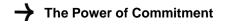


# **Minutes**

## 18 May 2023

Project name	Koppers Community Reference Group	From	Emily Strauss
Subject	CRG Meeting #9	Tel	1800 066 243
Date / Time	15:33–17:08 9 May 2023	Project no.	12554413
Attendees	Nick Moretti (Koppers)	Apologies	Paul Adams (Major Projects Group, CRG member)
	Shane Beasley (Koppers)		
	Michael Ulph (GHD)		
	Emily Strauss (GHD, minutes, online)		
	John Hayes (Mayfield Group)		
	Chris Tola (Community member)		
	Marie Caruana (First Chance)		
	Rick Banyard (Mayfield Group)		
	Kristie Carter (Port of Newcastle - online)		
Guests	Richard Lyons (Koppers)		
	Christian Nielson (Koppers)		
	Sebastien Hammacher (attending as proxy for Paul Adams)		
Objective	Community Reference Group	Copy to	All CRG



Minutes		Action
Meeting officially started at 3:33	3pm	– NA
incoming enterany etanted at elec		
Acknowledgement of Country		– NA
, teleficiencies gemeine en eleantry		
Agenda	KOPPERS	
Welcome and Acknowledgement of country		
<ul> <li>Introductions / apologies</li> <li>Safety moment</li> </ul>		
Past minutes – Michael		
<ul> <li>Koppers generally – Shane/Christian</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Mayfield report – Nick</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Community – Michael</li> </ul>		
Close and next meeting		
MU provides an Acknowledgemer	at of Country	
Introductions		– NA
Introductions		- 114
MU introduces group attending ar	nd notes apologies	
Safety Moment		– NA
MU provides safety moment about	t hypothermia as the weather gets colder.	
	and swimming are risky activities because	e
	nia can set in quickly. MU discusses	
	nclude blurred speech, shivering, loss of	
	hich can lead to loss of consciousness and	d
death.		
_		
	ted person include getting people into	
warmer/drier areas, using blanket	s and body warmth to warm them up.	
		2
Sa	fety Moment KOPPERS	
What is Hypothermia?		
Hypothermia is a condition caused by a person's body losing heat faster than it		
replenish it. A person's optimal body temperature is 37°C. When it drops below onset of hypothermia begins.		20
If their temperature falls below 32°C hypothermia can be lethal.	How to treat Hypothermia	
What are the Symptoms of Hypothern	First and foremost, if someone is displaying symptoms of hypothermia - call 000 and request an ambulance!	
One of the main reasons hypothermia is so dangerous is because its symptoms	If you aren't in a position to call one, or you need to provide first aid until it arrives, you	ur most
slowly. Sufferers may experience some or all of the symptoms, and in varying so This makes it difficult for affected people to recognise the symptoms together.	verities.	
worsening condition.	You can do this by:     Moving the person to a warm and dry area	
The following symptoms are listed approximately in order of progression:	If the person is immobilised, do your best to	
Excessive shivering and teeth chattering	shelter them from the cold	8
Loss of coordination and fine motor functions     Slurred speech	- Use blankets or other thermally resistant items	
Lethargy     Confused, incoherent thought processing and decision making	la maintaining	
Difficulty taking deep breaths     Loss of consciousness	Elevate them if the ground is cold or wet	-
Weak pulse     If untreated, a strong possibility of death	If the affected person is conscious, offer warm, non-alcoholic drinks	
*Even if a sufferer of severe hypothermia survives, complications like frost	bite and NOS	
gangrene can occur, and symptoms can begin to present during the hyp stage	othermic • Apply dry, warm compresses, like a water bottle or warmed towels	
Due to the disorientating effects of hypothermia, it is important to note that ev		
these symptoms are severe, the sufferer may not be aware that they are experi- them. Even if they are, they may be incapable of understanding the gravity of t		7
situation.		

inutes	Action
eeting minutes	— NA
H moves last minutes, NM seconds last	t minutes.
oppers report (Shane Beasley - SB a	and Christian Nielson - CN) – NA
eneral market update	
Koppers report	KOPPERS
AND DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION	
<ul> <li>General market update</li> <li>Denmark pitch optimisation</li> </ul>	n la
	7
U introduces Koppers report and gener 3.	ral market update and hands over to
th customers in the US. The global ma	e aluminium industry. Recently they met Irket is up and down at the moment. CN
Il discuss the European market, but ma e Ukraine and Russian conflict. The co	any smelters are shutting down due to onstraints on the energy market from the
	have global impacts as many smelters
e carbon side open. Some of these pla	ints can get anodes and such from
nina, which will allow existing plants to port reliability on China, but this will pro	obably mean that many of those
nelters will not restart because of the e ntinues, the less likely it is that these s	
cally, they have had good responses f	from their customers (such as Rio Tinto
d Tomago smelters).	
N, RL and SB met with the new Tomag	
ustralian industries right now, they are l andards going forward. There have bee	en positive responses from the
ntract at Tomago is set to expire in 202	and remaining operational. The current 29. The discussion now is around how
e future looks and how renewables will	l fit in.
	s about operating continuously and the
nallenge of turning potlines on and off, a ontinuously to avoid having them going	
nelters in the country is looking good a	

Minutes Action continue to operate. There's been positive support from the government. This is important as their continued operation has implications for Koppers. On the supply side, there have been media announcements around changing technology at the steel plant in Whyalla. Koppers may not be getting raw materials forote. This only makes up a small portion of Koppers' raw materials anyway. BlueScope is going well - they have government support for their long term viability. Koppers believes that they may take the decision to do a blast furnace re-line. The plant will then be able to continue to operate for 25 – 30 years and continue to make steel. Koppers will continue to get raw materials from them if that is the case. As a market update, feedback has been positive in the last 2-3 months. MU adds that in terms of Tomago, they have put out a call for expressions of interest for green power. SB says they have narrowed it down to 5 companies. MU also adds that with the polines, they can turn them off for up to two hours at a time before the pot freezes. They can do load shedding. SB says this is part of their agreement with power companies and that instead of turning the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power across the six rooms which is easier to maintin. They are designing software that is able to handle this sort of thing and can do short-term modulations of how much power is going through each individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them back on again because they can become unstable. It is better leaving them on but having them run at a lower field which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced cooling network which is able to regulate the pollines. They are able to regulate have which heat is in the pollines by turning the GFC they went to about 80%5% production. They just obtack to 49% but have had a major issue at the rodding departm		
<ul> <li>important as their continued operation has implications for Koppers.</li> <li>On the supply side, there have been media announcements around changing technology at the steel plant in Whyalia. Koppers may not be getting raw materials from there in the future. The announcement said they may be transitioning away from coke-based raw materials within the year, but this has been said before. This only makes up a small portion of Koppers' raw materials anyway. BlueScope is going well - they have government support for their long term viability. Koppers believes that they may take the decision to do a blast furmace re-line. The plant will then be able to continue to operate for 25 – 30 years and continue to make steel. Koppers will continue to get raw materials from them if that is the case.</li> <li>As a market update, feedback has been positive in the last 2-3 months.</li> <li>MU adds that in terms of Tomago, they have put out a call for expressions of interest for green power.</li> <li>SB says they have narrowed it down to 5 companies.</li> <li>MU also adds that with the potlines, they can turn them off for up to two hours at a time before the pot freezes. They can do load shedding.</li> <li>SB says this is part of their agreement with power companies and that instead of turing the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power across the six rooms which is easier to maintain. They are designing software that is able to handte this is off thing and can do short-term modulations of how much power is going through each individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them back on again because they can become unstable. It is better leaving them on but having them run at a lower level which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced coling network which is able to regulate the polares. They aed a forced they are able to regulate the polares. They ada to turn s</li></ul>	Minutes	Action
<ul> <li>technology at the steel plant in Whyalla. Koppers may not be getting raw materials from there in the future. The announcement said they may be transitioning away from coke-based raw materials within the year, but this has been said before. This only makes up a small portion of Koppers' raw materials anyway. BluesCope is going well - they have government support for their long term viability. Koppers believes that they may take the decision to do a blast furnace re-line. The plant will then be able to continue to operate for 25 – 30 years and continue to make steel. Koppers will continue to get raw materials from them if that is the case.</li> <li>As a market update, feedback has been positive in the last 2-3 months.</li> <li>MU dads that in terms of Tomago, they have put out a call for expressions of interest for green power.</li> <li>SB says they have narrowed it down to 5 companies.</li> <li>MU also adds that with the potlines, they can turn them off for up to two hours at a time before the pot freezes. They can do load shedding.</li> <li>SB says this is part of their agreement with power companies and that instead of furning the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power facross the six rooms which is easier to maintain. They are designing software that is able to handle this sort of thing guide ach individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them on but having them un at a lower level which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced pooling network which is able to regulate the potimes. They are able to regulate how much heat is in the potimes by turning the cooling network on or off.</li> <li>The other smelters in Koppers' sphere of influence include Boyne in Gladstone. The Bell Bay smelter, although quite small, is going well. Portland has had soom is sworking back to wark? MONS. Ouring the GFC they went to about 80/65% production. They h</li></ul>		
MU adds that in terms of Tomago, they have put out a call for expressions of interest for green power. SB says they have narrowed it down to 5 companies. MU also adds that with the potlines, they can turn them off for up to two hours at a time before the pot freezes. They can do load shedding. SB says this is part of their agreement with power companies and that instead of turning the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power across the six rooms which is easier to maintain. They are designing software that is able to handle this sort of thing and can do short-term modulations of how much power is going through each individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them back on again because they can become unstable. It is better leaving them on but having them run at a lower level which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced cooling network which is able to regulate the potlines. They are able to regulate how much heat is in the potlines by turning the Cooling network on or off. The other smelters in Koppers' sphere of influence include Boyne in Gladstone. The Bell Bay smelter, although quite small, is going well. Portland has had some issues in working back to wards 100%. During the GFC they went to about 80/85% production. They just got back to 94% but have had a major issue at the rodding department. They had to turn some posts off to maintain anode supply, and they've gone back to 80%. Over the course of 18 months they are hoping to get back to higher production. The New Zealand smelter has been slated to close next year, but Rio Tinto says it's likely to stay open with a new power contract. The New Zealand government seems supportive of this. This is a smelter Koppers could work with down the track.	technology at the steel plant in Whyalla. Koppers may not be getting raw materials from there in the future. The announcement said they may be transitioning away from coke-based raw materials within the year, but this has been said before. This only makes up a small portion of Koppers' raw materials anyway. BlueScope is going well - they have government support for their long term viability. Koppers believes that they may take the decision to do a blast furnace re-line. The plant will then be able to continue to operate for 25 – 30 years and continue to make steel. Koppers will continue to get raw materials	
Interest for green power. SB says they have narrowed it down to 5 companies. MU also adds that with the potlines, they can turn them off for up to two hours at a time before the pot freezes. They can do load shedding. SB says this is part of their agreement with power companies and that instead of turning the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power across the six rooms which is easier to maintain. They are designing software that is able to handle this sort of thing and can do short-term modulations of how much power is going through each individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them back on again because they can become unstable. It is better leaving them on but having them run at a lower level which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced cooling network which is able to regulate the potlines. They are able to regulate how much heat is in the potlines by turning the GCO they went to about 80/85% production. They just got back to 94% but have had a major issue at the rodding department. They had to turn some pots off to maintain anode supply, and they've gone back to 80%. Over the course of 18 months they are hoping to get back to higher production. The New Zealand smelter has been slated to close next year, but Rio Tinto says it's likely to stay open with a new power contract. The New Zealand government seems supportive of this. This is a smelter Koppers could work with down the track. MU comments that it's about timing as we wait for new renewable supplies to come in as industries try to decarbonise. Several offshore wind projects are in the works but they are about 10 years away. There shouldn't be any shortage of energy once all of this new technology comes together.	As a market update, feedback has been positive in the last 2-3 months.	
MU also adds that with the potlines, they can turn them off for up to two hours at a time before the pot freezes. They can do load shedding. SB says this is part of their agreement with power companies and that instead of turning the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power across the six rooms which is easier to maintain. They are designing software that is able to handle this sort of thing and can do short-term modulations of how much power is going through each individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them back on again because they can become unstable. It is better leaving them on but having them run at a lower level which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced cooling network which is able to regulate the potlines. They are able to regulate how much heat is in the potlines by turning the cooling network on or off. The other smelters in Koppers' sphere of influence include Boyne in Gladstone. The Bell Bay smelter, although quite small, is going well. Portland has had some issues in working back towards 100%. During the GFC they went to about 80/85% production. They just got back to 94% but have had a major issue at the rodding department. They had to turn some pots off to maintain anode supply, and they've gone back to 80%. Over the course of 18 months they are hoping to get back to higher production. The New Zealand smelter has been slated to close next year, but Rio Tinto says it's likely to stay open with a new power contract. The New Zealand government seems supportive of this. This is a smelter Koppers could work with down the track. MU comments that it's about timing as we wait for new renewable supplies to come in as industries try to decarbonise. Several offshore wind projects are in the works but they are about 10 years away. There shouldn't be any shortage of energy once all of this new technology comes together.		
a time before the pot freezes. They can do load shedding. SB says this is part of their agreement with power companies and that instead of turning the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power across the six rooms which is easier to maintain. They are designing software that is able to handle this sort of thing and can do short-term modulations of how much power is going through each individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them back on again because they can become unstable. It is better leaving them on but having them run at a lower level which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced cooling network which is able to regulate the potlines. They are able to regulate how much heat is in the potlines by turning the Cooling network on or off. The other smelters in Koppers' sphere of influence include Boyne in Gladstone. The Bell Bay smelter, although quite small, is going well. Portland has had some issues in working back towards 100%. During the GFC they went to about 80/85% production. They just got back to 94% but have had a major issue at the rodding department. They had to turn some pots off to maintain anode supply, and they've gone back to 80%. Over the course of 18 months they are hoping to get back to higher production. The New Zealand smelter has been slated to close next year, but Rio Tinto says it's likely to stay open with a new power contract. The New Zealand government seems supportive of this. This is a smelter Koppers could work with down the track. MU comments that it's about timing as we wait for new renewable supplies to come in as industries try to decarbonise. Several offshore wind projects are in the works but they are about 10 years away. There shouldn't be any shortage of energy once all of this new technology comes together.	SB says they have narrowed it down to 5 companies.	
of turning the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power across the six rooms which is easier to maintain. They are designing software that is able to handle this sort of thing and can do short-term modulations of how much power is going through each individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them back on again because they can become unstable. It is better leaving them on but having them run at a lower level which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced cooling network which is able to regulate the potlines. They are able to regulate how much heat is in the potlines by turning the cooling network on or off. The other smelters in Koppers' sphere of influence include Boyne in Gladstone. The Bell Bay smelter, although quite small, is going well. Portland has had some issues in working back to wards 100%. During the GFC they went to about 80/85% production. They just got back to 94% but have had a major issue at the rodding department. They had to turn some pots off to maintain anode supply, and they've gone back to 80%. Over the course of 18 months they are hoping to get back to higher production. The New Zealand smelter has been slated to close next year, but Rio Tinto says it's likely to stay open with a new power contract. The New Zealand government seems supportive of this. This is a smelter Koppers could work with down the track. MU comments that it's about timing as we wait for new renewable supplies to come in as industries try to decarbonise. Several offshore wind projects are in the works but they are about 10 years away. There shouldn't be any shortage of energy once all of this new technology comes together.		
The Bell Bay smelter, although quite small, is going well. Portland has had some issues in working back towards 100%. During the GFC they went to about 80/85% production. They just got back to 94% but have had a major issue at the rodding department. They had to turn some pots off to maintain anode supply, and they've gone back to 80%. Over the course of 18 months they are hoping to get back to higher production. The New Zealand smelter has been slated to close next year, but Rio Tinto says it's likely to stay open with a new power contract. The New Zealand government seems supportive of this. This is a smelter Koppers could work with down the track. MU comments that it's about timing as we wait for new renewable supplies to come in as industries try to decarbonise. Several offshore wind projects are in the works but they are about 10 years away. There shouldn't be any shortage of energy once all of this new technology comes together.	of turning the line off, they can reduce amperage across all lines for a period of time. Instead of switching one off, they'll shed the same amount of power across the six rooms which is easier to maintain. They are designing software that is able to handle this sort of thing and can do short-term modulations of how much power is going through each individual cell which will help keep the whole site stable. There is danger in turning them off and turning them back on again because they can become unstable. It is better leaving them on but having them run at a lower level which Tomago is able to do. They have a forced cooling network which is able to regulate the potlines. They are able to regulate how much heat is in the potlines by turning the cooling network on or	
says it's likely to stay open with a new power contract. The New Zealand government seems supportive of this. This is a smelter Koppers could work with down the track. MU comments that it's about timing as we wait for new renewable supplies to come in as industries try to decarbonise. Several offshore wind projects are in the works but they are about 10 years away. There shouldn't be any shortage of energy once all of this new technology comes together.	The Bell Bay smelter, although quite small, is going well. Portland has had some issues in working back towards 100%. During the GFC they went to about 80/85% production. They just got back to 94% but have had a major issue at the rodding department. They had to turn some pots off to maintain anode supply, and they've gone back to 80%. Over the course of 18 months they are	
come in as industries try to decarbonise. Several offshore wind projects are in the works but they are about 10 years away. There shouldn't be any shortage of energy once all of this new technology comes together.	says it's likely to stay open with a new power contract. The New Zealand government seems supportive of this. This is a smelter Koppers could work with	
CT asks about gas pipeline timing.	come in as industries try to decarbonise. Several offshore wind projects are in the works but they are about 10 years away. There shouldn't be any shortage of	
	CT asks about gas pipeline timing.	

Minutes SB says this is running approximately 2 years behind schedule. It was supposed to be end of 2023 but it will likely be 2025 or 2026.	Action
JH says this delay at Kurri is because they don't have their gas supply sorted out.	
MU says they were going to have a pipeline but then decided to truck the supply instead.	
JH says this is unlikely to take two years and thinks five is more realistic. JH asks about the new CEO of Tomago.	
SB says Andy Robbins is the new CEO of Tomago and has replaced Matt Howell, who left middle of last year. Andy was originally with Hydro at Kurri. He has held many roles and has been part of the many Middle East smelter startups. Originally they met Andy in Qatar. He has held various roles at Tomago such as cast house manager and has just been appointed as CEO.	
JH asks what his age is.	
SB says late 40s or 50s.	
JH makes an observation about how the conversation has changed. He has been on several panels with RB since 2011. Currently they are on five panels. They are no longer on the PON panel. There has been a significant change in attitudes and conversation around renewable energy over the past few years. JH recalls a discussion years ago with Orica and recalls being told how and why renewable options wouldn't work but that attitude is changing because the same person who expressed that opinion was recently at a conference voicing support. For years the impression was that Tomago would have to close if coal power was switched off. There has been a big shift in perception of energy transition.	
Denmark Pitch optimisation	
Pitch optimization - Denmark KOPPERS	
<image/> <image/> <image/> <image/> <image/> <image/>	
SB says they have been looking at turning one of their products into a speciality pitch with the potential of using it for the battery industry with lots of growth	

Minutes	Action
potential in Australia. Last year they sent one of their engineers to Denmark to live there and learn everything possible about the plant. They are planning to bring him back to Australia as part of the commissioning team to basically replicate the plant here.	
SB explains some of the images of the demo plant on the slide including the blowdown vessels in the top left. These vessels are part of the safety system and if they need to stop during production they can evacuate the reactor into the blowdown vessels.	
The bottom left image shows section 1, which will be 40 metres tall. The photo on the right is a pump room.	
The working demo is well underway. They've completed a smaller version at lab scale and done a lot of testing. They use that to provide small samples for people doing research and new customers. But this is the commercialisation of that which has been happening over a number of years.	
The top right image is the plant in Denmark and the image shows its proximity to a marina and apartments nearby. This is a similar distance to where the brewery in Newcastle is positioned. Their engineer is learning as much as he can as quickly as possible to develop the plant here.	
RL adds that the plant in Denmark is very integrated into the community and is very much part of the town as the waste heat is used to heat water for the town.	
SB asks how long the plant has been there for.	
CN says previously the plant was a tar installation plant for imports into Scandinavia. On the other side, was batch distillation.	
JH asks if the Denmark plant is the poster child for what Koppers will do here.	
SM explains that the plant will allow them to increase their pitch production from the same amount of raw materials. At the moment they take tar and distil it and around half becomes pitch for the aluminium industry. One of their objectives globally, as tar supply shrinks, has been to take raw materials and produce more pitch as demand from industry is increasing but raw material supply is going down. Now they have taken one of their other products and made more pitch. This means that for the same amount of tar they're getting 70% recovery of pitch as opposed to 50%. That was the original plan but they have found that they're making pitch with different properties because it is cleaner than what the aluminium industry looks for. They are still able to blend this pitch with other products and make a good product for the aluminium industry. They were then approached by someone in the battery industry who said they have been looking for a coating material. This led to Koppers investigating using this new product as a coating material. This product is suitable because the battery industry has completely different parameters from the aluminium industry. This will allow Koppers to extend their pitch supply as well as expand into speciality markets such as the battery industry. This means they are able to do more within the aluminium industry and also expand into an entirely new market.	
JH comments on the position of the Denmark plant in relation to the nearby residences and asks if the activities there are the same as what will be done in Australia. JH says this is because he knows in Australia, Koppers would not be allowed to go into the main harbours.	

Minutes	Action
CN discusses the long development process they have undergone since he has started with the company. When they started, they had a Minister of the Environment oversee the process. They did a lot of development work on how to handle the product. The smell and positioning of the plant in relation to impacts on neighbours has been considered.	
JH asks about the smell, and references people having to have pegs on their noses because of it in previous years.	
CN Yes, but he doesn't need to have that any more. The apartments that are visible in the image were actually built after 2000. This is a smaller city than somewhere like Copenhagen and these developments have attracted people from Copenhagen because the costs are lower. They had concerns when the apartments were first built because people moving into them may not be used to living so close to industry but it has been going well. They have had people visiting the plant.	
SB says that it is the same operations that Koppers has here.	
JH references previous issues with smell of the operations (such as naphthalene) and SB says there have been a lot of improvements.	
CN says Denmark has a much colder climate than Australia meaning that probability of smelling the operations is a lot lower, particularly the naphthalene. He can't say that people are never able to smell the plant, but that is not common. At low temperatures it is difficult to smell it. In general, they are living well with the plant as a society. Also there are differences between Australia and Denmark in terms of background with such operations. The first time CN was in Australia was 1992, the steelworks were still prolific and there was a lot of emissions being pumped into the air but people didn't have the same concerns about emissions from the Mayfield tar plant and the cokery that they do now.	
JH asks about the heat generated by the plant and whether or not there is any government credit system in place or recognition.	
CN says they do not receive anything from the government, although they actually pay a low price for the heat. The heat in some nearby towns is being entirely supplied by the plant. Cities in Denmark are a lot smaller than in cities like Newcastle. In terms of supplying heat to nearby towns, they are expanding outwards into the surrounding towns and the heated water is probably expanding ten kilometres at the moment. They have days in Denmark when 175% of their power consumption is produced by renewable energy like solar panels and wind, although they have less sun than Australia. They have one big grid (Europe) so they can export to other places.	
RB discusses the past in Newcastle and says that although there are a lot of people who won't remember, Newcastle actually has a history of very poor air quality in terms of the smell and dirt. 30 or 40 years ago there was a large amount of particulate matter in the form of smoke/fumes. This was from BHP emissions.	
MU agrees there has been large improvement from past air quality. He discusses having to take the washing down because otherwise the air quality was so low that washing would get dirty just hanging outside.	
RB says that there are probably still homes in Mayfield that have soot accumulated in the ceilings. Waterways were also affected by the pollution and emissions. Newcastle was impacted by several industries such as steel works,	

nutes	Action
emical plants, fuel processing plants as well as els of pollution. It's a credit to Newcastle and it much positive change. People such as SB and ed to be. JH came to Newcastle in 2004, after t provements already. RB says a lot of other peo d it was. He says it's lucky to be able to start a vironment. Leaders in Newcastle have made a bund.	s leaders that there has been MU will remember how bad it here had been significant ple will not remember how plant in a relatively clean
J says we get dolphins and whales in the harbo	our now, it's much cleaner.
says waterways and harbour used to be very mpanies like Koppers, other leaders and other other 20 years there will have been even more	organisations. RB says in
ttery cell testing	
Battery Cell Testing	KOPPERS
Andr Co- State Neak Batton Cal- Cogar Fal	Basics of the Initial Galvanostatic Cycling of graphite in CR2016 Coin Cells vs. Li/Li*:
dispersed into slurry and coated with pitch from Koppers was dispersed into slurry and coated onto the copper foil using the drawlewing technique. The electrode, was dried under usarum	R. P. Joseph R. P. Antargen R. C. Joseph R. C. Antargen R. C. Anta
CONFIDENTIAL CSIRO SB to update.	5 9
J asks SB to provide battery cell testing update	.
J asks SB to provide battery cell testing update discusses their cooperative with about 50 com stralian universities, in particular, the University ting their new coating material on graphite as w try to optimise battery technology. It will be a fix olved in looking at the anode materials going in a looking at optimising electrolytes and improvin ve been approached to work on using pitch in of citing. There are also projects that are looking is a ups such as looking into sizing. There are abo go. They want to make Australia a world class cause we have the raw materials. SB has just a beting. They are working with experts from univer- ogress has been good so far.	apanies as well as seven major y of Melbourne. They are well as silicon graphite blends ye-year project. Koppers is noto the batteries. Other groups ng cathode materials. They cathodes which is new and noto batteries and their physical put five projects currently on s producer of batteries attended a quarterly technical
discusses their cooperative with about 50 com stralian universities, in particular, the University ting their new coating material on graphite as w try to optimise battery technology. It will be a fix olved in looking at the anode materials going in a looking at optimising electrolytes and improvin we been approached to work on using pitch in of citing. There are also projects that are looking if ups such as looking into sizing. There are about go. They want to make Australia a world class cause we have the raw materials. SB has just a peting. They are working with experts from univer-	apanies as well as seven major y of Melbourne. They are well as silicon graphite blends ye-year project. Koppers is not the batteries. Other groups ng cathode materials. They eathodes which is new and not batteries and their physical put five projects currently on a producer of batteries attended a quarterly technical ersities. Feedback and

Minutes	Action
SB says these projects are looking at a range of battery sizes and the whole sphere of battery performance. They are looking at optimizing each level of battery production.	Action
RB asks about the role of pitch and how it can be involved down the line.	
SB says there are still may unanswered questions. Every industry has its own priority and objective. Koppers are interested in supporting the growth of this industry in Australia.	
JH enquires about where these products will be manufactured. Will it be Newcastle?	
SB says Energy Renaissance is looking at manufacturing in Tomago. SB has tried to contact them about this. He assumes that the aim will be to manufacture in Australia but assumes that sourcing will be from China with the aim of commercialising in Australia. Koppers is involved in the pitch side of things but other companies are involved only in the graphite side of things. There's various other companies that are Australian based, but some of them are major international companies as well who may seek to replicate this overseas. The whole point of the cooperative, with involvement from CSIRO, is to develop a battery industry in Australia. Newcastle would be as good a place as any.	
JH has connections and contacts he can pass on to SB for Energy Renaissance. JH says Sam Miller, who is the Hunter lead for Beyond Zero Emissions, has a connection.	
RB asks about the confidentiality as the slide says "confidential".	
SB confirms that Koppers' involvement in the project is not confidential, only specifically what they're doing within the project would be confidential at this stage.	
MU asked if there's a global Koppers update as well.	
CN says last Friday they announced their quarterly result and some information about their record earnings and turnover. Things are going pretty well at the moment.	
MU asks about supply issues relating to China and Covid which have been brought up at previous meetings.	
RL says they currently don't source anything from China so they haven't been affected by covid constraints coming out of China. But there have been constraints from the Ukrainian crisis which has constrained shipping in the region. Koppers, from a global perspective, has a large focus on sustainability, it's a big part of their culture. They are currently completing a Sustainability Report, which is still a week or two away from being available.	
NM says the Annual Report, however, is out.	
JH says once the Sustainability Report is available he can share it to other community groups he is involved in.	
NM confirms it'll be available on the website in a week or two. It is under its final review.	

Minutes	Action
JH asks about Ukraine and sourcing as several of the steel plants have closed.	
CN says they still get tar from Ukraine in Denmark. There have been supply constraints as a result of the Ukrainian and Russian situation as some smelters have been destroyed and some are now on the Russian side. The smelters in Ukraine that are still operational produce reduced volumes now. Ukraine rail disruptions have made exporting difficult and expensive. It is a complicated situation but they are able to get some supply out of Ukraine. They stopped importing Russian tar before it was banned which was a difficult decision.	
CT says in terms of commercial threats, a big threat recently has been cyber security and hacking, including white hat hacking. Another commercial concern is the South China Sea.	
RL says cybersecurity is an issue. They have been working on protecting their information with IT.	
SB says they have been hacked before by some kind of malware which deleted files and they were asked to pay to recover the data. They only lost a day's worth of work as they do a back up each day.	
RL says they are also closely monitoring the situation in the South China Sea, particularly between Taiwan and China because they do get raw material supplies from Taiwan. Although they do feel that there is some posturing and a disconnect with what they are hearing from their suppliers on the ground.	
SB says possibly the media have a skewed perception of events, but a close eye is being kept on the situation. They do hear a different story from the people on the ground.	
RB asks about shipping and if vessels are loaded in both directions or just one. He says companies that have cargo on their vessels at all times seem to have less security issues in the South China Sea because they're loaded all the time. Intelligence can be gathered easily when routes are predictable.	
SB says generally Koppers keeps vessels as full as possible all the time. They send full vessels to China, which economically makes sense. They leave Newcastle generally full with the finished product. When they get back to Asia they spend about six days empty while they travel to a raw material supplier Taiwan. It doesn't do many legs empty.	

## Minutes

**Mayfield report** 

# <section-header><section-header><section-header><image><image><image><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item>

MU hands over to NM for the local update.

NM says the biggest local update is the recent increase in break ins and thefts. People have been cutting holes in the fences at night to steal electrical cable. NM says this is also affecting SH (here as proxy for PA) who is located next door and is from Modulate Containers/Major Projects.

NM has been in contact with surrounding businesses and owners (such as Infrabuild and PON amongst others). Two arrests have been made recently. Michael from Lot 10 identified another concern which is that people have been caught scoping out the properties. This has been going on since early March and has been relentless. NM says they have been broken into about 6 or 7 times. They did get a security guard to patrol between 7pm and 7am. They do have lights and cameras but it's difficult to stop people just cutting holes in the fence and walking in.

SB says it's frustrating to get new cable for jobs and then it gets stolen.

JH asks about insurance and suggests they get some security dogs.

SB says the security guard did catch someone with wire cutters and he ran way.

## Covid

NM says Covid has decreased a lot in frequency. There are still the occasional cases amongst employees – maybe 2 or 3 cases this year. RATs are still kept onsite, but they are not being used very often. NM checks the supply and one or two are still being used.

## Action

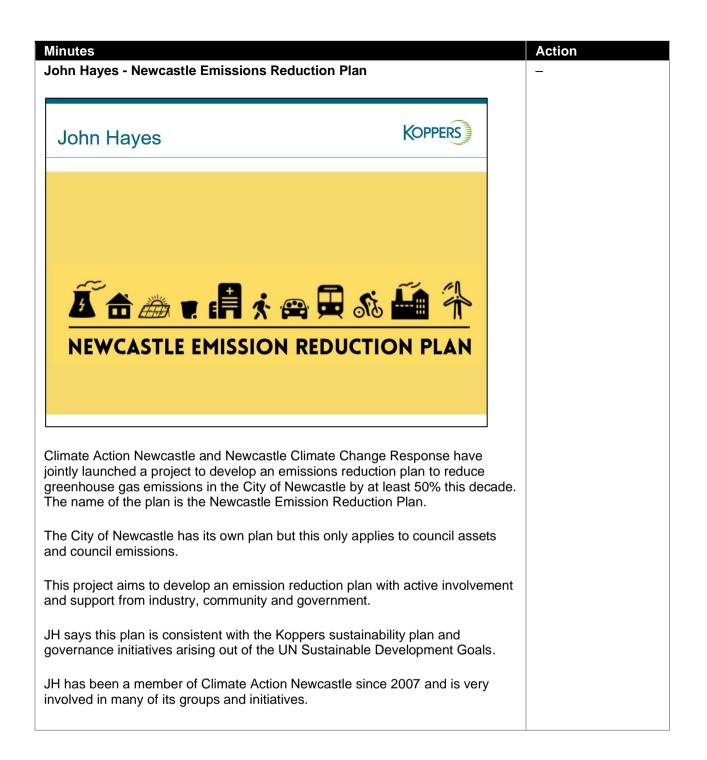
 NM to advise group when Sustainability Report is available

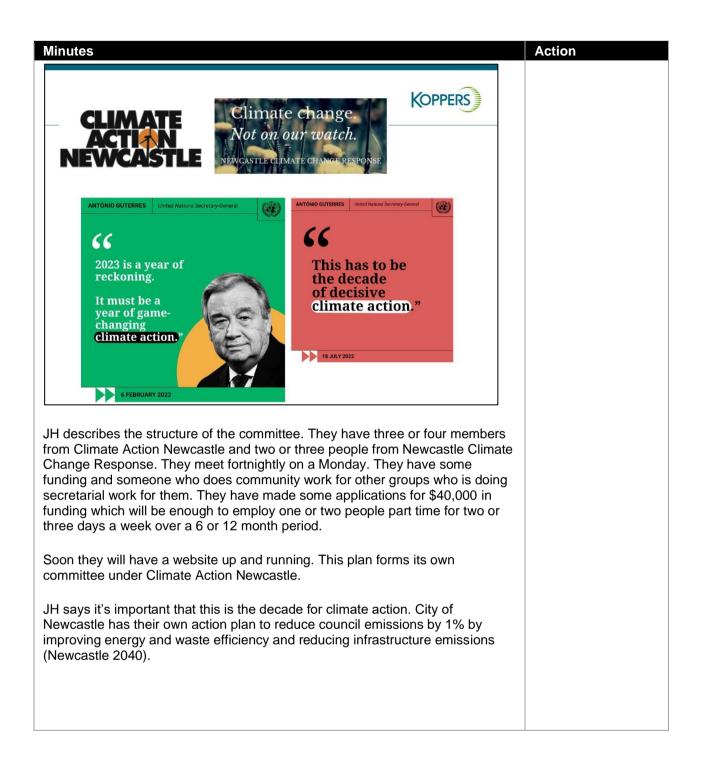
Minutes	Action
Sustainability Report 2022	
The Corporate Sustainability Report is not available yet but will be soon. It is under its final review.	
NM will send a link to everyone once it has been finalised. It is a global report, not just local. The Annual Report (finance) is already out.	
International Women's Day BBQ/Lifeline	
Koppers Mayfield had a BBQ a few weeks ago to celebrate International Women's Day. They also made a donation to Lifeline and someone came along to accept a promotional check. They also support First Chance. They have donated vouchers to be used as prizes for First Chance's trivia night which is coming up on 20 May at Wallsend Diggers.	
First Chance also had an event at Fort Scratchley to show some of the children that have been supported by First Chance over the years which NM attended.	
Earth day	
They celebrated Earth Day by giving two pot plants to every employee and also by planting five trees. They've received four so far. They have chosen the Waratah Tree for its local significance.	
They often give out recognition gifts for employees when there have been many days without injury. These gifts include headphones, backpacks and speakers but employees were much more excited about receiving the two pot plants.	
Customers	
Their primary customers are still Australian aluminium smelters. They provide carbon to these smelters which then produce anodes. This is about 13% - 15% of an anode depending on the smelter. The pitch is the glue that holds the anode together. They sell this pitch to four smelters. One is in Gladstone, another is Tomago, another is in Launceston Tasmania and the fourth is Portland in Victoria. They also sell creosote in the South Australian region. It is used to treat wine sticks. Their biggest naphthalene customer is in Thailand. They also have a customer in Sydney. They also sell carbon black feedstock to a company in Japan.	
They use a chartered ship to deliver product which gives them a competitive advantage in terms of delivering both raw material and final products.	
They are looking at going back to having two ships.	
Employees	
They have had a few retirements over the last 18 months. NM did a presentation for CN for his visit and showed him some company statistics. Their current average age is 47 years old and average length of service is about 13 years. 2 years ago the average age and average length of service were much higher. They have had many long serving staff who have worked for 30 or 40 years at Koppers who have retired in the last 18 months.	
MU says staff turnover can be an issue, so this level of retention is good.	

Minuteo	Action
Minutes	Action
NM says they currently have 55 staff members.	
RB asks if they have a staff shortage at the moment.	
NM says they don't have a shortage. They are recruiting staff because they have two staff on long term leave who will then be retiring, so they are hiring two new shift operators to replace them. They have also just taken on a new accounts officer as part of the finance team.	
SB says they have a few other vacancies but the labour market is quite tight at the moment.	
JH asks about the gender split of employees.	
NM responds that they did not have any female applicants for the shift operator roles but their new accounts officer is a woman. Currently, their employees are about 10% female.	
RB discusses the challenge of people using up all of their entitlements before leaving which is not how it was in the past when companies would give a check to match the balance of entitlements when people leave. Now businesses have to carry employees on entitlements who are not actually working day to day. It is not productive to have so many senior employees accrue these entitlements and remain on the books and full time while not actually being at work.	
NM says that a lot of companies have an issue with the accrual of long-term entitlements, particularly as people continue to accrue entitlements while away on a holiday.	
KOPPERS Community Update	
<ul> <li>New equipment, better monitorit, million and and an end and an end and and and and and and and and and a</li></ul>	
Consequences are also reported communities for registrations that set possible to registrations the Month I Generalized the Mo	
Ref 3 Stad	
<ul> <li>A for which which is the the there is a form it is a form</li></ul>	
No new complaints. 11	
MU discusses the latest community newsletter (March 2023). Recent community events have included a Men's Shed visit and better monitoring equipment. Other community events recently have included the Westpac rescue helicopter fundraising. Recently they also had students from Bulahdelah Central School come visit through Engineering Australia about careers in	
manufacturing.	

Minutes		Action
In the newsletter they are doing a "meet the team" section to spotlight employee every newsletter.	one	
The newsletter contains a contact number, email address and the well address.	osite	
Distribution of the newsletter has also increased to more residents and businesses.	d	
JH says they received an electronic copy.		
MU says there have been no new complaints.		
MU invites any questions or comments from the community		
Community	DS	
Community KOPPE		
Around the room		
	12	

Minutes	Action
MU invites any questions or comments from the community	– NA
KC gives an update on PON. Last week they released the first phase stage one renders for their Clean Energy Precinct. This project has been progressing over the last two years and has \$100 million investment from the Commonwealth Government. The project is being led by the Energy Precinct team. The scoping report is being finalised and will be lodged and then shared publicly later via their website on a dedicated project page. In addition to the website, information can be found on PON's social accounts and by emailing (energy@portofnewcastle.com.au).	
JH asks if DA has been lodged.	
KC says no.	
SH says they currently have a few projects in the Muswellbrook area. Primarily this is industrial demolition and doing the demolition of the CHPP (Coal Handling Prep Plant) in Muswellbrook.	
JH asks if there is recycling happening during the demolition and who they are selling their steel to.	
SH says yes there is recycling and they are selling their steel to Infrabuild.	
MC gives update about First Chance and says they are trying to keep up with the wait list they have. Currently they have 82 staff members and roughly 400 children in the program. MC says the length of the waitlist is dependent on what families are specifically waiting for, such as if they are waiting for therapy or how they are situated. They now have some more transitional staff on which has been helpful.	
CT says it is Road Safety Awareness week (14 - 21 May) which is about mobile phone use during driving. Everyone can take the pledge online.	
RB discusses cyber security threats. He has computer industry knowledge and experience and says that he has heard from people that Microsoft Defender has been very effective in protecting devices targeted by viruses. JH and RB were at a meeting recently and RB describes an instance in which a company was targeted and experienced a significant data leak and said that Microsoft Defender was very useful in protecting some data. They were forced to use temporary computers, paper etc to try to continue operations. They encouraged everyone to use Microsoft Defender as opposed to other similar software. This is not just important for company computers but also personal computers. It is also important to keep software and devices updated.	
JH says the company in question had to choose whether or not to pay ransom and they elected not to pay ransom.	

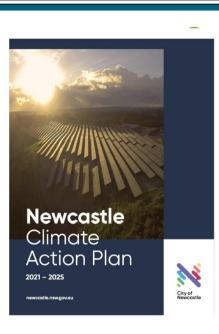




### Minutes

The City of Newcastle has a detailed <u>Action Plan</u> to reduce the 1% of city-wide emissions that Council is directly responsible for.

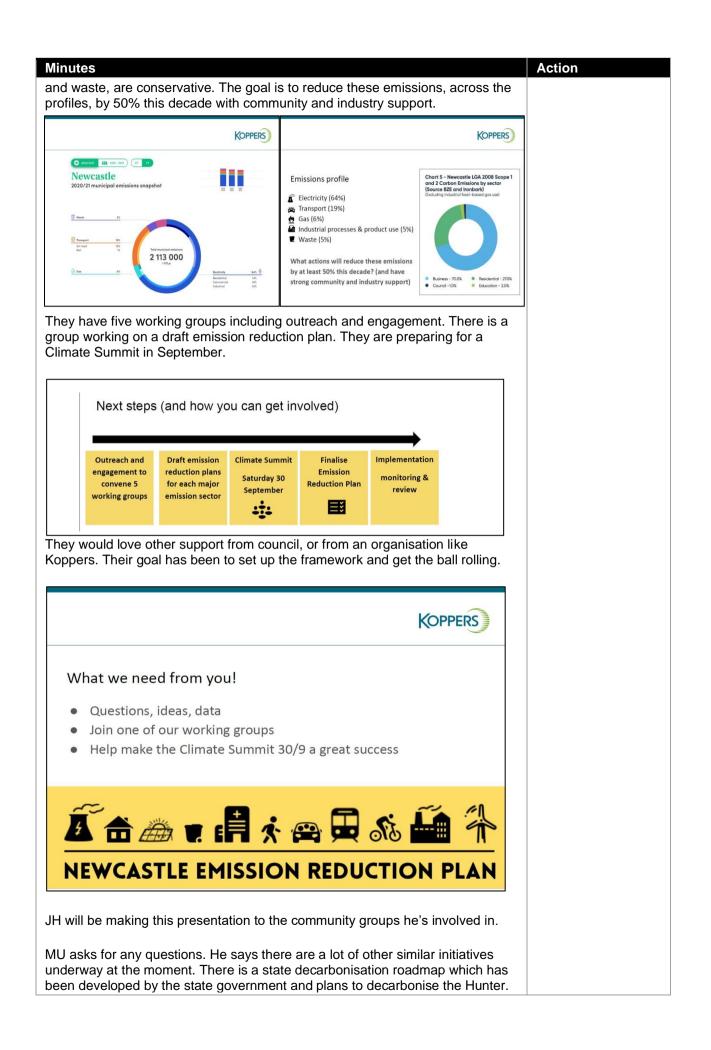
Council has also committed to increasing energy and waste efficiency and reducing emissions from buildings, transport, infrastructure and supply chains (<u>Newcastle 2040</u>).



The Newcastle Emission Reduction Plan aims to involve community members and all levels of government to increase commitment to reducing carbon emissions.

Cour plan is
to develop an ambitious emission reduction plan for the City of Newcastle Local Government Area
actively involve community members and leaders, including business, industry and all levels of government
build support for the implementation of the plan
increase awareness and commitment to reducing carbon dioxide emissions

JH says it is important to note that the numbers included in the graphs, which show the emissions profiles for electricity, transport, gas, industrial processes



Minutes	Action
MU says Koppers is part of a Sustainability SDG committee. MU asks if there's any networking between these groups and panels.	Action
JH says that he knows people in the other groups, but it was decided this separate group was needed. They are happy to work with other groups on this plan. JH has been a volunteer for BZE. There is a lot of crossover between panels and there is communication between groups. JH has connections with Sam Miller, who is the Hunter lead for BZE. JH says Adam Clarke, who was on the Council, helped set up a lot of this, has been head hunted to the state government to try to set up action squads across other LGAs. They have communication with Adam and many other groups.	
RB asks about the Turnbull paper on carbon reductions which he says was not as enthusiastically embraced by Morrison. He asks about the role of the current Prime Minister in the context of this discussion.	
KC – had to leave the meeting.	
JH says Climate Action Newcastle has asked for a meeting with Sharon Claydon to raise that with her.	
MU says the Budget is being presented tonight.	
RB says the Budget will be interesting, but the Hunter often misses out on assets and investments that it should be getting.	
SB asks if we're getting a state minister for the Hunter because hopefully that may help.	
JH Tim Crakanthorp.	
JH at their meeting this morning, in discussions with a company about a tender (valued at \$30 million), it was commented that it wasn't a line item in the budget. It will interesting to see if PON's \$100 million will be included as a line item in the budget.	
MU invites closing comments from the group.	– NA
KOPPERS	
Close and next meeting	

Action
– NA
<ul> <li>MU to send out invite for next CRG</li> </ul>