

6. Stakeholder Engagement

TNG is committed to consulting with stakeholders during the planning and development of the Mount Peake Project, to identify and understand any potential issues and concerns, as well as possible management strategies that may be implemented for the Project.

This Chapter documents the stakeholder consultation program undertaken by TNG specifically during the environmental impact assessment process, with focus placed on seeking input and feedback from stakeholders on the potential environmental and social impacts to be considered during the assessment and addressed in the development of the Project.

6.1 Introduction

The Terms of Reference for Mount Peake Project (NT EPA 2014) state that it is “essential that the Proponent demonstrate how any public concerns were identified, and how those concerns will influence the design and delivery of the Project”.

The stakeholder consultation undertaken during the development of the EIS was designed to facilitate engagement with stakeholders to provide information about the Project and to gain feedback on potential environmental and social issues, allowing for these issues to be considered through the EIS process.

A Stakeholder Consultation Plan (SCP) was developed by GHD on behalf of TNG, to provide structure and rigour to communications and consultation. Planning was underpinned by the NT EPA’s requirements for consultation in the development of the EIS (NTEPA 2014). Whilst the stakeholder consultation is focussed on the development of the EIS, TNG is committed to continuing to engage and consult with stakeholders throughout the life of the Project, including through the future construction and operation of the mine, which is reflected in the approach developed in the SCP.

The approach to stakeholder consultation during the EIS process was developed with reference to the following documents, guidelines and industry standards:

- ▶ Guide to the Environmental Impact Assessment Process in the Northern Territory (NT EPA 2014a);
- ▶ Guidelines for the Preparation of an Economic and Social Impact Assessment (NT EPA 2013);
- ▶ Mount Peake Project Notice of Intent (TNG 2013);
- ▶ Terms of Reference for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement: Mount Peake Project, TNG Limited (NT EPA 2014); and
- ▶ International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)¹.

This chapter summarises the implementation and outcomes of the stakeholder consultation program as part of the EIS process. A full report is provided in Appendix E.

¹ <http://www.iap2.org.au/>



6.2 Consultation Planning and Approach

6.2.1 Consultation Objectives

The following objectives were established for stakeholder consultation:

- ▶ ensure the relevant key stakeholders and the broader community are informed about the proposed Project, its current status and the EIS process;
- ▶ engage key stakeholders and the broader community through best practice processes, to discuss concerns, potential impacts and possible management measures, and demonstrate how stakeholder feedback will be considered in the EIS process; and
- ▶ develop and nurture stakeholder confidence and relationships for the life of TNG's Project, including throughout the future construction and operation of the mine.

These objectives were supported by:

- ▶ establishing an open and honest communication process;
- ▶ providing relevant, timely and factual information about the Project;
- ▶ demonstrating a willingness to answer any questions and address potential concerns directly with stakeholders in a timely manner; and
- ▶ providing concise information on the outcomes of engagement to be considered and integrated, as appropriate, into the EIS.

6.2.2 Participation Goal and Guiding Principles

The consultation approach was guided by the Core Values and Code of Ethics of the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). The IAP2 Spectrum for Public Participation (Figure 6-1) is an Australian standard that aims to ensure public participation is given a place in the project planning, design and delivery phases.

Given the nature of the Project, the community and stakeholder consultation activities were conducted in accordance with the 'inform' and 'consult' level of the spectrum. In line with this level of participation, the goal for engagement was to provide stakeholders with clear information on the Project, its current status and its potential impacts, and to listen to any concerns and obtain feedback for consideration in the development of the Project and the EIS.

To achieve this goal, the following principles were established to guide the planning and delivery of the consultation program:

- ▶ involving stakeholders shows respect for them. It recognises them as recipients and 'hosts' of projects and allows them to have some ownership of the project outcomes;
- ▶ using engagement techniques that effectively and meaningfully engage the community and stakeholders;
- ▶ ensuring that all stakeholders have easy access to information about the Project;
- ▶ demonstrating that concerns and aspirations raised by the community and other stakeholders have been considered during the Project development; and
- ▶ ensuring that all information is provided in plain English.



	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problems, alternatives and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decision.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public issues and concerns are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and issues are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for direct advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.
EXAMPLE TOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets • Websites • Open houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public comment • Focus groups • Surveys • Public meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Deliberate polling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen Advisory committees • Consensus-building • Participatory decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen juries • Ballots • Delegated decisions

Source: International Association for Public Participation (IAP2): <http://www.iap2.org.au/>

Figure 6-1 IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum

6.3 Integration with other studies for the Environmental Impact Statement

Information relating to the technical studies undertaken as part of preparing the EIS was integrated into the consultation and communication materials as required. Of particular importance was the integration of the stakeholder consultation approach with the social impact assessment (SIA) to:

- ▶ avoid potential duplication and consultation fatigue amongst stakeholders involved in both the consultation on the broader EIS and social research as part of the SIA; and
- ▶ enable the effective and efficient sharing of information gathered from stakeholders for both the consultation and SIA processes.

Specific consultation with traditional owners has been undertaken separately by the Central Land Council on behalf of TNG to inform the assessment of potential impacts to sacred sites.

6.4 Stakeholder Identification

A stakeholder can be defined as any individual, group of individuals, organisation or political entity with an interest in the outcome of a decision. They may be, or perceive that they may be, affected directly or indirectly by the outcome of a decision.

The stakeholders likely to have an interest in the consultation undertaken during preparation of the EIS were initially identified based on a desktop analysis. As new stakeholders emerged or the interest of existing stakeholders changed over the course of the Project, processes were established to accommodate ongoing stakeholder identification and refinement.



Stakeholders identified are listed in Table 6-1. Input was sought from NT Government representatives, departments and agencies, local Government authorities, affected landowners including Traditional Aboriginal Landowners (via the Central Land Council), residents, service providers and businesses in the Ti Tree and Barrow Creek areas, conservation groups and the wider Alice Springs community.

Table 6-1 Identified stakeholders

Stakeholder category	Stakeholder
Commonwealth Government	Department of the Environment
Northern Territory Government – Elected Representatives	Member for Stuart
	Member for Barkly
	Member for Namatjira
	Member for Fong Lim
Northern Territory Government – Departmental Ministers	Minister for Mines and Energy
	Minister for the Environment
	Minister for Indigenous Affairs
	Minister for Land Resource Management
	Minister for Transport
Northern Territory Government – Departments and Agencies	Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority
	Department of Mines and Energy
	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
	Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment
	Department of Land Resource Management
	Darwin Port Corporation
Local Government	Central Desert Regional Council
	MacDonnell Regional Council
	Alice Springs Town Council
	City of Darwin
Traditional Aboriginal Landowners	Central Land Council (representing the traditional owners)



Stakeholder category	Stakeholder
Pastoral lease holders	Stirling pastoral lease
	Anningie pastoral lease
Local residents / businesses / operators	Ti Tree and Barrow Creek residents
	Wilora, Ti Tree, Barrow Creek, Wauchope and Alice Springs Aboriginal communities
	Neighbouring pastoral stations
	Ti Tree Police Station
	Northern Territory Emergency Service – Ti Tree Volunteer Unit
	Ti Tree Health Clinic
	Ti Tree School
	Ti Tree Roadhouse and Caravan Park
	Ti Tree General Store
	Barrow Creek Hotel
	Alice Springs residents / businesses / operators
Alice Springs Rural Fire Brigade	
Royal Flying Doctor Service – Alice Springs Base	
Conservation groups	Territory Natural Resource Management
	Environment Centre NT
	Arid Lands Environment Centre
Industry / business representative groups	Chamber of Commerce Northern Territory – Alice Springs / Tennant Creek
	Regional Development Australia Northern Territory
	Tourism NT – Alice Springs

It is important to note that a separate consultation process focussing on land negotiations with the traditional Aboriginal landowners was undertaken between TNG and the Central Land Council (representing the traditional owners). This process will continue to be undertaken separately and parallel to the development of the EIS.



6.5 Consultation Program

The consultation program, outlined in Figure 6-2, highlights the key communications and consultation activities during the development of the EIS, together with the anticipated timings.

	Commence Draft EIS process	Prepare and submit Draft EIS	Public Exhibition of Draft EIS	Prepare and submit Supplement to EIS
	February 2015 – March 2015	February 2015 – December 2015	Early 2016	Early 2016
Consultation objectives	Provide stakeholders with information about the Project and the EIS process Engage with stakeholders to discuss concerns, potential impacts and proposed management measures	Report on consultation outcomes for consideration in developing Draft EIS	Publish Draft EIS and promote Public Exhibition period	Analyse submissions received during public exhibition period and prepare responses for consideration in preparing Supplement to EIS
Deliverables		Stakeholder Consultation Report for Draft EIS		Summary report of Public Exhibition period for Supplement to EIS
Communications and consultation activities	Meetings and information sessions with key stakeholders and broader community Introductory letter Project information sheet Public displays Project website Media release (if required) Print advertisement (if required)	Thank you letter to stakeholders involved in consultation Project information sheet (on progress of EIS) Project website Other direct courtesy communications as requested	Project information sheet (to promote public exhibition of Draft EIS) Public displays Project website Media release (if required) Print advertisement (if required)	Response to stakeholders involved in providing feedback Project information sheet (on progress of EIS) Project website Media release (if required)
Project telephone number and email for enquiries				
Issues and media monitoring				

Figure 6-2 Stakeholder consultation program

Stakeholders were consulted using a combination of meetings, public information sessions and Project information sheets. These were supported by communication channels to provide a point of contact for Project queries, further feedback or complaints. The key activities included:

- ▶ an introductory letter sent to all identified stakeholders to provide details of the Project, the EIS process and the associated consultation process, and to extend an invitation to meetings or public information sessions;
- ▶ a Project information sheet providing details of the Project, the EIS and consultation process and the potential impacts to be included in the EIS as identified to date, with the letter made available at meetings and public information sessions, and with further copies provided for distribution at public buildings and businesses in Ti Tree and Barrow Creek;

- ▶ print advertisements in the NT News on 18 March 2015 and in the Centralian Advocate on 20 March 2015 to provide notice of the public information sessions;
- ▶ a series of meetings with Government agencies, Local Governments and the Central Land Council and members of the TNG and GHD Project team held in Alice Springs on 24 March 2015 and in Ti Tree on 25 March 2015, to provide a briefing on the Project, to discuss concerns, potential impacts and possible management measures and to seek specific information to assist in the assessments undertaken for the Draft EIS;
- ▶ three public information sessions held in Alice Springs on 24 March 2015, and at Stirling Station and Ti Tree on 25 March 2015, by members of the TNG and GHD Project team to provide a briefing on the Project and to discuss concerns, potential impacts and possible management measures;
- ▶ a Project telephone number and email featured in all Project information and communication materials to promote open communication and provide a point of contact for Project queries, to provide further feedback or discuss concerns, and to raise complaints; and
- ▶ a Stakeholder Database maintained to record the consultation undertaken and its outcomes, and the queries and feedback received and responses provided, as well as to assist in tracking issues, identifying trends and providing an early indication of concerns and issues that require management.

6.6 Consultation Outcomes Results

Table 6-2 presents the issues of high interest, which were raised by, and discussed with, stakeholders in the majority of the briefings and information sessions. The remaining issues are presented in Table 6-3.

Table 6-2 High interest issues resulting from stakeholder consultation

Potential impact or issue	Action
Safety, traffic and transport	
<p>Concerns were raised regarding the potential safety impacts of the access road between the mine and the loadout facility at Adnera crossing the Stuart Highway at grade, with the potential conflict of trucks hauling magnetite concentrate and standard vehicle traffic.</p> <p>These concerns were raised particularly with consideration to the high volume of truck movements and the size of the trucks, as well as a potential issue with the angle of the sun during the morning and afternoon trips (as haulage will occur 24 hours a day over 7 days a week) with the east-west orientation of the majority of the transport corridor.</p>	<p>Feedback was considered in the design of the transport corridor, with the outcome being the inclusion of an underpass of Stuart Highway for use by haul trucks and general traffic travelling between the mine site and loadout facility. An at-grade intersection will be constructed for general access to the Project area from Stuart Highway.</p>
<p>Potential safety and maintenance issues of having an unsealed access road were raised, given the high volume of return truck movements.</p>	<p>Unsealed roads are common in the mining industry. Recognising that a major use of the road will be for the transport of concentrate, the road will be regularly inspected and maintained. The road will also not be available for general use by the public.</p>
<p>Concern was raised regarding the potential degradation of the Stuart Highway with an at-grade crossing of the transport corridor, which would require haulage trucks to enter and exit the highway.</p>	<p>This has been resolved with the inclusion in the design of an underpass of Stuart Highway.</p>



Potential impact or issue	Action
Potential safety issue of having a shared road between the mine site and loadout facility for use by both haulage trucks and light vehicles (for site personnel, contractors, supplies and deliveries, police and emergency response) was raised.	The road has been designed to accommodate shared use by both heavy and light vehicles. All vehicles using the road will be road compliant. It is anticipated that there will be up to 50 deliveries of concentrate per day resulting in 4 (return) truck movements per hour.
Employment , training and economy	
Overall support was expressed for the Project and the potential opportunities for increased local employment and training, contractors, suppliers and other businesses and services in Ti Tree and Alice Springs.	<p>It is anticipated that the workforce will primarily comprise personnel on a fly-in / fly-out basis from Darwin, Alice Springs and potentially further afield, depending on where the necessary skills reside, with some employment from local communities.</p> <p>The remote workforce will fly to Ti Tree and be transported to site by bus.</p> <p>Opportunities for contractors, suppliers and other businesses could include road construction, plant / machinery operators, bus drivers, accommodation camp staff and suppliers, administration staff, Aboriginal rangers.</p>
The potential employment opportunity for local Aboriginal communities was noted.	TNG's target is to employ 15% of the workforce from local Aboriginal communities.
Sacred Sites	
<p>The assessment of potential impacts to sacred sites was discussed, which was assessed through a Sacred Sites Clearance managed by the Central Land Council with traditional owners.</p> <p>The Sacred Sites Clearance included the mining lease and the transport corridor and provides the opportunity to protect sites and the areas wider cultural integrity.</p>	A summary of outcomes of the Sacred Sites Clearance has been documented in the Draft EIS, however the full report by the CLC will be subject to a confidentiality agreement between the Traditional Owners, the CLC and TNG.
Concern was raised regarding compensation to traditional owners and custodians for impact to land.	This will be the subject of discussions between TNG and Traditional Owners.
Project timing	
The anticipated timing of construction works and commissioning of the mine for operation was raised and discussed.	The progress and anticipated timing of the Project is included in the Draft EIS and will be included in follow up communications.
The anticipated timing of the final investment decision as to whether the Project will proceed to construction was raised and discussed.	The progress and anticipated timing of the Project is included in the Draft EIS and will be included in follow up communications.



Table 6-3 Other issues resulting from stakeholder consultation

Potential impact or issue	Action
Employment, training and economy	
<p>The cumulative loss of the skilled workforce to mining projects was raised as a concern for Local Government and local businesses.</p> <p>It was noted that this may also contribute to rising salary costs.</p>	<p>This is an unavoidable consequence of development and impossible to mitigate.</p>
<p>The potential employment of local Aboriginal rangers was raised as an opportunity for monitoring of impacts to flora and fauna during the construction and operation of the mine and in providing recommendations for traditional species for rehabilitation (including food and non-food species), so that rehabilitation as closely as possible resembles the natural environment.</p> <p>There is one ranger currently located in Ti Tree.</p>	<p>TNG's target is to employ 15% of the workforce from local Aboriginal communities.</p>
<p>The potential opportunity to support the Ti Tree School to develop an education program for the middle school years (years 7, 8 and 9) as a stepping stone to future employment at the Mount Peake site was raised.</p>	<p>This will be considered as a component of a community benefits package.</p>
<p>The potential local business opportunity for the Remote Jobs and Communities Program (RJCP) was raised, which could provide training services to the workforce and contractors.</p>	<p>This will be considered as a component of a community benefits package.</p>
<p>Potential business opportunities for contractors in Alice Springs and the Project area.</p>	<p>Opportunities for contractors, suppliers and other businesses could include road construction, plant / machinery operators, bus drivers, accommodation camp staff, administration staff and suppliers, Aboriginal rangers (for environmental monitoring and advice).</p>
<p>Potential economic opportunities for Alice Springs should some of the workforce fly in / fly out or drive in / drive out from Alice Springs.</p>	<p>It is anticipated that the workforce will primarily comprise personnel on a fly-in / fly-out basis from Darwin, Alice Springs and potentially further afield, depending on where the necessary skills reside, with some employment from local communities. Drive in / drive out of Alice Springs is unlikely due to distance to site.</p>
<p>Potential economic opportunities for Alice Springs in supplying materials, food and other products to site.</p>	<p>Supply contracts will be advertised and considered on a commercial basis.</p>
<p>There may be an option to use the existing Ti Tree air strip for the fly-in / fly-out workforce.</p>	<p>The fly-in / fly-out workforce will use Ti Tree air strip and be transported to site. An upgrade of the air strip is proposed.</p>



Potential impact or issue	Action
Environment	
<p>The potential impact to the surrounding groundwater quality / quantity and ecology of sourcing the water supply for the Project was raised as an issue.</p> <p>Current water supplies to the stations need to be maintained during and post mining.</p>	<p>Studies indicate that sufficient water will be available from the Hanson River paleochannel.</p> <p>TNG has committed to the provision of alternative water supply if the Project impacts any existing supplies.</p>
<p>Concern was raised regarding the potential impact to Mud Hut Swamp from groundwater drawdown.</p> <p>Mud Hut Swamp is located approximately 7.7 km from the site.</p>	<p>Groundwater modelling indicates that Mud Hut Swamp will not be impacted by the Project.</p>
<p>Concern was raised regarding management of the waste from the process and its potential impacts, including tailings, waste rock and water.</p>	<p>Waste rock and tailings are benign and the process does not use any hazardous chemicals. There will be no direct discharge of any contaminated water from the site.</p>
<p>The potential environmental impacts of chemicals used for mining and beneficiation were discussed.</p> <p>The chemicals that may be present on site are diesel, ammonium nitrate for blasting, and potentially chemicals to aid processing and chemical suppressants for dust management.</p>	<p>Diesel will be stored in self-bunded tanks. No hazardous chemicals are proposed to be used on the site. Chemical dust suppression is not proposed.</p>
<p>The potential environmental issues associated with insufficient and inappropriate drainage design of the access road and railway siding was raised.</p> <p>This may result in erosion and degradation of the local environment.</p>	<p>Surface water modelling has demonstrated that impacts can be managed. Floodways are proposed across creeks and rivers which removes the potential for upstream flooding. Drainage design has been incorporated into the design of the access road.</p>
<p>Concern was raised regarding the potential dust issues along the access road and with stockpiles, and from unloading and loading at the loadout facility.</p>	<p>An air quality assessment has indicated that dust will not be an issue at any sensitive receptor.</p>
<p>The potential environmental impacts of the power supply for the Project were raised.</p> <p>It was suggested that solar energy with diesel back-up could be considered.</p>	<p>The main source of power for the project will be gas, reducing emission levels from those of diesel. TNG will investigate alternatives such as some of the energy demand being supplied from solar.</p>
<p>A greenhouse gas assessment should be included.</p>	<p>This has been done.</p>
<p>Potential environmental offsets were discussed, with local offsets preferred, which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funding to local Aboriginal rangers to undertake monitoring during construction and operation; and • contribution to the Ten Deserts Program, a landscape scale program promoting connectivity between individual desert ecological communities and the building of relationships between mining companies and local communities, for better governance and biodiversity outcomes. <p>The Arid Land Environment Centre is a partner in the Ten Deserts Program.</p>	<p>The Project will not result in any significant residual impact and offsets are not currently proposed.</p>



Potential impact or issue	Action
Private land	
The potential safety issues of the transport corridor not being fenced were raised, given the likely access by cattle from Stirling and Anningie Stations.	The access road will be fenced to exclude cattle from the corridor.
The existing road access to Stirling Station on the eastern side of railway line may be impacted by the access road, depending on the alignment.	Discussions will be held with station owners during detailed design of the road to ensure that access can be maintained to the property.
Access to strategic areas of the stations, such as bores and gates, may be impacted by the access road and rail siding.	Discussions will be held with station owners during detailed design to ensure that access can be maintained to the property. The intent is that access to these areas of the stations will be maintained or replaced to allow a similar level of access.
<p>The potential impact of the Project to Anningie Station's organic certification, and the possible future application of Stirling Station for organic certification, was raised.</p> <p>Anningie Station is currently certified by USDA and AusQual.</p> <p>Potential activities that may affect certification include the use of ammonium nitrate for blasting, transport of magnetite concentrate across properties with the potential for spills of concentrate and diesel, use of chemical suppressants for dust management, potential leaks of waste and sewage from the accommodation village.</p>	Fencing and drainage containment along roads and around the mine and accommodation village will provide appropriate separation from the Project activities and the remainder of Stirling Station and Anningie Station. No hazardous chemicals are proposed for use on the Project.
Archaeological sites	
<p>Appropriate assessment of the potential impacts to archaeological sites was recommended.</p> <p>It was advised that an archaeological survey is required to consider potential impacts and to address the NT EPA Terms of Reference.</p> <p>Sites of significance will be identified in the Sacred Sites Clearance, however the remaining sites such as artefact scatters will not be identified by this process.</p>	An archaeological assessment has been completed.
Emergency response and policing	
Remote Health Alice Springs will be responsible for coordinating the Royal Flying Doctor Service to site.	Noted.
<p>The transport corridor is within the Ti Tree police district.</p> <p>The mine site is most likely within the Wilaura police district, although the Ti Tree station would likely respond to an incident at the site given their closer access.</p>	Noted.
The Ti Tree police station has fire response and roadside recovery capability, and the Ti Tree office of the Central Desert Regional Council has a fire vehicle.	Noted.
There may be an option to use the existing Ti Tree air strip for emergency evacuation, although the air strip may need to be designed for night time evacuation.	An upgrade of the airstrip is proposed.



Potential impact or issue	Action
The Ti Tree police station will adopt the emergency response plan developed by TNG, and will coordinate with the Site Manager for any incidents or emergencies.	Noted.
The workforce at the mine site is not considered to pose issues for policing the district.	Noted.
Other issues, concerns and feedback	
A query was raised regarding the end use of the magnetite concentrate.	Concentrate will be processed at TNGs proposed Darwin Refinery.
The naming of the Project as Mount Peake has caused confusion for some Aboriginal communities as to whether their land is affected, as there is an area of cultural significance called Mount Peake west of the site.	Noted.

6.7 Ongoing Consultation

TNG is committed to continued and ongoing engagement with stakeholders throughout the Project planning, development and operation. The objectives of ongoing engagement are to:

- ▶ maintain open dialogue regarding the Project timing and activities as approvals are secured; and
- ▶ encourage stakeholders to continue to raise concerns and queries directly with TNG for response or resolution throughout the Project planning, development and operation phases.

TNG values all stakeholder comments and feedback, and will assess all stakeholder concerns or issues about the Project and take appropriate action as issues are raised.

6.7.1 Public Exhibition of the Draft EIS

Following acceptance by the NT EPA, the Draft EIS will be available for review and comment through the Public Exhibition period, for a minimum of six weeks.

To support Public Exhibition of the Draft EIS, information on the timing of the public comment period, locations for viewing the document (hard copy and electronic) and information on making a submission will be advertised to stakeholders through:

- ▶ print advertisements placed in the appropriate local newspapers;
- ▶ an update and notification letter to identified stakeholders;
- ▶ a Project update placed on the TNG website; and
- ▶ briefings to key stakeholder to discuss the outcomes of the Draft EIS.

6.7.2 Future Consultation

Information will be disseminated to stakeholders on a regular basis, particularly once construction commences.

