SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT
WONARAH PHOSPHATE PROJECT
NOVEMBER 2009
SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Wonarrah Phosphate Project

November 2009
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1. INTRODUCTION

Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd (Minemakers) proposes to develop the Wonarah Phosphate Project (the project) in the Barkly Tableland of the Northern Territory (Figure 1.1). The project involves the mining of two phosphate deposits, known as ‘Arruwrarra’ and ‘Main Zone’. The project has a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) compliant resource estimate of 399 Mt at 21% phosphorite ($P_2O_5$) (15% cut-off grade).

The project will be developed over two discrete stages. Stage 1 will involve the mining of the deposits for direct shipping ore (DSO). DSO is of a quality that requires only crushing and screening to meet market requirements. Mining during Stage 1 is expected to occur for approximately ten years, although exploration currently underway may extend this period even further. Production will commence at a rate of 0.5 Mt/a and increase to 3 Mt/a over the first three full years of mining.

If and when a decision is made by Minemakers to proceed with Stage 2, Stage 2 will involve an expansion of the mining and processing operations to develop the lower grade ore, i.e., the non-DSO material. If Stage 2 proceeds, it is expected to commence within about five years from commencement of Stage 1 and to continue producing at a rate of 3 Mt/a for a further 40 years.

As part of the assessment and approvals process for the project, a characterisation of the socio-economic aspects of the project area and surrounds is required, as well as an assessment of the project’s potential socio-economic impacts and benefits. This report presents this information and also recommends a range of strategies to mitigate potential negative impacts and maximise the benefit of potential positive impacts of the project.

1.1 Project Proponent

Minemakers is an Australian company and has been listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) since October 2006 (ASX code: MAK). The company owns, or has options over, the following mineral projects and prospects, mostly located within Australia:

- Wonarah Phosphate Project in the Northern Territory (100% ownership).
- Tasmanian tin and tungsten deposits in northeast Tasmania including Storey’s Creek and Aberfoyle (100% ownership).
- Moina polymetallic project (fluorspar, magnetite, tungsten, tin, zinc and other base metals) in northwest Tasmania (option to acquire 80% equity).
- Port Keats salt target in the Northern Territory (100% ownership).
- Fraser iron, iron ore targets in southwest Western Australia (option to purchase 80% ownership).
- Sandpiper/Meob offshore Phosphate Project in Namibia

The company is also exploring for uranium mineralisation in Tasmania.
1.2 Project Location and Tenure

The project is located in the Barkly Tableland of the Northern Territory directly south of the Barkly Highway, approximately 240 km east of Tennant Creek and approximately 960 km southeast of Darwin.

The Wunara community is the closest populated area to the project. It is located adjacent to the Barkly Highway and is approximately 10 km to the east of the Mineral Lease boundary (see Figure 1.1). The project area includes the Mineral Lease on the southern side of the Barkly Highway and the northern borefield and water supply pipeline located on Dalmore Downs pastoral lease, to the north of the Barkly Highway.

1.2.1 Land Tenure

The land tenure of the project is Northern Territory freehold and the project is located within enhanced freehold portions 3748, 3749 and 3751 to 3754 and the perpetual pastoral lease portion 773 (Figure 1.2). The freehold portions are part of the Arruwurra Aboriginal land, owned by the Arruwurra Aboriginal Corporation.

1.2.2 Mining Tenements

Minemakers has applied for the Mineral Lease ML27244 (see Figure 1.2). The project area also encompasses Exploration Licences EL26055, EL26583, EL26583 and EL26586, which are also held by Minemakers.

1.2.3 Aboriginal Land Councils

There are four Aboriginal Land Councils in the Northern Territory established as representative bodies under the Commonwealth *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*; these are the:

- Northern Land Council.
- Central Land Council.
- Tiwi Land Council.
- Anindilyakwa Land Council.

The Aboriginal Land Councils have statutory obligations to the parties they represent under both the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and the *Native Title Act 1993*, they also have responsibilities under the *Pastoral Land Act 1992*. The statutory functions of the Aboriginal Land Councils include ensuring that the rights of traditional owners to control access to Aboriginal land are maintained and that native title rights and interests are enhanced and protected. The Aboriginal Land Council’s obligations under the Commonwealth Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act and Native Title Act and include:

- Assist Aboriginal people to recover land.
- Consult with landowners on mining activities, employment, development and other land use proposals.
- Protect Aboriginal culture and sacred sites.
• Assist with economic projects on Aboriginal land.
• Promote community development and improvement of service delivery.
• Assist in the resolution of land disputes, native title claims and compensation cases.
• Arrange the permit system for visitors to Aboriginal land.

Central Land Council
The Central Land Council (CLC) represents the Aboriginal people of the southern half of the Northern Territory. The CLC is funded by the Aboriginal Benefits Reserve.

The area administered by the CLC covers 775,963 km² and contains approximately 18,000 Indigenous people from 15 different language groups. The CLC area is divided into nine regions based on language; the Central, South West, North West, Tanami, Western, Tennant Creek, East Sandover, East Plenty and Anmatyere regions.

The CLC has a number of sections that help to provide policy and legal advice to Traditional Owners regarding land dealings, these include:

• Legal Section, which provides advice to traditional owners on granting leases and mining interests (e.g., Exploration Licences, Minerals Claims and Minerals Leases) and on their terms and conditions.

• Mining Section, which deals with exploration and mining applications, liaises with mining companies and assists traditional owners in drafting mining agreements.

• Anthropology Section, which assists in identifying traditional owners and assists traditional owners in protecting their sites.

• Land Management Section, which assists traditional owners in identifying, creating and managing opportunities for sustainable economic development on their land.

• Community Development Unit, which specifically assists traditional owners to create and manage community development projects for the benefit of Aboriginal people and communities.

• Aboriginal Associations Management Centre, which provides administrative support to royalty-receiving associations, which hold mining royalties for the benefit of affected areas.

The CLC consults with Traditional Owners and other Aboriginal people affected by particular proposals. The CLC is currently representing the Traditional Owners of the Mineral Lease area. Minemakers are speaking to the CLC in relation to all project related negotiations.

Northern Land Council
The Northern Land Council (NLC) represents the Aboriginal people of most of the northern half of the Northern Territory, which includes the Aboriginal people of the northern borefield and water supply pipeline.

The NLC represents approximately 30,000 Aboriginal people, living in northern townships, communities and outstations. The core functions of the NLC include:
• **Consultation with Aboriginal people and obtaining informed consent.** NLC performs these functions through its representative structures, regional offices, and the continued interaction of the organisation with its constituents.

• **Identification of Traditional Aboriginal Owners.** The Anthropology Branch maintains a dynamic record of traditional land interests throughout the NLC region.

• **Negotiation of land use agreements.** Many branches contribute to the negotiation of land use agreements, with Land Management and Mining Branches supported by Legal, Anthropological and regional office staff as well as specialist professionals as required.

• **Protection of sacred sites.** The Anthropology Branch has a rigorous process for the identification of sacred sites and areas requiring protection. NLC works in partnership with the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) where possible to minimise duplications caused by overlapping jurisdiction.

• **Land claims.** Research and logistics for land claims are the primary responsibility of the Legal and Anthropology branches of the NLC.

• **Land management.** NLC performs its land management functions through its Caring for Country program.

• **Commercial activities.** NLC supports Aboriginal people to undertake commercial activities on their land through a number of programs including the Economic Development program, the Caring for Country program and the Jobs and Careers Service.

• **Land Trust Administration.** NLC regional office staff work with other branches to ensure that Land Trusts are fully compliant with the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act.

• **Mining and Exploration.** The Mining and Major Projects Branch coordinates the NLC’s responsibilities under Part IV of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act. It works closely with the Anthropological Branch and regional office staff to coordinate the logistics for the NLC’s remote consultation schedule. NLC’s mining program is primarily funded through cost-recovery.

The NLC consults with Traditional Owners and other Aboriginal people affected by particular proposals. The NLC represents the Traditional Owners of the northern borefield and water supply pipeline. However, as the Traditional Owners are the same as those for the Mineral Lease, the NLC and CLC have agreed to coordinate their representative responsibilities, with the CLC taking the lead with project related negotiations with Minemakers.

**Aboriginal Land Council’s Functions in Mining Developments**

The mining provision (Part IV) of the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act establishes a scheme for the control of access to Aboriginal land for mineral exploration and mining. Where an agreement is made for exploration or mining in regions administered by an Aboriginal Land Council, the council must ensure that local and affected Aboriginal people are fully informed and empowered to take control of decisions regarding exploration and mining on their land or where they hold native title. Where an agreement is made for exploration or mining, Traditional Owners must understand the nature and purpose of the terms and conditions and, as a group, consent to them. In this way, the rights and interests of Traditional Owners are protected and the best chance for certainty is achieved for the mining companies to invest.
The CLC and NLC have made agreements on behalf of Traditional Owners with mining companies for more than 20 years. Under both the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act and the Native Title Act, the CLC and NLC have forged agreements which offer security to mining companies and benefits to Aboriginal people through jobs, training, sacred site protection, environmental protection and compensation payments.

1.3 Study Scope

The socio-economic impact assessment (SIA) has been prepared to examine the project-wide impact areas, identify and prioritise relevant stakeholders, outline potential impacts and provide mitigation measures and recommendations to address the potential negative impacts and enhance the positive effects of the project.

The scope of this work is limited to the project area and ore transport route to the multi-user hub outside and north of Tennant Creek. The storage of product at the multi-user hub and East Arm Port will be permitted under separate applications and are outside the scope of this SIA.

1.3.1 Study Area

The project is located within the Barkly Shire Council area. The SIA study area encompasses the entire council area with a focus on the communities contained within it that are likely to be directly impacted by the project and includes the Wunara community and Tennant Creek. The SIA also broadly characterises the demography and economy of the city of Darwin and the Northern Territory.

1.3.2 Key Objectives of the Socio-economic Impact Assessment

This report presents the results of the socio-economic impact assessment conducted for Minemakers by Coffey Natural Systems between April and August 2009. The report draws on the information gathered and analysed from existing literature about the project and the project area, two field trips, targeted stakeholder interviews and an impact analysis. The key objectives of the SIA are to:

• Provide a high-level characterisation of the existing socio-economic, demographic and economic conditions of the region.

• Describe the scope of local and regional employment and economic opportunities.

• Define project stakeholders.

• Describe the potential impacts of the project on the socio-economic environment including lifestyle, employment and workforce impacts.

• Identify and define potential project issues requiring mitigation and management.
2. METHOD

2.1 Approach to the Socio-economic Impact Assessment

Coffey Natural Systems’ approach to SIA is based on achieving the following objectives:

- Identify potential social impacts, both positive and negative, and the nature and extent of each on potentially affected stakeholders.
- Involve key stakeholders; understand their social values and concerns about the project.
- Facilitate fairly the expression of views, concerns and aspirations about the proposed mining activities by stakeholders.
- Investigate issues required to be addressed by the proponent and recommend mitigation strategies for those issues.
- Assist the proponent, communities and other stakeholders to identify development goals to ensure that positive outcomes are maximised.
- Produce a report that provides a sound basis for planning, consultation, ongoing strategy development, performance monitoring and reporting.


2.2 Baseline Characterisation

A significant portion of the baseline characterisation was developed through a detailed review of existing information sources. The sources reviewed in developing the socio-economic baseline characterisation include the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 census data, information from the Northern Territory Treasury and an internet-based search of literature relating to the project and the project areas.

2.3 Stakeholder Interviews

Coffey Natural Systems conducted targeted stakeholder interviews of approximately 20 stakeholders. Further detail about the method of these is provided in Chapter 4. Stakeholder interviews were aimed at providing qualitative stakeholder information and contributed to scoping the issues requiring further study and assessment during the course of the SIA. The contribution of the interviewees is gratefully acknowledged.
2.4 Socio-economic Impact Assessment

Potential impacts have been identified by analysing the existing characteristics of the project area against the parameters of the project design and the views and perceptions of stakeholders. The potential impacts were identified in the following themes:

- Population.
- Employment.
- Indigenous employment and training.
- Local economy.
- Community services and infrastructure.
- Housing and accommodation.
- Culturally significant places.
- Roads and traffic.
- Community wellbeing.

The impacts have been rated according to a qualitative risk analysis matrix, initially without the consideration of mitigation and management measures. Appropriate mitigation and management measures are then proposed to minimise potential negative impacts and maximise potential positive benefits and the resultant residual risk presented.

The risk assessment was conducted by examining the potential consequences (i.e., a measure of severity of impact) and the likelihood that those impacts will occur. The assessment of ‘likelihood’ applied specifically to the resulting social-economic impact. Often a final socio-economic impact results from a chain of events, each with an associated likelihood. These ‘conditional likelihoods’ were considered when determining the final likelihood of the impact occurring.

As part of the risk assessment process, a number of risk management assessment processes were considered. These included the Australian/New Zealand Standard Risk Management (AS/NZS 4360:2004 (Standards Australia, 2004)) and the associated guidelines (HB 436:2004 (Standards Australia, 2004)) and HB 158-2006 (Standards Australia, 2006)), Standards Australia’s Environmental risk management — Principles and process (HB 203:2006 (Standards Australia, 2006)) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s Guidelines for Ecological Risk Assessment (US Environmental Protection Agency, 1998).

The descriptors used in this assessment are based on those used in Standards Australia’s HB 203:2006 (Standards Australia, 2006) and the South Australian Guidelines for miners: ‘Preparation of a mining lease proposal or mining and rehabilitation program (MARP) in South Australia’ (PIRSA, 2009). These descriptors were chosen as they were considered to be most appropriate for the mining project (Table 2.1).
Table 2.1  Descriptors used to classify likelihood and consequence measures of impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptor</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Likelihood</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almost certain</td>
<td>Is expected to occur in most circumstances, or is of a continuous nature, or likelihood is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Will probably occur during mine lifetime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Could occur in most mines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Could occur in some mines, but not expected to occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Occurs only in exceptional circumstances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consequence</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>Health – death or widespread health effects, or toxic release off-site with detrimental effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social – major public outrage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial – huge financial loss (greater than A$500 million).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or the consequences are unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Health – extensive injuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social – will attract public concern in wider community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial – major financial loss (A$100 to 500 million).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or changes will be substantial if cumulative effects are considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Health – medical treatment required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social – will attract concern of adjoining community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial – high financial loss (A$10 to 100 million).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or changes will be substantial if cumulative effects are considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Health – first aid treatment required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social – not of significant concern to wider community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial – medium financial loss (A$1 to 10 million).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or changes will be substantial if cumulative effects are considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insignificant</td>
<td>Health – no injuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social – unlikely to be noticed by public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial – low financial loss (less than A$1 million).</td>
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The level of risk for each potential impact is then determined by combining consequences and likelihood using the risk matrix shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2  Qualitative risk analysis matrix

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<tr>
<th>Likelihood of Consequence</th>
<th>Severity of Consequence</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Almost Certain</strong></td>
<td>Extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Likely</strong></td>
<td>Extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Possible</strong></td>
<td>Extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unlikely</strong></td>
<td>Extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rare</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
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</table>
3. BASELINE CHARACTERISATION

Information contained in the following socio-economic profiles has been primarily sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 census data and the Northern Territory Treasury (2009).

3.1 Northern Territory and Darwin Profile

The Northern Territory covers an area of more than 1,352,176 km² and is the most sparsely populated state or territory in Australia. Nearly half of the land in the Northern Territory is owned by Aboriginal people or held in a tenure which provides Aboriginal people with secure rights of use (Strakosch et al., 2006).

The population density of the Northern Territory is around 0.1 people per square kilometre. The remoteness and often harsh environmental conditions of the Northern Territory (from the tropics in the north with pronounced wet and dry seasons to the desert country in the south) give its residents, known as ‘Territorians’, a strong sense of identity built on independence, connection to the land or the ‘outback’ and a laid back attitude. Territorians also have a strong sense of community that is often showcased at the many festivals held in the remote communities through the year.

The Northern Territory’s economy is based on tourism, largely for Kakadu National Park and Uluru (Ayers Rock), mining and defence. In 2008 the average weekly wages in the Northern Territory were slightly lower than the national average, with the percentage increase of average weekly wages also slightly lower than the national percentage increase.

3.1.1 Demographic and Economic Profile

Population

As at March 2009, the Northern Territory population was 223,100 (Northern Territory Treasury, 2009), with the majority of the population (approximately 105,991) based in and around the capital Darwin. Other major populated centres in the Northern Territory include Palmerston (23,614) and Alice Springs (23,893) (ABS, 2008).

The Northern Territory’s population is the youngest in Australia, having the largest proportion under 15 years of age and the smallest proportion aged 65 and over of all Australian states and territories. The median age of Northern Territory residents is 31 years, 6 years younger than the national median age. The demographics of the Indigenous population (i.e., persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin), who represent almost 28% of the Northern Territory population, have a significant impact on the overall demographics. The median age of the Territory’s Indigenous population is 22 years and the average lifespan of 73 years for women and 67 years for men compared to non-Indigenous of 78 years for women and 72 years for men.

In Darwin the Indigenous population is approximately 10% of the total population.
Employment and Wages

Unemployment in the Northern Territory at the 2006 census was 4.4%. In Darwin, employment was lower (3.5%) with government administration (6.6%), school education (5.9%) and defence (5.6%) being the dominant employment industries.

The Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage increase (4.8%) in the employment rate of anywhere in Australia between 2006 and 2007. More than 5,000 jobs were created in the 12 months to 30 June 2007 and trend is likely to have at least continued through 2008 perhaps slowing in 2009 with the impact of the global financial crisis.

The average weekly full time adult earnings (AWE) in May 2009 was $1,173 (seasonally adjusted), compared to the national AWE of $1,243 (Northern Territory Treasury, 2009). In annual terms, the AWE for the Northern Territory increased by 3% compared to the national increase of 5.1%.

Economy

The ABS estimates that the Northern Territory Gross State Product (GSP) rose from $12,693 million in 2005/06 to $13,405 million in 2006/07, an increase of 6%. This is higher than the increase in the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the same period, which was 3%. GDP per capita for the Northern Territory ($63,548) was also 33% higher than GDP per capita for Australia ($47,954).

The mining industry is a major contributor to the Northern Territory economy, with a total contribution of $3,942 million in 2006/07, up 42% from the previous year ($2,775 million). Taxes and mining royalties accounted for $47 million of the Northern Territory Government revenue in 2007/08.

Expenditure on mineral exploration in the Northern Territory in 2006/07 was $92.2 million, representing an increase of 23% from the previous year ($74.7 million in 2005/06). Under the Northern Territory government initiative ‘Bringing Forward Discovery’, an additional $14.4 million will be provided over four years from 2008 in the exploration investment attraction program and a further $2.4 million will be provided over three years from 2008 to increase the intensity of exploration drilling and geophysics in greenfields of the Northern Territory. Bringing Forward Discovery also aims to develop government-industry partnerships to increase mineral exploration in the Northern Territory.

According to figures released by the Northern Territory Treasury, there are approximately 4,600 people employed in mining, oil and gas in the Territory (NT Government, 2006). This industry is recognised as the major employer in regional areas of the Northern Territory.

Access Economics has forecast the Northern Territory’s average annual five year growth to 2012-2013 to be 2.2%, slightly above the national growth of 2.0% (Northern Territory Treasury, 2009). The growth forecasts are driven by strong growth in exports from the mining and manufacturing industries.
3.1.2 Services

Darwin is the capital city of the Northern Territory and is the largest service centre with a broad range of social, commercial and professional services available. Other major service centres in the Northern Territory include Alice Springs and Katherine.

3.2 Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland Profile

The Barkly Tableland region covers a large area of the central eastern Northern Territory. The major service centre for the region is the town of Tennant Creek (population 2,920). The region is sparsely populated with the major sources of income for the region generated from grazing. Pastoral production within the Barkly Tableland region accounts for 39% of the Northern Territory cattle industry (Lourey et al., 2005). Other sources of regional income include mining and tourism.

3.2.1 Demographic and Economic Profile

Population

The Barkly Tableland region covers an area of 283,648 km$^2$, with Tennant Creek covering 42.2 km$^2$. According to ABS Census Data (2006), Tennant Creek has a total population of 2,920 and a regional population of approximately 5,390. Indigenous people comprise 49% of the total population of Tennant Creek.

Employment and Wages

Unemployment in Tennant Creek at the 2006 census was 7% and a similar unemployment rate exists throughout the non-urban areas of the Barkly Tablelands. Employment in Tennant Creek is predominantly in the areas of public administration (23%), health care and social assistance (17%), education and training (12%), retail trade (10%) and construction (6%). Mining accounts for 2% of employment in Tennant Creek.

Those who were working in Tennant Creek in 2006 were earning, on average, $997 per household per week.

While the unemployment rate in Tennant Creek is higher than Darwin, Minemakers may experience difficulty sourcing the required mine workforce locally. Responses from stakeholder surveys with government agencies and industry bodies undertaken as part of the SIA indicated that the majority of the available workforce is likely to be unskilled (i.e., require significant additional education and training to be job ready) or semi-skilled (i.e., require minimal additional education and training to be job ready) for mining and transport jobs. Availability of job-ready mining and transport persons will be limited.

Indigenous Employment and Training

Indigenous unemployment in Tennant Creek is 12% higher than the overall unemployment rate for the Northern Territory (4.4%). To reduce this disparity the Northern Territory Government is developing a range of initiatives and as part of the Northern Territory Employment Strategy (DBE, 2009) a new Regional Job Hub commenced operation in Tennant Creek in July 2009. The hub is a one-stop shop for information on training and employment. Regional staff coordinate and facilitate access to resources so that employees and training can be matched to real job opportunities in the region. The hub provides local knowledge to underpin strategy and program
development, and ensure that locals are aware of, and matched to, the services available to assist them in gaining employment. The Regional Job Hub will be a valuable resource for Minemakers to locate appropriately trained local staff.

Julalikari Remote Employment Services (Plate 3.1) is a registered training organisation and employment service in Tennant Creek that has been in operation since 1997. It delivers accredited training in construction, horticulture, small business, office administration and community services. In 2006, Julalikari trained approximately 70 apprentices and trainees in a variety of building and construction industries (Misko, 2006).

The Northern Territory branch of the Mineral Council of Australia (MCA) recently announced an initiative to work with the Northern Territory Department of Business and Employment and the Department of Education and Training to establish a coordinated approach to indigenous employment and training programs focused on providing the relevant skills to work in the mining industry. The initiative will also establish a system within which Indigenous persons can register their mining related skills and mining companies can register their needs; the MCA can then facilitate the appropriate match to skills versus need.

Minemakers currently employs six Traditional Owners from the Wunara community who are engaged in the bulk sampling component of the pre-development phase of the project.

Economy

Agricultural production is the major source of economic income for the region, totalling $91.2 million in 2003 to 2004. The mining industry is also a major contributor to the regional economy with a total value of $12.8 million in 2003 to 2004. Tourism directly contributed $27 million to the regional economy during this time period. The community is proud of their mining and agricultural history and are keen to see the growth in economic and employment opportunities provided by these industries. However, tourism growth in the region has increased the environmental consciousness of the community and the desire to protect the natural assets of the region.

3.2.2 Local European History

European settlement of Tennant Creek commenced with the development of the Overland Telegraph Line and local telegraph station which was built in 1872. The town had a population boom in the 1930s due to a gold rush, with at least 100 small mines in operation by the outbreak of World War II. Tennant Creek’s mining history continued after the gold rush and World War II with the discovery of copper in the 1950s. Gold mining once again became a prominent industry of Tennant Creek when the Nobles Nob Gold Mine reopened in 1967 and was the largest open-cut gold mine in Australia until it closed in 1985 (Travel NT, 2009). Mining and exploration of copper and gold deposits continues in the region and a number of projects are planned for development.

The Barkly Tableland is renowned for its productive pastoral lands. The pastoral industry commenced on the Barkly Tablelands with cattle and sheep being driven from Queensland in 1868 (DNRETAS, 2007). However, it was not until the late 1870s when generous leasing arrangements on the Barkly Tableland became available that the settlement in the region began to develop. Today, some of Australia’s largest and most historic pastoral stations are located on the Barkly Tableland. These include Newcastle Waters, Banka Banka and Brunette Downs.
3.2.3 Indigenous Connection to the Land

Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland has a long history of occupation by Aboriginal people with many Aboriginal people maintaining a strong association with the land and water in the region. The Traditional Owners for Tennant Creek are the Warumungu people. Other Traditional Owners of the Barkly Tableland include the Kaiditch, Alyawarr and Arruwurra people. Within the study area, three Aboriginal language groups exist; these are the Warumungu, Kaytej and Wakaya.

Although surveys have been limited, numerous sites of Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage significance are known to exist within the region, including myth-related sacred sites. These sites are important to the cultural identity of the Traditional Owners.

There has been one Native Title determination in the Tennant Creek Township and surrounding area (Partta Aboriginal Corporation, DC06/3). Four applications have been registered along the ore transport route from the Mineral Lease to the multi-user hub outside and north of Tennant Creek; these comprise the Partta Native Title claim (DC03/4), the Rockhampton-Brunette Downs Native Title claim (DC03/1), the Dalmore Downs Native Title claim (DC01/30) and the Dalmore Downs South Native Title claim (DC02/2). The Northern and Central land councils are representing these Native Title claimants.

The Mineral Lease is within Freehold land owned by the Arruwurra Aboriginal Corporation. The transport route adjoins Aboriginal Freehold land owned by the Wakaya, Warumungu, Jurnturlpara Aboriginal land trusts and the Partta Land Aboriginal Corporation.

3.2.4 Wunara Community

Wunara is a small Aboriginal settlement located approximately 10 km from the Mineral Lease boundary, adjacent to the Barkly Highway. The population residing in the community fluctuates from 2 to 30 people according to the season. Employment opportunities within the community are extremely limited; however, Minemakers has employed some Wunara residents to assist with exploration activities. The community is concerned with improving local employment and business opportunities for people to return to country and for the younger members of the community to learn and live by traditional ways.

The community comprises four houses and associated buildings and communal areas (Plates 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4). The community also has recreational and community infrastructure including a public telephone, water bore and water storage infrastructure (Plates 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8).

3.2.5 Community Services and Infrastructure

Tennant Creek is the major centre for the region and has a range of social, commercial and professional services available. The town has a 20-bed hospital that employs 5 full-time medical officers and 23 nurses. It has a 24-hour accident and emergency department and is serviced by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) medical service. The hospital offers a range of medical services provided by resident staff and visiting specialists.
Plate 3.1
Julalikari Remote Employment Services

Plate 3.2
Wunara community

Plate 3.3
Houses within the Wunara community
Plate 3.4
Communal area within the Wunara community

Plate 3.5
Basketball court within the Wunara community

Plate 3.6
Public telephone within the Wunara community
Plate 3.7
Water storage at the Wunara community

Plate 3.8
Community bore at the Wunara community

Plate 3.9
Tennant Creek police station
Emergency services for the region are based in Tennant Creek and include police, fire, ambulance, emergency services and Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) (Plates 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12). The Tennant Creek police station is staffed by Aboriginal community police officers, auxiliaries and Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) members. The Tennant Creek fire station has two permanent members and two volunteer fire and emergency response groups (at Elliott and Borroloola) with a total of 24 members. The ambulance service is provided by St John Ambulance and has a permanent staff of five. The Northern Territory Emergency Service based in Tennant Creek has approximately 10 dedicated members. The RFDS has a general practice operating out of Tennant Creek and is the sole private general practice service in Tennant Creek.

Educational facilities include a child care centre, pre-school, primary school (Plates 3.13 and 3.14) and high school. Charles Darwin University also has a campus based in Tennant Creek which offers courses in the trades and vocational education and training (VET) sectors. Along with the Indigenous employment and training providers outlined in Section 3.2.5, Tennant Creek also has Barkly Employment and Training (BEAT) a Commonwealth licensed job placement agency (Plate 3.15).

The Tennant Creek airport is located approximately 1 km from the town centre but does not currently service commercial flights. It has two runways and is able to accommodate most commuter aircraft.

Other services and social infrastructure in Tennant Creek include two banks, a post office, supermarket, restaurants and take-away stores (Plates 3.16 and 3.17), as well as various sports facilities including ovals, synthetic-surface netball and tennis courts, and under-cover basketball courts.

Tennant Creek is generally well equipped with essential and non-essential services ensuring its residents are self sufficient in the area. However, residents within the region may elect to travel to Darwin to access services, such as specialist medical services and some commercial and professional services which are not available in Tennant Creek.

### 3.2.6 Accommodation and Housing

According to Census Data from 2006 there are approximately 1,244 dwellings in Tennant Creek, with 993 occupied at the time of the census (ABS, 2008) and within the remaining Barkly Tableland there are approximately 479 dwellings with 345 occupied at the time of the census (ABS, 2008. Typical dwellings in Tennant Creek are single level houses, constructed of either brick or weatherboard (Plate 3.18, 3.19 and 3.20). The median house price (12 months to March 2009) is $130,000. Long-term house rental is of limited availability and according to realestate.com.au in August 2009, no rentals were available in Tennant Creek or the surrounding area.

There are five hotels within Tennant Creek, with approximately 200 rooms available in total, three caravan parks also exist with another 66 rooms available in the form of cabins. Short-term accommodation is also available along the ore transport route at the Three Ways and Barkly Roadhouses and five roadside campsites along the Barkly Highway. Temporary accommodation demand and occupancy rates peak in the cooler months of the dry season when tourism to the regions is also at its peak.
Plate 3.10
Tennant Creek fire station

Plate 3.11
St John Ambulance Barkly Region

Plate 3.12
RFDS Tennant Creek General Practice
Plate 3.13
Child care centre in Tennant Creek

Plate 3.14
Tennant Creek primary school

Plate 3.15
BEAT office in Tennant Creek
Plate 3.19
Typical weatherboard house in Tennant Creek

Plate 3.20
Typical rendered brick house in Tennant Creek

Plate 3.21
BRADAAG Sobering Up Shelter
3.2.7 Roads and Traffic

The project involves the transport of ore from the Mineral Lease to the multi-user hub to the north of Tennant Creek. The ore transport route will be along the Barkly and Stuart highways and Warrego Road (Figure 3.1).

The speed limit within Tennant Creek is 50 km/hr. Outside of the built-up areas, the default speed limit is 100 km/hr; however, a speed limit of 130 km/hr applies on some parts of the Barkly and Stuart highways.

Current road usage incorporates three groups; local traffic, tourist traffic and freight transport vehicle traffic. According to the 2006 Census Data, there are approximately 1,659 registered motor vehicles within the Tennant Creek region, consisting mostly of passenger vehicles (915) and light commercial vehicles (538)(ABS, 2008). These motor vehicles contribute to the local traffic group. The Barkly region receives on average 100,000 holiday makers each year (Travel NT, 2009) contributing to the tourist traffic in the region.

The local primary school offers a bus service, which also caters to high school students. The bus has two runs in the morning leaving the school at 7 a.m. and returning from the final run at 7.50 a.m. The bus then departs again in the afternoon at 2.40 p.m. to return at 3.30 p.m. The service is predominantly around Tennant Creek with the most northern drop off at the United Service Station (Paterson St/Stuart Highway) on the northern outskirts of Tennant Creek (approximately 15 km south east of the multi-user hub) and a drop off to the “east camp”, Kargaru, and the Kalinjarri community. The ore transport route therefore does not correspond with the school bus service route.

There are two commercial bus routes operating along areas of the ore transport route (Alice Springs to Darwin and Mt Isa to Tennant Creek). The Alice Springs to Darwin bus route has a daily service in both directions and is travelling along the ore transport route between 1:30 a.m. to 3:40 a.m. and has scheduled stops at Tennant Creek and Three Ways. The Mt Isa to Tennant Creek bus route has five services a week and is travelling along the ore transport route between 10:00 p.m. and 2:50 a.m. and has scheduled stops at the Wunara community, Barkly Roadhouse, Three Ways and Tennant Creek.

The Barkly Highway is the major transport link between Northern Territory and Queensland, and the Stuart Highway connects South Australia from the south. Tourists and freight transport frequently use both highways; an average of 240 vehicles using the Barkly Highway and 380 using the Stuart Highway south of Three Ways each day (Road Network Division, 2007). In the 12-month period from October 2007 to September 2008 there were four fatal crashes and 32 serious crashes in the Tennant Creek region (NT Transport Group, 2009).

3.2.8 Similar Projects in the Region

Bootu Creek Manganese Mine (OM Holdings Limited) is located 110 km north of Tennant Creek. The mine has been operational since June 2006 and is expected to extract manganese at a rate of approximately 500,000 t/a, with a minimum 10 year operational period. Over 200 employees and contractors are on-site, with the majority sourced from Darwin. Approximately 30 people are local residents of Tennant Creek.
Peko Rehabilitation Project Pty Ltd (Peko) is also due to commence operations in mid-2009. The Peko project is located 14 km southeast of Tennant Creek and involves reprocessing of tailing. Approximately 15 people are expected to be employed during its operational life of 6 to 7 years. This may add pressure to the already limited accommodation in Tennant Creek.

### 3.2.9 Drug and Alcohol Issues

Alcohol and drug abuse is an existing issue in Tennant Creek and the surrounding Barkly Tableland region, and much of the Northern Territory. Northern Territory Government statistics (Department of Justice, 2007) show that 14.7 litres of pure alcohol was consumed per person in the Barkly Region in 2005/2006, the Australian total for the same period was 9.8 litres per person. Alcohol related admissions to drug and alcohol treatment agencies in Tennant Creek had increased by over 200% from 2003/2004 to 2005/2006, with the 2005/2006 total of 154 admissions representing 5% of the population of Tennant Creek. This compares to the Territory total of 1,854 admissions, which represents less than 1% of the population of the Northern Territory.

In addition to services provided by the Tennant Creek hospital, alcohol and other drug withdrawal services in Tennant Creek are provided by Anyinginyi Alcohol Aftercare; Alcohol and Other Drugs Services Central Australia (ADSCA) and Barkly Region Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Group (BRADAAG). These organisations provide counselling, support and residential programs. BRADAAG also manage the Sobering Up Shelter (Plate 3.21).

Amendments to the Liquor Act introduced in August 2008 limit the consumption of beverages with a high percentage of alcohol in Tennant Creek and restrict the hours of trade and the amount of alcohol that is permitted for sale. The legislation also prevents the drinking of alcohol in a public place within the town boundary (NTG, 2008).

### 3.3 Comparative Profiles

Table 3.1 summarises the key demographic and community indicators for the regions of Northern Territory, Darwin, the Barkly Shire Council region and the township of Tennant Creek, based on the 2006 Census Data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tennant Creek</th>
<th>Barkly Shire</th>
<th>Darwin</th>
<th>Northern Territory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Area (km²)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>283,688</td>
<td>3,134</td>
<td>1,352,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2,920</td>
<td>5,390</td>
<td>105,991</td>
<td>223,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(% of population)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predominant country of birth (%) (Top 3)</td>
<td>Aust (76%)</td>
<td>Aust (84%)</td>
<td>Aust (71%)</td>
<td>Aust (77%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UK (2%)</td>
<td>UK (1%)</td>
<td>UK (4%)</td>
<td>UK (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NZ (1%)</td>
<td>NZ (1%)</td>
<td>NZ (2 %)</td>
<td>NZ (2 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender ratio (female:male)</td>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>0.9:1.0</td>
<td>0.9:1.0</td>
<td>0.9:1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table 3.1 Community profile and demographic indicators (cont’d)</strong></td>
<td>Tennant Creek</td>
<td>Barkly Shire</td>
<td>Darwin</td>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predominant age group</td>
<td>10 to 14 years</td>
<td>15 to 19 years</td>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>25 to 29 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries of employment (Top 3)</td>
<td>Public administration and safety (23.3%) Health care and social assistance (16.5%) Education and training (11.9%)</td>
<td>Public administration and safety (24.1%) Agriculture, forestry and fishing (15.6%) Health care and social assistance (14.4%)</td>
<td>Public administration and safety (21.2%) Retail trade (9.7%) Education and training (8.4%)</td>
<td>Public administration and safety (6.6%) Health care and social assistance (9.8%) Retail trade (9.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income ($/weekly)</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average household size</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family characteristics:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Total families</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>25,774</td>
<td>43,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Couples without children</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>9,156</td>
<td>14,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Couples with children</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>11,609</td>
<td>20,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• One parent families</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>4,589</td>
<td>8,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other families</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of dwellings</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>2,297</td>
<td>43,408</td>
<td>74,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of rentals (median rent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($/100/wk)</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>14,527</td>
<td>28,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>($/60/wk)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>($/200/wk)</td>
<td>($/140/wk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Arid, grassland</td>
<td>Semi-arid,</td>
<td>Tropical, savannah</td>
<td>Arid in the south to tropical in the north, Desert, grassland, savannah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ABS, Census 2006
4. STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Qualitative stakeholder information was gathered during the preparation of the SIA through targeted stakeholder interviews. Interviews with key project stakeholders were undertaken to:

- Collect additional information to support the characterisation.
- Describe the perspectives and issues of concern for key project stakeholders.

Stakeholders targeted for interviews were identified as part of the project stakeholder identification process (Section 4.1). Stakeholder interviews were conducted in person (where possible), over the telephone and via e-mail. Interviews consisted of a number of standard questions for all stakeholders, as well as specific questions related to individual stakeholder interests, as determined in the stakeholder identification process. For example, the interviews with local stakeholders sought views on the aspects of sense of place, values and beliefs and cultural and historical influences on the land and identity. The interviews with government and industry representatives sought views on the current status of the industries and the supporting infrastructure and resources as well as the project's strategic alignment with the Northern Territory's future development.

The information gathered during the stakeholder interviews contributes to understanding the perceptions of the community and assists in the identification of the areas in which the stakeholders may perceive there to be more significant impacts.

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders are defined as those people, or groups, who are potentially impacted by or interested in a project.

A stakeholder identification exercise was undertaken as part of the development of the stakeholder consultation plan. Following the identification of project stakeholders, each stakeholder group was assessed on the basis of their likely interest in, and potential to be impacted by the project or have their interests impacted by the project. The project stakeholders include:

- The Wunara community and the Traditional Owners.
- Central and Northern Land councils.
- Northern Territory government departments including:
  - Department of Chief Minister.
  - Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport.
  - Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources.
  - Department of Planning and Infrastructure.
- Surrounding pastoralists.
- Tennant Creek community.
- Barkly Shire Council.
- Northern Territory Government Ministers and opposition.
- Darwin Port Corporation.
- Northern Territory branch of Minerals Council of Australia.
- Environmental non-government organisations (NGOs) (e.g., the ECNT).
• Special interest groups (e.g., Cattleman's Association).
• General public.
• Contractors and suppliers.
• Financiers.
• Shareholders.
• Customers.

This list of stakeholders, although not exhaustive, provides an initial overview of the project stakeholders. It is recognised that project stakeholders can change throughout the life of the project due to changes in the social, economic, political and environmental circumstances.

4.2 Summary of Stakeholder Interviews

Stakeholder interviews focused on the following key stakeholder groups:

• Traditional Owners of the Mineral Lease area and the CLC.
• Community members of Barkly Tableland region.
• Northern Territory government agencies and the Barkly Shire Council.
• Industry bodies.

The stakeholder interviews were conducted to provide qualitative stakeholder information and provides valuable context to the baseline characterisation. Information that contributed to the baseline characterisation and stakeholder perceptions was also obtained through a public meeting on the project which was hosted in Tennant Creek by the Northern Territory Chamber of Commerce in April 2009.

As previously stated, stakeholder interviews were conducted in person (where possible), over the telephone and via e-mail. Representatives of Coffey Natural Systems undertook stakeholder interviews with Traditional Owners in Wunara and Tennant Creek in person in August 2009. The telephone interviews had an average duration of 30 minutes and allowed time to go through and respond to the survey questions as well as ask questions and obtain further information on the project. Invitations to participate in the stakeholder interviews via e-mail surveys were extended to all attendees that provided their contact details to the Northern Territory Chamber of Commerce at the public meeting in Tennant Creek. E-mail surveys were also used when requested by individual stakeholders. Overall, the stakeholder interviews comprised eight surveys in person (out of eight survey requests), six telephone surveys (out of eight requests) and four email surveys (out of 17 requests).

The stakeholder interviews were conducted under the condition that the survey responses would be anonymous and not be passed onto Minemakers or any other party in their direct form to preserve confidentiality. The information contained below presents a summary of the survey responses and is supported by anonymous quotes.

All stakeholders were asked questions covering three broad areas – project knowledge, key issues perceived by the stakeholder participant and values of the stakeholder participant. Questions specifically targeted to each key stakeholder’s area of interest and influence were also asked. A summary of the stakeholder interview questions is provided in Attachment A.
4.2.1 Project Knowledge and Information

Stakeholders were asked questions in relation to:

- Their pre-interview knowledge of the project.
- If they knew how and where to obtain relevant project information.
- How often they wished to receive further information on the project.
- What topics or issues they wished to receive further information on.

These questions established not only the respondent's level of existing knowledge on the project, but also the areas where project information was lacking or was of particular interest to the stakeholder.

All stakeholders interviewed were aware of the project; however, all stakeholders did identify that they would like to receive further information on the project. For example, one interviewee said they wanted to know:

More about how the mine operates, e.g., how do they dig out the land, how much land are they digging up, what it will all look like, how will it be rehabilitated and cleaned up?

The majority of stakeholders were aware of where they could obtain further information; however, some of the Traditional Owners interviewed were unsure how they could obtain further information on the project and commented that more frequent meetings or face-to-face communication would be appreciated, stating that:

Meetings, more time spent talking ensures Minemakers will be on the right path.

We would like to know where Minemakers are coming from and going…it would be good to get the information from them first hand.

The majority of stakeholders felt the level of detail of information available on the project was sufficient, with a minority of stakeholders identifying that more detailed information would be helpful. Overall, the stakeholders were positive towards the project and were enthusiastic about development of the project. Some said:

This is a great opportunity for our people.

Minemakers are doing really good and will work and are capable of doing what is necessary. With the help of the community and talking to the community, they can do it.

There have been many different companies on the land. Minemakers are the only ones to sit down with the TOs and talk.

This information on the current project knowledge can assist Minemakers to design the stakeholder consultation plan to deliver relevant information of interest to the various stakeholders.

4.2.2 Key Stakeholder Issues

Social impacts on communities and stakeholders are generally a reflection of both actual and perceived impacts, with the levels of importance being based on their experience and personal values. The stakeholder interviews highlighted some key issues, including employment and business opportunities, housing, infrastructure and traffic (Figure 4.1).
The majority of the impacts are perceived to be positive and the general view of the project was favourable, indicating that there is an expectation that the project will bring benefits to the region.

**Traditional Owners of the Mineral Lease Area and the CLC**

Further to the impacts outlined overall by stakeholders, particular concerns of Traditional Owners interviewed were their continued connection to the country and their ability to maintain their traditional lifestyle, including hunting and gathering on their land. They expressed a desire to continue to practice their traditional lifestyle in parallel with the mine’s operation, while also identifying the opportunity for younger Traditional Owners who return to the country to work at the mine to also learn the traditional lifestyle. As stated by one interviewee:

   Community like to live off the land, hunting and bush food... In the city you are isolated, in the bush never go hungry and share.

The protection of their sacred sites was also of significant concern. Traditional Owners emphasised the need to protect sacred sites through fencing and ensuring communication occurs between Minemakers and the Traditional Owners before mining activities move in to areas that have not been surveyed for such sites, as one said:

   They need permission to go places... be careful don’t just drive/bulldozer anywhere... clean-up afterwards and keep a clean mine. Clean mine is a good mine.

The Traditional Owners raised the lack of existing infrastructure in the Wunara community as an issue. As one said:

   There is no TV, there is a lack of communication with the outside world. There is a lack of infrastructure. There are no medical/hospital facilities or education.

There is a desire for Traditional Owners to return to their country through employment at the project and create a sustainable, self-sufficient Wunara community. However, the lack of infrastructure and services (particularly housing, education and medical facilities) means that this may be difficult. Some comments about this were:

   People have been away for years. Employment will bring people back to the country.

   Many live and work interstate. There are others that live in other communities that don’t have the skills but would love the opportunity for work.

   [The project has potential to] attract resources that will attract people out there so it not so hard living there. It will hopefully bring more family back.

The community is also concerned about the introduction of the social issues associated with abuse of drugs and alcohol that is experienced in Tennant Creek and many other Aboriginal communities. Traditional Owners interviewed consistently commented on the importance of their community and family to life in the Wunara community and their ability to maintain their traditional lifestyle and ensure that the project is developed to provide younger generations the opportunity to have education, training and job opportunities, while maintaining their cultural identity and values. Interviewees stated that the project could offer the community:

   [A] chance to live away from the city, towns, away from drugs and alcohol. Best thing for children, togetherness of the community and the opportunity to better yourself.
Opportunity to be] leaders in self sufficiency and an example community on how to do things.

Community Members of Barkly Tableland Region

The possibility of increased business and employment opportunities in Tennant Creek was clearly of greatest interest to community members in the Barkly Tableland region. Stakeholders interviewed expressed a view that the project had the potential to provide economic security in the local economy and contribute to an improved sense of prosperity among the residents of Tennant Creek. As one said:

Employment, business opportunities, infrastructure for Tennant Creek, and long term employment for the young.

The road transport of ore was also identified as an issue for community members, both the potential increase in trucking traffic, but also the potential for an increase in accidents along the transport route.

The community members did consider that the project would impact negatively on the local environment, with noise, dust, and flora and fauna of most concern. Some stakeholders also identified water as either a negative impact or that the potential impacts were as yet unknown.

Northern Territory Government Agencies and the Barkly Shire Council

Government stakeholders identified that the development of the project was consistent with current government objectives and an opportunity for sustainable regional development and growth. As one stakeholder said:

Tennant Creek is looking for employment in mining and trucking… the project is seen as a lifeline for them.

The government needs projects like this.

The stakeholders identified that the majority of the available workforce in the region would be unskilled (require significant additional education and training to be job-ready for work at the mine or in transport jobs) or semi-skilled (require minimal additional training to be job-ready) workers. The minority of the available regional workforce would be job ready for mining and transport jobs associated with the project. It was felt that some residents of the region had relocated away from the region to find employment elsewhere and may be inclined to return to the region if suitable employment was available. As a whole, the return of residents was seen as a positive for the community; however, concern was raised over the pressure this could place on the limited housing in Tennant Creek and the Wunara community.

In order to maximise the benefits to the local community and the Northern Territory, government stakeholders identified that Minemakers should focus on employing locally and commit to using local businesses and suppliers where demonstrated to be capable and competitive, stating that:

Minemakers need to get together with the local training providers to train locals.

After the EIS process, Minemakers should be focusing on support for and growth of the local community.

The government stakeholders considered that Minemakers would be able to source the required goods and services to construct and operate the project from within the Barkly Tableland region.
or the Northern Territory. This situation may change if a decision is made to proceed to Stage 2 and processing of non-DSO occurs on site. The majority of stakeholders agreed that goods associated with the processing would be required to be sourced from outside the Northern Territory.

Potential environmental impacts identified by government stakeholders included land clearing, impacts to surface water quality, groundwater (both supply and quality), and energy use and greenhouse gas.

**Industry Bodies**

Representatives from local industry bodies also identified that the project provided an opportunity for growth of the local region and the Northern Territory. Industry representatives noted that increases in the population of Tennant Creek as a result of the project may not be able to be accommodated in existing dwellings. The project was, however, seen as a potential impetus for the Northern Territory government to release more Crown land within Tennant Creek for residential development.
5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section discusses the credible socio-economic impacts that could potentially occur if the project proceeds. Should the project not proceed, these the potential positive impacts will be forfeited; however, the potential negative impacts will be avoided. Proposed avoidance, mitigation and management measures are outlined and a residual risk assessment for the potential negative impacts is presented as per the process outlined in Section 2.4.1.

There are a number of aspects of the project that have an influence on elements of the socio-economic impact of the project (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1  Project aspects relevant to socio-economic impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Elements Potentially Impacted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Workforce        | 50 to 100 construction employees for a period of three months. 180 road haulage workforce and support staff, based in Tennant Creek. Initially 110 fly-in fly-out employees (a further 10 will be employed when mine is operating at full capacity). Expected flow-on employment benefit of 476 locally and regionally. | Employment  
Economy  
Local economy  
Housing and accommodation  
Community cohesion  
Demographics |
| Project expenditure | Total capital investment (e.g., project expenditure and investment in additional infrastructure) of approximately $107 million. Annual operating expenditure of approximately $450 million. Increased incomes for people elsewhere in the region due to flow on impacts, including local and peripheral communities of approximately $11.9 million per annum. | Economy  
Local economy |
| Infrastructure    | Aerodrome.  
Emergency medical response. | Community services and infrastructure  
Community wellbeing |
| Transport         | Transport of ore will be carried out 24-hours per day 365 day per year. Approximately one truck every 23 minutes at 1 Mt/a increasing to one truck every 8 minutes at 3 Mt/a in either direction. | Roads and traffic |

The project has the potential to result in positive impacts such as:

- Economic benefits.
- Employment.
- Training.
- Education.
However, there is the potential for negative impacts, such as:

- Increased competition for skilled labour.
- Reduced availability and affordability of housing.
- Increased traffic on roads, with a consequent safety risk and reduced amenity for road users.
- Increased availability and affordability of drugs and alcohol, with consequent negative social impacts.

The risks associated with the potential positive impacts have not been assessed using the risk matrix; they are discussed in the relevant sections below. A summary of the residual risk assessment for each identified potential negative impact is provided in Table 5.2 and discussed in detail below.

### Table 5.2 Summary of residual impact assessments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Residual Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social disruption caused by population and demographics</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased competition for skilled labour, particularly for highly skilled people with previous mining experience</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant pressure placed on existing emergency services</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate existing infrastructure and community services</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in availability and affordability of housing and accommodation in Tennant Creek</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of accommodation for Traditional Owners in Wunara community</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbance or destruction of cultural significant sites</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced road condition</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased risk of accident</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced amenity due to increased traffic</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social problems due to drugs and alcohol</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.1 Demographic and Economic Profile

#### 5.1.1 Potential Impacts

Development of the project has the potential to boost the local economy of Tennant Creek and create employment opportunities and training incentives and through associated business creation, economic stimulus in the region. It may also change the demographic and economic profile within the region.
Population and Demographics

Potential positive impacts to the population of Tennant Creek and Wunara may be the increase in the number of people living in Tennant Creek, both through the addition of the road haulage workforce and migration to the area as local businesses develop and expand to service the requirements of the project. Traditional owners may also return to country to work with the project.

While an accommodation camp will be constructed close to the multi-user hub, it is anticipated that a small percentage of this workforce may choose to relocate to Tennant Creek with their families and seek private accommodation outside the village.

A change in regional demographics may result an influx of mine workers who are typically male and in their 20s to 40s; this could contribute to social disruption in Tenant Creek and Wunara due to increased law and order issues, tension between newcomers and existing residents and increases in drug and alcohol use.

The fly-in fly-out (FIFO) workforce will increase the temporary population of the Barkly Tableland region. Given the insular nature of FIFO operations, this population increase may not translate into population benefits for this region (i.e., disposable incomes of the mine workers is spent in their home localities and not within the region of their employment), but will have positive benefits for other communities (e.g., those hosting the FIFO employees).

Employment

The project will increase the number and variety of employment opportunities at the local, peripheral and Northern Territory level. Unemployment in the region is consistently above the Northern Territory average and employment as a result of the proposed mine may reduce the unemployment rate.

Local businesses and pastoralists sometimes have difficulty in finding suitable employees and this may be exacerbated if the mine is seen as an attractive place to work. Jobs within the mining industry may offer higher wages than other business or agricultural enterprises. They also provide a similar number of work hours as other industries; however, with mine rosters they will have two weeks off every four or six weeks. Therefore, there is potential for increased competition for skilled labour in Tennant Creek and across the Barkly Tableland.

However, the opportunity to source local labour will depend on the available skill base within Tennant Creek and Wunara. While Minemakers has a preference to employ from the local area, it is recognised that appropriately skilled personnel (particularly for highly skilled people with previous mining experience) may need to be sourced from the other areas and that this will not translate into a positive impacts on employment within Tennant Creek or Wunara.

Local Economy

A significant positive economic impact may the economic boost to the territory and national economies due to the project, primarily from:

- Direct financial contributions through the payment of taxes and royalties.
- Increased gross state product (and gross domestic product) from sales revenue.
- Indirect financial contributions through the payment of taxes by people employed either directly or indirectly by the mine, and also by companies that service the project directly or indirectly.
• Decreased unemployment levels.

No potential negative impacts to the local economy have been identified.

5.1.2 Management and Mitigation Measures

Economy

To optimise the socio-economic benefits of the project, Minemakers will:

• Develop and implement an Industry Participation Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Northern Territory Government for major projects. This plan that will be based on preferentially sourcing people, goods and services from within the Barkly Tableland region and the Northern Territory to build business, industry and community capability through capacity building, education and training.

• Aim to use local (Tennant Creek or Northern Territory) businesses to fill contract positions (e.g., catering, cleaning, fuel supply, light vehicle maintenance) provided the contractors are competitive and appropriately skilled.

• Consider how the contractors have considered or incorporated social and economic opportunities for the Traditional Owners when assessing and granting contracts.

• Develop the project as quickly as practicable, having regard for the necessary regulatory approvals and prevailing economic conditions.

• Seek premium prices for the sale of the ore.

• Continue to work with the Northern Territory government agencies, Barkly Shire Council and local businesses to build community capacity by working with schools and training providers to develop curricula and pathways to employment in the resource sector. Also establish relationships with other mining and exploration operators in the region to determine skill requirements and potential traineeship and apprenticeship programs.

• Place a high emphasis on stakeholder consultation to foster and maintain good relationships.

• Develop guiding principles for determining how the Company selects which causes to support. These principles will aim to ensure support is targeted and focuses on those causes that contribute to sustainable benefits for the community. Any support provided by Minemakers will be given through an open and transparent process.

• Where possible, assist in community-driven development initiatives, which may involve donation of people’s time, skills and knowledge.

The Traditional Owners and the Wunara community will receive income in the form of royalties from the project. The Traditional Owners and the CLC are currently working together to establish a trust fund system where a percentage of royalties can be invested to establish a long-term, sustainable economic return from the project. Any profits from the trust fund can then be reinvested in to the community in the form of scholarships for Traditional Owners or infrastructure.

Employment and Training

Minemakers recognises the opportunity that accessing a workforce pool in Tennant Creek and the Wunara community represents. Minemakers will work with existing training providers to ensure that programs they deliver will give previously unskilled people the necessary skills to gain
employment with the project. As part of the stakeholder consultation plan, Minemakers will also make the local community aware of the types of jobs that will be required and the skills and qualifications people will require to fill them, as well as when opportunities for tender will be available.

**Indigenous Employment and Training**

Minemakers does not intend to provide any specific training and employment programs prior to the commencement of mining. However, Minemakers will work with local training providers to ensure programs are focused on maximising skill development and employment opportunities for members of the Indigenous community. Minemakers, as member of the Northern Territory MCA, will also participate in the recently announced initiative to improve Indigenous employment opportunities in the mining industry.

Minemakers has had preliminary discussions with Julalikari Remote Employment Services regarding potential employment and training opportunities for Indigenous people. Minemakers is keen to support the development of business opportunities within the local Indigenous community to fill certain functions within the project such as light vehicle maintenance and rehabilitation management.

Minemakers’ strategy for training local Indigenous community members prior to mining commencing will require ongoing communication with local training providers and government agencies. Ongoing communication with the local Indigenous community will also provide guidance in the types of employment and business opportunities available.

It is expected that civil, mining and logistics contractors will run programs to recruit and train members of the local Indigenous community.

### 5.1.3 Residual Risk Assessment

**Population and Demographics**

It is unlikely that the project will result in social disruption due to an increased population in either the Wunara community or Tennant Creek due to changes in demography associated with the project. If impacts were to occur they would be of moderate consequence and the residual risk of this impact is therefore moderate.

**Employment**

**Workforce**

The construction phase of the project is expected to employ 50 to 100 people over a period of approximately eight months. During 3 Mt/a operations, the mine will accommodate a predominately fly-in-fly-out mine workforce of approximately 120 people, including project management, crushing and screening staff and contract mining workforce. A road haulage workforce of approximately 180 drivers and support staff are expected to be based at an accommodation village at the multi-user hub outside and north of Tennant Creek. It is expected that local people will be employed during the operation of the accommodation village in positions such as catering, cleaning and maintenance.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics expects that the employment flow-on from mining operations is generally a multiple of 1.588 for each position directly related to the running of the operations.
(Madden, 1994). Considering Minemakers expects to directly employ a total of 300 people, then the flow on employment benefits would be in the order of 475 people locally and regionally.

**Sources of Labour**

The workforce will be preferentially sourced from the local, regional, territory and then national level. Providing employment opportunities for the local community will be a priority and will be determined by the skills of people living in Wunara and Tennant Creek.

Sourcing labour from within the existing, local, labour market will increase local employment opportunities and may provide incentives for more skilled workers to move to the area and for skilled workers who have left the area to return to country. This type of structural adaptation in the workforce is common to the entry of any new industry into an area and is likely to create opportunities for both the existing and future workforce.

Minemakers will preferentially source labour from Wunara and Tennant Creek; the secondary sources will be Mount Isa and Darwin.

It is possible that the project will increase competition for skilled labour, particularly for highly skilled people with previous mining experience. The negative consequence of competition for skilled labour occurring is minor. Overall, the residual risk associated with the negative impact of increased competition for skilled labour is considered to be moderate.

**Training and Education**

Once employed, Minemakers’ employees and contractors will receive job-related training and education. This will provide those trained with skills, experience and knowledge that should be able to be applied elsewhere after closure of the mine. Training opportunities offered directly by Minemakers will include occupational health and safety training and other associated on-site training and external accredited qualifications as required.

Minemakers is currently consulting with local training providers in Tennant Creek and Darwin about the training needs for the required workforce. It is anticipated that local training providers will tailor courses they offer to allow local residents seeking employment with the project to gain the required skills and qualifications prior to the project commencing.

**Local Economy**

The project will result in increased revenue for local and Northern Territory economies. Minemakers predicts the following benefits when operating at full capacity (i.e., 3 Mt/a):

- Total capital investment (e.g., project expenditure and investment in additional infrastructure) of approximately $107 million.
- Total, unescalated revenues of approximately $500 million.
- Annual operating expenditure of approximately $450 million.
- Annual government royalties of approximately $7 million per annum.
- Annual salaries for Minemakers employees of approximately $3.5 million per annum (excluding on-costs) and for contractors, approximately $24.3 million.
Increased incomes for people elsewhere in the region due to flow on impacts, including local and peripheral communities of approximately $11.9 million per annum (using the total ABS income multiplier 0.428) (Madden, 1994).

The local community, i.e., the residents of Wunara located 10 km east of the project, will receive direct financial benefit from the project. There is the provision for the payment of royalties to the residents of Wunara (Traditional Owners of the project area) within the mining exploration agreement and the mining land use agreement. The payment of royalties has been negotiated with and through the Central Land Council (CLC).

There will also be some indirect employment benefits to the Wunara community as part of clearance programs where Traditional Owners and the CLC are paid for their role in the land clearance procedures outlined in the mining land use agreement.

**Peripheral Communities**

**Tennant Creek**

Minemakers will preferentially employ local people. Further indirect benefits including the provision of goods and services and sponsorships are expected. The goods and services required for the operation of the workforce camps will be sourced locally where these are available at commercially competitive prices. The cost of these contracts is estimated to be approximately $4 M per year when operating at 3 Mt/a.

Minemakers will contribute financially to local sporting communities and clubs, community based training providers and service groups in Tennant Creek.

**Mount Isa**

Although Minemakers will preferentially source labour and goods from Tennant Creek and the Northern Territory, where this is not possible or the goods are not available in Tennant Creek, Mount Isa will be the secondary source as it is the next closest regional centre to the project. The Mount Isa economy is likely to consequently benefit from this.

### 5.2 Community Services and Infrastructure

#### 5.2.1 Potential Impacts of the Project

Potential positive impacts to community services and infrastructure may be an increase in government funding and economies of scale for local service providers.

Potential negative impacts to community services and infrastructure include:

- Increased strain on health services by a major incident at the mine site or during the transport of ore to the multi-user hub requiring the attendance or assistance from local emergency services from Tennant Creek.

- Increased pressure on existing infrastructure and community services, particularly in terms of the capacity of local infrastructure to meet demands from the increased number of households, including health, waste, water, power, and education services.
5.2.2 Management and Mitigation Measures

The project will be managed in accordance with Minemakers’ workplace health and safety processes and procedures throughout all phases of the project. These processes and procedures ensure risks to the health and safety of both workers and the general public are minimised. Above and beyond these processes and procedures Minemakers will:

- Consult with local emergency services as part of the stakeholder consultation plan to ensure that any issues identified regarding additional strain on health services are identified and resolved.
- Provide first aid and facilities for emergency medical at the minesite.

Minemakers will continue to liaise with the Barkly Shire Council and the Northern Territory Government to assist with future planning and development activities. Any necessary expansion or new facilities required to address increased demand will need to be built into town planning processes.

5.2.3 Residual Risk Assessment

The provision of site-based emergency response teams and medical assistance, combined with the strong safety culture, operational and management systems implemented through all phases of operation, make it unlikely that significant pressure will be placed on existing emergency services. If externally provided emergency medical evacuation was required, the Royal Flying Doctor Service would be used. The expected infrequent reliance on external emergency and medical services results in this impact having a minor consequence. Minemakers will liaise with local emergency services to ensure they have capacity to deal with any credible mine-related emergencies that may occur. The residual risk is therefore low.

Employment of local people will not place additional strain on existing infrastructure services such as power, water and schooling as they are already using these services. The fly-in-fly-out workforce will be workers only (i.e., not families) and will not be located in Tennant Creek, so it should not place significant pressure on existing infrastructure services. Given this, it is unlikely that the project will result in existing infrastructure and community services being inadequate. The consequence of this, should it happen, consequence will be moderate. The residual risk is therefore moderate.

5.3 Housing and Accommodation

5.3.1 Potential Impacts of the Project

The nature, extent, quality and availability of housing and accommodation in the region are limited. While an accommodation village will be constructed for road haulage workforce and the fly-in-fly-out mine workforce, there is likely to be an increase in demand for housing (particularly in Tennant Creek) for people employed by businesses associated with the mine (e.g., transport companies) and Traditional Owners attracted back to the Wunara community. The potential negative impacts of increased housing demand include:

- Increase in property prices in the town that may drive out existing residents from the property market or cause financial hardship for existing residents who may not be able to afford the ‘mine prices’ for accommodation. This has been evidenced in a number of mining towns such
as Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and Emerald, Moranbah in Queensland. Inadequate housing may also cause issues with overcrowding and the establishment of sub-standard accommodation in the region (i.e., long-term caravan dwellers, shed dwellers).

- A lack of available housing in the Wunara community. The NT Planning Scheme identifies the Wunara community as an unzoned area. Therefore, development within the community is not subject to land use controls under the Planning Act or the NT Planning Scheme; development would be driven by the desire and financial capacity of the Traditional Owners.

Tennant Creek, however, is subject to the planning control provisions of the NT Planning Scheme and any development within Tennant Creek will require development approval. Development of land in Tennant Creek is currently constrained by the land available for development. Suitable parcels of land for future residential development exist within Tennant Creek; however, they are currently Crown land and require the Northern Territory government to release them for development.

5.3.2 Management and Mitigation Measures

The construction of accommodation villages at the multi-user hub and mine site will reduce the pressure on existing housing in Tennant Creek. Sufficient accommodation in the villages will be available to house the entire workforce.

Minemakers will have sufficient capacity within the accommodation villages to accommodate additional personnel, contractors or consultants as required. From time to time local temporary accommodation, such as the Barkly Roadhouse and Tennant Creek motels, may be required if accommodation villages are full. Minemakers will work with providers of temporary accommodation to ensure that mine demand does not conflict with their existing tourist and corporate demand.

5.3.3 Residual Risk Assessment

The provision of accommodation villages at the multi-user hub and mine site make it unlikely that the project workforce will impact the availability and affordability of housing and accommodation. It is recognised that there may be pressure on housing associated with the flow-on effects of the mine (i.e., the increased business development in Tennant Creek); however, the direct project workforce will be accommodated within the villages. The consequence of this impact, should it occur, will be moderate, and is likely to require government planning to address. The residual risk is therefore moderate.

Traditional Owners who return to the area to work at the mine may wish to live in the community. With a total of four houses, the Wunara community does not have the housing to provide for a significant influx of such people, although it is not known how many people this is likely to be. Therefore, it is possible that there will be a lack of accommodation for Traditional Owners who return to country. This may require them to construct additional houses at their own expense. However, Traditional Owners interviewed have highlighted the return to country of these people as a major potential positive benefit of the project. Accommodation will be available at the workers camp for these people until suitable additional housing can be constructed. Given this, the consequence of the current lack of accommodation for Traditional Owners is considered minor. The residual risk is therefore moderate.
5.4 Culturally Significant Sites

5.4.1 Potential Impacts of the Project

Several culturally significant sites occur near, but outside, the Mineral Lease. The potential for damage to these sites during construction and operation of the project is a major concern to Traditional Owners.

5.4.2 Management and Mitigation Measures

Through the CLC, consultation with Traditional Owners has identified six sacred sites close to the project area. These sites have consequently been incorporated into the cultural exclusion zones. No infrastructure or activities related to the project will occur in these zones; they are located outside of the Mineral Lease. Minemakers is in the process of obtaining Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) clearance certificates for the project area.

It is a condition of the land access agreement with the Traditional Owners that these sites must not be disturbed by the project. Minemakers will take a zero tolerance approach to this for its employees and contractors. All employees and contractors will be provided with a detailed induction about cultural heritage management prior to commencing work on the project.

5.4.3 Residual Risk Assessment

All Minemakers’ employees will be made aware of the location of these Indigenous cultural exclusion zones through project inductions and access (and therefore disturbance) to these areas will be prohibited. Therefore, the likelihood is rare that the Indigenous cultural exclusion zones will be disturbed. If the Indigenous cultural exclusion zones were disturbed, it is likely that the disturbance will attract the concern of the adjacent Wunara community and associated parties within the wider community, such as the CLC and AAPA; as such the consequence is major. The overall risk is therefore high.

5.5 Roads and Traffic

5.5.1 Potential Impacts

Road traffic will increase along the ore transport route (see Figure 3.1) from the Mineral Lease to the multi-user hub in Tennant Creek. This includes the Barkly Highway, Stuart Highway and Warrego Road. Potential socio-economic impacts associated with the increased traffic are increased wear and tear to roads and the maintenance costs of this, concerns over increased risk of accidents and reduced amenity.

5.5.2 Management and Mitigation Measures

A project-specific traffic management plan will be developed to set procedures targeted at limiting the potential for vehicle accidents. All vehicle operators will be trained and licensed appropriately for the vehicles they are operating, and will be inducted to ensure they are aware of the project-specific traffic management plan. Contractors will be required to comply with Minemakers’ procedures and the relevant codes and standards for transport, storage and handling of hazardous materials, including emergency response. Contractors will be required to adhere to Northern Territory road rules at all times.
Road trains hauling ore from the mine site to the multi-user hub and returning to site will not enter Tennant Creek.

Future road upgrades will be the subject to government funding arrangements and Minemakers will contribute to the maintenance of roads through licence fees, fuel excise, taxes and royalties paid.

5.5.3 Residual Risk Assessment

Any upgrades to roads required as a result of the transport of ore to the multi-user hub will be completed prior to the transport of ore. Traffic investigations indicate that the design and condition of the roads to be used for the project (and particularly the route for the transport of ore from the mine site to multi-user hub) is suitable for the increased level of traffic that will result from the project. Maintenance for the road will be the responsibility of government and through royalties, taxes and fuel excises Minemakers will make a financial contribution to this. Therefore, it is unlikely that the project will result in reduced road condition. The consequence of a reduced road condition, were it to occur, will be minor as road maintenance will return the road to its current condition. Therefore, the residual risk is low.

It is possible that there will be an increased risk of accident on a public road due to mine related traffic. The implementation of the traffic management plan will ensure that road transport of ore will be conducted in a responsible and legal manner with minimal disruption to other road users, particularly as the road trains hauling ore to the multi-user hub and back will not enter Tennant Creek. The consequence of an increased risk of accident is moderate and the residual risk is high. However, when the risk of traffic accidents is placed into context of normal day-to-day driving undertaken by the general public, the risk will most likely be lower.

It is possible that there will be reduced amenity due to the increased level of traffic on public roads. However, the consequence of this is likely to be minor as the Barkly and Stuart highways are major public roads and are routinely used by heavy vehicles similar to that to be used for the project. The residual risk is therefore moderate.

5.6 Drug and Alcohol Issues

5.6.1 Potential Impacts

Minemakers has requested that the Wunara community and CLC give consideration to the operation of a wet mess (bar) within the accommodation village within the Mineral Lease solely for the purposes of the employees and contractors. The community has indicated a willingness to consider this proposal; however, Minemakers appreciates the concern of the Wunara community as to the potential for the development of drug and alcohol issues associated with the provision of a wet mess at the mine site. A similar facility is likely to be included in the accommodation village to be constructed at the multi-user hub north and outside of Tennant Creek.

Traditional Owners have raised concerns that this may increase the level of alcohol abuse among their people, and potentially result in employees losing their job due to problems with alcohol. There is also potential for an increase in drug and alcohol use in Tennant Creek due to the increased amount of money available in the community due to the economic flow on from the project.
5.6.2 Management and Mitigation Measures

Minemakers will develop and implement a drug and alcohol management plan for the project, which will apply to all employees and contractors and will induct people in the implementation of the management plan and their responsibilities under the plan. Minemakers will also implement substance abuse testing and management in all aspects of the operation. While a zero tolerance approach will be taken, the drug and alcohol management plan will also ensure details of relevant contacts and support services are provided for those people that have significant drug or alcohol problems.

5.6.3 Residual Risk Assessment

Although Minemakers has proposed controlling access to the bar to only those people employed on site or legitimately visiting the site in connection with the operation, there is still the potential for alcohol to be taken onto site illegally. Minemakers believes that with responsible management and implementation of the drug and alcohol management plan, impacts to the residents of the Wunara community will be prevented. The availability of self-testing facilities at both the multi-user hub and mine site accommodation villages will allow the opportunity to prevent a person from presenting for work in an unfit condition and thereby risk losing their employment.

The reality is that wherever there is money there is the potential for drugs to be brought into the community. Minemakers believes a zero tolerance approach to drugs, supported by a random testing regime, will deter most people from risking possessing or using drugs while on-site.

Through the strict management of the consumption and supply of alcohol in the accommodation villages, the likelihood of increased social problems due to drug and alcohol use as a result of the project is unlikely. Given the concern of the Traditional Owners, the consequence of inappropriate management of drugs and alcohol across the project, were it to occur, will be moderate. The residual risk therefore is moderate.
6. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

In addition to the control and management strategies outlined in Chapter 5 that will be implemented by Minemakers to mitigate or reduce the potential socio-economic impacts of the project, the following recommendations are made to realise and optimise the potential socio-economic benefits of the project:

- Prepare and publish an employment policy which identifies the preference to employ suitably qualified local residents. Typically, such a policy will include a set of concentric rings that define the area of employment preference, working from the closest to the mine or inside out.

- Develop an Industry Participation Plan.

- Prepare and implement a local procurement policy. Similar to the employment policy, this policy would include Minemakers preference to use businesses within a defined radius of the mine, if they can be competitive on quality, timeframe and budget. The policy can provide the framework for working with local businesses to ensure that they are aware of Minemakers requirements (for goods and services, as well as quality and budget) and the timeframes for delivery. Such a framework would allow local businesses to prepare themselves to be competitive with non-local suppliers.

- Employ or engage Traditional Owners for implementation of cross-cultural awareness training for all Minemakers employees and contractors.

- Develop a road safety awareness program be delivered to affected communities (namely Wunara and Tennant Creek).

- Installation of signage for tourists at the Barkly and Threeways roadhouses that inform them of the:
  - Type and frequency of heavy vehicles.
  - Transport route.
  - Phone number for concerned community members or tourists to call if they believe a truck is being driven unsafely.
7. CONCLUSION

As with any large-scale development project, mining or otherwise, some socio-economic impact will occur. The impacts from project can be positive and deliver community benefits or negative and create a negative social impact. Management and mitigation measures implemented by projects should focus on ensuring positive benefits are realised to their maximum potential and negative impacts are managed to as low as reasonably possible.

A range of potential impacts requiring careful management have been identified. Potential impacts have been determined based upon a baseline characterisation of the communities likely to be impacted by the project, targeted stakeholder interviews and consideration of the project components and activities. Potential socio-economic impacts of most concern for the project are:

- Increased competition for skilled labour, particularly for highly skilled people with previous mining experience.
- Increased regional population places significant pressure on existing emergency services.
- Economic stimulus as a result of the project impacts the affordability of housing and accommodation and increases in demand for housing and accommodation decreases availability.
- Project activities disturb or destroy culturally significant sites.
- Transport of ore increases the use of regional roads and increases traffic volume, with consequent safety and amenity concerns.
- Creation of wet messes in accommodation villages, the increased population associated with the project workforce and the increase in local wages lead to an increase in the alcohol issues.

The residual risk assessment examined the level of risk associated with the effective implementation of management and mitigation measures. Based on the risk assessment, the socio-economic impacts associated with the project will generally be low or moderate. The implementation of the stakeholder consultation plan will provide an effective avenue to monitor the stakeholder perceptions and the success of the management and mitigation measures.
8. REFERENCES


Attachment A

Stakeholder Interview Survey Questions
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT STAKEHOLDER SURVEY – TRADITIONAL OWNER

Knowledge of the project / sufficiency of information provided / future consultation:

1. Prior to my call, were you aware of the project? Yes/No
2. Have you been provided with, or do you know where you can get further information about the project? Yes/No
3. If yes, are you happy with the amount and detail of information you have been provided about the project at this early stage of its planning? Yes/No
4. Would you like to receive further information? Yes/No
5. How often would you like to receive further information?
6. In what format would you prefer to receive further information about the project?

Key issues:

7. Based on what you know about the project, what do you think will be the key issues to arise from the project’s construction and operation? They might be positive, negative or neutral.
8. Building a mine has the potential to have some environmental, social and economic impacts. What do you think the Wonarah Phosphate will impact?
9. Of the impacts you identified, what do you think will be the most positive impact and the most negative impact for the Wunara Community?
10. What do you think are the most important issues Minemakers should be focusing its efforts on?
11. Based upon your experience with Minemakers, how capable do you believe Minemakers are of managing the impacts we’ve just talked about?

Values:

12. As a Traditional Owner, what do you think your people most value/like about living here?
13. As a Traditional Owner, what do you think your people most like least about living here?
14. What do you think members of the Wunara community hope the project will bring for them?
15. What do you think Minemakers can do to maximise the benefits for the Wunara community?
16. What are the cultural heritage values that the Wunara people hold most dear?
17. What will Minemakers have to take most care of in relation to cultural heritage?
18. What are the environmental values (most important things about country) that Wunara people hold most dear?
19. What will Minemakers have to take most care of in relation to country?

**Other information:**

20. Are there topics or issues associated with the project that you wish to have further information on?

21. Do you know how to contact Minemakers to obtain further information on the project?
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT STAKEHOLDER SURVEY – CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Knowledge of the project / sufficiency of information provided / future consultation:

1. Prior to my call, where you aware of the project? Yes/No
2. Have you been provided with, or do you know where you can get further information about the project? Yes/No
3. Are you happy with the amount and detail of information you have been provided about the project at this early stage of its planning?
4. Would you like to receive further information? Yes/No
5. How often would you like to receive further information?
6. In what format would you prefer to receive further information about the project?

Key issues:

7. Based on what you know about the project, what do you think will be the key issues to arise from the project’s construction and operation? They might be positive, negative or neutral.
8. Do you think the project will impact on: LIST
   Employment opportunities
   Business opportunities
   Housing demand
   Tourism and recreational opportunities
   Local facilities, infrastructure and services
   Local emergency capacity
   Crime
   Local environment
   Water resources
   Dust
   Noise
   Flora and fauna
   Local traffic
For each of those impacts identified, do you think the impacts will be positive, negative or neutral for the Wunara Community? LIST w/ +, -, 0

- Employment opportunities
- Business opportunities
- Housing demand
- Tourism and recreational opportunities
- Local facilities, infrastructure and services
- Local emergency capacity
- Crime
- Local environment
- Water resources
- Dust
- Noise
- Flora and fauna
- Local traffic

9. Of the impacts you identified, what do you think will be the most positive impact and the most negative impact for the Wunara Community?

10. If the CLC were able to guarantee one outcome from the project, what would it be?

11. What do you think are the most important issues Minemakers should be focusing its efforts on?

12. Based upon your experience with Minemakers, how capable do you believe Minemakers are of managing the impacts we’ve just talked about?

**Employment & benefits:**

13. Based on your knowledge of the Wunara community, are there many people who would be interested in jobs at this project?

14. Are there a lot of people who have moved away to get jobs? Yes/No

15. Do you think those people would want to move back to the area if they could get a job on this project? Yes/No

16. Do you think many people from the Wunara community have the skills and/or experience to work at this project?

**Values:**

17. What do people from the Wunara community like most about living here?

18. What do people from the Wunara community like least about living here?

19. What do you think members of the Wunara community hope the project will bring for them?
20. What do you think Minemakers can do to maximise the benefits for the Wunara community and the broader indigenous community in the Barkly region?

Specific to CLC:

21. What are the cultural heritage values that Wunara people hold most dear?

22. What will Minemakers have to take most care of in relation to cultural heritage?

23. What are the environmental values (most important things about country) that Wunara people hold most dear?

24. What will Minemakers have to take most care of in relation to country?

Other information:

25. Are there topics or issues associated with the project that you wish to have further information on?

26. Do you know how to contact Minemakers to obtain further information on the project?
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT STAKEHOLDER SURVEY – NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT

Example of General Survey Questions Asked

Knowledge of the project / sufficiency of information provided / future consultation:

• Prior to my call, where you aware of the project? Yes/No

• Have you been provided with, or do you know where you can get further information about the project? Yes/No

• Are you happy with the amount and detail of information you have been provided about the project at this early stage of its planning?

• Would you like to receive further information? Yes/No

• How often would you like to receive further information?

• In what format would you prefer to receive further information about the project?

Key issues:

• Based on what you know about the project, what do you think will be the key issues to arise from the project’s construction and operation? They might be positive, negative or neutral.

• Do you think the project will impact on: LIST
  Employment opportunities
  Business opportunities
  Housing demand
  Tourism and recreational opportunities
  Local facilities, infrastructure and services
  Local emergency capacity
  Crime
  Environment
  Local traffic

• For each of those impacts identified, do you think the impacts will be positive, negative or neutral for Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland region? LIST w/ +, -, 0
  Employment opportunities
  Business opportunities
Housing demand
Tourism and recreational opportunities
Local facilities, infrastructure and services
Local emergency capacity
Crime
Environment
Local traffic

• Of the impacts you identified, what do you think will be the most positive impact and the most negative impact for Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland region?

• If the [insert relevant Department name] were able to guarantee one outcome from the project, what would it be?

• What do you think are the most important issues Minemakers should be focusing its efforts on?

• Based upon your experience with Minemakers, how capable do you believe Minemakers are of managing the impacts we’ve just talked about?

Employment & benefits:

• Based on your knowledge of Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland region, are there many people who would be interested in jobs at this project?

• Based on existing residents of the Barkly Shire, what proportion of the population would you consider are:
  – Job ready for potential mining and transport jobs? (i.e., require no further training)
  – Semi-skilled and require minimal additional training to be job ready?
  – Unskilled and would require significant additional education and training to be job ready?

• Are there a lot of people who have moved away to get jobs? Yes/No

• Do you think those people would want to move back to the area if they could get a job on this project? Yes/No

• Do you consider that Tennant Creek has the ability to absorb any potential returnees within the existing housing, facilities and infrastructure?

• What will Minemakers or potential employees have to do to maximise employment in the local region?

Values:

• What do people from Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland communities like most about living here?

• What do people from Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland communities like least about living here?
• What do you think members of the Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland communities hope the project will bring for them?

• What do you think Minemakers can do to maximise the benefits for Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland communities?

**Example of Specific Questions Asked of Particular Northern Territory Government Departments**

• How will the project align with the *insert relevant Department name* strategic objectives for the Northern Territory, and Barkly region?

• Do you believe Tennant Creek and the Northern Territory currently has the capacity to supply the required goods and services for the project?

• How much or how little do you think Minemakers will be able to source / procure here in NT?

• What will Minemakers or industry in the NT have to do to maximise spend in Tennant Creek and the NT?

• Based on your experience with other similar projects, what do you perceive to be the significant challenges with mining development and operation in the Northern Territory?

**Example of Other Information Asked**

• Are there topics or issues associated with the project that you wish to have further information on?

• Do you know how to contact Minemakers to obtain further information on the project?
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT STAKEHOLDER SURVEY – INDUSTRY BODIES

Example of General Survey Questions Asked

Knowledge of the project / sufficiency of information provided / future consultation:

- Prior to my call, were you aware of the project? Yes/No
- Have you been provided with, or do you know where you can get further information about the project? Yes/No
- Are you happy with the amount and detail of information you have been provided about the project at this early stage of its planning?
- Would you like to receive further information? Yes/No
- How often would you like to receive further information?
- In what format would you prefer to receive further information about the project?

Key issues:

- Based on what you know about the project, what do you think will be the key issues to arise from the project’s construction and operation? They might be positive, negative or neutral.

- Do you think the project will impact on: LIST
  - Employment opportunities
  - Business opportunities
  - Housing demand
  - Tourism and recreational opportunities
  - Local facilities, infrastructure and services
  - Local emergency capacity
  - Crime
  - Environment
  - Local traffic

- For each of those impacts identified, do you think the impacts will be positive, negative or neutral for the Wunara Community? LIST with +, -, 0
  - Employment opportunities
  - Business opportunities
  - Housing demand
Tourism and recreational opportunities
Local facilities, infrastructure and services
Local emergency capacity
Crime
Environment
Local traffic

• Of the impacts you identified, what do you think will be the most positive impact and the most negative impact for the Wunara Community?

• If the CLC were able to guarantee one outcome from the project, what would it be?

• What do you think are the most important issues Minemakers should be focusing its efforts on?

• Based upon your experience with Minemakers, how capable do you believe Minemakers are of managing the impacts we’ve just talked about?

Employment & benefits:

• Based on your knowledge of the Wunara community, are there many people who would be interested in jobs at this project?

• Are there a lot of people who have moved away to get jobs? Yes/No

• Do you think those people would want to move back to the area if they could get a job on this project? Yes/No

• Do you think many people from the Wunara community have the skills and/or experience to work at this project?

Values:

• What do people from the Wunara community like most about living here?

• What do people from the Wunara community like least about living here?

• What do you think members of the Wunara community hope the project will bring for them?

• What do you think Minemakers can do to maximise the benefits for the Wunara community and the broader indigenous community in the Barkly region?

Example of Specific Questions Asked of Particular Industry Bodies

• Do you believe the Northern Territory currently has the capacity to supply the required goods and services for the project?

• How much or how little do you think Minemakers will be able to source / procure here in NT?

• What will Minemakers or industry in the NT have to do to maximise spend in the NT?
• In the current market, what do you believe the make-up is for the available workforce - skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled?
  
  – Job ready for potential mining and transport jobs? (i.e., require no further training)
  – Semi-skilled and require minimal additional training to be job ready?
  – Unskilled and would require significant additional education and training to be job ready?

• What will Minemakers or potential employees have to do to maximise employment in the local region?

**Example of Other Information Asked**

• Are there topics or issues associated with the project that you wish to have further information on?

• Do you know how to contact Minemakers to obtain further information on the project?
WONARAH PHOSPHATE PROJECT
STAKEHOLDER E-MAIL SURVEY

Coffey Natural Systems has been engaged by Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd (Minemakers) to prepare the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Wonarah Phosphate Project. As part of this process Coffey Natural Systems is preparing a socio-economic impact assessment, which includes a survey of key stakeholders.

The survey is aims to provide Minemakers with a view of potential impacts that may affect the community. Coffey Natural Systems is requesting your participation in this survey.

Information gathered through the stakeholder survey will be used solely for the purposes of the Wonarah Phosphate Project Environmental Impact Assessment. All personal details of participants will remain confidential.

BRIEF PROJECT OVERVIEW

Minemakers proposes to establish the Wonarah Phosphate Project to mine phosphate rock. The project is located south of the Barkly Highway, approximately 240 km east of Tenant Creek and approximately 960 km southeast of Darwin.

Two deposits have been identified, Main Zone and Arruwurra, located approximately 20 km apart from each other. The project will involve shallow open pit and strip mining methods to mine the ore from these deposits. This mining method will allow for progressive rehabilitation to occur.

The project will be developed over two discrete stages; however, current environmental permitting only relates to the development of Stage 1, which involves targeting direct shipping ore. Direct shipping ore is ore that will only require crushing and screening to prior to shipment to market.

Stage 1 will commence mining at a rate of 1 Mt/a and will increase to 3 Mt/a over a period of 18 to 24 months.

The ore will be transported by road train via the Barkly and Stuart Highways to a site just north of the town of Tennant Creek. From here the ore will be loaded on to rail for transport to the Port of Darwin.

Current workforce estimates are that 110 positions will be based at the minesite and 80 positions will be based in Tennant Creek. Once the mining has ramped up to 3 Mt/a, the predicted workforce at the minesite is 120 positions and 180 positions based in Tennant Creek. The workforce based in Tennant Creek will be the truck drivers required to transport the ore and they will be accommodated within a workers camp in Tennant Creek.
SURVEY QUESTIONS

To complete the survey please delete the option/s that do not apply to you or type your response in the space provided.

Alternatively, you can print the survey to complete and fax to 08 7221 3567.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Profile</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Gender</strong></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Age</strong></td>
<td>25 – 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Household</strong></td>
<td>Young family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Do you live in Tennant Creek or elsewhere in the Barkly Tableland region?</strong></td>
<td>Tennant Creek Elsewhere, please specify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. How many years have you spent in Tennant Creek or the Barkly Tableland region?</strong></td>
<td>2 –5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. What attracted you to live in the area when you first moved here?</strong></td>
<td>Always lived in the area Had offer of employment Brought a Business Other, please specify</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. What is your occupation / industry?  
Manager  
Accommodation  
Other, please specify

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge of the project</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Prior to the NT Chamber of Commerce’s Business at Sunset meeting, where you aware of the project?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Have you been provided with, or do you know where you can get further information about the project?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Are you happy with the amount and detail of information you have been provided about the project?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Would you like to receive further information?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. How often would you like to receive further information?</td>
<td>As much as is being offered to the general public. This is a very important project for the town of Tennant Creek and my Business as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. In what format would you prefer to receive information?</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Issues**

14. Based on what you know about the project, what do you think will be the key issues to arise from the project’s construction and operations? These may be positive, negative or neutral  
Staffing, and housing.  
Very little housing available right now for what will be needed. As many of these new positions will have to
be filled by people from out of town, as there is not currently enough qualified people in town right now to perform the needed tasks. It would take to long to train a team of locals so many will need to be brought in.

We hope that rather than camps the company will look at using current accommodation and eateries to house and feed new workers as it has a much larger flow on effect in the local economy.

15. Do you think the project will impact:  
If you answered Yes, please indicate if you believe the impact will be positive or negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing demand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism and recreational opportunities</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local facilities, infrastructure and services</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local emergency capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local environment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Negative – mildly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora and fauna</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Negative – again mildly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local traffic</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Of the impacts you identified, what do you think will be the most positive impact and what are you most concerned about for Tennant Creek or the Barkly Tableland region?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No concerns, Other than the local economy could really use this boost.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. If you were able to guarantee one outcome from the project, what would it be?

That local business is given as much consideration as possible. We understand prices will be better elsewhere but just the use of local business as much as possible will be great. Also contractors need to be a mixture of both local and non local. Local contractors are great to make money however outside contractors have a flow on effect with accommodation, meals, and other amenities they need to source here just to live.
18. What do you think Minemakers can do to maximise the benefits for Tennant Creek and the Barkly Tableland region?
Open and then continue to upgrade the facility the rest will fall into place.

19. Based upon your experience with or knowledge of Minemakers, how capable do you believe Minemakers are to manage potential impacts?
Very Capable, the staff at the presentation looked very professional and very capable. They also had a good understanding of what is going to be needed.

Other information

23. Are there topics or issues associated with the project that you wish to have further information on?
Just more information on the town camp style accommodation. There may be other options they are able to use that will be cheaper and better for the town overall. Two of the motels in town could function as a town camp and both do struggle somewhat over the wet season. If one was to be purchased or used as a town camp it would strengthen the remaining one at the same time. Plus the infrastructure is already in place. Only trouble is the minus of these rooms also hurts during busier times.

We thank you for the time taken to complete this survey. You can either e-mail the completed survey to tina_law@coffey.com or alternatively fax to 08 7221 3567.