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Subject: PROPOSED NARRABRI UNDERGROUND MINE STAGE 3 EXTENSION PROJECT (SSD 10269) Response to additional material
Date: Tuesday, 8 March 2022 2:11:56 PM

**PROPOSED NARRABRI UNDERGROUND MINE
STAGE 3 EXTENSION PROJECT (SSD 10269)
NSW INDEPENDENT PLANNING COMMISSION PUBLIC ENQUIRY
RESPONSE TO ADDITIONAL MATERIAL from NSW Department of Planning
and Environment “Narrabri Underground Mine Stage 3 Extension Project
Response to IPC information request and tabled Lock the Gate questions” dated
28 February 2022**

Further to my objection to the proposed Narrabri Underground Mine Stage 3 Extension Project (SSD 10269) dated 25 February 2022, I refer to the Department’s response to the Commission, dated 28 February 2022, in particular, to correspondence to the Department from Whitehaven Coal dated 17 February 2022 “Re: NARRABRI UNDERGROUND MINE STAGE 3 EXTENSION PROJECT – UPDATED COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS – GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS” and, in particular, to Table 1 “Alternative Project Emissions Valuation (\$2020)”. Using three price assumptions (Central price scenario, High price scenario, Low price scenario) and taking account of the externality cost of greenhouse gas emissions to NSW (NPV), Whitehaven Coal calculates that “Net Benefit to NSW (NPV) would be \$462M, \$341M and \$506M”.

The Net Benefit to NSW proposed by Whitehaven Coal is totally negated by the cost to NSW (and including Queensland) of the current catastrophic flood events (2022) estimated to exceed \$2b (*Financial Review* 2 February 2022 “The damage bill for the wild weather and flooding in Qld and NSW is expected to top \$2b”) with the unprecedented extent of this flood event attributed to the impact of global warming resulting from CO2 emissions produced by the mining and burning of fossil fuels, such as proposed by Whitehaven Coal at its Narrabri Underground Mine Stage 3 Extension.

The proposed Whitehaven Coal project would release 34 million tonnes of greenhouse gases locally and a further 456 million tonnes when the coal is burnt, fuelling global warming inconsistent with the Paris Agreement to keep global warming to below 1.5 degrees and no more than 2 degrees.

The just released Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change **6th Assessment Report on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation** makes clear that climate change resulting from the mining and burning of fossil fuels is already increasing pressure on our natural environment, our settlements, particularly coastal settlements which may become unviable, our infrastructure and our economic sectors including agriculture, finance and tourism.

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