GLENCORE

Independent Planning Commission

MCCO Project Meeting

23 February 2021

Agenda

- Introductions
- Overview of Mangoola's Existing Operations
- MCCO Project Overview
- Specific IPC Agenda Items

Existing Operations

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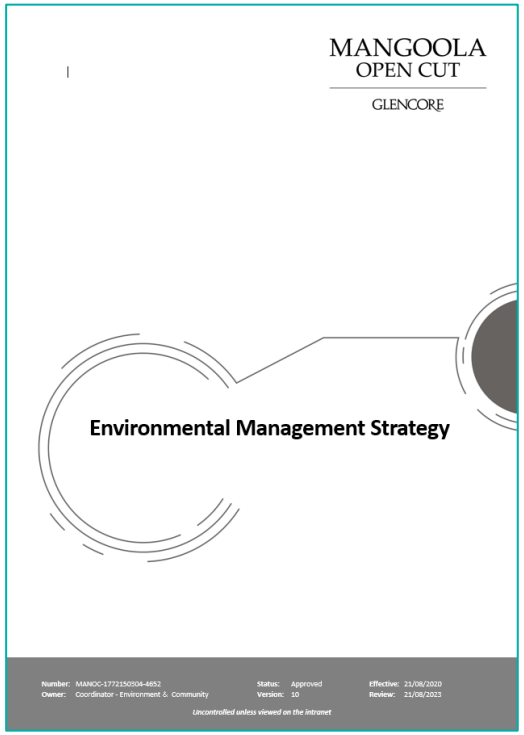
Overview of Mangoola's Existing Operations

- Mangoola Coal Operations Pty Limited (Mangoola) is owned by Glencore Coal Pty Ltd (Glencore)
- Mangoola is located approximately 20km west of Muswellbrook and 10km north of Denman
- Mining operations commenced in 2010
- Modern open cut truck and shovel, thermal coal mine
- Land ownership – approximately 10,200 ha consisting of
  - 3,000 ha for biodiversity offsets
  - 2,300 ha for mining & infrastructure
  - 4,900 ha used for agricultural production (Glencore subsidiary Colinta)
- Workforce of approximately 400 who predominantly reside in the MSC & Upper Hunter LGA
- Contributes to the community through its economic benefits, VPA and community contributions
- Approved to produce up to 13.5Mt of ROM coal for both domestic and export markets
- Product coal is transported to the Port of Newcastle and domestic power stations by rail
- Modern and established infrastructure e.g. CHPP/rail load out, administration/maintenance facilities
- Without the MCCO Project coal resources are exhausted in approximately 2025

Current Environmental Performance

- Mangoola operates a comprehensive Environmental Management System designed to achieve compliance
- Extensive environmental monitoring network surrounding the mining operations
- Focus on continuous improvement
- Environmental initiatives such as orchid translocations, nest box installation, natural landform design, habitat trees and low noise rollers
- Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) 2019 concluded *'a very high standard of environmental management is being applied at Mangoola. A number of best practice systems of data management and recording were noted during the audit.'*
- Mangoola has twice been named Australian Mine of the Year, first in 2013 and again in 2019 for its innovation and safety initiatives
- In 2020 Mangoola received an Australian Environmental Excellence Award for its industry-leading rehabilitation



Orchid translocation

Diuris tricolor

MCCO Project Overview

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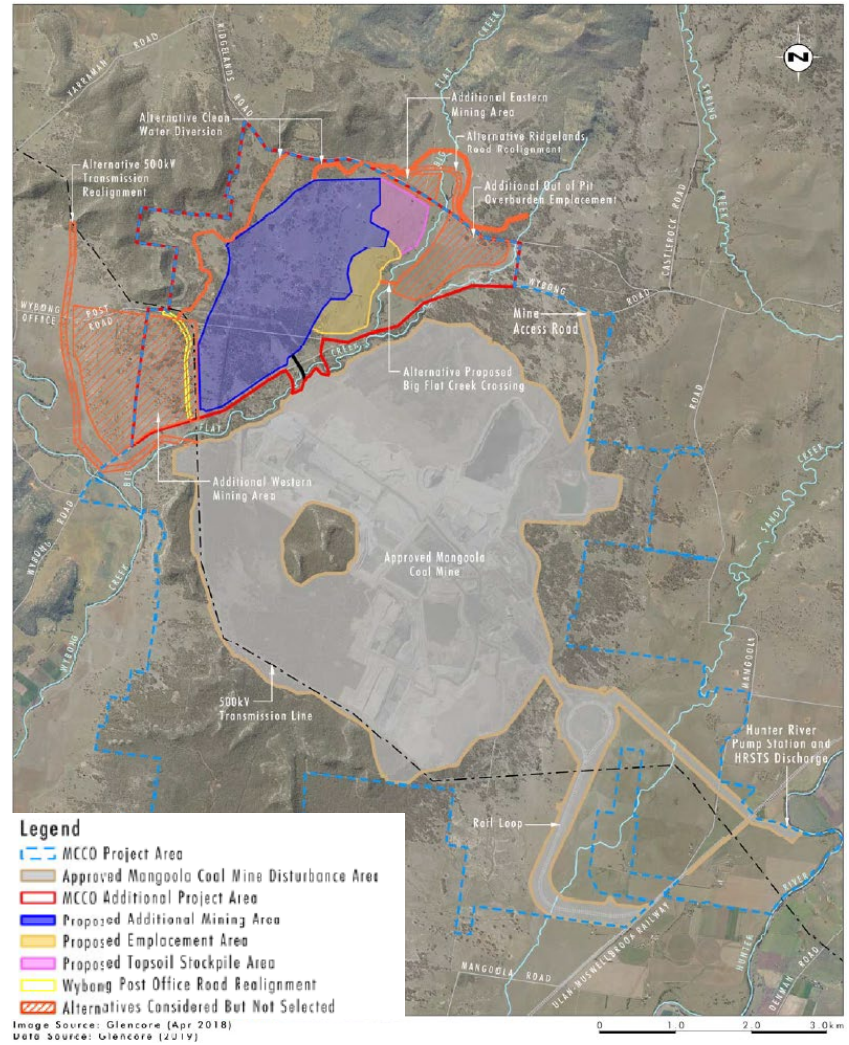
Project Overview

Project Development

- Mangoola conducted targeted exploration drilling within AL9 and the MCCO Additional Project Area between 2014 and 2018 to define the resource
- Detailed feasibility assessment completed which involved the consideration of a number of mine plans, constraints analysis, infrastructure requirements and project objectives
- Seven final landform cases considered in detail (EIS Mine Plan Options Report) along with infrastructure and mining alternatives
- Outcome of the feasibility assessment was the identification of a viable resource located north of the existing operations known as the MCCO Project

Changes to Project Design

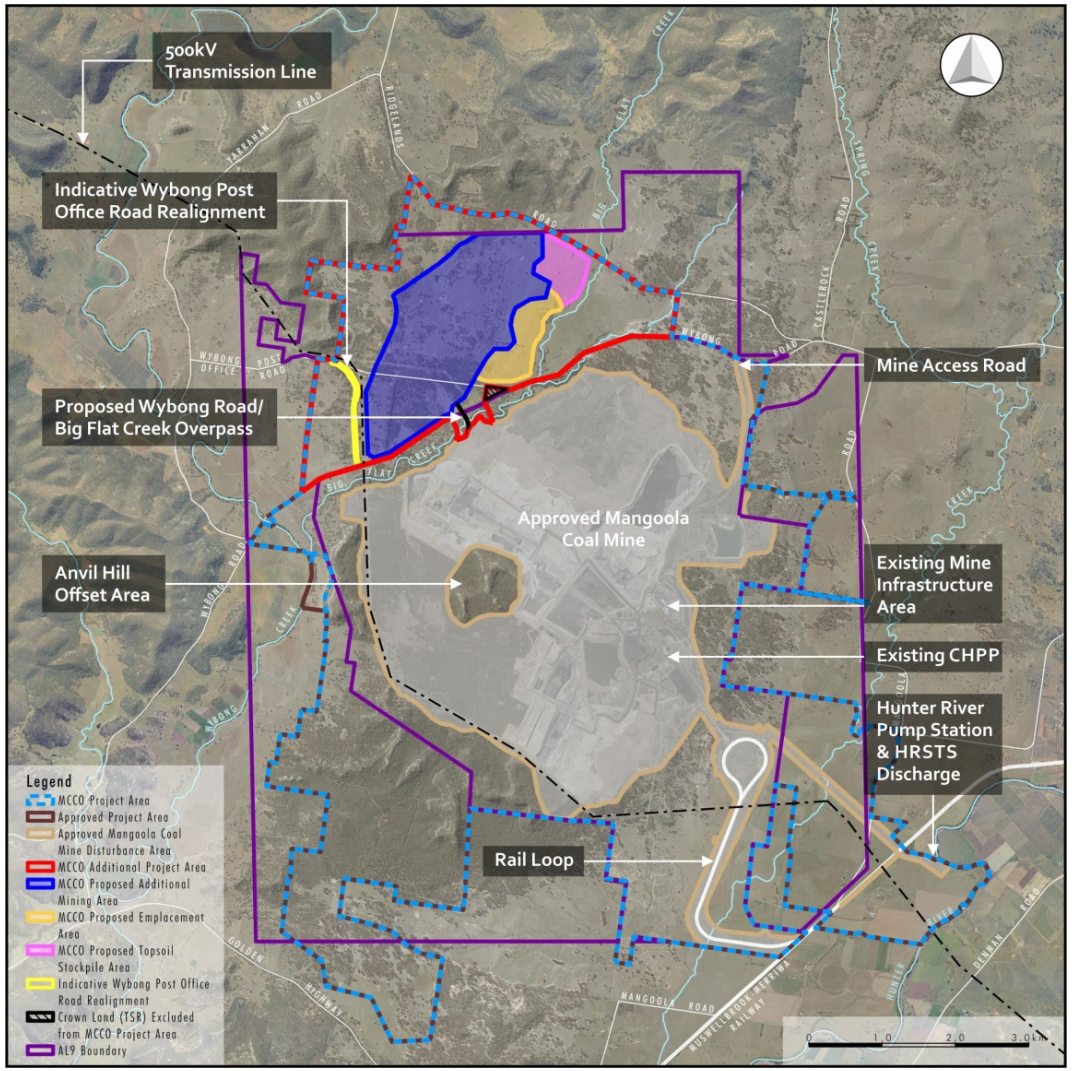
- EIS Section 1.4 discusses the refinement of the MCCO Project through the design and assessment phase to reduce environmental and social impacts including:
  - the overall disturbance footprint
  - impact on threatened species and Aboriginal archaeological sites
  - significant reductions in predicted impacts of noise and dust emissions on private receivers



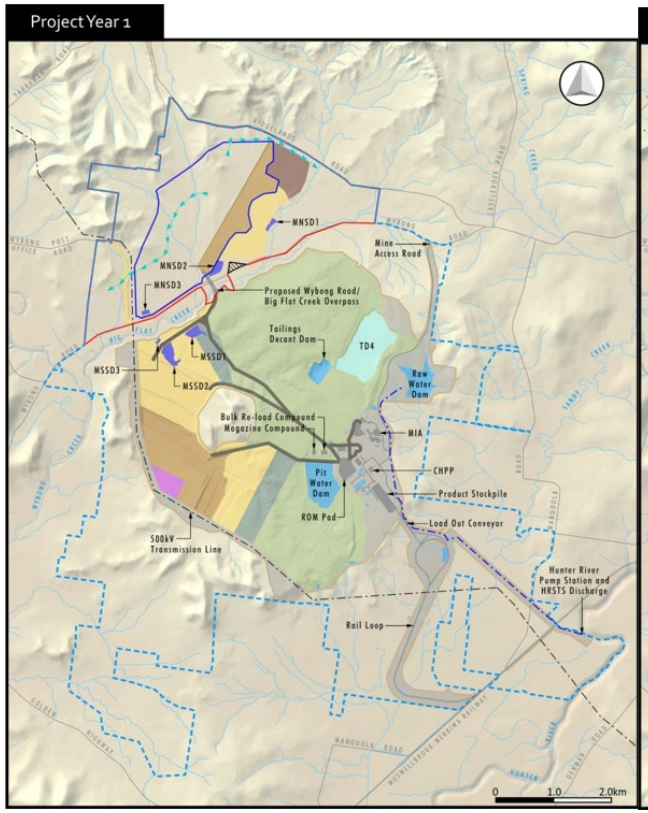
Alternative Mine Options Considered (MCCO Project EIS Figure 1.3)

Project Overview

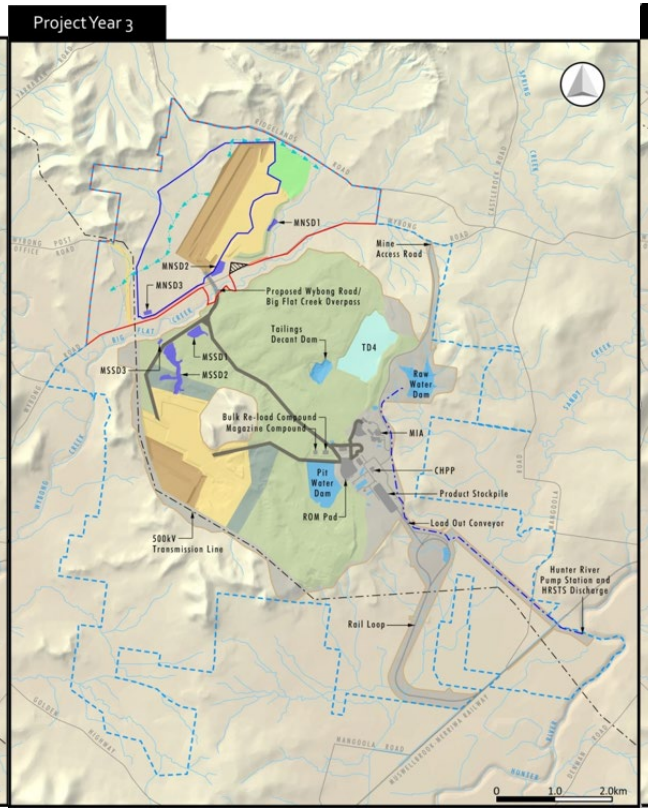
- The MCCO Project incorporates:
  - Open cut mining of 52Mt of ROM coal up to the currently approved 13.5 Mtpa
  - Extension of the operational life to 2030 including eight years of mining north of Wybong Road
  - Continued employment opportunities for existing 400 workforce and up to 480 (peak)
  - Continued use of truck and excavator mining methods
  - Continued mining within the currently approved area until coal extraction is complete
  - Continued use of all existing or approved infrastructure and equipment
  - Continued application of industry leading rehabilitation methods



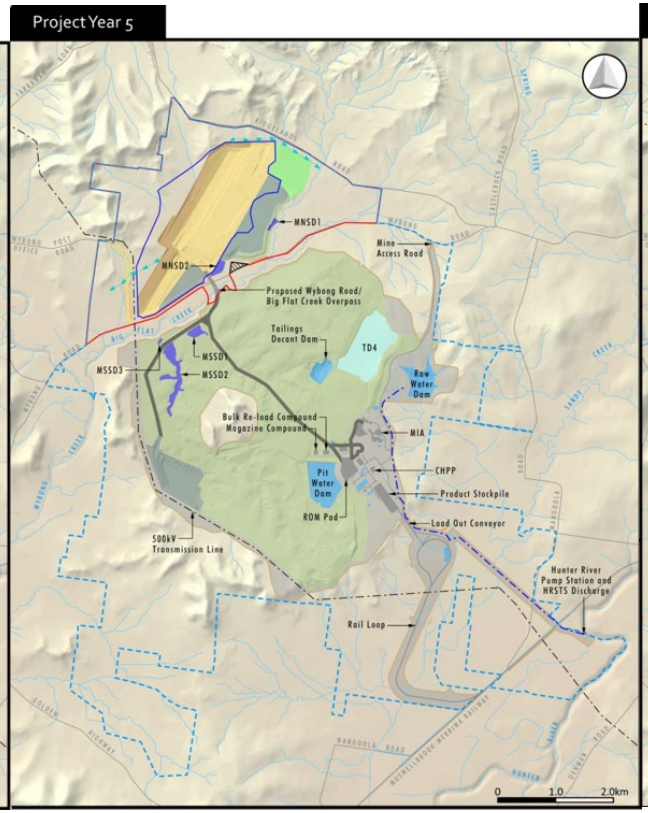
EIS Stage Plans



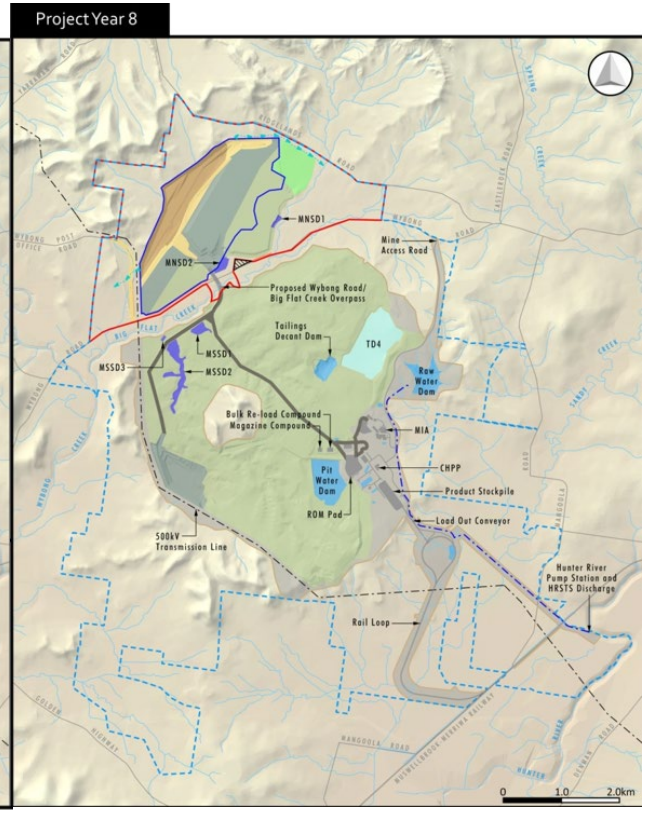
- Mining commences in the north and continues in the south
- Equipment split between operating areas resulting in reduced intensity in the north
- Integrated overburden emplacement strategy implemented



- Mining continues in the north and south
- Integrated overburden emplacement strategy continues
- Forecast peak production



- Mining continues in the north only
- Integrated overburden emplacement strategy continues
- Equipment intensity reduces in line with production profile and resultant noise emissions



- Mining continues in the north only until the end of 2030

Key Construction Activities

- Key construction activities
  - Construction of a haul road overpass over Big Flat Creek and Wybong Road
  - Establishment of water management infrastructure
  - Relocation of 11kV rural powerlines
  - Construction access points
  - Construction of the WPO Realignment or contribution of equivalent funding to Muswellbrook Shire Council
- Construction workforce of 145 and approx. 16 month construction period
- Wybong Road remains open (with temporary bypass) for duration of construction activities
- Planning for completion by Q4 2022 to permit the first mining excavator and truck fleet access to enable the continuity of operations at Mangoola Coal

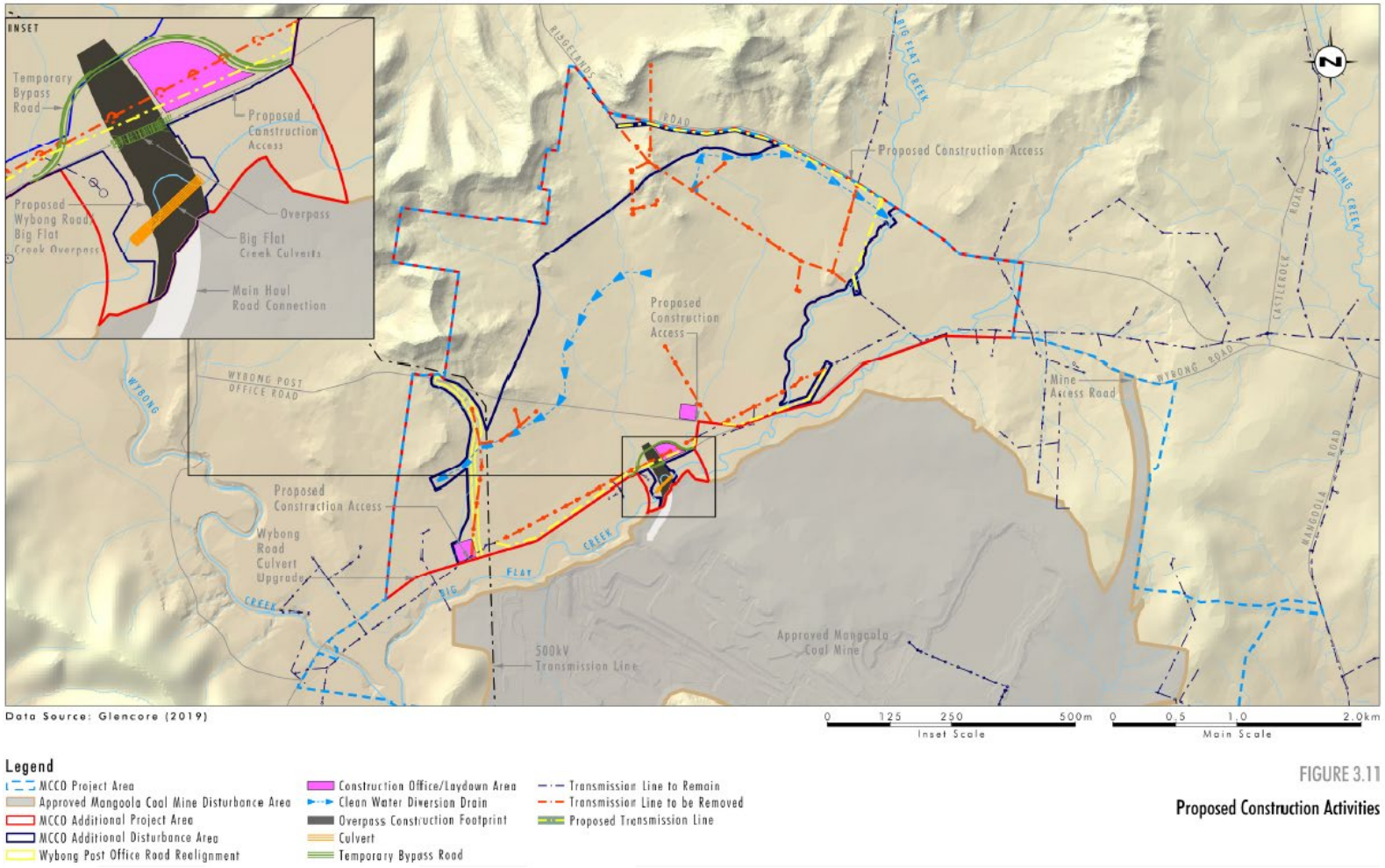


FIGURE 3.11
Proposed Construction Activities

Noise Impacts

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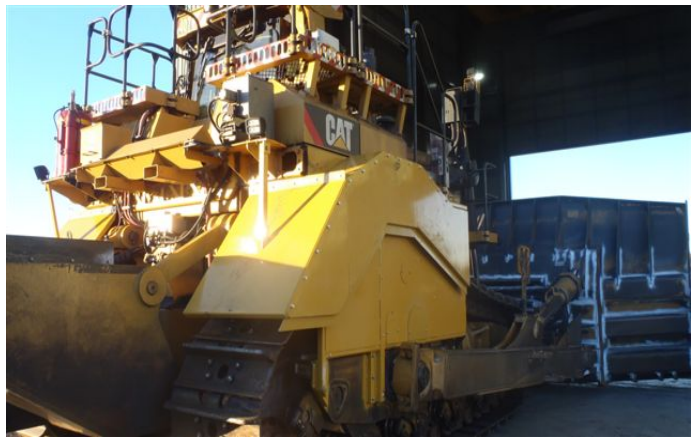
Existing Noise Management

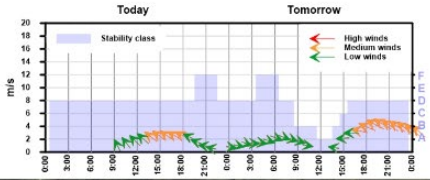
- Mangoola has an extensive real time and attended noise monitoring program surrounding the operation
- In addition to monitoring, a number of strategies are implemented to reduce noise levels from the operations including:
  - Predictive meteorological forecast
  - Noise attenuated equipment and modified equipment e.g. Armadillo dozer and rubber tired dozers
  - Mine scheduling, including day and sheltered night dumping locations
  - Real time monitoring network with SMS alarms to key operational people
  - ‘Silent horns’ on heavy equipment
  - Enclosed CHPP and low noise rollers on conveyors
  - Broadband reversing alarms
- Real time monitoring using predetermined triggers levels is used to manage operations within compliance limits
- Operations are modified or equipment is shutdown in response to noise alarms when required
- Existing monitoring network will be updated and expanded to comply with the recommended conditions

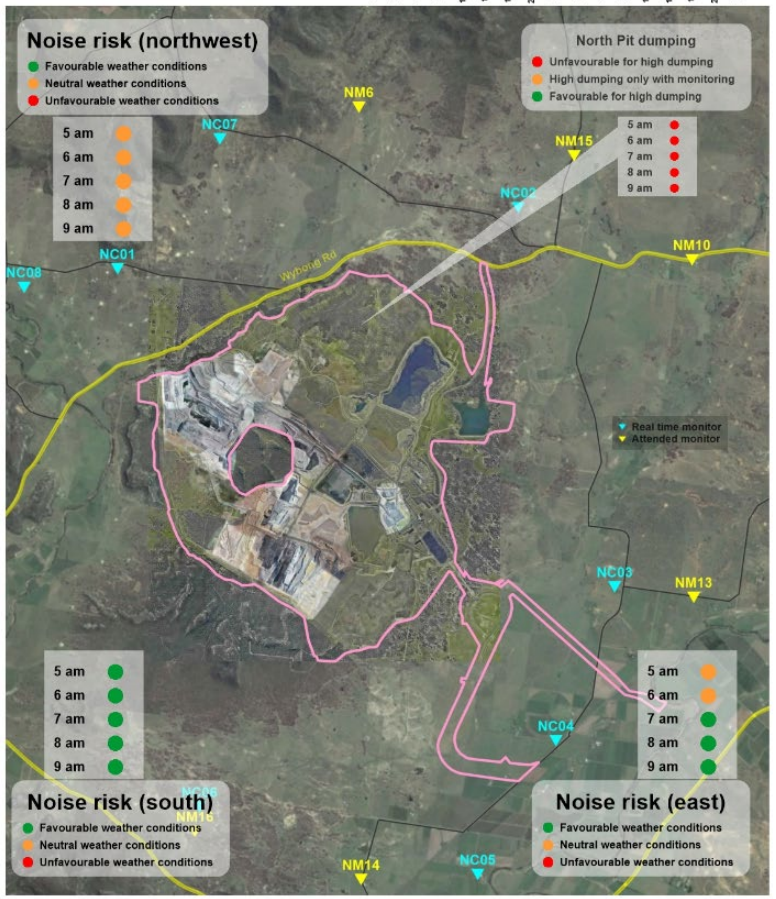


JACOBS

Noise Management System

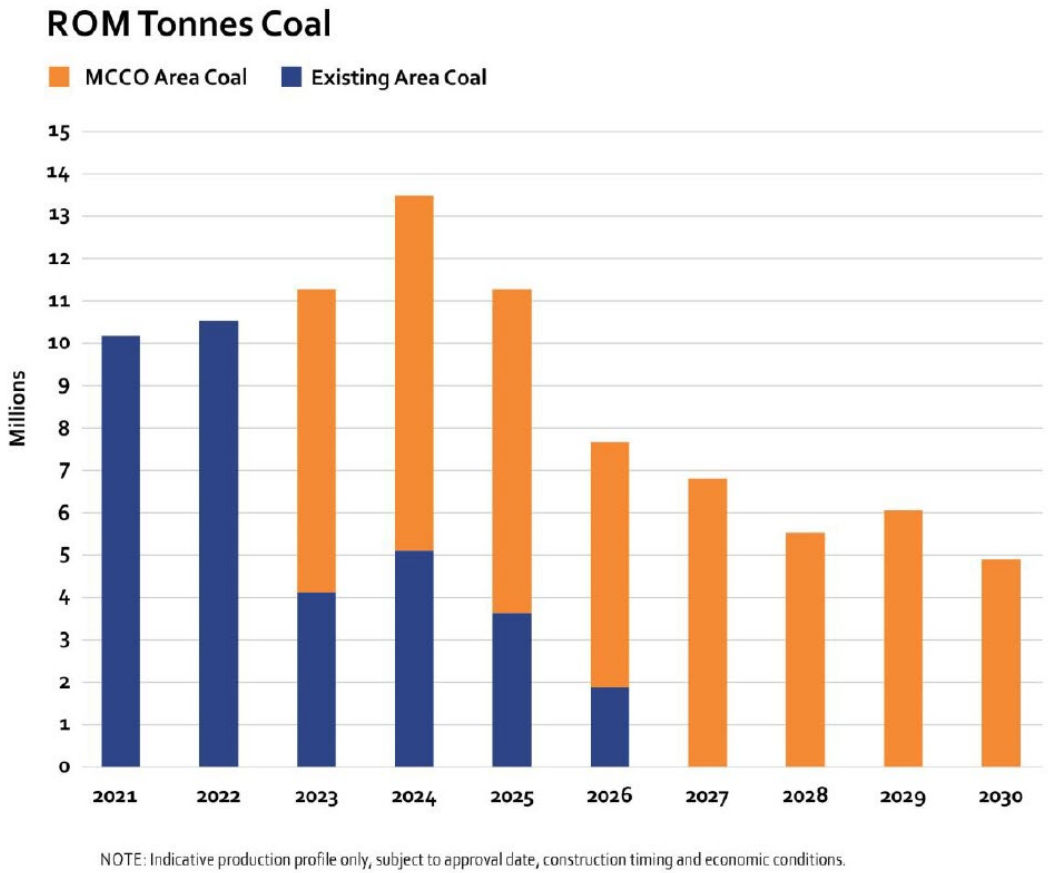
Mangoola: 21 February 2021





Project Changes to Reduce Noise

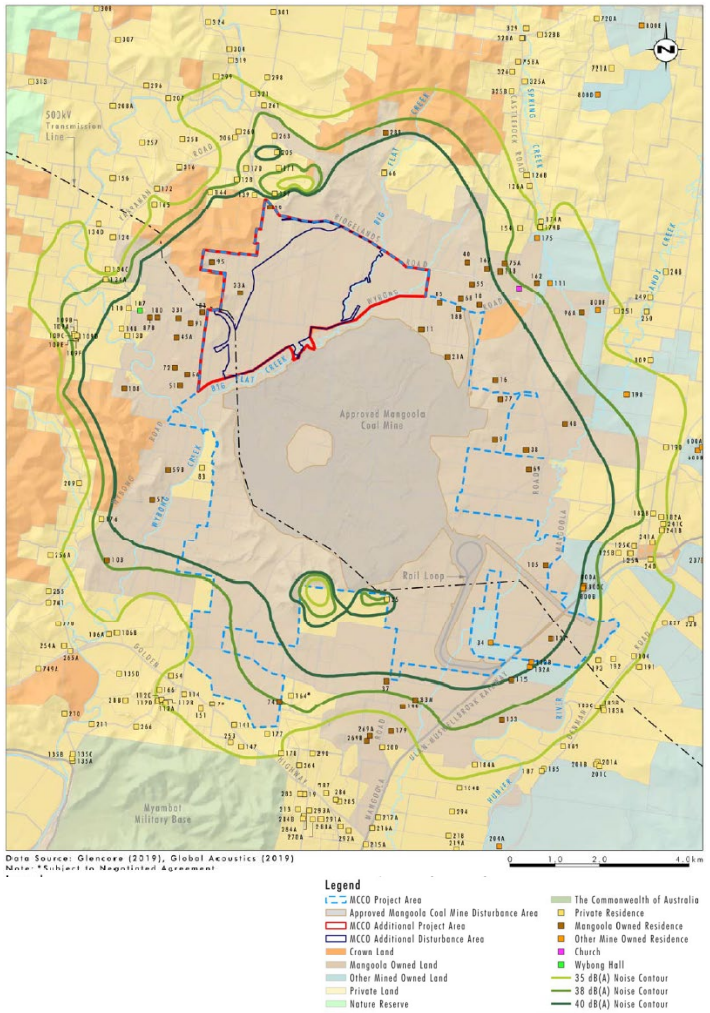
- We have assessed a range of mine plan options to minimise noise impacts where practical
- From the options that were assessed we have adopted a mine plan that incorporates:
  - Staged transition of mining equipment from the existing operation to the Project area
  - Equipment spread between the existing operations and the Project area through to 2026
  - From ~2026 onwards, mining operations are in the Project area only
  - Reduced intensity of mining in the Project area relative to current operations
  - Strategic location and configuration of haul roads
  - Shielding/options of emplacement areas
  - Continued use of sound attenuated equipment
  - Construction of an 8-metre high noise bund on haul roads where modelling has indicated this would reduce noise levels
  - Proactive and reactive management systems including predictive meteorological systems and real-time noise alarms
  - Existing noise minimisation controls will continue



Indicative Production Profile (MCCO Project Chart 3.1)

Noise Impacts to Private Receivers

- Noise Impact Assessment included consideration of the Voluntary Land Acquisition and Mitigation Policy (VLAMP)
- 8 receivers included in acquisition zone for noise (Condition C1)
  - Receiver ID 25 in existing consent and to be maintained despite not being impacted above acquisition levels due to the MCCO Project
- 22 receivers included in mitigation zone for noise (Condition C2)
  - Including the commitment to maintain mitigation at four receivers despite not being impacted above mitigation levels due to the MCCO Project
  - Mitigation measures are designed to reduce noise impacts and include installing and maintenance of air conditioning, and installation of window double glazing, wall/roof insulation
- Commitment to maintain noise mitigation at other receivers that currently receive treatments, despite not being impacted above mitigation levels due to the MCCO Project or where impacts are reducing over time
- Mangoola identified a number of nearby receivers to the north of the Project and we have separately approached to offer ‘property specific measures’ as a voluntary undertaking that may not otherwise be eligible to receive measures under the VLAMP
- No adverse cumulative noise impacts are anticipated as a result of the Project



Combined Noise Contours All Years and All Time Periods ($La_{eq,15min}$ dB) (EIS Figure 6.5)

Construction Noise Outside Standard Construction Hours

- Mangoola is committed to undertaking the majority of construction noise generating activities during standard construction hours
- Some short term or specific construction works may need to occur outside standard construction hours including:
  - delivery of oversized plant or structures that authorities determine require special arrangements to transport along public roads
  - construction that may be directly affected by wet weather (i.e. culvert construction in Big Flat Creek) and may be required to reduce environmental impacts
  - concrete pours and roadworks which need to be completed as a single event to ensure structural integrity
  - roadworks to limit impacts to other road users
  - connection of relocated local power supply and fibre optics/communications network to limit impact to users
  - delivery and placement of overburden material from the existing Mangoola operation for use in construction

- Any works undertaken outside of standard hours would be managed such that the total noise from the existing approved operations and construction activities do not exceed the noise criteria in the recommended conditions of SSD 8642 and condition B1 is achievable

Blasting and Vibration

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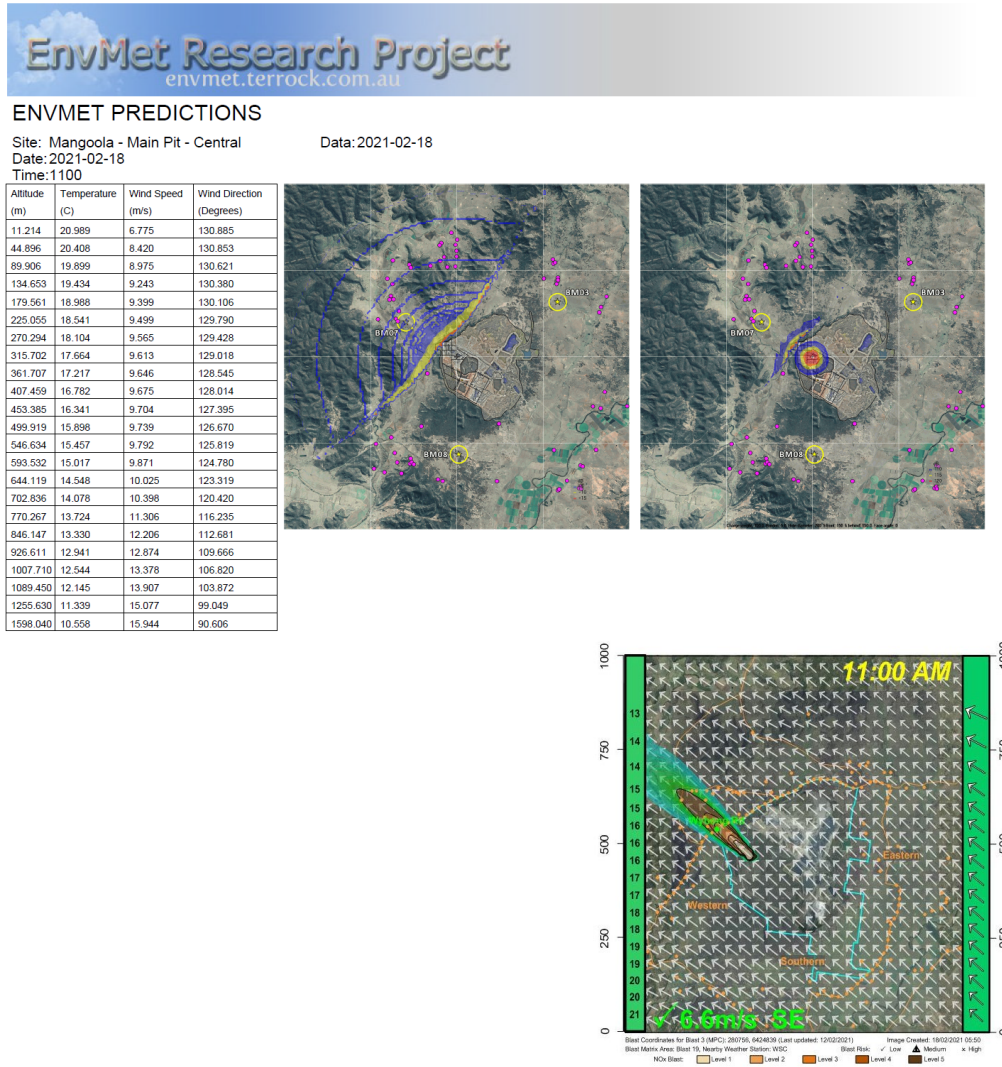
Measures to ensure blast criteria is not exceeded at residences & Aboriginal sites

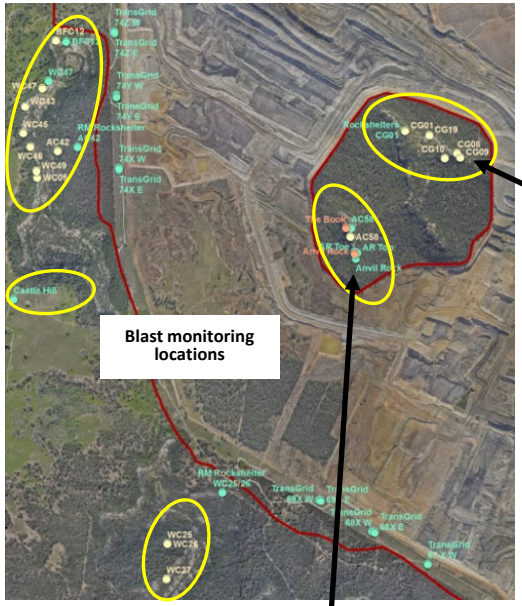
- Mangoola has an approved Blast Management Plan (NSW Consent / EPL conditions)
- The Blast Management Plan will be updated to meet the requirements of new Development Consent conditions (B23)
- Blast Management Plan addresses:
  - Blasting criteria (levels/limits, hours, frequency, distance)
  - Blast design
  - Operational controls
  - Blast monitoring
  - Reporting and review
- Each individual blast is designed to meet criteria using well known prediction models that consider charge weights of explosives, stemming and distances to sensitive locations
- Predictive vibration models are calibrated against actual measured results from previous blasts
- Overpressure control is designed through stemming depth equations and the EnvMet online environmental prediction tool
- Each blast is managed through a Blast Permit and Pre Blast Assessment Procedure covering all aspects of the planned blast

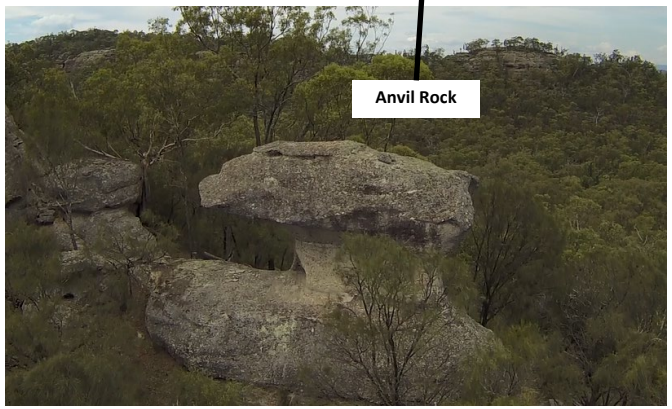


Altitude (m)	Temperature (C)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Wind Direction (Degrees)
11.214	20.989	6.775	130.885
44.896	20.408	8.420	130.853
89.906	19.899	8.975	130.621
134.653	19.434	9.243	130.380
179.561	18.988	9.399	130.106
225.055	18.541	9.499	129.790
270.294	18.104	9.565	129.428
315.702	17.664	9.613	129.018
361.707	17.217	9.646	128.545
407.459	16.782	9.675	128.014
453.385	16.341	9.704	127.395
499.919	15.898	9.739	126.670
546.634	15.457	9.792	125.819
593.532	15.017	9.871	124.780
644.119	14.548	10.025	123.319
702.836	14.078	10.398	120.420
770.267	13.724	11.306	116.235
846.147	13.330	12.206	112.681
926.611	12.941	12.874	109.666
1007.710	12.544	13.378	106.820
1089.450	12.145	13.907	103.872
1255.630	11.339	15.077	99.049
1598.040	10.558	15.944	90.606

Measures to ensure blast criteria is not exceeded at residences & Aboriginal sites

- DPIE conditioned Mangoola to ensure the site does not damage Aboriginal Rock Shelters, Anvil Rock or The Book formations, vibration limits apply as per the Blast Management Plan
- Mangoola engages a qualified specialist to review the safe blast vibration limit for rock formations annually
- Structural condition monitoring of the rock structures and shelters is completed on a six-monthly basis by a qualified person to monitor for any damage of the rock structures and shelters
- The monitoring methodology involves measuring from fixed points with digital tape extensometers to measure any movement of the rock mass during the monitoring period
- No significant structural movement has been detected in the measurements taken to date (2012-2020).
- All blasts are monitored against the approved criteria
- Cameras with built in 3G telemetry have been installed at the rock shelters and Anvil Rock
  - Photos every 8 hours for rock shelters and every 4 hours for Anvil Rock, and are available on a web interface
- An extensive monitoring system for Anvil Rock is in place:
  - a permanent vibration monitor (geophone) at the base
  - four hourly photographing using time lapse camera
  - six monthly measurement and inspections by geotechnical engineers to validate nil damage
  - a tilt sensor, geophone and an accelerometer on the top of the structure
  - geophone at the base of the structure
- All the results since mining commenced have remained below the blast limit of 50 mm/s (>1000 blasts)
- As mining progresses in the north these sensitive locations will be further away from active mining





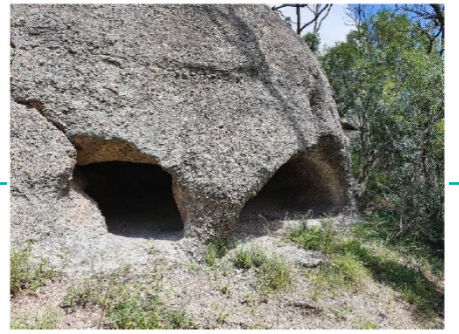
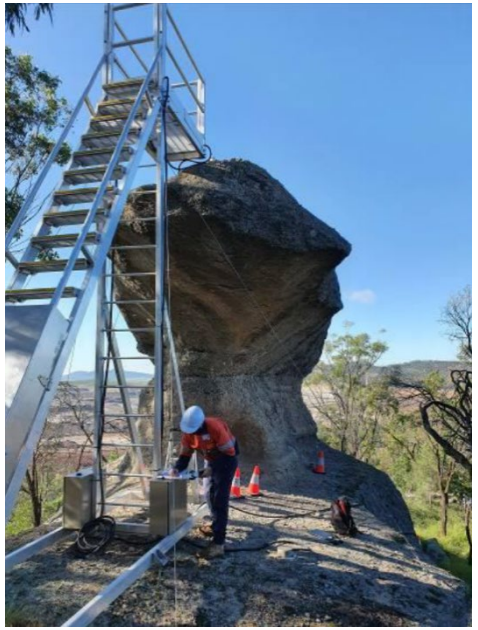


Figure 22: CG09 November 2020

Figure 24: CG09 April 2009



Rehabilitation

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Glencore Coal Overview

- Glencore Coal conducts rehabilitation activities across all its operations with a proven track record of success
- As Glencore's sites move towards closure they enter more detailed phases of mine closure planning (<10 years and <5 years)
- Glencore have two sites in Closure Execution Phase with Macquarie Coal (Lake Macquarie) and Baal Bone (Lithgow)
- The focus of mine closure projects is to deliver the agreed outcomes set out in Environmental Assessments and to deliver a safe and stable landform
- Glencore have had two sites obtain sign off for rehabilitation in 2020 with 40ha at Westside and 50ha at Ulan – a first for a coal mine in NSW

Westside Mine signed off rehabilitation

Baal Bone Closure Project (progress)

Macquarie Coal Closure Project (progress)

Ulan Coal Mine signed off rehabilitation

Mangoola Rehabilitation Key Learnings

- Mangoola pioneered natural landform rehabilitation using Geofluv software and we have completed 755 ha of natural landform rehabilitation to date, comprising eight different vegetation communities
- Mangoola continue to modify and improve the way we operate, including our rehabilitation practices in the context of the local landscape
- This drive for continual improvement has resulted in changes to the way rehabilitation is conducted over a number of years, to see the results present today, and examples are:
  - Use of gypsum in combination with topsoil/mulch, opposed to chemical fertilisers
  - Final landform is subject to deep ripping on the contour, opposed to implementation of dropdown structures
  - Direct emplacement of topsoil to limit storage and handling requirements and maintain soil biota
  - Habitat tree salvage and installation along with nest boxes (over 1500) to encourage pioneer species and provide for habitat creation
  - Installation of frog ponds in rehabilitation areas (now nine in total) with four species of frog identified to date
  - Use of locally harvested seed from within proximity of Mangoola and hand seeding of all rehabilitation areas
  - Extensive track network incorporated into the rehabilitation to allow access for weed management and ecological monitoring
  - Three species of endangered orchids (Diuris tricolor, Prasaphylum petilum & Cymbidium) and one critically endangered shrub (Pomaderris) have been successfully translocated into rehabilitation with Diuris showing natural dispersion
- The same approach to rehabilitation will be applied as part of the MCCO Project

North Pit Rehabilitation & Frog Pond

Ornate Burrowing Frog in our North Pit Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation Key Learnings

- In late 2020 Mangoola Coal won the Excellence in Environmental Management category for our project “Mangoola Coal Mine Rehabilitation - A Culture of Continuous Improvement to Leave a Positive Legacy”

- The video on rehabilitation supporting the award is available at https://www.glencore.com.au/operations-and-projects/coal/current-operations/mangoola-open-cut

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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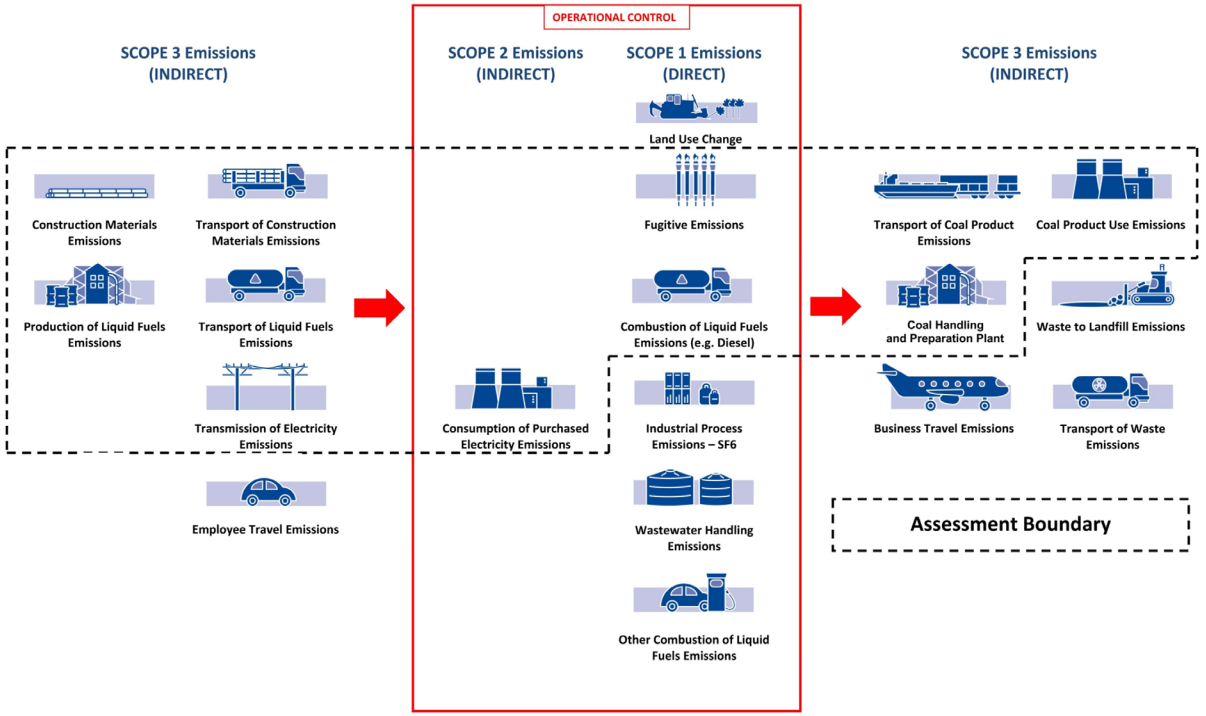
Greenhouse Gas Assessment Methodology

- The GHGEA was prepared with regard to the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors (2018) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol 2004 (GHG Protocol 2004)
- The GHG Protocol provides an internationally accepted approach to the accounting and reporting of GHG emissions by entities
- Fugitive emissions in the EIS were calculated using the Method 1 approach as described in the GHG Protocol, which uses a default emission factor (@ 0.054 t CO2-e per ROM tonne) for NSW open cut coal mines
- Gas testing results of coal samples (three holes/43 samples) during exploration in the Project area, was in the order of 0.001 t CO2-e per ROM tonne indicating the conservative approach to assessment

Greenhouse Gas Assessment Findings

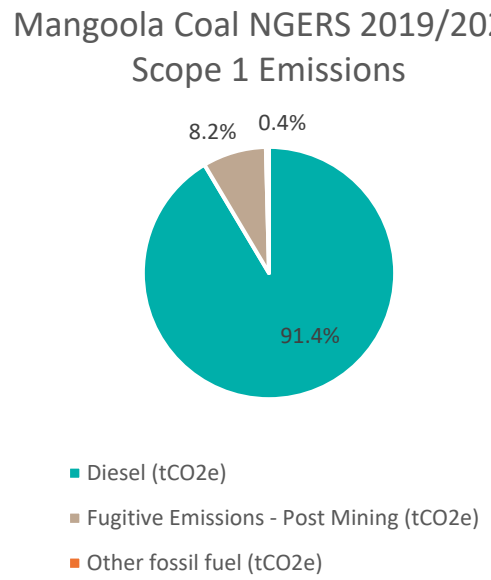
- Under the GHG Protocol the establishment of operational boundaries involves identifying emissions associated with an entity's operations, categorising them as direct or indirect emissions, and identifying the scope of accounting and reporting for emissions
- The MCCO Project was assessed to generate or be associated with the following GHG emissions during the operational stage:
  - Scope 1 emissions ~3,251,000 t CO2-e, primarily from combustion of diesel (~91%)
  - Scope 2 emissions ~403,000 t CO2-e from consuming electricity
  - Scope 3 emissions ~104,287,000 t CO2-e (generated by third parties who transport and consume coal products)
- ~3% of the GHGs associated with the MCCO Project are related to on-site energy use and fugitive emissions (Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
- The majority (~97%) of the GHG inventory is dominated by Scope 3 emissions, with emissions occurring either upstream or downstream of the MCCO Project and generated by third parties



Greenhouse Gas Assessment Boundary (EIS Figure 6.42)

Greenhouse Gas Reporting

- Glencore Coal are required to report in alignment with the Safeguard Mechanism (July 2016) and requires Australia's largest emitters to keep emissions within baseline levels
- The safeguard mechanism will apply to Mangoola, as we report under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme and emit more than 100,000 tCO2-e covered (Scope 1) emissions in a FY
- A review of 2019/2020 Mangoola NGERS data shows
  - A total of 123,435 tCO2-e Scope 1 emissions and 49,845 tCO2-e Scope 2 emissions were generated
  - 91% of Scope 1 emissions occur as a result of diesel burning
  - Mangoola's emissions are already considerably lower than other Glencore Coal open cut operations
- Mangoola incorporates a range of measures into mine design, that minimises GHG emissions and improves energy (and mining) efficiency (and reduces diesel cost) including:
  - limiting the length of haulage routes (where feasible), thus minimising transport distances and associated fuel consumption
  - designing haul roads and haulage routes (grades/corners/intersections) to minimise energy usage and therefore GHG emissions
  - considering energy and fuel efficiency when selecting new equipment (it is noted that the MCCO Project primarily uses the existing equipment and infrastructure and limited additional equipment is required)
  - scheduling activities so that equipment and vehicle operation are optimised
- Mangoola will continue to use the existing CHPP and other fixed facilities with existing measures in place



Source: NGERS 2019/2020

Any thought given to onsite renewable energy

- Glencore Coal investigates GHG reduction opportunities in line with the broader Glencore framework
- In 2018/2020 Glencore Coal undertook concept level assessments of potential carbon reduction initiatives at all operations (including Mangoola)
- Investigation included renewable energy options (solar, solar plus battery, pumped hydro storage), the use of biofuels, and fuel additives
- Glencore Coal ranked carbon reduction initiatives by economics and magnitude of abatement
- The investigation at that time concluded that there was no viable opportunities that meet the Glencore framework
- At Mangoola solar and solar plus battery was assessed
- Glencore Coal continues to monitor the potential of carbon reduction initiatives, with a view to incorporating practicable options into operational business plans

Surface Water

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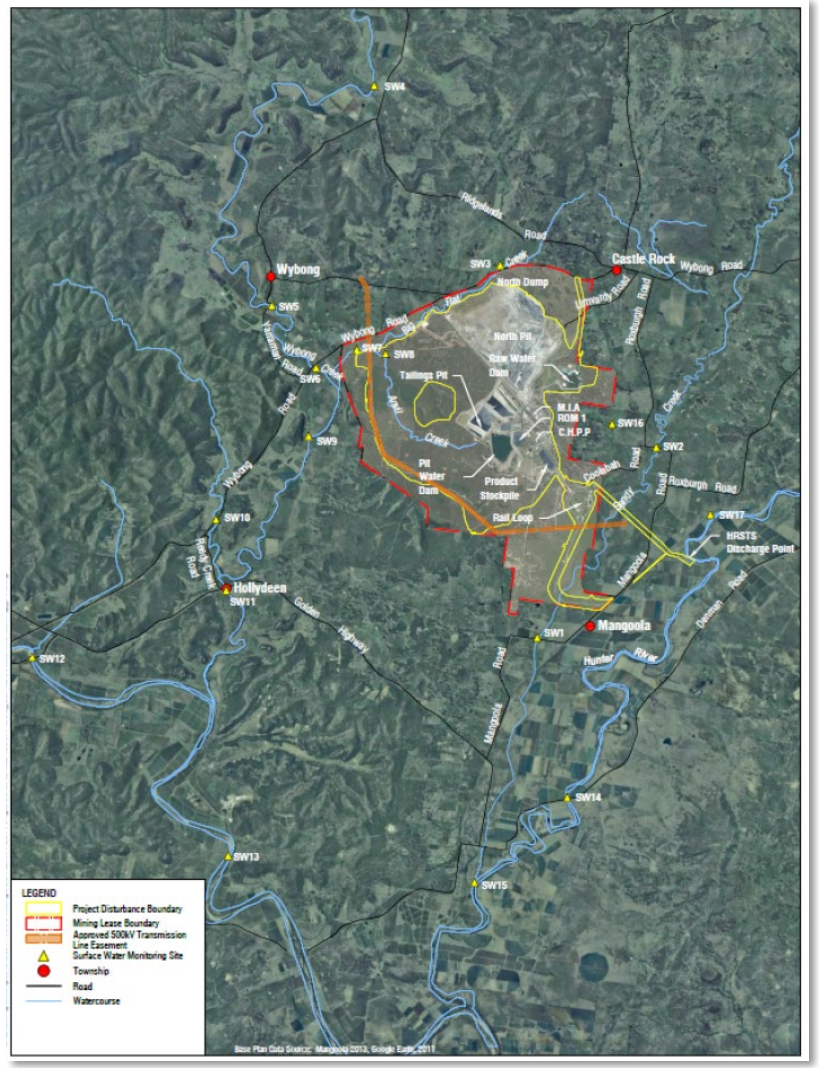
Existing Water Management System

- Mangoola has in place an extensive surface and Groundwater monitoring network implemented in the surrounding waterways including
  - Sandy Creek
  - Big Flat Creek
  - Anvil Creek
  - Wybong Creek
  - Hunter River
- Existing Pit Water Dam and tailings storage facility (TD4) designed “in pit” and with limited catchment to reduce surface water inflows
- All dams have operation and maintenance manuals and are designed with adequate storm capacity
- TD4 provides for adequate tailings storage capacity for the existing operations and MCCO Project
- Mangoola holds sufficient water licences to account for existing operations and MCCO Project
- Site water balance is updated on an annual basis



Flood/Discharge Management

- The Water Management System for the Project builds on the existing system at Mangoola which aims to maximise water recycling and minimise external water import
- The MCCO Project is seeking approval to maintain the currently approved (but not yet constructed) ability to discharge to the Hunter River via the Pit Water Dam (PWD) in accordance with the Hunter River Salinity Trading Scheme (HRSTS)
- Mangoola currently holds 35 HRSTS discharge credits however these have not yet been required for the existing operations and are predicted to be sufficient to cover the MCCO Project
- Water storages are maintained at monitored levels to provide for adequate capacity in the event of a storm event or periods of prolonged rainfall
- Mangoola has a Trigger Action Response Plan in place that will initiate construction of the HRSTS discharge system if the total site water inventory exceeds 3,000 ML (equal to 70% of the capacity of the PWD and RWD combined)
- The following steps are taken to prevent the need for offsite discharge in the absence of HRSTS infrastructure:
  - cease water extraction from the Hunter River
  - transfer water to PWD (if sufficient freeboard)
  - transfer water to open cut pits
  - transfer water from PWD to RWD

Mine Closure Planning

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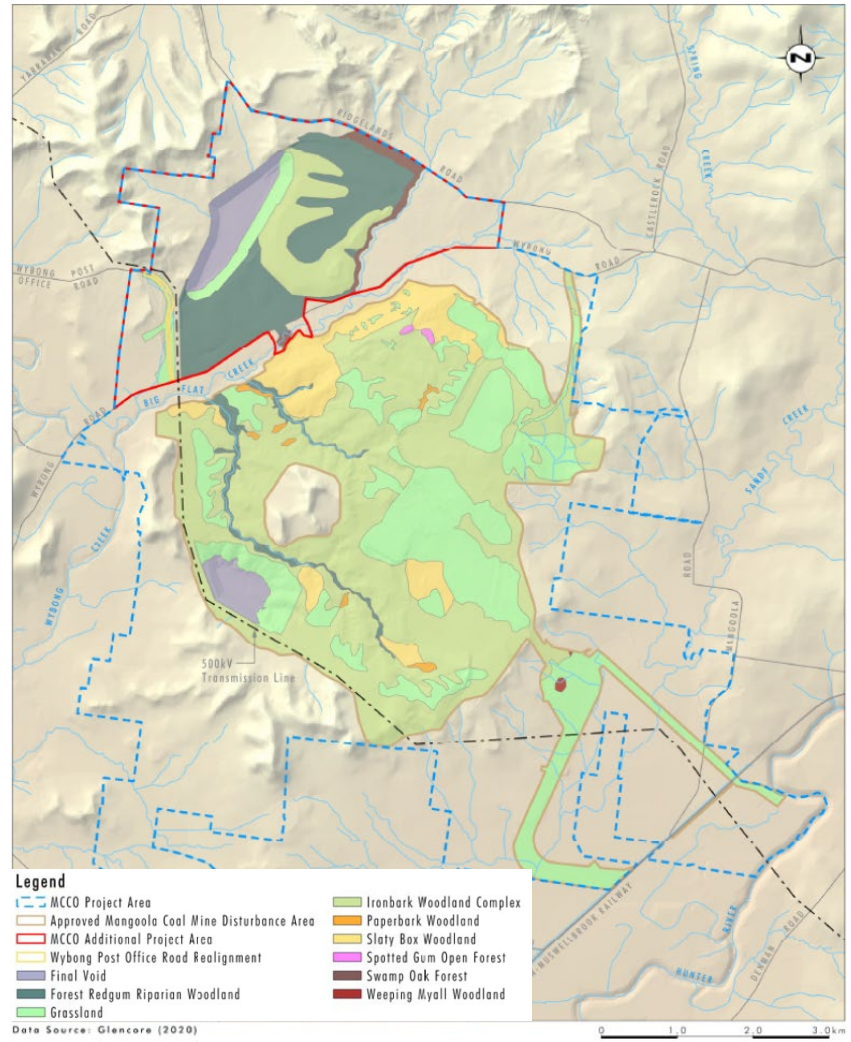
Post Mining Landform

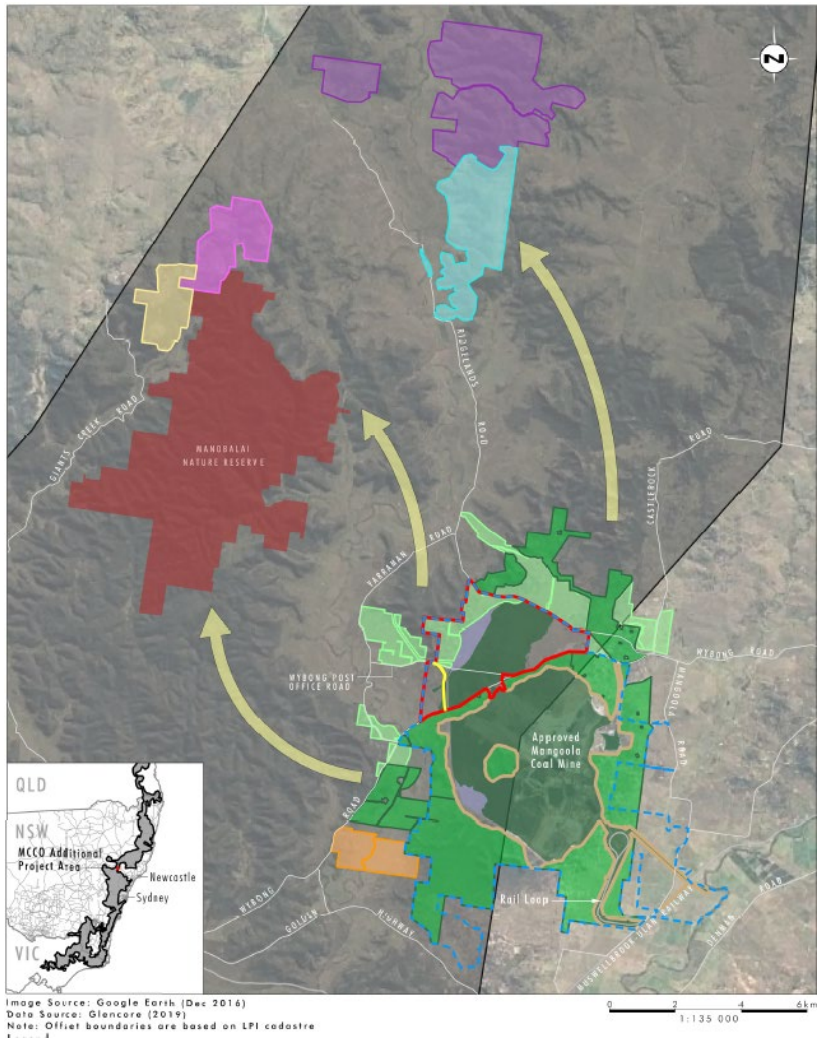
- The Conceptual Final Landform was developed over a number of years and iterations
- Landform establishment and rehabilitation will be completed using the same techniques as currently implemented
- Achieves the existing approved site objectives to reinstate Anvil Creek and Clarkes Gully and rehabilitated woodland and grassland vegetation
- The final landform generates credits from 456ha of rehabilitation to be utilised in the MCCO Project Biodiversity Offset Strategy
- Final landform has undergone peer review (Xenith Consulting Pty Ltd and Integrated Environmental Management Australia Pty Ltd) of both the mine planning and the final landform and concluded the EIS landform *'represents an appropriate outcome which demonstrates that Mangoola has considered the balance between delivering an economic mine plan whilst giving proper regard to leaving beneficial post mining land uses and minimising final voids'*



Conceptual Final Rehabilitation (MCCO Project EIS Figure 6.41)

Post Mining Land Use

- A Mine Closure Plan will be developed five years prior to the planned mine closure to achieve the post mining landform and land use as outlined in the recommended conditions of SSD 8642
- Mangoola has an obligation to meet the outcomes in the EIS, unless an alternative land use is approved, which would require a Development Application at the time
- The Mine Closure Plan will include evaluation of re-use opportunities for facilities, infrastructure and services, and potential post mining beneficial land uses for the site
- The existing site has infrastructure and the possibility for a range of other uses such as industrial, agricultural, defence, recreation or forestry related activities may occur, with the power, buildings, roads, amenity buffers and other features of the site
- Post mining land use would need to consider the suitability of the site and objectives in relation to existing biodiversity offsets and offsets proposed for the MCCO Project
- The Mine Closure Plan will also investigate ways to minimise the adverse socio-economic effects of mine closure, including reduction in local employment levels and will be developed in consultation with relevant NSW Government agencies and MSC



Connectivity Pathways (MCCO Project EIS Figure 6.23)

Voluntary Planning Agreement

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Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA)

- Mangoola has an existing VPA in place with Muswellbrook Shire Council (MSC) based on established principles
- The VPA has been amended over time to reflect modifications to the existing operation
- The VPA commenced in 2009 and at the end of 2020 has provided MSC with approximately $10.7M in funding
- In June 2019 Mangoola offered an extension to the existing VPA to MSC, which without the MCCO Project would cease in 2026
- The continued implementation of a VPA with MSC consists of:
  - Approximately $4.7M (2027-2031) for environmental, road & community based programs
  - Engagement of local apprentices
- Mangoola has proposed a Community Enhancement Program that focuses on proximal landholders using a portion of the funds from the VPA
- Mangoola has made numerous and ongoing efforts to further VPA discussions with MSC in the period since the original letter in 2019
- In February 2021 following the release of the DPIE Assessment Report, Mangoola has again attempted to further VPA discussions, the closure of Wybong Post Office Rd and the process associated with the Roads Act S138 applications
- To date no formal response or pathway has been provided by MSC and Mangoola remain open to further discussions at a time suitable with MSC to enable the continuity of the Mangoola operation

Table 22 | Comparison of the existing Mangoola Mine VPA and proposed VPA

Nature of Funding	Existing VPA Contribution to Council (Mangoola Mine)	Status	Proposed VPA*
Local Environmental Management	$100,000 per year for 5 years	Completed	$22,948 per year during mining operations and for a period of 12 months following the end of mining operations
	$20,000 per year during mining operations	Ongoing	
Local Employment	$600,000 for an Education and Training Strategy	Completed	-
	Glencore to use its best endeavours to engage 6 apprentices per year sourced from residents within the Muswellbrook Shire and Aberdeen	Ongoing	Glencore to use its best endeavours to engage 6 apprentices per year sourced from residents within the Muswellbrook Shire and Aberdeen
Road Maintenance	$55,000 per year for part of Wybong Road	Ongoing	$58,887 per year during mining operations and for a period of 12 months following the end of mining operations, for part of Wybong Road
	$220,000 per year for general mine affected roads	Ongoing	$253,467 a year during mining operations and for a period of 12 months following the end of mining operations
Environmental and Community Projects	A combined total of $335,000 per year for additional environmental and community projects	Ongoing	A total of $379,697 per year during mining operations and for a period of 12 months following the end of mining operations
Community Projects	$1,200,000 Recreation Assets Renewal Fund	Completed	-
Community Infrastructure	$2,200,000 Denman recreation area enhancements	Completed	-

* *Contribution values in the proposed VPA have been based on the values of the existing VPA and adjusted for actual payments subject to CPI indexations from the commencement of the original agreement until the 31 December 2019*

Source: MCCO Project State Significant Development Assessment SSD8642 (DPIE, Jan 2021)

Community Investment

- The VPA has been utilized in the MSC LGA for a number of community beneficial improvements. Major projects include:
  - Refurbishment of the Denman Memorial Hall ($0.5M)
  - Denman Recreation Centre ($3.4M)
  - Upgrade and maintenance of Wybong Road
- In additional to the VPA, Mangoola has provided separate funding of over $900,000 to numerous community based initiatives and groups

Recommended Draft Conditions

GLENCORE

Existing Consent Surrender / Draft Recommended Conditions of Consent

- Mangoola considers that the recommended conditions of SSD 8642 are achievable

Thank you

GLENCORE