

# Fact Sheet Land Use

## Biodiversity Conservation

Glencore Coal is part of the broader Glencore group, one of the world's largest global diversified natural resource companies.

Headquartered near Singleton in the NSW Hunter Valley, our coal business operates a mixture of open cut and underground coal mines across NSW and Queensland and has further interests in projects at various stages of development across both states.

We recognise that we have a large geographical footprint and some of our mining operations are located in sensitive environmental areas.

We are committed to minimising impacts on biodiversity and protecting threatened species on land associated with our mining operations.

While we have in place at all of our mining operations plans to protect and manage native vegetation and animals, in some instances we are also required to establish and manage biodiversity offsets as part of these plans.

Biodiversity offsets typically include a requirement to manage or enhance native vegetation and re-establish native vegetation/habitat. It may also include a commitment to rehabilitate mined land to threatened ecological communities.

Offsets can also include non land-based measures (e.g. contribution to conservation research or species recovery plans).

We are required to implement appropriate arrangements for the long-term security of offset areas under our mining Approvals.

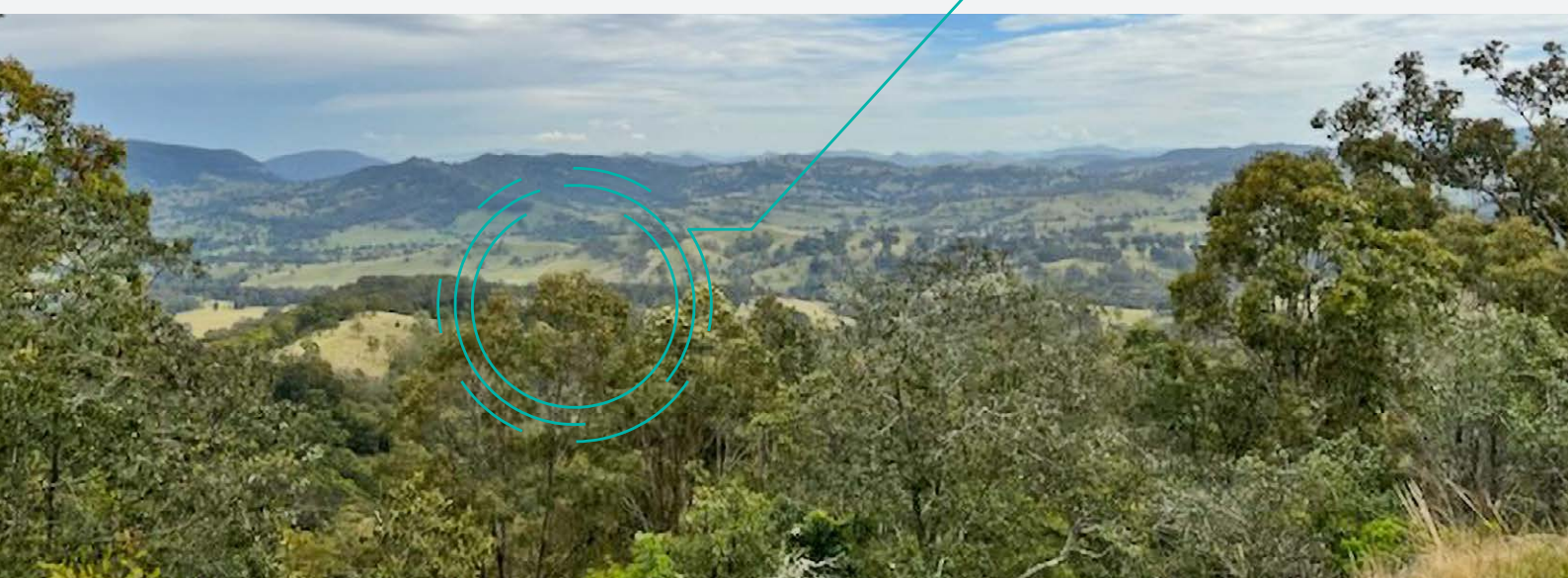
As at January 2022, the area of land managed for conservation (biodiversity offsets) in accordance with our various site mining approvals totalled almost 23,000ha.

These areas protect a diverse range of threatened vegetation communities and plants as well as providing important habitat for threatened fauna.

Plans are developed for all of our biodiversity management areas to help achieve desired biodiversity outcomes and, where possible, allow for the continuation of grazing and other existing agricultural activities.

The plans address both passive and active re-vegetation, weed and pest management, fire management, grazing management and a biodiversity monitoring program.

Biodiversity Conservation represents **5% of Glencore's** total land holdings



# Biodiversity Conservation

## Newlands offers refuge to local flora and fauna

Newlands Nature Refuge in central Queensland is providing habitat for a range of vulnerable, endangered and threatened flora and fauna species and protecting endangered regional ecosystems.

Established in 2007, the 4,363-hectare refuge includes an offset required to balance vegetation disturbance at our Newlands Coal mining operation.

The refuge, funded by Glencore, is the result of a conservation agreement between the State and Federal Governments and Colinta Holdings, the landholder.

Preliminary field investigations across the Newlands Nature Refuge identified:

- A total of 124 flora species and 82 fauna species;
- Seven regional ecosystems, three of them listed as endangered under the Vegetation Management Act 1999;
- Brigalow and semi-evergreen vine thicket, which are both threatened ecological communities under State and Commonwealth legislation.



Suitable habitat has been identified for the endangered red goshawk and Troughton's sheath-tail bat; the vulnerable ghost bat, eastern long-eared bat, yakka skink and ornamental snake; and the rare grey goshawk and square-tailed kite.

Potential also exists for important habitat for the squatter pigeon, little pied bat, Brigalow scaly-foot (a legless lizard), worm skink and the cotton pygmy-goose, all of which are threatened species.



## Offsets protecting Native Flora and Fauna

The central location of the Mt Owen Mine and its adjoining biodiversity offset areas in the Upper Hunter Valley increases its importance as a fauna refuge and 'stepping stone' in an otherwise highly-fragmented and primarily agricultural landscape.

The Mt Owen Biodiversity Offset Areas are also strategically-positioned near a number of other existing conservation reserves and Glencore managed offset sites.

Collectively, these offsets provide permanent protection for a diverse range of native flora and fauna, including many threatened communities and species.

Remnant woodland within the Mt Owen project area provides an important link for the north/south movement of highly mobile species from other sizeable remnants in the locality, while the significant size of the collective offset areas provides an important area of habitat for a wide range of flora and fauna species.

At the end of the mine's life, it is expected that rehabilitation of mined areas and active plantings and management of vegetation across Mt Owen's offsets will result in an area of native woodland approximately five times larger than the woodland community that existed prior to mining.

This total area of woodland (over 2000 hectares) will be comparable with the largest areas of existing remnant vegetation on the Hunter Valley floor.

The most recent fauna monitoring report from 2020 reflects the success of the rehabilitation and offset strategy. It recorded 165 native bird species, 45 native mammal species, 32 native reptile species and 19 native frog species, including 30 species listed as threatened under NSW and/or Commonwealth legislation.