



We STAND with GOMEROI:

**Trade Unions oppose
the Santos Pilliga
Narrabri Gas Project**

Report by the Unions NSW
Pilliga Campaign Committee
November 2025



Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Aboriginal people
as the Traditional Owners of this land and
we pay our respects to Elders past and present

**The Unions NSW Pilliga Campaign
Committee recognises the First Nations
Land Justice Hub at Jumbunna UTS for
its research and printing support.**

Cover images: Bohena Creek aerial
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Inside front cover: Yellow Spring Dam
in the Pilliga courtesy of Northwest
Protection Advocacy

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Introduction

Fossil fuel giant Santos wants to build 850 coal seam gas (CSG) wells in the Pilliga forest, on Gomeroi land in North-West NSW. The Pilliga is the largest temperate forest remaining in eastern Australia and is a key recharge area for the Great Artesian Basin (GAB).

This project would destroy this vital Gomeroi cultural landscape, accelerate climate change and threaten many endangered species and the integrity of the GAB.

Gomeroi have fought against coal seam gas (CSG) in the Pilliga for more than 20 years, first with Eastern Star gas, and now with Santos. This opposition, supported by many in the broader community, has limited gas development to a small number of pilot wells.

In 2011, Santos began planning for a massive gas field with 850 wells, what they call “the Narrabri Gas Project”. 23,000 submissions were made by organisations and members of the public during assessment by the Independent Planning Commission in 2020, the highest number ever received. 98% of these opposed the project,¹ but it was approved regardless.

In March 2022, Gomeroi people voted overwhelmingly at a Native Title meeting to oppose any agreement for CSG. Santos then took legal action to impose the project regardless, a process that has taken three years to resolve in the company’s favour.

While the Native Title system has not stopped Santos, the heroic stand by Gomeroi has deepened community opposition. Following the 2022 Gomeroi vote, the peak body Unions NSW resolved to oppose Santos and “to support the Gomeroi people with all means available to us.”

This builds on a long tradition of trade union solidarity with Aboriginal struggle.

A Unions NSW Pilliga campaign committee, with representatives from different unions, meets regularly and is committed to turning these words into action that can stop Santos.



Traditional Owner Suellyn Tighe addresses union representatives in the Pilliga Forest

1 Dr Rebecca Lawrence, “[What’s at stake in approving the Narrabri gas project?](#)” Sydney Environment Institute, 6 August 2020.

Gomeroi voices opposing Santos



“The Pilliga was a meeting place of different tribes for ceremony and our law. Every tree, every bird, every animal is part of that beautiful eco-system that is so special to us.

“It is disgraceful that the state and federal governments are both supporting Santos to strip us of our rights, usurp our country and desecrate our sacred places.

“Gomeroi are fighting for everyone’s future. Santos are pushing for new fossil fuel projects, not just on our country, but across the world. We are in a climate emergency – they must be stopped.

“History shows us that Aboriginal people and unions standing together can be a major force. We both understand the power of the collective, we can bring the broader community behind us and stop Santos in its tracks.”

Raymond “Bubbly” Weatherall



“We have fought against coal-seam gas long before Santos came along, back when the company Eastern Star first started to put “pilot wells” in the Pilliga – and we have exposed the damage done.

“Racism permeates all aspects of our lives.

“The Native Title Tribunal ruling to extinguish our rights for Santos’ greed is just the latest in an onslaught of racist policies and legislation that have attempted to erode our cultural identity and connection to Country.

“They have not succeeded. We are still here, fighting the systems designed to deny First Nations peoples our cultural and human rights. And we will continue to fight against Santos.

“I am very proud of my staunch elders in Coonabarabran. They are in their 80s and when Santos came to town for meetings they sat in the sun for hours as part of a non-engagement protest.

“The Pilliga forest is too important to us culturally and spiritually to ever give up. Our people are united in defence of our culture and our special places.

“I am calling all people across Australia to action – fight to ensure Gomeroi rights are respected.”

Suellen Tighe

Native Title has failed Gomeroi

Gomeroi people have a registered Native Title claim over the Pilliga forest. Under the Native Title Act, Santos was compelled to seek an agreement with Gomeroi before mining for CSG.

The Act also says that if Aboriginal people oppose a development and refuse an agreement, companies like Santos can apply to the Native Title Tribunal (NTT) seeking permission to mine regardless.²

Companies must show their project is in “the public interest”. But “public interest” too often means “corporate interest”. In more than 98% of cases, the NTT rules in favour of the company.³

In December 2022 John Dowsett, the President of the NTT, ruled in favour of Santos, stating that the revenue generated by the mine would create a “public benefit” that “significantly outweighed Gomeroi concerns”.⁴

In an appeal to the Federal Court, Gomeroi successfully argued that President Dowsett had not properly considered the climate impacts of the project.

When the case went back to the NTT in 2025, however, the Tribunal ruled once again in favour of Santos. Despite acknowledging the catastrophic impacts predicted due to climate change, including on Aboriginal health and wellbeing, the NTT asserted that gas from the Pilliga was needed for “energy security”.

The NSW Government has been a party to all court proceedings and supported Santos every step of the way, making arguments in court that clearly breach its legislated emissions reduction targets and commitments to urgently address climate change.⁵



“Our unions stand with the Gomeroi and all the good people who live on their beautiful country in the Pilliga, as they continue to oppose coal seam gas mining.”

Thomas Mayo

Assistant National Secretary,
Maritime Union of Australia



“No government can justify the environmental destruction and cultural vandalism of the Pilliga Forest for the sake of profit. Respecting the rights of the Gomeroi people means standing against this project and protecting Country for generations to come.”

Carol Matthews

NSW/ACT Secretary,
Independent Education Union
of Australia

2 National Native Title Tribunal, “What is a future act determination?”

3 Law Council of Australia, “Review of the Future Acts Regime: Issues Paper”, 16 April 2025, p.14.

4 All decisions and major submission in the Gomeroi People vs Santos case can be reviewed at on Online File maintained by the Federal Court of Australia: <https://www.fedcourt.gov.au/services/access-to-files-and-transcripts/online-files/gomeroi-people-v-santos>

5 Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023.

Gas: bad for health

The Narrabri Gas Project poses significant risks to public health and contradicts New South Wales climate policy objectives.⁶ Extensive coal seam gas extraction in the Pilliga Forest could severely impact air and water quality, leading to adverse health outcomes for local communities. Research shows exposure to gas emissions is linked to increased respiratory issues, with children living near extraction sites facing higher asthma rates and a 25% increased risk of hospital admissions.⁷ Gas development can exacerbate pre-existing conditions, resulting in more frequent hospital visits and added pressure on local healthcare systems.⁸

Natural gas use in NSW poses public health and environmental risks, as gas appliances emit pollutants like nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide, which contribute to respiratory illnesses, particularly in children.⁹ The predicted increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the project adds to climate instability, exacerbating health risks associated with extreme weather events, such as heat-related illnesses and hospital admissions among vulnerable populations.¹⁰

The NSW Net Zero Roadmap commits to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable practices to improve public health, highlighting the need for alternatives to fossil fuel projects.¹¹ The Santos Narrabri Gas Project conflicts with the government's commitment to protect community health and the environment.¹²



“The NSWNMA opposes gas drilling in the Pilliga due to the serious evidence-based health harms, including increased risks of pre-term birth, low birth weight and childhood asthma from exposure to air and water pollutants. Climate change-related health impacts, such as heat-related illness and infectious disease spread, pose a growing healthcare burden, here and globally. Disregard for the Gomeroi People's cultural ties to land further risks their health and well being.”

Michael Whaites

Assistant General Secretary,
NSW Nurses and Midwives Association



“The Narrabri Gas Project poses serious risks to the health of regional communities – from water and air pollution to strain on already overstretched local hospitals... Doctors are deeply concerned that the project will worsen health inequities in rural NSW, where services are already thin and outcomes already worse than the state average.”

Dr Nicholas Spooner

President, Australian Salaried
Medical Officers Federation

6 New South Wales Health. [Net Zero Roadmap](#), 2021

7 Bambrick, H et al. [Kicking the Gas Habit: How Gas Is Harming Our Health](#). Climate Council of Australia, 2021

8 J. Jason West et al. What We Breathe Impacts Our Health: Improving Understanding of the Link between Air Pollution and Health” Environmental Science & Technology 2016 50 (10), 4895-4904

9 Ewald, B et al. “[Health Risks from Indoor Gas Appliances](#).” Australian Journal of General Practice, 2022, 51 (12): 935-938.

10 Bayram, H. et al. [Impact of global climate change on pulmonary health: Susceptible and vulnerable populations](#). Annals of the American Thoracic Society, 2023, 20(8), 1088-1095.

11 New South Wales Health. [Net Zero Roadmap](#), 2021.

12 New South Wales Health. [Regional Health Strategic Plan 2022-2032](#), 2022.

Increasing the threat of climate change

The burning of fossil fuels is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions and since the negotiation of the Paris Agreement in 2015, global emissions from coal, oil and gas consumption have increased. Fossil fuels are driving an intensification of climate change impacts and this will continue without rapid and sustained reductions. If developed, the Narrabri Gas Project will take us in the completely wrong direction by producing around 121 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over its lifetime.¹³ Globally we are on a dangerous warming trajectory to an increase of between 2.6 and 3.1 degrees.¹⁴

Australia's first National Climate Risk Assessment paints a stark picture of current and projected climate change impacts across the country, including dramatic increases in severe and extreme heatwave events, more intense flooding events, more megafires and longer time spent in drought. This will drive “compounding and cascading impacts” across communities, including escalating economic costs, disruption to the accessibility of healthcare and essential services, “erosion of community resilience and social cohesion” and “increased migration away from high-risk areas.”¹⁵

The risk assessment recognises seven nationally significant climate change risks¹⁶ faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. These are risks to:

- Self-determination;
- Land, sea and Country;
- Cultural knowledges, practices, values and sites;
- People's health, wellbeing and identity;
- Economic participation and social and cultural economic development;
- Water and food security; and
- Remote and rural communities.

For example, fossil fuel-driven climate change is a threat to Gomeri land, cultural practices and wellbeing due to higher temperatures, lower rainfall and declining tree growth rates in forests like the culturally significant Pilliga forest.¹⁷

If approved by Santos, the Narrabri Gas Project will add to the threat to Gomeri culture through disturbance of an increasingly vulnerable ecosystem. The project will also contribute to global greenhouse gas emissions and the associated climate change impacts that are already being faced by vulnerable communities in Australia and globally.



Climate Risk to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people Source: Australian Climate Service, *National Climate Risk Assessment*, 2025, p.38.

¹³ Santos, *Environmental Impact Statement*, 2017, Chapter 24: Greenhouse Gas, 2017.

¹⁴ UNEP, *Emissions Gap Report 2024: No more hot air...please!*, 2024, p. XVII

¹⁵ Australian Climate Service, *Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment*, 2025, p.35, p.iii, p.43.

¹⁶ Australian Climate Service, *Risks to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples*, 2025.

¹⁷ Australian Climate Service, *Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment*, 2025, p. 187.



The threat to precious eco-systems

The Pilliga is the largest remaining temperate woodland in Eastern Australia, internationally recognised as a biodiversity hotspot. The surrounding region has been heavily cleared and impacted by agriculture, livestock and resource development, making the Pilliga a stronghold for many endangered species.

Building 850 CSG wells and associated roads, pipelines and other infrastructure in the forest requires clearing and fragmenting precious habitat. The Pale-headed Snake, Barking Owl and Pilliga Mouse are just some of the species threatened by this project.¹⁸

“Pilot wells” from previous CSG development have already caused serious environmental damage, including from spills of toxic fluids used to extract the CSG.¹⁹

Gomeri people have cultural responsibilities and relationships with all plants and animals in the Pilliga that will be fundamentally disrupted by this project.

The Pilliga is a recharge zone for the Great Artesian Basin. Santos plan to drill through this crucial recharge aquifer. The waters of the Basin sustain ecosystems, towns and agriculture. CSG mining involves removing groundwater from the coal seams, drawing down the water table which can reduce access to clean water from existing bores.²⁰

Santos plan to extract an average of 4.1 million litres of water per day, up to 37.5 billion litres over the life of the project. The project will create a huge volume of toxic waste salts, containing heavy metals and radionuclides like strontium and uranium that could contaminate ground water and surrounding country.²¹ Santos is yet to produce a commercially viable beneficial reuse plan for this waste, which will weigh up to 840,000 tonnes over the life of the project.²²

18 Australian Climate Service, Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment, 2025, p. 187.

19 David Milledge, “Report of likely impacts on the threatened vertebrate fauna of the Pilliga forests and woodlands from the Proposed Narrabri Gas Project”, Landmark Ecological Services, 9 August 2020.

20 North West Protection Advocacy, Pilliga Impact Map, 2025.

21 Dr Matthew Currell, Review of Environmental Impact Statement – Santos Narrabri Gas Project, May 2017. Currell, *ibid*.

22 NSW NPIE, Narrabri Gas Project Assessment Report, June 2020.

Export controls and demand reduction can prevent a gas shortage

Since 2010 gas production on the east coast of Australia has more than doubled²³ and yet domestic gas users face persistent artificial shortages and high prices²⁴ due to gas exporters like Santos prioritising international customers over local gas supply. This has forced the closure of multiple gas-reliant facilities²⁵ and put many thousands of manufacturing jobs at risk.

Along with Santos and Origin Energy, the east coast gas export facilities are owned by international oil and gas majors like Shell, ConocoPhillips and Total. The objective of these companies is to export as much Australian gas for as long as possible, regardless of the consequences for land, water, the climate, domestic industry and jobs.

Santos has made an outsized contribution to the east coast gas crisis, having chosen to build a second gas export train in Gladstone even though it didn't have enough gas to fill the export contracts that it signed up.²⁶ This meant Santos has been exporting gas that was previously available to the domestic market, with gas-reliant manufacturers "constantly left wondering why they are suffering the consequences"²⁷ of Santos' poor decisions.

While the situation is alarming, it doesn't need to be this way. There is an immediate opportunity for state and federal governments to support residential, commercial and some industrial gas users to switch away from gas to renewable electricity. While there is a longer term role for gas in some heavy industries, rapid declines in gas demand in other sectors can decrease total consumption while buying time for other users to progress alternative options like green hydrogen. Most Australian gas is exported, so gas reservation and export controls must be a priority.

There is no shortage of gas on the Australian east coast, we just need to use the gas that we produce more sensibly by exporting less and reducing unnecessary gas consumption. This will help to protect jobs, land, water, First Nations culture and the climate whilst allowing our domestic manufacturers to thrive in the energy transition.



“Australia must prioritise our finite and precious gas resources to support the industries that employ hundreds of thousands of highly skilled workers and that underpin every aspect of Australian life, from food production and health, to infrastructure and household goods.”

Steve Murphy
National Secretary,
Australian
Manufacturing Workers
Union

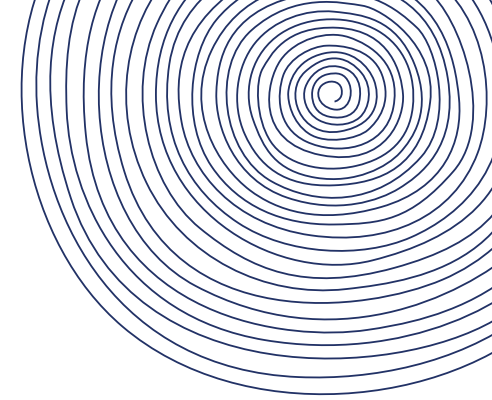
23 AER, [State of the energy market 2024](#), 2024, p161.

24 IEEFA, [LNG exports prompt fall in eastern Australia's gas demand](#), 2024.

25 D Cloughton, [Rich in resources, but Australia's energy costs have tripled and manufacturers are hurting](#), ABC News, 13 Jan 2025.

26 ACCC, [Inquiry into the east coast gas market](#), 2016, p28

27 EUAA, [Energy Users Association of Australia submission to Gas Market Review](#), 2025, p8



Santos – a bad corporate actor that cannot be trusted

Santos is Australia's second largest oil and gas company, but red flags have been raised on its governance,²⁸ it has low employee support for leadership,²⁹ plus a record of alleged cover ups³⁰ and environmental contamination.³¹

Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas and Santos has a range of problems with uncontrolled methane leaks across its operations. In explosive media reporting in September 2025 it was revealed that Santos was involved in a long-running cover up of a significant methane leak from a storage tank at its Darwin LNG plant. This previously undisclosed leak is still not fixed and it has been identified as a contributing factor to the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company walking away from a recent proposal to acquire Santos.³²

Darwin is not the only Santos site with uncontrolled methane leaks. Having previously told Western Australian (WA) regulators that it is “impossible to fix” methane leaks from disused offshore wells,³³ Santos has since disclosed that methane is leaking from an additional 13 locations near its WA facilities.³⁴

The company was also fined in January 2025 for a 25,000 litre oil spill from its WA operations. Workers found three dead dolphins amid the spilled condensate, but Santos denied any connection between the dead dolphins and the spill.³⁵

While it inflicts significant damage upon Australia, Santos is paying little to no company tax. Based upon ATO Company Tax Transparency data, Santos Ltd has paid no company income tax from 2015 to 2023, despite declaring \$38 billion of income.³⁶

28 Angela McDonald Smith, [Santos CFO's shock exit heightens scrutiny over company's future](#), AFR, 14 Oct 2025.

29 Myriam Robin, [Santos CEO launches book lauding his piercing eyes, natural charisma](#), AFR, 29 October 2023

30 Robertson J et al, [Darwin methane leak 'covered up' by gas companies and regulators](#), ABC News, 1 Sept 2025. Morton A, Santos whistleblower accuses company of covering up extent of Australian oil spill that killed dolphins, The Guardian, 16 Feb 2023.

31 C Flint, [Revealed: EPA investigation report shows extent of Pilliga contamination](#), 2014.

32 Robertson J et al, [The inside story of an ABC report that helped scuttle Australia's biggest foreign takeover](#), ABC News, 20 Sept 2025.

33 P Milne, [Santos wells have been leaking gas into the ocean off WA for a decade](#), WA Today, 13 June 2023.

34 P Milne, [Gas is escaping at 13 spots near Santos wells offshore Varanus Island](#), Boiling Cold, July 25 2025.

35 M Chalmers, [The Santos worker who blew the whistle about dead dolphins and an oil spill](#), ABC Background Briefing, 4 November 2023.

36 Mark Ogge, [\\$10,000 fine manifestly inadequate for Santos oil spill](#), Jan 2025.

Renewable energy will provide more jobs and apprenticeships

Santos' claims that the Narrabri Gas Project will be good for regional economies and workers don't stack up. The 3-4 year construction phase of the project could generate more than 1,200 jobs, but these will mostly be "fly-in fly-out" positions, with only 105 construction jobs going to locals. In the operations phase, approximately 50 people would be retained from construction but there would only be 40 new jobs for locals. The Social Impact Statement also predicts "small negative impacts... to sectors such as agriculture and forestry, mining and manufacturing" due to competition for labour and cost increases.³⁷

A major coal seam gas project in the Pilliga will pull valuable capital, skilled labour, and local supply chain capacity away from the 3 Renewable Energy Zones (REZs) within a few hours' drive, just as the construction phase kicks off. Electricity generation from these zones is needed to replace our aging coal-fired power stations.

Australia is in the midst of a construction skills crisis, with shortages in electricians and other trades threatening to delay essential energy projects and drive up costs for everyone.³⁸ Renewable energy projects in the REZs are required to contribute to local apprenticeship training.³⁹ Santos will be pulling skilled workers away from renewable projects while being under no obligation to train local apprentices.

Regional supply chains are tooling up to take full advantage of the billions of dollars of green investment set to come through their communities. Santos' project will further stretch those supply chains and disrupt the orderly transition of regional economies towards clean energy.

Renewable energy will create far more jobs. There are 4,500-5,000 construction jobs and more than 3,000 ongoing operational roles set to be created by renewable energy projects on the nearby Central West-Orana, New England, and Hunter-Central Coast REZs.⁴⁰ There is an urgent need for investment in our local TAFE system to train a local workforce for these projects. Santos' gas project will undermine confidence in the renewables sector and cost regional NSW valuable clean energy jobs.

We stand at a literal energy crossroads. The transmission necessary to connect the New England REZ to the NSW electricity grid must cross the proposed route for the Hunter Gas Pipeline.⁴¹ Construction timelines for the two intersecting projects may overlap, meaning that one will literally have to make way for the other. Will we choose to prioritise a green economy with tens of thousands of clean energy jobs – or put it all on hold to protect Santos' bottom line?



“The Central West and New England regions are gearing up to be flooded with clean energy investments, jobs, and apprenticeships that will set the entire region up, providing power to NSW for decades. The last thing we need is a dirty gas field, with no obligations to hire apprentices and First Nations workers, diverting resources away from the ongoing energy transition, and against the wishes of the Traditional Owners.”

Allen Hicks
NSW & ACT Branch
Secretary, Electrical
Trades Union

37 GHD, Report for Santos Ltd - [Narrabri Gas Project Social Impact Statement, EIS Appendix T1, p.51, p.59](#). Alison Ziller, [Salt in the wound: social impacts, public health and the Narrabri gas project](#), 2020, University of Sydney Environment Institute.

38 Jobs and Skills Australia, [Occupation Shortage List](#), accessed October 2025. Jobs and Skills Australia, [The Clean Energy Generation](#), 2023.

39 The NSW Renewable Energy Sector Board Plan requires 20% apprentices or learning workers on renewable projects in Renewable Energy Zones, through tender requirements for Long Term Energy Service Agreements through [AEMO Services](#). See NSW Government, [Renewable Energy Sector Board](#), accessed October 2025.

40 EnergyCo NSW, [Renewable Energy Zones](#), accessed October 2025. See individual REZ pages for job estimates in each zone.

41 EnergyCo NSW, [Interactive Map, New England REZ](#) accessed October 2025
Santos, Hunter Gas Pipeline, [Pipeline Route](#), accessed October 2025

The fight ahead

The union movement in NSW has stood shoulder to shoulder with Gomeroi people through their three-year court battle with Santos. Regardless of any court ruling, unions recognise Gomeroi as the true owners of the Pilliga forest and will fight to uphold their self-determination.

Despite more than 10 years of planning, Santos has still not made a “final investment decision” on whether to proceed with gas development in the Pilliga.

Before they can make this decision, Santos still has approval processes for associated infrastructure to work through – each one of these is an opportunity for our campaign to push back. Recent assertions by NSW Premier Chris Minns that the project is “ready to go”⁴² not only misrepresent the current state of affairs but also downplay the significant legal and community opposition it faces.

Santos must build pipeline infrastructure to take the coal seam gas to market. One part of this is the Hunter Gas Pipeline (HGP), planned to stretch more than 800kms from Southern Queensland down to Newcastle, which has not yet been built. This pipeline poses its own risks to precious ecosystems and threatened species.⁴³

The HGP has been bitterly opposed by farmers and Traditional Owners along the route, who have vowed protests to challenge construction.⁴⁴ Santos still doesn't have a pipeline license for the HGP and Jemena is yet to secure a pipeline license variation for the related Hunter Lateral Pipeline. Shamefully, the NSW Premier has said the government will consider compulsory acquisitions if landowners don't agree to host the pipeline.⁴⁵

Santos also needs to build a shorter Narrabri Lateral Pipeline (NLP) to connect the gasfield to the HGP. The NLP will cut through the Pilliga forest and requires agreement with Gomeroi – or further action in the Native Title Tribunal to impose it.

Santos still requires both State and Commonwealth development approvals for the NLP⁴⁶ as well requiring a pipeline license.

A volunteer community group, the Mullaley Gas & Pipeline Accord, is currently in court challenging a decision of the Commonwealth government not to comprehensively assess the risk posed by the NLP to water resources.⁴⁷

The union movement in NSW is committed to fighting Santos in the parliament, in the streets and in the forest. We demand the Labor governments in power in both NSW and Federally immediately withdraw support for CSG in the Pilliga, commit to respecting Aboriginal rights and invest in the clean energy jobs we urgently need.

Led by the commitment of Gomeroi people to defend their Country, if we stand united and build this campaign, the power of workers and the broader community can stop Santos in its tracks.



42 Karp, P. and Macdonald-Smith, A., [Minns threatens compulsory acquisition to get Narrabri gas moving](#), Australian Financial Review, Oct 29, 2025.
43 Climate Council of Australia, "Submission To: Queensland-Hunter Gas Pipeline Public Comment", December 8, 2023.
44 Michael Burt, "Hunter Gas Pipeline heats up," The Farmer, January 24, 2023.
45 Karp, P. and Macdonald-Smith, A., [Minns threatens compulsory acquisition to get Narrabri gas moving](#), Australian Financial Review, Oct 29, 2025.
46 Santos / Hunter Gas Pipeline Co., "Fact Sheet: Narrabri Lateral Pipeline EIS Process", August 2025.
47 Environmental Justice Australia, ["Community group takes federal government to court over Narrabri gas pipeline water risks,"](#) June 3, 2025.

Union voices opposing Santos

“The Gomeroi people have every right to stand strong in their fight against the Narrabri Gas Project. Supporting their sovereignty means protecting not only their rights but also their cultural heritage. We stand with them in this struggle, ensuring their voices are heard and respected as we work towards a sustainable future.”

Vanessa Seagrove
Assistant Secretary, Unions NSW



“As a proud Gubbi Gubbi man and MUA member I stand with the Gomeroi people against the destruction of their sacred lands in the Pilliga.”

Jake Gifford
Member, Maritime Union of Australia



“Australian Governments can't on the one hand claim to be supportive of First Nations people and seeking to reduce carbon emissions while at the same time approving record numbers of new coal and gas mines against the wishes of Traditional Owners. It's rank hypocrisy, and we have had enough.”

Dr Andrew Gottke
Member, Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation



“By standing shoulder to shoulder with the Gomeroi, we are advocating for a comprehensive approach to social justice, environmental stewardship, and fostering fair and meaningful relationships with our First Nations communities.”

Kylie Martinez
Member, Independent Education Union of Australia



“The Narrabri Gas Project severs the lifeline between people and country, silencing the songlines that carry cultural memory.”

Michelle Cutmoore
Member, NSW Nurses and Midwives Association



“Gomeroi people are standing up to protect their country and our climate. Their leadership lights a path Australia must follow.”

Nic Clyde

Member, Australian Services Union,
staff at Lock the Gate



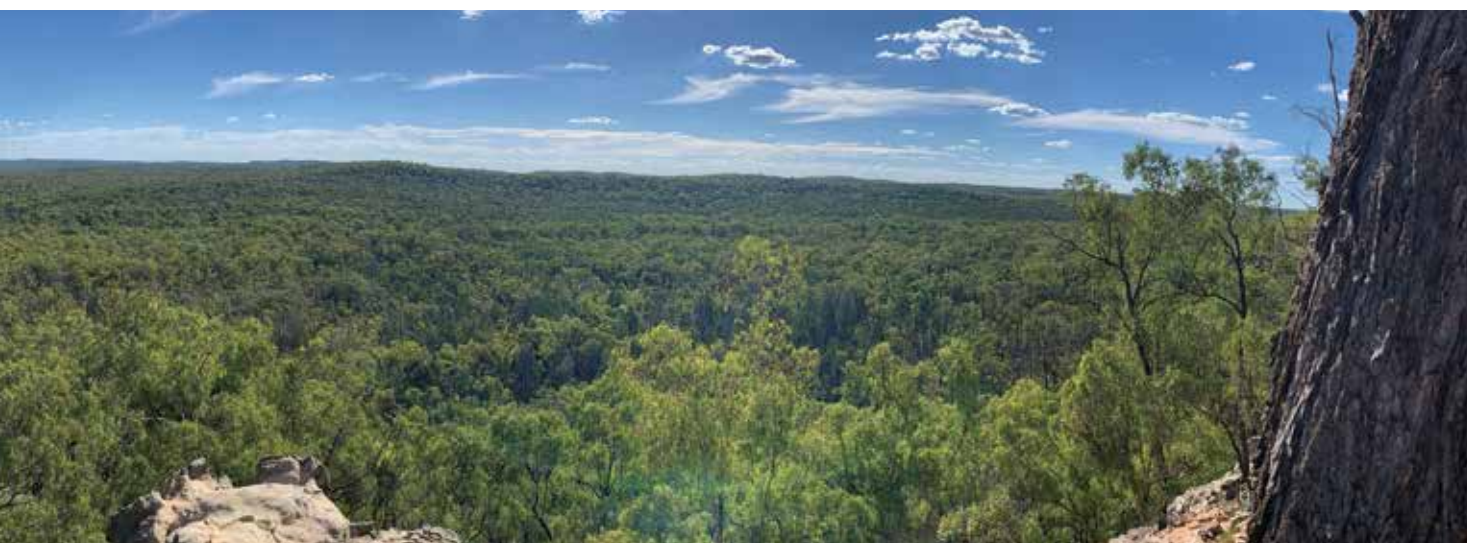
“Santos will always put profit ahead of protecting the land and the communities who live and work on it. They can’t be trusted to set up gas extraction in an area as critical as the Pilliga, and they definitely shouldn’t be allowed to go ahead without the approval of the Gomeroi People.”

Simon Davies

Delegate

Thomas Jackson

Member, Electrical Trades Union



The union movement is committed to supporting Gomeroi in their right to self-determination, protection of culture, environment and country. We stand in solidarity with Gomeroi.

