

Whitehaven Vickery Extension Project Community

Consultative Committee

Date: Thursday 14 May 2026

Venue: Vickery Whitehaven Coalmine, Vickery Board Room and Online via Zoom

Invitees	
Community Representatives Leon Mills (LM), Community Representative Grant McIlveen (GM), Community Representative Keith Blanch (KB), Community Representative George Avarad (GA), Community Representative Narrabri Shire Council Nil representative Gunnedah Shire Council Cr Ann Luke (AL), Councillor Gunnedah Shire Council (alternate representative) Bhavika Khot (BK) Senior Town Planner, Gunnedah Shire Council	Whitehaven Coal Alison Quiroz (AQ) Megan Martin (MM), Environment Manager Matthew Sparkes (MS), Manager Operations Whitehaven Vickery Independent Chairperson Professor Roberta Ryan (RR) Minute taker Zoey Mackey-Craig (ZMC)
Apologies	
Barry Thompson (BT), Community Representative Cr Brett Dickinson (BD), Councillor Narrabri Shire Council (alternate representative) Cr Cameron Moore (CM) Councillor Gunnedah Shire Council (delegate) Jabin de Keizer (JdK), Community Relations Manager Whitehaven Wade Hudson (WH), Gunnedah Shire Council Manager Development Assessment Cr Ethan Towns (ET), Councillor Narrabri Shire Council (delegate)	

Item	Description
1	Welcome, agenda, apologies, declarations – RR
	Apologies were noted as above. RR noted the meeting included a site visit earlier in the day and thanked BK for joining and participating in the visit.

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	Members introduced themselves. This is meeting 26 for the committee. LM noted he has been a member for approximately six months. GA confirmed he has been a community representative since the committee was established. No declarations of interest were raised. RR noted that if any doubt arises, members should speak with her after the meeting. RR confirmed that the minutes from the previous meeting had been circulated and no comments had been received. Cr Luke and GM were asked to sign off on the minutes on behalf of the committee. Minutes were accepted. No additional agenda items were raised.
2	Actions arising <i>This section provides an opportunity to follow up on the actions agreed at the previous meeting/s, clarify outstanding issues, and offer any relevant updates or feedback. It ensures continuity between meetings and allows the group to track progress on previously discussed items.</i>
	ARISING 14 May 2026 Action: RR to arrange a meeting with the General Manager of Narrabri Shire Council to discuss the allocation of mining-related community investment funds to Boggabri. RR to consider whether to include a representative from the Department of Planning. Meeting to be held virtually. Responsible: RR Due: ASAP Action: ZMC to circulate the Narrabri Shire Council letter to all members. Responsible: ZMC Due: ASAP ARISING PREVIOUS MEETINGS A) Questions for Narrabri Shire Council – confirm information requested has been provided. Responsible: ET Narrabri Shire Council's General Manager provided a written response out of session. The letter was received the day prior to this meeting and had been shared with GA. RR confirmed the letter would be circulated to all members. The committee noted the information has now been received. The conversation around the content of that response is recorded under Item 9 – General Business. This matter is now closed.
3	Environmental Report <i>Review outcomes of Environmental Audit conducted in April 2026</i>
	AQ provided an overview of the Quarterly Environmental Monitoring Report. The full report had been circulated to members ahead of the meeting.

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Noise

Attended noise monitoring was conducted monthly at Lanreef (N-AT2) and Broadwater (N-AT1) during the quarter. The criteria for the mine are 40 dB(A) Leq (15 min) during daytime and 35 dB(A) Leq (15 min) during evening and night, with 52 dB(A) L_{Amax} for instantaneous night readings.

Noise emissions from the mine did not exceed operational criteria at any private receiver locations during the reporting period. Other contributors to noise readings included birds, cattle, traffic, insects, and wind.

AQ noted that an additional real-time noise monitor has been installed at the Broadwater property, closer to the mine site, and can be relocated as needed. The real-time monitor at the Long Way Round property remains a management tool only and is not subject to compliance criteria.

Air Quality

The mine operates four air quality monitoring units. Two are located on private land and serve as compliance monitors — one at Lanreef and one at Mirrabinda. A third unit at Roseberry is associated with the Rocglen operation. A fourth is on Whitehaven-owned land and is used as a management tool.

AQ noted that deposited dust (DDG) monitoring is still carried out under the old Vickery and Canyon approvals. All sites recorded results below the 4 g/m²/month limit. Monitor D2 recorded an elevated reading in February. A microanalysis confirmed this was caused by mineral material, insects and other organic matters, not mine-related fine dust. No exceedances were recorded.

MM added that dust gauges are an older monitoring method associated with the old approvals for Vickery and Canyon, SSD-5000 and DA8-1-2005, and that the old approvals are relinquished around October 2026, the committee should see those phased out.

GA asked whether the modern monitors at Lanreef and other locations pick up the same types of contamination. MM confirmed they do not and the TEOM units use a very small intake and measure particulate matter differently, so they are not subject to the same issues.

Blast Monitoring

There were 12 blasts at Vickery from 1 January to 31 March 2026. Since blasting commenced in January 2024, Vickery has completed 116 blasts in total.

The highest overpressure for the quarter was 110.10 dBL at monitor B-02 on 23 February 2026. The highest ground vibration was 5.04 mm/s at B-02 on 13 March 2026. All results were within approval criteria.

The community is notified of blast events approximately 24 hours in advance via the Whitehaven website and by SMS and email to nearby neighbors. In the case of a road closure, Gunnedah and Narrabri Councils are also notified.

Water Monitoring

Groundwater monitoring has been conducted quarterly since 2023. The 28 alluvial and 28

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Permian bores are showing stable groundwater levels. Some water quality data in a few bores have departed from interim trigger levels. MM noted this is expected as mining below the water table has only recently begun, the interim TARP triggers are based on generic external benchmarks that do not yet fully reflect local conditions.

MM added that Vickery now has sufficient data to begin updating groundwater triggers to site-specific levels per bore. The next Water Management Plan revision will incorporate these, replacing the current generic triggers. The last groundwater monitoring round was conducted in January 2026.

Surface water monitoring covers surrounding creeks. Results upstream and downstream were stable across the quarter. No discharges were made during the reporting period. Water storage on site is sufficient for at least 12 months — approximately 400 days at current usage. Total rainfall recorded at the main weather station (MET 2) for 2026 to date is 49.6 mm.

RR asked whether the dry conditions had affected the mine's access to water. MM confirmed the mine has sufficient water on site and has not needed to draw on external supply. External pipeline connections remain available but have not yet been constructed as they have not been needed.

GA asked about water usage per day. MM confirmed the mine uses between two and three megalitres per day, which is expected to decrease in winter.

Complaints

One complaint was received during the reporting period. On 12 February 2026, an anonymous complaint was lodged with the DPHI regarding vibration and dust from the blast event on 29 January 2026. Vickery provided information to the DPHI and the blast was confirmed compliant.

Members asked whether the complainant was on the notification list. AQ confirmed the complaint was anonymous and follow-up was not possible. MM confirmed that the dust from that blast did not leave the site, though the blast was large and the dust cloud was visible on site.

Clearing

Approximately 777 hectares have been cleared at Vickery since operations began in 2023. Topsoil and subsoil are stored separately in designated stockpile areas and will be ripped and seeded to maintain viability for future rehabilitation.

Environmental Management Plans

AQ provided a status update on management plans:

All currently approved management plans are available on the Whitehaven website.

- Biodiversity Management Plan: submitted to DPHI for review, now back with Whitehaven for further review.
- Waste Management Plan: reviewed and approved by DPHI, now published on the Whitehaven website. This approval enabled Vickery's first tyre burial, which took place on 20 April 2026.
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan: submitted to DPHI for review, now

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	back with Whitehaven for further review. Water Management Plan: revised and to be submitted to DPHI. Key changes include updated site-specific groundwater trigger levels and a format overhaul to reduce repetition and length. RR asked what the Water Management Plan revisions cover. MM explained it is a routine three-year update incorporating bore groundwater triggers and updates to more closely reflect current operations. The format has also been simplified.
4	Project Update/Approvals Update <i>MOD 12 and MOD 3 – update</i>
	Presenters: MS (Operations Manager) and MM (Environment Manager) Operations – MS MS provided an update on operational performance for the quarter to March 2026. The mine is currently operating three excavators and 15 trucks, unchanged from the previous quarter. For the quarter, the mine moved 6.5 million bank cubic metres (BCM) of overburden, above the target of 6 million BCM. Run-of-mine coal production was 547,000 tonnes, putting the operation at just over 2 million tonnes per year annually. Production for the coming quarter is projected at 642,000 tonnes. A member asked what BCM means. MS explained that bank cubic metres refer to the in-situ volume of material before it is disturbed. This is the measurement surveyors use to assess what has been removed from the ground. Members asked how royalty payments are calculated and whether VPA payments to councils are based on run-of-mine or product coal. MM confirmed payments are based on product coal, the same number used to calculate royalties to the state government. Safety The mine has recorded no lost time injuries since June 2024. The only recordable injury since operations commenced in 2023 was a significant ankle injury to a worker. MS outlined the mine's safety management approach, which includes monthly auditing of critical controls, monitoring of environmental hazard lead indicators, and regular fatigue management compliance checks. Results are reported to the Whitehaven board. The mine regulator visits unannounced and takes an active interest in safety performance. Workforce The mine's total FTE headcount is 204, of which approximately 144 are in production roles. Approximately 20% of workers live locally in Gunnedah. A further 30–35% come from the broader local region including Tamworth and Quirindi. The remaining 30–40% are longer-distance commuters from the Hunter Valley and coastal areas. Vickery actively encourages workers to relocate to the local area and offers relocation benefits when recruiting from outside the region. Fatigue Management Following questions from LM, MS explained the fatigue management plan. Workers

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operate on 12.5-hour shifts, seven day shifts, then seven nights, with seven days off in between. Workers living beyond a set distance from the mine are required to stay at the on-site camp the night before their first shift and must remain there until 5am after their last shift before travelling home. Journey management is tracked via a phone-based app.

Shift hours are 6:30am to 7:00pm for day shift and 6:30pm to 7:00am for night shift. Night operations are managed with lighting at key work locations. The mine regulator takes a close interest in fatigue management compliance.

Fuel Supply

MS provided an update on fuel supply. Vickery has had no significant delays to diesel deliveries. The fuel supplier has committed to supply through at least the end of May and beyond. Vickery has increased on-site fuel storage capacity as a precaution.

The mine's fuel contract means price increases flow through approximately two months after market changes, and decreases take longer to pass through. This has not materially affected costs for the current financial year. Integrated haulage contractors are supplied fuel by Vickery. Members noted that farming businesses in the region have seen a significant increase in diesel costs.

MOD 3 and MOD 12 Update – MM

MM provided an update on Modification 3 (MOD 3) to Vickery's project approval (SSD-7480), submitted to DPHI on 31 March 2026. A companion submission, MOD 12, was also lodged for the Tarrawonga project approval, as both approvals need to be amended together.

MOD 2 provided a temporary uplift to allow Vickery to haul 3.8 million tonnes during the second half of 2025. MOD 3 seeks to formalise a longer-term production level based on the performance demonstrated during that period.

The key change is that Vickery now operates larger trucks than were originally assessed. As a result, 4.1 million tonnes per annum can be moved with fewer truck trips on Bluevale Road than originally projected. Under the original approval, average weekday truck movements on Bluevale Road were assessed at 612. Under MOD 3, that figure would reduce to 412, despite the higher total tonnage.

The approval is sought until the end of 2030, aligned with the expiry of the Tarrawonga washroom approval. Within that period, Vickery intends to construct the CHPP and rail loadout, after which road haulage would no longer be required.

Members asked about the Kamilaroi Highway overpass that was a requirement under the original approval when tonnage exceeded 3.5 million tonnes per annum. MM explained that MOD 3 proposes to haul 4.1 million tonnes without building the overpass. The basis is that the larger trucks reduce the number of interactions at the highway intersection, which was the original reason for the overpass. Building the overpass would benefit the mine for only a short period before rail infrastructure replaces road haulage, and would leave a permanent structure affecting local road users long after haulage has ceased.

GA noted that Vickery already temporarily exceeded the 3.5 million tonne trigger under MOD 2, and asked whether this constituted a formal breach. MM confirmed that the 3.8

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million tonne rate was approved under MOD 2 and was not a breach. MOD 3 now seeks formal approval for a higher sustained rate without the overpass, using reduced truck interactions as the technical basis. GA asked what happens if production grows to 9 or 10 million tonnes in future. MM confirmed that at that scale, a rail spur would be necessary and road haulage would not be used. Ballyreagh Bridge – Bluevale Road GA raised the condition of the Ballyreagh Bridge on Bluevale Road. GA noted that Gunnedah Shire Council's roads committee has assessed repair costs at approximately \$250,000, and that mine traffic accounts for a significant proportion of usage on that road. GA expressed the view that Council should formally seek a contribution from Whitehaven toward bridge repairs. MM confirmed that Whitehaven and Gunnedah Shire Council have had discussions about the bridge and a commitment to contribute to repairs has been made, though the specific amount has not been confirmed. BK noted that the bridge has also suffered significant flood damage. Action: MM to confirm the agreed arrangements for Whitehaven's contribution to Ballyreagh Bridge repairs and provide a response to the committee prior to the next meeting. Responsible: MM Due: Prior to next meeting (9 July 2026) MOD 3 submission status: The public exhibition period has closed. A small number of submissions were received and approximately two to three supporting and two to three opposing, for each modification from community members and public authorities. Gunnedah Shire Council and Narrabri Shire Council have both submitted. Transport for NSW is yet to submit and has been granted additional time by the Department. Once all submissions are received, Whitehaven will prepare a Response to Submissions report. The Department of Planning's assessment will then recommence. Approval is anticipated around August to September 2026. MOD 1 Update – MM MOD 1 triggered a referral under the EPBC Act to the Federal Department of Climate Change, Environment and Water, relating to the new disturbance area included in the modification. A request for information has been responded to, and a determination is expected this month or next. The referral relates to four pipelines, to Strathdene, South Bush, and Mirrabinda properties, and the Rocglen plus line. The Rocglen plus line may be excluded from the determination. GA raised questions about bore extraction limits for the external water source properties, particularly Strathdene and Mirrabinda, and what protections are in place for neighbouring landholders if a sustained dry period increases water demand. MM explained that bore extraction limits are set by existing water licences. Any increase would require an application to Water NSW and a hydrogeological assessment. Vickery's water balance modelling covers the full life of mine and includes sustained dry and wet

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	scenarios. External water sources are modelled as needed approximately once every eight to ten years, not annually. GA noted that neighbouring landholders have raised concerns that licence conditions have already been modified to accommodate the mine and may be modified again. RR acknowledged this as an ongoing watch item and noted that the community will need to be kept informed if water sourcing arrangements change.
	Safety and Compliance Performance
	Addressed in Item 4.
5	Community Updates, Complaints
	Presenter: MM Community Investment Community investment during the quarter was provided to 16 organisations across Tamworth, Gunnedah, Narrabri and other parts of NSW, totalling over \$100,000. Cr Luke noted that Whitehaven supported the Dorothy McKellar Open Day in Gunnedah and was present at the Gunnedah Show. Cr Luke commended Whitehaven's contribution to the open day, which included a coach-and-draft-horse display that drew strong attendance. MM confirmed the open day is coordinated between Whitehaven's community team and the Dorothea MacKellar Memorial Society, with Whitehaven covering the costs. MM noted that heritage restoration work is planned for June at the Vickery homestead, particularly the shearing shed and old shearer's quarters. A builder has been engaged after a lengthy search, as many builders are reluctant to work on heritage-listed structures. Complaints One complaint was received during the reporting period. This has been reported under Item 3.
6	Next Steps in the Project
	MM noted the key upcoming milestones: • EPBC Act determination on MOD 1 referral: expected this month or next • MOD 3 / MOD 12 approval: anticipated August to September 2026 • Water Management Plan: to be submitted to DPHI • CHPP and rail infrastructure: capital planning is underway, with construction anticipated within the MOD 3 approval period, prior to end of 2030
7	Any other business and next meeting
	Tyre Management GA raised the question of tyre disposal, noting that a previous meeting had discussed that the nearest approved tyre shredding facility is at Biloela in Queensland, at a transport cost of approximately \$2,500 per tyre. MM confirmed that the recently approved Waste Management Plan enabled Vickery's first tyre burial on 20 April 2026.

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	Members discussed the possibility of a tyre shredding or processing facility being established locally in the Gunnedah region, noting the volume of mining, agricultural and truck tyres generated across the area. GA noted that tyre processing typically produces three products — tyre-derived fuel, crumbed rubber, and rubber powder — the last of which has commercial value. MS noted that Vickery’s tyre volume alone may not be sufficient to make a local plant commercially viable. Transport costs to an existing facility remain prohibitive at current volumes. Members acknowledged this as a potential local industry opportunity worth monitoring. MM noted that local interest in such a facility has been explored previously in Gunnedah without success. RR noted that a tyre shredding facility has recently been approved in the Hunter Valley through the planning panel process. Narrabri Shire Council – VPA Funding for Boggabri GM provided the committee with an update following receipt of a written response from the General Manager of Narrabri Shire Council, received out of session the day prior to this meeting. The response included a breakdown of how mining-related community investment funds received by Narrabri Shire Council have been allocated across the shire, including to Boggabri. GM expressed concern that the level of investment directed to Boggabri since mining began in the region has been insufficient relative to the overall funds received by the Council. The specific financial details contained in the letter will not be recorded in the minutes, consistent with the approach taken for similar information in previous meetings. GM asked whether the letter could be shared with the full committee. RR confirmed it would be circulated. Members agreed that a meeting with Narrabri Shire Council’s General Manager would be valuable to discuss how these funds are allocated and what commitments exist for future investment in Boggabri. RR agreed to arrange that meeting and will consider whether to include a representative from the Department of Planning, given that VPA obligations are conditions of planning consent. RR thanked members for their time and valuable contributions.
	Next Meetings: • Thursday 9 July • Thursday 22 October

Vickery Coal Mine Community Consultative Committee Meeting #26

**Quarterly Environmental Monitoring Report
January 2026 – March 2026**

Vickery Project



This report has been prepared for the Community Consultative Committee (CCC) meeting to show environmental monitoring performance at Vickery Coal Mine (VCM) for the reporting period from January 2026 to March 2026.

Noise Monitoring

Attended noise was conducted during this period.

Attended noise monitoring was conducted at “Lanreef” (N-AT2) and “Broadwater” (N-AT1) properties once a month during this reporting period. Noise criteria for the mine is 40dB(A) Leq (15 min) during day time and 35dB(A) Leq (15 min) during evening/night time and 52 LA_{max} for instantaneous night readings. Please refer to EPL Monitoring locations map in Appendix B for the location of these monitoring points. Results below show that noise emissions from the mine did not exceed operational criteria at “Lanreef” or “Broadwater” monitoring locations during the monitoring period.

Table 1 January 2026 Attended Noise Monitoring

Table 4								
VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 22 January 2026 (Day)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	5:07 pm	35	23	40	1.7 / 187	C	Birds (35), VCM (23)	No
N-AT2 / 8	12:35 pm	37	<20	40	1.3 / 187	A	Traffic (37), Insects (26), VCM (IA)	No
Table 5								
VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 22 January 2026 (Evening)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	8:36 pm	31	<20	35	1.9 / 65	E	Insects (29), Wind (24), VCM (IA)	No
N-AT2 / 8	9:41 pm	43	<20	37	2.2 / 59	D	Traffic (40), insects (40), VCM (IA)	No
Table 6								
VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 22 January 2026 (Night)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	10:33 pm	41	<20	40*	3.5 / 25	E	Insects (40), wind (32), VCM (IA)	No
N-AT2 / 8	11:32 pm	46	<20	42*	3.3 / 9	E	Insects (46), Traffic (35), VCM (IA)	No
Table 7								
VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results LA _{max} – 22 January 2026								
Location	Time	dB(A), LA _{max}	VCM Contribution dB(A), LA _{max}	Criterion dB(A), LA _{max}	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	LA _{max} Noise Source	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	10:33 pm	44	<20	52	3.5 / 25	E	Insects	No
N-AT2 / 8	11:32 pm	48	<20	52	3.3 / 9	E	Insects	No

Table 2 February 2026 Attended Noise Monitoring

Table 4 VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 18 February 2026 (Day)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	5:42 pm	34	<20	40	2.4 / 308	D	Birds (33), traffic (25), VCM (IA)	No
N-AT2 / 8	4:47 pm	37	<20	40	2.5 / 307	D	Insects (35), Traffic (31), VCM (IA)	No
Table 5 VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 18 February 2026 (Evening)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	6:00 pm	30	<20	35	2.5 / 311	D	Birds (28), Wind (24), VCM (IA)	No
N-AT2 / 8	7:01 pm	44	<20	37	2.7 / 344	D	Birds (41), traffic (40), VCM (IA)	No
Table 6 VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 18 February 2026 (Night)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	10:04 pm	46	<20	35	2.3 / 3	E	Insects (46), cattle (27), VCM (IA)	No
N-AT2 / 8	10:55 pm	40	<20	37	2.7 / 351	D	Traffic (38), Insects (35), VCM (IA)	No
Table 7 VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results LA_{max} – 18 February 2026								
Location	Time	dB(A), LA _{max}	VCM Contribution dB(A), LA _{max}	Criterion dB(A), LA _{max}	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	LA _{max} Noise Source	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	10:04 pm	55	<20	52	2.3 / 3	E	Insects	No
N-AT2 / 8	10:55 pm	52	<20	52	2.7 / 351	D	Traffic	No

Table 3 March 2026 Attended Noise Monitoring

Table 4 VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 30 March 2026 (Day)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	4:16 pm	37	<20	40	2.7 / 133	C	Insects (35), Birds (33), VCM (IA)	No
N-AT2 / 8	5:14 pm	41	<20	40	2.1 / 136	B	Traffic (40), wind (32), VCM (IA)	No
Table 5 VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 30 March 2026 (Evening)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	9:10 pm	38	<20	35	2.9 / 140	D	Insects (37), VCM (28)	No
N-AT2 / 8	8:16 pm	42	<20	37	2.4 / 135	D	Traffic (40), insects (38), VCM (IA)	No
Table 6 VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results Leq(15min) – 30 March 2026 (Night)								
Location	Time	dB(A), Leq	VCM Contribution dB(A),Leq	Criterion dB(A),Leq	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	Identified Noise Sources dB(A),Leq	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	10:05 pm	39	<20	40*	3.8 / 146	D	Insects (37), wind (34), VCM (29)	No
N-AT2 / 8	11:00 pm	36	<20	42*	3.8 / 147	E	Traffic (35), Insects (25), VCM (IA)	No
Table 7 VCM Operational Noise Monitoring Results LA _{max} – 30 March 2026								
Location	Time	dB(A), LA _{max}	VCM Contribution dB(A), LA _{max}	Criterion dB(A), LA _{max}	Wind speed (m/s),dir	Stability Class	LA _{max} Noise Source	Exceedance (Yes/No)
N-AT1 / 7	10:05 pm	52	31	52	3.8 / 146	D	Bird	No
N-AT2 / 8	11:00 pm	53	<20	52	3.8 / 147	E	Traffic	No

The real time noise monitor located on the “Long Way Round” property remains a management tool, so the noise criteria are not applicable at that site. Levels of noise recorded at that location are managed according to the noise management plan and trigger action response plan.

An additional real time noise monitor has been installed closer to the mine site, at Broadwater property and is able to be relocated as needed to respond to operational noise risk.

Blast Monitoring

Blasting Results

There has been 12 Blasts at VCM from 1st January to 31st March 2026.

The highest recorded overpressure for the reporting period was 110.10dB recorded at B-02 monitor on the 23/02/2026.

The highest recorded ground vibration for the reporting period was 5.04mm/s recorded at B-02 monitor on the 13/03/2026.

VCM overpressure and ground vibration for the quarter was compliant and did not exceed the blasting criteria declared in the project approval and Blast Management Plan (BMP). Please refer to EPL Monitoring locations map in Appendix B for the location of these monitoring points.

Table 4 Max Peak Overpressure and Ground Pressure for the Quarter

Monitor Location	Date	Max. Peak Overpressure (dB)	Criterion (dB)	Date	Max. Peak Ground Pressure (mm/s)	Criterion (mm/s)
B-01	23/02/2026	107.60	133	29/01/2026	2	10
B-02	23/02/2026	110.10	N/A	13/03/2026	5.04	80
B-03	13/03/2026	105.20	120	13/03/2026	1.11	10

Air Quality Monitoring

Dust Deposition Results

Standard Australia AS/NZS 3580.10.1:2016, "Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of particulate matter – Deposited matter – Gravimetric Method," classifies deposited dust as insoluble solids. Therefore, VCM tests air quality monthly at mine-owned sites for indicative purposes, to infer compliance, against the limit of 4 g/m²/month.

Table 5 shows deposited dust gauge results over 12 months. All dust monitors that are located on project related or WHC owned land; as such compliance criteria (4g/m²/month) do not apply. While deposited dust trends remain steady during the reporting period (refer graph in *Appendix A*), some monitors are displaying non-mine related particulate matter deposition more regularly than others. Non-mine related particulate matter could be attributed to organic matter (such as leaves, mice, frogs, insects or bird faeces that fall in to the bottles), or they may be in farming locations, so during some months dust levels may be higher than normal. Please refer to Dust Deposition Gauges Monitoring locations map in Appendix B for the location of these monitoring points.

Table 5 Deposited Gauge Results [g/m2/month]

Month	D1	D2	D12	D13B	DG1	DG2	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Apr-25	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.2
May-25	0.6	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.6
Jun-25	0.6	3.8	1.3	1.4	3	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.3
Jul-25	0.6	2.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.2
Aug-25	0.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	3.2	0.6	0.9
Sep-25	0.1	3.7	0.5	2.7	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.2	2.2
Oct-25	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.9
Nov-25	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.9	2.1	1	1.6	1	4.7	2.6	2.2
Dec-25	3	1.7	1.3	*	3.6	1.9	1	0.9	4.5	2.4	1.9
Jan-26	1.9	1.5	0.9	*	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.4	2.0	2.1
Feb-26	0.9	6.7	1.9	*	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	2.7	3.2	2.1
Mar-26	0.6	**	0.9	*	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	3.3	3.2	2.0
Average	0.9	2.6	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.9

*D13B has been removed in December as mining has progressed to the northwest.

** Contaminated with mineral material

Real-time Air Monitoring (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀)

Two real-time air quality monitoring units are located on private property adjacent to the Vickery Coal Mine. PM1 is located at Lanreef and PM2 at Mirrabinda to the south and south-west of the operations. These are used as both a compliance and an operational management tool. Dust levels nearing or reaching the nominated criteria will trigger actions onsite to assess the source of dust and modify operations if it is determined to be related to Vickery operations. Additional air quality monitoring units are located at Wil-gai and Roseberry and these are used for additional information and operational management in accordance with the Vickery Air Quality Management Plan. These units are also associated with other regional operations at Tarrawonga and Rocglen. Please refer to Air Quality Monitoring locations map in Appendix B for the location of these monitoring points.



Figure 1: TEOM installed at Lanreef

Water Monitoring

Groundwater

Routine groundwater monitoring has been conducted 6 monthly since 2021 and quarterly since 2023. In October 2023, Hydra-sleeve monitoring was introduced to Vickery's groundwater bores. Appendix C contains the Hydrographs for Vickery's GW bores. Monitoring indicates stable GW levels. Water quality data in a few bores is showing a departure from the interim trigger levels. This will assist to inform the development of the final trigger levels for GW monitoring as described in the Water MP. As mining below the water table has only just begun to occur any triggers of the interim TARP are due to the background levels naturally being different to the generic triggers sourced from external benchmarks. Please refer to Groundwater Monitoring locations map in Appendix B for the location of these monitoring points.

Surface Water

Water storage onsite is expected to be sufficient for at least 12 months. VCM has not undertaken any discharges during the reporting period. Please refer to EPL Monitoring locations map in Appendix B for the location of these monitoring points.

Table 6 Surface Water Results for January, February and March

January	Namoi DS 1	Namoi DS 2	Namoi DS 3	Namoi US
pH	7.95	8.07	8.1	8.12
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	309	299	309	297
TSS	68	56	51	67
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	<5	<5	<5	<5
February	Namoi DS 1	Namoi DS 2	Namoi DS 3	Namoi US
pH	8.04	8.04	7.84	8.04
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	326	323	326	321
TSS	28	22	50	32
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	<5	<5	<5	<5
March	Namoi DS 1	Namoi DS 2	Namoi DS 3	Namoi US
pH	8.14	7.57	7.83	8
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	423	406	401	428
TSS	21	17	25	47
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	<5	<5	<5	<5

March	MWD2
pH	8.46
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	2340
TSS	<5
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	<5

VCM has recorded **49.6mm** of rain so far for 2026 at our MET 2 weather station.

Table 7 Annual Rainfall

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Monthly Rain (mm)	20.8	23.2	5.6										49.6
Cumulative (mm)	20.8	44	49.6										

Clearing

Clearing is currently ongoing at Vickery, approximately 777Ha have been cleared since Vickery began in 2023. Topsoil and Subsoil is being stored separately in designated stockpiles areas. The stockpiles will be ripped and seeded to maintain viability for rehabilitation.



Figure 2: Image of recent clearing and soil stockpiles

Complaints

One Complaint was received during the reporting period:

1. 12/02/2026 - Complainant voiced concern regarding vibration and dust from a blast event on the 29th January. VCM provide information to DPHI and they confirmed blast was compliant.

Approvals

In response to MOD 1, the Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) had a variation September 2025, and Vickery's project approval (SSD-7480) was also modified in August 2025.

In response to MOD 2, the project approval for Vickery (SSD-7480) was modified in October 2025.

An application to modify SSD-7480 was submitted to the DPHI on the 31st March 2026.

Environmental Management Plans

Approvals

All the currently approved Management Plans are available on the WHC website.

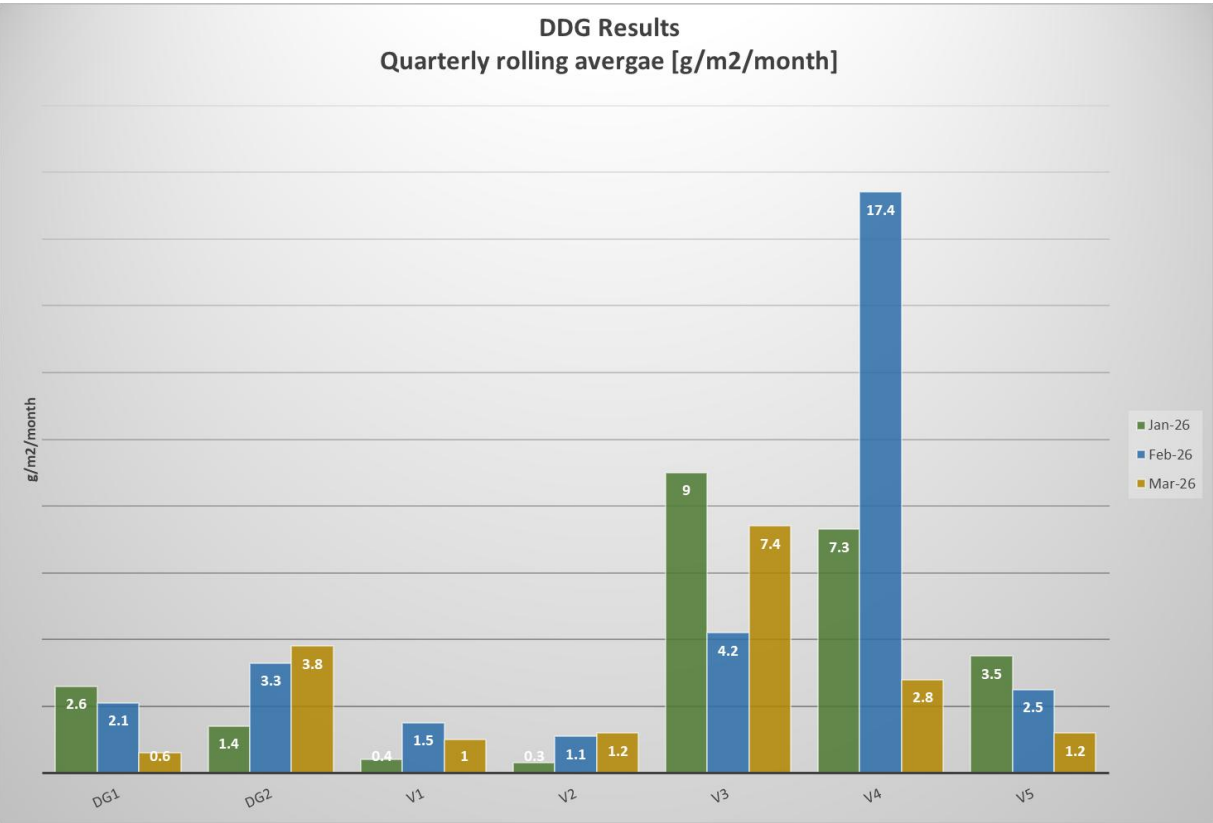
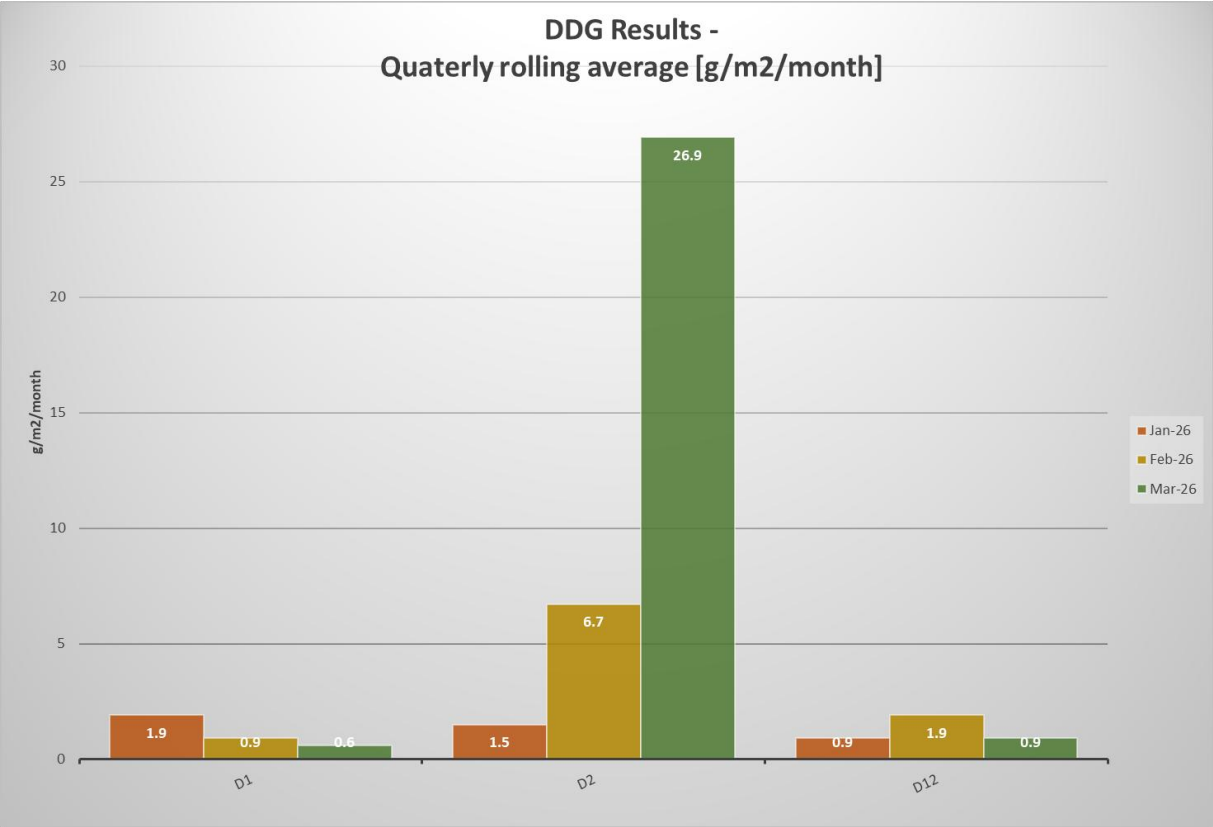
Biodiversity Management Plan was submitted to DPHI for review and is back with WHC further review.

The Waste MP was reviewed and approved by the DPHI. Now available in the WHC website.

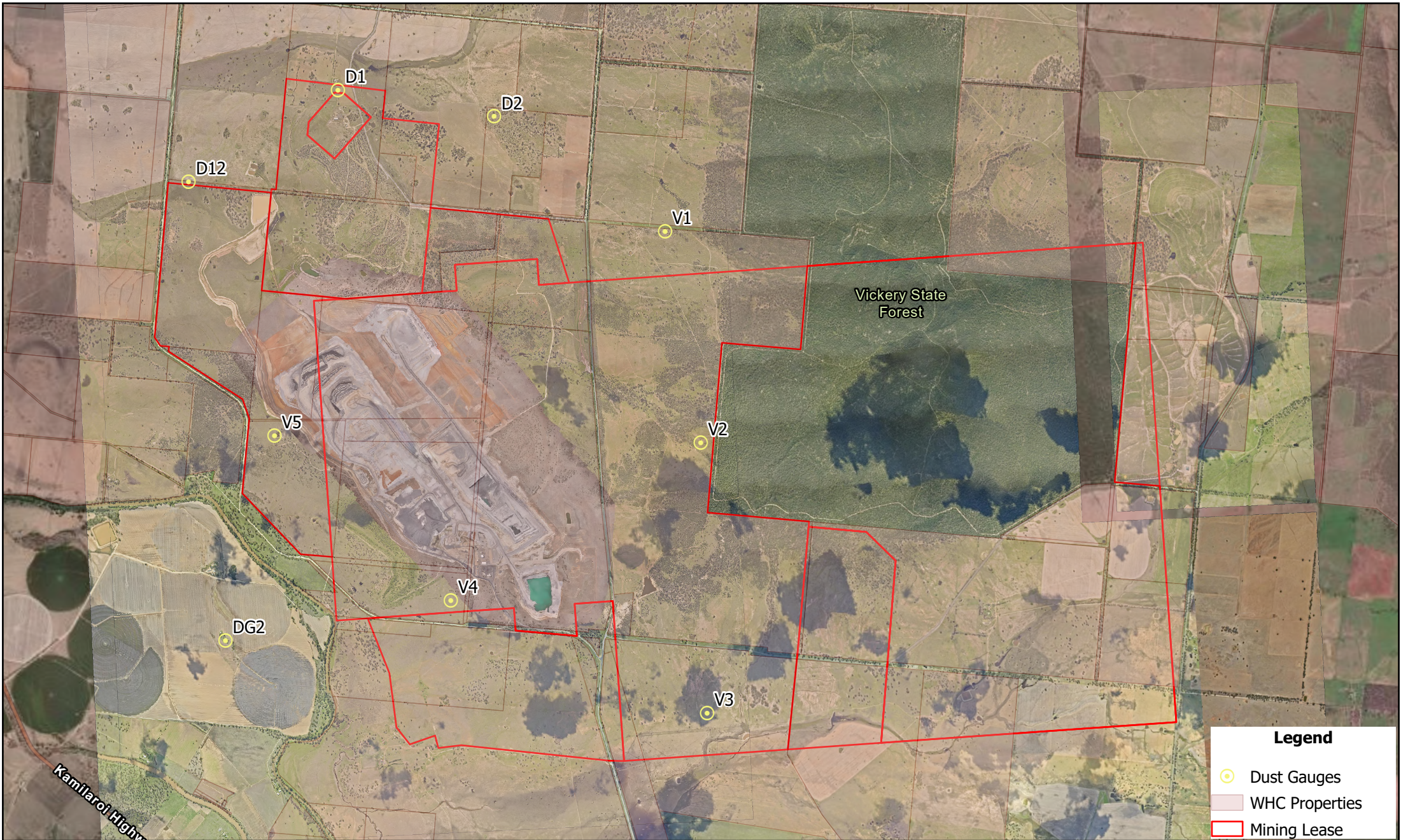
The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan was submitted to DPHI for review and is back with WHC further review.

The Water Management Plan has been revised and will be submitted to DPHI.

Appendix A



Appendix B



Legend

-  Dust Gauges
-  WHC Properties
-  Mining Lease



0 1 2 3 km

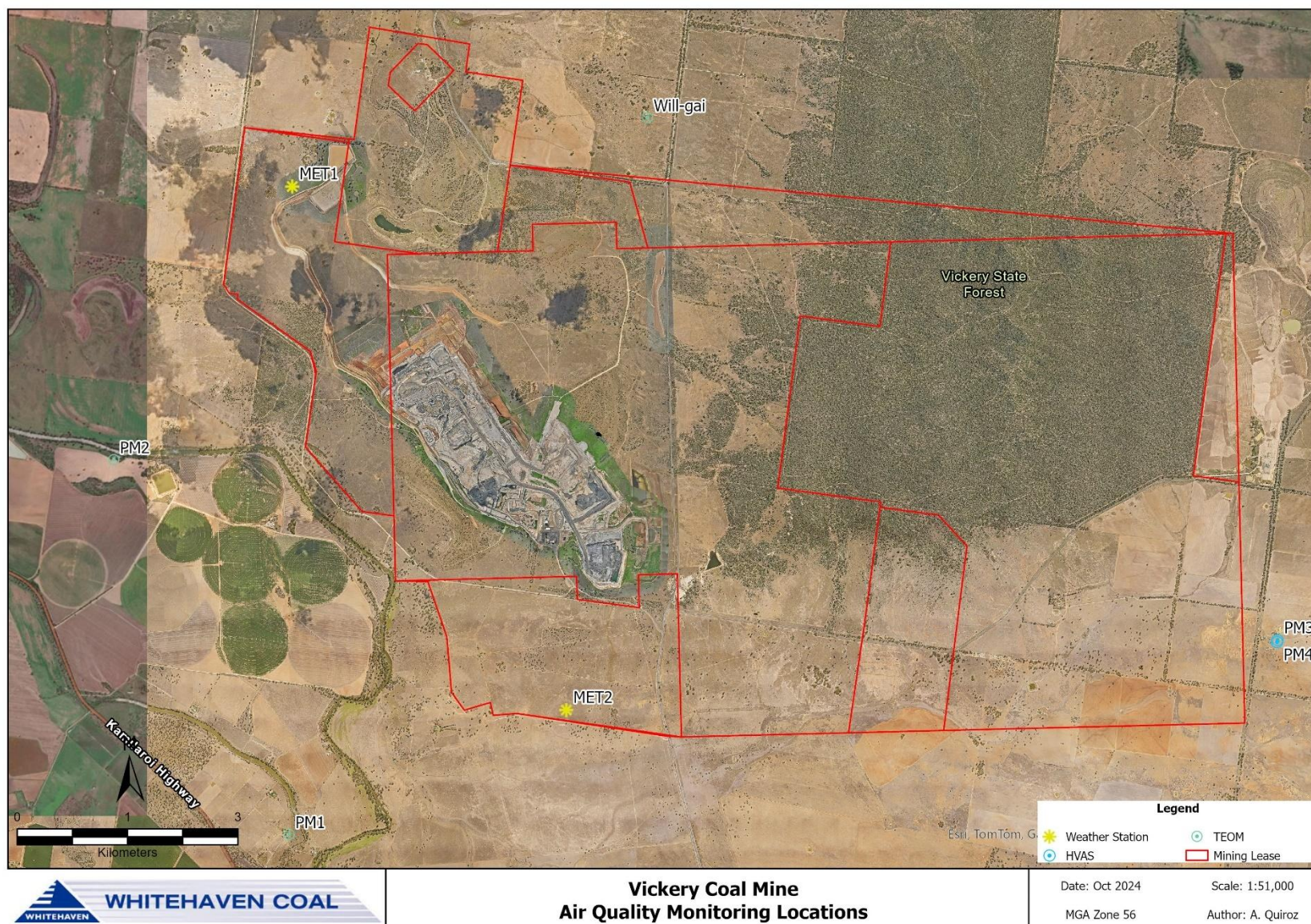
Transverse Mercator Projection
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

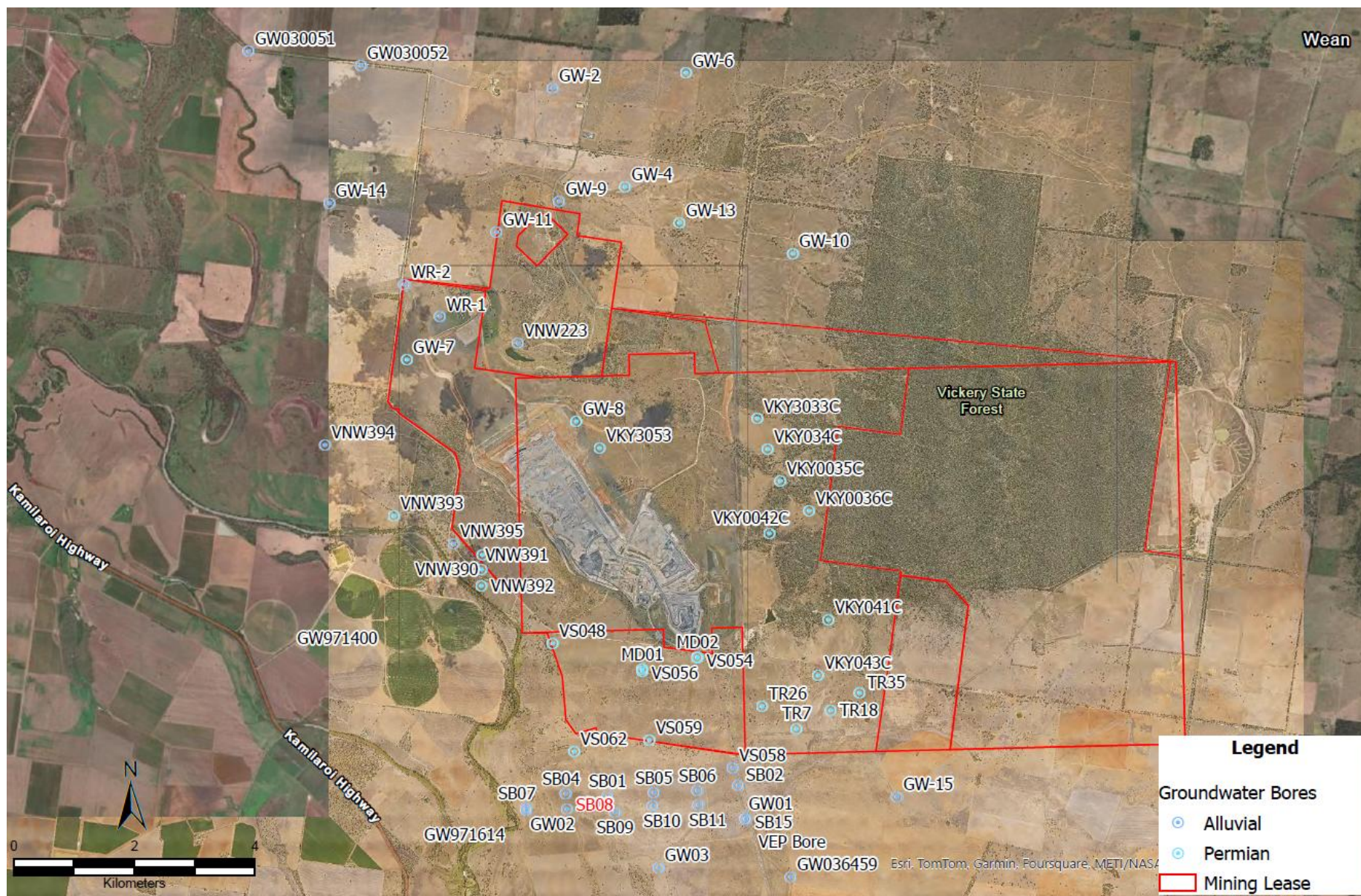


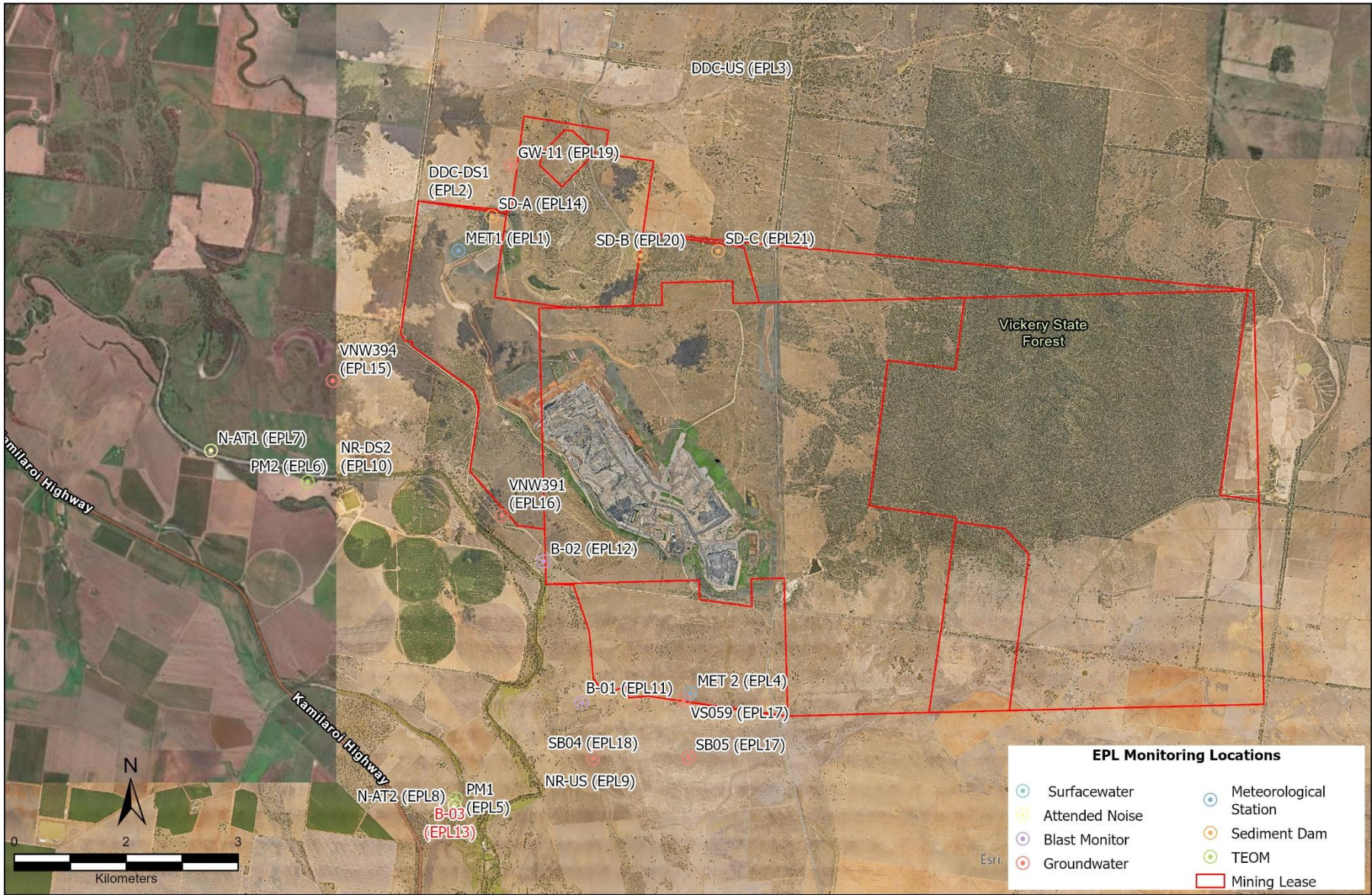
Vickery Coal Mine

Dust Deposition Gauges Monitoring Locations

Drawn: A. Quiroz	Date: 13/05/2026	Image: March 2026	Figure: 1
Checked:	Scale: 1:55,500 (A4)		







Appendix C

