



## Chapter 5

# Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation



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## ABBREVIATIONS

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EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
NT	Northern Territory



## 5 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

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### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of stakeholder consultation activities undertaken during the development of the Proposal and the EIS. This includes a description of the consultation objectives, methodology, identification of key stakeholders and how they were consulted, a summary of any issues raised and how they have been addressed in the EIS.

The consultation process began in March 2012 and, if the Proposal is approved, it will continue during construction and operation.

### 5.2 Regulatory requirements

In September 2016, the *Terms of Reference for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Chandler Facility* (the “Terms of Reference”) were issued by the NT EPA. The terms of reference for a proposal define the required scope of matters relating to the environment that a proponent must address in an EIS. They are released for public and government comment and input prior to finalising and issuing to a proponent and are requirement stipulated under the EA Act.

The matters raised in the Terms of Reference, along with the chapter and/or section of the EIS that addressees each matter, are provided in Appendix A.

### 5.3 Consultation objectives

The following objectives were established for stakeholder consultation:

- Identify key stakeholders and stakeholder groups and/or organisations relevant to the Proposal.
- Disseminate relevant information about the Proposal.
- Increase community and stakeholder awareness of the Proposal.
- Ensure stakeholders were provided with opportunities through the consultation process to identify issues, impacts and possible mitigation so that they could be included in the Proposal.
- Build community understanding and support for the Proposal.

These objectives were supported by:

- Establishing an open, honest, two-way communication process.
- Providing relevant, factual and timely information about the Proposal.



- Demonstrating a willingness to answer questions and respond to concerns directly with stakeholders.
- Considering and integrating the outcome of stakeholder consultation (ideas, suggestions, etc.), as appropriate, into the Proposal.

## 5.4 Consultation methodology

The methodology for stakeholder consultation was developed in accordance with the Terms of Reference and with the principles and core values of the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). Stakeholder consultation was also undertaken with reference to:

- *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Economic and Social Impact Assessment* (NT EPA 2013).
- *Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for Assessment and Managing the Social Impacts of Projects* (International Association of Impact Assessment 2015).

The steps involved in the consultation process included the identification of key stakeholders and the development and implementation of a consultation and engagement strategy and review and response to issues raised

### 5.4.1 Identification of key stakeholders

Preliminary list of stakeholders was identified through:

- Background research on the local and regional area.
- The proponents contact with various individuals and organisations.
- Results of consultation conducted.

Stakeholders were identified as individuals or organisations that may be interested in or affected by the Proposal. These included:

- Australian, state and local government agencies.
- Non-government organisations.
- Industry and business.
- Landholders (pastoral lease holders and managers).
- Residents of the surrounding communities.

Once the initial stakeholder list had been compiled, the proponent developed and implemented a project consultation and engagement strategy.



## **5.4.2 Consultation and engagement strategy**

A consultation and engagement strategy was developed to ensure effective and timely consultation activities during the development of the proposal and the EIS. The consultation and engagement strategy outlined the:

- Types of consultation activities to be undertaken.
- Timing of consultation activities.
- Responsibilities for consultation activities.
- Communication protocols.
- Reporting and feedback arrangements.

Stakeholders were engaged using a range of consultation and communication techniques, including face-to-face meetings, workshops, interviews, community information sessions, telephone and email communications, as well as media releases and website updates. These were supported by stakeholder feedback mechanisms, including a company-specific email address. The stakeholder list was refined throughout the consultation process.

## **5.5 Consultation activities undertaken**

### **5.5.1 Consultation and communication tools and techniques**

Stakeholders were engaged using a range of consultation and communication tools and techniques including face-to-face meetings, workshops, interviews, community information sessions, telephone and email communications, as well as news releases and website updates.

These were supported by stakeholder feedback mechanisms, including a company-specific email address and newsletters. Table 5-1 provides a summary of the proponent's activities (i.e. face to face meetings) and the purpose of each activity.



**Table 5-1 Summary of stakeholder consultation and engagement activities**

Activity	Purpose and activity to date
<b>Face-to-face meetings</b>	Face-to-face meetings were held to present information and obtain feedback on the Proposal. Face-to-face meetings were held with numerous stakeholders including representatives of government departments and non-government organisations and with pastoral lease holders and members of the local community. Several on-country meetings were also held with traditional owners.
<b>Workshop / presentations</b>	Workshops were held to present information and obtain specific feedback such as the identification of potential impacts and suggested mitigation for the Proposal. Since the Proposal was granted Major Project Status, two presentations were given to representatives on the NT Major Project Working Group.
<b>Interviews</b>	Interviews were held to obtain feedback on the Proposal. A total of 37 interviews were conducted with various stakeholders including representatives of government departments and non-government organisations, business groups and with pastoral lease holders and members of the local community. The majority of the interviews were conducted in Titjikala and Alice Springs.
<b>Community information sessions</b>	Community information sessions were held to present information and obtain feedback from the local community on the Proposal. Community information sessions were held within the community of Titjikala (2013, 2014 and 2015) and more are scheduled in 2016 and early 2017. An example of the communication tools used during the community information sessions is presented in Plate 5-1.
<b>Site visits</b>	Site visits were undertaken to obtain local information regarding the site of the proposed infrastructure and to obtain feedback on the Proposal. Site visits were undertaken with members of the community, including traditional owners (refer to Plate 5-1). In addition, site visits were undertaken with representatives of government departments and non-government organisations.
<b>Telephone and email communications</b>	Telephone and email communications with government agencies and other stakeholders was undertaken regularly to obtain baseline information and to provide updates on the Proposal.
<b>Media releases</b>	Media releases were produced at major milestones during the development of the Proposal and draft EIS. A total of 26 articles appeared in newspapers and online in publications such as Alice Springs News Online, Centralian Advocate/Local News Alice, NT News, ABC News, The Australian Mining Review, Alice Springs News and Imparja News, among others. Seven radio and one television interview have also been undertaken.
<b>Website updates</b>	The company website was updated regularly with the latest information regarding the Proposal. There have been thousands of visits to the website from March 2012 up to public review of the draft EIS (November 2016).

During preparation of the EIS, the proponent has engaged with and supported local businesses and communities (refer to Plate 5-1). It has created opportunities for local and regional skilled workers and education grant programs (refer to Plate 5-1).



Supporting local businesses



Create local jobs for TO's



Support local communities (Titjikala Tidy Town)



Support education programs - CDU



Support local indigenous girls programs



Site visits for Traditional Owners

**Plate 5-1 Engagement activities**



## 5.5.2 Stakeholders consulted and level of consultation undertaken

The stakeholder consultation and engagement activities undertaken from March, 2012 up to exhibition of the draft EIS are listed in Table 5-2. The table also identifies the type of consultation undertaken with each stakeholder group. In addition, Tellus have also presented at annual forums such as the Annual Geoscience Exploration Seminar and the Central Australia Regional Mining Seminar, held in Alice Springs.

**Table 5-2 Stakeholders consulted and type of consultation undertaken**

Stakeholder category	Stakeholder	Type of consultation	Date
<b>Australian Government</b>	Major Projects Approval Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face to face meeting</li> </ul>	February 2017
	Department of the Environment and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Telephone and email communications</li> </ul>	2015 and 2016
	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Interview	2015
<b>Other stakeholders (Commonwealth)</b>	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA)	Face-to-face meeting	2016
	Army Aboriginal Community Assistance Programme	Face-to-face meeting	2015
<b>NT Government</b>	NT EPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Telephone and email communications</li> <li>• Presentations</li> </ul>	2012 to 2016
	Major Projects Working Group	Presentations	2015 to 2016
	Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Presentation</li> </ul>	2015
	Department of Primary Industry and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Presentation</li> </ul>	2013 to 2016



Stakeholder category	Stakeholder	Type of consultation	Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telephone and email</li> </ul>	
	Department of the Chief Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Face-to-face meeting</li> <li>• Presentation</li> <li>• Telephone and email communications</li> </ul>	2013 to 2016
	Department of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Telephone and email communications</li> <li>• Presentations</li> </ul>	2015
	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Presentation</li> <li>• Telephone and email communications</li> </ul>	2015 and 2016
	Department of Infrastructure	Presentation	2015
	Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory	Letter correspondence	2016
	Department of Business	Letter correspondence	2016
	Department of Correctional Services	Interview	2016
	Chamber of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letter correspondence</li> <li>• Presentation / conference</li> </ul>	2016
	Tourism NT	Letter correspondence	2016



Stakeholder category	Stakeholder	Type of consultation	Date
	Power and Water Corporation	Face-to-face meetings Presentation	2015
<b>Other stakeholders (NT)</b>	Central Land Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Presentation</li> </ul>	2013 to 2016
	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority	Letter correspondence	2013
<b>Northern Territory Government – Departmental Ministers</b>	Chief Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> </ul>	2014
	Minister for Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> </ul>	2014
<b>Local Government</b>	MacDonnell Regional Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Interview</li> </ul>	2016
	Mayor of Alice Springs	Interview	2014
<b>Non-Government Organisations</b>	Minerals Council of Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letter correspondence</li> <li>• Face-to-face meeting</li> </ul>	2014
	Desert Knowledge Australia	Face-to-face meeting	2015
	NT Shelter	Interview	2014
	Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi Aboriginal Corporation	Interview	2014
	Multicultural Community Services of Central Australia	Interview	2015



Stakeholder category	Stakeholder	Type of consultation	Date
	Arid Lands Environment Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Face-to-face meeting</li> <li>• Telephone and email correspondence</li> </ul> Workshop	2015 and 2016
	MAX Employment (Alice Springs)	Interview	2014
	Catholic Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview</li> <li>• Telephone and email correspondence</li> </ul>	2015 and 2016
	NT Industry Capability Network	Interview	2014
	NT Cattlemen's Association	Interview	2014
<b>Traditional owners</b>	The Kenny Family	Face-to-face meetings	2014 - 2016
<b>Pastoral lease holders</b>	Maryvale Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• Letter</li> <li>• Telephone and email correspondence</li> </ul>	2013 to 2016
	Henbury Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face-to-face meeting</li> <li>• Letter</li> <li>• Telephone and email correspondence</li> </ul>	2016
	Palmer Valley Station	Letter correspondence	2014
	Deep Well Station	Face-to-face meeting	2016



Stakeholder category	Stakeholder	Type of consultation	Date
<b>Local community</b>	Residents and businesses within the community of Titjikala	Presentations	2015
	Businesses and community of Alice Springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presentations</li><li>• Community award ceremonies</li><li>• Sporting events</li></ul>	2015 and 2016
<b>Industry and business representatives</b>	Genesee & Wyoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Face-to-face meetings</li><li>• Presentation</li><li>• Email and telephone correspondence</li></ul>	2015 and 2016



### 5.5.3 Major Project Working Group presentations

Presentations were held to brief the NT Major Projects Working Group on the following matters in relation to Proposal:

- Overview of the proposed project.
- Design and technical aspects of operations.
- Status of environmental and other studies.

The presentations were followed by a question and answer session and further discussion on any aspects of the Proposal including but not limited to groundwater, logistics, likely waste inventory and safety case.

The proponent's Environment and Approvals Manager and Technical Services Manager presented to the Major Projects Working Group using a PowerPoint slide presentation [TCO-530-20-40-001] which had also been prepared as a handout and a case study presentation [TCO-530-20-40-002].

### 5.6 Key issues raised during stakeholder consultation

During the consultation process, stakeholders identified a range of issues, concerns and interests in relation to the project at the time of consultation. The key themes identified during consultation were:

- General environmental.
- Waste storage and transport.
- The salt mine and associated facilities.
- Transport and road safety.
- Impact on services.
- Employment and education.
- Economic development and business opportunities.
- Culture and heritage.
- Other social impacts.
- Corporate social responsibility.
- Government priorities.
- Tourism.

The issue main issues that resulted from five years of consultation are listed in Table 5-3.

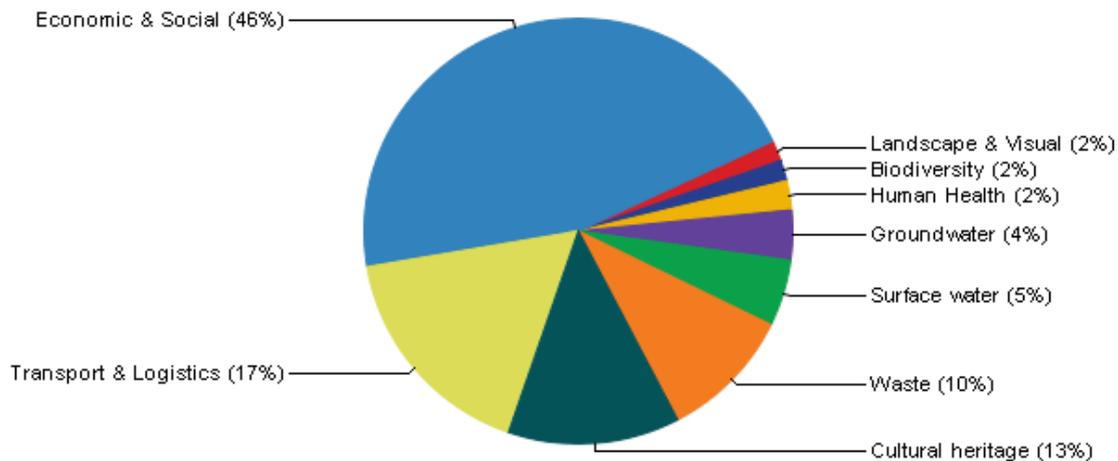


**Table 5-3 Issues raised by stakeholders and interested parties since 2012**

Issues	Events	Stakeholders	
		Distinct	Total
Economic and social	145	184	277
Transport and logistics	54	99	121
Cultural heritage	41	37	62
Waste	32	81	102
Surface water	16	52	52
Groundwater	12	42	43
Human health	7	25	25
Landscape and visual amenity	5	30	30
Biodiversity	5	22	22
No issues	97	75	118

Figure 5-1 shows are breakdown of the most common issues raised during fives of consultation whilst developing the EIS. Figure 5-1 shows that stakeholders were most interested in the potential economic and social benefits associated with the Proposal. Stakeholders were also interested with issues relating transport and cultural heritage. A more even spread of issues were raised for surface water, groundwater and waste.

**Issues Raised - Total Events**



**Figure 5-1 A breakdown of the top ten issues raised during the preparation of the Chandler EIS**

A summary of the key issues, concerns and interests raised during stakeholder consultation and engagement are listed by theme (together with a response and the relevant chapter of the EIS which addresses that issue) is provided in Table 5-4. Early stakeholder consultation helped shape the technical studies for the EIS. Community feedback also influenced the design of the Proposal. For example, the use of Maryvale Road as the primary access road to and from the Chandler Facility was abandoned due to safety concerns from the community. In addition, some of the aboveground infrastructure at the Chandler Facility was relocated in response to feedback from traditional owners to avoid culturally sensitive sites and mature Desert Oak tree specimens.



Table 5-4 Key issues concerns and interests raised during stakeholder engagement and consultation

key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
<b>Environmental</b>			
<b>Impact on availability and quality of drinking water for the community of Titjikala</b>	Traditional owners, residents of Titjikala	A large amount of water would not be used during construction or operation of the Proposal. Some brackish water would be used for activities such as dust suppression during construction. Dry processing would be used during operation. Water would be recycled, where possible.  Potable water would be drawn from different aquifers to the community's drinking water.	Chapter 9
<b>Clearance of land changing the landscape, with impacts on visual amenity</b>	Traditional owners, residents of Titjikala	The proposed infrastructure would change the landscape to a certain extent, however, much of the salt mine's footprint would be underground. The salt mine and surface infrastructure would not be visible from any roads, such as Maryvale Road or Chambers Pillar Road or from recreational areas such as Chambers Pillar.	Chapter 17
<b>Pollution of surface water (spills from waste or chemicals used during processing)</b>	Non-government organisations (environmental groups), traditional owners, residents of Titjikala	Processing of salt is relatively straight forward, unlike other mining. This includes a dry process of crushing and bagging the salt. There would be strict controls to bund and contain processing areas to prevent the run-off of water and pollutants either during processing or during heavy rainfall events.	Chapter 9
<b>Ecological issues were raised in the context of contributing to ecological studies and ongoing land management opportunities and ranger programs</b>	Australian Government and NT Government (various departments), traditional owners	Traditional owners have assisted with the ecological and cultural heritage studies. Opportunities for ongoing land management opportunities and ranger programs would be investigated.	Chapter 7
<b>Proposed use of solar energy and contribution to solar research (seen by stakeholders as a strong positive)</b>	NT Government (various departments), residents of Titjikala	A solar farm and hybrid power station would be constructed to power the proposed Chandler Facility. The use of solar energy provides an opportunity to offset all or a portion of the Chandler Facility's electricity consumption during operation. There may be potential for connections to local or regional power grids – providing renewable energy to	Chapter 18



key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
		surrounding communities and Alice Springs. This would be investigated in consultation with the Power and Water Corporation.	
<b>Waste storage and transport</b>			
<b>Waste storage (nature of waste to be stored, the implications for people and the environment and safety both now and after the mine has closed)</b>	Non-government organisations (environmental groups), traditional owners, residents of Titjikala	Waste stored at the Chandler Facility and Apirnta Facility would be subject to strict waste acceptance criteria. The waste acceptance criteria would ensure that waste is only accepted if it can be stored in a safe and environmentally sound manner.	WAC Appendix C
<b>Storage of uranium or nuclear waste</b>	Non-government organisations (environmental groups), traditional owners	Uranium, nuclear waste, biological waste or any waste from unknown origins would not be stored at either the Chandler Facility or the Apirnta Facility.	Chapter 3
<b>Contributing to the fossil fuel cycle (storage of drilling muds and oil and gas waste contributing to the use of fossil fuels)</b>	Arid Lands Environment Centre	Comment noted. The Proposal would, however, contribute to the broader environmental good by removing hazardous and intractable waste (including drilling muds, oil and gas waste) that is currently stored inappropriately in various locations across the country and storing it in a safe and secure facility with the possibility for retrieval and recycling at a later date.	Chapter 3
<b>The salt mine and associated facilities</b>			
<b>Proposal footprint (above and below ground)</b>	Traditional owners, residents of Titjikala	Details of the above and below footprint are detailed in the EIS' Proposal Description (Chapter 3). The above ground footprint would be considerably smaller than the underground footprint.	Chapter 3
<b>Chemicals and storage (concerns about what chemicals or waste would be used and stored on-site, including tailings and waste rock and the potential for spills, pollution, toxicity and health impacts above and below ground)</b>	Non-government organisations (environmental groups), traditional owners, residents of Titjikala	Because of the nature of the Proposal, there would be no for requirement for tailings management. Strict licensing provisions covering storage at the Proposal site would minimise any health risks to workers or the community.	Chapters 3
<b>Transport and road safety</b>			



key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
<p><b>Road safety risks due to increased traffic on Maryvale Road and Titjikala Road (particularly because of the poor condition of the road and because of the heavy use of these roads by the local community, including children)</b></p>	<p>NT Government (various departments), MacDonnell Regional Council, pastoral lease holders, residents of Titjikala</p>	<p>In response to the issue of road safety, particularly on Maryvale Road, an alternate haul and access road (the Maryvale Haul Road and Henbury Access Road) would be constructed and utilised during construction and operation of the Proposal. Maryvale Road would be used during the early stages of construction until the Maryvale Haul Road and Henbury Access Road are built.</p> <p>Upgrades to Maryvale Road would be undertaken to accommodate construction traffic, as appropriate, and in consultation with MacDonnell Regional Council and the NT Government.</p>	<p>Chapter 18</p>
<p><b>Road safety risks due to traffic crossing Chambers Pillar Road (the proposed haul road would cross Chambers Pillar Road which is a four-wheel drive track used by tourists heading to Chambers Pillar Conservation Reserve)</b></p>	<p>NT Government (various departments), MacDonnell Regional Council, residents of Titjikala</p>	<p>The risk of collisions between mine and tourism traffic would be addressed through the implementation of a construction and operational traffic management plan. The plan would include measures such as erecting prominent signage at the start of Chambers Pillar Road and on approaches to the crossing.</p>	<p>Chapter 11</p>
<p><b>Impact on services</b></p>			
<p><b>Impact on government services (pressure on housing, demand for increased police services and emergency response capability)</b></p>	<p>NT Government (various departments), MacDonnell Regional Council, non-government organisations</p>	<p>Jobs for people living in nearby communities, including Alice Springs would be prioritised over recruiting from other parts of the NT and Australia. It is unlikely, however, that a sufficient labour force would be available locally, particularly during peak construction periods and in specialised positions. Fly-in-fly-out employees would then be utilised to fill these positions. Fly-in-fly-out employees would have limited impact on government services both locally and in Alice Springs.</p>	<p>Chapter 13</p>
<p><b>Employment and education</b></p>			
<p><b>Employment of local people, in particular Aboriginal people</b></p>	<p>NT Government (various departments), Central Land Council, Catholic Care, Minerals Council of Australia, traditional owners, residents of Titjikala</p>	<p>Jobs for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people living in nearby communities, including Alice Springs would be prioritised over recruiting from other parts of the NT and Australia. It is unlikely that construction or operational staff would need to be recruited from overseas.</p>	<p>Chapter 12</p>



key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
<b>Use of fly-in-fly-out workers (few benefits to the local community)</b>	Business community	Jobs for people living in nearby communities, including Alice Springs would be prioritised over recruiting from other parts of the NT and Australia. It is unlikely, however, that a sufficient labour force would be available locally, particularly during peak construction periods and in specialised positions. Fly-in-fly-out employees would then be utilised to fill these positions.	Chapter 12 and 13
<b>Poaching staff from other employers (higher wages at the mine leading to lower paid workers leaving existing employers, making it hard for tourism, hospitality, pastoral, trades, retail and other sectors of the economy to compete)</b>	NT Government (various departments), MacDonnell Regional Council	Issue noted. There is little that the proponent can do to stop people leaving jobs, however, a regional workforce strategy that takes accounts of the skills of all regional employers would be developed. Training would also provide professional development and skills development that would deliver long-term benefits to the region's capacity and individual employers as staff move between jobs.	Chapter 12
<b>Working with school children (creating a link with schools to provide career paths via site visits, work experience, school-based apprenticeships, scholarships to boarding school and university)</b>	NT Department of Education, residents of Titjikala	Issue noted. Creating a link with schools to provide career paths would be implemented in the company's ongoing community and stakeholder consultation and engagement strategy.	Chapter 12
<b>Economic development and business opportunities</b>			
<b>Local procurement</b>	NT Government (all departments), Chief Minister, Alice Springs Regional Economic Development Committee, MacDonnell Regional Council, Industry Capability Network, pastoral lease holders	The proponent has a strong commitment to prioritising local businesses who can meet the company's safety, quality and reliability standards. The proponent would work with the NT Government, Chamber of Commerce and NT Industry Capability Network to provide timely and relevant communication on likely opportunities, how to win work and the standards that would be expected of all services and supplies.  The proponent has prioritised working with local pastoralists to offer contracts such as civil works, and purchasing petrol and water from Maryvale. Ooraminna is likely to be too far to safely commute to work	Chapter 12 and 13



Key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
		at the mine site but may be considered for management or training functions.	
<b>Impact on business capacity</b>	NT Chamber of Commerce	Issue noted. Some of these impacts would be subject to commercial arrangements and market forces. Consultation would be undertaken with the NT Industry Capability Network to package available work and to look for joint venture opportunities.	Chapter 12 and 13
<b>Aboriginal enterprises (support for the development of Aboriginal enterprises either as cottage industries based on use of the salt or enterprises providing goods and services to the mine e.g. mechanics, rangers, cooking, cleaning and catering businesses)</b>	NT Department of Business, Central Land Council, traditional owners	Comment noted. Consultation would be undertaken to find ways to maximise opportunities for local enterprises to feed into the supply chain of the Proposal.	Chapter 12
<b>Economic development (contributing to regional economic development and jobs)</b>	NT Department of the Chief Minister, NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources, NT Government Departmental Ministers (Chief Minister, Minister for Mines)	An annual sustainability report would be prepared and would include reporting on commitments such as local jobs, procurement, development of new economic sectors and general contributions to the sustainable development of the Central Australian economy.  In 2014 the Proposal was awarded Major Project Status by the NT Government.	Chapter 13
<b>Pastoral properties (land tenure and access arrangements on Maryvale Station and Henbury Station)</b>	NT Cattlemen's Association, Pastoral lease holders	Land tenure and access arrangements would be negotiated with the pastoral properties affected by the Proposal.	Separate and confidential land use agreements
<b>Culture and heritage</b>			
<b>Respect for connections to country</b>	Central Land Council, Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority, traditional owners, residents of Titjikala	A cultural awareness program would be developed for all staff and would employ traditional owners as cultural advisers and mentors. The program would include codes of conduct to ensure respect for Aboriginal connections to country. Confirm with cultural report.	Chapter 10



Key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
<b>Impacts to heritage sites (Aboriginal and European)</b>	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority, NT Heritage Advisory Council, traditional owners	No impact is envisaged on any heritage sites (Aboriginal or European). The proposed infrastructure has been located to avoid culturally significant sites. A cultural awareness program would be developed for all staff and would employ traditional owners as cultural advisers and mentors. In addition, traditional owners would be consulted to discuss potential signage or other protection of key sites of significance in the vicinity of the Proposal.	Chapter 10
<b>Maintaining access for traditional uses such as hunting and food gathering</b>	Central Land Council, residents of Titjikala	Though the Facility would have restricted access to areas approved under the <i>Mining Management Act</i> , the Proposal would agree access for traditional owners and uses outside of areas approved for mining activities under an Indigenous Land Use Agreement.	Separate and confidential documentation
<b>Other social impacts</b>			
<b>Housing (availability and affordability of housing at a local and regional level)</b>	NT Government (various departments), MacDonnell Regional Council, non-government organisations (NT Shelter, Waltja Tjutanku Palyapayi Aboriginal Corporation)	Comment noted. Worker accommodation would be provided for around 160 workers for the Chandler Facility.	Chapter 12
<b>Cost of living (influx of people creating heavy demand or scarcity of goods and services, especially if mining wages and incentives create inequity; high wages may compound the disadvantage of low income families)</b>	Non-government organisations	Comment noted. This impact would be monitored during construction and operation of the Proposal through implementing the recommendations of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).	Chapter 12
<b>Cash royalties (likely to have a negative social impact because it creates a new form of welfare dependency and because cash payments may be spent on</b>	NT Government (various departments), Central Land Council	Comment noted. Royalties would be invested in community projects in consultation with the Central Land Council.	Chapter 12



key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
alcohol, drugs, gambling and expensive consumer goods)			
<b>Distribution of benefits and higher wages (if people are earning higher wages, there may be pressures from family to share the benefits or spend money on alcohol, drugs and consumer goods)</b>	NT Government (various departments), non-government organisations	Comment noted. A SIMP would address the comments raised.	Chapter 12
<b>Mobility of people for work (changing the character, cohesion and resilience of the community, causing existing community members to move and bringing in new people with weaker links to the community)</b>	Non-government organisations, residents of Titjikala	Comment noted. The impact of mobility would be monitored during construction and operation of the Proposal through implementing the recommendations of a SIMP.	-
<b>Need for increased childcare services</b>	MacDonnell Regional Council	Comment noted. The need for childcare services would be monitored during construction and operation of the Proposal.	-
<b>Corporate social responsibility</b>			
<b>Earning a social licence to operate (perceptions of bad practice and legacy issues by mining has eroded community trust in the NT)</b>	NT Government (various departments), Arid Lands Environment Centre	Comment noted.	-
<b>Sponsorship (community events and scholarships)</b>	NT Government (various departments), traditional owners, residents of Titjikala	The proponent will continue its sponsorship program of local sporting clubs.	Community engagement strategy
<b>Community consultation (the importance of continued communication and consultation)</b>	NT Government (various departments), MacDonnell Regional Council	If approved, consultation would continue through site preparation and construction and during operation of the Proposal.	Community engagement strategy



key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
throughout development of the Proposal)			
<b>Government priorities</b>			
<b>Government's agenda (supporting key government objectives of regional economic development, reducing the disadvantage of Aboriginal people, providing jobs, building trade with Asia and attracting investors to the NT)</b>	Australian Government and NT Government (various departments)	The Proposal would support the achievement of these objectives.	SIMP
<b>Has the change in the share market (mining investment) impacted on your ability to raise capital</b>	Department of Business	Due to the Proposal being a <i>dual business model</i> , the slow-down in the mining sector has not affected the proposed business thus far. Proposal justification and benefits explained in the EIS address this question.	Chapter 2
<b>What is the length of the access and access road now since the submission of the Notice of Intent?</b>	Department of Transport	The proposed private access road would be 60 kilometres. It would begin at a section along the Stuart Highway, approximately 140 kilometres south of Alice Springs and follow an existing pastoral track/road until it reaches the Central Australian Railway crossing. From there it joins up to the original haul road. Further detail is provided in the EIS Proposal Description.	Chapter 3
<b>Are the access and haul roads, Gazetted roads?</b>	Department of Infrastructure	No. It is and will be a private road.	Chapter 3
<b>Has Tellus considered risks for the railway corridor?</b>	Department of Infrastructure	Yes – the proponent has assessed risks of transport along the railway corridor. Where appropriate, quantitative air quality and human health modelling has been undertaken to assess risk scenarios.	Chapter 16
<b>What is planned for the connection with the Stuart Highway and what specifications will the new haul road and access road be built to?</b>	Department of Infrastructure	The decision to use a private access road via the Stuart Highway came about as a result of an internal risk assessment and consultations. Specifications for the new haul and access road will be contained within the EIS.	Chapter 2 and 3
<b>Will you be connected to the grid?</b>	Power and Water	No – details of power and energy supply will be detailed in the EIS.	Chapter 3



key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
How much diesel? Will it come by road or rail?	Power and Water	Details of diesel volumes and the method of transport will be detailed in the EIS.	Chapter 3
When will the Facility be operational?	Department of Business	Based on the current schedule and approval timeframe, the Chandler Facility would be operational in late 2021.	Chapter 3
5/2 ratio for diesel/solar?	Department of Transport	Details of the ratio for diesel and solar for the planned hybrid solar plant will be provided in the EIS.	Chapter 3
Will the Facility be a FIFO or a DIDO operation?	Department of Primary Industry and Resources	The proponent expects some of the workforce to fly into Alice Springs. On-site worker accommodation would be the preferred method of accommodation allowing people to drive in and drive out from Alice Springs and other local communities.	Chapter 3 and Chapter 12
How far is the site from the Great Artesian Basin?	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	The edge of Great Artesian Basin is approximately 100 kilometres south-east of the Proposal site.	Chapter 8
What is the quality of groundwater?	Power and Water	Moderately to hyper-saline and slightly alkaline water. Other trace metals have been tested and information is contained within the baseline environment of the Groundwater chapter.	Chapter 8
Would organic waste and sewerage be excluded?	NT EPA	Yes – the Proposal would not accept any biological wastes including organic and sewerage wastes.	Chapter 3
What will be the maximum time of surface storage before taking material underground? What about at the mine site? Will you be storing containers at the mine before taking them underground?	NT EPA	Surface storage would be managed by a purpose built, off-site storage and transfer facility. The maximum time it would be stored would be approximately 3 to 4 years as the Chandler underground mine is being constructed and salt is being extracted.	Chapter 3
If waste is rejected, how long will it remain on-site?	NT EPA	Firstly, waste would be stored off-site and not on-site. The proponent is progressing its Western Australia Sandy Ridge Proposal which will be able to accept Class IV and Class V hazardous and intractable waste by the end of 2017. The proponent also is in a JV to manage Australia's only Class V facility located 7 kilometres east of the proposed Sandy Ridge Proposal. Therefore, waste need not remain at the off-site facility.	Chapter 3



key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
<b>Some of the material is coming from offshore, is there an issue with returning it to the originating point?</b>	NT EPA	The management of offshore waste would be undertaken in line with international conventions that are outlined in the Approvals Chapter of the EIS. The proponent has also developed a detailed and stringent Waste Acceptance Policy which has provisions for unacceptable wastes being received and returning it to the original point.	Chapter 4 and Appendix C
<b>Does ownership of the waste transfer to Tellus?</b>	NT EPA	Yes – the details of transfer and ownership are contained in the proponents Waste Acceptance Criteria and Policy.	Appendix C
<b>Is this sort of waste accepted in Europe?</b>	Department of Primary Industry and Resources	Yes – there are similar operations in the UK and Germany. These would be detailed in the EIS.	Chapter 3
<b>Has (NORMS) be spelt out in the ILUA?</b>	Department of Lands Planning and Environment	The ILUA process began in September 2016. The details of NORMS have always been on the proponent’s website and will be spelt out in the ILUA and Environmental Protection Approval and Licence applications.	Chapter 3
<b>Will there be a visual impact? Are traditional owners concerned?</b>	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Yes – any development results in visual impacts. Traditional owners have been consulted from an early stage of the Proposal and continue to be consulted. The EIS provides an assessment of visual impacts through construction, operation and decommissioning. Management measures to avoid to minimise visual impacts are also provided.	Chapter 18
<b>The new road is likely to traverse drainage lines. What are the likely impacts?</b>	Power and Water	Yes – upgrading existing access tracks and roads will require crossing existing drainage lines. Some very small and some large. The impacts of this are addressed in the surface water chapter of the EIS.	Chapter 9
<b>With two storage facilities, you will need individual hazardous waste licences and for the transport of hazardous materials. It will be covered by the <i>Transport of Dangerous Goods Act</i>. It will be subject to higher than normal safety conditions, because of the large volumes of hazardous materials which has an elevated</b>	NT WorkSafe	Noted – volumes and risks of transporting large volumes of waste will be addressed in the air quality and human health chapter of the EIS. The proponent will also prepare a Safety Case report in line with NT legislation.	Chapter 15



key issues, concerns and interests	Raised by	Response	Location in EIS
<b>risk, i.e. higher than normal oversight of MHFs</b>			
<b>You have a Mine Management Plan for exploration. Will need another one for mining</b>	Department of Primary Industry and Resources	Yes – an operational Mine Management Plan is being prepared in parallel with the Proposal’s Indigenous Land Use Agreement.	To be completed
<b>Discussion about (exothermic) heat from the hydraulic storage processes, in the mine, ventilation</b>	Department of Primary Industry and Resource	Noted and will be addressed in the human health and air quality chapter of the EIS.	Chapter 11 and Chapter 15
<b>What about radon?</b>	NT EPA	Baseline assessment of the lithology and geology, including an independent report indicates there is no evidence of radon.	Chapter 3
<b>Risk assessments within EIS’ are not generally well understand. Ensure the EIS follows the EIS guidelines for the risk assessment</b>	NT EPA	Noted – The EIS has prepared a comprehensive risk assessment. It is the intention of the proponent to prepare a <i>risk based EIS</i> .	Chapter 6
<b>How many jobs are expected to be created during construction and operation? What is Tellus’ target indigenous employment rate?</b>	Department of Business	About 270 full time equivalent construction jobs and 180 full time equivalent jobs in operation. The trigger effects of the Proposal for local business and employment would be detailed in the economic impact assessment of the EIS. The proponent is targeting an initial 6% indigenous employment rate with a view to increase to 10 %.	Chapter 3 and Chapter 12
<b>Tourism</b>			
<b>Displacement of tourism (poaching hospitality and tourism workers and taking low-cost airline seats and hotel accommodation)</b>	Tourism NT	Comment noted. These concerns would be monitored during construction and operation of the Proposal through implementation of a SIMP.	SIMP



## 5.7 Ongoing consultation (next steps)

Stakeholder consultation will be ongoing throughout the environmental impact assessment process. If approved, consultation would continue through site preparation and construction and during operation of the Proposal.

### 5.7.1 Public exhibition of the draft EIS

The draft EIS will be made available online and in hard copy at the following locations:

- NT EPA, Level 1, Arnhemica House, 16 Parap Road, Parap, Darwin.
- Mines and Energy Information Centre, Department of Primary Industry and Resources, 3rd Floor, Paspalis Centrepoint, 48 Smith Street Mall, Darwin.
- The Environment Centre NT, Unit 3, 98 Woods Street, Darwin.
- NT Library, Parliament House, Bennett Street and Mitchell Street, Darwin.
- Central Land Council, 27 Stuart Hwy, Alice Springs.
- Arid Land Environment Centre, 90 Gap Road, The Gap.
- Alice Springs Public Library, Lot 5134 Gregory Terrace and Leichhardt Terrace, Alice Springs.

Information regarding how to make a submission is provided at the commencement of this draft EIS.

### 5.7.2 Post public exhibition of the draft EIS

Following completion of the public exhibition period, all stakeholder feedback will be reviewed and addressed in a Supplement to the EIS.

### 5.7.3 Future consultation activities

Information will be disseminated to stakeholders on a regular basis, particularly once site preparation and construction of the Proposal commences.