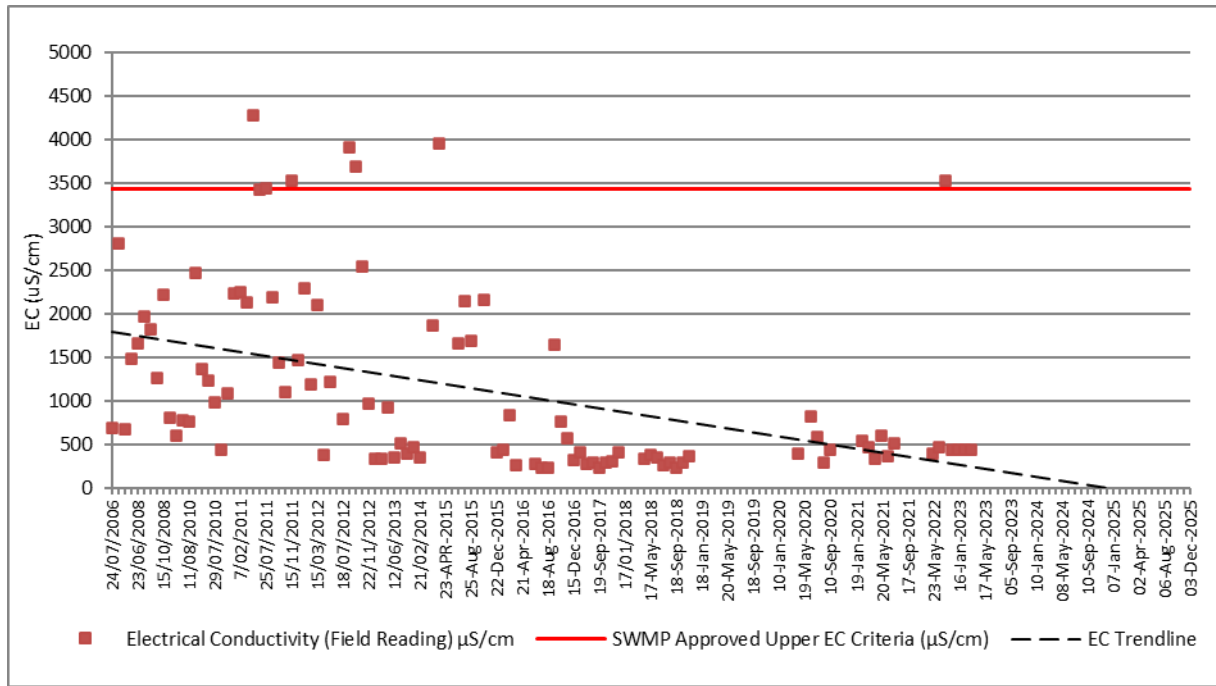
Table 7-7 Harvestable Rights Position 2025

Parameter	Input Value
Annual Rainfall Depth (mm)	597
Runoff Coefficient (clean catchment)	0.11
Mine Disturbance Area (ha)	2,677
Clean Catchment Draining to WCM (ha)	1,582
Storage / Licence	Estimated / Known Value
Clean Water to WCM (ML)	1008
Farm Dam Capacity (ML)	267
WAL Volume (ML)	150
Reporting Volume	Estimated Value
Total Harvested Volume (ML)	1250
Surplus Volume (ML)	178
Surplus Volume (with WALs) (ML)	328

The total harvested volume for 2025 is estimated to be 1,250 ML. Given that the WCPL harvestable right is 1,428 ML, the site was within its harvestable right allowance and had a surplus allowance of 178 ML for the year. Additionally, WCPL hold 150 ML in WALs. Therefore, the site had a surplus allowance of 328 ML including these WALs during 2025 (SLR, March 2026).

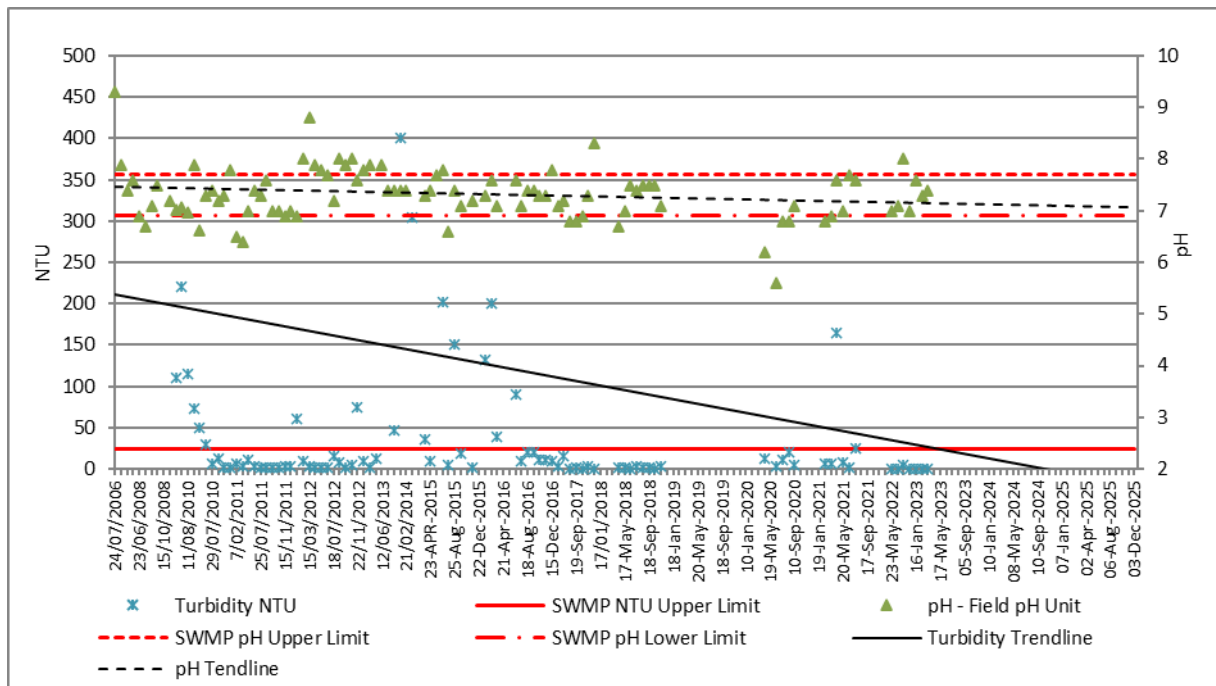
⁷ *Site Water Balance Model – Model Update and Calibration 2025 (SLR, March 2025)*

Figure 7-1 Long-term EC Water Quality Results at WIL_NC



Notes: Due to access constraints no samples were available in from Q2 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Figure 7-2 Long-term pH & NTU Water Quality Results at WIL_NC



Notes: Due to access constraints no samples were available in from Q2 2023, 2024 and 2025

Figure 7-3 Long-term EC Water Quality Results at WIL_D2

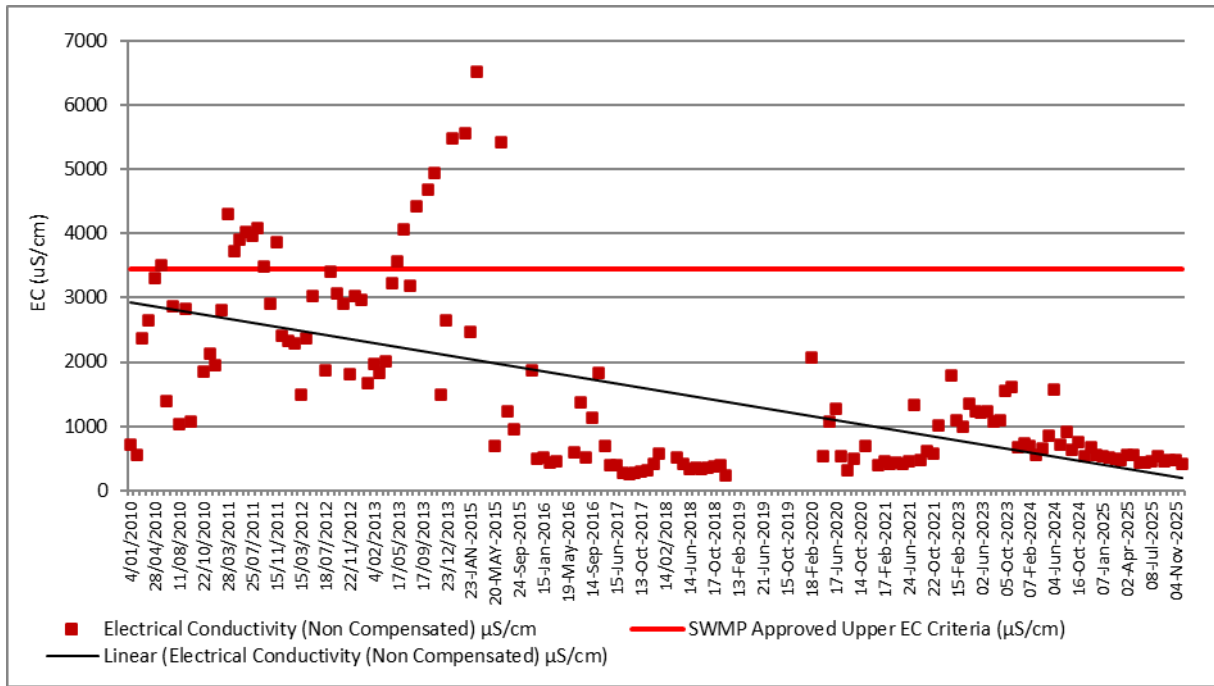


Figure 7-4 Long-term pH & NTU Water Quality Results at WIL_D2

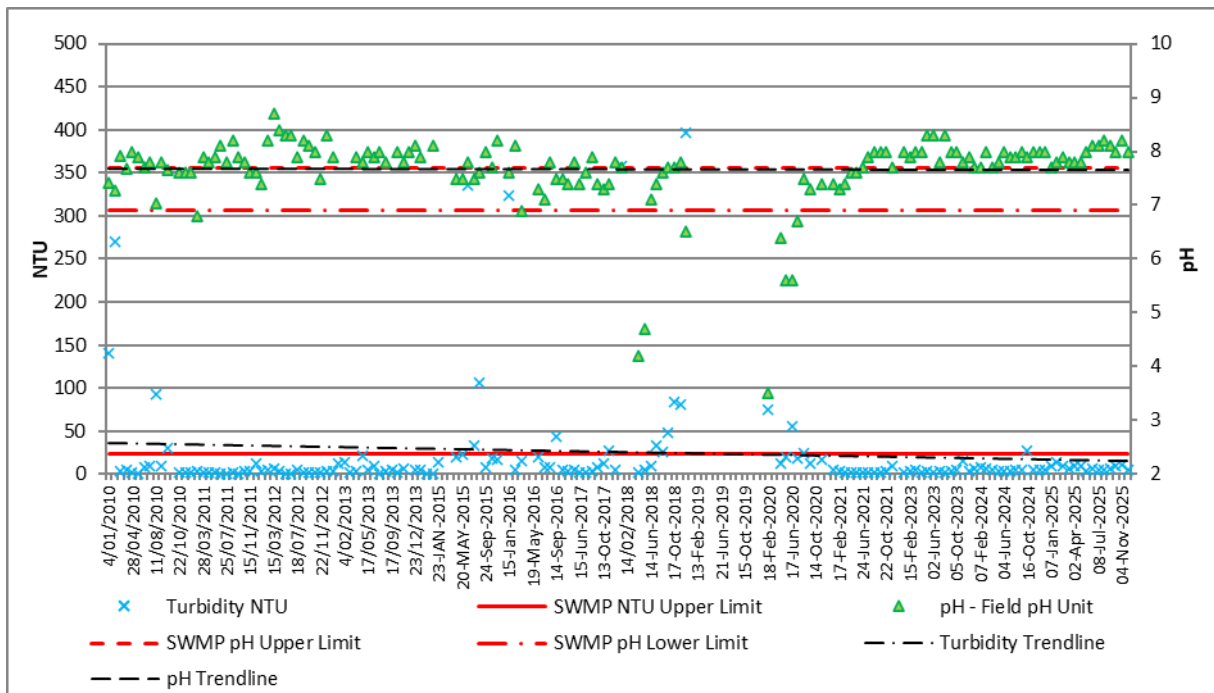


Figure 7-5 Long-term EC Water Quality Results at WIL_D

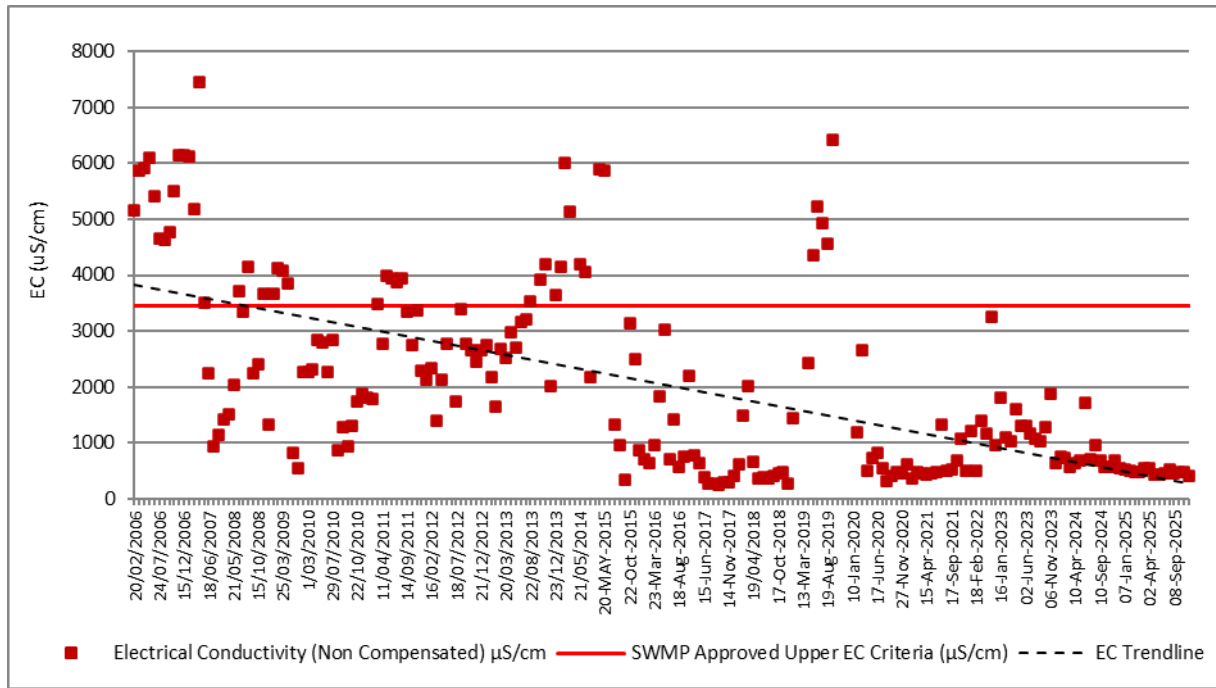


Figure 7-6 Long-term pH & NTU Water Quality Results at WIL_D

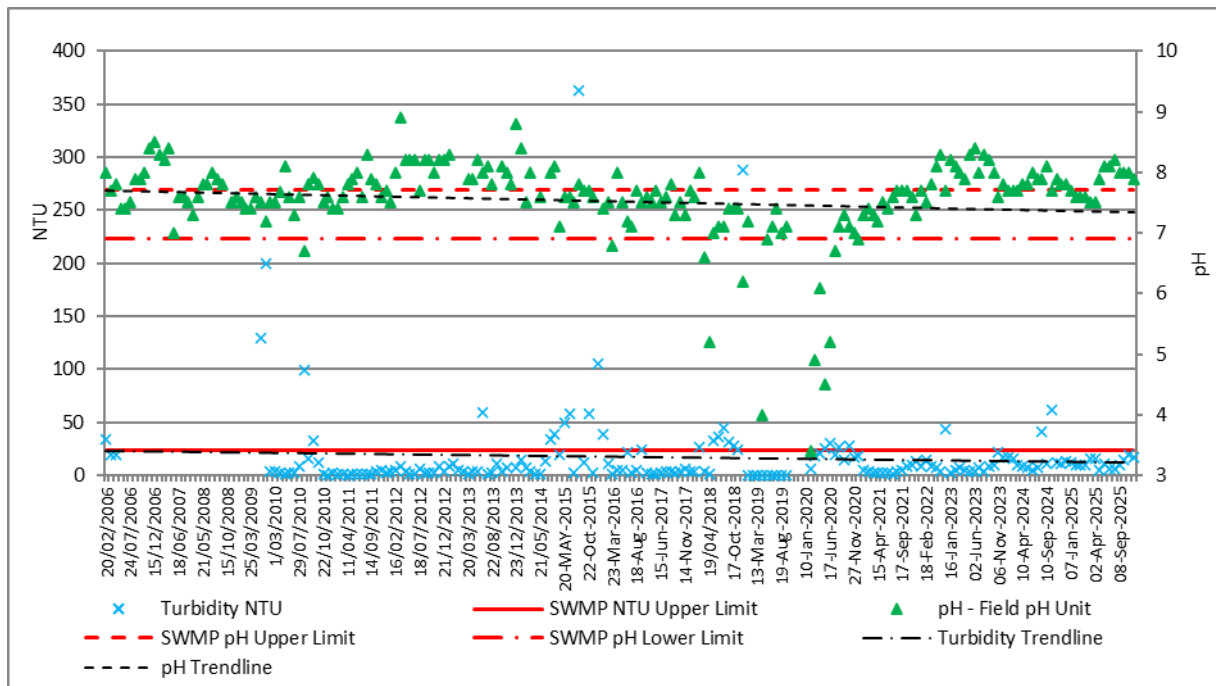


Figure 7-7 Long-term EC Water Quality Results at CC_1

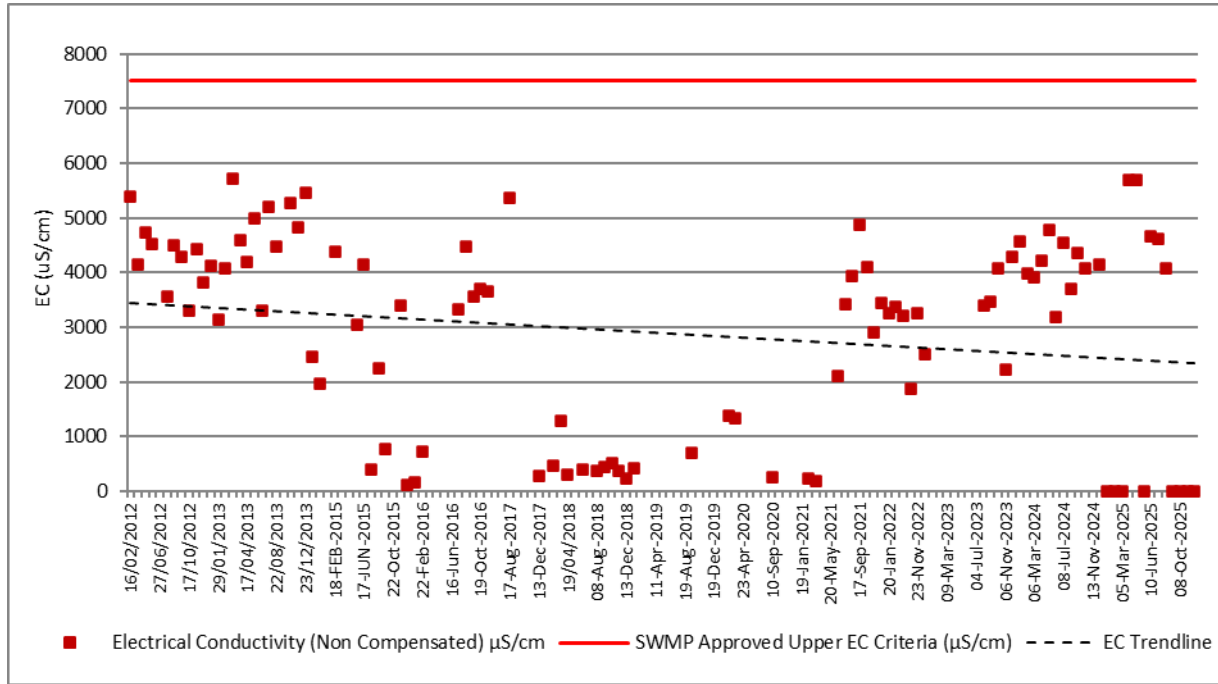


Figure 7-8 Long-term pH & NTU Water Quality Results at CC_1

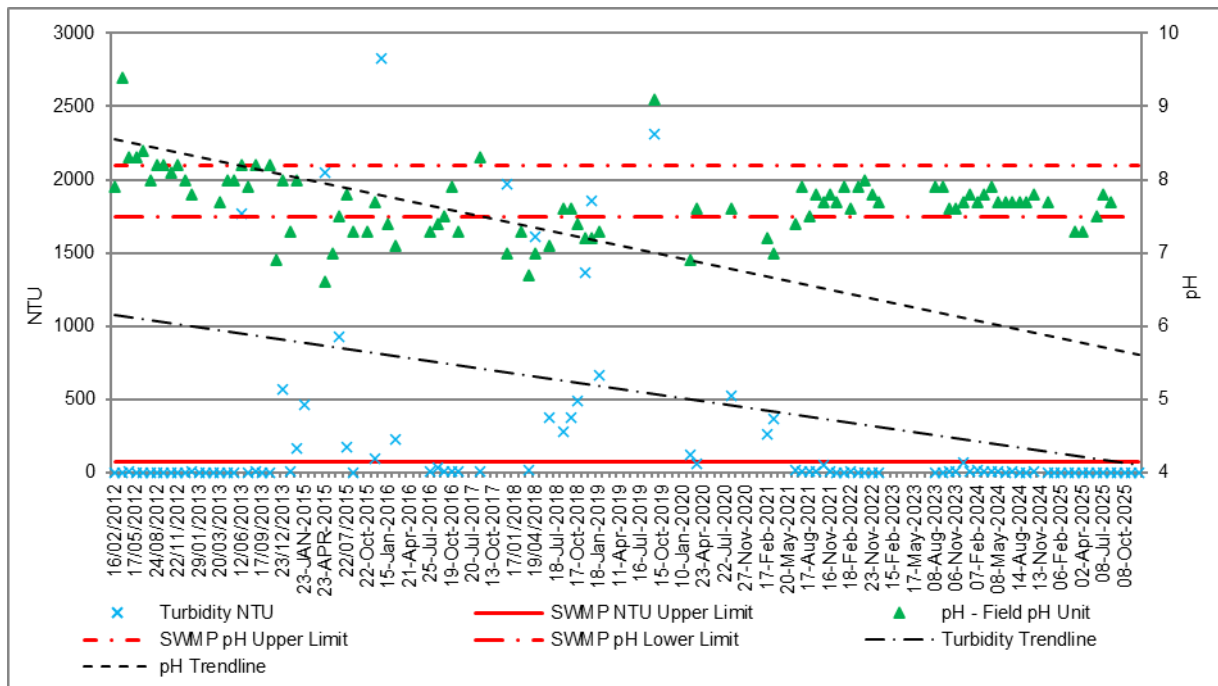


Figure 7-9 Gauging Station Wilpinjong Creek Upstream Long Term Trends

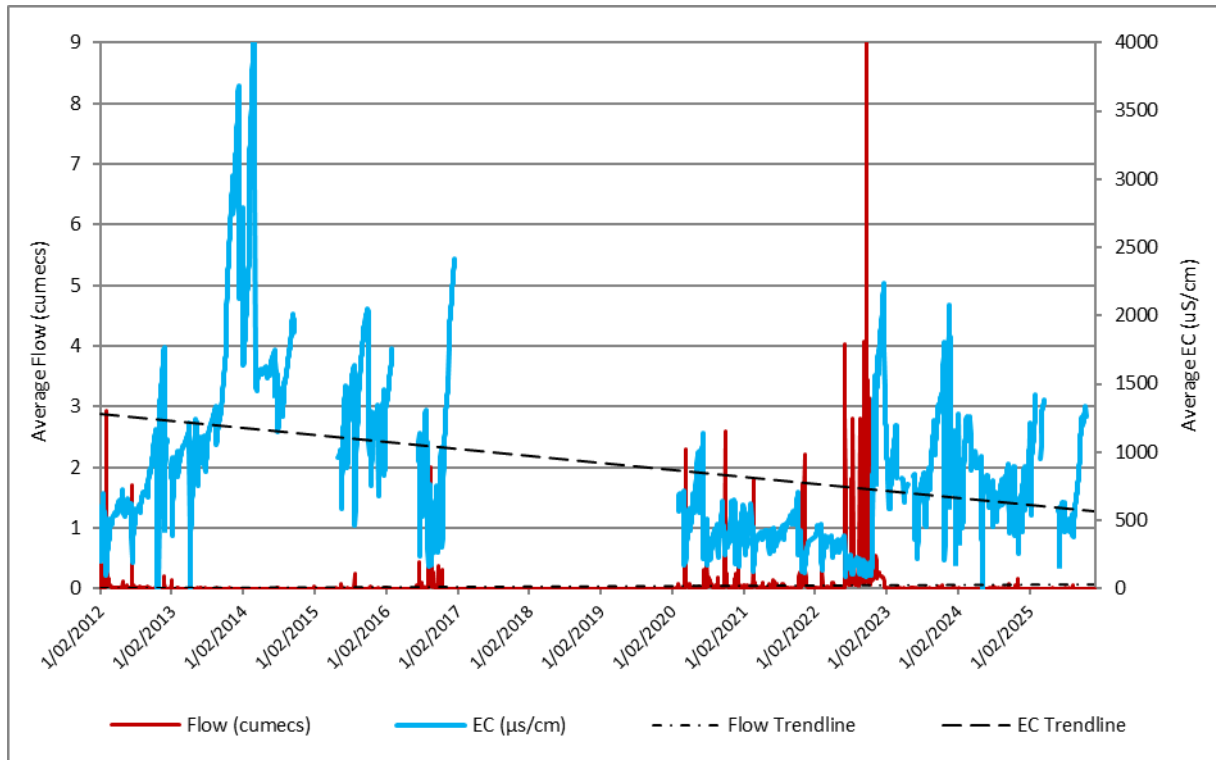


Figure 7-10 Gauging Station Wilpinjong Creek Downstream Long Term Trends

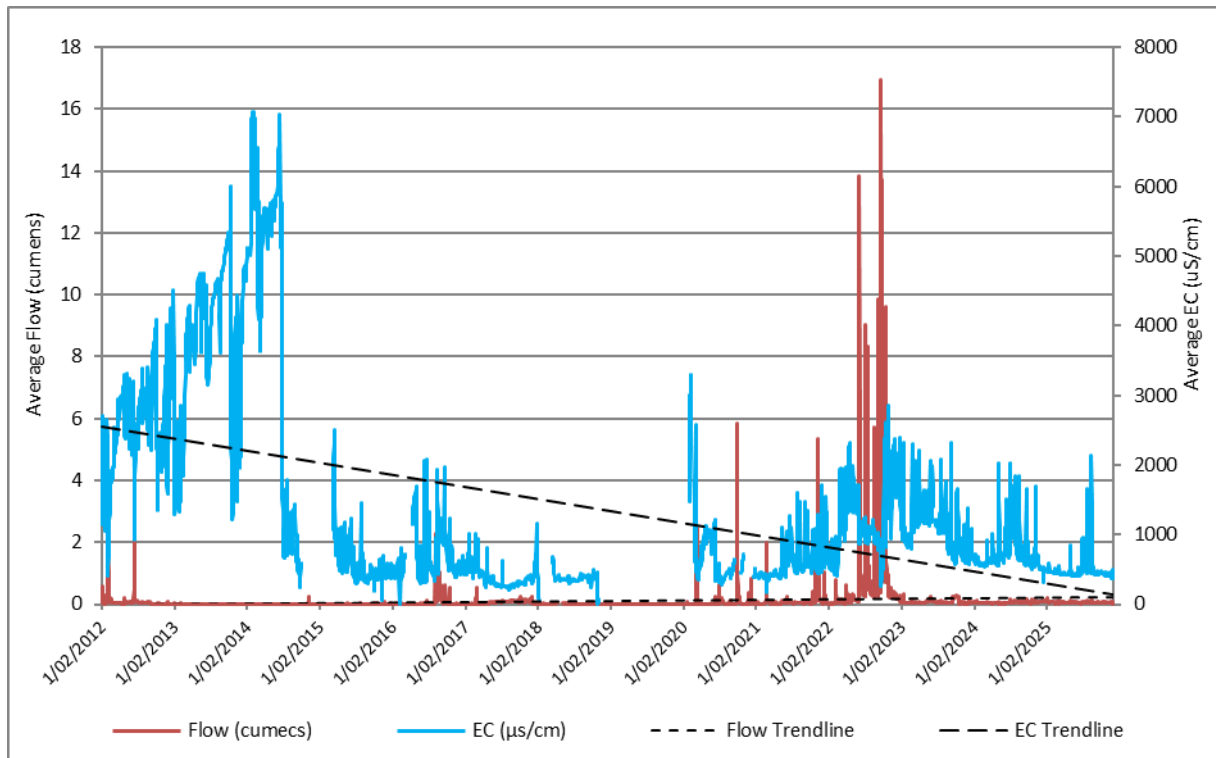
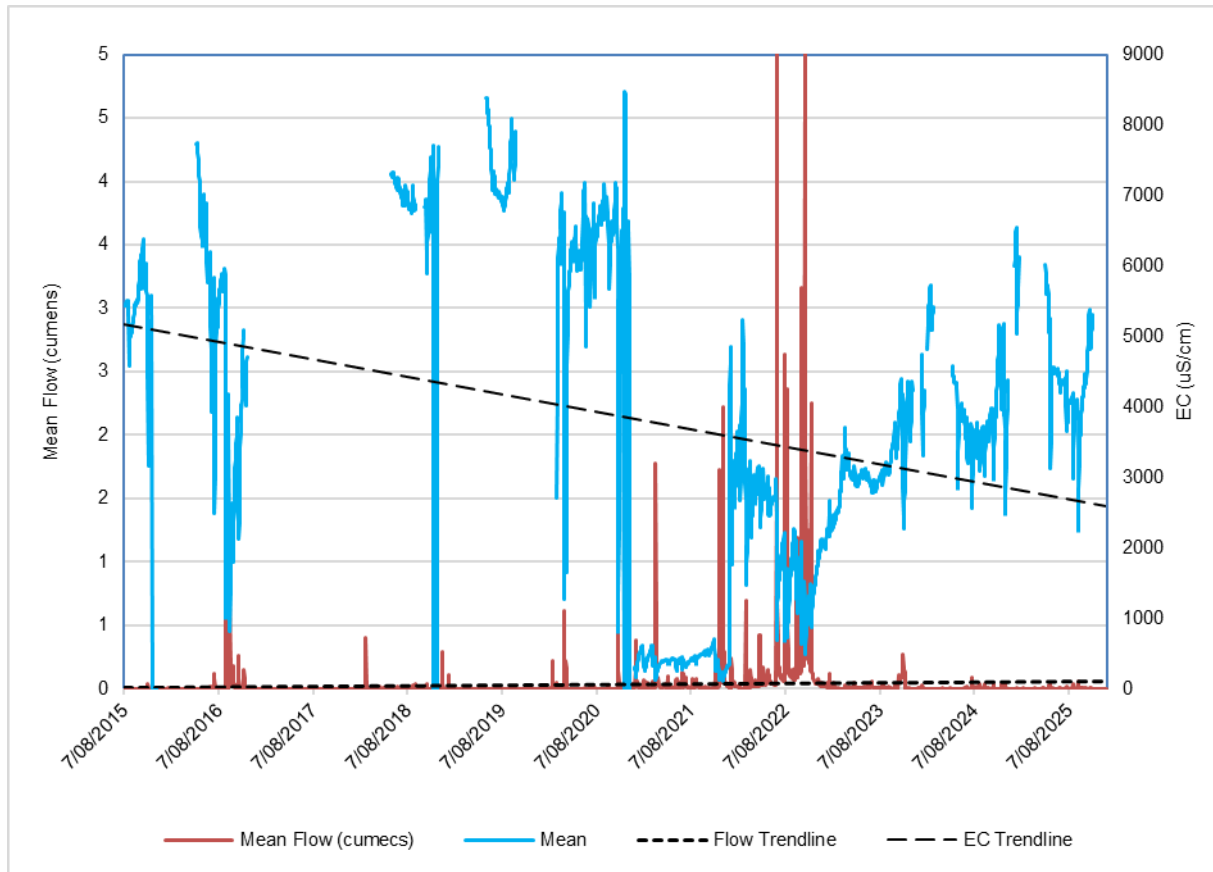


Figure 7-11 Gauging Station Cumbo Creek Long Term Trends



7.8 Site Water Balance

WCPL have developed and continue to maintain a water balance simulation model for the WCM. Initially, the site utilised OPSIM simulation software calibrated to monitoring data between January 2014 and January 2018. The model was then redeveloped in 2020 by SLR Consulting Pty Ltd (SLR, 2020a) using the GoldSim software package and data obtained between January 2018 and December 2019. The GoldSim model has been recalibrated annually since its inception in 2020, with the most recent calibration prior to this study completed in October 2025 as part of the development of water tracking spreadsheet (SLR, 2025b)(SLR, March 2026).

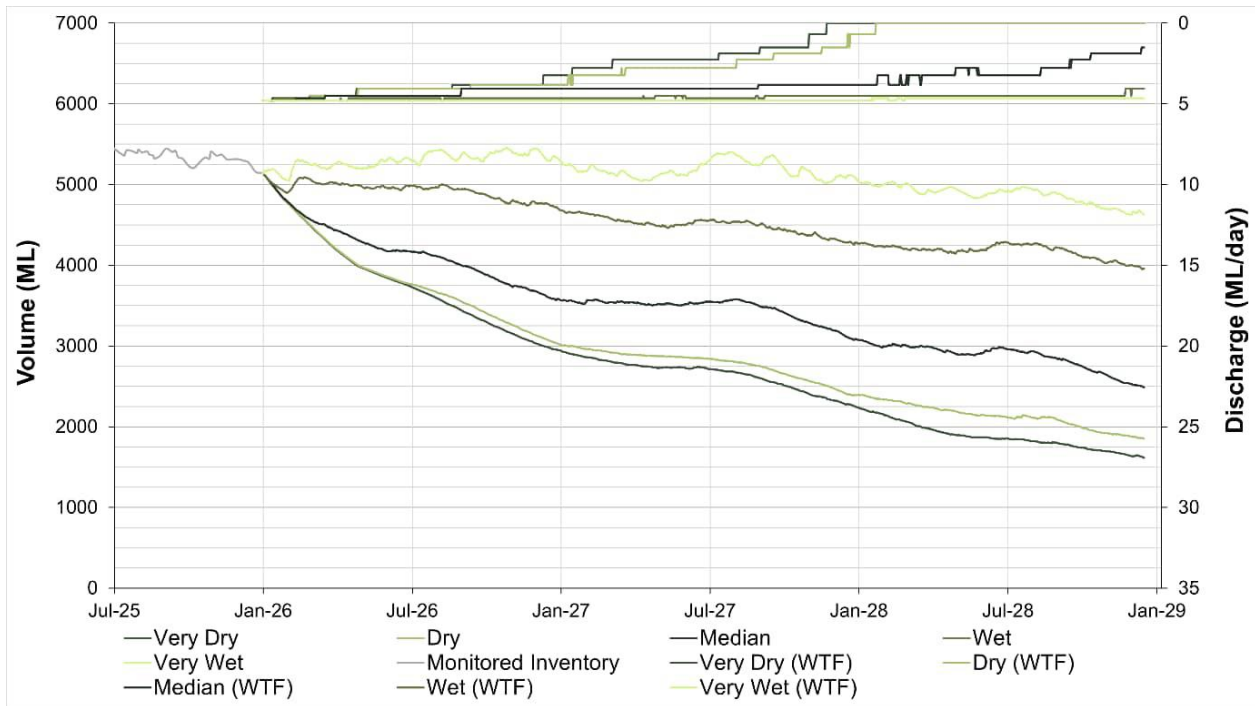
WCPL are required to prepare a site water balance in accordance with Condition 30(d)(ii), Schedule 3 of Development Consent SSD-6764. WCPL have engaged SLR to review and update the WCPL Water Balance Model (WBM) to capture changes to the site water catchments and management system during 2025 and calibrate the WBM using monitoring data collected up to the end of December 2025 (SLR, March 2026). The SLR report (**Appendix 3C**) documents the model update process and outcomes, including:

- Collation and review of historical water monitoring data;
- Review of WCPL's harvestable rights for 2025;
- Updated catchment and land use mapping and changes incorporated to the Water Management System (WMS) in 2025;
- Calibration of WCPL's GoldSim model against the 2025 GoldSim output and data collected between April 2022 and December 2025;
- Description of the GoldSim model, operating rules, and model schematic; and
- Forecast of site water behaviour for the next three years (2026 to 2028).

Model simulated volumes have been forecast for the period 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2028. Results have been plotted for the combined water inventory in the WMS (comprising CWD, RWD, Pit 2W, Pit 3, and

Pit 4). 7-12 shows the forecasted total site inventory and associated WTF discharge for the period 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2028 through varying climatic conditions.

Figure 7-12 Forecast Water Inventory 2025-2027



Review of **Figure 7-12** shows the following:

- The 1st percentile (represents very dry climatic conditions) results in a total site water decrease to 2,959 ML at the end of 2026, 2,279 ML at the end of 2027, and 1,615 ML at the end of 2028;
- The 10th percentile (represents dry climatic conditions) results in a total site water decrease to 3,040 ML at the end of 2026, 2,405 ML at the end of 2027, and 1,853 ML at the end of 2028;
- The 50th percentile (represents median climatic conditions) results in a total site water decrease to 3,572 ML at the end of 2026, 3,098 ML at the end of 2027, and 2,488 ML at the end of 2028;
- The 90th percentile (represents wet climatic conditions) results in a total site water decrease to 4,719 ML at the end of 2026, 4,290 ML at the end of 2027, and 3,960 ML at the end of 2028; and
- The 99th percentile (represents very wet climatic conditions) results in a total site water decrease to 5,341 ML at the end of 2026, 5,117 ML at the end of 2027, and 4,624 ML at the end of 2028.

Overall, the forecast indicates that there is adequate water inventory to provide security of supply across consecutive years with dry conditions.. Water inventory during very wet years will be manageable, however, the site will need to remain proactive and implement strategies to reduce inventory as implemented following the 2022 wet period. This will be particularly crucial with the loss of the large Pit 3 storage due to mining following current dewatering. Refer to **Appendix 3C** for the complete *Site Water Balance Model – Model Update and Calibration 2026 (SLR, March 2026)*.

7.9 Water Treatment Facility

Construction of the Water Treatment Facility (WTF) was completed in June 2012 and approved water releases commenced on 16 June 2012 in accordance with EPL 12425. Under EPL 12425, WCPL are approved to discharge treated water from Licensed Discharge Point 24 (LDP24). The maximum volume of water discharge shall not exceed 5ML/day.

On the 6 October 2022, WCPL sought to vary licence condition L3.1 to increase the daily discharge rate at LDP Point 24 from 5 ML/day to 6.5 ML/day in response to ongoing increased rainfall associated with the La Nina weather conditions (**Section 7.4.1**). The variation to increase to 6.5ML/day was approved by the EPA on the 10 October 2022. Water quality concentration limits (i.e., 100 percentile concentration limit) for LDP24 include:

- Electrical conductivity (EC) not to exceed 500 µS/cm (continuous monitoring);
- Oil and grease (O&G) not to exceed 10mg/L (grab sample weekly during any discharge);
- pH range of 6.5 to 8.5 (continuous monitoring); and
- Total suspended solids (TSS) not to exceed 50mg/L (grab sample weekly during any discharge).

During 2025 WCPL complied with EPL water quality and quantity limits for LDP Point 24 (**Figure 7-13** and **Figure 7-16**).

Figure 7-13 RO Daily Discharge Volumes

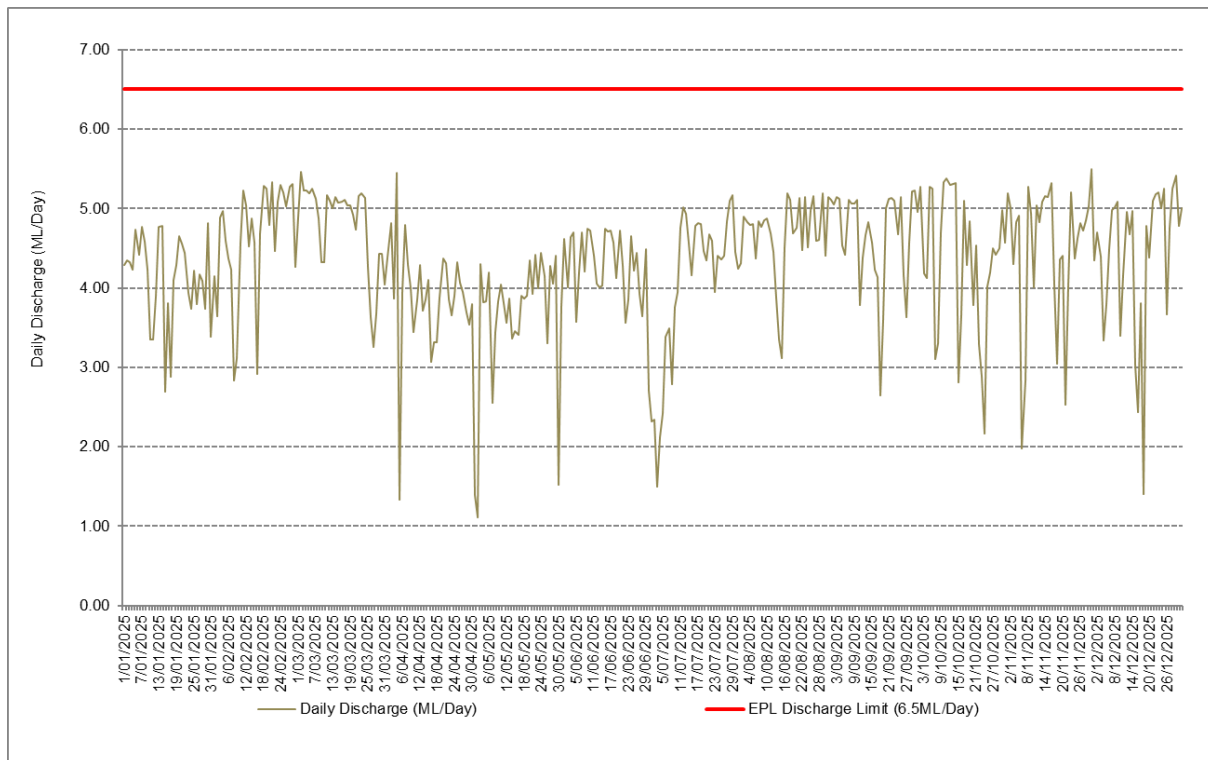


Figure 7-14 RO Daily pH

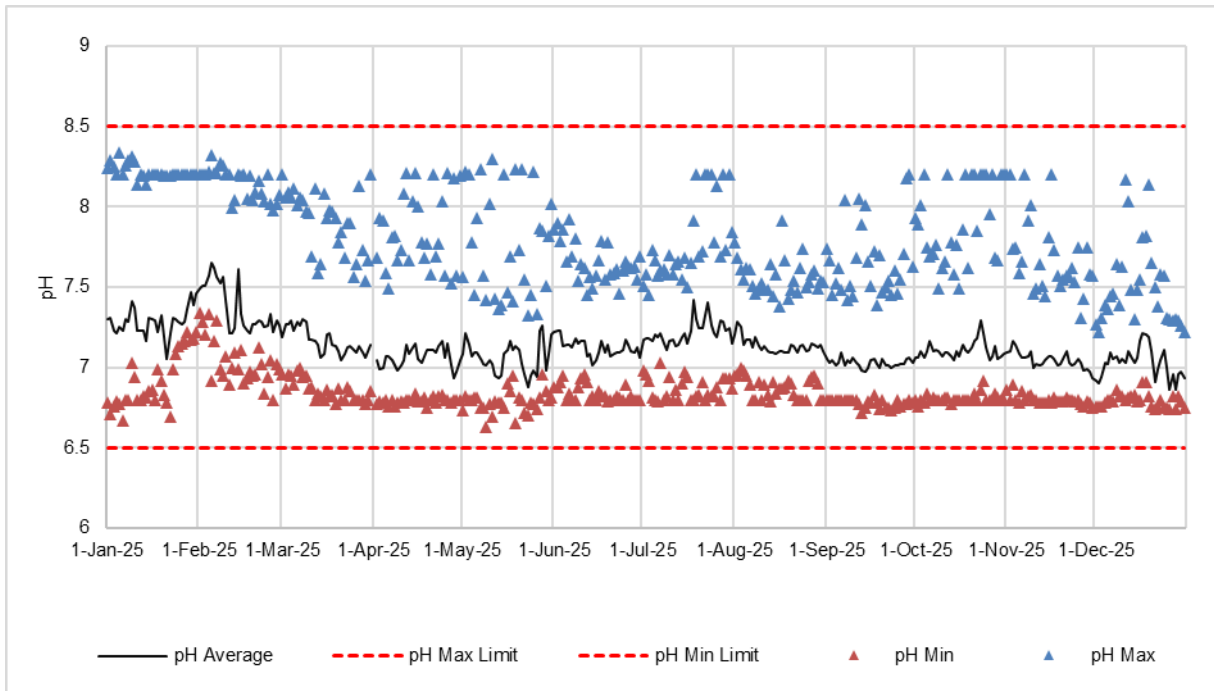


Figure 7-15 RO Daily EC

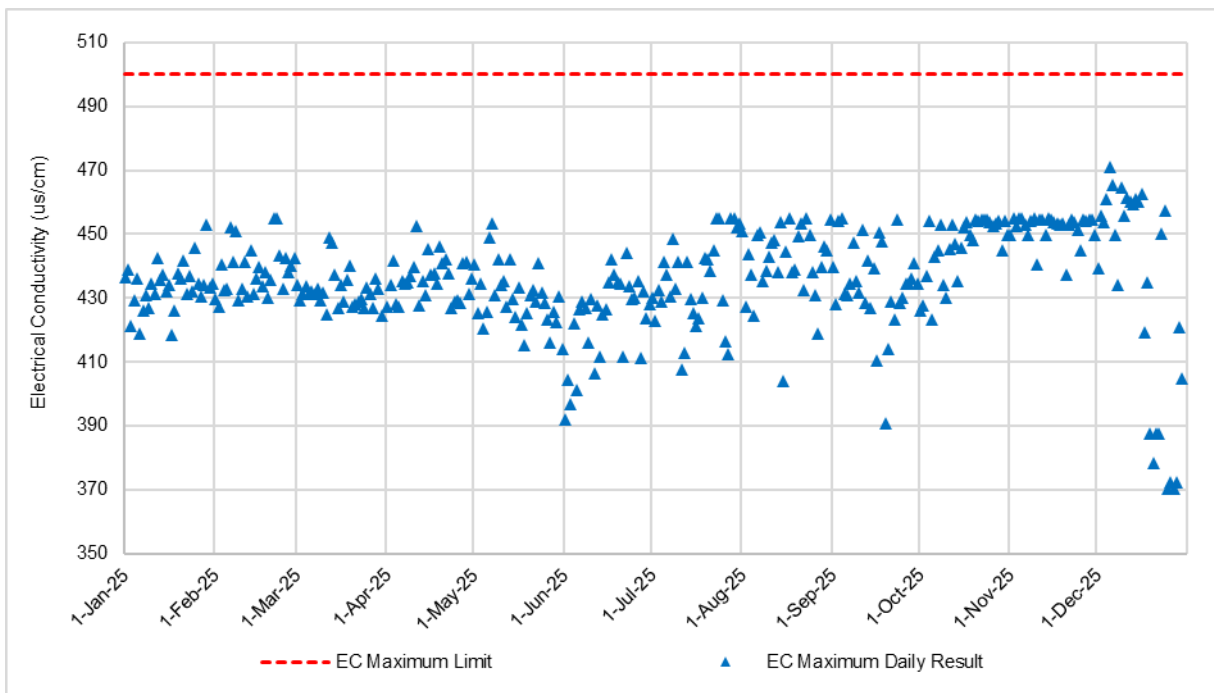
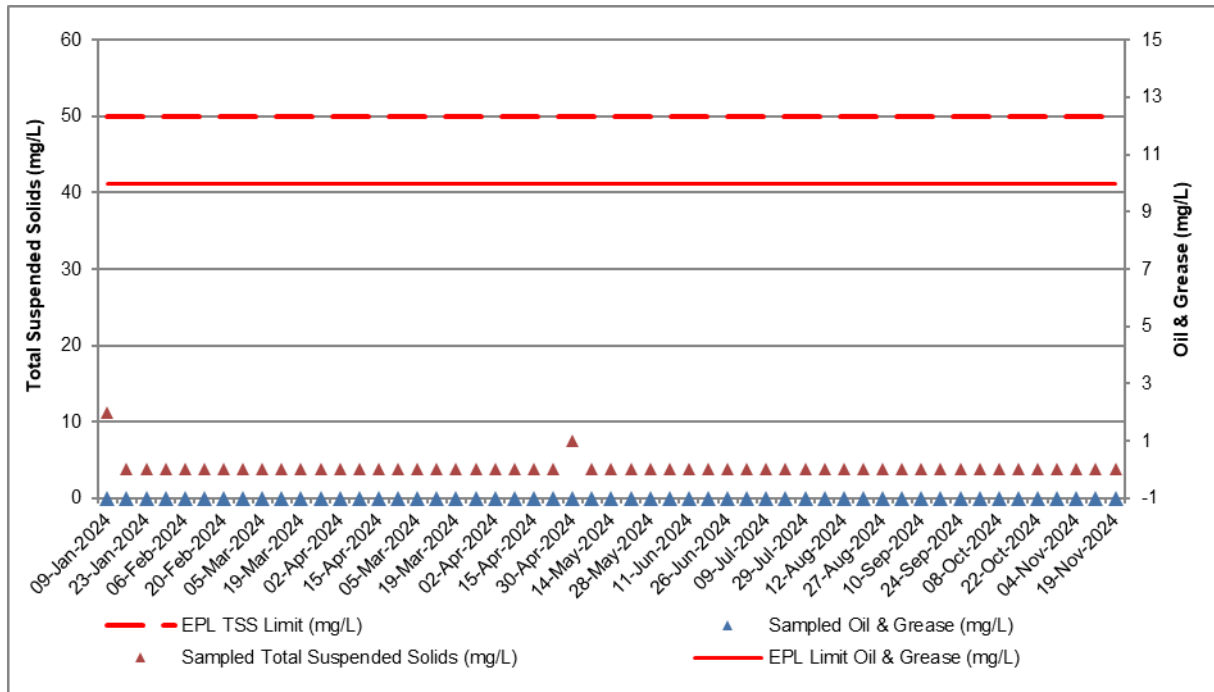


Figure 7-16 RO Daily TSS & Oil and Grease



7.10 Stream Health & Channel Stability Monitoring

Channel Stability Monitoring

Channel stability monitoring (CSM) was completed by Eco Logical Australia (ELA) on behalf of Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd (WCPL) between 3 November and 7 November 2025, with an additional survey date in December to round off the sites that weren't completed in the initial survey dates. The CSM program aims to provide quantitative and qualitative measures of channel stability along Wilpinjong and Cumbo Creeks. Monitoring was undertaken across a total of 59 permanent monitoring locations, including 49 on Wilpinjong Creek and 10 on Cumbo Creek. Consistent with previous monitoring, methods included surveying the designated reach of each monitoring site (approximately 100 m) and completing the Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI) assessment, along with visual and photographic comparative assessment with data from previous years.

CSM results in 2025 were largely consistent with previous years, with seven of the 59 sites becoming moderately more unstable, while nine sites saw improvements to bank stability, including a large change (-10) in BEHI score at site CCK2 on Cumbo Creek. Otherwise, most changes were minor, with a maximum difference of ± 2.5 . The main reason for the large change at site CCK2 was a significant increase in stabilisation due to increased groundcover from vegetation and less mass wasting. Slight increases in bank vegetation ground cover, as well as increases in water levels and stream flow, were observed at most sites. Mass wasting was also reduced from 2024, while there were slight increases in unconsolidated material, possibly due to storm events.

Identified historical erosion points were monitored in 2025, with some sites experiencing minor erosion in 2025, however all sites remain largely stable. Overall, erosion points require ongoing monitoring, and additional revegetation and remediation works are recommended to improve channel bank stability.

The results of the 2025 CSM support conclusions made in previous monitoring and assessments that ongoing mining operations are not causing stability issues within the target creek systems. Both Wilpinjong and Cumbo Creeks are typical of ephemeral creek systems in agricultural landscapes of the surrounding region, with channel stability issues within these creeks reflecting historical disturbances and land use practices, rather than contemporary mining operations. While storm events and intermittent rainfall can

contribute to sudden wasting and erosion events, these changes are not related to the alteration of creek systems from mining operations. Refer to **Appendix 4** for the complete *2025 WCPL Channel Stability Monitoring Report* (ELA, February 2026) completed by ELA.

Stream Health Monitoring

Stream health monitoring (SHM) was undertaken during spring 2025 within the catchments surrounding Wilpinjong Coal Mine (WCM). A total of ten permanent sites were monitored along Wilpinjong, Wollar and Cumbo creeks, as well as two control sites located along Barigan Creek.

The monitoring results were largely consistent with previous years' results. Most sites recorded mid-range Riparian, Channel and Environmental scores (RCE), typical of catchments in the region.

Water quality results were recorded for various parameters and differed across most sites in comparison with previous years. Parameters were inside Australian and New Zealand Environmental and Conservation Council (ANZECC) guidelines at all but three site for pH and were within at six sites for turbidity, likely as a result of decreased runoff and stream flow leading up to the monitoring period.

Water quality results for temperature, electrical conductivity (EC), and dissolved oxygen (DO) have fluctuated considerably across monitoring years (2016-2025), during times of variable stream flow and at sites both upstream and downstream of the WCM licensed discharge point. As such, these results indicate that natural factors and fluctuating climatic conditions, rather than mining operations are the primary influences on water quality in the catchments surrounding the WCM.

Across all monitoring sites, a total of 17 macroinvertebrate Orders comprised of 41 Families were recorded. Stream invertebrate grade number average level (SIGNAL2) scores notably fluctuated compared to the SHM period in 2024. A combination of low levels of flowing water, higher water temperature, and high DO likely limited the diversity of macroinvertebrate communities. Nine out of 10 sites scored <4.0, which is indicative of severely disturbed systems and only one site achieved a score of 4.0, indicating a moderately disturbed system, while in the 2024 SHM period nine out of 12 sites scored below 4.0 and three sites scored above 4.0. The overall temporal and spatial consistency of these macroinvertebrate results indicate that historical disturbances, combined with fluctuating climatic conditions within the larger catchments surrounding the WCM, are the main factors responsible for current stream health conditions.

Refer to **Appendix 4** for the complete *WCPL 2025 Stream Health Monitoring Report* (ELA, March 2026) completed by ELA.

7.11 Groundwater

The GWMP outlines WCPL's Groundwater Monitoring Program. In June 2022, the GWMP (Version 6.1) was updated to include addressing the 2021 IEA recommendations, additional groundwater monitoring bores as required by DPE Water and address other DPE Water comments during post consultation from April 2022 and August 2022. A further revision of the GWMP (Version 6.2) was completed in June 2023 to address additional comments from the DPHI from February 2023. The GWMP (Version 6) was again revised and resubmitted in September 2024. The GWMP is currently under review in consultation with WCPL's groundwater specialist SLR and is scheduled for resubmission to the Secretary for approval at the end of Q2 2026.

A summary of the groundwater monitoring program is presented in **Table 7-8**. A summary of the groundwater monitoring results against applicable groundwater triggers is provided in **Table 7-9**. A summary of the groundwater monitoring results for 2025 Reporting Period is provided in **Section 7.13**, with the complete groundwater assessment report by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR)⁸ provided in **Appendix 3D**.

⁸ Annual Review – Wilpinjong Coal Mine 2024 Groundwater Compliance (SLR, March 2025)

Table 7-8 Groundwater Monitoring Program

Monitoring Locations		Frequency	Parameters ^{1,2}
Open Cut Operations	Main pit sump(s)	Monthly	Volume of water extracted.
		Quarterly	pH, EC, TDS, Na, K, Mg, Ca, Cl, HCO ₃ , CaCO ₃ , SO ₄ and Metals (Cu, Zn, Fe, Al, Ni, Mn, Ba, Sr, Pb, As and Se).
Water Supply Bores ³	GWs10, GwS11, GWs12, GWs14, GWs15	Monthly (During Extraction)	Water level, field pH and EC. Volume of water extracted.
Alluvial Bores	GWa10, GWa11, GWa12, GWa14, GWa15, GWa16, GWa22, GWa32	12 Hr (logger)	Water level, Pressure, Temperature
	GWA1, GWA2, GWA3, GWA4, GWA5, GWA6, GWA7 ⁵ , GWA8 ⁵ , GWA9, GWA10, GWA11, GWA12, GWA14, GWA15, GWA16, GWA22, GWA32, GWA33 ⁵	Monthly	Water level, temperature field pH and EC.
		Quarterly	TDS, Na, K, Mg, Ca, Cl, HCO ₃ , CaCO ₃ , SO ₄ and Metals (Cu, Zn, Fe, Al, Ni, Mn, Ba, Sr, Pb, As and Se).
Coal Measures Bores	GWc10, GWc11, GWc12, GWc14, GWc15, GWc16, GWc17, GWc18, GWc22, GWc23, GWc24, GWc25, GWc26, GWc27, GWc28, GWc29, GWc30, GWc31, GWc32 ⁵	Daily (logger)	Water level, Pressure, Temperature
	GWc1, GWc2, GWc3, GWc4 ⁵ , GWc5 ⁵ , GWc10, GWc11, GWc12, GWc14, GWc15, GWc16, GWc17, GWc18, GWc19, GWc20, GWc22, GWc23, GWc24, GWc25, GWc26, GWc27, GWc28, GWc29, GWc30, GWc31, GWc33, GWc32 ⁵ , GWc34, GWc35	Monthly	Water level, temperature, field pH and EC.
		Quarterly	TDS, Na, K, Mg, Ca, Cl, HCO ₃ , CaCO ₃ , SO ₄ and Metals (Cu, Zn, Fe, Al, Ni, Mn, Ba, Sr, Pb, As and Se).
Landholder bores, wells and waterholes ⁴		As required	To be determined

Notes: 1) Parameters will be analysed provided sufficient volumes of water can be collected. 2) Na = Sodium, Ca = Calcium, HCO₃ = Bicarbonate, SO₄ = Sulphate, K = Potassium, Mg = Magnesium, Cl = Chloride and Total Fe = Total Iron. 3) Water supply bores not currently in operation. 4) Monitoring may be undertaken, as required, in consultation with individual landholders. Parameters to be monitored will be determined following consideration of the landholder's concerns. 5) Regional bore – not expected to be affected by mining.

7.12 Compensatory Water Supply

In accordance with Condition 24, Schedule 3 of SSD-6467 WCPL shall compensate potentially affected landowners with privately owned groundwater bore within the predicted drawdown impact zone identified in the EA. During the 2025 Reporting Period this condition was not triggered. There are no privately-owned bores within this predicted impacted zone.

7.13 Groundwater Monitoring Review

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) was commissioned by WCPL to conduct *the Annual Review – Wilpinjong Coal Mine 2025 Groundwater Compliance* (SLR, March 2026). The groundwater review for 2025 is provided in **Appendix 3D** and summarised below.

The annual groundwater review for Wilpinjong Coal Mine (WCM) contributes to the requirements of the Annual Review (AR) for WCM for the 2025 calendar year. It also contains the analysis and information required to address the relevant water licence conditions 'water year' 01 July 2024 - 30 June 2025. The report objectives are:

- Reporting against the commitments in the WCM Groundwater Monitoring Program (GWMP) – 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.
- Reporting against water licence conditions for WAL41862 – 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, with review of inferred inflows from water balance modelling and groundwater modelling.

Continuing the 2024 climatic trend, above average rainfall conditions prevailed for most of 2025, followed by below average conditions from October to December 2025. These conditions resulted in observed increases or stabilisation of groundwater levels across many alluvial and coal measures monitoring sites.

The following observations are made with respect to compliance triggers:

- Alluvium bores GWa3, GWa12, GWa14, and GWa15 have exceeded the lower depth-to-water trigger level during 2025. An inspection at these locations in response to this trigger exceedance was undertaken in November 2024 which identified that these sites contained sediment or were obstructed, rather than showing true dry conditions. These bores are recommended to be considered for replacement and documented in future updates to the GWMP.
- Coal measures bores GWc1, GWc3 and GWc5 have exceeded the EC trigger level during 2025.
 - GWc1 and GWc3 were replaced in November 2024 as both sites had large sumps which may have resulted in difficulties removing stagnant water from the bores to gain representative groundwater samples.
 - There are no observable EC levels changes in groundwater quality due to Wilpinjong operations at GWc5 (and GWc4). GWc5 would not have exceeded the EC trigger in 2025, considering the proposed level amendments in V6.0 of the GWMP (submitted but not yet approved).
- No pumping occurred from the WCPL supply borefield in 2025 and none of the cease-to-pump trigger levels were exceeded.

The shallow groundwater system assessment of modelled vs observed levels for 2025 indicates a good correlation between the timing and magnitude of predicted WCM impacts, often representing a subdued response to rainfall compared to pre-mining observations. Modelled deeper groundwater levels at the coal measures monitoring bores, generally continue to show a good correlation with the timing and magnitude of observed drawdown as result of mining.

As the last numerical model review was completed in early 2020 (SLR, 2020a), recent (2020-2025) climatic conditions are not captured in the model used for this AR, and the observed responses to recent climatic conditions during this time are therefore not represented in the groundwater model.

An updated version of the numerical groundwater model is undergoing independent peer review. This model has been developed in support of groundwater assessments associated with proposed future mining in EL9399 and is calibrated using observation data up to December 2023. Compared to the SLR (2020a) model, the updated model includes observed climate and stream flow series data between 2020 and 2023, an updated representation of Wilpinjong operations based on actual mining during this period (as approved under SSD-6764). This model will also be recalibrated to groundwater level observations and will better capture recently observed groundwater trends, suited to evaluating potential discrepancies between observed and model predicted groundwater impacts.

WCPL holds a groundwater licence for 3,121 ML/a under WAL 41862 for the Sydney Basin North Coast Groundwater Source. For the 2025-2026 water year the updated numerical model (SLR, 2025c) predicts an inflow of 877 ML/a while the water balance model estimates groundwater inflow of 1097 ML/a (SLR, 2026). Both these values are below WCPL's entitlement and compliant with licence conditions under WAL 41862.

WCPL holds a groundwater licence for 474 ML/a under WAL 21499 for the Wollar Creek Water Source to account for alluvial groundwater take. The SLR (2020a) numerical model predicts alluvial groundwater take of around 168 ML/year, this predicted take is below and compliant with the licence volume held by WCM.

7.14 Groundwater Model Verification

Hydrographs of observed and modelled groundwater levels are presented in **Appendix 3D**. The following section contains an assessment of the modelled vs observed groundwater levels where potential mining impacts are observed. It is noted that climatic conditions from 2020 to 2025 are not captured in the model used for this verification exercise. The model updates were completed in early 2020. Updated climate and stream flow series, and actual and proposed mining will be included in the next model update, which commenced in late 2023. The updated model is intended to be used for future reviews (SLR, March 2026).

Predictions at Alluvial Bores

The SLR (2020a) modelling predictions are consistent with HydroSimulations (2015b) predictions at the alluvial monitoring sites along Wilpinjong Creek, with approximately 1 m drawdown for the life of approved mining (GWA6 has the maximum predicted drawdown in an alluvial monitoring bore of about 1.5 m predicted in 2029).

The timing of the mining effects modelled at the alluvial monitoring bores shows good correlation with the observed measurements and often indicates a repressed response to rainfall that is also seen in the observed data. Most of the modelled groundwater levels at the alluvial monitoring bores respond to the updated (SLR, 2020a) modelled rainfall recharge series.

Groundwater levels along Wilpinjong Creek and Cumbo Creek are generally well represented in the alluvial aquifer (GWA1, GWA2, GWA5, GWA6, GWA12, GWA14 and GWA15). However, the model does not clearly reproduce the mining induced decline observed between 2014 and 2020 (associated with Pits 3, 4 and 7) or recent shallow groundwater responses to above average rainfall, noting the model was developed in early 2020 and does not incorporate subsequent climatic conditions.

At some of the alluvial bores (GWA2, GWA4, GWA5, GWA12 and GWA14) the decrease in observed groundwater level from 2014 to 2016 and from 2017 to 2020 is approximately 1.5 m greater than that predicted by the model, with dry observations during these periods of below average rainfall not being replicated by the model. Some improvements to model performance may be achieved by making minor revisions to the aquifer properties and geometry of the alluvium (with a focus on including information from any recent drilling).

An updated groundwater model was commenced in late 2023, including a rebuild of the model geometry, recalibration of hydraulic parameters and inclusion of 2020-2023 climatic conditions, which is anticipated to improve the match between modelled and observed groundwater elevations at these locations.

Predictions at Coal Measures Bores

Comparative graphs of modelled and observed groundwater levels at coal measures monitoring bores affected by mining are also presented in Appendix D. The largest drawdowns predicted by the model were during the excavation of Pit 3 and Pit 4, with continued drawdown predicted at several bores following mining at Pit 5. Noting the uncertainty in distinguishing between climate and mining-related drawdown in the observed data, modelled groundwater levels at the coal measures monitoring bores generally show a good correlation with the timing and magnitude of observed drawdown.

It is noted that many bores within the coal measures have significantly recovered in response to above average rainfall in 2020-2023 period. As this above average rainfall has not been captured within the SLR (2020a) updated model, similar responses are not reflected within the modelled groundwater levels. The relationship between coal measures bores and WCM site water storages has been suggested for further investigation (Section 2.3.2), with water storages being included in the updated model.

SLR (2020a) predicts a reduction in the rate of drawdown between 2006 and 2009 (when mining starts at Pit 1, 2 and 5) at GWc2, GWc3, GWc12, GWc14 and GWc15. The timing of drawdown is still represented in these bores and the simulated groundwater levels match the observed levels prior to the extraction of Pit 4 in 2013. SLR (2020a) better captures the maximum drawdown following mining at Pit 1 and 2 at GWc1 and GWc11 located near Pit 2, although the groundwater level recovers more quickly and to levels above the observed data prior to 2012.

Revised model predictions (SLR, 2020a) improved the timing of drawdown after mining Pit 4 and following below average rainfall conditions at GWc1 and GWc2. The maximum predicted drawdown better aligns with the observed depressurisation at GWc3 (Cumbo Creek) and matches the drawdown gradient at GWc15 following the mining of Pits 4, 3 and 7. The observed data at Pit 8 monitoring bores GWc28 and GWc29 is relatively well matched by the model although observed drawdown is greater than the model predicts. However, at GWc25 (southern Pit 5), predicted groundwater levels (SLR, 2020a) do not match observed groundwater levels and do not capture the drawdown related to Pits 3, 4, 5 and 7 operations.

The simulated depressurisation of the coal seams in the current model (SLR, 2020a) between 2013 and 2019 is generally lower than the observed data at GWc12, GWc15, GWc14, GWc28 and higher at GWc1, GWc2 and GWc3. Predicted recovery from 2020-22 and ongoing in 2023 is generally less than that observed at all coal monitoring bores, as discussed above. However, this discrepancy between modelled and observed groundwater levels at these locations are expected to improve with the updated numerical model.

7.15 Groundwater Network (Investigations & Replacement Bores)

Following the 2025 Annual Review of groundwater data and in line with recommendations from previous Annual Reviews and associated trigger investigations, the following observations are made (SLR, March 2026):

- New and replacement groundwater monitoring locations (Section 1.1) should be included in the next revision of the Wilpinjong GWMP and assessed for the establishment of site specific trigger levels, where applicable. Monitoring should be undertaken at frequencies and for analytes consistent with the existing network, unless otherwise justified. Monitoring bores that have been replaced during 2025 and subsequently identified as non-essential should be scheduled for decommissioning.
- Once a sufficient dataset has been collected, it is recommended that groundwater levels, pH, and electrical conductivity (EC) in the replacement bores be compared with data from the original bores. This will help assess the representativeness of the replacement bores and determine their suitability for ongoing monitoring at these locations and potential amendment of trigger levels.
- GWa3, GWa12, GWa14 and GWa15 should be considered for replacement following downhole camera inspections, which identified manually slotted screens resulting in root ingress and silt accumulation within the bores. In addition, bailers lodged within the casing of GWa14 and GWa15 could not be retrieved during maintenance, compromising bore integrity and the reliability of groundwater level and quality data. Prior to replacement, a review of the groundwater monitoring network is recommended to assess operational context and monitoring coverage; subject to this review, some locations may be suitable for decommissioning rather than replacement, provided monitoring objectives are maintained.
- Groundwater observations in 2026 should record total well depth and depth to water on occasions, where water is measured in a bore, but there is insufficient water to collect a sample. For locations that consistently yield insufficient water using the current sampling approach, alternative sampling techniques should be evaluated and implemented as appropriate (e.g. low flow peristaltic pump and tubing).

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- The updated groundwater model will be adopted in future annual reviews to improve alignment between predicted and observed conditions, particularly in response to recent climate and mining changes. The updated model outputs should be used to compare observed and predicted groundwater levels, identify any discrepancies, and support the development and refinement of site-specific trigger levels for ongoing groundwater management.

Table 7-9 Groundwater Performance

Location		Approved Criteria		Performance During the Reporting Period			Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/ proposed Management Actions
Groundwater Monitoring (Alluvium)				Assessment of Triggers				
	Water Levels (mAHD)	EC (µS/cm)	pH (range)	Water Level (mAHD)	EC (µS/cm)	pH		
				(dry 2023-2025)			<p>Throughout 2025 WCPL notified the DPHI of EC and water level trigger exceedances as required by the GWMP.</p> <p>The following observations are made with respect to compliance triggers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alluvium bores GWa3, GWa12, GWa14, and GWa15 have exceeded the lower depth-to-water trigger level during 2025. An inspection at these locations in response to this trigger exceedance was undertaken in November 2024 which identified that these sites contained sediment or were obstructed, rather than showing true dry conditions. These bores are recommended to be considered for replacement and documented in future updates to the GWMP. Coal measures bores GWc1, GWc3 and GWc5 have exceeded the EC trigger level during 2025. GWc1 and GWc3 were replaced in November 2024 as both sites had large sumps which may have resulted in difficulties removing stagnant water from the bores to gain representative groundwater samples. There are no observable EC levels changes in groundwater quality due to Wilpinjong operations at GWc5 (and GWc4). GWc5 would not have exceeded the EC trigger in 2025, considering the proposed level amendments in V6.0 of the GWMP (submitted but not yet approved). No pumping occurred from the WCPL supply borefield in 2025 and none of the cease-to-pump trigger levels were exceeded. 	<p>WCPL will continue to revised, update and implement the approved GWMP, monitor and evaluate the groundwater systems over the 2025 Reporting Period.</p> <p>In accordance with Condition 5, Schedule 5 of Development Consent SSD-6764, WCPL will review and revise the GWMP within three months of the submission of this Annual Review.</p> <p>During the review of the GWMP, WCPL will also consider the recommendations made by SLR in Section 7.15 (Appendix 3D) during their annual review of groundwater.</p>
GWa1^	N/A#	12,272	6.5 - 8					
GWa2	373.4	2,280	6.5 - 8	N	N	N		
GWa3	360.5	1,970	6.5 - 8	Y	nd	nd		
GWa4^	353.8	2,596	6.5 - 8	N	N	N		
GWa5	372.8	13,926	6.5 - 8	N	N	N		
GWa6	N/A#	6,720	6.5 - 8	N	N	N		
GWa7	N/A#	10,126	6.5 - 8	N/A#	nd	nd		
GWa8	353.3	2,898	6.5 - 8	N	N/A#	N/A#		
GWa10	367.1	N/A#	N/A#	N	N/A#	N/A#		
GWa11	365.2	N/A#	N/A#	N	N/A#	N/A#		
GWa12	362.3	N/A#	N/A#	Y	N/A#	N/A#		
GWa14^	358.0	N/A#	N/A#	Y	N/A#	N/A#		
GWa15	355.0	N/A#	N/A#	Y	N/A#	N/A#		
Groundwater Monitoring (Coal)								
GWc1	N/A#	2,844	6.5 - 8	Y	N	N		
GWc2	N/A#	1,290	6.5 - 8	N	N	N		
GWc3	N/A#	3,304	6.5 - 8	Y	N	N		
GWc4	N/A#	2,412	6.5 - 8	N	N	N		
GWc5	N/A#	4,798	6.5 - 8	Y	N	N		
Groundwater Production Bores								
GWs10	346	#	#	**	#	#		
GWs11	348.5	#	#	**	#	#		
GWs12	332.5	#	#	**	#	#		
GWs14	319.5	#	#	**	#	#		
GWs15	314.5	#	#	**	#	#		

Notes: N/A# = No trigger defined, Y= Yes (trigger exceedances recorded), N= No (trigger exceedances not recorded) nd* = no data/ bore dry ** no pumping in 2025

8.0 REHABILITATION

8.1 Rehabilitation Activities

To minimise the area of disturbance at any one time, rehabilitation occurs progressively at the Mine as ancillary disturbance areas and final mine landforms become available for revegetation. The mine waste rock emplacements behind the advancing open cut are constructed to approximate the pre-mining topography or the final landform which was initially approved by Project Approval PA 05-0021.

The Development Consent (SSD-6764) has superseded the Project Approval (05-0021). WCPL are finalising a revised Rehabilitation Strategy to address Condition 61, Schedule 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764) which will present a revised final landform that builds on the rehabilitation objectives in Table 11 of Development Consent (SSD-6764).

As part of the WEP EIS, WCPL identified an opportunity to prioritise woodland establishment within the existing mine rehabilitation areas where rehabilitation to date has focussed on the establishment of productive pasture for grazing since 2008. WCPL conducted a re-evaluation of the previous rehabilitation areas against contemporary BVT classifications to prioritise Regent Honeyeater habitat establishment within existing mine rehabilitation areas. Therefore, the revised entire post mining land use is now woodland.

Until the performance and completion criteria for BVT and Regent Honeyeater habitat relevant to the Mine's rehabilitation areas was approved on the 24 April 2019, cover crops were established as a way of providing stabilisation and soil improvement during this transition. Of the historical completed landforms to date that are currently under pasture or considered not woodland, these landforms will be progressively upgraded with relevant woodland species to meet the BVT requirements.

8.1.1 Status of Mining & Rehabilitation

During the 2025 Reporting Period, the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) was implemented by WCPL in accordance with the NSW Resources Regulator (NSW RR) *Form and Way-Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines (NSW RR, July 2021)*.

The RMP was also developed to satisfy the requirements of Condition 64, Schedule 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764). The development of the RMP also satisfies the requirements of Mining Leases (ML) ML1573, ML 1779, ML1795. The RMP (Version 1) was approved by the DPHI on the 25/01/2023.

A revision to the RMP (Version 3) that included addressing a Landform Establishment Targeted Assessment Program (TAP), as issued by the Resources Regulator on the 4 September 2025, was completed and the revised RMP was posted on WCPL's website in October 2025 <https://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/Australia-Mining/New-South-Wales-Mining/Wilpinjong-Mine/Approvals,-Plans-Reports>

The indicative three-year mining sequence and rehabilitation sequence within the ARRF, was based on the financial year Reporting Period, which involves primarily the rehabilitation of mine waste rock emplacements as they become available within the overburden emplacement area mining domain. The ARRF is scheduled to be updated and resubmitted by the 31st of March 2026 with a revised three-year mining sequence and rehabilitation sequence based on calendar year.

The predictive versus actual cumulative and rehabilitation progression for Year 1 (i.e. Plan 2A) as presented in the current ARRF completed during the Reporting Period is provided in **Table 8-1** and **Figure 8-1**.

To avoid reporting duplication, the rehabilitation reporting requirements for Annual Rehabilitation Report component will be provided in the ARRF and the rehabilitation reporting requirements for the Annual Review are provided below. The revised ARRF will be submitted to the NSW Resources Regulator via the www.minererehabilitationportal.nsw.gov.au by the 31st of March 2026.

Table 8-1 Predictive Versus Actual Disturbance and Rehabilitation Progression During the Reporting Period

Year	Year 1 (2025) Forecast	Year 1 (2025) Actual
Total Disturbance Footprint – Surface disturbance (ha)	2711	2684*
Underground Mining Area (ha)	NA	NA
Total Active Disturbance (ha)	324.79^	77.29
Rehabilitation - Land Preparation (ha)	34.24	74.74
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment (ha)	98	103.2

Notes: ^ The Year 1 forecast includes disturbed areas from previous reporting periods, in accordance with NSW Resources Regulator reporting requirements. However, the Year 1 actuals only account for new disturbance within the current reporting period,

Due to mine plan refinements during the reporting period, only minor adjustments occurred within the disturbance footprint. Rehabilitation land preparation activities proposed for Year 1 of the ARRFP were completed in 2025 as scheduled. These changes primarily relate to updated mine planning for Pit 8 South and small variances in the final rehabilitated surface areas across several locations. These minor differences slightly influenced the total hectares achieved compared with those proposed in the ARRFP (**Figure 8-1**) but remain generally consistent with the Year 1 rehabilitation schedule and targets (Plan 2A).

WCPL considers the Year 1 rehabilitation program outlined in the ARRFP to have been achieved. As displayed in **Table 8-2**, approximately 1294 ha of completed landforms have been rehabilitated as of the 31 December 2025 (**Figure 8-2**). No rehabilitated landforms are yet considered ready for formal sign off by the NSW Resource Regulator in terms of meeting the relevant completion criteria as provided in the RMP. As discussed in **Section 8.1**, WCPL have transitioned to a BVT performance and completion criteria relevant to the rehabilitation areas which were developed in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 37 of the Development Consent SSD-6764.

Table 8-2 Rehabilitation Status

Mine Area Type	2015 Reporting Period (Actual)	2016 Reporting Period (Actual)	2017 Reporting Period (Actual)	2018 Reporting Period (Actual)	2019 Reporting Period (Actual)	2020 Reporting Period (Actual)	2021 Reporting Period (Actual)	2022 Reporting Period (Actual)	2023 Reporting Period (Actual)	2024 Reporting Period (Actual)	2025 Reporting Period (Actual)	Next Reporting Period (Forecast)
A. Total Mining Lease footprint (ha)	2857.3	2857.3	2857.3	2857.3	3725.30*	3725.30*	3725.30*	3725.30*	3791.93^	3791.93^	3791.93^	3791.93^
B. Total active disturbance (ha)	1478	1562	1686	1840	2013	2190	2324	2530	2762	2575	2711	2824
C. Land being prepared for rehabilitation (ha)	43	70	82	98	121	138	86	47	77	86	103.2	128
D. Land under active rehabilitation (ha)	304	374	456	556	677	815	901	948	1020	1097	1294	1422
E. Completed rehabilitation (ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: * Increase in total mine footprint now incorporates the additional hectares in ML1779 and ML1795. ^ Increase in total mine footprint now incorporates the additional hectares in ML1846.

Figure 8-1 Rehabilitation & Disturbance Forecast Vs Actual 2025

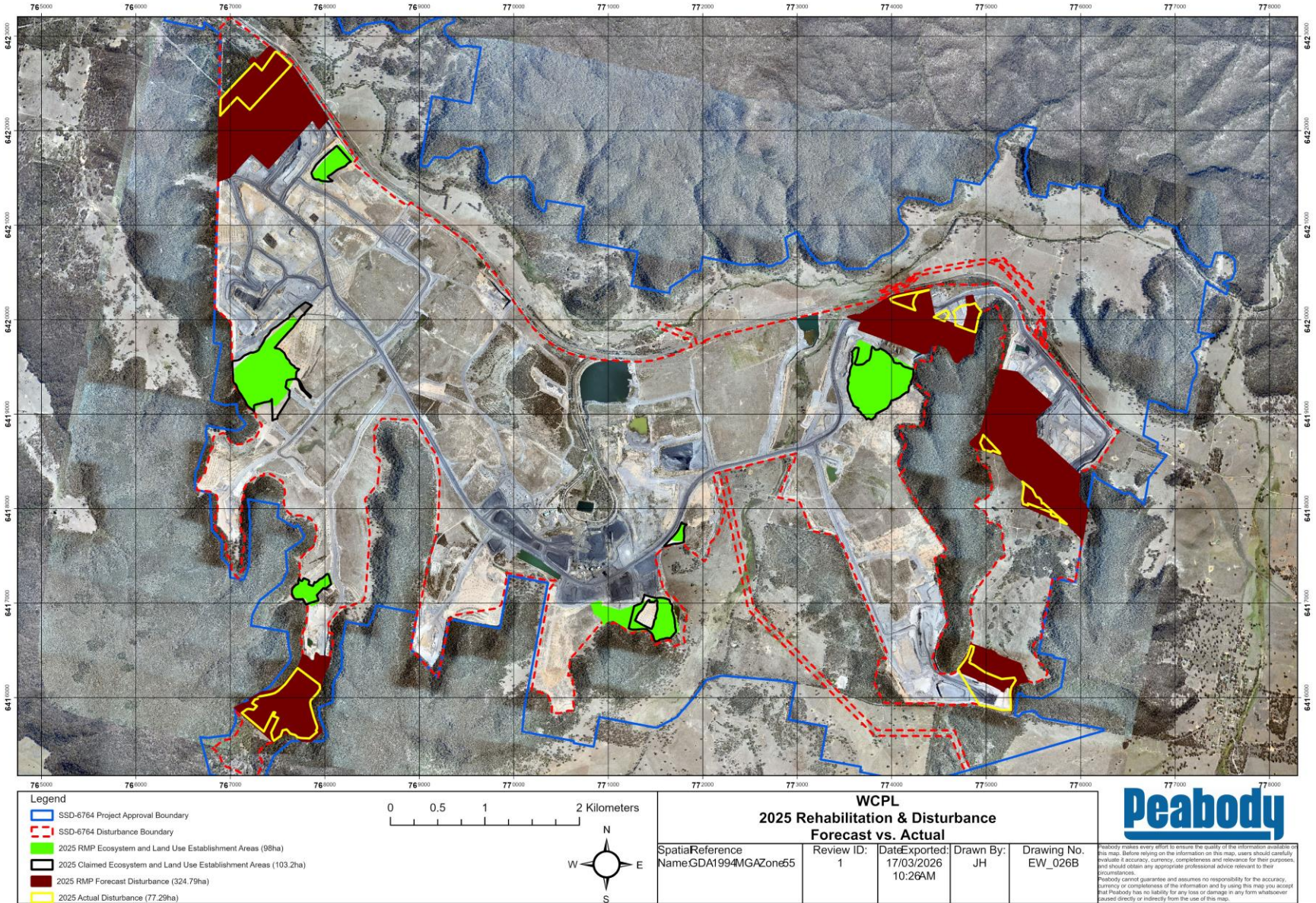
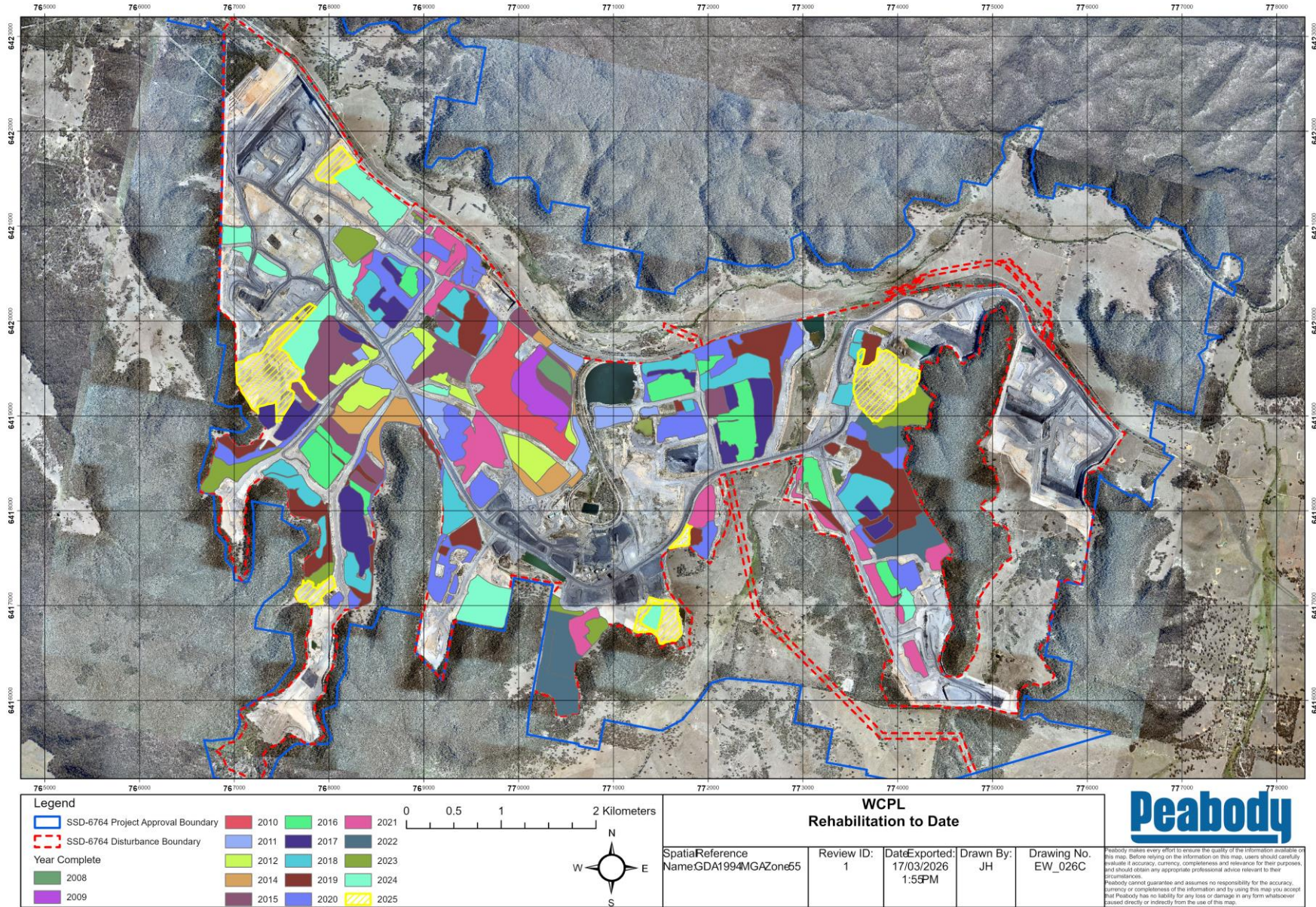


Figure 8-2 Annual Rehabilitation Status 2008-2025



8.1.1.1 Decommissioning

There was no decommissioning of major mining related infrastructure undertaken at the Mine in 2025.

8.1.1.2 Landform Establishment

All 2025 rehabilitation landforms were designed in accordance with the approved RMP. All rehabilitation areas were developed with carbonaceous material being progressively placed back in-pit once the coal has been mined before a minimum of a 2m inert encapsulation layer is placed on top. This formation stage, Final Surface Level (FSL) is -3m to previous landform contour. With the encapsulation layer placed, topsoil is then placed on top at a depth of 100mm to 300mm.

Mine waste dumps were constructed using existing mine equipment including truck dumped material before being shaped using the Mine dozer fleet using Lecia technology to design. Overburden and interburden material was progressively placed back into mined out voids. This included reject material from the CHPP being hauled back into the mine and deposited below the natural surface in the mined-out voids as close to the pit floor as practically possible. Reject material is dispersed throughout the overburden within the mine waste rock emplacements to manage its geochemical characteristics.

All rehabilitated slopes constructed during the 2025 Reporting Period were shaped to no greater than 1:6 (10 degrees or 17%) across areas – with the exception of a small section of rehabilitation in Pit 6 south. This section married the newly rehabilitated landform into the existing natural landform. The surface of mine waste rock emplacements were constructed to approximate the existing topographic form of the shallow valleys which drain the Mine area. Mine waste rock emplacement surfaces are ripped to a depth of approx. 150mm to ensure the topsoil was bound with the underlying inert material and allow infiltration of water into the constructed landform.

During 2025, a combination of approximately 103ha within the Mining Domain of overburden emplacement areas were completed in preparation for topsoil placement, ripping and seeding (**Figure 8-1**).

8.1.1.3 Growth Medium Development

Topsoil placement involved dozers and graders to spread to the desired depth of 300mm. Direct placement is undertaken where possible and conducted by rear dump trucks before final trimming conducted by dozers and graders. Topsoil was placed on top of the final landform to act as germination medium for vegetation and as a seed source from the natural seed bank present at the time of topsoil stripping. Topsoil placement was conducted upon the completion of final landform and major drainage works (i.e. graded banks, drainage channels and rock waterways if required). Direct placement of topsoil during stripping was prioritised in 2025, avoiding creation of new topsoil stockpiles. All other topsoil was sourced from existing legacy topsoil stockpiles.

Soil testing within the proposed areas for rehabilitation was conducted in 2025 which indicated or identified deficiencies requiring the application of guano, gypsum, boron, bio-stimulant and organic matter. All ameliorants were spread and incorporated into the topsoil prior to native seeding. Various amelioration rates were used to address the deficiencies including;

- YLAD Compost: 4t/ha;
- Guano: 3t/ha;
- Gypsum: 3t/ha;
- NTS stabilised boron granules: 25kg/ha; and
- Worm Hit: 20L/ha
- Additional cover crop

During 2025, a combination of approximately 103ha within the Mining Domain of overburden emplacement areas were topsoiled and ameliorated (**Figure 8-1**).

8.1.1.4 Ecosystem Establishment

Previously undertaken and as discussed in **Section 8.1.1**, cover crops were established on rehabilitation areas as a way of providing stabilisation and soil improvement. This method was undertaken in rehabilitation areas during the transition from Project Approval 05_0021 to SSD_6764 and the subsequent conversion from improved pastures and woodland corridors to specific BioMetric Vegetation Types (BVTs). The previous method of cover cropping typically dominant with annual cereal pastures has not been undertaken since 2020.

Areas rehabilitated in 2025 were directly seeded with specific native seed species aligning to particular BVTs (**Figure 8-1**). An initial cover crops (cereals) were sowed at a ratio of between 25kg/ha – 50kg/ha to provide prompt germination, soil stability and structure. Of the 103ha rehabilitated in 2025, a total of three BVT’s were established onsite with specific BVT seed mixes, these included;

- HU732 – Yellow Box Grassy Woodland
- HU824 – White Box – Black Cypress Pine Shrubby Woodland
- HU697 – Mugga Ironbark - Black Cyprus Pine Shrubby Woodland

WCPL continues to maintain a native seed inventory, including seed collected from locally native sources by suitably qualified personnel, for use in ongoing rehabilitation activities. A significant portion of WCPL’s seed inventory is stored onsite within two air-conditioned, temperature- and humidity-controlled reefer containers, ensuring appropriate environmental conditions are maintained to preserve seed quality.

Table 8-3 Typical BVT Seed Mix Rates in 2025

Pasture Species	Average Rates (kg/ha)
HU732	18
HU824	18
HU697	18

8.1.1.5 Ecosystem Sustainability

During 2025, Ecosystem Sustainability activities occurred within Final Land Use Domains which primarily included monitoring, applying biometric assessments as described below and minor maintenance activities.

Existing rehabilitation domains were monitored in accordance with the BMP and compared BVT Performance and Completion Criteria (Approved by DPIE, April 2019). Irrespective of the monitoring results, select rehabilitation areas across WCPL are required to be ‘re-worked’ to develop these sites from once agricultural final land use and non-specific Plant Community Types to prescribed BVT Communities aligning to Development Consent conditions. Monitoring and maintenance activities are ongoing with the results assessed and used to refine rehabilitation techniques.

Landscape Function Analysis (LFA)

Landscape Organisation Index (LOI) is an output from the LFA. The LOI is a function of the proportion of a transect occupied by patches. Patches are areas of resource loss or gain, as a result of movement downslope, and are defined by soil surface elements including perennial vegetation cover, litter or large woody debris, or rocks, which help retain soil and resources are a site. A LOI value close to 100% (1.0) implies a transect can retain resources, which is an important characteristic of a self-sustaining ecosystem. Bare soil does not contribute to LOI.

As per Section 6.2 of the BMP, a self-sustaining ecosystem is deemed to have been achieved when SSA scores of 50 or more are recorded (the LFA Completion Criteria, expected to be achieved by Year 10 of the management cycle). Incremental improvement toward that target is expected with each year of monitoring.

LFA monitoring was undertaken at the 16 LTM sites in 2025, with the results presented below in

Table 8-4 LOI and SSA Results for Rehabilitation Area Transects

Site	Landscape Organisation Index (%)	Soil Surface Assessment			LFA Score (sum of stability infiltration and nutrient cycling)
		Stability	Infiltration	Nutrient cycling	
R31	1.00	46.4	25.1	17.9	89.4
2021_1	1.00	49.7	40.4	26.8	116.9
2021_2	1.00	42.9	19.8	10.2	72.9
2023_7	1.00	47.4	25.3	14.6	87.3
R16	1.00	42.9	25.1	15.5	83.5
R20	1.00	42.3	23.4	14.1	79.8
2021_5	1.00	45.8	22.4	14.1	82.4
2021_7	1.00	46.9	23.3	12.8	83
2023_1	1.00	45	24.4	16.4	85.8
2023_4	1.00	52.4	23	14.9	90.3
R6	1.00	75.8	33.7	21.8	131.3
R9	1.00	53.1	28.6	23.1	104.8
R24	1.00	51.2	28.8	24.2	104.3
R25	1.00	79.8	27.1	22.4	129.3
R34	1.00	48.7	25.9	11.7	86.3
R39	1.00	47.2	23.3	16.3	86.8

All sites monitored achieved the target LFA score of 50 or more to be deemed a self-sustaining stable landform in accordance with the BMP. No further analysis is required and LFA monitoring is no longer required at these sites

Assessment against approved Performance Criteria and Completion Criteria

A Site Value Score (SVS) was calculated for sites monitored in areas of rehabilitation with a target BVT, using the BioMetric Tool (NSW Department Environment Climate Change and Water, DECCW 2011) which combines the quality and quantity of native vegetation by measuring ten condition variables within a plot compared to the pre-European benchmarks for the BVT.

The SVS and contributing scores are assessed against Interim Performance Criteria (for rehabilitation areas less than 10 years post establishment) and Completion Criteria (for rehabilitation areas greater than 10 years post establishment) benchmarks for the target vegetation communities (BVT), in accordance with the criteria detailed in the BMP (and included in Appendix F).

Evaluation of each monitoring parameter against the Interim Performance Criteria and Completion Criteria is undertaken to determine if the results activate the WCPL Interim Performance Criteria Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) detailed in Tables 10-1 (Performance) and 10-2 (Completion) of the BMP.

Assessment against Performance Criteria

All sites monitored in 2025 within areas of rehabilitation with a target BVT are less than 10 years post-establishment, and are therefore assessed against Interim Performance Criteria for the target BVT, presented in **Table 8-5** below. A colour coding system has been applied to all site attribute results:

GREEN indicates site attributes that have met the relevant Performance Criteria (indicating that no additional management intervention is required)

RED indicates site attributes that have not met the relevant Performance Criteria, triggering actions under the TARP.

Table 8-5: Assessment against WCPL Rehabilitation BioMetric Interim Performance Criteria Benchmarks for Rehabilitation Sites within their respective BVT

BVT	Site	Site attributes (% cover)										
		SVS	NSR	NOC	NMC	NGCG	NGCS	NGCO	EC	NTH (Count)	OR	FL (M)
HU697	Performance Criteria Benchmark	7	5.5-12.5	2.13-46	1-100	0.5-24	1-10	0-40	<90%	NA	NA	4.65
	R31	44	16	0	2	10	0	4	54	0	0	0
	2021_1	42	23	0	1.8	34	0	0	50	0	0	0
	2021_2	44	23	0	3	16	0	0	28	0	0	0
	2023_7	45	37	0	8.4	46	4	20	24	0	0	0
	R16	29	7	0	0	12	0	4	34	0	0	52
	R20	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0
HU732	Performance Criteria Benchmark	7	4.25-11.25	1.88-56	0.5-100	0.25-100	0-10	0.25-76	<90%	NA	NA	3.13
	2021_5	44	14	0	0	10	0	0	42	0	0	0
	2021_7	48	25	0	0	14	0	4	60	0	0	0
	2023_1	48	36	0.1	0.1	14	0	4	6	0	0	0
	2023_4	61	27	24	5.1	4	2	4	24	0	0	35

SVS = Site Value Score, NSR = Native Plant Species Richness, NOC = Native Overstorey Cover, NMC = Native Midstorey Cover, NGCG = Native Ground Stratum Cover (grasses), NGCS = Native Ground Stratum Cover (shrubs), NGCO = Native Ground Stratum Cover (other), EC = Exotic Plant Cover, NTH = Number of Trees with Hollows, OR = Overstorey Regeneration and FL = Length of Fallen Logs

All sites met the Performance Criteria benchmark SVS score. However, results for individual monitoring parameters were variable:

- Most sites exceeded the native species richness criteria range. Whilst this is not typically a detrimental factor, it does indicate that multiple native species are present which are not associated with the specific BVT.
- Only one site achieved the native overstory cover criteria. This is not unexpected for areas of relatively new rehabilitation and would be expected to improve over time as overstory cover species mature. However, further investigation may be required to evaluate the success of overstory species establishment specific to the target BVT species list.
- Native midstory cover results were variable, with half of the sites not yet achieving the performance criteria. Similar to overstory cover, this would be expected to improve over time as the vegetation matures. Dominance from groundcover species, especially exotic species, may impact success of midstory species establishment.
- Most sites achieved the native groundcover grasses criteria. Two sites exceeded, which, similar to the native species richness criteria, is not of great concern but does indicate that multiple native species are present which are not associated with the specific BVT. One site, R20, did not achieve the native groundcover grasses criteria, due to almost total dominance from exotic groundcover species including *Lolium rigidum* (annual ryegrass) and *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain).
- Only one of the HU697 target BVT sites met the native groundcover shrubs criteria. Dominance from groundcover species, especially exotic species, may impact success of shrub species establishment. All of the HU732 sites met the criteria, noting that it is zero (0) for that BVT benchmark. Low shrub cover was also measured at the local reference sites.
- One HU732 site did not meet the native groundcover other criteria, again noting that the range is zero (0) for the HU697 benchmark and 0.25 for the HU732.
- Exotic cover was high at all sites, although all still were under the performance criteria of less than 90% exotic cover. Exotic species recorded were mostly groundcover species.
- Hollow-bearing trees and overstory regeneration was not present at any of the sites, however as the criteria for these parameters is either nil or reflective of the presence of overstory species, all sites achieved the criteria.
- The fallen logs criteria was only met at two sites, and is reflective of the placement of logs in proximity to the monitoring plot. Spreading out the distribution of logs and large woody debris at a later date would counter this.

Assessment against Completion Criteria

The six generic woodland sites in areas of rehabilitation greater than 10 year post-establishment do not relate to a specific BVT and therefore cannot be accurately evaluated against a relevant Completion Criteria. However, to provide some measure of success of the rehabilitation in these areas, monitoring results have been compared against each of WCPLs five target BVT Completion Criteria to provide an indication of success, shown in Error! Reference source not found. below, and consideration against the WCPL Completion Criteria (Post 10 years) TARP (Table 10-2 of the BMP). A SVS was not calculated as a specific BVT benchmark was not assigned.

Table 8-6: Assessment against WCPL Rehabilitation BioMetric Completion Criteria Benchmarks for ‘Generic woodland’ rehabilitation greater than 10 years post-establishment

		Site attributes (% cover)										
		SVS	NSR	NOC	NMC	NGCG	NGCS	NGCO	EC	NTH (Count)	OR	FL (M)
BVT	HU547		7.5-22.5	3.75-52	1.25-100	1-100	0.5-20	0.5-68				9.56
	HU732		8.5-31	2.25-56	0.5-20	0.5-100	0.5-20	0.5-76				6.25
	HU697	17	11-25	4.25-46	2.5-100	1-24	1.25-20	0-40	<45%	NA	0.25%	9.5
	HU824		13.5-30.5	3.18-61	2.5-100	0-36	1.25-20	0.5-76				16.5
	HU825		13.5-26	4.13-54	2.75-100	0-104	1.25-20	0-68				14.5
Generic Woodland⁹	R6		20	6	7.9	42	0	6	6	0	30	0
	R9		19	3.2	1.5	46	0	6	18	0	20	8
	R24		30	11.8	2.5	4	2	2	8	0	40	0
	R25	-	21	0	2	20	12	2	8	0	0	0
	R34		17	0.1	0.1	30	0	12	36	0	10	0
	R39		26	0.4	5.6	10	0	6	12	0	10	0

SVS = Site Value Score, NSR = Native Plant Species Richness, NOC = Native Overstorey Cover, NMC = Native Midstorey Cover, NGCG = Native Ground Stratum Cover (grasses), NGCS = Native Ground Stratum Cover (shrubs), NGCO = Native Ground Stratum Cover (other), EC = Exotic Plant Cover, NTH = Number of Trees with Hollows, OR = Overstorey Regeneration and FL = Length of Fallen Logs

⁹ ‘Generic Woodland’ does not conform to a specified BVT within the BMP and therefore does not have relevant performance criteria to compare against.

8.1.2 Summary of Rehabilitation Activities Next Reporting Period

WCPL are scheduled to complete and rehabilitate a total of 128ha of mine waste rock emplacements during 2026 within the Mining Domain of overburden emplacement area (**Appendix 4**). These areas will be sown with the appropriate BVT species.

WCPL will continue the staged rework of the underperforming rehabilitation area in Pit 4, with approximately 30 ha scheduled to progress through the remaining phases of the treatment program. Works will include a second non-selective spray to further suppress the exotic seedbank, followed by a deep rip to 200 mm to alleviate compaction and improve infiltration. The area will then be reseeded with the appropriate HU824 native species mix at a rate of 18 kg/ha. Additional areas across the site that exhibit similar legacy pasture or exotic-dominated groundcover will be sequentially incorporated into the maintenance schedule, following the same sequence of spray-out, ripping and reseeded to transition them toward their target BVTs.

WCPL is also finalising the onboarding of a specialist contractor to support rehabilitation maintenance activities. This contractor will focus on targeted thinning of overly dense woodland vegetation to ensure developing communities meet structural criteria, as well as undertaking tube stock planting where appropriate.

Pest management (baiting and trapping) will continue to be a strong focus for WCPL, building on the highly successful programs conducted in 2025.

8.2 Other Rehabilitation Activities

In 2025, approximately 30 ha of existing rehabilitation in Pit 4 underwent the initial stages of rework after being identified as underperforming, with groundcover dominated by exotic grass species. Pest animal control was undertaken along the adjacent Cumbo Creek as a first step to maximise future vegetation success, resulting in approximately 400 feral pigs being removed. An initial non-selective spray of the area was afterwards completed, with a second spray planned for early 2026, followed by 200 mm deep ripping and reseeded to a HU824 native species mix at a rate of 18 kg/ha.

8.2.1 HU824 Rehabilitation Translocation Trial

In October 2025, WCPL trialed the recovery and reuse of a pushed-up topsoil and rehabilitation mix that supported an established HU824 White Box Woodland. The material, including associated “fallen timber,” was cleared to create additional dumping space for mining, then carefully transferred and placed on a new landform to retain existing soil structure, propagules and habitat features. The process has been fully documented, and the new landform will be monitored to confirm natural regeneration from the relocated HU824 soil profile and habitat features, eventually indicating the likelihood to adopt future application of this method across the site.

8.2.2 Use of Timber in Rehabilitation

During the 2025 Reporting Period, WCPL continued to integrate salvaged timber into rehabilitation activities as part of a structured approach to improving landform stability, erosion control and early-stage habitat development. Timber generated during pre-clearing for mining operations was recovered rather than chipped or disposed of, addressing the previously identified shortfall in suitable fallen log material for meeting rehabilitation performance criteria.

Cleared timber is stockpiled, sorted and redistributed across newly rehabilitated areas at concentrations appropriate to slope, landform design and vegetation growth requirements. The material provides immediate functional benefits, including reduced surface water velocity, improved soil stability, and the creation of microhabitat niches for flora and fauna. The approach also ensures immediate compliance with the fallen log criteria, which would otherwise require many years of natural recruitment to achieve.

The process is executed by the Wilpinjong Operational Support Team (OST) using site machinery, allowing for efficient handling, placement and integration of timber without significant additional cost. Monitoring commenced immediately following the first timber placements in 2023. Early results have been consistently positive, with observable sediment build-up around timber structures, the formation of microhabitat features, and improved landform stability across timbered areas.

Photo 4: Final Placement and Distribution of Timber, Supporting and Enhancing Rehabilitation Performance



Photo 5: Demonstrated Benefits of Strategic Timber Placement



8.3 NSW Resources Regulator's 2025 Landform Construction TAP

WCPL was assessed under the NSW Resources Regulator's 2025 Landform Construction TAP and has progressed actions to address the recommendations resulting from the audit:

- The Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) was updated to include reference to an operational sampling process for identifying PAF material. A testing procedure is scheduled for implementation by approximately July 2026.
- A water specialist has been engaged to undertake further assessment and investigative work around tailings characterisation. The RMP will be updated accordingly based on the recommendations and a summary of outcomes provided to NSW RR.
- WCPL formalised commitments for soil chemistry testing and R70 spontaneous combustion propensity testing through the October 2025 RMP update.
- Controls for the placement and compaction of coarse reject material were clarified in the October 2025 RMP update.
- Development of a Final Void Management Plan (FVMP) is progressing, with scope finalisation due in April 2026, after which WCPL will commence developing the FVMP in Q2/Q3 2026.
- WCPL is in the process of initiating a quality assurance framework for landform design, including a Rehabilitation Verification Document, expected to be completed by Q3 2026.

8.4 Land Management Activities

Pest and Weed Management

WCPL completed pest management works on WCPL owned properties during 2025. Activities included:

- Pest animal control targeting foxes, pigs and dogs was conducted in conjunction with the local wild dog group, Local Land Services and National Parks and Wildlife Services control programs.
 - Q4 2025 WCPL completed significant shooting campaign to reduce feral animals including pigs, foxes, deer rabbits (in the areas adjacent to the mine site, ECA and Regeneration)
 - Selected rehabilitation areas underwent pig baiting in Q4 2025 to substantially reduce numbers.
- Lessees across the broader company landholdings also continued with ongoing vertebrate pest management.
- WCPL continued with weed spraying programs throughout 2025 on leasee land and within its Enhancement Conservation Areas (ECAs) and Regeneration Area (**Appendix 2**).

9.0 COMMUNITY

A protocol for the management and reporting of community complaints has been developed as a component of the Mine’s EMS. In accordance with Condition M6.1 of EPL 12425, a dedicated telephone number (ph.: **1300 606 625**) for the provision of comments or complaints is maintained by WCPL. In addition, a separate hotline for blasting information is also maintained by WCPL (ph.: **1800 649 783**).

In accordance with Condition M6.2 of EPL 12425, these telephone numbers are advertised via the Wilpinjong Community Newsletter, via the Wilpinjong Community Consultative Committee and on the Peabody website:

<https://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/Australia-Mining/New-South-Wales-Mining/Wilpinjong-Mine>

WCPL records and responds to all complaints and maintains a community complaints register on its website. The complaints are managed in accordance with the WCPL Complaints Management Procedure. The Complaints Management Procedure outlines WCPL reporting requirements as follows:

- A summary of complaints received is reported monthly on the Peabody website;
- A summary of complaints received and actions taken is presented to WCPL’s CCC as part of the operational performance review;
- A summary of complaints received and actions taken is included in the Annual Review and the Annual Return to the EPA.

During the 2025 Reporting Period, 81 community complaints were received by WCPL (**Appendix 6**), four more than the 77 community complaints in 2024. **Figure 9-3** presents a comparison of the environmental complaints received by WCPL over the period 2015 to 2025.

Figure 9-1 Summary of Community Complaints and Issues Raised by Complainants 2015 – 2025

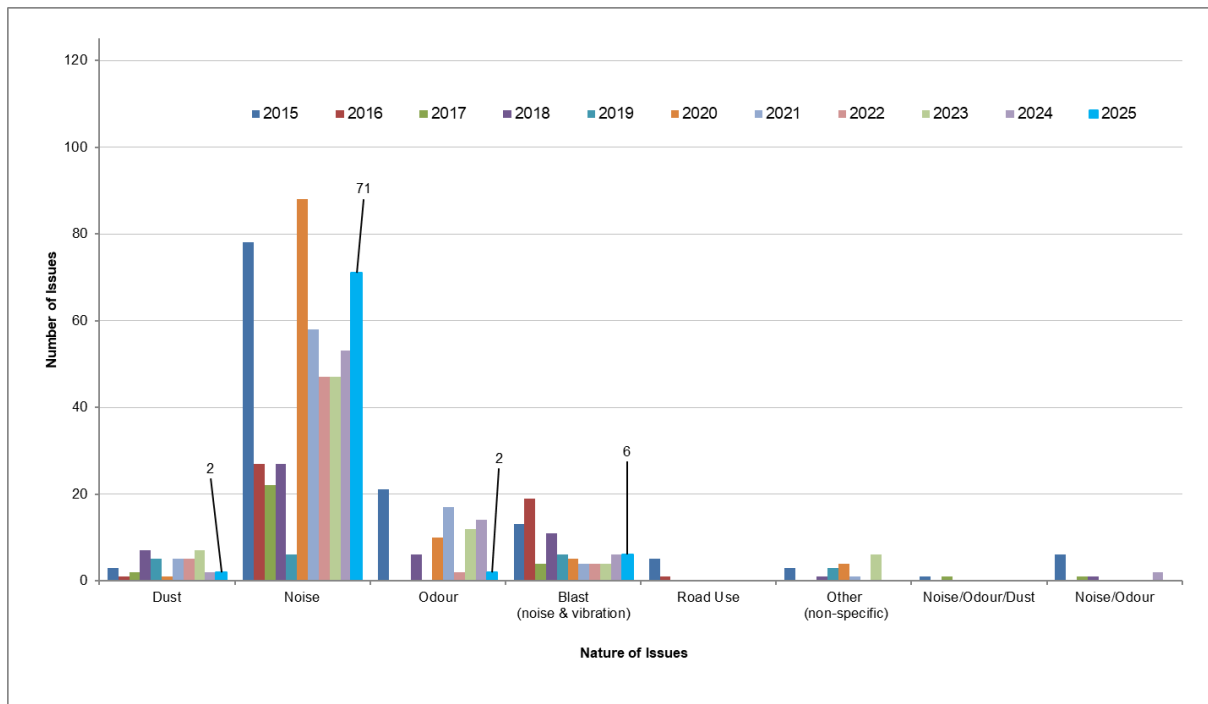


Figure 9-2 Percentage Breakdown of Community Complaints in 2025

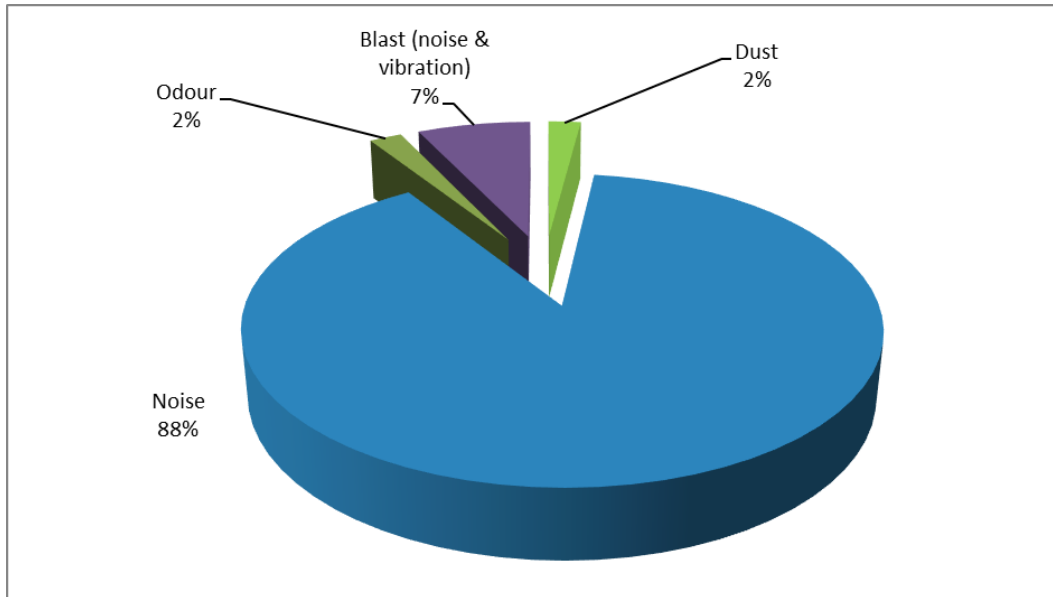
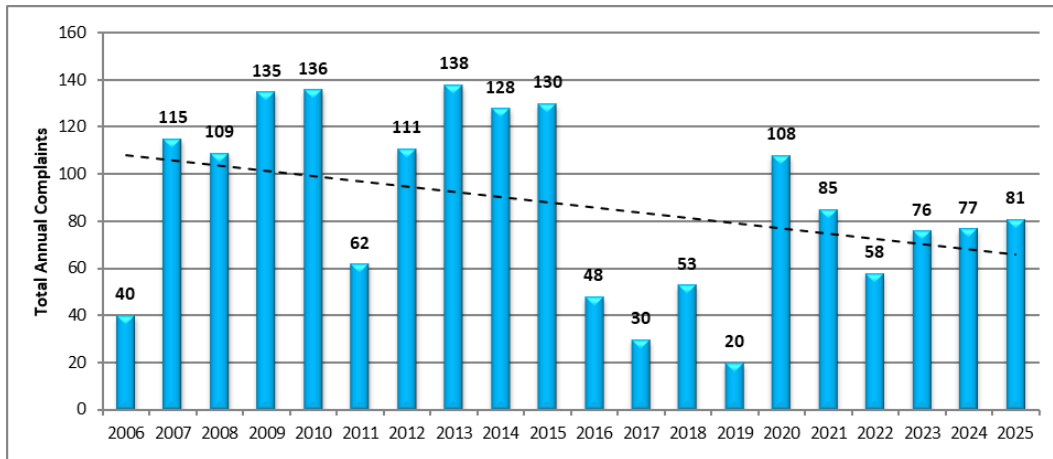


Figure 9-3 Total Annual Complaints 2006 - 2025



Employment Status

At the end of the 2025 Reporting Period there were 429 full time equivalent employees at WCPL, 110 staff and 153 full time equivalent contractors. Total Peabody employees 539 and 153 contractors.

Community Consultative Committee

In accordance with Condition 7, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764, the Community Consultative Committee (CCC) (Table 9-1), continued to meet during the 2025 Reporting Period. The CCC for the Mine is operated in general accordance with the *Guidelines for Establishing and Operating Community Consultative Committees for Mining Projects* (Department of Planning, 2007). Consistent with the requirements of the CCC Guidelines, the committee is comprised of one independent chairperson, and representatives of the MWRC, NPWS, WCPL and members of the general community.

The CCC meetings were held in March, June, September and December 2025. WCPL has undertaken individual consultation with private landholders and lessees that reside in the vicinity of the mine to discuss the ongoing development of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine, the WEP and proposed modifications. Table 9-2 provides a summary of the CCC meetings held during the 2025 Reporting Period.

Table 9-1 CCC Members for the 2025

Name	Organisation
Des Kennedy	Mid Western Regional Council (MWRC)
Katie Dicker	MWRC Councillor (alternate for Des Kennedy)
Lisa Andrews	CCC Independent Chair Person
Rod Pryor	Community Representative and Wollar Progress Association Representative
Brian McDermott	Community Representative
Bev Smiles	Community Representative
Kim Peach	Community Representative
Lisa Menke	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Representative
Maata Ti Kira	Community Representative

Table 9-2 Summary of CCC Meetings in 2025

Date	Key Outcomes
5 March	Environmental monitoring results, reviewed complaints since last CCC, water discharge update, operational downtime, heritage regarding Rocky Hill announcement, rehabilitation update, animal and weed control programs, community donations and support update, summary of complaints. Approval updates included, Pit 8 Extension MOD3, Pit 9 and 10 South SSD and demolition of old buildings in Wollar.
4 June	Environmental monitoring results, reviewed complaints since last CCC, water discharge update, operational downtime, heritage, rehabilitation update, animal and weed control programs, community donations and support update, summary of complaints. Approvals includes information about the Rehabilitation Strategy, MOD3 and EPBC Application for the potential relocation /modification of the Electricity Transmission Line.
3 September	Environmental monitoring results, reviewed complaints since last CCC, water discharge update, operational downtime, heritage, rehabilitation update, animal and weed control programs, community donations and support update, summary of complaints. SIMP (Version 4) update and approval by DPHI on the 28 May 2025, MOD 3 update, Pit 9 and Pit 10 SSD update.
3 December	Environmental monitoring results, reviewed complaints since last CCC, water discharge update, operational downtime, heritage, rehabilitation update, animal and weed control programs, community donations and support update, summary of complaints. MOD 3 update, Pit 9 and Pit 10 SSD update.

Community Support Program

During the 2025 Reporting Period, WCPL continued its support of local community groups and sporting associations, schools and charitable organisations including local schools, Community Groups, Charities and sporting groups. More information regarding WCPL's community support program is provided in **Appendix 5**.

Have a Chat Meeting

WCPL also provided an information newsletter regarding upcoming 'have a chat' sessions, held at the Wollar Store 1st Thursday of the month from 1:30pm to 4:30pm. The initiative aims at providing the community a casual setting to ask questions or raise concerns relation to the Mine's operations (**Appendix 5**).

Access to Information

Condition 12, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764 details the requirements for access to information applicable to the Mine, and outlines the documents required by the Project Approval to be made publicly available on the Peabody website <https://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/Australia-Mining/New-South-Wales-Mining/Wilpinjong-Mine/Approvals,-Plans-Reports>

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

As discussed during the CCC meeting on 3 September 2025, WCPL's Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) Version 4 was provided to CCC members for their review and feedback on the 26 November 2025. WCPL are proposing to update the SIMP in 2026.

Out and About

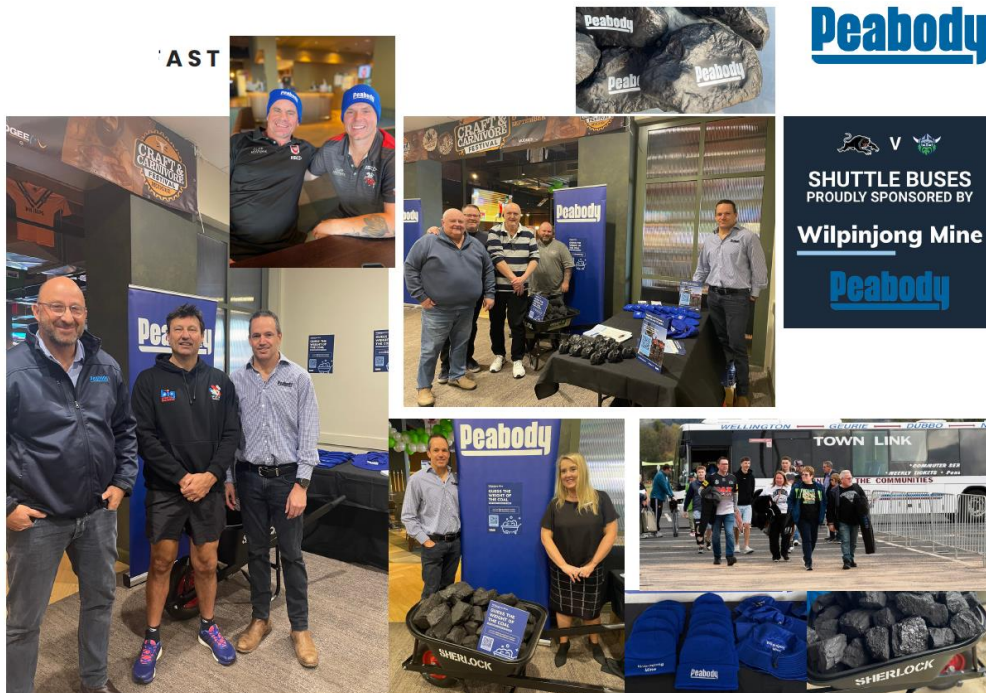
WCPL attended the Mudgee Small Farm Field Days on 11 and 12 July 2025, as an opportunity for the community to learn more about the mine, its current operations and proposed expansion plans, and to register their details with the company to stay informed about future plans and communications.

Photo 6 Mudgee Small Farm Field Days



Wilpinjong Coal sponsored an NRL breakfast held at Club Mudgee on the morning of the Canberra Raiders vs Penrith Panthers match on 22 August 2025. The event provided an opportunity for community members to learn more about the mine, including its current operations and proposed expansion plans, and to register their details with the company to stay informed about future plans and communications. Wilpinjong Coal also sponsored shuttle bus services to safely convey NRL supporters to and from the ground.

Photo 7 NRL Breakfast and Shuttle Bus



Wilpinjong Coal operated a community information shopfront in Mudgee from 13 to 17 October 2025. The shopfront provided an opportunity for community members to learn more about Wilpinjong Coal’s current operations and proposed expansion plans, and to engage directly with company representatives. The shopfront opening aligned with Modification 3 being on public exhibition. The activity was supported by local media coverage, including WIN News Central West.

Photo 8 Community Information Shopfront





Come and meet a member of the Wilpinjong Team!

When: First Thursday of every month
Location: The Wollar Store
Time: 1.30pm to 4.30pm

In a casual setting, have a chat to the team about:

- The current mining operation
- Any questions or concerns you may have

Or you could just stop in for a cup of tea or coffee.
 For bookings - Kieren Bennetts - 0488 103 807 or
 James Heesterman - 0437 430 283.

2025 DATES

- 9 January
- 6 February
- 6 March
- 3 April
- 1 May
- 5 June
- 3 July
- 7 August
- 4 September
- 2 October
- 6 November
- 4 December

Peabody Australia Pty Ltd 1434
 Ulan Wollar Road Wilpinjong NSW
 2850
 Phone (02) 6370 2500



10.0 INDEPENDENT AUDIT

10.1 Independent Environmental Audit

As required by Condition 10, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764, WCPL are required to complete an Independent Environmental Audit (the IEA) of the development within a year of commencing the development. The Notice of Commencement to the DPHI, as required by Condition 8, Schedule, 2 of SSD-6764 was confirmed by WCPL with its intention to commence the approved development on the 19 September 2017.

In consultation with the DPHI, Onward (RPS) and their specialists were endorsed by the Secretary on the 16 June 2024 to undertake the 2024 IEA in accordance with Condition 10(a), Schedule 5 of SSD-6764.

The Audit Period to which the 2024 IEA applied is inclusive of the period from 15 September 2021 to 9 October 2024.

As required by Condition 11, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764, WCPL submitted a copy of the 2024 IEA to the Secretary and responses to any recommendations contained in the IEA, with a timetable for implementation within 3 months of the IEA on the 22 December 2024.

Additional opportunities for improvement (OFIs) that were identified in the 2024 IEA will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis for constructiveness and incorporated as necessary, into the relevant management plan as required under SSD-6764.

The completion status to address the remaining 2024 IEA Actions is provided in **Table 10-1**. The 2024 IEA is also publicly available on WCPL's website as required by Condition 12, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764 at:

<https://www.peabodyenergy.com/Operations/Australia-Mining/New-South-Wales-Mining/Wilpinjong-Mine/Approvals,-Plans-Reports>

As required by Condition 10, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764, WCPL are required to complete the next IEA during the next Reporting Period in 2027.

Table 10-1 Summary Status to Address Corrective Actions from 2024 IEA

Consent / licence / lease	Condition	CA ID	CA Requirement	WCPL Proposed Actions to Address IEA's CA Requirements
SSD-6764	Schedule 3, Condition 30	CA01	To ensure vigilance in relation to the management of chemical and hydrocarbon storage, a procedure should be developed with consideration to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the chemical and hydrocarbon storage performance measures detailed in Table 6 of Schedule 3, Condition 30 of SSD-6764 refining the frequency of inspections of hazardous waste, chemicals and hydrocarbon storage and handling stored areas to ensure that these inspections occur regularly (i.e. monthly, at a minimum) documenting the results of, and tracking any actions identified during, inspections. The SWMP should be updated to include reference to, and a summary of the requirements of, this procedure.	<u>ONGOING</u> The WMP, SWMP, SWB, GWMP are currently under review in consultation with WCPL's groundwater and surface specialist SLR and are scheduled for resubmission to the Secretary for approval at the end of Q2 2026.
	Schedule 3, Condition 31	CA02	Implement actions to ensure monthly reviews of surface water and groundwater monitoring data are completed and that relevant agencies are notified as soon as practicable that an exceedance of trigger levels has occurred (as relevant), in accordance with the requirements of the SWMP (WI-ENV-MNP-0040) and GWMP (WI-ENV-MNP0041).	<u>ONGOING</u> The WMP, SWMP, SWB, GWMP are currently under review in consultation with WCPL's groundwater and surface specialist SLR and are scheduled for resubmission to the Secretary for approval at the end of Q2 2026.
	Schedule 3, Condition 57	CA03	Action the recommendation from the External Lighting Compliance Audit regarding adjusting the light fitting.	<u>COMPLETED</u>
	Schedule 5, Condition 5	CA04	Submit the revised versions of SWMP and SWB required for submission on 30 September 2024 as soon as possible to DPHI.	<u>ONGOING</u> The WMP, SWMP, SWB, GWMP are currently under review in consultation with WCPL's groundwater and surface specialist SLR and are scheduled for resubmission to the Secretary for approval at the end of Q2 2026.
	Schedule 5, Condition 12	CA05	Update the Mine website to ensure the currently approved versions of the ACHMP, SCMP and EMS are available.	<u>COMPLETED</u> Current approved versions of the ACHMP, SCMP and EMS to be uploaded by the 20 December 2024.
Standard Conditions (Schedule 8A,	Clause 16(3)	CA06	Ensure evidence is collected internally to confirm relevant documents are published on the WCPL website in accordance with Clause 16(3) of the Standard Conditions (Schedule 8A, Part 2) of the Mining Regulation 2016, as follows:	<u>COMPLETED</u> To capture this, WCPL propose a minor update of the EMS. To be completed by end of Q2 2025

2025 Annual Review – Wilpinjong Coal Mine
Environmental Independent Audit (IEA)

Consent / licence / lease	Condition	CA ID	CA Requirement	WCPL Proposed Actions to Address IEA's CA Requirements
Part 2) of the Mining Regulation 2016			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RMP – within 14 days after it is amended, with the next revision of the RMP due to be submitted on 31 December 2024). Forward Programs and/or Annual Rehabilitation Report – within 14 days after it is given to the Secretary or amended. 	
	Clause 19(2)	CA07	Should any change occur during the next audit period regarding the nominated person's contact details or the nominated person, ensure written notice is provided to the NSW Resources Regulator within 28 days after the change occurs.	<u>COMPLETED</u>

11.0 INCIDENTS & NON-COMPLIANCES

11.1 Reportable Incidents

There was one reportable incident during the 2025 Reporting Period relating to SSD-6467.

On the 18 November 2025, WCPL recorded a vibration result of 172.48mm/s at a road culvert close to Pit 8 South, from a blast event. The agreed limit with Mid-Western Regional Council of 150mm/s was exceeded by 22.48mm/s.

This result was reported to the DPHI as required by Schedule 5 Condition 8 of SSD-6764. A post blast inspection by a structural engineer confirmed the culvert is in a similar condition to that pre-blast (**Section 11.1**). This inspection also identified the geophone for monitoring blast vibrations had become unsecured at the point of attachment to the culvert, thereby potentially introducing an error to the vibration level.

WCPL engaged Ecotech (blast monitoring specialists) regarding this issue implemented the following measures to prevent recurrence, including rectification of the geophone installation at the Wollar Road concrete drainage culvert and an audit of all geophones installed at WCPL, including their mounting techniques and compliance with AS 2187.2.

11.2 Non-Compliances

There was one (1) non-compliance as identified in **Table 11-1** against SSD-6764 and four (4) non-compliances against EPL12425 as identified in **Table 11-2**.

Table 11-1 Non-compliance SSD-6764

Relevant Approval	Date of	Details of Non-Compliance	Cause of Non-Compliance	Action to Address Non-Compliance
Con 14(d) Sch 3	18/11/25	Refer to Section 11.1	Refer to Section 11.1	Refer to Section 11.1

Table 11-2 Details of Non-Compliances (EPL12425)

Relevant Approval	Date of	Details of Non-Compliance	Cause of Non-Compliance	Action to Address Non-Compliance
M2.2	Within the period: 8 February 2025 to 7 February 2026	For the reporting period 1.1% of the continuous PM10 dust monitoring did not occur at monitoring point 25 (TEOM 3).	Unplanned maintenance	TEOM3 checked remotely each day to identify potential faults, onsite each month and following power outages or when unusual data recorded.
M2.2	Within the period: 8 February 2025 to 7 February 2026	For the reporting period 2.3% of the continuous PM10 dust monitoring did not occur at monitoring point 28 (TEOM 4).	Unplanned maintenance	TEOM4 checked remotely each day to identify potential faults, onsite each month and following power outages or when unusual data recorded.
M2.2	Within the period: 8 February 2025 to 7 February 2026	For the reporting period 1.1% of the continuous PM2.5 did not occur at monitoring point 29 (TEOM 2.5).	Unplanned maintenance	TEOM2.5 checked remotely each day to identify potential faults, onsite each month and following power outages or when unusual data recorded.
M4.2	Within the period: 8 February 2025 to 7 February 2026	For the reporting period 0.3 % of continuous monitoring for: air temperature, wind speed/direction, lapse rate, rainfall and humidity did not occur at monitoring point 21.	Continuous data was not recorded by the meteorological weather station due to unplanned equipment maintenance.	Weather station checked remotely each day to identify potential faults.

12.0 ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

Activities proposed to be carried out by WCPL at the Mine during the 2025 Reporting Period (i.e. 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025) include the following:

- Progress MOD3 approval;
- Complete actions as identified from the 2024 IEA, as required by Condition 10, Schedule 5 of SSD-6764;
- Continuation of rehabilitation works in available/completed mined areas;
- Update WCPL’s management plans as a result of submission of this Annual Review and the IEA 2024 as required;
- Continued development of Clean Water Diversions;
- Inspection and review of rehabilitation areas to assess maintenance requirements;
- Continued weed and animal pest control across WCPL-owned land;
- Continued stock exclusion in the ECAs and Regeneration areas as required to promote regeneration;
- Ongoing demolition of WCPL owned derelict houses in Wollar, including in-pit disposal of inert building material;
- Continued consultation with surrounding landholders;
- Ongoing CCC meetings, including continued publication of the meeting minutes on the Peabody website;
- Ongoing Aboriginal Community Consultation via Native Title and Registered Aboriginal Parties Committee meetings;
- Continuation of Wollar “Have-a-chat” sessions on a monthly basis;
- Should include continuation and expansion of irrigation trials;
- Energy Co interaction to allow for the construction of 2x 500kv powerlines through Wilpinjong owned land;
- Potential relocation of the East side start point to Pit 8.

In accordance with Condition 5, Schedule 5 of Development Consent SSD-6764 WCPL will review, and if necessary, revise the strategies, plans and programs required under the Project Approval within three months following submission of this Annual Review and Environmental Management Report or as otherwise specified in the Project Approval.

13.0 REFERENCES

- *2025 Annual Biodiversity Monitoring Report, Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd (March 2026).*
- *Wilpinjong Coal 2025 Stream Health Monitoring Report, Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd (March 2026).*
- *Wilpinjong Coal 2025 Channel Stability Monitoring Report, Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd (March 2026).*
- *Monitoring of Microbats at Slate Gully Adit (Pit 8), Wilpinjong Coal Mine, Biodiversity Monitoring Services (February 2026).*
- *Environmental Noise Monitoring (January 2024 to December 2025), (EMM).*
- *Annual Environmental Monitoring Report 2025, EMM (March 2026).*
- *Annual Review 2025 – Surface Water Compliance, SLR (March 2026).*
- *Site Water Balance Model – Model Update & Calibration 2026, SLR (March 2026)*
- *Annual Review – 2025 Groundwater Compliance SLR (March 2026)*
- *2025 WCPL Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Report (ELA, March 2026)*
- *Air Quality Monitoring Data Review Wilpinjong 2025, Todoroski Air Sciences Pty Ltd (March 2026)*

Appendices

Appendix 1

Rail Haulage

Appendix 2

Land Management

Appendix 3

Environmental Performance

Appendix 3A Meteorological Data

Appendix 3B Air Quality Monitoring Data

Appendix 3C Surface Water Monitoring Data

Appendix 3D Groundwater Monitoring Data

Appendix 3E Blast Monitoring Data

Appendix 3F Noise Monitoring Data

Appendix 3G Waste

Appendix 4

Biodiversity

Appendix 5

Community