Full Year Results FY21
26 August 2021

Authorised for release by the Board of Whitehaven Coal Limited

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Disclosure

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this material, particularly those regarding the possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, returns, production levels or rates, prices, reserves, potential growth of Whitehaven Coal Limited, industry growth or other trend projects and any estimated company earnings and/or may be forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and as such involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results, actions and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

The presentation of certain financial information may not be compliant with financial captions in the primary financial statements prepared under IFRS. However, the company considers that the presentation of such information is appropriate to investors and not misleading as it is able to be reconciled to the financial accounts which are compliant with IFRS requirements.

All dollars in the presentation are Australian dollars unless otherwise noted.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Coal Resources and Coal Reserves is based on and accurately reflects reports prepared by the Competent Person named beside the respective information. Daryl Stevenson is a Geologist with Whitehaven Coal. Jorham Contreras is a Geologist with Whitehaven Coal. Benjamin Thompson is a Geologist with Whitehaven Coal. Troy Turner is a full time employee of Xenith Consulting Pty Ltd. Doug Sillar is a full time employee of RPM Advisory Services Pty Ltd. Michael Barker is a full time employee of Palaris Ltd.

Named Competent Persons consent to the inclusion of material in the form and context in which it appears. All Competent Persons named are members of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and/or The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and have the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported on by them to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

This document is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Whitehaven Coal Limited.
Whitehaven’s Market
Whitehaven’s customer base is in Asia

Whitehaven’s coal products are exported to Asia

Our coal products are used:
1. In high efficiency, low emission (HELE) electricity generation
2. To make steel; and
3. In nickel smelting and other industrial applications
Premium products are sold into premium markets
End users increasingly prefer high quality, high-CV thermal coal

- We produce and sell high quality coal products into premium Asian markets
- Managed coal sales, including purchased coal, were 19.8Mt (17.2Mt thermal and 2.6Mt metallurgical)

Note: Other thermal coal sales destinations include Indonesia, Philippines, Pakistan and New Zealand
Thermal coal price trend
Both 6000CV and 5500CV coal prices have reached historical highs
Global industrial activity

Industrial production growth and contribution by region

Source: Wood Mackenzie macroeconomic outlook Q2 2021

IP is the Global Industrial Production year-on-year percentage change
Coal-fired power generation outlook for key markets

Countries in Asia have the youngest coal-fired fleet globally
‘Locking-in’ long term coal-fired generation (absent policy changes)

Source: Wood Mackenzie July 2021

Source: Wood Mackenzie H1 2021
Emerging supply gap in thermal seaborne coal

Global seaborne supply meets demand only once “Highly Probable and Probable” new mines have been built and “Possible new mines” are brought online.

Source: Wood Mackenzie July 2021
Note forecasted supply excludes suspended capacity
* Probable under supply
Seaborne demand for high-CV thermal coal

Trend towards high-CV thermal coal due to increased environmental regulation

- Increased environment management regulation
- In the near term, the share of HELE power plants grows significantly in Asia. High-grade coal generally more suited for use in HELE power plants
- Growing cement demand favours high energy coal for use in kilns
- Benefits high-grade coal from Australia, Russia and Colombia

75% of all demand will be for high-CV thermal coal

Source: Wood Mackenzie July 2021
Whitehaven plays an important role in helping customer countries meet their emission targets

The benefits of using Whitehaven coal products:

- High-CV coal requires less coal to be used to produce energy
- Helps customers to meet strict sulphur and nitrogen emission limits
- Decreases the ash byproduct of the generation process
High-quality thermal coal supports emissions reduction

In a world where carbon emissions reduction efforts are a focus for policymakers as well as major energy generators and consumers, high-quality coal, particularly high-CV, low-ash coal, has a clear role to play.
Asian demand for metallurgical coal imports

Total Asia seaborne demand by country

Source: Wood Mackenzie July 2021
Safety performance
Safety is always a key focus for Whitehaven

Whitehaven recorded a TRIFR of **5.86**
as at 30 June 2021
Sustainability highlights FY21

Approx. 75% of 2,500-strong workforce based in regional areas

9% of workforce identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

$344.7 million spent with local suppliers

267ha of land rehabilitated

$392,300 in community partnerships and donations

12.4% female participation in our workforce

$5.15 million spent with 14 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses

Business resilience tested against TCFD framework since FY19

VIEW THE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2021
Note: Figures reflect continuing operations and discontinued Sunnyside Mine and Rocglen Mine, both of which have transitioned into rehabilitation.
### Sales volumes profile FY15 – FY21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Open Cuts</th>
<th>Narrabri</th>
<th>Maules Creek</th>
<th>Sales of Purchased Coal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY15</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY16</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY17</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY18</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY19</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY20</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY21</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures reflect continuing operations and discontinued Sunnyside Mine and Rocglen Mine, both of which have transitioned into rehabilitation.
Maules Creek
Record annual production

- FY21 managed ROM production of 12.7Mt achieved, an 18% increase in production vs pcp
- During the year mining reached pit bottom, allowing for increased in-pit overburden dumping
- Delivered high-CV and low ash thermal coal to customers and for blending across the Group coal portfolio
Narrabri

Operationally a challenging year

- FY21 managed ROM production of 4.1Mt, a 34% decrease in production vs pcp. This result reflected the impact of geological challenges in panel 109, first encountered in the December quarter.
- Mining through fault affected ground in 109 adversely impacted coal quality and price realisation.
- The next longwall move from panel 109 to 110, scheduled for Q2 FY22.
- A mid-panel step-around of fault affected ground during Q4 FY22.
- Additional geo-sensing drilling of panels 109, 110, 203 and future longwall panels being undertaken.
- Q1 CY23 longwall production is from shallower southern panels of the mine (<250 metres).
Gunnedah open cuts
Smoothing annual production

- FY21 managed ROM production of 3.8Mt, inline with pcp
- Both Tarrawonga and Werris Creek producing at consistent levels for continuing operations

Managed ROM coal production (Mt)

Rocglen and Sunnyside mines ceased operations and transitioned into rehabilitation in early FY20. Rehabilitation is on schedule at both sites.
## Financial headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profit and Loss ($m)</th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA</td>
<td>204.5</td>
<td>306.0</td>
<td>Refer to slide 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (loss)/profit after tax before significant items</td>
<td>(87.3)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (loss)/profit after tax</td>
<td>(543.9)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>Reflects impairment of assets – refer to slide 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated from operations</td>
<td>169.5</td>
<td>189.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends (cps)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Dividend policy 20%-50% of NPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit cost per tonne ($/t)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance Sheet</th>
<th>30 Jun 2021</th>
<th>30 Jun 2020</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net debt ($m)</td>
<td>808.5</td>
<td>787.5</td>
<td>Impacted by impairment of assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gearing (%)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


# Profit and Loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial performance – A$ millions</th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>1,557.0</td>
<td>1,721.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>(700.4)</td>
<td>(695.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal purchases</td>
<td>(173.7)</td>
<td>(220.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail, Port, Marketing and Royalties</td>
<td>(439.7)</td>
<td>(463.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin and other expenses (including net FX gain/loss)</td>
<td>(45.5)</td>
<td>(39.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBITDA</strong></td>
<td><strong>204.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>306.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation &amp; amortisation</td>
<td>(260.7)</td>
<td>(224.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant item - Impairment losses</td>
<td>(650.0)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Finance Expense</td>
<td>(62.0)</td>
<td>(39.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax benefit/(expense)</td>
<td>224.3</td>
<td>(12.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net (loss)/profit after tax</strong></td>
<td><strong>(543.9)</strong></td>
<td><strong>30.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA Margin on sales of own coal (AUD$ per tonne)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share (cents per share – basic)</td>
<td>(54.6)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significant items

Asset impairments at Narrabri and Werris Creek

• The FY21 result was impacted by the recognition of a pre-tax significant non-cash $650 million (FY20: nil) impairment charge allocated to:

  • Narrabri ($548.7 million) - reduction in the JORC coal reserves for the current Narrabri mining lease, arising out of an optimisation plan which has been developed to focus on the production of higher quality coal over the balance of mine life
  • Werris Creek ($90.2 million) - reflecting revisions to its mine plan

After adoption of conservative price assumptions considering uncertainties in coal markets

• Rail intangible ($11.1 million)
  • Relates to rail rights which are no longer expected to be utilised
EBITDA FY21 v FY20

Realised Prices
- Thermal (USD/t): FY21 68, FY20 66
- Metallurgical (USD/t): FY21 85, FY20 89

FX
- AUD:USD: FY21 0.75, FY20 0.67

Price (net of royalty)
- FY20: 306

Sales Volume
- FY21: 3

Costs
- FY21: 15

FY21: 205
Unit costs FY21 v FY20 (A$/t)
STRIVE
Embedding a culture of continuous improvement to deliver reliable, executable and repeatable productivity gains

STRIVE programme → Continuous improvement → Increased productivity → Profit maximization & costs savings

Project to date 31/12/20
- Identification: $10M
- Planning: $20M
- Implementing: $20M

2 year $50m (managed) cost saving target

Project to date 30/6/21
- Identification: $10M
- Planning: $10M
- Implementing: $30M

2 year $50m (managed) cost saving target

Initiatives identified, yet to be realised
Initiatives implemented and cost savings being realised
## D&A and net finance expense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>Drivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation &amp; amortisation</td>
<td>$260.7m</td>
<td>$224.6m</td>
<td>Increased production from Maules Creek and major rebuilds of the Excavator and Haul truck fleets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D&amp;A per tonne (sales of own coal)</td>
<td>$18/t</td>
<td>$16/t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net finance expense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average balance of drawn senior bank debt facility during period</td>
<td>$652m</td>
<td>$455m</td>
<td>Reflects increased drawn balance of the senior bank debt facility and amortisation of refinancing upfront costs - refer to Note 5.2 of financial statements for a detailed break down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investing - capital expenditure

Sustaining PP&E

FY21 $63m

- Fleet Major Overhauls
- Sustaining capex
- Northern mains development
- Water security, environmental compliance and biodiversity

Growth projects

FY21 $24m

- Maules Creek AHS
- Vickery extension
- Winchester South
- Narrabri Stage 3 Extension
## Net debt and liquidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Jun 2021 $m</th>
<th>30 Jun 2020 $m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior secured bank facility (drawn)</td>
<td>688.0</td>
<td>638.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA(^1)</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance leases</td>
<td>173.9</td>
<td>216.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>(95.2)</td>
<td>(106.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalised upfront borrowing fees</td>
<td>(16.2)</td>
<td>(28.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net debt excluding IFRS 16 lease liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>808.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>787.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRS 16 leases</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>130.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>2,705.7</td>
<td>3,249.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gearing excluding IFRS 16 lease liabilities</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquidity</strong></td>
<td>407.2</td>
<td>468.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Available liquidity of $407m at 30 Jun 2021
- Undrawn senior debt facility of $312m
- Cash of $95m

### Increase of $50m in senior drawn debt driven by
- FY21 coal price environment
- Slippage of June coal sales into July due to NCIG coal loader outage
- Lease principal repayments
- $178m repaid since 30 June 2021

### Net debt profile going forward
- Record high thermal coal prices over recent months and strong sales volumes in Q1 FY22 supported by draw down of stocks
- Disciplined approach to capex

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1 ECA facility – Export Credit Agency finance for equipment at Narrabri and Tarrawonga
Financing
Diversified sources of capital

Senior debt facility
as at 30 June 2021
$688m drawn
- $1bn syndicated facility
- Facility matures July 2023
- Syndicate comprised of Australian and international banks
- BBSW + Margin grid¹
- $178m repaid since June 2021

Export Credit²
as at 30 June 2021
$58m
- Average tenor of seven years
- BBSY + Margin
- Secured

Leased equipment
as at 30 June 2021
$263m
- Tenor of four or five years
- Provided by syndicate or OEM related
- Pricing can be either floating or fixed rate
- Secured against asset & guaranteed
- IFRS16 ROU leases
  $89.0m included

Bank guarantees³
as at 30 June 2021
$469m drawn
- Refinanced at the time of syndicated facility
- Underpins mining operations and logistics

¹ A margin grid is a matrix used to adjust the margin (price) of a loan or revolving credit facility based on financial indebtedness ratio, net-debt to EBITDA
² ECA facility – Export Credit Agency finance
³ Refer to Note 7.4 of the Financial Report.
Debt metrics

Uncertainty calls for a more conservative leverage stance

Key Ratios

• **Leverage** Through the cycle position to be maintained between Net Cash in the top half of the cycle and $0.5 \times\text{EBITDA} (\frac{1}{2} \times\text{turn of leverage}) at the bottom of the cycle, i.e. Net Debt including leases and ECA facilities to be a maximum of $\sim 300\text{m} at bottom of cycle.

• **Gearing** Net Debt/(Net Debt + Equity) - No change

• **Average Tenor** of debt to be managed such that no material refinance due within 12 months i.e. refinance the revolver ~each 2 years or mid-term or for a bond, it would be expected to be refinanced in the 3rd or 4th year of its term

• **Minimum** liquidity position of $200\text{m} undrawn facilities and $100\text{m} of cash on hand

Dividend policy remains unchanged at 20% - 50% of NPAT before significant items

* Leverage metric may be extended to a maximum of 2x leverage (on a through the cycle view) when undertaking strategic acquisitions / developing projects
Guidance for FY22
# FY22 production, sales & cost guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key elements</th>
<th>FY21 actual</th>
<th>FY22 guidance</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managed ROM Coal Production</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>20.0 – 21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maules Creek</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.1 - 12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrabri</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.3 – 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunnedah Open Cuts</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.6 – 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed Coal Sales</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>18.0 – 18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Coal(^1)</td>
<td>A$/t</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72 – 76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) excluding royalties
## FY22 capital expenditure guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key elements</th>
<th>FY21 actual</th>
<th>FY22 guidance</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining Capital</td>
<td>$m</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>95 - 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$30m - $35m Fleet overhauls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$35m - $40m sustaining /productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$10m - $15m Water, environmental &amp; biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$20m - $25m Establishing mining precinct in Narrabri southern area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrabri Southern Mains</td>
<td>$m</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development of 200 series mains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion &amp; Growth Capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Mine Projects</td>
<td>$m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 – 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth Projects</td>
<td>$m</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20 – 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Winchester South, Vickery &amp; Narrabri Stage 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total capex</td>
<td>$m</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>154 – 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of EDF consideration</td>
<td>$m</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Third of five annual USD11m acquisition instalments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FY22 focus

• Debt reduction and capital management/shareholder returns
• Build upon early STRIVE wins
• Optimise Maules Creek fleet productivity
• Optimise Narrabri’s transition to shallower ground in FY23 and Stage 3 extension approvals
• Dynamic blending of coal portfolio to optimise margin
Gunnedah Basin and expanding to Bowen Basin

Whitehaven is the largest independent producer of high-CV coal in Australia

Winchester South will increase Whitehaven’s metallurgical coal production
## Unit cost calculation

The unit cost can be calculated off the face of the P&L. It includes operating expenses, selling & distribution expenses, administration expenses (net of sundry revenues) and share based payment expenses. Coal purchases, royalties, depreciation & amortisation, FX and significant items are excluded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>FY19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$/t</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>700,433</td>
<td>$49</td>
<td>695,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling &amp; distribution expenses</td>
<td>330,924</td>
<td>$23</td>
<td>342,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses (net of sundry revenues)</td>
<td>32,134</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>28,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share based payment expenses</td>
<td>6,995</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: significant items – operating expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(40,456)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of coal</td>
<td>1,070,486</td>
<td>$74</td>
<td>1,072,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of own coal kt(^2)</td>
<td>14,425</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Administrative expenses are presented net of sundry revenues of $2,094k (FY20: $1,612k, FY19: $2,113k) which appear in the ‘Other income’ line of the P&L.
2 FY20 includes Rocglen’s sales of produced coal of 77kt and excludes Sunnyside’s sales of 232kt
## Growth opportunities and optionality

Whitehaven has multiple options to grow its business of long-life mines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Approved Production¹</th>
<th>LOM</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maules Creek</td>
<td>13Mtpa ROM</td>
<td>&gt;30 years</td>
<td>Mine ramping up to 16Mtpa ROM with the roll out of AHS², commencement of in-pit dumping and 16Mtpa modification application</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narrabri Stage 3 Extension Project</td>
<td>11Mtpa ROM</td>
<td>&gt;20 years</td>
<td>Extends mine life to 2045</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vickery Extension Project</td>
<td>10Mtpa ROM</td>
<td>&gt;20 years</td>
<td>Open pit metallurgical and thermal coal production</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winchester South Project</td>
<td>Seeking ~ 15Mtpa ROM</td>
<td>&gt;20 years</td>
<td>Whitehaven’s expansion into the Bowen Basin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ Approved ROM production for operating mines in the table is fully underpinned by the JORC Reserves for those mines. The forecast production from the Vickery project is underpinned by the JORC Reserves released to the ASX on 13 August, 2015 while the forecast production from Winchester South is underpinned by the JORC Resources and Reserves released to the ASX on 16 December, 2020. Whitehaven confirms that the material assumptions underpinning the forecast production in the initial public reports for Vickery and Winchester South continue to apply and have not materially changed. Whitehaven’s JORC information is available at https://whitehavencoal.com.au/investors/jorc/

² AHS = Autonomous Haulage System for overburden movement