Meeting held:	Friday 6 th August 2021, 12 – 2pm.
Venue:	Face to face at WHC Gunnedah Office & via Zoom
Present:	Roberta Ryan (RR) - Independent Chair Sophie Alais (SA) - Minute taker Steve O'Donoghue (SO) NSW Department of Planning Cr Rob Hooke (RH) Gunnedah Shire Council Wade Hudson (WH) Gunnedah Shire Council Jack Morrisey (JM) Gunnedah Shire Council Barry Thompson (BT) Community Representative Ron Fuller (RF) Community Representative Grant McIlveen (GM) Community Representative Scott Mitchell (SM) Whitehaven Coal Andrew Garratt (AG) Whitehaven Coal

Apologies:

Keith Blanch (KB) Community Representative Cr Cathy Redding (CR) Narrabri Shire Council Cr Cameron Staines (CS) Narrabri Shire Council

- Cr Lloyd Finlay (LF) Narrabri Shire Council Cr Colleen Fuller (CF) Gunnedah shire Council

ltem	Description	Action/ Responsibility
1	Welcome - RR	
1.1	RR welcomes everyone to the meeting.	
2	Agenda and apologies	
2.1	KB, CR, CS, LF and CF are apologies.	
3	Declarations & interest	
3.1	RR asks the group if there are any changes to their pecuniary and non- pecuniary interests. No members report any changes.	
	RR thanks members and asks them to inform her if there are any changes.	
4	Actions and matters arising from previous meeting	
4.1	An action from last meeting's minutes in regard to the dust monitoring. AG suggests to the group that this issue can be parked until an appropriate time e.g., when construction begins.	Discussion of dust monitoring to be considered when project is approved
5	Canyon/Vickery Environmental Report – Scott Mitchell	
5.1	SM presents on the Canyon/Vickery Environmental Report. PowerPoint is attached to these minutes.	
	RR asks for questions. No members have questions.	
6	Project update – Scott Mitchell	
6.1	SM presents the project update (same PowerPoint, attached to the minutes).	
7	EMP update – (Bushfire, Waste, Noise, Air quality, Environmental Management Strategy) – Scott Mitchell	
7.1	SM presents to the CCC about the EMP update (PowerPoint attached to the minutes).	

RR asks SM if the CCC could see a more granular level of detail on the EMP's that there is a particular interest in. SM advised that within the presentation he has provided a high level overview of the EMP's. AG asks SM which EMPs are near completion and ready to be circulated to the CCC. SM says that the Blast Management and Environmental Management Strategy are approved and will be posted onto the Whitehaven website. GM asks for more detail on the blast monitors and wind direction. SM says there are two points for the purpose of construction and early commencement of mining. Firstly, blast monitoring requires consultation with the property owners. And secondly, in terms of revision and adapting management, results will be fed through the CCC, allowing for feedback. If a monitor exceeds its limits, then there is a duty to inform the landowner. A member suggests that if the CCC can put in a provision that landowner is informed in real time rather than knowing a month later. SM says they are still working through the noise management plan and that real time will be a part of it. Generally, the monitors are positioned in areas representative to the landowner is ontal tigves forewaming to issues. SM says another condition is that a specialist must inform where the monitors go. The company is required to get an independent specialist approved by the Department to inform and endorse the management plan. RH says that there will be modelling to show where the noise and dust may occur, and that any landowner in the potential zone will be consulted before it proceeded to the next level. Is any landowner able to put up thei		
 SM says there are two points for the purpose of construction and early commencement of mining. Firstly, blast monitoring requires consultation with the property owners. And secondly, in terms of revision and adapting management, results will be fed through the CCC, allowing for feedback. If a monitor exceeds its limits, then there is a duty to inform the landowner. A member suggests that if the CCC can put in a provision that landowner is informed in real time rather than knowing a month later. SM says they are still working through the noise management plan and that real time will be a part of it. Generally, the monitors are positioned in areas representative to the landowners so that it gives forewarning to issues. SM says another condition is that a specialist must inform where the monitors go. The company is required to get an independent specialist approved by the Department to inform and endorse the management plan. RH says that there will be modelling to show where the noise and dust may occur, and that any landowner in the potential zone will be consulted before it proceeded to the next level. Is any landowner able to put up their hand up and ask for noise monitoring? SM says no, not every resident who asks for monitoring would receive it in relation to dust and noise monitoring? SM says no, not every resident who ableves they are being impacted by the project above criteria, then they have a right to ask for an investigation. Part of that process requires the landowner and the company to agree on an independent person which the department has to endorse. In that instance there would be monitoring but not every resident. RF says it may be standard but the land in the local area is flat, not hilly like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust monitor? SM says yes, this hypothetical landowner could be given a monitor if 	EMP's that there is a particular interest in. SM advised that within the presentation he has provided a high level overview of the EMP's. AG asks SM which EMPs are near completion and ready to be circulated to the CCC. SM says that the Blast Management and Environmental Management Strategy are approved and will be posted	
 commencement of mining. Firstly, blast monitoring requires consultation with the property owners. And secondly, in terms of revision and adapting management, results will be fed through the CCC, allowing for feedback. If a monitor exceeds its limits, then there is a duty to inform the landowner. A member suggests that if the CCC can put in a provision that landowner is informed in real time rather than knowing a month later. SM says they are still working through the noise management plan and that real time will be a part of it. Generally, the monitors are positioned in areas representative to the landowners so that it gives forewarning to issues. SM says another condition is that a specialist must inform where the monitors go. The company is required to get an independent specialist approved by the Department to inform and endorse the management plan. RH says that there will be modelling to show where the noise and dust may occur, and that any landowner in the potential zone will be consulted before it proceeded to the next level. Is any landowner able to put up their hand up and ask for noise monitoring? SM says no, not every resident who asks for monitoring would receive it in relation to dust and noise monitoring. With respect to blasting and property, a condition of the PA is that private landholders that are listed within the 3km radius have the ability to have an inspection of their residence. The assessments are done extensively. It is a condition that if a someone like a private landhowner who believes they are being impacted by the project above criteria, then they have a right to ask for an investigation. Part of that process requires the landowner and the company to agree on an independent person which the department has to endorse. In that instance there would be monitoring but not every resident. RF says it may be standard but the land in the local area is flat, not hilly like in the Hurter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If some	GM asks for more detail on the blast monitors and wind direction.	
 Iandowner is informed in real time rather than knowing a month later. SM says they are still working through the noise management plan and that real time will be a part of it. Generally, the monitors are positioned in areas representative to the landowners so that it gives forewarning to issues. SM says another condition is that a specialisit must inform where the monitors go. The company is required to get an independent specialist approved by the Department to inform and endorse the management plan. RH says that there will be modelling to show where the noise and dust may occur, and that any landowner in the potential zone will be consulted before it proceeded to the next level. Is any landowner able to put up their hand up and ask for noise monitoring? SM says no, not every resident who asks for monitoring would receive it in relation to dust and noise monitoring. With respect to blasting and property, a condition of the PA is that private landholders that are listed within the 3km radius have the ability to have an inspection of their residence. The assessments are done extensively. It is a condition that if a someone like a private landowner who believes they are being impacted by the project above criteria, then they have a right to ask for an investigation. Part of that process requires the landowner and the company to agree on an independent person which the department has to endorse. In that instance there would be monitoring but not every resident. RF says it may be standard but the land in the local area is flat, not hilly like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust monitor? SM says yes, this hypothetical landowner could be given a monitor if 	commencement of mining. Firstly, blast monitoring requires consultation with the property owners. And secondly, in terms of revision and adapting management, results will be fed through the CCC, allowing for feedback. If a monitor exceeds its limits, then there is a duty to inform	
 that real time will be a part of it. Generally, the monitors are positioned in areas representative to the landowners so that it gives forewarning to issues. SM says another condition is that a specialist must inform where the monitors go. The company is required to get an independent specialist approved by the Department to inform and endorse the management plan. RH says that there will be modelling to show where the noise and dust may occur, and that any landowner in the potential zone will be consulted before it proceeded to the next level. Is any landowner able to put up their hand up and ask for noise monitoring? SM says no, not every resident who asks for monitoring would receive it in relation to dust and noise monitoring. With respect to blasting and property, a condition of the PA is that private landholders that are listed within the 3km radius have the ability to have an inspection of their residence. The assessments are done extensively. It is a condition that if a someone like a private landowner who believes they are being impacted by the project above criteria, then they have a right to ask for an investigation. Part of that process requires the landowner and the company to agree on an independent person which the department has to endorse. In that instance there would be monitoring but not every resident. RF asks about the 3km radius. SM says that it is standard in various project approval conditions in relation to property inspections before blasting. RF says it may be standard but the land in the local area is flat, not hilly like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust monitor? SM says yes, this hypothetical landowner could be given a monitor if 		
 may occur, and that any landowner in the potential zone will be consulted before it proceeded to the next level. Is any landowner able to put up their hand up and ask for noise monitoring? SM says no, not every resident who asks for monitoring would receive it in relation to dust and noise monitoring. With respect to blasting and property, a condition of the PA is that private landholders that are listed within the 3km radius have the ability to have an inspection of their residence. The assessments are done extensively. It is a condition that if a someone like a private landowner who believes they are being impacted by the project above criteria, then they have a right to ask for an investigation. Part of that process requires the landowner and the company to agree on an independent person which the department has to endorse. In that instance there would be monitoring but not every resident. RF asks about the 3km radius. SM says that it is standard in various project approval conditions in relation to property inspections before blasting. RF says it may be standard but the land in the local area is flat, not hilly like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust monitor? SM says yes, this hypothetical landowner could be given a monitor if 	that real time will be a part of it. Generally, the monitors are positioned in areas representative to the landowners so that it gives forewarning to issues. SM says another condition is that a specialist must inform where the monitors go. The company is required to get an independent specialist approved by the Department to inform and endorse the	
 in relation to dust and noise monitoring. With respect to blasting and property, a condition of the PA is that private landholders that are listed within the 3km radius have the ability to have an inspection of their residence. The assessments are done extensively. It is a condition that if a someone like a private landowner who believes they are being impacted by the project above criteria, then they have a right to ask for an investigation. Part of that process requires the landowner and the company to agree on an independent person which the department has to endorse. In that instance there would be monitoring but not every resident. RF asks about the 3km radius. SM says that it is standard in various project approval conditions in relation to property inspections before blasting. RF says it may be standard but the land in the local area is flat, not hilly like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust monitor? SM says yes, this hypothetical landowner could be given a monitor if 	may occur, and that any landowner in the potential zone will be consulted before it proceeded to the next level. Is any landowner able to	
RF asks about the 3km radius.starts from.SM says that it is standard in various project approval conditions in relation to property inspections before blasting.starts from.RF says it may be standard but the land in the local area is flat, not hilly like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust monitor?SM says yes, this hypothetical landowner could be given a monitor if	in relation to dust and noise monitoring. With respect to blasting and property, a condition of the PA is that private landholders that are listed within the 3km radius have the ability to have an inspection of their residence. The assessments are done extensively. It is a condition that if a someone like a private landowner who believes they are being impacted by the project above criteria, then they have a right to ask for an investigation. Part of that process requires the landowner and the company to agree on an independent person which the department has to endorse. In that instance there would be monitoring but not every	where the
 relation to property inspections before blasting. RF says it may be standard but the land in the local area is flat, not hilly like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust monitor? SM says yes, this hypothetical landowner could be given a monitor if 	RF asks about the 3km radius.	·
like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust monitor? SM says yes, this hypothetical landowner could be given a monitor if		
	like in the Hunter Valley. Someone may be impacted from 5km away. If someone is outside the 3km vicinity, can they be provided with a dust	

the vicinity. Any additional monitoring requested that was above the Departmental requirements would be at the discretion of the project. there was an avenue under the conditions if a landholder felt to be impacted above criteria a process to apply via the company & department for further investigation which then may require monitoring A member asks where the 3km starts from, the pit? SM says he is not sure for blasting and will need to confirm from boundary or pit. AG said we will take on the question on notice. GM asks when the CCC will be able to provide feedback. GM says that last meeting, Steve and Lindsey said the CCC would have a say but that keeps being pushed back. SO says that there are two things. Firstly, some of the emerging plans have specified parties like the EPA for noise and blasts. Then there is a general obligation to inform the CCC and receive feedback. Secondly, SO says that the Blast Management Plan have been approved for the first stage in some locations identified. However, SO says that there are still opportunities to provide feedback because it is a "living document", it is adaptive. The conditions require review. If the CCC has concerns, the CCC can raise them. For example, for the construction phase, not the main part, there may be additional monitoring. It is an ongoing opportunity. It may be useful for the CCC to be provided with locations, so that the company can get feedback. SO says there is no final version of the Noise Management Plan. The EPA has provided comment, and the plan is getting technical feedback. There was discussion earlier about real time monitoring. The locations chosen are representative - there is real time feedback, so the company can adapt operations and ensure compliance. On top of that, attendant monitoring goes to fix locations on site. Another opportunity to provide feedback, either before the proposal or following approval. There is no end game after approval. There can still be input from the community. RR says that it is difficult to provide feedback when the CCC has been presented with no specific plans. RR suggests that the CCC is briefed in greater detail about the plans regarding dust, noise etc so that the community can provide useful input. RR asks SM what would work so that people can provide input? SM says he does not want to waste people's time by presenting plans that are not finalised/representative of the finished product because it will cause confusion. RR agrees with SM's broader point that presenting plans in great detail is not useful but briefing the CCC on key issues allows for a conversation on community interests. RR says it is important that the company does not work on a minimum basis requirement but rather, it Whitehaven to has informed conversations that go beyond the minimal requirements. brief community on key issues SO agrees and says it is not necessary to table the whole plan but such as dust. simply provide a briefing. Such as 'this what we are doing, this is the noise, and water monitoring etc'. Does not need to be forensic but shows CCC how related issues everything is being managed. while there is the capacity to influence the

RR asks for a sense of the issues that are concerning the community, so that the CCC can get a better grip on what information they need to be briefed on. RR list dust and noise. RR asks if there are other issues.	development of the plans.
RH mentions that waterflow offsite is another major issue. For example, contamination from water escaping off site.	
SM notes that there are different types of water and quality based on source and that sediment laden water being released has criteria to meet. There is different water related management questions to manage risk such as size of sediment dams? Does the dam have real time monitoring? Etc.	
WH notes that council has seen some of the management plans, such as relating to Koalas and waste. WH asks if the SIMP has been presented to council? WH is not sure he has seen it.	
SM says that the SIMP is in the list (referred to in a slide) and will as a condition of the project approval, will be shown to the CCC. Timing wise, SM says the SIMP is not completed and is currently, a little way off.	
RR says this all sits in the context of not having Commonwealth approval.	
WH says that council would be interested in the SIMP. Council has several plans such as open space strategy plans, housing shortage plans. Naturally, all these things need to be factored into the SIMP. Whitehaven is acutely aware of the housing issues, especially for their workforce. It is an issue that the council and Whitehaven share.	
RR agrees that housing is a big issue.	
SO says the DPIE are progressing looking at the plans that they have. SO says they have not seen water management plans, SO asks SM for an update.	SM to investigate why
SO says that Whitehaven is still working on management plans despite the delay in receiving commonwealth approval, so a meeting in three months may be useful. But there are still plans to be worked on e.g., water, if there is lots of feedback from DPIE.	there are no standpipe locations to the north and west.
RR agrees that they are lots of moving parts. RR asks for final comments.	
GM says that if the CCC can be briefed on where the noise monitors are going it would be a big help.	
RR agrees with GM. RR says as an action, CCC to be briefed on pertinent water, noise and dust issues.	
SM continues with the presentation.	
GM asks why there are no ground water standpipe locations to the north and west.	
SM says he does not have the answer, says maybe there are bores there. SM says north has the canyon, but he is unsure about west. SM says he will take the question on notice.	

8	Community Update – Andrew Garratt	
8.1	AG reports on the community update. Included in PowerPoint (attached).	
	RR asks for questions and comments.	
	RH says that Whitehaven is a good corporate citizen in the community in	
•	relation to its extensive community contributions and donations. General Business - RR	
9 9.1	RR says there will be discussions in the future about broadening the	
5.1	membership of the CCC (such as around advertising for membership and the advertising criteria).	
	RR asks the group for any final questions and comments.	
	GM says he has several questions from the community that he has been asked to bring to the CCC.	
	 GM says that the Barlow's Bridge is in disrepair. With the high flow of the water, debris has gathered and is acting like a dam. Now, it is eroding the riverbank and the large gum trees are falling into the water. GM says that the community wants to know who is responsible for the bridge. 	WH to investigate owner of Barlow's Bridge.
	There is a broad discussion in the CCC about who is responsible for the bridge.	
	GM says James Barlow does not know who is responsible. Previously, the bridge was the responsibility of previous coal mine owners, Novacoal. The bridge is 100m from the Vickery Pump, and 30 or 40m from the Aboriginal Grove.	
	WH says he recalls from emails that council has had communications with Crown lands concerning the bridge. The bridge was to be removed but Barlow requested to keep it on private land, making the maintenance etc of the bridge the sole responsibility of the property owner. WH says council can find out who owns the land but only for internal purposes, the information cannot be shared publicly. If there is a regulatory issue with the bridge, then Council can investigate. Otherwise, the issue does not concern council.	
	Additionally, WH says that the water regulator may be responsible for the structure.	
	SO says that the who is responsible for the bridge may come down to previous agreements, consents and conditions. Otherwise, if mines are involved, it is probably Whitehaven's issue. James Barlow should know.	
	GM asks on behalf of the public, if the CCC will look at gas management plans and offset with renewable plans.	
	SM says it is a topical question. SM says the air quality management plans addresses greenhouse gas management for construction and early works.	
	GM says he will discuss with AG after the meeting.	SM to present on air
	SM says he does not know the timing of all the of the management plans as some are reliant on finalising detailed engineering items.	quality/gas management

	RR asks SM to action presenting on the air quality and greenhouse gas management plans to the CCC at the next meeting.	plans to the CCC when available.
	 GM asks RH says a member of the public asks how it manages any conflicts of interest regarding being a member of this CCC on a Whitehaven project, while also being a member of council. 	
	RR says from the CCC's perspective, both councils are invited to have a representative, it is a formal part of the guidelines and does not constitute a conflict.	
	RH says if council discusses business related to Whitehaven, he leaves the chambers. It is a non-pecuniary interest.	
	4. GM asks about last year's 2 nd tour of Whitehaven from the IPC hearing. GM asks if anyone from the CCC, local government, or local area was invited?	
	SO says he cannot answer because the IPC is private and he is not privy to those discussions.	
	RR says she will take it as an action to double check her records regarding invitations.	RR to check personal
	AG says he was on the 2 nd tour, he was not working at Whitehaven during the 1 st tour. AG says he will have to check internally. He says on the tour they drove around the proposed mine site, reviewed previous rehabilitated areas and orientated themselves to the neighbouring properties. AG is not aware if the IPC sought public interest in engaging with them whilst they were in the region.	records regarding 2 nd IPC tour.
	GM says the farming group attempted to get a similar meeting but was rejected on every occasion.	
10 10.1	Next meeting - all RR suggests the end of October for a meeting.	
1011	AG says there is no construction date at this stage. WHC is waiting on a Commonwealth approval and the Federal Court appeals process to be concluded, before consideration could be given to any next steps in the process.	
	SO says the bottom line is that Whitehaven is preparing management plans and the community is interested. SO believes they may know at the end of August.	
	GM says end of October onwards is harvest time, so the end of October would be difficult.	RR to suggest early October
	RR says to pencil in early October. RR says she will come back with a date.	date for the next meeting.
	RF says it is very difficult for mines to get approvals these days.	

RR says yes, it is challenging for mines to get approval. RR says she was chosen as the Independent Chair because she knows nothing about mining and has no connections to the region. SO says that the NSW government put out the 'Future of Coal' statement last year. SO says it is a merit based approach and not many	RR to send out the NSW Government's 'Future of Coal' statement to
green fill mines are getting approval unless it was always a mining area. RR says she will email the NSW Government's 'Future of Coal'	members.
 statement.	
These minutes have been endorsed by the meeting Chair	
Signed: Date: 1 st September 2021 ROBERTA RYAN	

Vickery – Canyon Coal Mine

Community Consultative Committee Meeting

August 2021



Canyon Coal Mine

Environmental Monitoring

- Biodiversity
- Air quality
- Groundwater
- Surface water



Biodiversity Management

Activities completed as per Rehabilitation Management Plan

- FY21 2nd quarter Pest animal monitoring indicates foxes and pigs were low to medium abundance. The control program resulted in 5 1080 baits being taken.
- FY21 3rd quarter Pest animal monitoring indicates foxes and pigs were low to medium abundance. The control program resulted in 28 1080 baits being taken.
- FY21 4th quarter Pest animal monitoring indicates foxes and pigs were scarce abundance. The control program resulted in 21 baits being taken.

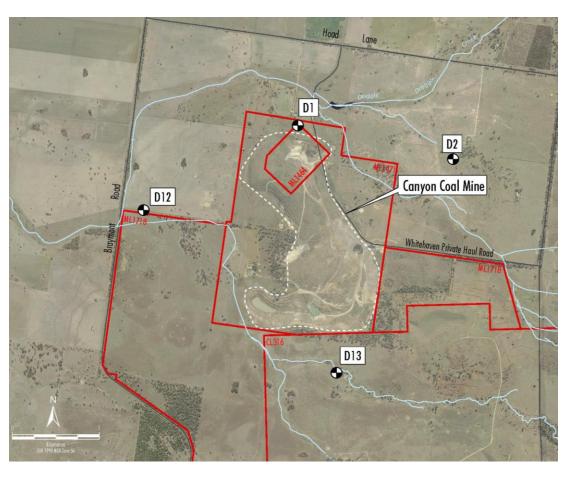




Depositional Dust Monitoring - Project Approval and Air Quality Management Plan

Depositional Dust (12-month insoluble matter results in g/m2/month)			
Site	Annual Average	Guideline	
D1	1.6		
D2	1.2	Annual average to be	
D12	3.0	below 4	
D13	2.3		

Compliant with Project Approval and Air Quality Management Plan.

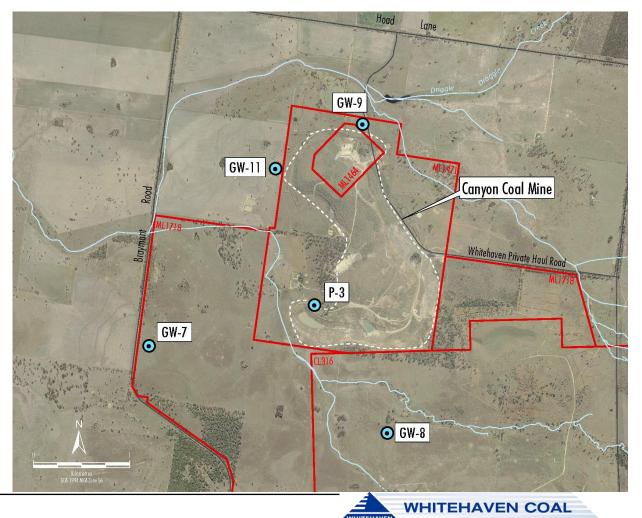




Groundwater

Monitoring as per Project Approval and Water Management Plan

- All sites standing water level monitored every 6 months. Levels are consistent at all locations since the last CCC meeting.
- Sites GW-11 and P-3 have water quality assessed every six months to review temporal trends. The results remain steady since the last CCC Meeting.



Surface Water

Monitoring as per Project Approval and Water Management Plan

- On average, the site received 78.2 mm of rain each month since the last CCC meeting. No monitoring was undertaken as no discharge occurred.
- Canyon Void water levels and quality are monitored on a 6 monthly basis. Water level and quality is generally consistent since the last CCC Meeting.
- pH, EC, Oil & grease results consistent, and TSS decreased.





No complaints received

https://whitehavencoal.com.au/our-business/our-assets/canyon-mine/

Contact us via email or our community hotline for more information, to provide feedback or to lodge a complaint.



1800 WHAVEN (1800 942 836)



Vickery Coal Mine

Vickery Extension Approval Status Vickery Design status

Environmental Monitoring

- Biodiversity
- Air quality
- Groundwater
- Surface water





VEP - Approval Status

Primary Approvals

- NSW Vickery Extension Project Development Consent granted by IPC on 12 August 2020
- Commonwealth EPBC Act Approval pending approval. Timing for determination extended to August 2021.
- Mining Lease Application to be finalised 2021

Secondary Approvals

- Majority of Environmental Management Plans (EMP's) for early works submitted to DPIE
- EMP's progressing during Q3-4 2021. Environmental Management Strategy and Blast Management Plan approved.
- EPL variation Q3-4 2021



VEP – Design Status

Whitehaven and specialist design engineers are progressing detailed design aspects of the Vickery Extension Project, including:

- Mine planning
- Coal Handling & Preparation Plant
- On-Site and Off-Site Infrastructure
 - Mine Infrastructure Area
 - Water Management System
 - Power supply
 - Rail



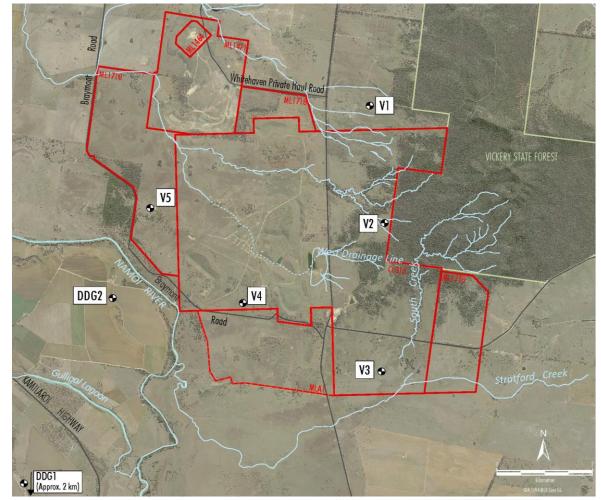


Depositional Dust monitoring as per Project Approval

Depositional Dust (12-month insoluble matter results in g/m2/month)			
Site	Annual Average	Guideline	
DG1	5.5		
DG2	2.0		
V1	3.1		
V2	0.7	Annual average to be below 4	
V3	2.2	DEIOW 4	
V4	1.0		
V5	1.7		

Dust emissions are not a result of the development.

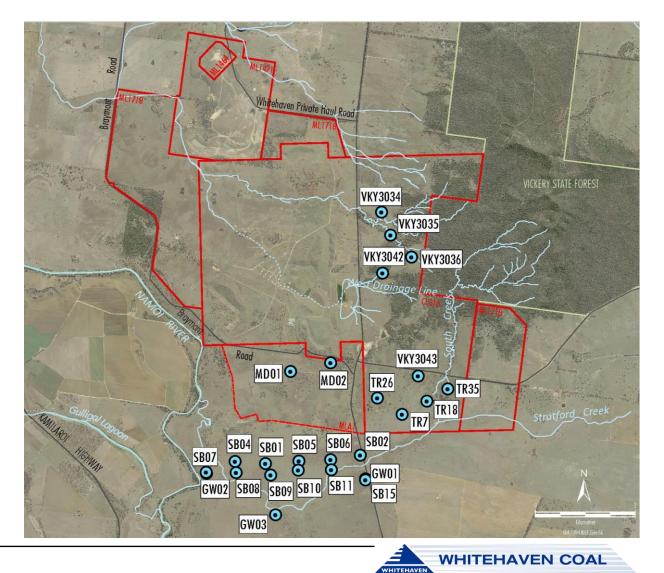
- DG1 results affected by slashing and cropping a around the gauge.
- Located on Whitehaven owned property.





Groundwater

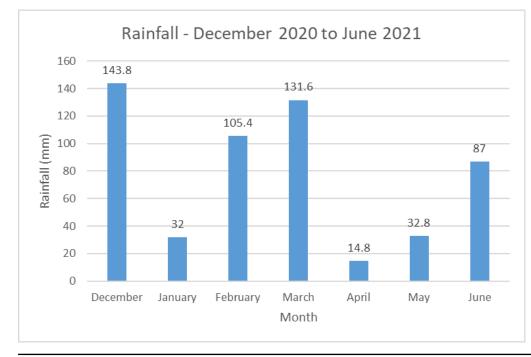
- Groundwater levels at 25 standpipe locations were last recorded in April 2021.
- Results showed generally consistent levels since the last CCC Meeting.

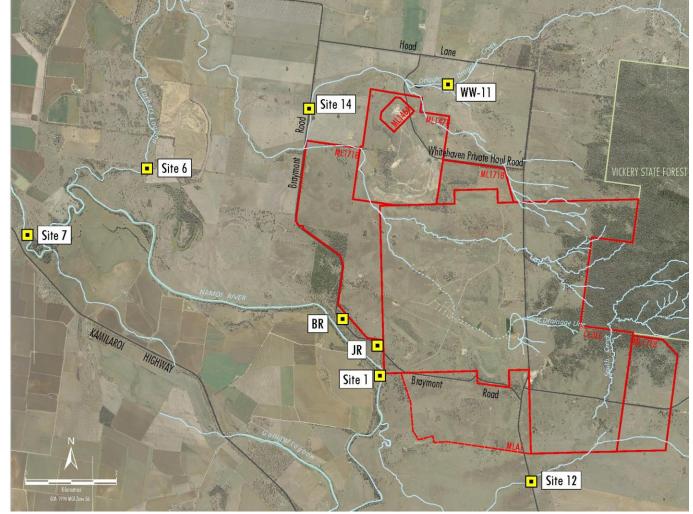


12

Surface Water

- Surface water flow occurred since the last CCC meeting through a number of rain events.
- Water sampling undertaken in the Namoi River.







Complaints

No complaints received

https://whitehavencoal.com.au/our-business/our-assets/vickery-extension-project/

Contacts

Vickery Extension Project

Contact us via email or our community hotline for more information, to provide feedback or to lodge a complaint.



1800 WHAVEN (1800 942 836)

VICKERYFEEDBACK@WHITEHAVENCOAL.COM.AU

ALL CONTACTS \rightarrow



Thank you

www.whitehavencoal.com.au

