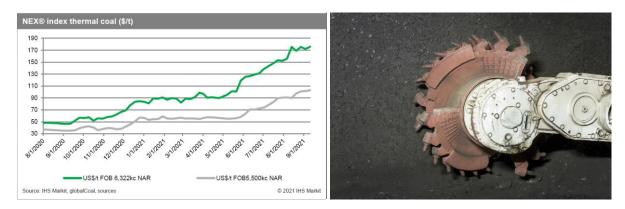
Surging Coal Price is driving NSW Coal Continuation and Development Projects

NSW Coal operational continuation and extension projects offer immediate ongoing opportunities for goods, consumables, technology and services supporting Mining Equipment, Technology and Services [METS] firms.

Business Intelligence report by Bede Boyle September 2021

Coal continues to be NSW's most valuable export commodity, with export earnings of \$16 billion in 2021 as well as \$1.6 billion in royalties paid to the NSW Government.

There has been a significant surge in the export coal price over recent months with the Newcastle 6,322kc Thermal Coal Price of +US\$170 per tonne in September 2021– a more than tripling in price over the last 12 months from US\$50 in September 2020.



In September 2021, Illawarra Premium Low Vol Metallurgical Coal for steelmaking was US\$357.00 per tonne almost tripling in price over the last 12 months from from US\$124.50 in September 2020.

Australian coal industry revenues are boosted by the exchange rate with 1US\$ buying 1.3A\$.

The NSW Coal Industry comprises 37 operating open cut and underground mines in 6 coalfield areas mining over 250 million tonnes in 2020.

NSW CY 2020 ROM Production (Mt) from Open Cut and Underground Mines

Coalfield Area	Number of Mines	Total ROM (Mt)	Open Cut (Mt) %	Underground (Mt) %
Western Coalfield North - Mudgee	2	48.0	29.3 61%	18.7 39%
Gunnedah	5	29.0	6.2 21%	22.9 79%
Hunter Valley	16	147.9	136.0 92%	11.9 8%
Newcastle	6	10.2	2.1 20%	8.2 80%
Western Coalfield South - Lithgow	3	6.5	0	6.5 100%
Southern Coalfield Wollongong	4	12.1	0	12.1 100%
Total	37	253.7	173.5 68%	80.3 32%

Source: GEOS Mining

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NSW Minerals Resources Council RESOURCES FOR RECOVERY | August 2021

https://assets-us-01.kc-usercontent.com/b1c065f0-3877-009c-39ba-a9df6fc06e39/57faba4a-1d2a-48cb-86e3-0f3c72df4c39/210830%20Pipeline%20projects Final%20(1).pdf

Demand for NSW coal has remained strong despite the global pandemic, with top three traditional markets being Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, as well as important emerging markets including India, Vietnam and the Philippines. This demand is expected to remain strong for at least the next two decades.

The higher coal price is supporting profitability of NSW current operations and driving developments, with a range of coal projects under assessment. Most are for extensions of existing operations. The NSW Minerals Council has identified 4 new coal projects and 15 mining extensions and modifications of existing operations projects.

Company

Ne	ew Coal Projects	Company
1.	Hume Coal Project	POSCO

Maxwell Project
 Wallarah 2 Coal Project
 Vickery Extension Project
 Malabar Resources
 Wyong Coal Pty Ltd
 Whitehaven Coal

Continuation of Existing Mines

Pine Dale Extension Energy Australia
 Angus Place West Centennial Coal
 Tahmoor South Coal Project Tahmoor Coal

4. Russell Vale Underground Expansion
5. Chain Valley Consolidation Project
Wollongong Coal Chain Valley Colliery

6. Newstan Extension Project Centennial

7. United Wambo Open Cut Coal Mine

8. Mangoola Coal Continued Operations Project

9. Glendell Continued Operations Project

10. HVO Nth OC Continuation Project

11. HVO Sth OC Continuation Project

12. Mt Plassant Optimisation Project

13. Mt Plassant Optimisation Project

14. Mt Plassant Optimisation Project

15. Mt Plassant Optimisation Project

16. Mt Plassant Optimisation Project

17. Mt Plassant Optimisation Project

11. HVO Sth OC Continuation Project Glencore
12. Mt Pleasant Optimisation Project MACH Energy
13. Ashton South East Open Cut Yancoal

14. Bulga (Mod 3 & Mod 7) Glencore **15.** Narrabri Underground Stage 3 Extension Project Whitehaven Coal

Operational Continuation & Extension Projects offer Immediate Opportunities for METS

My observation is that proponents of new mine developments and contentious extension projects have ever increasing challenges and timelines in securing development approvals with risk of rejection by NSW Independent Planning Commission (IPC).

The IPC on 31 August rejected plans by Hume Coal to develop their \$533 million underground mine 7 kilometres from the town of Moss Vale and associated Berrima rail loop project, because its potential impacts were found to be too significant to be reasonably managed. This follows the IPCs refusal of the Dendrobium Extension Project in Illawarra in February 2021 and highlights the increasing risks in gaining planning approvals for coal projects.

However the law of unexpected consequences applies and constraints on new developments results in tightening of supply boosting coal prices, increasing value of existing operations and supporting investment in operational continuation and extension projects.

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