

Rowland.

Western Desert Resources

Roper Bar Iron Ore Project

Consultation Report:
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Notification Period

23 June – 20 July 2012



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Acronyms

Term	Definition
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CMS	Consultation Manager System
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
GEC	Government Engagement Coordinator
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
IEO	Indigenous Engagement Officer
ITEC	Industry Education Networking (ITEC Employment)
JSA	Job Services Australia
LIP	Local Implementation Plan
MCA	Minerals Council of Australia
MLA	Mining Lease Application
NFA	New Future Alliance
NLC	Northern Land Council
NQF	National Quality Framework
NRETAS	Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport
NT	Northern Territory
REO	Regional Engagement Officer
RGSC	Roper Gulf Shire Council
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIHIP	Strategic Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure Program
The Project	Roper Bar Iron Ore Project
TO	Traditional Owner
WDR	Western Desert Resources

Executive Summary

This report provides a detailed overview of consultation undertaken on behalf of Western Desert Resources (WDR) as part of the Roper Bar Iron Ore Project (the Project) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) public notification period between Saturday, 23 June and Friday 20 July 2012.

Consultation was undertaken over a four week period in accordance with the Final Guidelines for the EIS issued by the Northern Territory (NT) government's Department for Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport on Wednesday, 6 June 2012 for assessment under the NT Environmental Assessment Act (EA Act).

A strategic and comprehensive approach to consultation was adopted to support a transparent and rigorous EIS process and to provide the framework for productive and positive long-term relationships with stakeholders and community members.

The approach was underpinned by industry best-practice guidelines, consultation principles and a four-pillar strategic framework essential to achieving the consultation goal of equitable, all-inclusive and comprehensive consultation and engagement with the communities of Borroloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar and other key identified stakeholders during the EIS public notification period.

Prior consultation undertaken to inform the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and validate desktop research established baseline data for the public notification period and provided key insights into each community and their communication preferences. Detailed planning and analysis of prior engagement and communication activity enabled WDR to transition stakeholders through participatory levels from information gathering during the SIA, to consultation and involvement during the public notification period.

This approach facilitated 76 engagements with 194 stakeholders discussing on average 40 topics over the four week period and revealed areas of priority across Borroloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar being the EIS, employment and the haul road.

Overall, consultation revealed an overarching drive from each community to clearly understand the benefits – financial, social and environmental – the Project would deliver to individuals and communities as a whole and represented a positive shift from earlier consultation. However this shift in focus demonstrates general project acceptance and a firm focus on the future and what the project could do for them.

Whilst commonalities existed between the communities, each demonstrated their own concerns, strengths, weaknesses and vision for the future – all of which were identified by the Project team and evaluated in detailed as part of this report through the identification of potential impacts and opportunities.

It is recommended potential impacts and opportunities identified require further stakeholder and the community consultation to; maintain a level of Project awareness, meet expectations of ongoing opportunities to provide feedback on mechanisms that will impact the social environment, and provide meaningful data to capture changes in communities as a result of direct economic and social benefit stimulation.

1.0 Introduction

In February 2012, Rowland was engaged by Western Desert Resources (WDR) to independently manage community consultation and stakeholder engagement for the Roper Bar Iron Ore Project (the Project).

As part of Rowland's strategic stakeholder engagement program, consultation has been performed as part of regulatory requirements and to facilitate WDR's commitment to continuous consultation over the life of the Project.

This report provides a detailed overview of community consultation as part of the legislative Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) public notification period between Saturday, 23 June and Friday, 20 July 2012.

1.1 Western Desert Resources

WDR is a diversified resources business with a portfolio of quality assets in the Northern Territory (NT), including gold, copper and other base metal prospects. The company's flagship project is the rich iron ore deposits at Roper Bar, near the Gulf of Carpentaria.

For WDR, the Project's development presents two definitive opportunities – to meet growing global demand for iron ore and to generate wealth and prosperity for the communities in the Roper Region.

1.2 Project Overview

The Project will initially involve the construction of an open-pit operation with a production output of 1.5Mtpa of ore in its first year and increasing to 3Mtpa by year three. If approved, construction of the project could commence late-2012 with early projections for operation to commence in 2013.

Under WDR's Mining Lease Application (MLA), approximately 50km² will be made available for extracting ore over a nine year period. Initial geological results indicate that the ore body contains a higher grade direct shipping ore that will be extracted, crushed and transported without the need for beneficiation, providing a commercial advantage for WDR in the sale of the final output.

Associated Project infrastructure includes a 165km private haul road to transport direct shipping ore to an existing loading facility, on-site workers accommodation, processing facilities, stockpile area and an airstrip.

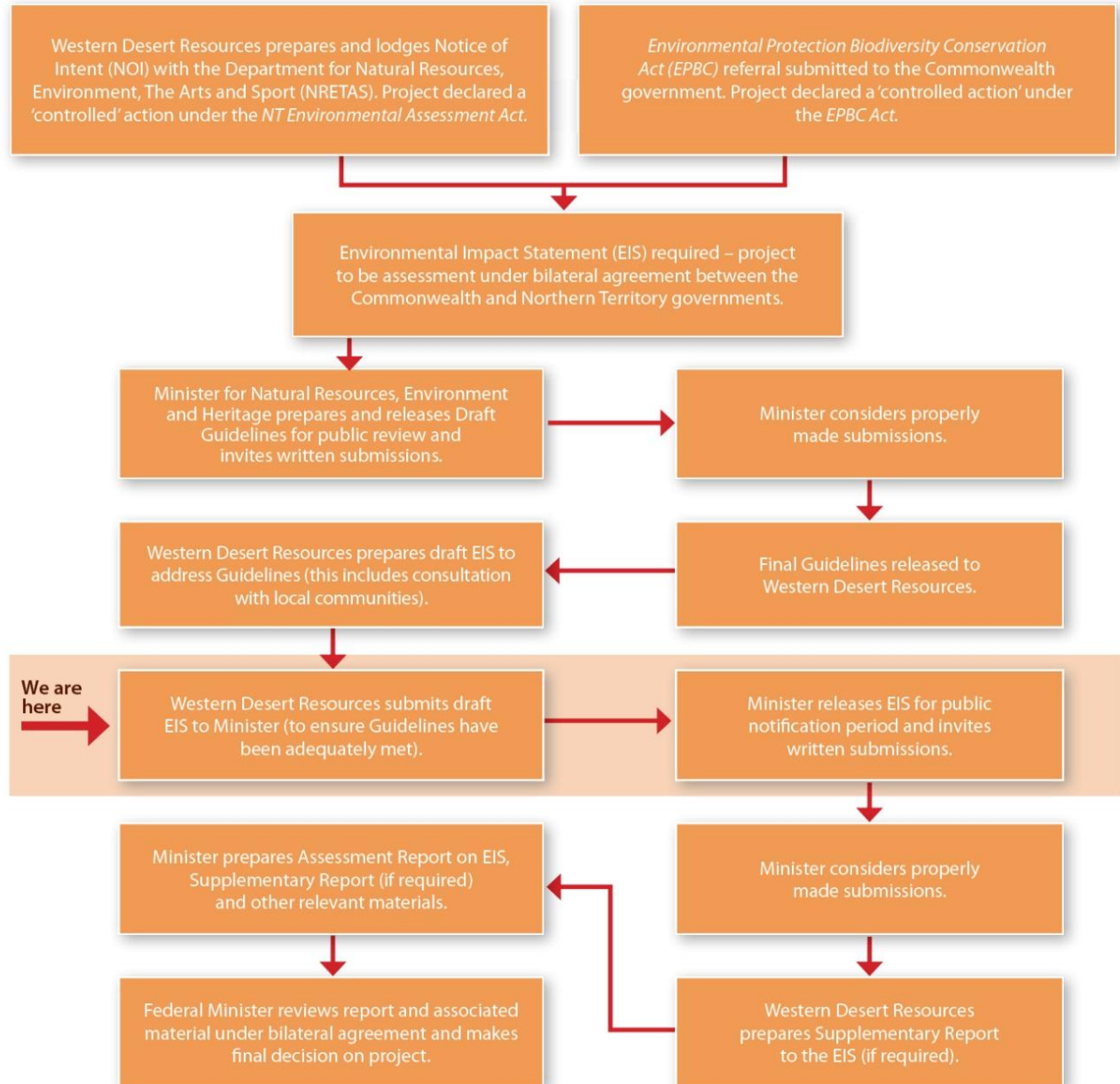
The regional study area includes four communities including Borroloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar that all fall within the Project's footprint.

1.3 Environmental Impact Statement

In March 2012, the Project was declared a controlled action by the Minister for Natural Resources, Environment and Heritage under the NT *Environmental Assessment Act* and must be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Territory and Australian Governments through an EIS. Figure 1 below provides a visual diagram of the regulated EIS process and the Project's current status.

Figure 1 – EIS process diagram (at 20 July 2012)

EIS Process Chart



After significant investment into consultation, WDR submitted a comprehensive EIS to the Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sports (NRETAS) on Tuesday, 19 June 2012 for assessment.

Integral to the EIS assessment is a legislative public notification period stipulated by NRETAS as occurring between Saturday, 23 June and Friday, 20 July 2012 and incorporating:

- Stakeholders that were identified and details of methods used for engagement (types of activities, timing, feedback process)
- Identification of affected parties, including a statement outlining any communities that may be affected and describing their views
- Consultation undertaken to date and any documented response to, or result of, the consultation
- Future consultation/communication strategies about relevant impacts of the action to be continued throughout the life of the Project
- An outline of negotiations and discussions with local government and the NT government
- Indicate how feedback from consultations has been integrated into the EIS process and any alterations made in mine planning.

1.4 Prior consultation

Over a 13 month period to July 2012, Rowland has undertaken strategic and formal consultation on a regular basis including:

- Community consultation to inform the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was performed during 12-24 February 2012 with over 76 stakeholders engaged through community and individual meetings, presentations, email and telephone discussions (see Appendix 1). Key outcomes included:
 - Information obtained on; intrinsic differences in social and value systems of four Indigenous communities, cultural heritage and historical preservation, and opportunities to support social benefits
 - A comprehensive SIA that validated baseline data and empowered community members to reveal their genuine concerns and express their shared optimism for the project
- Community consultation as part of the EIS public notification period was performed from 23 June – 20 July 2012 with 194 stakeholders and community members engaged through group and individual meetings, presentations, email and telephone discussions. Key outcomes included:
 - Provided detailed and comprehensive information on the Project's EIS, the EIS process, key approval dates and submission enquiry information
 - Closed the loop with all stakeholders and community members engaged during the initial SIA consultation period, and confirmed Project components, key milestones and progress
 - Engaged other community members and stakeholders who were not available during the initial consultation period to ensure their awareness and understanding of the project and EIS process was clear

- Participation in NLC consultation to advise Traditional Owners of the scope, potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures outlined in the draft EIS, and to facilitate genuine feedback. WDR's presence at consultation meetings was to support the NLC and facilitate a fair and equitable approach to information sharing and feedback (see Appendix 2). Key outcomes included:
 - Whilst the consultation was driven by the NLC, WDR were able to confirm areas of interest by Traditional Owners, all of which have been previously identified during WDR's community consultation and are outlined in this report
 - Elders and Traditional Owners engaged as part of the NLC consultation were recorded by WDR in the Consultation Manager System (CMS) to ensure all future communication involved those stakeholders identified by the NLC as critical to engage.

The above consultation has enabled WDR to establish baseline data for future engagement and effectively respond to and manage changes in social impacts and opportunities.

From a consultative perspective, it has identified key opinion leaders, project supporters and influential community members that can assist WDR to disseminate vital Project information to communities and associated stakeholders within the Project's footprint.

2.0 Consultation principles

A strategic and comprehensive approach to consultation was adopted to support a successful EIS process and to provide the framework for a productive and positive long term relationship with stakeholders and community members.

The approach was underpinned by industry best-practice guidelines, consultation principles and a four-pillar strategic framework essential to achieving the consultation goals (see *Section 3.0 Methodology*).

2.1 Industry best-practice approach

The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) is an internationally recognised organisation that seeks to promote and improve the practice of public participation in relation to individuals, governments, institutions, and other entities that affect the public interest.

The IAP2 approach to consultation, informed by their core values is based on a model that outlines increasing levels of participation as stakeholder engagement activities move from *Inform* to *Consult*, *Involve*, *Collaborate* and finally *Empower* (see Appendix 3).

The model infers that the differing levels of participation are legitimate depending on the goals, timeframes, resources and level of concern in the decision to be made. During the public notification period, WDR activities occurred at the '*Inform*, *Consult* and *Involve*' levels.

2.2 Consultation principles

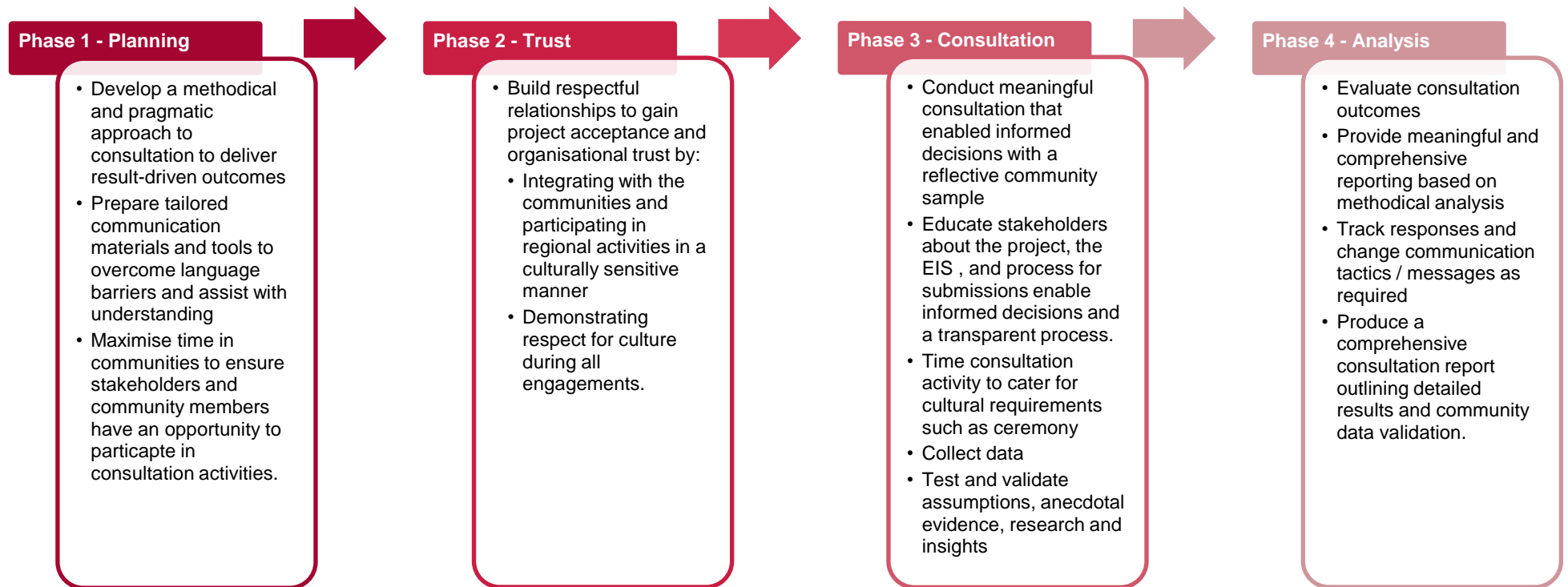
In addition to following the IAP2 best-practice principles, the consultation team developed a set of principles which further strengthened the communication approach to ensure delivery of a robust report.

Table 1: Consultation team principles

Principle	Description
Comprehensive	Consultation was thorough and covered all aspects of the Project including location and timing. Consultation gave equal time to discussing the potential benefits of the Project as well as the potential issues presented in the EIS to ensure understanding by stakeholders and community members, as well as a balanced approach to information sharing.
All-inclusive	Consultation recognised the diversity of backgrounds and interests within the region, such as Indigenous and non-Indigenous, residents and businesses, local and non-local and a range of organisations with an influence and interest in the future growth and protection of the region (such as the NLC). Consultation also ensured two-way communication was encouraged with all members of the community regardless of social standings (i.e. community members with traditionally quiet voices were sought out and encouraged to participate). The inclusion of WDR Noel Tomes in the consultation process provided community members with a familiar point of contact.
Equitable	Consultation used a range of communication techniques and tools to promote equitable access for all members of the community. Everyone had an opportunity to have their say. This included ensuring stakeholders had ample opportunities to be informed about the Project, EIS contents and process, and to ask questions and receive answers.
Robust	Consultation was conducted using a disciplined approach to ensure all feedback and consultation outcomes were accurately captured and reported. This was important to ensuring the trusted relationship between the communities and WDR as a primary source of information was maintained. Consultation Manager System (CMS), a database management tool, was established to manage all information received and accurately record it for reference.

3.0 Methodology

The strategy to support consultation during the EIS public notification period was based on four pillars; understanding communities, gaining trust and acceptance, interactive and participative consultation, and analysis. Each pillar was essential to achieving the stated goal and facilitating best-practice consultation.



3.1 Goal

The goal of consultation was to:

Achieve equitable, all-inclusive and comprehensive consultation and engagement with the communities of Borroloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar and other key identified stakeholders during the EIS public notification period.

3.2 Objectives

Consultation objectives for the public notification period were to:

1. Gain acceptance and trust from each Indigenous community to enable contact and dialogue to occur in a meaningful way
2. Close-the-loop on all prior consultation activities
3. Ensure all new and existing stakeholders are engaged during the public notification period
4. Inform stakeholders of the EIS, the EIS approval process and key Project milestones during the public notification period
5. Collect and respond to all feedback in a timely and accurate manner.

3.3 Stakeholders

Prior research and consultation revealed each of the communities operated according to a strict social structure and hierarchy. This structure was respected by seeking representation from all stakeholder groups during consultation.

Individual stakeholders were identified through various means to ensure fair and equitable representation of all stakeholder groups and included desktop research, WDR's comprehensive stakeholder database (675 stakeholders), WDR's Community Liaison and Indigenous Employment Coordinator and the NLC consultation program.

During the EIS public notification period it was essential to engage with those stakeholders consulted during all prior consultation activities to advise of SIA outcomes and provide clarity on Project components and key milestones.

Table 1 below identifies the individuals, groups and communities that were engaged as part of the EIS public notification period and their involvement in prior consultation activity:

Table 2 – Stakeholder identification and participation

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholders	SIA consultation	EIS public notification
Independent Groups	Northern Land Council	✓	✓
	Northern Territory Seafood Council*	✓	
	Northern Territory Land Corporation	✓	✓
	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority*	✓	
	Minerals Council of Australia – Northern Territory	✓	✓
	Power and Water Corporation*	✓	
Northern Territory Government agencies and representatives	Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sports Department of Resources (NRETAS)	✓	✓
	Department of the Chief Minister	✓	✓
	Minister for Natural Resources, Environment and Heritage	✓	✓
	Minister for Resources	✓	✓
	NT Health	✓	✓
	Minyerri School*	✓	
	Borrooloola School*	✓	
	Numbulwar School*	✓	
	Northern Territory Police	✓	✓
	Malarndirri McCarthy MLA	✓	✓
Kezia Purick MLA	✓	✓	
Local Government	Roper Gulf Shire Council	✓	✓
Communities, events, groups and businesses	Indigenous landholders and traditional owners	✓	✓
	Landholders	✓	✓
	Communities of Borrooloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar	✓	✓
	Yugul Mangi Aboriginal Development Corporation	✓	✓
	Mabunji Aboriginal Corporation	✓	✓

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholders	SIA consultation	EIS public notification
	Numbulwar Numbirrindi Homeland Resources Centre	✓	✓
	Alawa Aboriginal Corporation	✓	✓
	Limmen Bight Fishing Club	✓	✓
	Cairns Industries	✓	✓
	Local store managers	✓	✓
Media	ABC Northern Territory	✓	✓
	Northern Territory News	✓	✓

**All stakeholders were contacted to participate in the public notification period and were notified of public meetings and timeframes in which Project team members were available for closed meetings*

***School holidays falling during the public notification period and was seen as a constraint to consultation.*

4.0 Implementation

4.1 Consultation timeframe

The milestones for consultation are outlined in the below table:

Table 3: Milestones for consultation

Milestone	Status
<p><i>Stage 1 – Inform and Consult</i></p> <p>Community and stakeholders informed about the Project and EIS process, and consulted on their thoughts and feelings towards the Project. Community members and stakeholders were also encouraged to discuss their perceived issues, challenges and opportunities brought by the Project.</p>	February 2012 – June 2012 (this stage followed on from eight months of communication and engagement from June 2011)
EIS submission	19 June 2012
<p><i>Stage 2 – Inform / consult / involve / collaborate</i></p> <p>Community and stakeholders provided with feedback and opportunity to become involved in mitigation steps moving forward. Close-the-loop on issues, benefits, concerns and opportunities identified during Stage 1.</p>	23 June 2012 – 20 July 2012 and ongoing

4.2 Consultation program

Table 4 – Consultation program

Sunday, 1 July	Monday, 2 July	Tuesday, 3 July	Wednesday, 4 July	Thursday, 5 July	Friday, 6 July	Saturday, 7 July
Darwin	Minyerri	Ngukurr	Numbulwar	Darwin	Darwin	Darwin
Sunday, 8 July	Monday, 9 July	Tuesday, 10 July	Wednesday, 11 July	Thursday, 12 July	Friday, 13 July	Saturday, 14 July
Darwin	Borrooloola	Borrooloola	Lorella Springs	Ngukurr	Ngukurr	Numbulwar
Sunday, 15 July	Monday, 16 July	Tuesday, 17 July	Wednesday, 18 July			
Numbulwar	Minyerri	Katherine	Darwin			

4.3 Communication tools

Copies of the communication tools used are available in the appendices section of this report.

Table 5 – Communication tools and activities

Communication tool / activity	Detail
Project	
Fact sheet (Appendix 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively provide information about the Project, EIS, EIS process, key milestones, anticipated areas of interest, meeting dates/times/locations and about WDR
Key messages and FAQs (Appendix 5 and 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided consistent messages that informed Project material and guided Project team responses
Hotline / email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free call hotline number – 1800 759 496 Project email – info@westerndesertresources.com.au Communication channels were moderated with key messages and supported by issues protocol
Project website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated project resource to support consultation and provide complete EIS document, FAQs, news, updates and vital Project information
Consultation	
Community information sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised meetings held in each community to inform community members and stakeholders about the Project, the EIS and EIS process and facilitate questions and answers Attended by representatives from EcOz, WDR and Rowland to ensure all elements of the Project were discussed, including technical, environmental and social Minutes and contact report were recorded and uploaded into CMS
One-on-one meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised and informal meetings with key stakeholders to provide information about the Project, the EIS and EIS process and facilitate questions and answers Notes taken during/immediately after discussions
Presentation (Appendix 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master presentation used by the consultation team during community information sessions as a visual communication tool to provide information about the Project, the EIS and the EIS process
Consultation Manager System (Appendix 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMS is an online stakeholder data management software program to capture and store all contact with identified stakeholders
Meeting guides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scripts/guides in place to prompt consultation with stakeholders to ensure it comprehensively covered all subjects required
Images, diagrams, maps (Appendix 9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual communication tools used during meetings / presentations / informal discussions to provide vital project information in a clear and simple manner

4.4 Cultural awareness

When conducting consultation with Indigenous communities, the consultation team were conscious to ensure the process was culturally sensitive and appropriate. The team recognised that Indigenous culture is unique, with its own history, beliefs and values and when engaging in consultation, these cultural and historical factors were acknowledged and respected.

In the communities of Borroloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar where consultation was conducted, there were 16 language groups to engage and the approach was tailored to ensure each group was consulted relative to their local Indigenous customs – a ‘one size fits all’ methodology simply would not have worked.

Respect was of the utmost importance – respect for Traditional Owners, Elders, the land, animals and ancestors which are fundamental aspects of the Indigenous culture were acknowledged by the consultation team in various ways during consultation:

- The consultation team remained similar during all consultation to give community members a familiar point of contact
- All meetings with Traditional Owners were pre-arranged and meetings took place on days and at locations that were convenient to them
- The consultation team did not go into language group communities unless invited by the Traditional Owners
- The consultation team was made up of both male and female consultants to demonstrate respect for women’s business and men’s business
- Consultation was founded in oral communication, with written materials/presentations used to support discussion. This ensured the consultation was clear and easy to understand, which promoted and encouraged involvement and feedback
- All community members and stakeholders involved in consultation were asked permission for the sessions to be recorded so accurate documentation of the consultation could be developed.

5.0 Consultation outcomes

5.1 Community and stakeholder participation

Table 6 provides a summary of stakeholder participation in consultation activities undertaken during the public notification period. It includes details of participation in public and private meetings, phone calls and emails.

Table 6 – Stakeholder and community participation

Stakeholder group	Number of stakeholders in group	Number of events with stakeholder group	Email - in	Email - out	Letter - in	Letter - out	Meeting	Meeting - ad hoc	Meeting - organised	meeting - presentation	Meeting - private	Phone - in	Phone - out
Business owner/manager	104	17	0	4	0	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	0
Community group	88	20	4	7	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	1
General community	98	23	1	11	0	0	3	1	6	0	1	0	0
Traditional Owner	87	10	0	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0
Government: Federal	9	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Government: State/Territory	6	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Government: Local	43	20	3	9	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	2	0
Community: Borroloola	45	30	2	20	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	2	0
Community: Minyerri	31	7	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Community: Ngukurr	54	27	2	11	0	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	1
Community: Numbulwar	64	12	1	4	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0

5.2 Consultation findings: Summary

Consultation revealed an overarching drive from each community to clearly understand the benefits – financial, social and environmental – the Project would deliver to individuals and communities as a whole. This represents a positive shift from earlier consultation efforts, whereby community members previously wanted to understand the project, its location and impacts so informed decisions could be made and conclusions drawn. However, this changed focus demonstrates general project acceptance and a firm focus on the future and what the project *can do for them*.

This change in direction (i.e. from information seeking to involvement) aligns with WDR's approach to consultation and engagement with its key stakeholders and the community. The objective of consultation was to commence with an *inform* and *consult* stage and move through to the *involve* stage where community members take some ownership over the project to facilitate its approval and progression.

This shift in consultation focus also highlights the success of the WDR consultation process and previous engagements ensuring all community members understood the Project and its components.

While this overarching theme of understanding individual and community benefits guided the majority of all discussions, consultation still revealed some unique topics of interest, with the top three being the EIS, employment and the haul road.

The EIS was the single most raised topic across all four communities. Within this topic, community members were interested to understand the process in which the EIS was developed, specifically what environmental, cultural and social studies were completed to generate the report, together with what the next steps in the submission and government decision making process involved.

This topic of discussion demonstrated the community's desire to ensure a deeper understanding of how the EIS document was compiled and the process it goes through for assessment and approval from government. It demonstrated their active participation in the consultation process and the community's need to take ownership of what they perceive to be an overwhelmingly positive opportunity for them to secure the future of their communities for generations to come.

In line with potential benefits, employment was the second most raised topic of discussion across all four communities. As revealed in the SIA as part of the EIS, unemployment rates within each of the four key communities are relatively high, with the Project being the only potential and significant employer in the region. This fact is understood by community members who are keen to see the Project progress so employment and training opportunities can be realised.

Specific discussion topics within the broader employment opportunity forum included:

- Number and type of employment opportunities available
- Application process
- Training opportunities
- Access to employment information.

The haul road was the third most raised topic during consultation, specifically in relation to construction scheduling, materials and its proximity to the Four Arches, a recognised sacred site.

Again, discussion on this topic had moved beyond the *inform* and *consult* stage and was firmly in the *involve* stage where community members were wanting to understand the process for haul road delivery in terms of timing and the materials to be used (i.e. bitumen, asphalt etc). This line of discussion

dovetailed with the topic of employment as the 165km haul road is seen as an opportunity not only for individuals, but for local business and suppliers also.

It is acknowledged that the subject of the Four Arches did prove to be key within consultation regarding the haul road, however community members focused on the proactive and all-inclusive manner in which WDR had conducted negotiations with relevant representative bodies and Traditional Owners on this topic. Community members acknowledged the haul road as a critical and necessary component of the Project and were keen to see agreement on its location confirmed.

Note: While both the northern and southern ends of the haul road location have been formally agreed, the section that traverses country close to the Four Arches was under negotiation between WDR, the NLC and relevant Traditional Owners at the time this report was written. It should be noted a further meeting outside the public notification period with the NLC had been scheduled to progress this discussion and confirm agreement with the haul road location.

Table 7 below provides a detailed overview of consultation findings during the public notification period.

Key for Table 7:




-  Most-raised area of interest
-  Second-most raised area of interest
-  Third-most raised area of interest

Table 7 – Areas of interest raised by stakeholder groups

Stakeholder group	Number of stakeholders in stakeholder group	Number of events with stakeholder group	Accommodation and housing	Bing Bong	Construction impacts	Consultation	Cultural Heritage	Economic benefits	Education and training	EIS	Employment	Environment - air	Environment - flora and fauna	Environment - land	Environment - water	Haul road	Health	Humbugging	Procurement	Rehabilitation	Royalties and compensation	Shipping	Social enterprise scheme	Traffic and roads	Water + electricity	Youth opportunities
Business owner/manager	104	17	2	2	2	4	3	4	2	13	9	0	2	2	1	8	1	0	0	2	3	1	6	1	1	3
Community group	88	20	0	2	0	2	3	3	2	8	5	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	2
General community	98	23	0	1	2	3	2	4	2	10	8	0	1	2	1	7	1	0	0	1	3	0	5	1	1	4
Traditional Owner	87	10	0	1	2	3	2	3	1	7	5	0	1	2	1	6	1	0	0	1	3	0	5	1	1	3
Government: Federal	9	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Government: State/Territory	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Government: Local	43	20	1	0	1	4	2	2	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	2
Community: Borroloola	45	30	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	1
Community: Minyerri	31	7	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Community: Ngukurr	54	27	1	0	1	5	5	6	3	14	9	0	3	2	2	6	2	0	0	1	5	1	7	0	2	4
Community: Numbulwar	64	12	0	1	3	2	2	1	2	7	5	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	1

* Stakeholders that are part of two or more stakeholder groups are counted in each group.

5.3 Consultation findings: Borroloola

During the public notification period, engagement was made 30 times with 45 key stakeholders and community members including Traditional Owners, Elders, Indigenous bodies, government representatives, health and service providers, and local businesses.

WDR began with a public community meeting held Wednesday, 11 July 2012 to present the Project's EIS document alongside the opportunity to discuss specific Project components with the Project team. Subsequent meetings, phone calls and emails were encouraged as part of the public notification period and WDR actively pursued participants to ensure a robust and extensive consultation process.

EIS consultation was an imperative aspect of engagement with Borroloola given the proposed loading facility is located within community boundaries. Due to this factor and the prevalence of an existing mine, consultation is seen as a regular occurrence in Borroloola and the community was acutely aware of the Project and WDR.

"WDR has a familiar presence in the community and has been interactive with Local Implementation Plans"

Taken from meeting with Government Engagement Coordinator (GEC) held Wednesday, 11 July 2012.

"Community members are aware of the Project. They are talking about it freely, which is always a good indication that they know about it"

"We first met with you in January or February of this year and I have also seen the Project in the media"

Quotes taken from community meeting held Wednesday, 11 July 2012.

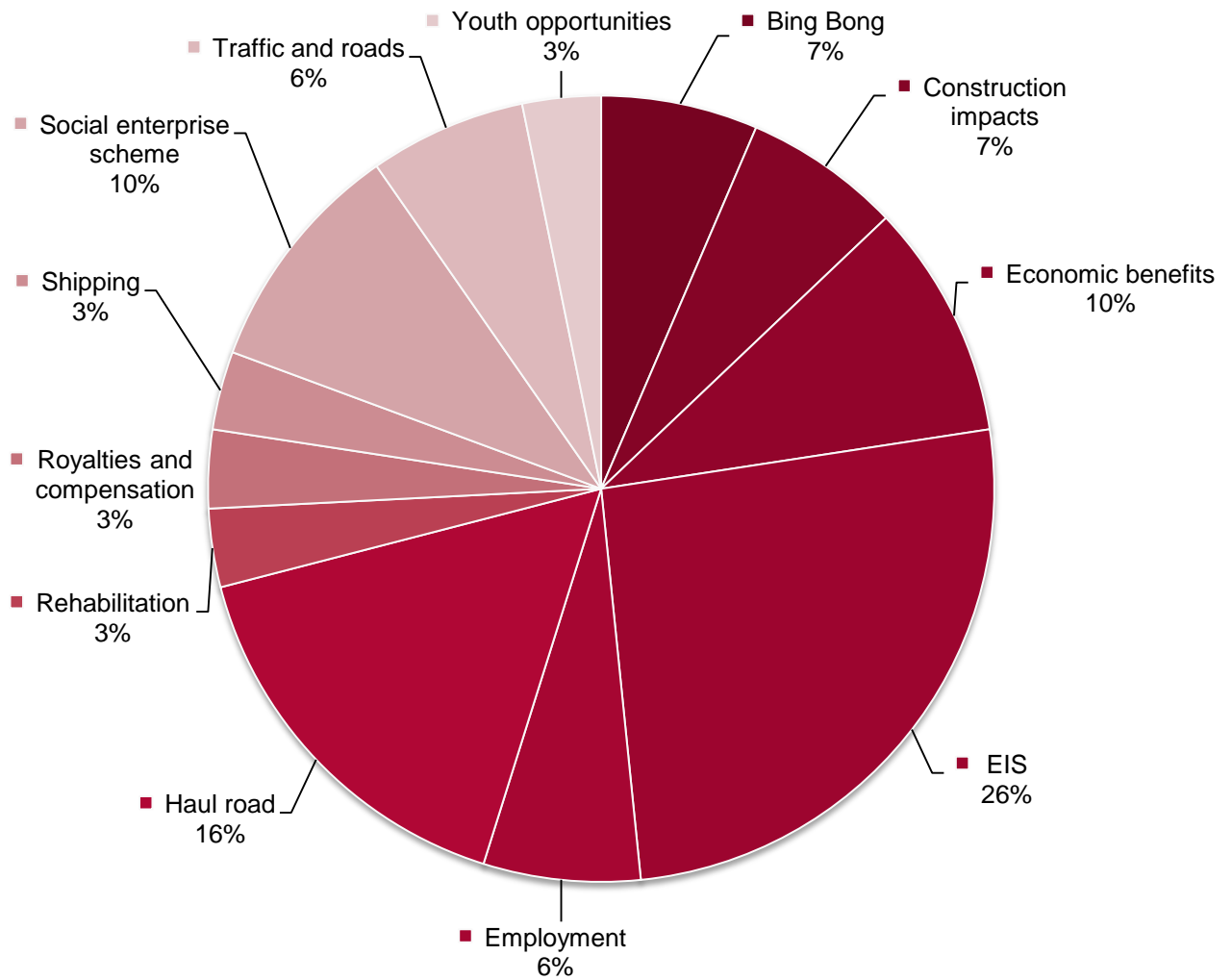
Overall however, the sentiment towards the project was geared towards understanding the EIS document, the process for approvals and in many cases the benefits that the Project would provide should it progress.

These findings indicated that WDR's strategic and active engagement in Borroloola had met expectations of community members who, in prior consultation undertaken in February 2012, had expressed it was a significant priority to Project acceptance. Maintaining this level of interaction with key stakeholders and the community will be essential to understanding whether Project initiatives are having a positive or negative impact on Borroloola.

5.3.1 Areas of interest

Figure 2 below provides a summary of the topics raised and their relative importance during the EIS public notification period in Borrooloola.

Figure 2: Borrooloola areas of interest



The top three areas of interest raised during the public notification period, as shown above, were:

1. Environmental Impact Statement
2. Haul road
3. Social and economic benefits.

Environmental Impact Statement

The predominant area of interest in Borroloola was the Project's EIS and how WDR had proposed to mitigate and manage potential impacts and opportunities as a result of the Project's development. All information provided to stakeholders and community members was presented in a clear, consistent and factual manner and promoted the legislative process WDR were undertaking to facilitate a transparent and rigorous investigation.

"I spent 12 years in the mines department and this was the most clear and concise presentation I've ever seen"

Taken from meeting with Remote Engagement Officer (REO) held Wednesday, 11 July 2012.

Prior to meetings, many stakeholders revealed they had not read or understood the EIS document and were grateful for the educative and informative approach undertaken by WDR. Whilst the document presented complex and technical concepts, it was considered by those who attended the community meeting as all-encompassing literature which would provide a vital source of Project information.

"I know there is a copy available at the shire offices, however I have not read it"

Taken from meeting with Mabunji Aboriginal Corporation CEO held Tuesday, 17 July 2012.

"This is the first time I've heard of the EIS, but this fact sheet is great. I'll make sure I read over it"

Taken from a meeting with local business owner and landholder held Thursday, 12 July 2012.

Accompanying every community meeting was a fact sheet that detailed the key milestones, contents of the EIS assessment process and ways in which community could view and/or make a submission via NRETAS.

Furthermore, to ensure all questions regarding the EIS were answered in a timely and accurate manner, a consultant from the environmental consultancy responsible for the EIS development, EcOz, was present. This enabled open communication and ensured no questions were left unanswered.

Table 8: Topic analysis – EIS

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	26%	0%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Not recorded
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIS presented communication challenges due to its size and complexity A snapshot of the EIS was presented due to time constraints and comprehension barriers. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIS presented factual Project information that was valued by participants and seen as a vital source of data Presentation of EIS installed trust and confidence in participants that studies and investigations were comprehensive and exhaustive Delivery of the EIS by environmental consultant demonstrated that WDR were undertaking a transparent and open process Graphic aids to visualise the EIS process were well received and assisted understanding Outcomes of the EIS should be communicated at regular and timely intervals. 	

Haul road

A major component of the Project is the 165km private haul road proposed to transport direct shipping ore from the operation to an existing loading facility at Bing Bong. The haul road was recognised as a well-known Project component based on previous Project consultation to investigate its feasibility and identify its potential impact on cultural sites of significance.

In particular to Borroloola, stakeholders were acutely aware of the haul road and it’s prevalence in discussions surrounded the ownership, construction and the timeframes for completion. The focus on these aspects of the haul road was considered a relevant part of consultation to stakeholders as similar infrastructure had been constructed by a mining company and they were aware of potential impacts.

“I am concerned for the safety of tourists and their use of the road if it is available for public use”
 Taken from meeting with NT Police held Tuesday, 17 July 2012.

A local business owner and Project landholder was engaged during the public notification period in a relationship-centric approach to support sensitive negotiations regarding the haul road that had prefaced the consultation. It was evident that WDR had gained a level of trust through the Project feasibility stage and the landholder was welcoming of the Project and potential opportunities presented by its development.

“While initially we did not want the road through our property, it was during negotiations with Western Desert that we established a mutually beneficial agreement. We think approaching the haul road in this manner will be positive for the park”

“We came to an agreement with Western Desert and we will continue to work with them. If there is anything we can do for Western Desert, we’d be more than happy to help”

Quotes taken from meeting with local business owner and landholder held Thursday, 12 July 2012.

Table 9: Topic analysis – Haul Road

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	16%	8%
Overall sentiment	Neutral	Negative
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed private-use of the road is heavily communicated and promoted during consultation and throughout the operation of the project to avoid public use Safety concerns for visitors is minimised by clear signage of the road’s private access All-inclusive consultation is undertaken by WDR and the NLC with the communities of Borrooloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar to facilitate universal acceptance of the proposed corridor. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular, timely and accurate information relating to the haul road is communicated at regular intervals to key stakeholders and community members Construction of the haul road in and around the township of Borrooloola is publicised to reduce traffic delays or impacts to transport. 	

Social and economic benefits

The concept of social and economic benefits was explored with community members during prior consultation and it was defined as ‘mutually beneficial opportunities and support for communities to build their own wealth’. This concept was supported during the public notification period with a majority of stakeholders and community members raising the topic as the feature most appealing to the Project’s development.

“It’s going to be a big thing for the community”

Taken from community meeting held Wednesday, 11 July 2012.

“We are just waiting for everything to get started”

Taken from a meeting with local business owner held Wednesday, 11 July 2012.

“WDR does provide good opportunities and is very much aligned with federal government initiatives for stronger futures”

Taken from meeting with GEC held Wednesday, 11 July 2012.

While members of the community had previously expressed their unanimous preference for a model that benefited the entire community rather than individuals, it had become a divisive issue during the public notification period with members of the Project team experiencing forms of humbugging.

“I need to look after me and my family”

Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner held Wednesday, 11 July 2012.

This however, was counteracted by the importance of working collaboratively to establish locally-led community initiatives that increased visitor numbers and promoted the long-term economic viability of the region.

“We want to have a constructive and working relationship with Western Desert”

Taken from meeting with local business owner and landholder held Thursday, 12 July 2012.

During all engagements where social and economic benefits were raised, the Project team provided key information on the draft social offsets framework that formed part of the SIA and EIS mitigation and management commitments. This framework was well-received in Borrooloola and it is envisaged that further consultation be undertaken relating to the community-specific programs that WDR could support.

Table 10: Topic analysis – Social and economic benefits

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	10%	13%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Positive
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisive issue that raises the occurrence of community animosity and humbugging • Distribution of Project benefits must be clearly communicated to ensure stakeholders and the community understand they are linked to development and dependent on successful Project operation • Project acceptance is perceived as only dependent on benefits • Difference between social offsets and royalties must be clearly defined • Further consultation is required to establish a successful social enterprise working group on behalf of the community. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities presented by stakeholders and community members demonstrate the importance of improving the long-term viability of Borrooloola • Local participation in the Project and social offsets is likely to deliver tangible results to the community of Borrooloola • Social offsets and the success of initiatives can be monitored over time to deliver meaningful data for future programs • Community members could feel a sense of pride and ownership of programs delivered by the social offsets and rejuvenate the community's social fabric • A collaborative approach with government, local business and the community could result in the lasting beneficence of Borrooloola. 	

5.3.2 Areas of significance

NRETAS guidelines identified areas of significance that WDR had to consider as part of the EIS process. To meet and exceed these statutory obligations, WDR raised topics of significance during every engagement on a community and personal level to build awareness for the requirements and successfully report on findings.

Of particular significance to NRETAS was consulting with Traditional Owners and Elders regarding the haul road and transport, biodiversity, cultural impacts, rehabilitation and mine closure. Apart from a scheduled meeting regarding the haul road held by WDR and the NLC and attended by Traditional Owners and Elders from Borroloola, no further topics or comments were raised.

It should be noted that feedback was encouraged the Project team actively pursued participants to ensure a robust and extensive consultation process.

5.4 Consultation findings: Minyerri

During the public notification period, engagement was made seven times with 31 key stakeholders and community members including Traditional Owners, Elders, Indigenous bodies, government representatives, health providers and local businesses.

A community event, that was well-attended by 29 participants, was held prior to individual meetings to ensure vital Project and EIS information was presented to a broad audience in a consistent manner. Individuals were then encouraged to request meetings with the Project team to clarify elements of the presentation if required or raise queries in a more personal engagement.

Overall, the community of Minyerri responded well to the information provided and since previous consultation held in February 2012, had shifted their perceptions of the Project from a divided point of view to one that was overwhelmingly positive. As such, no negative comments were raised about the EIS and emphasis for the meeting was not on 'how and why' the project was going to be developed, but more on 'when' it would commence.

This was attributed to the education process WDR had undertaken to assure the community exhaustive impact assessments had been performed and considered all facets of the natural and social environment, as well as cultural heritage. Comments from Traditional Owners demonstrated that previous consultation had been thorough and a sense of trust resided in community members.

"I went with the NLC from Rosi Creek and I saw that. No problems there"

"We want to work in partnership"

"We need to work together – Indigenous and non-indigenous – it's important"

Quotes taken from community meeting held Monday, 2 July 2012.

Community service providers and local government providers who were in attendance also voiced their interest in the Project by encouraging community members to begin preparing for its development through training. Offers to assist in preparing resumes were made during the open forum discussion, which signified a level of confidence and support for WDR and the Project.

"It's a good opportunity for you young ones to get trained up and skilled before it starts"

Taken from RGSC representative at community meeting held Monday, 2 July 2012.

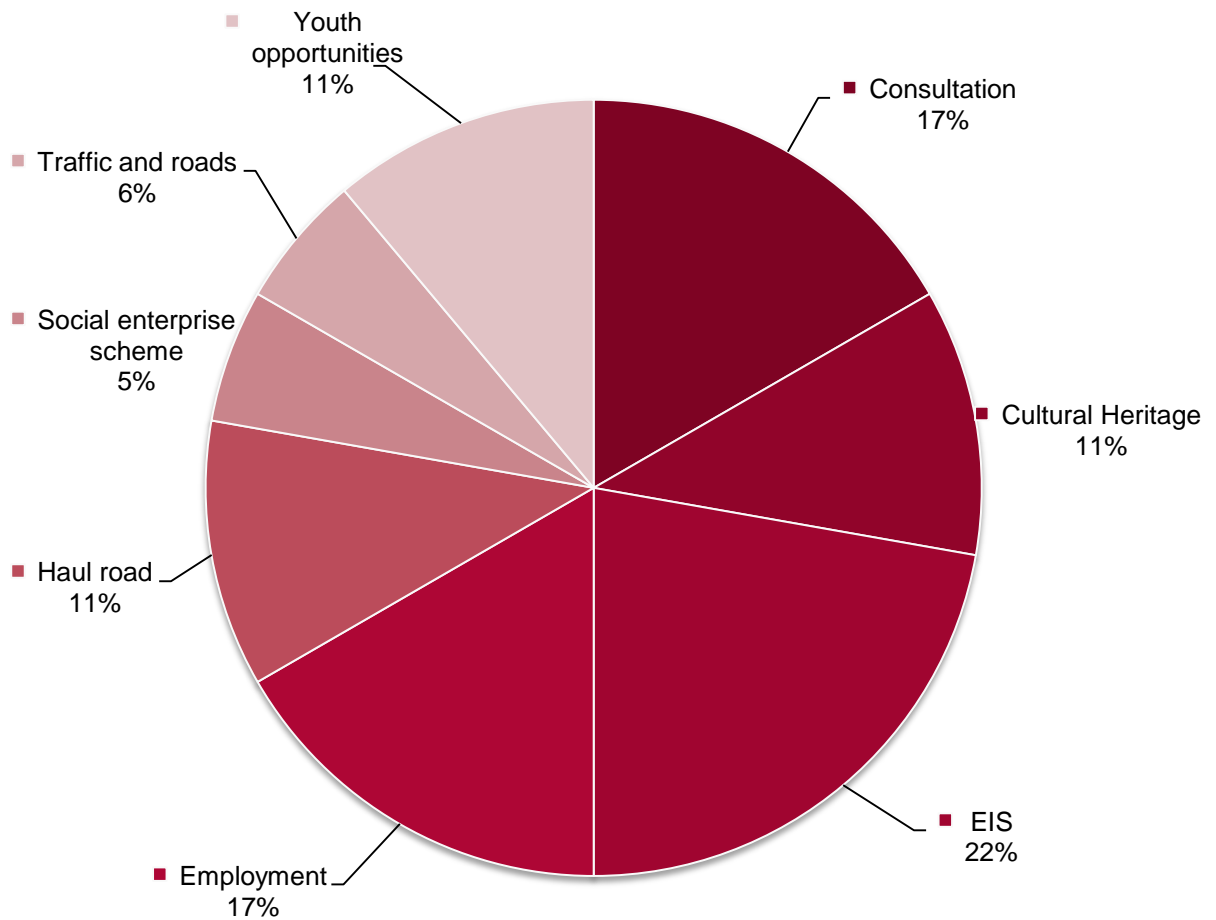
"I can help the boys out with applying for jobs"

Taken from GEC at community meeting held Monday, 2 July 2012.

5.4.1 Areas of interest

Figure 3 below provides a summary of the topics raised and their relative importance during the EIS public notification period in Minyerri.

Figure 3: Minyerri areas of interest



The top three areas of interest raised during the public notification period, as shown above, were:

1. Environmental Impact Statement
2. Consultation
3. Employment.

Environmental Impact Statement

The key area of interest in Minyerri was the Project's EIS and the NRETAS process WDR was undertaking for necessary approvals and assessment. This result was expected given the consultation was part of the public notification period and the information being presented by WDR was central to educating participants on studies and investigations that formed the EIS.

While questions and comments were recorded as being for the EIS document itself, many were regarding topics within the EIS and how WDR planned to manage and or/mitigate potential impacts. It was revealed that many participants saw the EIS as all-encompassing literature and source of vital Project facts.

"Yeah, we've got one (EIS) here. There's four of them (volumes)"

Taken from meeting with Alawa Aboriginal Corporation CEO held Monday, 16 July 2012.

"We understand the process WDR needs to go through and think the project will be very good for this region"

Taken from onsite meeting at Lonesome Dove Station held Tuesday, 26 June 2012.

To ensure all questions regarding the EIS were answered in a timely and accurate manner, a consultant from the environmental consultancy responsible for the EIS, EcOz, was present. This enabled open communication and ensured no questions were left unanswered.

Accompanying every community meeting was a fact sheet that detailed the key milestones, contents of the EIS assessment process and ways in which community could view and/or make a submission via NRETAS.

Table 11: Topic analysis – EIS

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	22%	0%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Not recorded
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIS presented communication challenges due to its size and complexity A snapshot of the EIS was presented due to time constraints and comprehension barriers. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIS presented factual Project information that was valued by participants and seen as a vital source of data Presentation of EIS installed trust and confidence in participants that studies and investigations were comprehensive and exhaustive Delivery of the EIS by environmental consultant demonstrated that WDR were undertaking a transparent and open process Graphic aids to visualise the EIS process were well received and assisted understanding Outcomes of the EIS should be communicated at regular and timely intervals. 	

Consultation

A significant aspect of the Project in the community of Minyerri was consultation and WDR’s commitment to keeping the community informed in a timely and factual manner. This mirrored prior consultation findings in February 2012 which revealed consultation as the second highest priority to all stakeholders and community members.

Comments recorded indicated stakeholders and community members alike were positive about WDR’s approach to consultation and had participated in engagements on various levels.

“Bing Bong to Borroloola is all clear – I did that flight”

Taken from community meeting held Monday, 2 July 2012.

“Yes, I have met with Noel (Community Liaison and Indigenous Employment Officer)”

Taken from meeting with Alawa Aboriginal Development Corporation CEO held Monday, 16 July 2012.

“They (Traditional Owners) have all been talking about it (Project)”

Taken from meeting with ALPA Store Manager held Monday, 16 July 2012.

In addition to prior planned and formal consultation, WDR’s Community Liaison and Indigenous Employment Officer had actively participated in the Minyerri community and been a source of information regarding employment and the Project’s status.

This positive response to consultation has meant WDR have established working relationships in Minyerri and enabled Project discussions on a much deeper and conversational level. It appears that while change will occur as a result of the Project, the community is positive WDR will handle this responsibly and communicate transparently.

Table 12: Analysis of area of interest – Consultation

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	17%	20%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Neutral
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships between WDR, stakeholders and the community must be maintained and managed closely to meet expectations Timely and informative communication must be distributed to stakeholders and the community on a regular basis to avoid uncertainty All promises made by WDR during consultation must be upheld. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing consultation has been identified and communicated by WDR as a priority to the Project’s responsible delivery A strategic stakeholder engagement plan has been developed by WDR to ensure continual consultation over the life of the Project Baseline data captured during consultation will enable WDR to develop community insights and analyse findings in a meaningful manner. 	

Employment

In prior consultation, employment was revealed as the highest priority to the community of Minyerri. This was consistent during the public notification period with consultation revealing strong support for the Project based on its potential to provide increased local employment opportunities that could deliver benefits to the sole worker and the wider community.

"We want to look after our country. We want our rangers to help look after our country – the southern side of the mine"

Taken from community meeting held Monday, 2 July 2012.

"It's a good opportunity for you young ones to get trained up and skilled before it starts"

Taken from RGSC representative at community meeting held Monday, 2 July 2012.

"We can offer training facilities. Civil machinery and a bus service for workers to transport workers from communities to the project"

Taken from onsite meeting at Lonesome Dove Station held Tuesday, 26 June 2012.

A reoccurring employment suggestion throughout consultation in Minyerri was the need for a mentor employed by WDR to assist and support Indigenous workers to gain and maintain employment. This was to assist in preventing social issues associated with increased disposable incomes from occurring. Social issues such as anti-social behaviour, humberging, alcohol and drug abuse were raised in prior consultation undertaken in February 2012.

"There should be a liaison officer just for Minyerri to help mentor our boys"

Taken from community meeting held Monday, 2 July 2012.

"It'll be a real stretch (40% Indigenous employment), but it'll be good for them"

Taken from meeting with Alawa Aboriginal Corporation CEO held Monday, 16 July 2012.

Developing a culturally sensitive Indigenous employment strategy that is considerate of potential social issues will be critical to WDR fulfilling its employment requirements and managing social change within Indigenous communities that are predominantly reliant on government funded employment programs.

Table 13: Topic analysis – Employment

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	17%	20%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Positive
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available positions in Minyerri is fair and equitable with other communities of Borroloola, Ngukurr and Numbulwar • Employment process, including key milestones, is clearly communicated. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous employment strategy identifies and outlines processes to support culture and social issues associated with increased disposable incomes • Community Liaison and Indigenous Employment Coordinator maintains regular and personal contact with potential employees and government program advisors • Training and development opportunities are established in conjunction with existing community programs and local education providers. 	

5.4.2 Areas of significance

NRETAS guidelines identified areas of significance that WDR had to consider as part of the EIS process. To meet and exceed these statutory obligations, WDR raised topics of significance during every engagement on a community and personal level to build awareness for the requirements and successfully report on findings.

Of particular significance to NRETAS was consulting with Traditional Owners and Elders regarding the haul road and transport, biodiversity, cultural impacts and rehabilitation and mine closure. Traditional Owners and Elders present at the community meeting were forthcoming and expressed their views and experience with WDR and cultural heritage during the open forum.

“Bing Bong to Borroloola (haul road alignment) is all clear – I did that flight”

“It (haul road) is a long way from the sacred sites”

“I went with the NLC from Rosi Creek and I saw that (stream realignment). No problems there”

“You have an agreement in place with clans now. However, as you move forward and grow there is another clan you will need to talk to”

Quotes taken from community meeting held Monday, 2 July 2012.

These comments demonstrated to community members who rely on Traditional Owners and Elders for guidance that a level of trust and confidence exists between the community and WDR.

5.5 Consultation findings: Ngukurr

During the public notification period, engagement was made 26 times with 54 key stakeholders and community members including Traditional Owners, Indigenous bodies, government representatives, health providers and local businesses. Stakeholder engagement activities were increased in Ngukurr being that it is the most culturally diverse population of all communities engaged.

This diversity was well represented at an initial community meeting held at the NLC's office, with 33 people attending and discussing the Project over three hours. During this initial meeting, interaction between WDR, consultants and the community was conducted in a presentation-style with community members preferring to have more personable conversations about the Project in a closed forum. In response, the Project team held further meetings and engaged in email and telephone contact over the following weeks during the public notification period.

Consistent with prior consultation undertaken in February 2012, the community responded positively to Project information and welcomed its development and associated opportunity. It was evident through comments that stakeholder groups were commercially orientated and it was indicated throughout engagements that they were preparing for the benefits that WDR could provide.

"We think it'll (project) will be good"

Taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

"We are very excited"

Taken from meeting with Store Manager held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"It (project) can be nothing but positive. Most definitely see this project as a benefit"

Taken from meeting with Elder held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"The Project will bring jobs, it'll bring wealth and it'll bring opportunity"

Taken from meeting with Yugul Mangi Aboriginal Development Corporation CEO held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"They (community) know about the Project and they want to know when it's going to start"

Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and RGSC Councillor held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"The opportunity you are giving us is the best thing that could happen to this community"

Taken from meeting with local business manager held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

"Personally, I think it's (project) the only solution for our future"

Taken from meeting with Elder held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

"We are proud to be a part of it. It'll be right for us"

Taken from meeting with Elder held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

While key stakeholders, Traditional Owners and Elders in Ngukurr were well advised about the Project, it was evident that some members of community required further education about specific details. On further enquiry, it was revealed that members of the community who are not recognised as Traditional Owners of the land felt as though they were not rightful participants in consultation activities.

"They like the meeting. Some think it's for Towns River people only and don't think they should come. We tell them it is for everyone and they should attend"

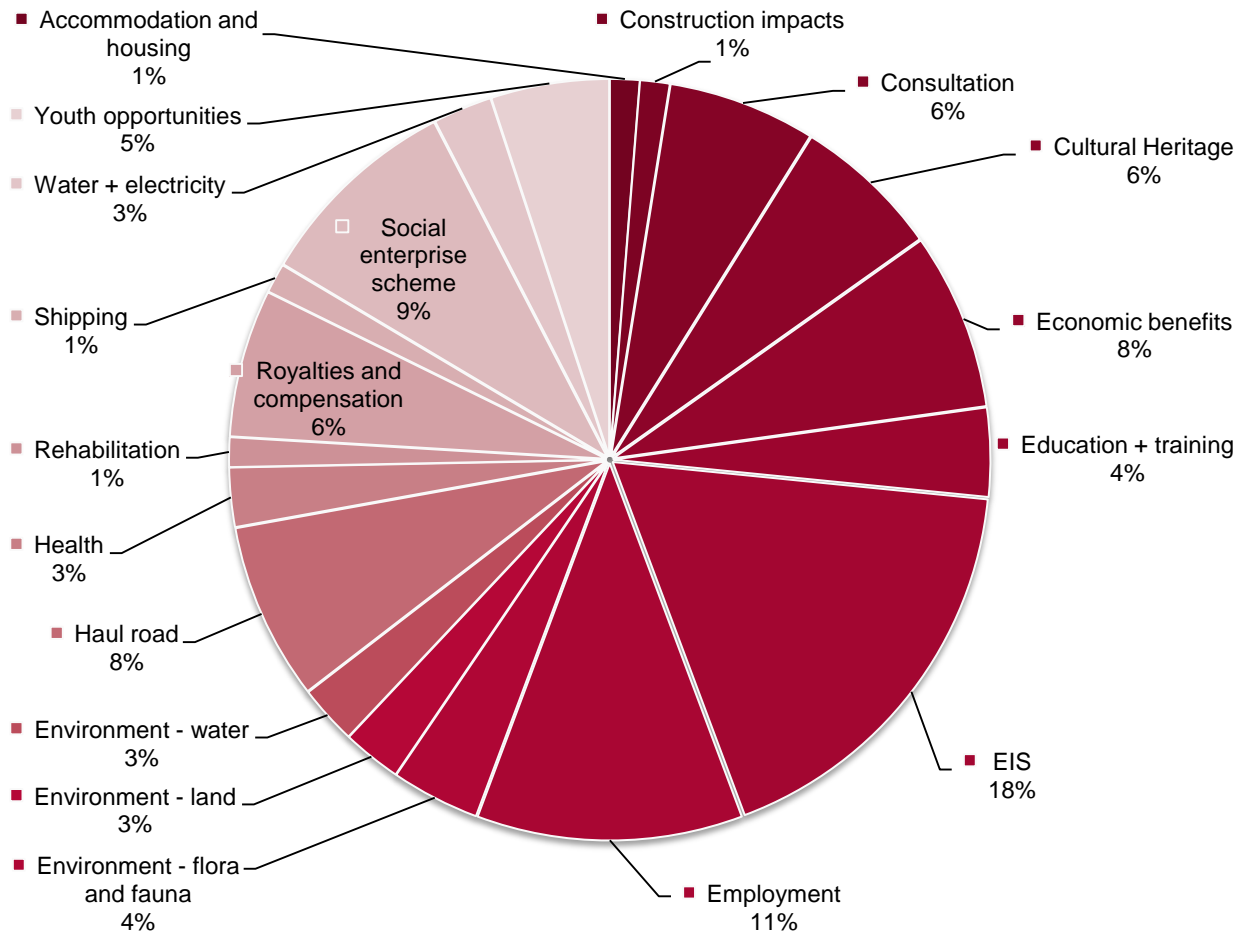
Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and RGSC Councillor held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

It will be imperative for WDR to maintain a strong presence in the community and promote the permanent office located at the RGSC office to facilitate effective communication with all members of the Ngukurr community. Furthermore, regular Project updates via the Roper Report newsletter should encourage participation by all community members in consultation and provide various means of contact for those wishing to communicate directly or indirectly with the Project team.

5.5.1 Areas of interest

Figure 4 below provides a summary of the topics raised and their relative importance during the EIS public notification period in Ngukurr.

Figure 4: Ngukurr areas of interest



The top three areas of interest raised during the public notification period, as shown above, were:

1. Environmental Impact Statement
2. Employment
3. Social enterprise.

Environmental Impact Statement

The Ngukurr community took a participative approach to learning and understanding studies and investigations that formed the Project's EIS during the public notification period. During consultation, stakeholders and community members actively asked questions about components of the EIS to identify how the Project could potentially impact their way-of-life.

"We should know everything about the environment. It is important to us"

"Will they tell us about the animals on the site? We need to know if the animals we hunt will feed off the site"

"I'm thinking of the pollution side of things – how deep the mine is and how they (WDR) will rehabilitate it"
Quotes taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

"They have their own concerns, which so far you have addressed"

Taken from meeting with local business manager held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"I suppose the locals want to know about the environment with hunting and animals"

Taken from meeting with Sunrise Health representative held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"Is it only a statement on the environment? Because I could write reams and reams of pages about how good this (project) is for the community and the future"

Taken from meeting with Yugul Mangi Aboriginal Development Corporation CEO held Friday, 13 July 2012.

To ensure all questions regarding the EIS were answered in a timely and accurate manner, a consultant from the environmental agency responsible for the EIS, EcOz, was present. This enabled open communication and ensured no questions were left unanswered.

Accompanying every community meeting was a detailed fact sheet focussed on the EIS that provided current information on key milestones and the document's contents, the EIS process and ways in which community could view and/or comment via NRETAS.

The comprehensive presentation of the EIS and supporting documentation were well received by stakeholders and community, who were satisfied with the information available and format of the meetings.

"It's all good to know. We ask questions and they let us know"

Taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

"You've done the right thing by notifying everyone and making it (EIS) available"

Taken from meeting with RGSC representative held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"It's a good thing that you're talking to us. Back in the old days you (mines) didn't have to do it, but you guys (WDR) have been great"

Taken from meeting with Sunrise Health representative held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"We have your EIS here on display"

Taken from meeting with RGSC representative held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"Posters at the store and the Council office were good"

Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and RGSC Councillor held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

Table 14: Topic analysis – EIS

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	18%	0%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Not recorded
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIS presented communication challenges due to its size and complexity A snapshot of the EIS was presented due to time constraints and comprehension barriers. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIS presented factual Project information that was valued by participants and seen as a vital source of data Presentation of EIS installed trust and confidence in participants that studies and investigations were comprehensive and exhaustive Delivery of the EIS by environmental consultant demonstrated that WDR were undertaking a transparent and open process Graphic aids to visualise the EIS process were well received and assisted understanding Outcomes of the EIS should be communicated at regular and timely intervals. 	

Employment

Similarly to prior consultation, employment, training and development were predominant themes raised during the public notification period. The topic was generally raised from a beneficial perspective, with many stakeholders and community members interested in the number of jobs available, what types of positions would become available, commencement timeframes and how to make applications.

Comments and discussions revealed employment for youth, men and women alike was the Project feature most appealing to the Ngukurr community given its propensity to provide the community with long-term viability and future sustainability. This is closely linked to the Ngukurr Local Implementation Plan (LIP) which has identified the number of people of working age will almost double by 2026 and new employment avenues are critical for economic stimulation and stability.

“I think we’ll benefit in the long run working with the mine. They will assist us and we can move away from depending on the government”

Taken from meeting with Elder held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

“We will invest in it. Put it in Yugul Mangi and create our own jobs”

Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and Elder held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

Closely linked to the support for employment opportunities in Ngukurr was the assurance that training and development support would be provided for potential candidates prior to commencement. Particular focus was given to the youth of Ngukurr and ensuring their transition from education would result in their long-term employability.

"You should provide a talk for the high school"

Taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

"The training and development aspect is what I think will be great. That's what will make a difference"

Taken from meeting with Store Manager held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"I say to some of the boys walking around the street to come and talk to you. Same with the young women. It's their opportunity"

Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and RGSC Councillor held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"I think it'll be a good opportunity for the young one, both male and female"

Taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

In addition to the direct benefit of local employment, a local health provider representative identified a subsequent Project advantage for the community related to employment opportunities. It was revealed that staff turnover at the Ngukurr health clinic was relatively high, with clinic managers and nurses only taking three-month contracts due to family commitments and the lack of opportunities for their partners. Project employment opportunities were seen as somewhat of a solution for the clinic to retain female staff and provide consistent health care to the Ngukurr community.

"They (Sunrise Health) offered me a job and I would love to say, I'll come back if my husband has a job. This is the way with many other couples as well. If there were jobs for men, then we could get more nurses"

Taken from meeting with Sunrise Health representative held Friday, 13 July 2012.

With the positive aspects raised, there were also realists in the community who indicated support and mentorship of Indigenous locals would become critical to WDR's employment forecast of a 40% Indigenous workforce as outlined in the proposed Indigenous employment framework.

"You're not going to get 40% local. You'll need a mentor to round them up and get them to work"

Taken from meeting with RGSC representative held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"A mentor would help in giving support and liaising with them. We have some cultural problems and he or she (mentor) could help"

Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and RGSC Councillor held Friday, 13 July 2012.

"I am worried about when the kids get back from school and what they are going to do. We need a mentor for our community to look after them, mentor them and support them"

Taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

Given the concerns raised around successful implementation of the draft Indigenous employment framework, WDR should consider working collaboratively with existing government programs, such as Job Seekers Assistance (JSA), Indigenous Employment Program (IEP) and Community Development Employment Program (CDEP).

"Noel (WDR Community Liaison and Indigenous Employment Coordinator) is familiar with everyone. He could work closely with them"

"There were no real outcomes with JSA for preparation, like training to get cards. I wonder if we work with the mines we will be better off?"

Quotes taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and RGSC Councillor held Friday, 13 July 2012.

Table 15: Topic analysis – Employment

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	11%	16%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Neutral
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available positions in Ngukurr is fair and equitable with other communities of Borroloola, Minyerri and Numbulwar • Employment process, including key milestones, is clearly communicated. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Indigenous employment strategy identifies and outlines processes to support culture and social issues associated with increased disposable incomes • Collaborative approach to employment is undertaken by WDR to consider existing RGSC, Yugul Mangi Aboriginal Development Corporation and NT government programs • Community Liaison and Indigenous Employment Coordinator maintains regular and personal contact with potential employees • Training and development opportunities are developed considering age, gender, employability and position in the community. 	

Social enterprise

Project benefits, opportunities and commercial prospects were central to consultation in Ngukurr, with the community raising the topic in most engagements. Traditional Owners, community members and Indigenous groups were predominantly focussed on this aspect of the Project and on a number of occasions expressed their eagerness to acquire support from WDR and/or work in partnerships to develop community-wide initiatives.

“Our main focus is we would like the mine to support people wanting to start an enterprise – set them up”

“Help Ngukurr develop”

“We’d like to have opportunities”

Quotes taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

Traditional Owners and Elders were particularly vocal in their vision for the growth and prosperity of Ngukurr through the responsible support of social enterprises. It was evident that many had begun planning for what benefits could come from the Project and were confident these initiatives could result in positive changes to the long-term viability of the community.

“We see a better future for our people. This will assist to develop our community and get off the dependency. Everyone will benefit – the people, the community, our country – we all will”

“Like the outstation, we use the benefits to put infrastructure in and employ people. We want to teach bush skills and bush medicines there – teach our young people about our country and culture”

Quotes taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and Elder held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

“They think the money is just for the Traditional Owners, but I know it’ll affect the community in a positive way”

Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and RGSC Councillor held Friday, 13 July 2012.

Conversations about social benefits naturally swayed into comments about royalties and the concern that all stakeholder groups felt about distribution of money to individuals. It was expressed that the negative impacts associated with royalties and compensation far outweigh the positives of economic stimulation. This was a similar result revealed during prior consultation, whereby the 6% of conversations relating to royalties and compensation were negative.

“We don’t want the money. We have seen what it has done at Groote Eylandt and we don’t want it. We have our own programs and it’s about helping people to develop”

Taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and RGSC Councillor held Friday, 13 July 2012.

“I was up in Tanami once and the royalties come in and they abuse it buying quad bikes and wrecking everything. They just know there is more money coming in and it isn’t good”

Taken from meeting with Sunrise Health representative held Friday, 13 July 2012.

“The benefits need to spread out equally so everyone can prosper and there is no animosity. What would work is an overall governing body to distribute benefits in a way that helps everybody”

Taken from meeting with local business manager held Friday, 13 July 2012.

During all engagements where social enterprise was raised, the Project team provided key information on the draft social offsets framework that formed part of the SIA and EIS mitigation and management commitments. This framework was well-received in most cases, however resistance was present on one occasion.

“When are the royalties going to begin? When they do Yugul Mangi should get all of the money and they should distribute it around”

Taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

This illustrates the importance of WDR managing the implementation of its proposed social offsets framework in a fair and equitable manner to facilitate support and participation by stakeholders and community members alike.

Table 16: Topic analysis – Social enterprise

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	9%	7%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Positive
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisive issue that raises the occurrence of community animosity, especially related to royalties and compensation • Distribution of Project benefits must be clearly communicated to ensure stakeholders and the community understand they are linked to development and dependent on successful Project operation • Project acceptance is perceived as only dependent on benefits • Difference between social offsets and royalties must be clearly defined • Further consultation is required to establish a successful social enterprise working group on behalf of the community. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities presented by stakeholders and community members demonstrate the importance of improving the long-term viability of Ngukurr • Local participation in the Project and social offsets is likely to deliver tangible results to the community of Ngukurr • Social offsets and the success of initiatives can be monitored over time to deliver meaningful data for future programs • Community members could feel a sense of pride and ownership of programs delivered by the social offsets and rejuvenate the community's social fabric • A collaborative approach with government, local business and the community could result in lasting beneficitation of Ngukurr. 	

5.5.2 Areas of significance

NRETAS guidelines identified areas of significance that WDR had to consider as part of the EIS process. To meet and exceed these statutory obligations, WDR raised topics of significance during every engagement at both a community and personal level to build awareness for the requirements and successfully report on findings.

Of particular significance to NRETAS was consulting with Traditional Owners and Elders regarding the haul road and transport, biodiversity, cultural impacts and rehabilitation and mine closure. Traditional Owners and Elders were involved in the community meeting, however a majority of information gathered was through closed forums, such as personal meetings and telephone calls, to facilitate open and honest discussions.

Ngukurr Traditional Owners and Elders were vocal in their thoughts and opinions about the areas of significance and were candid in their response regarding to cultural heritage, consultation and the haul road.

Cultural heritage

"They (Traditional Owners) know you'll preserve all of the sacred sites"

Taken from meeting with Yugul Mangi Aboriginal Development Corporation CEO held Friday, 13 July 2012.

Haul Road

Comments specifically related to the haul road revealed that prior consultation had somewhat rendered the topic inactive and Traditional Owners and Elders in Ngukurr expressed they were confident an agreement had been made within their community and across their country to Numbulwar and Minyerri.

"You're not even close to the Four Arches"

"We talk with the mine and they go around the sacred sites"

"All the Traditional Owners say it's ok for the haul road to go through"

"Noel is aware. We have agreed road should go ahead"

Quotes taken from meeting with Traditional Owner and Elder held Saturday, 14 July 2012.

Consultation

Those Traditional Owners, Elders and Indigenous groups close to the Project's development and working team were satisfied with the consultation undertaken to date and expressed their support for the engagement performed by WDR. This had resulted in a level of trust and confidence in the Project team and facilitated open and honest dialogue.

"We spoke about the environment last time you were here. This is my second or third meeting with you about the mine"

"We heard about it (project) last time you came around here"

"We had a meeting a couple of months ago. We know already"

Quotes taken from community meeting held Tuesday, 3 July 2012.

5.6 Consultation findings: Numbulwar

During the public notification period, engagement was made 12 times with 64 key stakeholders and community members, including Traditional Owners, Elders, government representatives, health providers and local businesses.

WDR began with a public community meeting held Wednesday, 4 July 2012 to present the Project's EIS document alongside the opportunity to discuss specific Project components with the Project team. Subsequent meetings, phone calls and emails were encouraged as part of the public notification period and WDR actively pursued participants to ensure a robust and extensive consultation process.

Overall, consultation revealed that the community of Numbulwar was somewhat divided in its sentiment towards the Project. It was evident that while Traditional Owners felt they had received extensive consultation on the Project, they considered critical agreements between clans had to be made prior to the Project's approval.

"We have to talk to Traditional Owner"

"All those Traditional Owners have agreed. We are just waiting for another to say yes"

Quotes taken from community meeting held Wednesday, 4 July 2012.

Whilst this was a talking point whereby Traditional Owners were vocal in their needs and concerns, it was not seen as a fundamental flaw to the Project's progression, but merely a process that was essential to ensure all parties agreed on mitigation and management strategies.

Furthermore, it should be noted that Numbulwar's intrinsic connection with their Indigenous culture and heritage was reflected during all engagements and demonstrated through their words, dialect and even comments regarding the Project's potential impacts. Of all communities, Numbulwar was actively pursuant of a common agreement between the community and WDR as well as between Numbulwar, Ngukurr, Minyerri and Borroloola to ensure the rightful owners of the land were engaged.

Alternatively, government representatives, local service providers and businesses were unanimous in their support for the Project and indicated it would have long-term benefits for Numbulwar's economy and social prosperity.

"There are going to be big opportunities for this community"

Taken from meeting with RGSC representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

"It will be good. Something around here is needed"

Taken from meeting with Numbulwar Numbirrindi Homeland Resources representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

"It (project) is definitely the way to go. It's the kind of thing we need for this community"

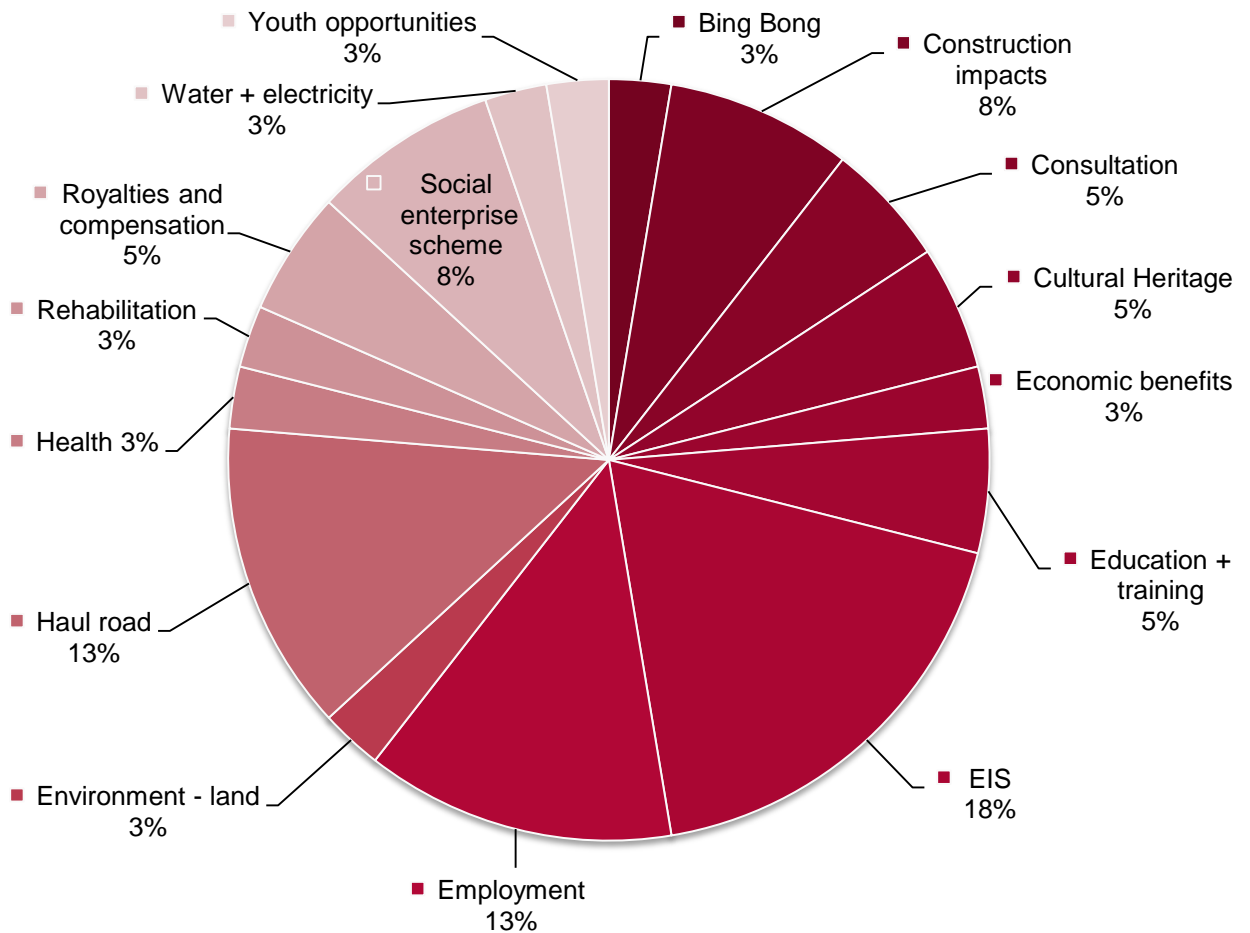
Taken from meeting with NT Health representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

Community service providers and local government providers who were in attendance demonstrated their interest in the project and the benefits it could provide for the local community.

5.6.1 Areas of interest

Figure 5 below provides a summary of the topics raised and their relative importance during the EIS public notification period in Numbulwar.

Figure 5: Numbulwar areas of interest



The top three areas of interest raised during the public notification period, as shown above, were:

1. Environmental Impact Statement
2. Employment
3. Haul road.

Environmental Impact Statement

The most influential engagement activity in Numbulwar was a community meeting held Wednesday, 4 July 2012 that was attended by 21 participants and was the cornerstone event for the EIS presentation. This community meeting was supported by a consultant from the environmental consultancy responsible for the EIS, EcOz, to enable open communication and ensure no questions were left unanswered.

Accompanying every community meeting was a fact sheet that detailed the key milestones, contents of the EIS assessment process and ways in which community could view and/or make a submission via NRETAS. This document was particularly useful in Numbulwar due to the various Indigenous dialects spoken by clans and the relatively poor English of community members.

It is recommended that future community or group meetings utilise the services of a translator to ensure large, complex and technical information can be successfully communicated to all community members. This should be reinforced with visual aids and process diagrams to facilitate interpretation and understanding.

For those with a prior knowledge of the Project's EIS and the legislative process, the overall sentiment was positive and the information provided was well received during meetings.

"Yeah, I've heard of it (EIS). The other mob (Rowland) did a report earlier this year on our last meeting"
Taken from meeting with Numbulwar Numbirrindi Homeland Resources representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

"What you're doing out here is great. It's cutting-edge engagement. We could definitely learn from it"
Taken from meeting with NT Health representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

Table 17: Topic analysis – EIS

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	22%	0%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Not recorded
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS presented communication challenges due to its size and complexity • A snapshot of the EIS was presented due to time constraints and comprehension barriers • Language barriers between English speaking Project team and Indigenous dialects specific to Numbulwar. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS presented factual Project information that was valued by participants and seen as a vital source of data • Delivery of the EIS by environmental consultant demonstrated that WDR were undertaking a transparent and open process • Graphic aids to visualise the EIS process were well received and assisted understanding • Outcomes of the EIS should be communicated at regular and timely intervals. 	

Employment

Similar to prior consultation that informed part of the SIA, employment was regarded as a top priority for stakeholders and community members in Numbulwar. Previously, consultation results revealed that while JSA and CDEP programs had been implemented into the community, unemployment rates remained high and there were dire concerns for Numbulwar’s future stability.

“Employment for men could potentially transform this community – stop the boredom and despair they feel and give them something to look forward to”

Taken from meeting with NT Health representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

An indirect result of prior consultation, including formal and informal conversations about the Project and associated benefits, was the expectation that employment was imminent and jobs were available for locals at the time of the public notification period. In response, the Project team managed expectations by referring to the EIS process and key milestone dates that would determine the Project’s approvals outcome.

“You need to explain how they get employment. Not just the unemployed, but the ones who already have jobs and want to better themselves”

Taken from meeting with GEC held Wednesday, 4 July 2012.

“They want to know how to get a job, who to contact and how to apply. I’m even getting calls about it from other communities”

Taken from meeting with RGSC representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

A critical factor to ensuring the community takes full advantage of the employment opportunities created by the Project will be effective communication that is clear, consistent and provides key actions and timeframes. Working in collaboration with existing employment programs managed by government will further facilitate efforts to successfully implement the WDR Indigenous employment framework and reduce potential confusion for job seekers.

"We have a lot of support from ITEC and JSA for the unemployed. We have a clear path"

Taken from meeting with GEC held Wednesday, 4 July 2012.

A true demonstration of support for the Project and its likely benefits was an offer to assist WDR in gaining and maintaining a strong Numbulwar workforce through assistance with health services in the local community. Through a deep understanding of social issues occurring in the community, the NT Health representative managing the local clinic was able to provide insights into the types of concerns WDR may face and offered to work collaboratively to ensure the best possible employment outcomes were achieved for the community.

"I'd like to talk more about how we can help and support the Project with health requirements, such as pre-employment health checks. We are in the process of having a new clinic built here (Numbulwar), and in Ngukurr, and would like to plan ahead"

Taken from meeting with NT Health representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

Unlike prior consultation, the negative impacts of employment, such as social pressures and anti-social behaviour were not raised during consultation. However, the remoteness and isolation of Numbulwar was once again revealed as a barrier to employment for Numbulwar locals, indicating there could be difficulty finding and maintaining employment outside of the community.

"The travel is going to be difficult in the wet for the workers from here. We get forgotten about sometimes – we're at the end of the road"

Taken from meeting with NT Health representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

Table 18: Topic analysis – Employment

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	13%	24%
Overall sentiment	Positive	Neutral
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available positions in Numbulwar is fair and equitable with other communities of Borroloola, Minyerri and Ngukurr • Employment process, including key milestones, is clearly communicated • Expectations of potential employees and employment support agencies are managed. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous employment strategy identifies and outlines processes to support culture and social issues associated with increased disposable incomes • Community Liaison and Indigenous Employment Coordinator maintains regular and personal contact with potential employees • Training and development opportunities are established in conjunction with existing community programs and local education providers. 	

Haul road

The EIS guidelines outlined by NRETAS requested the identification of community infrastructure, including roads, which may be impacted by the Project. Furthermore, the guidelines stipulated consultation in regards to cultural sites of significance that could be impacted by any component of the Project and specifically the proposed 165km haul road.

Both topics of government interest were raised during the EIS presentation and were keenly discussed. Once again, this was a priory discussion during prior consultation, representing 17% of all topics raised, however the underlying motivation for discussion varied somewhat.

Initially during prior consultation the community indicated their concerns relating to poor road conditions and the desire to use the private haul road for public use. Furthermore, views were expressed that Project benefits could be in the form of public road maintenance and financial support for associated infrastructure.

Through communication, WDR was able to manage community expectations around these concerns and advised road maintenance was the responsibility of the government. The result of this communication was reflected in current findings, with no comments made relating to financial support and public use of the road.

The fundamental aspect of the haul road and underlying impetus for discussion by key stakeholders and community members was to understand whether an agreement between clans, Traditional Owners, Elders, the NLC and communities had been reached in relation to cultural site of significance.

“Has anyone in Ngukurr spoken to you about that road and the Four Arches?”

“What about the mob in Borroloola – you talk to them?”

“All those Traditional Owners have done that part of the road. We are just waiting for another to say yes”

“What I want you to do is tell the NLC to come up here so we can talk about the middle (Four Arches)”

Quotes taken from community meeting held Wednesday, 4 July 2012.

“Has that road been approved?”

Taken from meeting with Numbulwar Numbirrindi Homeland Resources representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.

The concern for universal acceptance of the road between the four communities was expressed not only by Traditional Owners and Elders, but also by local service providers who were aware of its potential impact through informal discussions with the community and word of mouth.

A direct result of the Numbulwar community meeting was the establishment of a formal meeting between the NLC, Traditional Owners from relevant communities and WDR senior management. It was anticipated that through the formal and widely accepted NLC procedures, any concerns regarding the proposed haul road corridor would be discovered and remedied.

Further consultation is recommended across all four communities to communicate the outcomes of the haul road consultation, close-the-loop on concerns raised during the public notification period, and ensure the corridor does not impede on cultural sites of significance.

Table 19: Topic analysis – Haul road

Analysis	Current result	Previous result
Topic prevalence (as a percentage of all topics raised)	13%	17%
Overall sentiment	Negative	Neutral
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All-inclusive consultation is undertaken by WDR and NLC with the communities of Borroloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar to facilitate universal acceptance of the proposed corridor Traditional Owners and Elders agree on the rightful ownership and process for preserving the Four Arches site of cultural significance. 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular, timely and accurate information relating to the haul road is communicated at regular intervals to key stakeholders and community members Future consultation is undertaken between WDR, NLC, Borroloola, Minyerri, Ngukurr and Numbulwar to support open and honest conversations about the haul road outcomes. 	

5.6.2 Areas of significance

NRETAS guidelines identified areas of significance that WDR had to consider as part of the EIS process. To meet and exceed these statutory obligations, WDR raised topics of significance during every engagement on a community and personal level to build awareness for the requirements and successfully report on findings.

Of particular significance to NRETAS was consulting with Traditional Owners and Elders regarding the haul road and transport, biodiversity, cultural impacts and rehabilitation and mine closure. As referred to above, a majority of discussion in Numbulwar was dedicated to such topics, and in particular the haul road.

These discussions provided meaningful insights into the deep concerns for cultural heritage and sites of cultural significance to the Numbulwar community, and also provided the Project team with key items for actions to ensure the impacts of the Project's development was not a significant impost on Indigenous Australians and the preservation of their heritage.

Questions regarding consultation with Traditional Owners, Elders and Indigenous groups were asked by the Project team in Numbulwar as with all of the communities within the Project's footprint. These questions were to better understand the process of engagement and whether WDR had maintained its commitment to meet and exceed compulsory consultation requirements set by NRETAS.

Comments made during the public notification period revealed that while there were concerns relating to cultural heritage, these had been addressed by WDR through an extensive consultation process. Participants also expressed their confidence that WDR would maintain this level of engagement throughout the process to ensure consensus of culturally sensitive Project components would be resolved.

"We have been to the meetings"

"We've been working for many years. Always talk, talk, talk"

"I was here last time and we talk"

"I went out with the NLC. It's ok. We fly around it (Four Arches)"

Quotes taken from community meeting held Wednesday, 4 July 2012.

"Henry (Traditional Owner) has been down there lots"

Taken from meeting with RGSC representative held Monday, 16 July 2012.