Annual Review
Rocglen Coal Mine

Name of operation	Rocglen Coal Mine
Name of operator	Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd
Development consent/project approval number	PA 10_0015
Name of holder of development consent/project approval	Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd
Mining lease number	ML 1620, ML 1662
Name of holder of mining lease	Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd
Water licence number	WAL29461 and WAL 36758
Name of holder of water licence	Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd
RMP start date	2 August 2022, reported on calendar year
Annual review start date	1 January 2024
Annual review end date	31 December 2024

I, Daryl Robinson, certify that this audit report is a true and accurate record of the compliance status of Rocglen Coal Mine for the period 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024, and that I am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd.

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	Daryl Robinson
Title of authorised reporting officer	Manager - Environment and Mine Rehabilitation Gunnedah Open Cut Operations
Signature of authorised reporting officer	
Date	28/02/2025

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TABLES

FIGURES

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The compliance status of Rocglen Coal Mine (RCM) as at 31st December 2024 is summarised in **Table 1A**. **Table 1B** notes non-compliances that occurred during the reporting period, as well as non-compliances from previous reporting periods that still require management action.

TABLE 1A - STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Were all conditions of the relevant approval(s) complied with?	
PA10_0015	Yes
EPL 12870 (applicable conditions above)	Yes
ML 1620	Yes
ML 1662	Yes
WAL 29461	Yes
WAL 36758	Yes

TABLE 1B - NON-COMPLIANCES

Relevant Approval	Condition Numbers	Condition Description (summary)	Compliance Status	Comment	Where Addressed in Annual Review
No Non-compliances in reporting period					

TABLE 1C - COMPLIANCE STATUS KEY FOR TABLE 1B

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: • 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: • 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. INTRODUCTION

This is the sixteenth Annual Review (AR), previously Annual Environmental Management Report, produced for the RCM, and it has been prepared in accordance with Conditions 4 and 5 of Mining Lease (ML1620) (Mining Act 1992), Condition 4 of Mining Lease (ML1662) and Condition 3 Schedule 5 of PA 10_0015, as modified. This report covers the period between the 1st January 2024 and the 31st December 2024. The AR follows the format required by the NSW Government Annual Review Guideline (October, 2015).

The RCM is located approximately 28km north of Gunnedah (refer **Figure 1**). The RCM is owned by Whitehaven Coal Limited (WCL) and operated by Whitehaven Coal Mining Pty Ltd (WCMPL).

The RCM was initially approved on the 15th April 2008 under PA 06_0198 with a minor modification (PA 06_0198 MOD1) granted in May 2010 to address highwall stability issues. Whitehaven submitted a Project Application, and accompanying Environmental Assessment, under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* in March 2010. PA 10_0015 was issued on the 27th September 2011 and allows for additional extraction of up to 5 million tonnes of coal at a maximum recovery rate of 1.5 million tonnes per annum (i.e. increased project life of the operation of coal extraction by up to four years).

PA 10_0015 was modified initially in November 2014 to condition cumulative coal haulage from the Tarrawonga/Vickery/Rocglen mines. In August 2015 another modification was made allowing changes to coal reject haulage to the site. During February 2017, PA10_0015 was modified to permit increased coal haulage during the 2017 calendar year, and then again in October 2018 to allow the continuation of the increased haulage into the 2018 calendar year.

2.1 Mine Contacts

The management personnel responsible for operational and environmental performance at the RCM and relevant contact details are as follows:

- Mr Daryl Robinson, Manager - Environment and Mine Rehabilitation Gunnedah Open Cut Operations - retains responsibility for mining activities at the site. Contact: (02) 6740 7000.

WHITEHAVEN COAL

Datum MGA2020 Zone 56 **Author** L. Golby

Image Sept-24 **Date** Feb-25 **Scale**1:65,000

Rocglen Coal Mine Regional Locality

Rocglen Mine

ML1620

ML1662

0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers

N

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3. APPROVALS

3.1 Tenements, Licences and Approvals

Table 3.1 identifies the approvals in place for the RCM at the end of the reporting period, the issuing/responsible Authority, dates of issue, expiry date and relevant comments.

TABLE 3.1 - TENEMENTS, LICENCES AND APPROVALS

Responsible Authority	Type of Lease, Licence, Approval	Date of Issue	Expiry	Comments
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI)	Project Approval PA10_0015	27th September 2011	N/A	-
Environment Protection Authority (EPA)	Environment Protection Licence 12870 (EPL12870)	31st July 2008	N/A Anniversary Date: 31st July	-
Department of Environment – Division of Resources and Geoscience (DRG)	ML1620	10th June 2008	10th June 2029	-
Department of Environment – Division of Resources and Geoscience (DRG)	ML1662	9th January 2012	9th January 2033	-
Division of Resources and Geoscience (DRG)	Rehabilitation Management Plan	2nd July 2022	N/A	Reviewed and reported against annually
Department of Primary Industries – Water (DPI Water)	WAL 36758	4th September 2014	In perpetuity	-50ML allocation

4. OPERATIONS SUMMARY

4.1 Mining Operations

TABLE 4.1 - PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Material	Approved Limit	Previous Reporting Period (actual)	This Reporting Period (actual)	Next Reporting Period (forecast)
Waste Rock/Overburden	N/A	947,110 bcm	11,180 bcm	0
ROM Coal/Ore	1,500,000 t	0	0	0
Reject Material[1]	700,000 t	0	0	0
Saleable Product	N/A	0	0	0

4.2 Other Operations

4.2.1 Hours of Operations

RCM hours of operation during the reporting period were within Project Approval limits, which permit mining 24 hours per day Monday to Saturday, with the exclusion of public holidays. Blasting is restricted to 9:00am – 5:00pm Monday to Saturday. As of the first of July 2019, the shifts at Rocglen were minimised in line with the transition from coal production to rehabilitation. Rehabilitation activities were undertaken during the reporting period within permitted operating times, and not on public holidays.

4.2.2 Coal Haulage

For the reporting period there were no haulage movements for ROM coal or receival of Coal rejects.

4.2.3 Exploration

No exploration drilling was undertaken on the Mining Lease (ML1620, ML 1622) during the reporting period, and none planned for the next 12 months.

4.3 Next Reporting Period

Production has now ceased for the RCM, with no coal production. Works undertaken will be limited to ongoing monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitation.

5. ACTIONS REQUIRED FROM PREVIOUS ANNUAL REVIEW

No request for any changes.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The following sub-sections document the implementation and effectiveness of the various control strategies adopted by RCM, together with monitoring data for the reporting period. Life of mine monitoring data is included as appendices to this AR, where relevant, to allow for discussion on longer-term trends.

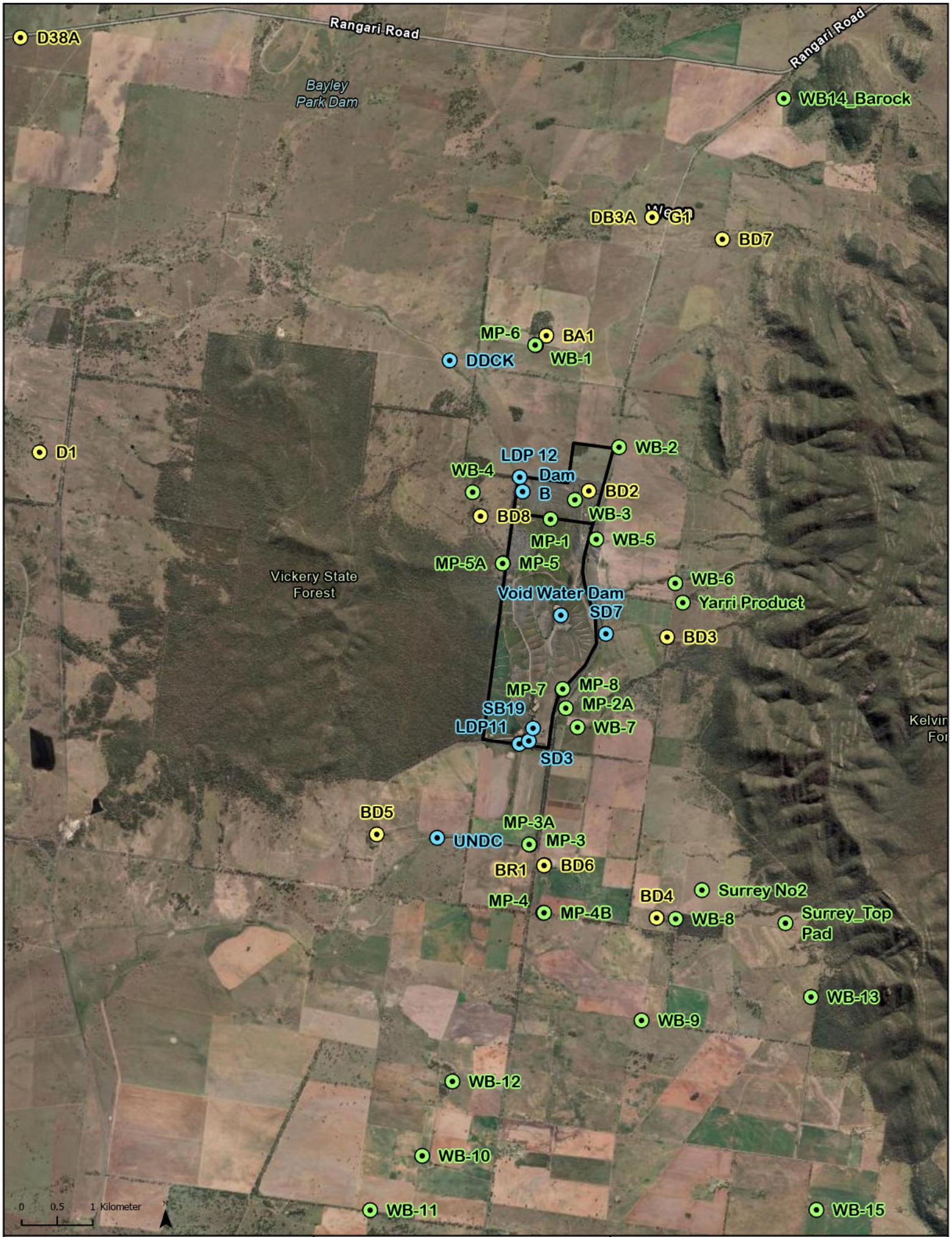
6.1 Air Quality

6.1.1 Criteria

The air quality criteria applicable to RCM are specified in PA 10_0015 and summarised below.

TABLE 6.1.1 - AIR QUALITY CRITERIA

Air Quality Type	Criteria
Acceptable Mean Annual Increase in Deposited Dust	2 g/m^2/month
Mean Annual Dust Deposition (all sources)	4 g/m^2/month
Mean Annual Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) Matter (all sources) Concentration	90 $\mu g/m^3$
Mean Annual PM_{10} Particulate Level	30 $\mu g/m^3$
24hr Mean PM_{10} Particulate Level	50 $\mu g/m^3$



WHITEHAVEN COAL

Datum MGA2020 Zone 56 **Author** L. Golby

Image Sept-24 **Date** Feb-25 **Scale** 1:65,000

Rocglen Coal Mine Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Stations

- Groundwater Bores
- Air Quality
- EPL Water Quality
- Mining Lease

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6.1.2 Environmental Management Measures

Monitoring of Deposited Dust is undertaken monthly, whilst PM_{10} levels are monitored every 6 days. Table 6.1.2a and Figure 3 below presents a summary of the Deposited Dust monitoring data.

TABLE 6.1.2A - DEPOSITED DUST RESULTS

Site	EPL I.D. No.	Property Name	Annual Mean Total Insoluble Solids (g/m^2/month)	Annual Mean Ash	Long Term Insoluble Solids Mean
BD3		Belah	1.1	60.29%	1.3
BD4	4	Surrey	1.4	54.76%	1.2
BD5		Stratford	1.7	49.76%	1.3
BD6	6	Roseberry	0.7	62.65%	1.0
BD7		Roseglass	1.2	47.26%	1.2
BD8		Yarrawonga	0.7	56.82%	0.7
BD2-A		Penryn	1.7	41.06%	1.9

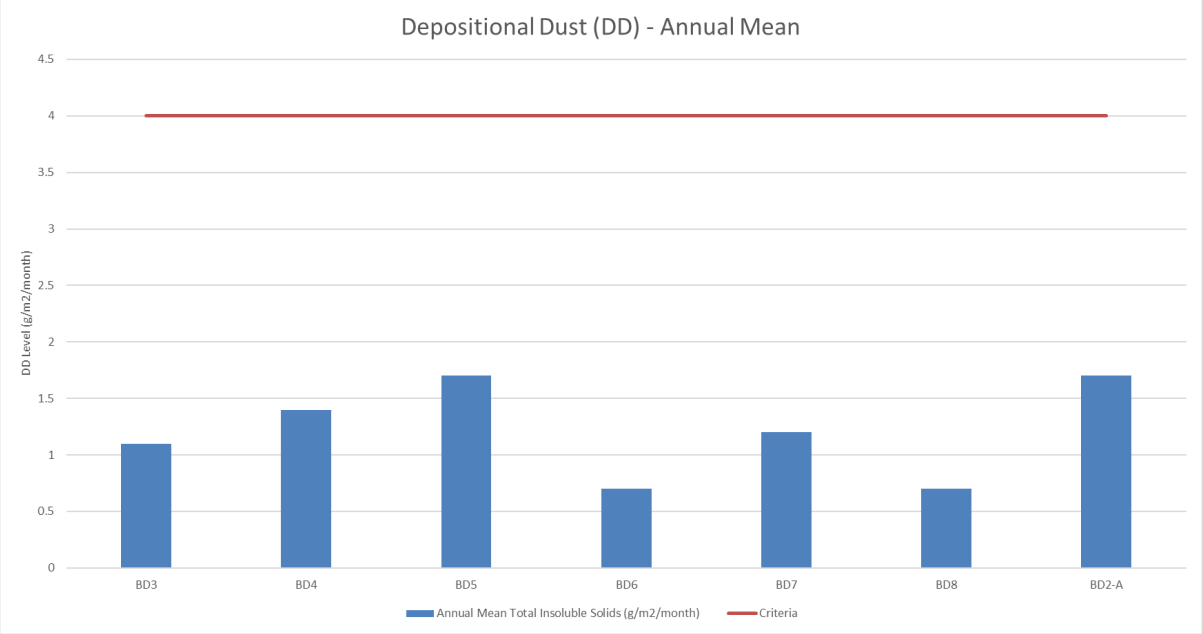


Figure 3 Annual Average of Depositional Dust across 7 monitoring sites

A review of the above, shows that the annual mean limit for deposited dust was below the set criteria at each monitoring site.

RCM had one licenced HVAS (EPL ID - 10) monitoring operation which is located to the south-east of the mine on 'Roseberry' (a privately owned property under private agreement) during the reporting period. Figure 4 displays the PM10 24hr results for 'Roseberry'.

TABLE 6.1.2B - PM10 SUMMARY DATA

PM10 Summary		
Sites	**Roseberry- Full data set**	**Roseberry- excluding extraordinary events**
No. of readings	61	61
No. days above criteria	0	0
Maximum	29.5	29.5
Minimum	1.4	1.4
Mean	8.9	8.9
Comment		

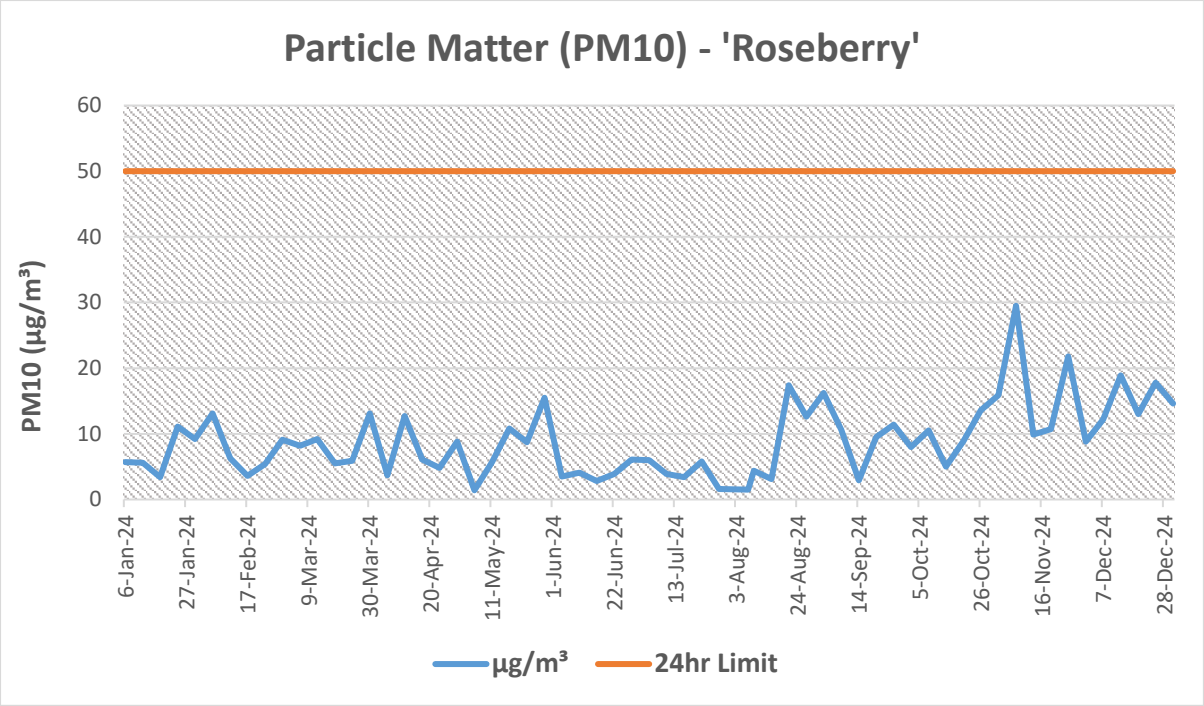


Figure 4 'Roseberry' Particulate Matter (PM10)

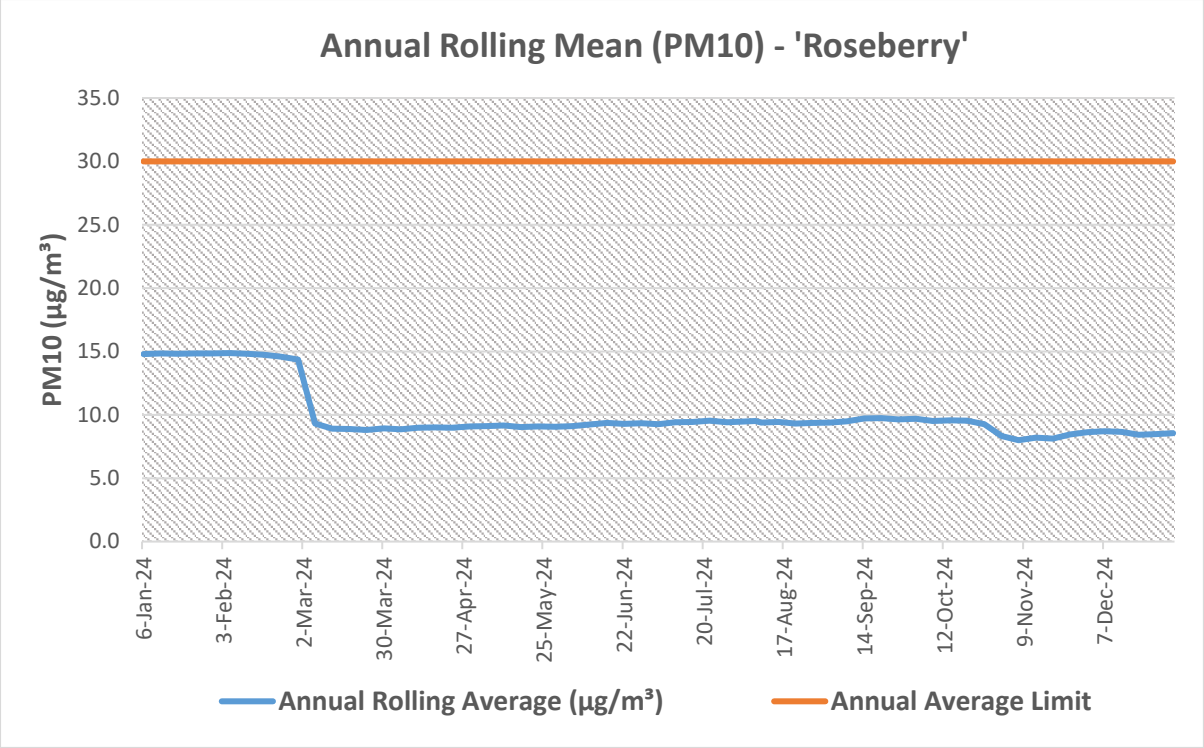


Figure 5 Rocglen Mine Groundwater Production Bore Depth

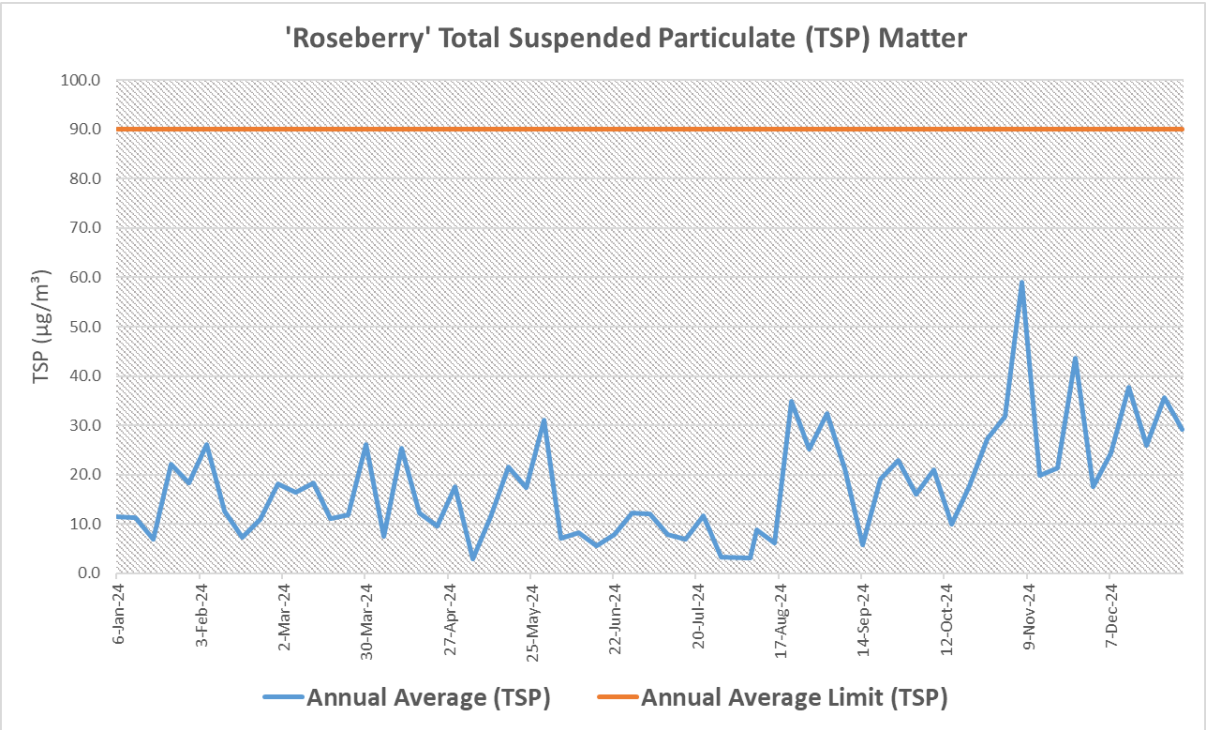


Figure 6 'Roseberry' TSP Annual Rolling Mean

Annual rolling mean for TSP and PM10 reported below limits.

6.1.3 Long Term Trends

Dispersion modelling undertaken for the Rocglen Extension Project Environmental Assessment (EA) (PAEHolmes, 2011) predicted that depositional dust would comply with assessment criteria at all nearby residential properties except 'Yarrawonga' (for the proposed mine extension alone). Results from this reporting period, along with those in past years, are generally consistent with the prediction.

Modelling predicted only one exceedance a year at 'Roseberry' and 'Glenroc', and it was noted cumulative 24-hour impacts were unlikely to arise (PAEHolmes, 2011). The EA noted that in conditions of significant high winds and dust storms, the proportional contribution of mining activities to the total PM10 concentration would be low (PAEHolmes, 2011). As the mine site has now ceased production and rehabilitation maintenance is limited to day shift only with reduced equipment on site, local contribution from mining has decreased. Bulk haulage of overburden material for rehabilitation was completed in 2021.

6.1.4 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

Dust levels have decreased due to good vegetation cover and the limited activities now occurring on the mine site. Bulk excavation and haulage of overburden material ceased in September 2021 and Rocglen is now in maintenance phase of rehabilitation.

6.1.5 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

None proposed for the next reporting period as dust monitors have been working correctly and site activity have ceased, with large areas rehabilitated and seeded which has further reduced the potential of dust generation.

6.2 Onsite Biodiversity

6.2.1 Introduction

Monitoring in the Woodland Domain comprised:

- twenty-one repeat monitoring woodland rehabilitation sites
- twelve newly established woodland rehabilitation sites
- one repeat monitoring analogue woodland site and
- forty-five categorical rehabilitation point assessments at notable locations within the Woodland rehabilitation.

Monitoring in the Pasture Domain comprised:

- five repeat monitoring pasture rehabilitation sites
- three newly established pasture sites and
- one repeat monitoring analogue pasture site

Woodland Domain

Surface Cover

Surface cover represents the summed groundcover components of vegetation, litter, and mulch. This serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for soil profile development in the RMP. To

achieve the completion criterion target for this indicator, surface cover is to be greater than 85% during the Ecosystem Development Phase (RMP tbl 11).

In the 2024 monitoring year, all rehabilitation areas achieved the relevant phase-specific targets for surface cover. Phase-specific targets currently do not apply to the rehabilitation areas established from 2021 to 2024, which were the only areas below 85% surface cover. (**Figure 3-35**).

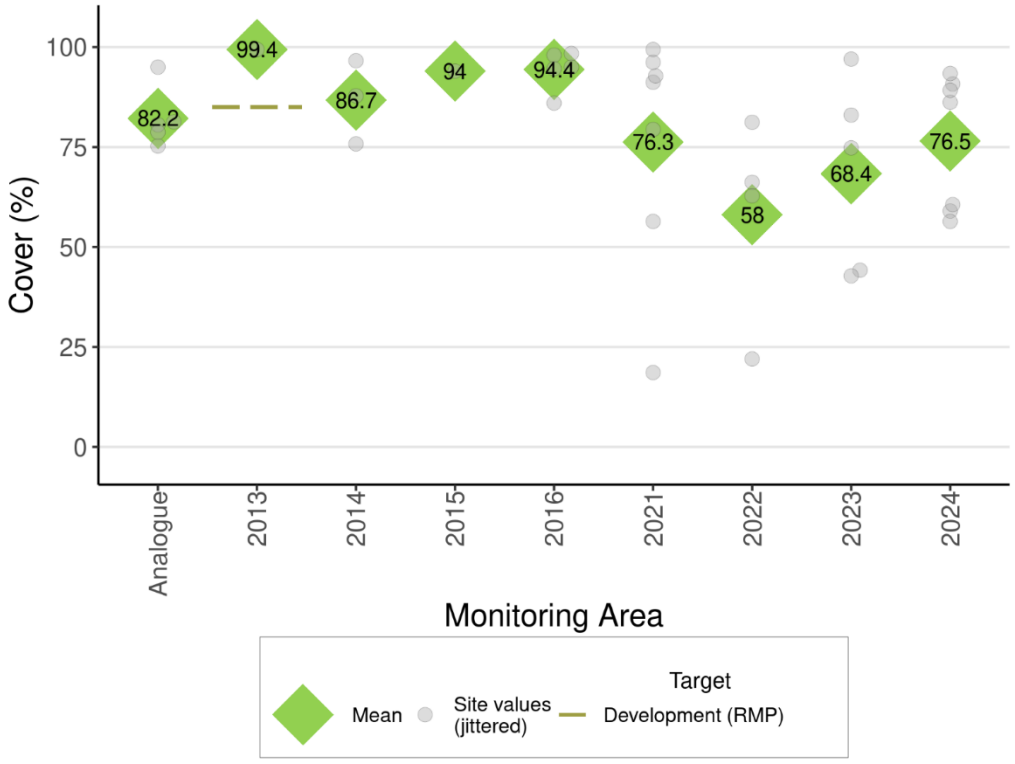


Figure 7 Woodland vegetation surface cover

Native Vegetation Groundcover

Native vegetation groundcover serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for woodland re-establishment. To achieve the completion criteria targets for this indicator, the rehabilitation must fall within the 10th and 90th percentile range of analogue site values. In the 2024 monitoring year, the analogue sites' 10th–90th percentile range for native vegetation groundcover was 7.3%–66.7%.

Five out of eight rehabilitation areas met the completion criterion target for native vegetation groundcover; however, the rehabilitation established in 2014 was only marginally outside of the required range, with a native vegetation groundcover value of 7.2% compared to the analogue 10th percentile of 7.3% (**Figure 3-37**).

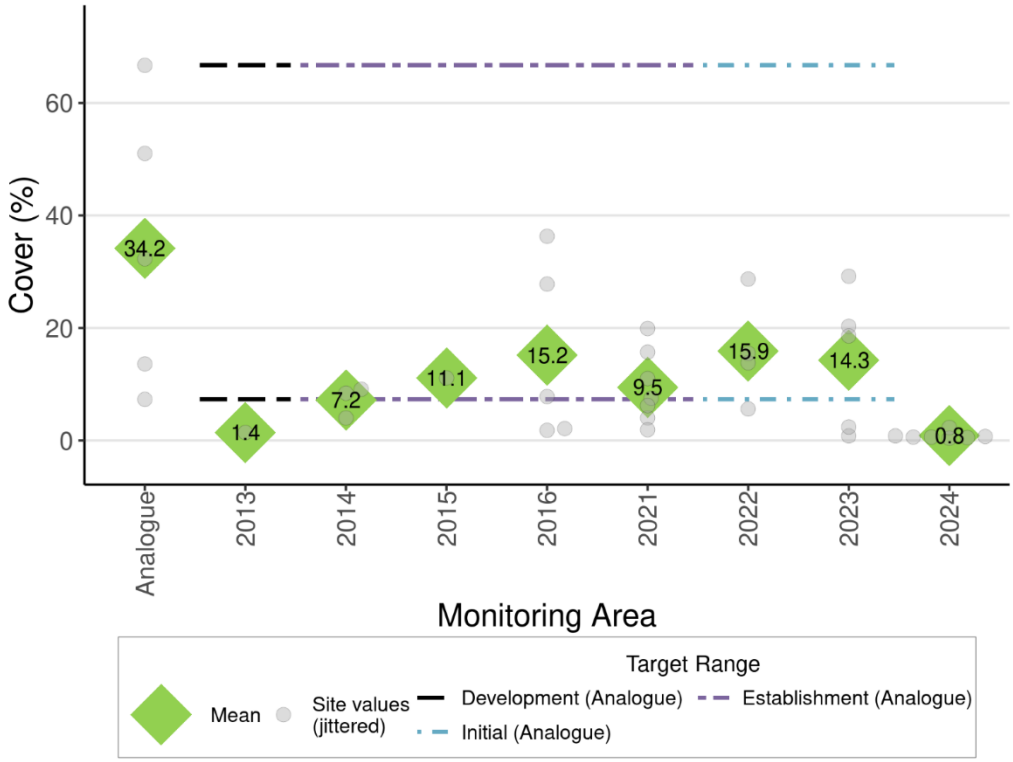


Figure 8 Woodland native vegetation groundcover at Rocglen Coal Mine and Analogue sites.

Native Grass Cover

Native grass cover serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for woodland re-establishment. To achieve the completion criteria targets for this indicator, the rehabilitation must fall within the 10th and 90th percentile range of analogue site values. In the 2024 monitoring year, the analogue sites' 10th–90th percentile range for native grass cover was 4.5%–55.4%.

Only three out of eight rehabilitation areas met the completion criterion target for native grass cover; however, the rehabilitation established in 2015 was only marginally outside of the required range, with a native grass cover value of 4.4% compared to the analogue 10th percentile of 4.5% (**Figure 3-39**).

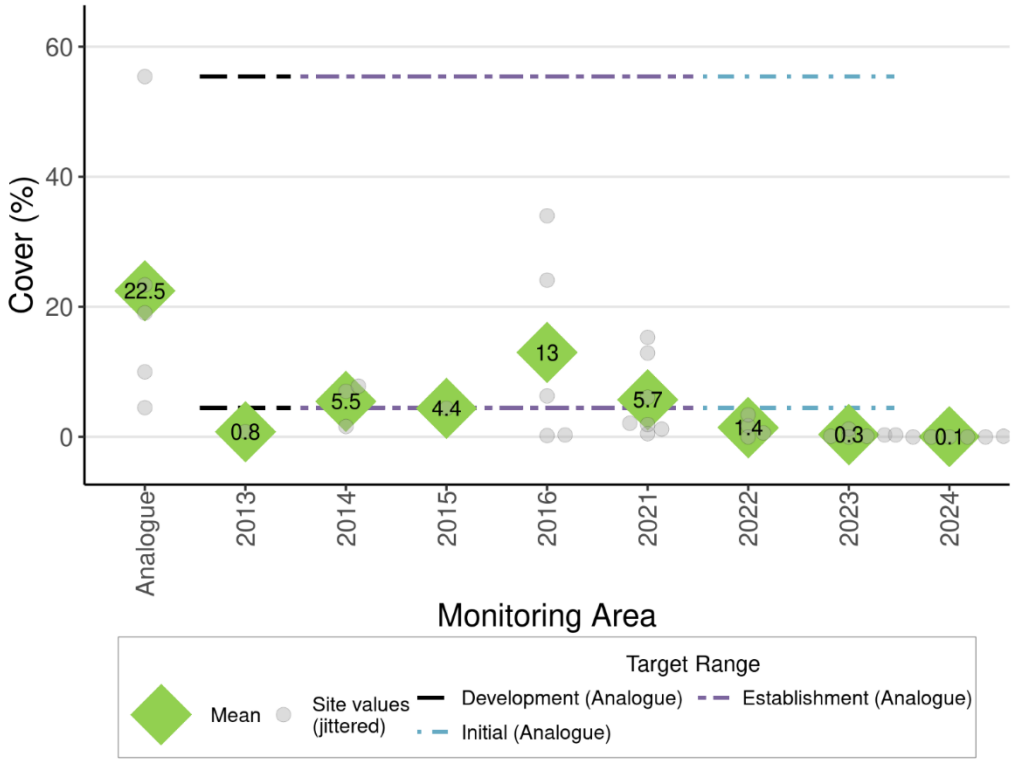


Figure 9 Woodland native grass cover at Rocglen Coal Mine and Analogue sites.

Native Mid-storey Cover

Native mid-storey cover serves as an Ecosystem and Land use Development Phase indicator of the rehabilitation objective for woodland re-establishment. To achieve the completion criteria targets for this indicator, the rehabilitation must fall within the 10th and 90th percentile range of analogue site values. In the 2024 monitoring year, the analogue sites' 10th–90th percentile range for native mid-storey cover was 21.75%–54.1%.

The sole representative of the Ecosystem Development Phase, the rehabilitation established in 2013, did not meet the phase-specific completion criterion target for the indicator of native mid-storey cover (**Figure 3-40**).

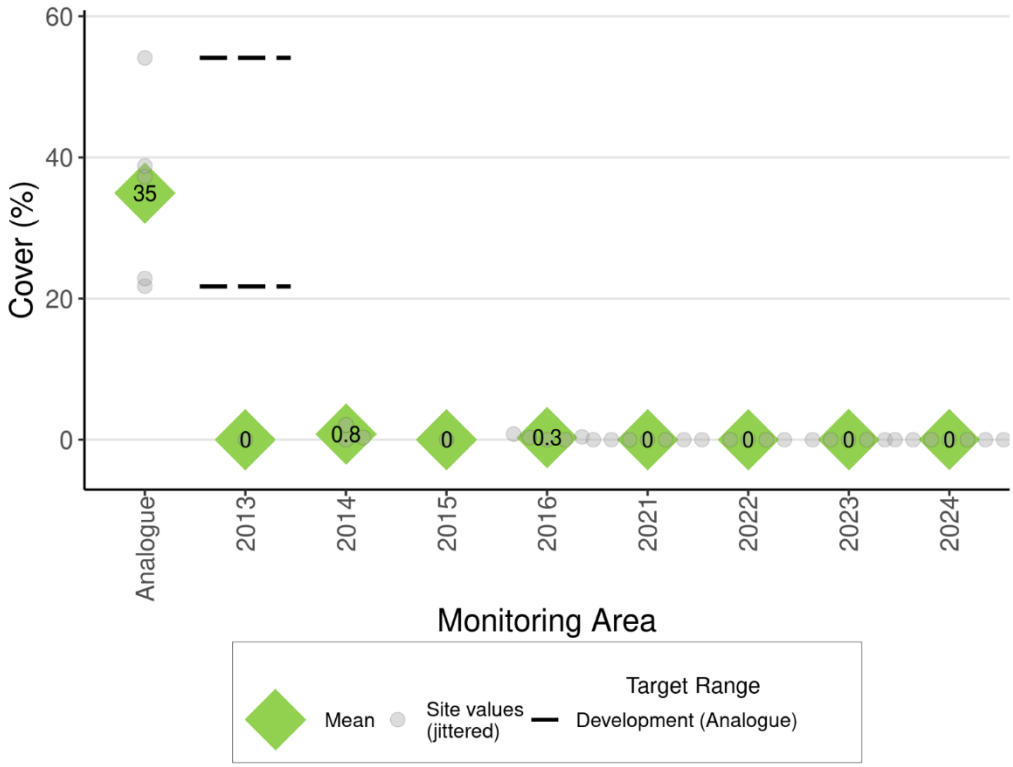


Figure 10 Woodland native mid-storey cover at Rocglen Coal Mine and Analogue sites.

Native Overstorey Cover

Native overstorey cover serves as an Ecosystem and Land use Development Phase indicator of the rehabilitation objective for woodland re-establishment. To achieve the completion criteria targets for this indicator, the rehabilitation must fall within the 10th and 90th percentile range of analogue site values. In the 2024 monitoring year, the analogue sites' 10th–90th percentile range for native overstorey cover was 11.67%–26%.

The sole representative of the Ecosystem Development Phase, the rehabilitation established in 2013, did not meet the phase-specific completion criterion target for the indicator of native overstorey cover (**Figure 3-41**).

Figure 11 Woodland native overstorey cover at Rocglen Coal Mine and Analogue sites.

Native Species Richness

Native species richness serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for woodland re-establishment. To achieve the completion criteria targets for this indicator, the rehabilitation must fall within the 10th and 90th percentile range of analogue site values. In the 2024 monitoring year, the analogue sites' 10th–90th percentile range for native species richness was 26–50 species.

The rehabilitation is yet to achieve the phase-specific completion criterion targets for the indicator of native species richness (**Figure 3-42**).

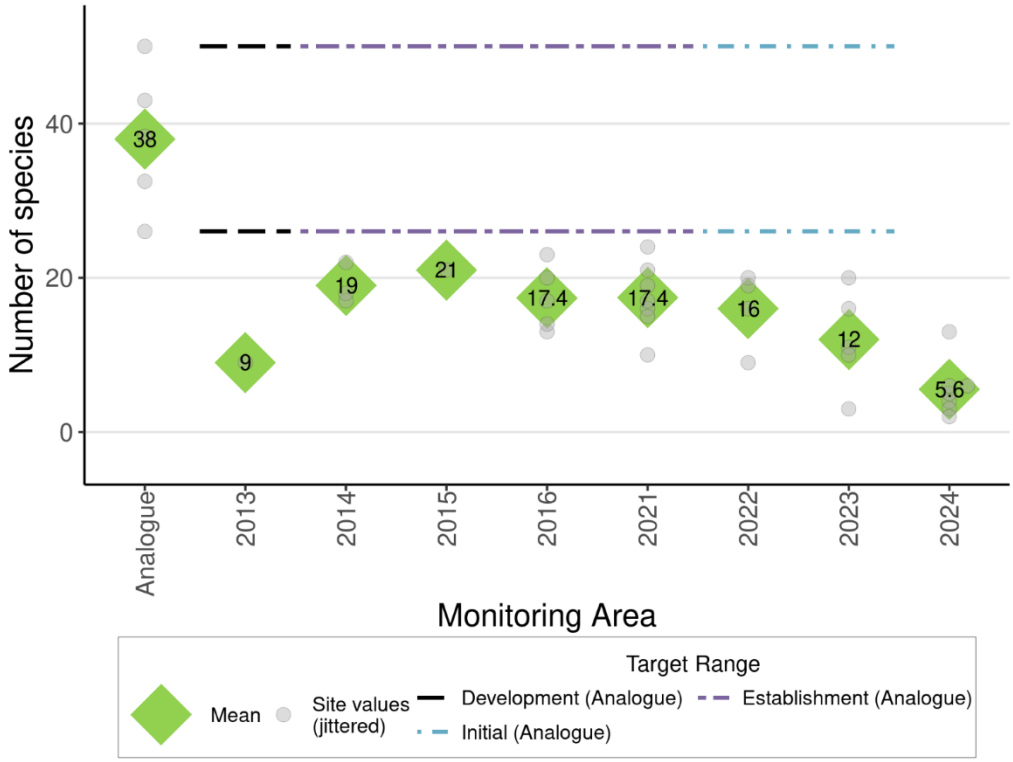


Figure 12 Woodland native species richness at Rocglen Coal Mine and Analogue sites.

Native Shrub Species Richness

Number of species that will contribute to native mid-storey cover serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for woodland re-establishment. The metric for this indicator is native shrub species richness, with the caveat that some low-growing shrub species may not contribute to mid-storey cover. To achieve the completion criteria targets for this indicator, the rehabilitation must fall within the 10th and 90th percentile range of analogue site values. In the 2024 monitoring year, the analogue sites' 10th–90th percentile range for native shrub species richness was 6.33–10 species.

No rehabilitation areas achieved the completion criterion target for native shrub richness in 2024. The rehabilitation established in 2015 had the highest (four species), and the 2024 rehabilitation had the lowest (no species), native shrub richness (**Figure 3-44**).

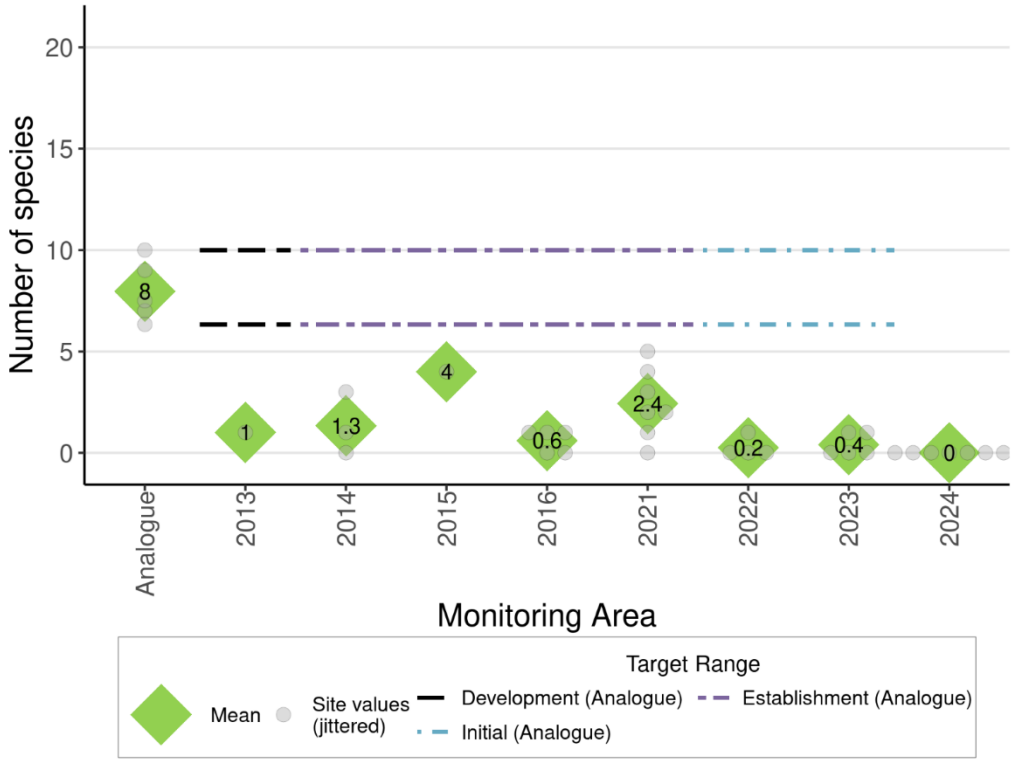


Figure 13 Woodland native shrub species richness at Rocglen Coal Mine and Analogue sites

Native Tree Species Richness

Number of species that will contribute to native overstorey cover serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for woodland re-establishment. The metric for this indicator is native tree species richness. To achieve the completion criteria targets for this indicator, the rehabilitation must fall within the 10th and 90th percentile range of analogue site values. In the 2024 monitoring year, the analogue sites' 10th–90th percentile range for native tree species richness was 4.33–5.5 species.

No rehabilitation areas met the completion criterion target for native tree species richness; however, the rehabilitation established in 2024 was only marginally outside of the required range, with a value of 4 species compared to the analogue 9th percentile, of 4.3 species (**Figure 3-45**).

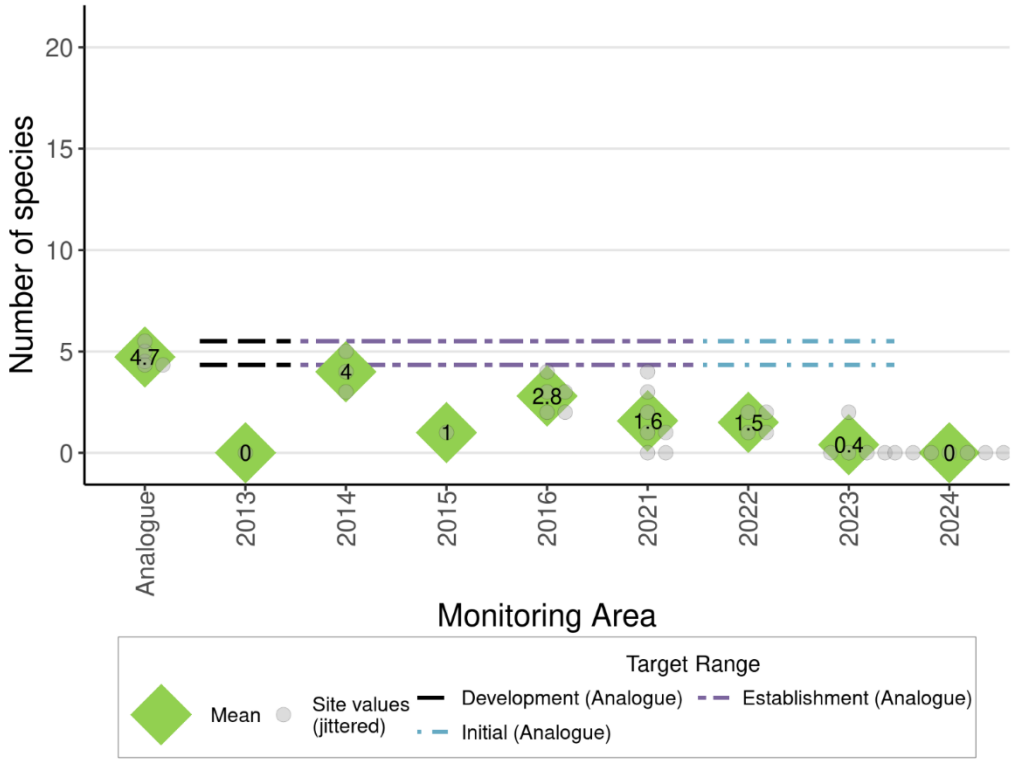


Figure 14 Woodland native tree species richness at Rocglen Coal Mine and Analogue sites

Pasture Domain

Surface Cover

Surface cover represents the summed groundcover components of vegetation, litter, and mulch. This serves as an indicator of the rehabilitation objective for soil profile development in the RMP. To achieve the completion criterion target for this indicator, surface cover is to be greater than 85% (RMP tbl 4-3). Additionally, no bare surfaces greater than 20 m x 20 m in area or greater than 10 m in length down slope are to be present at year 5 following establishment (RMP tbl 4-3).

In the 2024 monitoring year, the 2014–2016 rehabilitation areas met the phase-specific completion criterion target for surface cover whilst those established in 2021–2024 did not (**Figure 3-57**). No large bare surfaces were observed in monitoring sites located in rehabilitation areas established prior to 2019.

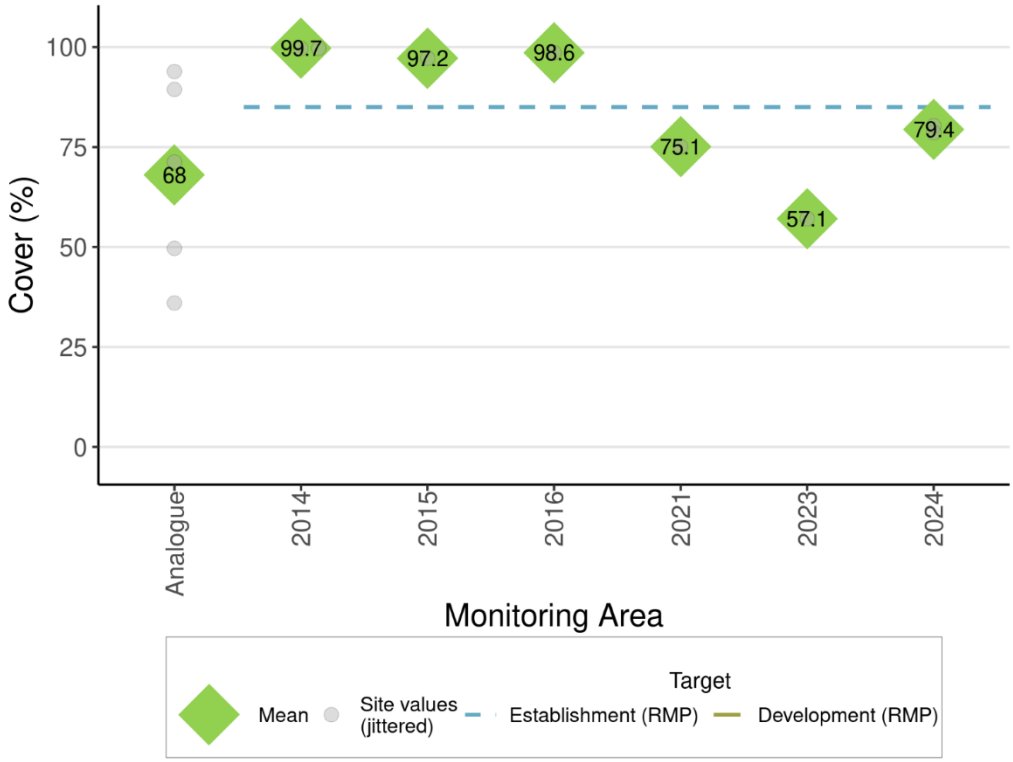


Figure 15 Pasture surface cover at Rocglen Coal Mine and Analogue sites

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- Weed management is undertaken to reduce perennial exotic grass abundance in the woodland rehabilitation;
- management actions are undertaken to prevent further increases in exotic cover within the 2021 woodland rehabilitation;
- ground plantings are initiated to increase the diversity of the woodland rehabilitation groundcover; and
- feral animals are controlled.

6.3 Biodiversity Offset Area (BOA) Management

The approved WHC Biobank Biodiversity Offset Management Plan (BOMP, 2013) outlines the Biodiversity Offset Strategy (BOS) requiring 1,524ha of native woodland to be maintained and improved on the Yarrari and Belah properties (the approved Offset Areas collectively known as Biobank Biodiversity Management Area (BMA)). Biobanking Agreement 43 generated 13,754 biobanking credits that were retired against the Rocglen Coal Mine, Canyon Coal Mine, and the original Tarrawonga Coal Mine in February 2013; with the final biobanking credits retired against the Vickery Coal Mine in December 2022.

6.3.1 Offset Security Management

The Biobank BMA was secured on title by Biobanking Agreement 43 on 28 June 2012 (now considered a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016). The BOMP outlines the intention to transfer the property to the National Parks Estate as an addition to the Boonalla Aboriginal Area (formerly Kelvin State Forest) after Year 10 (~2023), subject to NPWS negotiation and agreement. In 2024, WHC has recommenced consultation with NPWS for those Offsets Areas previously shown interest in being transferred to National Park Estate.

6.3.2 Weather Summary of MCCM Offset Properties

Regionally central meteorological station to the BMA is the Gunnedah Airport site (BOM 2024) which has recorded highly variable rainfall over the last 5 years; from the driest on record of 233mm in 2019, followed by above average rainfall years in 2020, 2021 and 2022 of 844mm, 990mm and 860mm respectively (resulting in a numerous of major flooding events of the Namoi River While in 2023 and 2024, the Gunnedah Airport site (BOM 2024) recorded 496mm and 572mm which are closer to the annual average rainfall of 572mm. WHC maintains a meteorological station adjacent to the Biobank BMA with a summary of weather conditions experienced at the Roseglass biodiversity property during the 2024 reporting period being the maximum monthly average temperature was 35°C in January 2024. Minimum monthly average temperature was 7°C in June 2024. Annual temperature ranges were 2°C to 41°C in 2024. The total annual rainfall in 2024 was 492mm with the maximum in April (92mm) and minimum in March (22mm).

6.3.3 Infrastructure Management

During the reporting period, a total of 7.3km of new or repaired fencing was constructed along the perimeter of the Biobank BMA as well as well as maintenance of signage and gates were undertaken as required to continue to restrict unauthorised access and minimise livestock incursion. Any remaining derelict assets/infrastructure items will continue to be assessed, removed, and remediated as required prior to transfer of Yarrari and Belah biodiversity properties to National Park Estate. No further remediation of hazardous material sites on the Belah biodiversity property occurred during the reporting period that originated from derelict assets/infrastructure items associated with previous agricultural management onsite.

6.3.4 Seed Management

The routine seed assessments on the Biobank BMA aims to identify on a seasonal basis the life cycle stage and development of native plants to identify what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources to collect seed for future revegetation programs. During the reporting period, two species were collected, resulting in 1.1kg of local provident seed from the Yarrari and Belah biodiversity properties that were incorporated with other local and regionally provident seed sourced by reputable seed collectors as part of the WHC group wide revegetation planning.

6.3.5 Revegetation Management

The revegetation schedule within Biobanking Agreement 43 concludes enhancement at Year 10 (2023); therefore during the reporting period, no specific revegetation works were undertaken as the revegetation program in the BOMP being materially completed in 2021.

6.3.6 Heritage Management

During the reporting period, annual heritage inspections were completed on the 35 known Aboriginal archaeological heritage sites within the Biobank BMA. The sites are maintained with 5.1km of demarcation fencing around the heritage site perimeter and signage to mitigate access and inadvertent disturbance. During this reporting period, no new heritage sites were found.

6.3.7 Habitat Management

During the reporting period, no specific habitat management works were undertaken on the Yarrari and Belah properties. There have been a total of 11 nest box habitats, targeted for Microbats, Turquoise Parrots, Small Gliders, and Pale-headed Snakes installed on the Biobank BMA since 2021.

6.3.8 Weed Management

WHC coordinated routine weed monitoring and inspections being undertaken across the Biobank BMA in March, September, November, and December 2024. The priority weeds identified included legacy weeds inherited from previous owners management regimes such as African/Consul Lovegrass, Buffel Grass, African Box Thorn, Bathurst Burr, Pattersons Curse, Velvet Pear and Prickly Pear as well as a range of broadleaf weeds within revegetation areas. The weed monitoring/inspections ensure that timely and prioritised weed control is undertaken on a seasonal basis with the information directly given to spraying contractors to identify what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources across the Biobank BMA for weed control. During the reporting period, WHC implemented a weed control program across the Biobank BMA including 406ha treated between January and December 2024, targeting primarily Broadleaf weeds within revegetation areas and along fire break tracks, as well as Buffel Grass, Prickly Pear and Tiger Pear as required. Only appropriately qualified and experienced weed contractors (AQF3 accreditation or higher for use of herbicide) were engaged to undertake weed control works for WHC.

6.3.9 Feral Animals Management

WHC aims to apply an even and consistent pest animal management effort by routinely scheduling rolling monitoring and control programs across the Biobank BMA. This standardised approach can also be supplemented with periodic targeted programs that focus on specific areas with high pest animal detection, or, on species which have increasing rates of detection. Both the overall management and targeted programs are planned using data collected from grid based motion detection camera monitoring program, pest animal observations and the results of previous control programs. Monitoring demonstrated that certain animals like Eastern Grey Kangaroos were highly detectable and Feral Pigs were moderately detectable across the year. All other pest animal species had scarce

to low detection levels across 2024. The pest animal monitoring ensures that timely and prioritised pest animal control is undertaken on a seasonal basis identifying what, where, when and how to target appropriate resources across the Biobank BMA for pest animal management. During the reporting period, WHC implemented a comprehensive pest animal control program across the Biobank BMA with routine 1080 canid pest ejectors, Hoggone baits and trapping programs as well as Open Range Shooting undertaken throughout 2024. During the reporting period, there were 23 canid pest ejectors triggered from 94 deployed and 278 Hoggone baits consumed from 390 presented across the Biobank BMA. Open range shooting programs were implemented in conjunction with the other pest animal programs resulting in an additional 42 Feral Pigs and 4 Foxes being controlled in 2024 over 15 Open Range shooting days/nights. Feral Goat mustering continued during the reporting period with 20 mustering attempts. Only appropriately qualified and experienced pest animal contractors (appropriate pest animal management qualifications, NSW fire arm licence and pesticide accreditation where relevant) were engaged to undertake pest animal control works for WHC.

6.3.10 Soil & Erosion Management

Annual inspections were undertaken including unsealed fire break tracks and associated drainage structures across the Biobank BMA to review appropriate erosion and sediment control measures required in accordance with the Blue Book (Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004)). There was one observation recorded within the Biobank BMA during the reporting period with no locations requiring targeted additional track maintenance. The remaining tracks/drainage structures are maintained during routine WHC Biodiversity fire break track maintenance program.

6.3.11 Grazing Management

Biobank BMA was destocked in 2016 and continued to be destocked with no strategic grazing occurring during the reporting period. There were no instances of stock incursion during the reporting period.

6.3.12 Bushfire Management

The Biobanking Agreement 43 prohibits the use of fire within the Biobank BMA until Year 40. During the reporting period, no bushfires occurred, and no ecological burns were undertaken. Other fire management implemented by WHC during the report period was maintenance on 33.6 kilometres to zero fuel barrier standard across the Biobank BMA. WHC maintains regular communications throughout the reporting period with the Liverpool Range Zone RFS team around planning of WHC Biodiversity's ecological burn programs as well as maintaining contact points in case of emergency. WHC maintains a specialist firefighting contractor for an on-call engagement during the fire season to respond in the event of a bushfire on WHC BMAs and non-mining lands.

6.3.13 Monitoring Program

The 2024 ecological monitoring program of the Biobank BOA included winter bird surveys that were undertaken in July and August 2024 and annual spring flora monitoring of 32 plots across five vegetation zones (VZs) undertaken during September and October 2024. During the winter bird surveys, no threatened species were recorded. During flora monitoring, two VZs (VZ 25 and 28) were recorded as meeting or exceeding completion criteria for all four biometrics. Native plant species richness (NPS) completion criteria (native species richness benchmark for relevant biometric

vegetation communities) were met or exceeded at 4 out of 5 VZs. Native overstorey cover (NOS) completion criteria (minimum overstorey cover benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at 2 out of 5 VZs. Native midstory cover (NMS) completion criteria (minimum midstory cover benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) was met or exceeded at all five VZs. Native ground cover grass (NGCG) completion criteria (minimum groundcover benchmark for relevant biometric vegetation communities) were met or exceeded at 4 out of 5 VZs. Comparison of individual plot data shows that NPS increased from 22 out of 32 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2023, to 25 out of 32 plots in 2024. Native overstorey cover (NOS) slightly decreased from 14 out of 32 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2023, to 13 out of 32 plots in 2024. Native midstory cover (NMS) increased from 27 out of 32 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2023, to 28 out of 32 plots in 2024. Native ground cover grass (NGCG) slightly decreased from 28 out of 32 plots meeting or exceeding completion criteria in 2023, to 25 out of 32 plots in 2024.

6.4 Blasting

6.4.1 Criteria

Blasting criteria for RCM are noted in PA10_0015 and included in Table 6.4.1 below.

TABLE 6.4.1 - BLASTING CRITERIA

Location	Airblast Overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground Vibration (mm/s)	Allowable Exceedance
Residence on privately-owned land	115	5	5% of the total number of blasts over a period of 12 months
	120	10	0%

Note: criteria do not apply if the Proponent has a written agreement with the relevant landowner to exceed the criteria, and the Proponent has advised the Department in writing of the terms of this agreement.

6.4.2 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

No blasting was undertaken during the reporting period.

6.4.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

RCM Blast Management Plan will continue to be reviewed and updated as required.

6.5 Operational Noise

6.5.1 Criteria

The operational noise criteria specified in PA10_0015 and EPL 12870 are as follows:

TABLE 6.5.1A - ATTENDED NOISE MONITORING CRITERIA

Location	Day	Evening	Night	
All privately-owned land	$L_{Aeq(15min)}$	$L_{Aeq(15min)}$	$L_{Aeq(15min)}$	$L_{Aeq(1min)}$
	35	35	35	45

The cumulative road noise criteria specified in PA10_0015 (RCM) and PA11_0047 (Tarrawonga) are below:

TABLE 6.5.1B - CUMULATIVE ROAD NOISE CRITERIA

Location	**Day** $L_{Aeq(15hour)}$	**Evening** $L_{Aeq(15hour)}$	**Night** $L_{Aeq(9hour)}$
All privately-owned residences	60	60	55

6.5.2 Environmental Management Measures

Control of noise generation and propagation at the mine is by a combination of general source and propagation path methods including:

- Where operationally feasible, scheduling activities to minimise operation of equipment in exposed locations when winds are blowing towards residences and elevated locations when temperature inversions are present;
- Equipment removal or replacement;
- Changing operation procedures;
- Restricting hours of operation;
- Enclosure of fixed items of plant, e.g., generators;
- On-going site road maintenance using the mine-based grader; and
- Regular equipment maintenance.

6.5.3 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

Site activity remains limited to rehabilitation activities with reduced equipment on site.

6.5.4 Long Term Trends

The RCM Extension Project Environmental Assessment (EA) – Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment conducted by Spectrum Acoustics (2010), shows historical traffic noise measurements to vary from 3-9 dB below the 60dB(A) criteria – no significant change in levels were predicted to be observed at 'Brooklyn' following the extension. Previous years of monitoring have shown compliance with the criteria.

6.5.5 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

There are no proposed improvements to environmental noise management in the upcoming reporting period. Current mine working hours are daytime only with reduced equipment on site.

6.6 Aboriginal Heritage Management

6.6.1 Environmental Management Measures

In 2010, RPS archaeologists conducted an assessment and field survey of the potential impact of the Rocglen Extension on Aboriginal heritage. The archaeological field survey, which covered the area proposed to be disturbed by the expansion of the Northern Emplacement Area, was undertaken with members of four local Aboriginal Stakeholder groups. In summary, three stone artefact sites were located comprising of one isolated find (IF1) and two artefact scatters (AS1 and AS2). To date, the measures in place to protect Aboriginal Cultural Heritage are considered satisfactory, with all measures identified in the EA and consent criteria in place.

6.6.2 Consultation

No further stripping or clearing was undertaken during the reporting period outside areas previously assessed by the RCM Registered Aboriginal Parties or during the EA assessments, and as such no consultation has been undertaken.

6.6.3 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

No key environmental performance/management issues were identified during the reporting period.

6.6.4 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

No improvements are proposed to be undertaken during the upcoming reporting period.

6.7 Bushfire Management

6.7.1 Environmental Management Measures

The mine maintains firebreaks around both its landholding and the mine area and maintains firefighting equipment, which would be used to control fires. RCM personnel also liaise with the local (Nandewar) Rural Fire Service (RFS) and Regional Fire Control, as required. Previously on request from the RFS due to drought conditions and lack of water availability, the mine has nominated a dam on site that can be used as a water source during emergencies. Whitehaven Coal have engaged a firefighting contract company LRM Fire and Rescue on a retainer bases to assist in case of any fire breakout.

6.7.2 Key Environmental Performance/Management Issues

No key environmental performance/management issues were identified during the reporting period, with no fires occurring on site or on project-related mine-owned land.

6.7.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

No improvements are proposed within the next reporting period.

6.8 Waste

6.8.1 Environmental Management Measures

During 2024, RCM engaged a contractor (Namoi Waste Corporation) that is responsible for the collection and management of the entire waste streams generated at the mine.

6.8.2 Key Environmental Performance

During the reporting period there were no incidents relating to waste management.

6.8.3 Proposed Improvements to Environmental Management

Rocglen continues to reduce waste via a number of initiatives including recycling (oils, greases, scrap steel and domestic recyclables).

6.9 Environmental Performance Summary

An environmental performance summary for RCM is presented in Table 6.9 below.

TABLE 6.9 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Aspect	Approval Criteria/EIS Prediction	Performance During the Reporting Period	Trend/Key Management Implications	Implemented/Proposed Management Actions
Air Quality	Refer to Section 6.1	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Biodiversity	Refer to Section 6.2 and Section 6.3	Biobank BOA continues to maintain compliance with BOMP while restoration works are ongoing.	Nil	Nil
Blasting	Refer to Section 6.4	Approval criteria met.	Nil	No further blasting on site
Noise	Refer to Section 6.5	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Heritage	Refer to Section 6.6	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil
Bushfire Management	Refer to Section 6.7	No bushfires on site or in biobank site during reporting period.	Nil	Nil

Rehabilitation	Refer to Section 8.2	Ongoing.	Nil	Rehabilitation undertaken as per RMP.
Water	Refer to Section 7.1.3 and 7.1.4	Approval criteria met.	Nil	Nil

7. WATER MANAGEMENT

7.1 Surface Water Management

The mine lies within the catchment of the Namoi River, and near Driggle Draggle Creek. The design of sediment retention basins on site aims to limit the opportunity of discharge of runoff from mine-disturbed areas, until such time as the licenced discharge criteria is met. All sediment basins, storage dams and associated banks and drains have been designed and constructed in accordance with the *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Vol 2E Mines and Quarries* (DECC, 2008) in conjunction with the references to Volume 1 (Landcom, 2004).

7.1.1 Surface Water Monitoring Results

In addition to any monitoring required during discharge events, RCM has a requirement to undertake surface water monitoring on a quarterly basis. Whilst there are no criteria or concentration limits specified for the quarterly surface water samples; the results do provide an indication as to the quality of waters onsite. The assessment of sediment load, electrical conductivity, pH, oil and grease, and other monitoring parameters during these quarterly water monitoring rounds also provides an indication of the ability of those storages to meet water quality criteria should a wet weather discharge occur, and if additional treatment methods would be warranted to minimise potential for a non-compliant discharge. The quarterly surface water testing includes the Void Water Dam (Void), three additional out-of-pit surface water storages (SD3, SB19 & Dam B), and one offsite, upstream dam (SD7). A summary of water quality results is given in Table 7.1.1, and complete surface water quality monitoring results are provided in Appendix 1.

TABLE 7.1.1 SUMMARY SURFACE WATER MONITORING RESULTS

Storage	No. Samples	Annual Mean Oil and Grease	Annual Mean Conductivity µS/cm	pH Range	Annual Mean TSS mg/L
Void	4	<5	854	8.5 – 9.1	98
SD3	4	<5	506	7.9 – 9.1	56
SB19	4	<5	582	7.8 – 8.5	31
Dam B	4	<5	620	8.1 – 9.7	69
SD7	4	<5	286	7.4 – 8.3	39

7.1.2 Long Term Trends

The surface water assessment carried out by GSS Environmental for the Extension EA predicted that there would be minimal impact on flow regimes downstream of the Project due to the RCM, which has proven to be generally correct over the long-term operations of the site.
Soil and water assessments for the site suggested that Total Suspended Soils (TSS) was likely to be the key water quality parameter requiring management during the life of the Project to ensure the water quality in downstream watercourses is not impacted.

7.1.3 Discharges

There are two Licenced Discharge Points (LDPs) nominated in the current EPL 12870, LDP11 to the south of the site, and LDP12 to the north of the site.

There were three (3) uncontrolled wet weather discharges from Dam SD3 through licenced discharge point LDP11 on June 1st 2024; August 6th 2024; and December 2nd 2024 with respective rainfall totals of 51mm, 43.2mm and 57.4mm for the preceding 5 days. All results met EPL criteria.

There were zero (0) controlled discharges from Dam SD3 through licenced discharge point LDP11.

There were zero (0) uncontrolled discharges from Dam B through licenced discharge point LDP12.

There were zero (0) controlled discharges from Dam B through licenced discharge point LDP12.

7.1.4 Uncontrolled Water Release

All results were within EPL standards.

7.1.5 Supplementary Water Sources

No supplementary water was sourced.

7.2 Groundwater Management

7.2.1 Environmental Performance/Management

The mine's performance with respect to groundwater performance/management, the prevention of pollution, and the assessment of impacts on groundwater availability to other surrounding users, has been assessed through groundwater level and chemistry monitoring undertaken at a series of bores within the Project Area and adjacent properties.

7.2.2 Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater sampling and analysis was undertaken by ALS Acril Pty Ltd during the reporting period at the Groundwater Monitoring Points identified in Figure 2. Surface Water Level (SWL), Electrical

Conductivity (EC) and pH are recorded on a quarterly basis, with representative metals and ions analysed six monthly in accordance with the approved Water Management Plan.

7.2.3 Groundwater Levels

Monitoring piezometer water levels remained stable throughout the reporting period. Water levels at MP7 & MP8 are related to isolated perched aquifer adjoining the mine void. Two water bores around site have shown level increases during the reporting period with groundwater levels at WB13 rising by 3.43m, and Surrey Top Paddock by 3.44m. Water level in all other sites trend in accordance with rainfall.

The mine void was backfilled in December 2020 above groundwater inflow level. There was no bore water extraction or groundwater take from void seepage during the reporting period.

7.2.4 Groundwater Quality

Analysis of samples taken during the reporting period has shown that groundwater quality has remained generally consistent with historical data at all locations monitored. Water quality has been compared to the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality, ANZG (August 2018).

7.2.5 Long Term Trends

The hydrogeological assessment undertaken by Douglas Partners for the Extension EA concluded that drawdown on the surrounding groundwater system as a result of the expanded mining operation would be limited during the operation of the mine. This is due to faulting in the vicinity of the mine and generally low permeability of the Maule's Creek Formation Strata, with hydraulic connectivity within the alluvium at the north and south of the site considered to be limited.
The hydrogeological assessment predicted that groundwater levels would be drawn down by approximately 30 metres in close proximity to the pit and that this drawdown would be "mostly limited to within the fault block which surrounds the mine." Water levels continue to return to pre mining levels (see Figure 13 and Figure 14).

7.2.6 Groundwater Management

Pumping from the void ceased in February 2020 therefore the water held in the in-pit dams across the reporting period are from rainfall capture.

Contamination of groundwater is controlled by the management of chemical, oil and grease spills and storage, with:

- Vehicle maintenance carried out in designated areas;
- Any spills being cleaned up, with contaminated soil placed in the designated bioremediation areas; and
- Fuels, oil and grease being stored within a bunded area, constructed in accordance with EPA requirements.

As discussed previously, groundwater from surrounding bores is monitored on a regular basis to detect and assess any changes in groundwater quality or level that may be attributable to the mine.

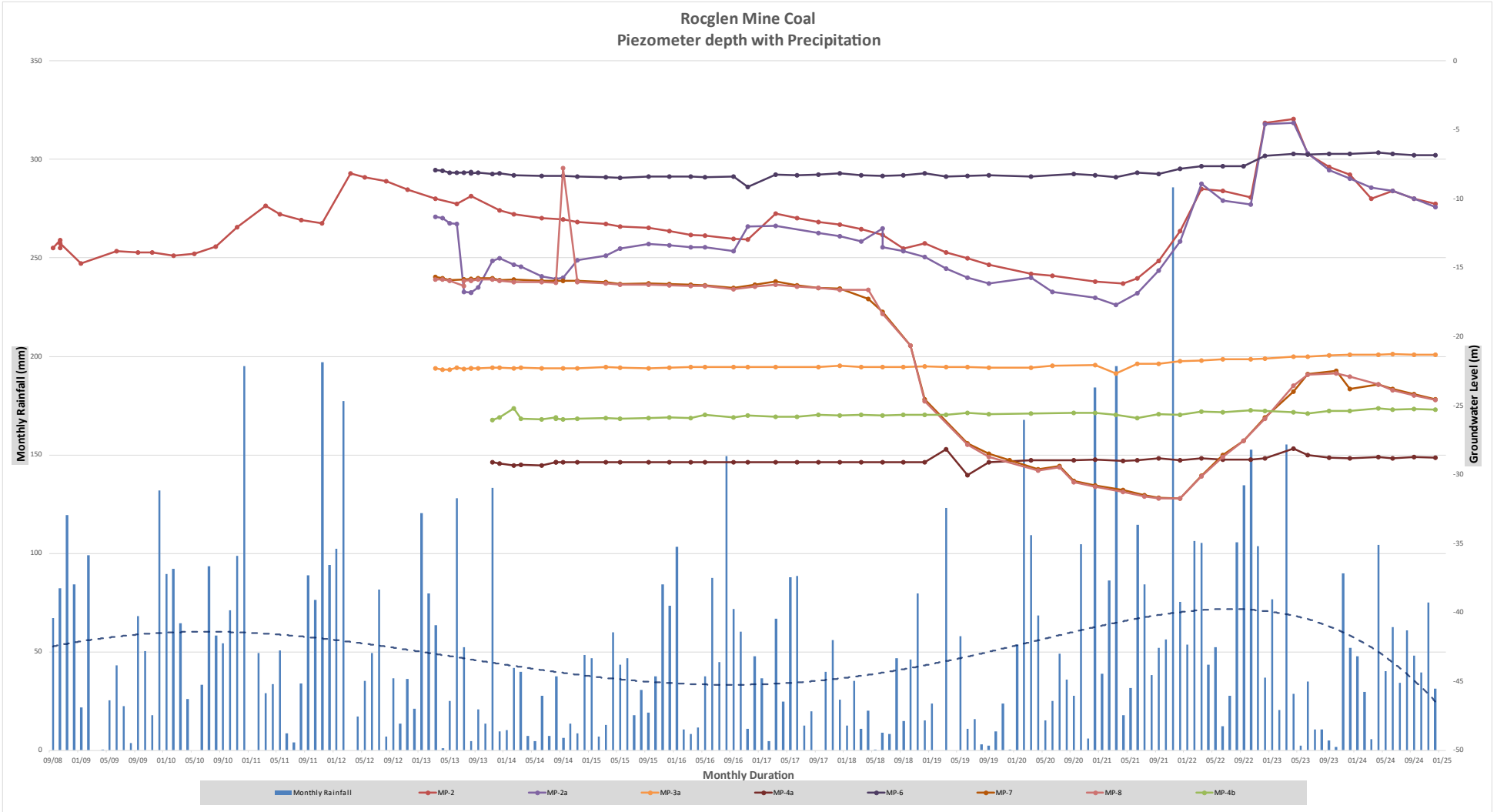


Figure 16 Rocglen Mine Groundwater Piezometer Depth

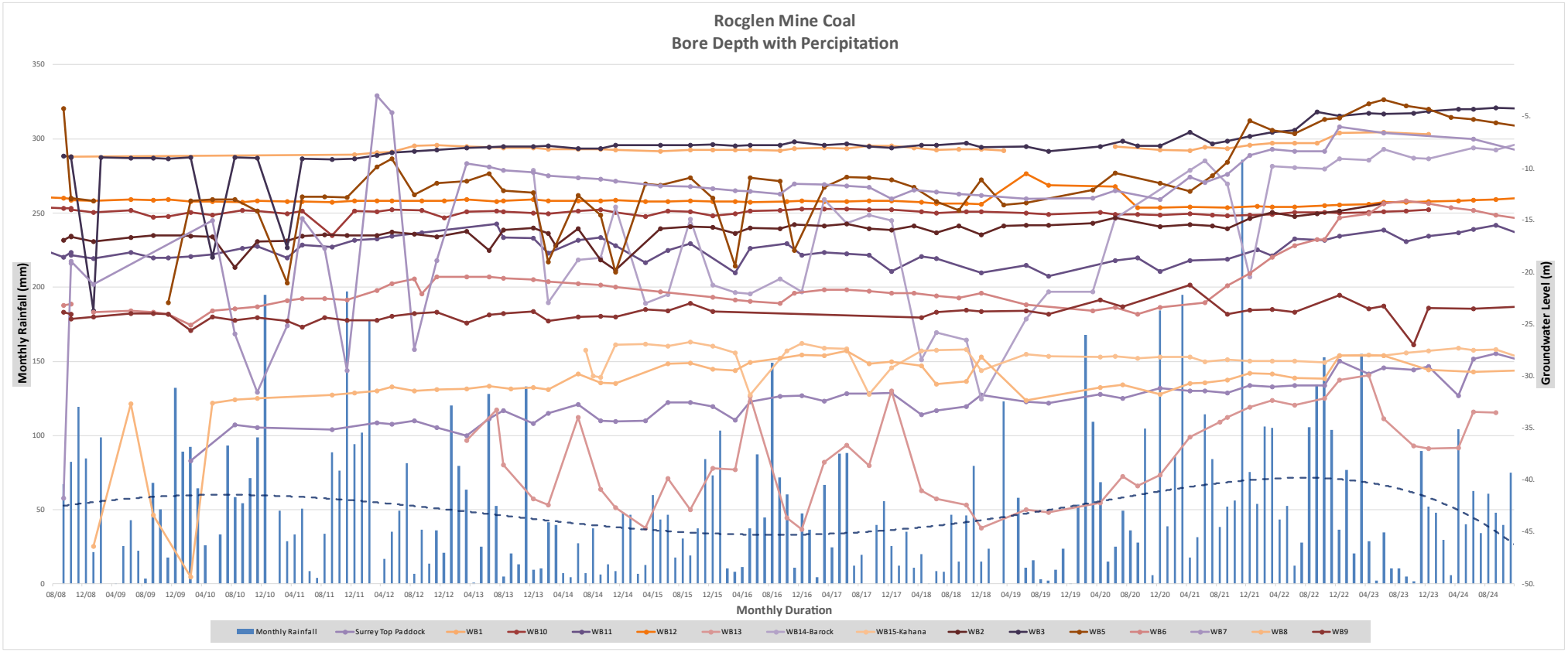


Figure 17 Rocglen Mine Groundwater Production Bore Depth

7.3 Water Take

The water taken by the operation is summarised in Table 7.3, and shows compliance with the licence entitlements. Groundwater takes from the void seepage ceased in February 2020.
Site water usage for 2024 for dust suppression was approximately 0 ML.

TABLE 7.3 WATER TAKE

Water Licence Number	Water Sharing Plan, Source and Management Zone (as applicable)	Entitlement	Passive take/inflows	Active Pumping	TOTAL
WAL36758	Gunnedah-Oxley Basin Mdb Groundwater Source	700 units	0	0	0ML

8. REHABILITATION

8.1 Rehabilitation Performance during the Reporting Period

8.1.1 Status of Mining and Rehabilitation

The status of mining and rehabilitation at the completion of the reporting period is presented in Table 8.1.1 and Figure 15.

TABLE 8.1.1 REHABILITATION STATUS

Mine Area Type	Previous Reporting Period (2024 Actual)	This Reporting Period (2025 forecast)	Next Reporting Period (2026 Forecast)
	2024 (ha)	2025 (ha)	2025 (ha)
A. Total Mine Footprint	374.9	374.9	374.9
B. Total Active Disturbance	26.98	25.5	23.2
C. Land Being Prepared for Rehabilitation	130.3	1.5	2.2
D. Land Under Active Rehabilitation	346.9	348.4	350.6
E. Completed Rehabilitation	0	0	0

* Refer to Annual Review Guideline (pg. 11) for description of mine area types.

8.1.2 Post Rehabilitation Land Uses

The disturbed area within the Project Site will be restored to either woodland or pasture.

8.1.3 Rehabilitation Monitoring

Detailed annual ecological rehabilitation monitoring was undertaken by Aspect Ecology, with summary of results documented in section 6.2.

8.1.4 Renovation or Removal of Buildings

No buildings were removed or constructed during the reporting period.

8.1.5 Other Rehabilitation Undertaken

Rehabilitation planting undertaken in the reporting year is detailed in Table 8.1.5 below.

TABLE 8.1.5 HIKO SEEDLING PLANTED

Area	Hiko Seedlings planted
Year 2020	
Northern Dump	**7,200**
Eastern Boundary Screen	**980**
Year 2021	
Northern Dump	**1,434**
Eastern Void	**1,894**
Southern Void	**987**
Year 2022	
Northern Dump	**1,300**
Eastern Void	**8,594**
Southern & Western Void	**470**
Year 2023	
Western Void	**2,240**
Northern Emplacement	**838**
Western Emplacement	**7,770**
Year 2024	
Western Void	**3,560**
Northern Emplacement	**4,320**
Western Emplacement	**5,780**

8.1.6 Departmental Sign-off of Rehabilitated Areas

Departmental sign-off has not been requested for any rehabilitated areas.

8.1.7 Variations in Activities against RMP

Entire mine site has been taken to final landform. Small section of final void still to be topsoiled and seeded to progress to ecosystem establishment.

8.1.8 Trials, Research Projects and Initiatives

No trials undertaken during reporting period. A seeding trial commenced in Q4 2022 on topsoil stockpile located near the office. 6 plots were established to test native seed germination. All vegetation was stripped using dozer and grader, area was seeded using mechanical method (tractor). This top-soil has now been placed on the landform and ongoing monitoring of these areas will continue. Trials will continue at other closed mine sites managed by Whitehaven Coal Rehabilitation and Closed Mines team.

8.1.9 Key Issues to Achieving Successful Rehabilitation

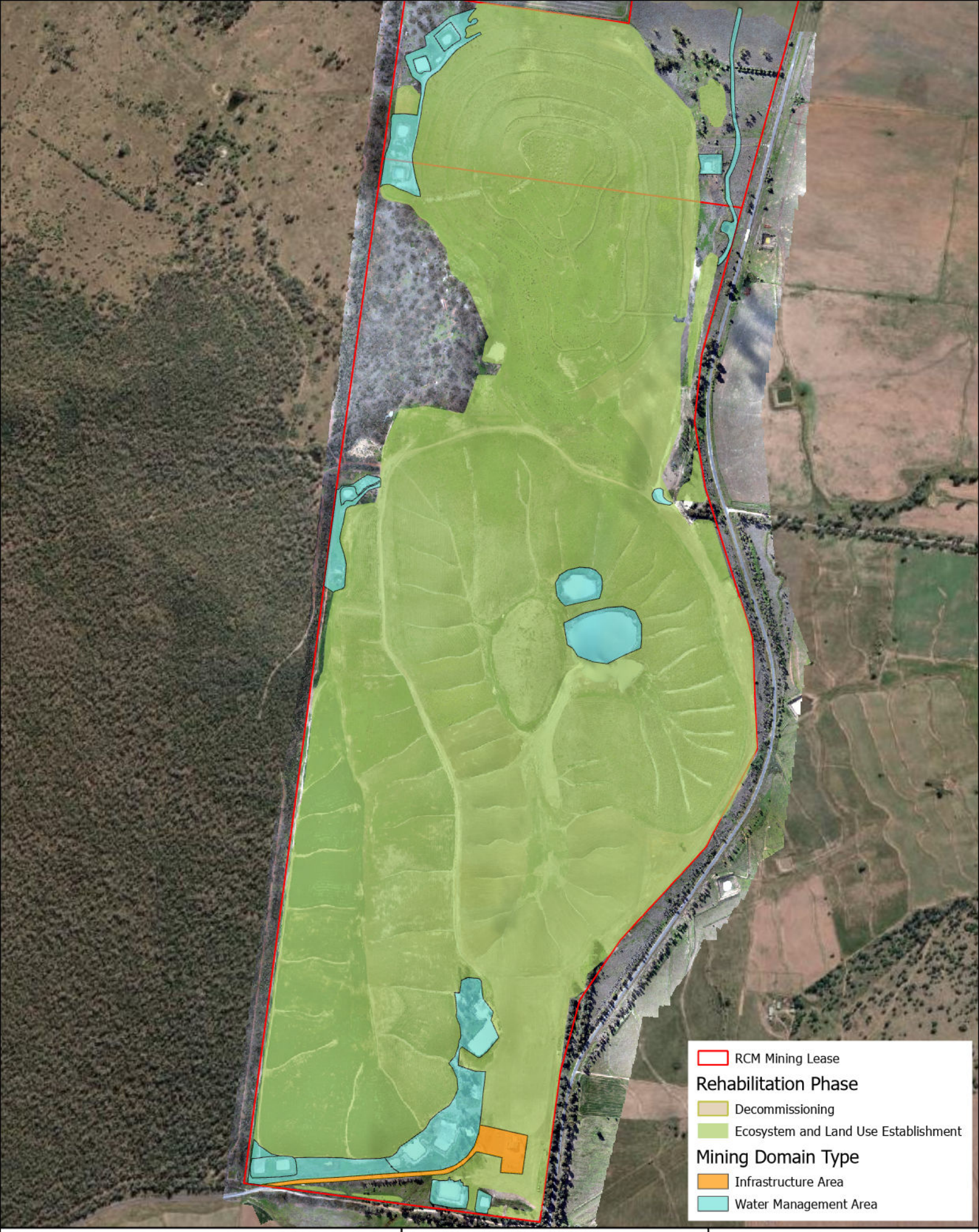
There are four key issues in achieving successful rehabilitation, including:

- Poor vegetation establishment and growth due to poor soils, nutrient issues and weed competition;
- Weed and feral animal infestation;
- Excessive erosion and sedimentation resulting in land stability and vegetation growth issues; and
- Harsh weather conditions limiting growth, i.e., extended periods of drought or intense rainfall.

In cases where performance is sub-optimal, additional management measures will be implemented (e.g., replanting/seeding, repairing landform and water management features, additional soil amelioration, feral animal and weed control etc.). Advice may also be sought from contractor companies, to determine the best course of action.

8.2 Actions for Next Reporting Period

- Complete erosion modelling report and address any issues identified
- Continue rehabilitation monitoring and infill planting as required.
- Ongoing seasonal weed spray as required3



Whitehaven

Datum MGA2020 Zone 56 **Author** O.Hulbert

Image July-24 **Date** Jan-25 **Size/Scale** 1:14,500

ROCGLEN

Rehabilitation Status Dec 2024

0 0.13 0.25 Kilometers

N

9. COMMUNITY

9.1 Community Consultation

In accordance with Schedule 5 Condition 5 of PA 10_0015, a Community Consultative Committee (CCC) continues to be operated for RCM. The committee comprises representatives of Gunnedah Shire Council, RCM and the community.
Since its inception, the CCC has met on a regular basis. One meeting was held during the reporting period in February 2024. Due to the mine going into closure the independent chairperson has changed the meeting frequency to annually.

9.2 Community Complaints

RCM has a designated complaints line advertised on the Whitehaven Coal Website. In the event of a complaint, details pertaining to the complainant, complaint, and action taken are recorded. A complaints register is maintained on Whitehaven's website. No complaints were received during the reporting period.

TABLE 9.2 COMPLAINTS HISTORY

Topic	Calendar Year								
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Air Quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blasting	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

9.3 Community Engagement and Contributions

Community contributions are managed in accordance with the Whitehaven Coal Donations and Sponsorship Policy. Whitehaven Coal donated $245,490.80 to local Gunnedah groups and over $339,094.89 to support local groups in Narrabri during the reporting period. Groups and activities which received contributions included, but were not limited to the following;

Gunnedah LGA:

Yawiriawiri Murri Ganuur descendants
Rotary Club Gunnedah west
carroll community bus incorporated
Swimming Gunnedah incorporated
Extent
Combined Catholic schools p&f
Winganga Li Early Learning and Care Sevices

CrossFit Gunnedah
Gunnedah High School
Gunnedah Filipino Australia Community
Gunnedah Junior Rugby Club Incorporated
Gomeroi Roos
Australian Whipcrackers & Plaiters Association
Multicultural Women's Association Inc Charity no.
Gunnedah and District Bulldogs AFL
Naidoc Week Committee Incorporated
The Central Noth Rugby Union
Gunnedah Bulldogs
Gunnedah Shire Council
Gunnedah and District Chamber of Commerce
Women in Mining
Gomeroi Allstars
Gunnedah Pistol Club
Lions Club of Gunnedah
Gunnedah Junior Rugby Club Incorporated
Eric & Carol Hannan
Boggabri gunnedah Gun club
Gunnedah Ministers Fraternal
Dorothea Mackellar Poetry Awards
Lake Keepit Fishing Club
The Red Chief - Local Aboriginal Local Council
Gunnedah Shire Council
Gunnedah Shire Council
Gunnedah Swimming
cougar warriors
Gunnedah Shire Council
Plains of Plenty
Gunnedah Meals on Wheels
Curlewis PS P&C
Movember Foundation
Gunnedah and District Chamber of Commerce
Gunnedah South Public School P&C Association
Gunnedah Can Assist
Gunnedah Shire Council
Gunnedah High School
Gunnedah High School
Gunnedah & District Chamber of Comm
Pcyc Gunnedah

Narrabri LGA:

North Branding
Narrabri industrial network inc
education public schools
North western courier
Boggabri Golf Club

Forest Coaches
Narrabri Arts Eisteddfod Inc
Eulah Creek Recreation Reserve Trust
Wee waa & District Historical Society Inc
Presbyterian Social Service
Narrabri district junior rugby league club
rotary club narrabri
Narrabri Shire Community Radio Inc
The Rotary Club Of Narrabri Inc.
narrabri and district chamber of commerce
Narrabri High School
Narrabri & District Community Aid Service Incorporated
Narrabri Dolphins Water Polo Club Incorporated
Wee Waa Community Band Inc.
Narrabri Dolphins Water Polo Club Incorporated
Wee Waa Show Society Inc.
Narrabri industrial network inc
Narrabri Oztag
Narrabri Rugby League Football Club
Namoi Women's Shed Incorporated
Narrabri industrial network inc
Richard Barry
Narrabri RSL sub-Branch
Maules Creek Campdraft and Junior Rodeo 2023
Yarrie Lake Flore & Fuana Trust
St Xaviers Narrabri
Boggabri Rugby League Football Club
Nosh Narrabri Committee
Nosh Narrabri Committee
Boggabri Public School
WHC - Clontarf

10. INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The most recent Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) occurred during early 2022, with submission of the final report and response to Audit Recommendations submitted to the Department in May 2022. Non-compliances identified by the IEA were risk ranked by the auditor in accordance with Figure 1. RCM subsequently developed an Audit Action Plan for the non-compliances. The Audit Action Plan is available on the Whitehaven Coal website, there are no outstanding audit actions.

Next Independent Audit is scheduled for 2025.

11. INCIDENTS AND NON-COMPLIANCES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

11.1 Reportable Incidents

There were no reportable incidences during the reporting period.

11.2 Non-compliances.

There were no non-compliances during the reporting period.

TABLE 11.2 NON-COMPLIANCES

Approval(s)	Schedule/Condition	Non-compliance	Action(s)
No Non-compliances in reporting period			

11.3 Regulatory Actions

None

12. ACTIVITIES TO BE COMPLETED IN THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

The following measures will be continued, or implemented, in the next reporting period:

- Undertake rehabilitation activities in accordance with the RMP timing.
- The continuation of environmental monitoring and management, as per the relevant approvals and environmental management plans;
- Completion of all disturbed areas to ecosystem establishment.
- Review and revise (where required) various environmental management plans, as per PA 10_0015; and
- Continue community liaison and engagement with local stakeholders, as required.