

OLYMPIC DAM EXPANSION

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT 2009

APPENDIX H

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT



bhpbilliton

resourcing the future

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CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

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APPENDIX H1

BHP Billiton HSEC Standard 7

H1 BHP BILLITON HSEC STANDARD 7

BHP Billiton owns and operates a diverse range of businesses in different countries and cultures around the world that, by their nature, may affect the health and safety of people, the environment or communities. As stated in the BHP Billiton Charter, we have an overriding commitment to sustainable development and we pursue this through the effective management of HSEC. We aspire to Zero Harm and seek to ensure our business contributes lasting benefits to society through the consideration of health, safety, social, environmental, ethical and economic aspects in all Company decisions and activities. These Standards form the basis for the development and application of HSEC management systems at all levels in BHP Billiton.

STANDARD

7

COMMUNICATION, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Intent

Effective, transparent and open communication and consultation is maintained with stakeholders associated with Company activities. Stakeholders are encouraged to participate in and contribute to sustainable development through HSEC performance improvement initiatives.

Performance Requirements

- 7.1 Systems are in place to identify stakeholders and to ensure proactive development of strategies, including consultation, to identify and address their concerns and expectations. Consideration is given to the local context and social and cultural factors, in order to facilitate understanding and informed discussion.
- 7.2 The Sustainable Development Policy, these Standards, and relevant information on HSEC matters, risks, plans and performance are communicated throughout the organisation to all persons working for or on behalf of BHP Billiton, and to external stakeholders on a regular basis. Systems provide for consultation, feedback, and tracking of follow-up actions.
- 7.3 Employees and contractors participate (or have representation) in the development, implementation, review and improvement of HSEC initiatives and programmes, the establishment of HSEC goals and targets, and the review and verification of HSEC performance. External stakeholders are encouraged to participate in relevant activities. Participation of employees, contractors and external stakeholders is recorded.
- 7.4 Proactive and open consultation and communication with governments, authorities and other organisations is maintained in order to contribute to the development of public policy, relevant legislation and educational initiatives in relation to sustainable development.
- 7.5 HSEC information and learnings are shared across BHP Billiton sites and operations and, as appropriate, with external stakeholders.
- 7.6 Concerns, complaints and relevant external communications related to the HSEC aspects of BHP Billiton operations are recorded in a register, acknowledged, investigated as incidents and outcomes reported back to relevant stakeholders. Mechanisms are in place to resolve conflicts where they arise, through consultation and participation directly with stakeholders or their intermediaries.
- 7.7 Sustainability reports addressing HSEC performance, initiatives, risks and stakeholder concerns, are produced on an annual basis. Consideration is given to the local context and social and cultural factors, in preparing and distributing the reports to stakeholders.
- 7.8 Community relations plans are in place and the effectiveness of communication, consultation and participation processes is regularly reviewed in collaboration with stakeholders.

7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8 aligned with Business Excellence criteria.



APPENDIX H2

Stakeholder list

H2 STAKEHOLDER LIST

A range of individuals, groups and communities were provided with the opportunity to participate throughout the development of the Draft EIS. A summary of stakeholders by category is provided in this appendix.

H2.1 GOVERNMENT

Members of Parliament

Various Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory government ministers, shadow ministers and members of the Federal, South Australian and Northern Territory Parliaments.

Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory government agencies and service providers

Commonwealth Department for the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
Commonwealth Department of Defence
Commonwealth Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
Office of the Supervising Scientist (NT)
SA Attorney-General's Department
SA Department for Environment and Heritage
Environment Protection Authority
SA Department for Families and Communities
SA Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure
SA Department of Education and Children's Services
SA Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology
SA Department of Health
Office for Community Housing
SA Department of Justice
SA Department of Primary Industries and Resources
SA Department of the Premier and Cabinet including Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation
SA Department of Trade and Economic Development
SA Department of Treasury and Finance
SA Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation
SA Department for Administrative and Information Services
SA Police
SA Economic Development Board
Premier's Council for Women
Community Engagement Board
Outback Areas Community Development Trust
NT Department of Minerals and Energy
NT Department of Health and Families
NT Ports Corporation
NT Land Development Corporation
NT Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport
NT Department of Chief Minister
NT Department of Planning and Infrastructure
Andamooka Primary School
Roxby Downs Area School
Woomera Area School
Whyalla High School
Whyalla Stuart High
Edward John Eyre High School, Whyalla
Port Augusta Secondary School
Orroroo Area School
Peterborough High School
Mid North Christian College, Port Pirie
St Marks College, Port Pirie
John Pirie Secondary School, Port Pirie
Gladstone High School
Booleroo Centre District School
Jamestown Community School

Australian Technical College – Spencer Gulf and Outback

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, Country Services
Centrelink, Port Augusta
Legal Services Commission

Northern and Yorke Natural Resources Management Board
Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board
Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Board

Northern and Far Western Regional Health Service
Northern Regional Development Board
Whyalla Economic Development Board
Eyre Regional Development Board
Southern Flinders Ranges Development Board
Upper Spencer Gulf Common Purpose Group
Business Port Augusta
Whyalla Chamber of Commerce

SA Ambulance Service, North West Region
SA Ambulance Service, Port Augusta
SA Country Fire Service
South Australia's Tourism Commission
State Emergency Services
TAFE SA
University of SA, Whyalla Campus
Flinders Region Area Consultative Committee

Local Government

City of Port Augusta
City of Port Lincoln
City of Whyalla
Northern Areas Council, Jamestown
Port Pirie Council
Roxby Downs Council
Woomera Board
Darwin City Council
Palmerston City Council
Alice Springs City Council

H2.2 NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

South Australian Chamber of Mines and Energy
Australian Uranium Association
Business SA
Country Health SA
NT Resource Council
NT Cattlemen's Association

Community groups

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Partnership, Roxby Downs
Marree Progress Association
William Creek Progress Association
Andamooka Progress and Opal Miner's Association (APOMA), Andamooka
Community Club, Roxby Downs
Environment Partnership, Roxby Downs
Frontier Services Andamooka - Community Health
Independent Retirees Association, Whyalla
Multicultural SA

Northern Industries Environment Forum (NIEF), Roxby Downs
Roxby and Districts Aboriginal Community Action
Roxby Downs and District Racing Club, Roxby Downs
Roxby Downs BMX Club, Roxby Downs
Roxby Downs Childcare Centre, Roxby Downs
Roxby Downs Community Board, Housing Partnership
Roxby Downs Family Practice, Roxby Downs
Roxby Downs Kindergarden, Roxby Downs
RSL, Roxby Downs
Sport and Recreation Forum, Roxby Downs

Environmental groups

Friends of Arid Recovery, Roxby Downs
Friends of the Earth, Adelaide
Greenpeace Australia Pacific, Sydney
Women's International League for Peace, Adelaide
Australian Conservation Council
Wilderness Society
Marine Life Society of SA
Conservation Council of South Australia
NT Environment Centre

Private service providers

Catholic Education

Research groups

Lincoln Marine Science Centre – Flinders University
Flinders University Research Centre for Coast and Catchment Environs

H2.3 INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Businesses in Roxby Downs, Andamooka, Woomera, Port Augusta, Whyalla, Port Pirie and metropolitan Adelaide
Arid Recovery, Roxby Downs
Augusta Power Stations, Port Augusta
Australian Arid Lands Botanic Gardens, Port Augusta
BAE Systems, Woomera
Global Maintenance Upper Spencer Gulf Inc
Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Fishermen's Assoc, Port Lincoln
SA Blue Crab Pot Fishers Association
South Australian Sardine Industry Association
Southern Star Aquaculture
Clean Seas
Whyalla Uniting Church
Scuba Divers Federation of SA
SA Recreational Fishers Association
NT Chamber of Commerce
Amateur Fishermen's Association of the Northern Territory
NT Industry Capability Network

H2.4 INDIGENOUS GROUPS

Barngarla Land Council
Kokatha Land Council
Kuyani Land Council
Nukunu Land Council
Arabunna Land Council
Dieri Land Council
Adnyamathanha Land Council
Andamooka Land Council
Aboriginal Communities

The Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement
Larrakia Development Corporation

H2.5 LANDHOLDERS/PASTORALISTS

Pastoral lease holders

Andamooka Station
Anna Creek Station
Arcoona Station
Billa Kalina Station
Bon Bon Station
Bosworth Station
Callanna Station
Cariewerloo Station
Clayton Station
Coward Springs
Dulkaninna Station
Etadunna Station
Farina Station
Finniss Springs Station
Gidgealpa Station
Hesso Station
Kootaberra Station
Lincoln Park Station
Lindon Station
Millers Creek Station
Mt Arden Station
Kootaberra Station
McDouall Pk Station
Merty Merty Station
Mt Eba Station
Mt Vivian Station
Mulgaria Station
Mulka Station
Muloorina Station
Mundowdna Station
Murnpeowie Station
Nilpinna Station
Oakden Hills Station
Pandurra Station
Parakylia South Station
Parakylia Station
Pernatty Station
Roopena Station
South Gap Station
The Peake
The Twins
Tregalana Station
Wirraminna Station
Witchelina Station

Land owners at Point Lowly, Fitzgerald Bay, False Bay, Port Augusta.

Members of the general public who participated in the Royal Adelaide Show stand, Cleve Field Days, telephone surveys, Roxby Downs market days, other community activities and via the internet or dedicated project phone, fax and email.



APPENDIX H3

Information sheets

A series of information sheets was developed to educate the community on the proposed expansion project and the EIS process. These communication materials follow and include:

- Olympic Dam Environmental Impact Statement
- Master Plan for Roxby Downs
- Project Options
- Seawater Desalination Plant
- Frequently Asked Questions: the Expansion and Roxby Downs
- The Northern Territory Transport Option.

OLYMPIC DAM EIS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT INFORMATION SHEET NO 1

BHP Billiton is investigating a major expansion of the mining and processing operations at Olympic Dam, South Australia. Consultant firms ARUP and HLA have been appointed to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

What is an EIS?

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a detailed description and analysis of the potential impacts of a proposed activity on the social, natural, cultural and economic environment. The EIS will establish whether the potential impacts can be managed, and if so, what strategies and safeguards need to be adopted to ensure this management occurs in the short, medium and long term.

What will the Olympic Dam EIS involve?

The EIS will assess social, environmental, cultural and economic impacts of several development options. The principal components of the proposed expansion currently under consideration include the following options:

- expanding the special mining lease
- increasing the amount of mined ore from 10 million tonnes per annum (Mt/a) to approximately 40Mt/a through one or a combination of the following mining methods:
 - open cut
 - sub-level open stope
 - sub-level cave
 - block cave
- processing the ore through a new processing plant using:
 - a 2-stage smelting process, or
 - an increased hydrometallurgical/ leaching process
- sourcing and supplying additional water via one or a combination of:
 - bore fields within the Great Artesian Basin

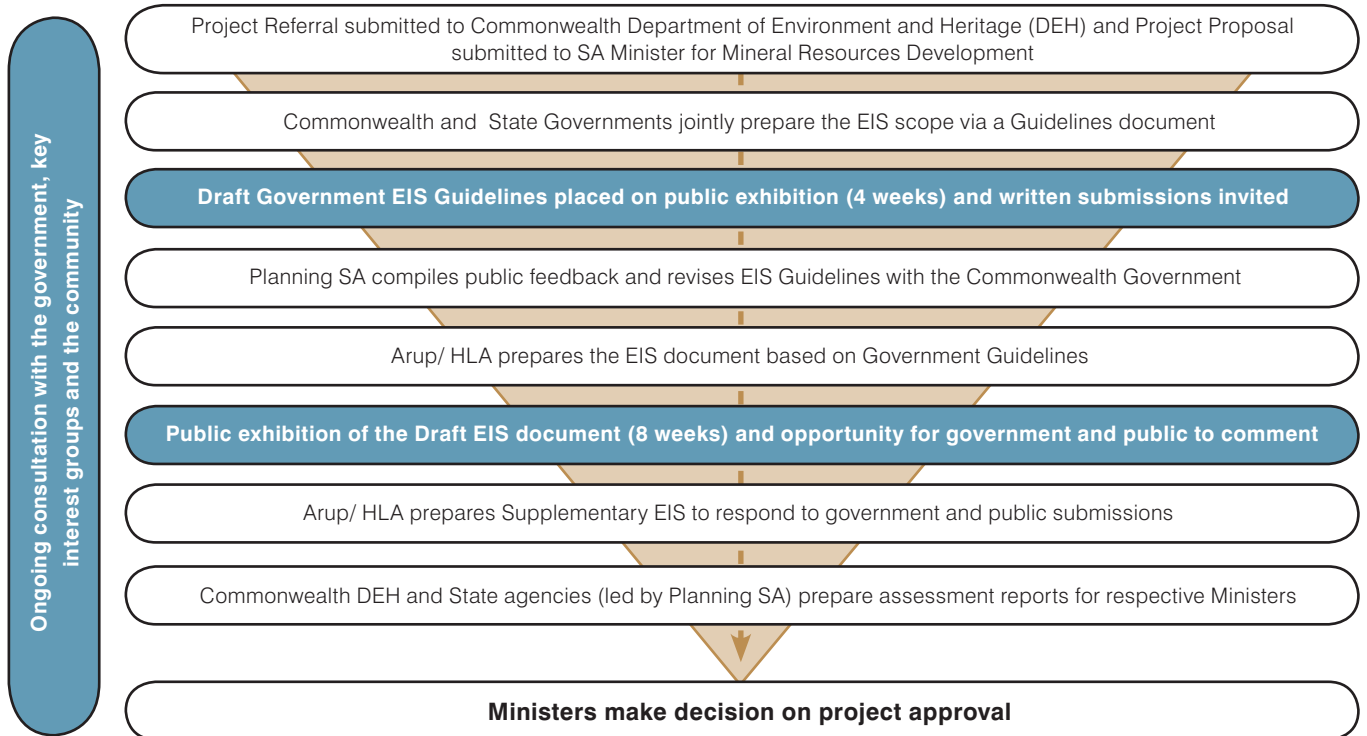
- seawater desalination plant in the Upper Spencer Gulf region
- local or regional saline aquifers, including the Arkaringa Basin
- improvements to onsite recycling
- sourcing and supplying additional energy via one or a combination of:
 - transmission line from the existing State electricity grid
 - natural gas pipeline and onsite power generation
 - renewable including solar, wind and geothermal
- construction, relocation or upgrades to transport infrastructure including one or a combination of:
 - rail line from Pimba to Olympic Dam
 - road networks
 - an intermodal road-rail facility at Pimba
 - Olympic Dam airport
 - port facilities at Port Adelaide and/or Upper Spencer Gulf region
- additional infrastructure and services associated with increased workforce requirements including:
 - accommodation needs in Roxby Downs and potentially other local townships
 - more camp accommodation
 - more human services (e.g. health facilities, childcare, recreational and law and order)



OLYMPIC DAM EIS

The EIS process

The Olympic Dam EIS is being assessed under a joint Commonwealth and State Government process. The key stages of the government EIS process are as follows:



Have your say

There are two ways you can have a say:

- You can make a **written submission** to Planning SA through the above government managed EIS process during the **public exhibition periods**, as highlighted in the flowchart above.
- You can participate in, and provide comments and feedback, through a range of **consultation opportunities** that will be communicated to you by the Olympic Dam EIS team.



To register your interest or to find out more information about these events please contact us by:

- Make an online submission via our website **www.olympicdameis.com**
- Email us on **enquiries@olympicdameis.com**
- Telephone our toll free **Information Line** on **1300 766 715**
- Fax marked "Olympic Dam EIS" to **1300 766 734**
- Post written comments to:

Olympic Dam EIS Project
GPO Box 11052
Adelaide, SA 5001



OLYMPIC DAM EIS

MASTER PLAN FOR ROXBY DOWNS INFORMATION SHEET NO 2

Background to the proposed Olympic Dam Expansion

BHP Billiton (BHPB) is considering a major expansion of its Olympic Dam mining and processing operation in northern South Australia and has appointed consultants Arup/HLA to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS will assess the social, environmental, cultural and economic impacts and benefits of this major development.

The proposed expansion would lead to a predicted population growth for the township of Roxby Downs from the current 4,000 people, up to a population in the order of 10,000. As a result, a Master Plan for the proposed expansion of the township of Roxby Downs is being prepared, and the Draft Master Plan will be included in the EIS. This will give the Roxby Downs community further opportunity to have a say in how their town is developed.

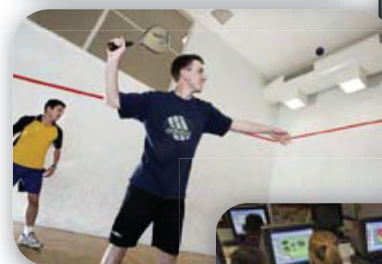
What is a Master Plan?

A Master Plan is a document that describes, in words and with maps, an overall development concept including present property uses, as well as future land and infrastructure plans.

The Master Planning process has already included community input at a number of steps along the way to ensure it is consistent with existing development and community plans to meet a range of objectives, including:

- providing suitable road links to the existing network and easier access to town centre
- facilitating greater choices in housing type and in flexibility of design
- consideration of local climatic conditions (ecologically sustainable development)
- creating open space areas for additional recreational purposes and potentially for additional education and community facilities
- retention, where practicable, of the dune system for conservation purposes and for public use and access
- providing safe and convenient walking and cycling trails
- conserving, where practicable, existing significant vegetation and other natural features
- protecting, where practicable, recorded Aboriginal heritage locations
- promoting water sensitive urban design.

The Master Plan will provide a framework for the further development of residential, commercial, industrial, government and community land and facilities. The purposes for which this development will occur include housing, shopping, service businesses, local industry, health, justice, civic, education, traffic and recreation.



This will ensure sustainable growth of the town focussed on the economic, social and environmental characteristics of Roxby Downs and its residents.

OLYMPIC DAM EIS

The Draft Master Plan and Development Plan

The Roxby Downs (Municipality) Development Plan 2003 will be amended to incorporate the Master Plan framework for development of the town. This amendment and the Draft Master Plan will be available for community comment while the EIS is on public exhibition.



Ultimately, the Development Plan amendment must be approved by the State Minister for Urban Development and Planning. Members of the community will have further opportunity for comment on the Draft Master Plan as part of the state government's Development Plan amendment process. The plan is then submitted to the Minister for approval. Once approved, the Roxby Downs (Municipality) Development Plan 2003 will be amended to incorporate the Master Plan framework for development of the town.

In the meantime, the Minister has initiated development control over the town commercial centre to ensure development does not occur in areas that could compromise the long term objectives of the Master Plan.



More Information?

Your views and your participation in the EIS process are very important to us.

The EIS team encourages communities, individuals and special interest groups to ask questions, provide comments, raise concerns and make suggestions.

You can do this by:

- Visiting the EIS website at www.olympicdameis.com
- Emailing us on enquiries@olympicdameis.com
- Calling our toll free information line on 1300 766 715
- Faxing us marked "Olympic Dam EIS" to 1300 766 734
- Posting written comments to:
Olympic Dam EIS Project
Reply Paid 11052
Adelaide SA 5001
- Registering as an EIS Stakeholder to be kept up-to-date on project communications and the progress of the EIS.



Looking for further information on the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement?

Please visit our website www.olympicdameis.com

ARUP HLA

OLYMPIC DAM EIS PROJECT

OLYMPIC DAM EIS

PROJECT OPTIONS INFORMATION SHEET NO 3

Environmental Impact Statement Overview

The Australian Minister for the Environment and Water Resources and the South Australian Minister for Mineral Resources Development will jointly assess the environmental, social, cultural and economic impact study being undertaken for the proposed expansion of the existing BHP Billiton operation at Olympic Dam.

BHP Billiton has commissioned consulting firms Arup and HLA to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS is a document that assesses environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts and benefits of the proposed expansion and proposes ways to manage impacts and maximise benefits. Feedback received during public consultation will be used in the preparation of the EIS.

About Olympic Dam

BHP Billiton is proposing to expand its mining and processing operations at Olympic Dam, located 570 km north-north-west of Adelaide, South Australia.

The project is currently in the selection phase, examining various options for the development of the mine and supporting infrastructure.

In parallel to the selection phase, the company, with consultants, is engaged in preparing material for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the expansion proposal. The EIS will be presented to the public for comment. The EIS, plus a response document to public feedback, will be submitted to the state and federal governments for approval before the project is put to BHP Billiton's board for approval.

Olympic Dam is a multi-mineral ore body. It is the world's fourth largest known copper deposit and the largest uranium deposit. It also contains significant quantities of gold and silver. Olympic Dam is currently Australia's largest underground mine.

The Olympic Dam mine is unique because the complete process from mining to processing, smelting and refining the ore occurs on site.

About 80% of Olympic Dam's employees live in Roxby Downs, located 16 km south of the mine. The township has a current population of about 4,200.



What is being proposed?

BHP Billiton is proposing to expand its mining and processing from around 200,000 tonnes per year of copper to approximately 600,000 tonnes per year. This involves a number of development options.

The selection study is focusing on an open pit, with the existing underground operation to continue for some time. To support the increased tonnage of ore mined, a new processing plant would need to be built with a similar processing and smelting method as the current operation.

The EIS will explain in detail the proposed expansion.

Energy Supply

The Olympic Dam operation is connected to the state electricity supply grid via transmission lines from Port Augusta and Pimba. At present, the average load is 120 megawatts.

What is required?

The proposed development may require about 300-400 megawatts of additional power.

What options are being investigated?

Possible power sources being investigated to meet the base load are:

- an additional transmission line from the state electricity supply grid
- natural gas pipeline and onsite power generation
- renewable options are being assessed to augment the base load requirement.

What is the currently preferred option?

An additional transmission line from the state electricity supply grid supplemented by renewable energy is being considered together with onsite co-generation.

Olympic Dam EIS Project

Reply Paid 11052 Adelaide SA 5001

Phone: 1300 766 715

Fax: 1300 766 734

Email: enquiries@olympicdameis.com

www.olympicdameis.com

OLYMPIC DAM EIS

Water Supply

The current mine operation uses about 35 ML/day from the Great Artesian Basin (GAB). This is within BHP Billiton's licensed limit of about 42 ML/day.

What is required?

The proposed development would require about 120ML/day of additional water.

What options have been investigated?

A number of sources were examined for the possible primary supply of water:

- a coastal desalination plant
- an additional wellfield (no 3) in the GAB
- local and regional aquifers
- reuse of Adelaide treated wastewaters
- the River Murray.

What is the currently preferred option?

The construction of a coastal desalination plant is the current preferred option and detailed investigations are underway into the feasibility and environmental and social impacts and benefits of such a facility.

Desalination is the preferred option because it meets the long-term water demand of the mine and could reduce water being taken from the River Murray by supplying desalinated water to communities throughout the Upper Spencer Gulf and Eyre Peninsula region.

A separate information sheet specifically discussing the water supply options is available. It can be obtained from the EIS website, www.olympicdameis.com or by contacting the EIS team on the number below.

Transport and Infrastructure

About 1 million tonnes of materials are currently transported to and from Olympic Dam each year by road.

What is required?

The proposed expansion is likely to increase this to about 2.2 million tonnes of materials per year.

What options are being investigated?

The following transport options are being considered:

- construction of a rail line between Pimba and Olympic Dam
- existing road networks, augmented by additional passing bays
- road-rail transfer facility at Pimba
- a vessel landing site in the Upper Spencer Gulf with a dedicated haul road to Olympic Dam.

What is the currently preferred option?

The preferred transport infrastructure option is a new rail line from Pimba to Olympic Dam linking to the Adelaide-Darwin line and the national rail grid. Under this option some materials would continue to be transported by road.

The vessel landing site is being investigated as a means of moving large pre-assembled modules off the major road networks, however potential technical and environmental issues must be analysed and addressed if this option is to be considered further.

It is also proposed that the existing airport at Olympic Dam be relocated and upgraded as part of the expansion. The preferred option would be to construct an airport capable of handling aircraft up to the size of Boeing 737s and allow night landings. The new site would be located between Roxby Downs and Andamooka on the Andamooka Road.



The existing construction village would require relocation and expansion to accommodate the development of the open pit and the additional workers required during the construction and assembly phase. It is proposed that this village, which would provide accommodation for up to 10,000 people during the peak construction period, would be wound back after the project becomes operational.

More Information?

Your views and your participation in the EIS process are very important to us.

The EIS team encourages communities, individuals and special interest groups to ask questions, provide comments, raise concerns and make suggestions.

You can do this by:

- Visiting the EIS website at www.olympicdameis.com
- Emailing us on enquiries@olympicdameis.com
- Calling our toll free information line on 1300 766 715
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Looking for further information on the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement?

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OLYMPIC DAM EIS

SEAWATER DESALINATION PLANT INFORMATION SHEET NO 4

Environmental Impact Statement Overview

The Australian Minister for the Environment and Water Resources and the South Australian Minister for Mineral Resources Development will jointly assess the environmental, social, cultural and economic impact study being undertaken for the proposed expansion of the existing BHP Billiton operation at Olympic Dam.

BHP Billiton has commissioned consulting firms Arup and HLA to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS is a document that assesses environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts and benefits of the proposed expansion and proposes ways to manage impacts and maximise benefits. Feedback received during public consultation will be used in the preparation of the EIS.

Water Supply

The Olympic Dam mining and processing operations currently use on average 35 megalitres per day of water. This water is piped from two wellfields in the Great Artesian Basin.

The proposed expansion may require up to an additional 125 megalitres per day.

To meet that potential demand BHP Billiton examined a range of water supply options including:

- additional water from the Great Artesian Basin
- water from local saline aquifers
- the purchase of River Murray water licenses
- partially treated effluent from Adelaide.

What is the currently preferred option?

BHP Billiton has now focussed on developing a coastal desalination plant in the Upper Spencer Gulf as its preferred primary water supply option.

Alternative water supply options were not progressed because of environmental impacts, long-term sustainability and security of supply issues, cost, or a combination of those factors. For example, the use of partially treated effluent from Adelaide was not regarded as sustainable because ultimately the water could be required by metropolitan Adelaide if climate change continues to impact on existing water supplies. It was also considered too costly as it would require the construction of a 600 km pipeline and water treatment plant to render the water suitable for industrial and potable use.

Point Lowly, 15 km north east of Whyalla, is the preferred location for the desalination plant as it offers both deep water and strong currents, which aid dispersion of seawater concentrate. Alternative locations in the Upper Spencer Gulf and Eyre Peninsula have been investigated but are inferior to the proposed site in these respects. The site of the plant would be approximately 18 hectares.

Point Lowly's proximity to SA Water's major water distribution network also offers the opportunity to expand the plant and produce water for the communities of the Upper Spencer Gulf and Eyre Peninsula, which currently face long term water supply constraints.

To explore this opportunity the South Australian Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with BHP Billiton to jointly study the desalination option to meet both the needs of the future mine and to supply the communities of the Upper Spencer Gulf and Eyre Peninsula.

BHP Billiton is investigating:

- the best location for the desalination intake pipeline and the discharge outlet
- the potential short and long term impact of concentrate discharge, if any
- the sensitivity of marine life, such as the Giant Cuttlefish and the Western King Prawn, to various salinity levels.

The results of these studies will be presented in the EIS which is being prepared for the Expansion Project. This EIS will be available to the public for review and comment before it and a response document addressing public comment is submitted to the Federal and State Governments for approval to proceed with the desalination plant and other elements of the project.

OLYMPIC DAM EIS

Seawater desalination

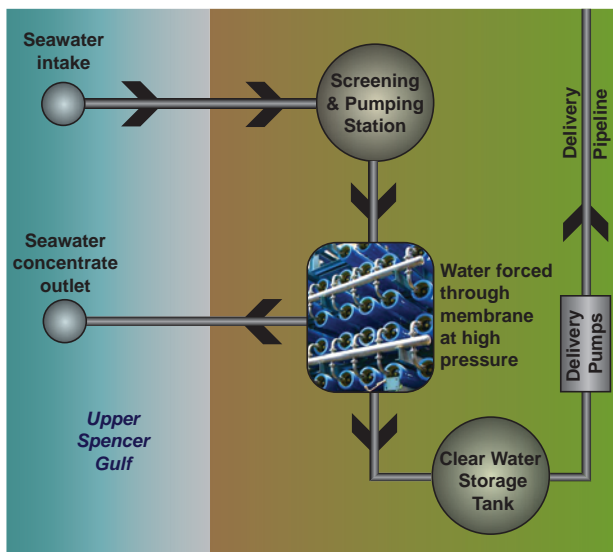
Seawater desalination removes salts and other material from seawater to produce high quality water for industrial and domestic use.

The proposed desalination process is “reverse osmosis” where seawater is pumped, under pressure, through a membrane which filters the seawater.

Desalination and seawater quality

The proposed desalination plant would draw around 290 megalitres of seawater per day from the Upper Spencer Gulf via an intake pipeline.

After desalinating the water, around 165 megalitres of seawater would be returned to the Gulf in a more concentrated form. The salinity of the seawater concentrate would be about 70-80 parts per thousand, compared with 38-42 parts per thousand for normal seawater. The natural mixing action of gulf tides and strong currents and the specially designed dispersion pipe will ensure that this concentrate is quickly dispersed to natural background salinities.



Proposed Desalination Process Concept

Powering the desalination plant

To produce 125 megalitres of fresh water per day, a desalination plant would use approximately 30 megawatts of electricity. Options for the supply of this energy include electricity from the state grid and the use of renewable energy such as solar and wind. These options are being assessed as part of the EIS.

The desalination plant and marine ecology

Detailed marine ecology studies are being undertaken as part of the EIS to assess potential effects of concentrate on marine species and communities. In particular, the EIS will examine if there will be impacts on the Giant Cuttlefish near Port Bonython and juvenile and adult prawns; and Yellow Tail Kingfish in aquaculture rings in Fitzgerald Bay and neighbouring seagrass communities.

The species committed to being examined include:

- Giant Cuttlefish
- Macroalgae
- Microalgae
- Sydney Rock Oyster
- Yellow Tail Kingfish
- Pacific Oyster
- Blue Swimmer Crab
- Sea Urchin
- Tiger Prawn
- Western King Prawn
- Sardine
- Snapper



Giant Cuttlefish

More Information?

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**Looking for further information on the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement?**

Please visit our website www.olympicdameis.com

ARUP HLA

OLYMPIC DAM EIS PROJECT

OLYMPIC DAM EIS

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS INFORMATION SHEET NO 5

Environmental Impact Statement Overview

The Australian Minister for the Environment and Water Resources and the South Australian Minister for Mineral Resources Development will jointly assess the environmental, social, cultural and economic impact study being undertaken for the proposed expansion of the existing BHP Billiton operation at Olympic Dam.

BHP Billiton has commissioned consulting firms Arup and HLA to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS is a document that assesses environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts and benefits of the proposed expansion and proposes ways to manage impacts and maximise benefits. Feedback received during public consultation will be used in the preparation of the EIS.

What is the proposed timeframe for construction of the expansion project?

Subject to Government approvals and the approval of the BHP Billiton board the project definition phase is scheduled for completion in 2009. Construction is likely to begin in 2009 and last about four years.

How likely is it that the expansion project will proceed?

This will depend on the successful completion of pre-feasibility and final feasibility studies and the securing of government approvals. Following the studies, if all required government approvals are received, the ultimate decision will be made by the BHP Billiton Board.

How big will the project be?

The aim is to significantly increase production at Olympic Dam, however, the scope of the project is being developed during the project selection phase. Results of this work will be explained in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. For further details, please refer to the EIS Guidelines published by the State and Federal Governments. A copy can be accessed via the EIS website: www.olympicdameis.com

Will it definitely be an open pit mining operation?

The study work so far indicates that open pit is the likely mining method for developing the southern part of the ore body. The existing underground operation would continue for some time in conjunction with an open pit.

How will BHP Billiton off-set the extra greenhouse gases resulting from the expansion project?

This very important issue is the subject of intensive work that will be explained in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

It is important to recognise that Olympic Dam needs a secure base load energy source, which at present is only available from the state grid. However, the project team is examining a range of options such as gas, solar, wind and geothermal energy.

At present the National Grid does not offer greenhouse credits for companies that use low emission energy sources. The future of a so called "Green Grid" will ultimately depend on the legislative and regulatory requirements set by government.

Who will take responsibility for ensuring that the Master Plan is funded and implemented according to plan?

The primary responsibility will be BHP Billiton's, but the Roxby Downs Council and the South Australian Government also will have important roles.

Will the proposed expansion increase or decrease living costs in Roxby Downs?

BHP Billiton does not control the cost of living in Roxby Downs, but will do what it can to ensure that housing remains affordable and that the provision of power and water to residents is at a cost no greater than in other regional communities in South Australia. The expansion of the airport will allow larger planes to land, offering the potential to lower airfares to the region.

OLYMPIC DAM EIS

Will BHP Billiton own the new accommodation or will this be privately owned?

It is BHP Billiton's policy to encourage private ownership of housing.

Why build a desalination plant?

The Olympic Dam mining and processing operations currently use up to 35 megalitres per day of water. This water is sourced from the Great Artesian Basin.

The proposed expansion may require up to an additional 125 megalitres per day.

A range of primary water supply options were investigated, including:

- additional water from the Great Artesian Basin
- water from other local aquifers
- the purchase of River Murray water licenses
- partially treated effluent from Adelaide.

BHP Billiton has focussed on developing a coastal desalination plant in the Upper Spencer Gulf as its preferred water supply option.

The other options were not progressed because of their environmental impacts, long-term sustainability and security of supply issues, cost or a combination of those factors.

Why build the desalination plant at Point Lowly on Upper Spencer Gulf?

Point Lowly, 15 km north east of Whyalla, is the preferred location for the desalination plant as it offers both deep and active water, which aid dispersion of seawater concentrate. Alternative locations in the Upper Spencer Gulf have been investigated but are inferior to the proposed site in these respects.

BHP Billiton has commissioned extensive hydrodynamic modelling of tidal conditions in the Gulf and brine dispersion modelling to determine:

- the best location of the desalination, the intake pipeline and the discharge outlet
- the potential short and long term impact of brine discharge, if any

The results of these studies and ecotoxicity studies of marine species will be presented in the Environmental Impact Statement, which is being prepared for the Expansion Project. The EIS will be available to the public for review and comment before it, and a response document addressing public comment is submitted to the Federal and State Governments for approval to proceed with the desalination plant and other elements of the proposal.

What impact will the desalination plant have on cuttlefish?

A unique breeding aggregation gathers near Point Lowly each year. Detailed marine ecology studies are being undertaken as part of the EIS to assess potential effects of brine on marine species and communities. In particular, the EIS will examine if there will be impacts on the Giant Cuttlefish near Port Bonython and juvenile and adult prawns; and Yellow Tail Kingfish in aquaculture rings in Fitzgerald Bay and neighbouring seagrass communities.

The species committed to being examined include:

- Giant Cuttlefish
- Macroalgae
- Microalgae
- Sydney Rock Oyster
- Yellow Tail Kingfish
- Pacific Oyster
- Blue Swimmer Crab
- Sea Urchin
- Tiger Prawn
- Western King Prawn
- Sardine
- Snapper



More Information?

Your views and your participation in the EIS process are very important to us. The EIS team encourages communities, individuals and special interest groups to ask questions, provide comments, raise concerns and make suggestions.

You can do this by:

- Visiting the EIS website at www.olympicdameis.com
- Emailing us on enquiries@olympicdameis.com
- Calling our toll free Information Line on 1300 766 715
- Faxing us marked "Olympic Dam EIS" to 1300 766 734
- Posting written comments to:
Olympic Dam EIS Project
Reply Paid 11052
Adelaide SA 5001
- Registering as an EIS Stakeholder to be kept up-to-date on project communications and the progress of the EIS.

Looking for further information on the Environmental Impact Statement?

Please visit our website www.olympicdameis.com

OLYMPIC DAM EIS

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY TRANSPORT OPTION INFORMATION SHEET NO6

As part of BHP Billiton's proposal to significantly expand its Olympic Dam mining operation in South Australia, the company is seeking the approval of the Australian and Northern Territory Governments to export copper concentrate containing uranium via the Port of Darwin (see map).

Olympic Dam currently is one of very few mines in the world which extracts and processes ore to final refined product at the one site. This is because it is a constant challenge to match the operating parameters of an onsite smelter with the changing make-up (or grade) and volumes of ore being extracted from the mine.

The result often requires ore to be stockpiled and blended in an attempt to produce a more consistent feed to the smelter, or to have the smelter operating below capacity and therefore, operating inefficiently. With the proposed expansion to make the operation much larger, there is a need to ensure it is as efficient as possible.

This will be assisted by the ability to choose the volume and grade of ore that is sent to the on-site smelter and to export the excess ore as concentrate.

BHP Billiton's expansion proposal would see:

- About 350,000 tpa of refined copper produced at Olympic Dam from 800,000 tpa of copper-rich concentrate derived from higher grade ore fed to the processing circuit (this would double the existing onsite production of refined metal)
- about 1.6 Mtpa of copper concentrate exported for further processing. This concentrate would be derived from lower-grade ore and is expected to yield about 400,000 tpa of refined copper and recoverable quantities of uranium oxide, gold and silver.

The copper concentrate containing uranium is an odourless black powder, insoluble in water, with a very low uranium content (1,000 to 2,000 parts per million compared to 990,000 parts per million for the uranium oxide already shipped from the port).



OLYMPIC DAM EIS

However, the uranium in the concentrate would still be sufficient for the product to be considered radioactive and therefore it would be transported according to the requirements of the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency's Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material.

The low levels of uranium within the concentrate mean that the radiation level of the concentrate would not be detectable beyond 10 metres of the rail wagons transporting it from Olympic Dam to the Port of Darwin.

BHP Billiton is very experienced in shipping concentrates between its mines and other countries and has been shipping uranium oxide from Olympic Dam without incident for more than 20 years.

In developing the proposal to transport copper concentrate containing uranium BHP Billiton has studied freight movements at its operations around Australia and adopted best practice technologies used for the freight of other concentrate such as lead and zinc. The company has comprehensive product stewardship procedures and policies to ensure the safe handling of product throughout the logistics chain.

Dedicated closed rail wagons (pictured, right) would transport the material from Olympic Dam to the Port of Darwin using the existing rail line and the proposed spur linking the operation to Pimba. A closed system would prevent the release of dust during transportation and at the storage and handling facility at East Arm. The concentrate would be transferred from the storage facility to dedicated export vessels in enclosed conveyors and a dedicated BHP Billiton ship loader to be installed on the East Arm wharf.

Wash down facilities would be installed within the enclosed handling area to clean the wagon exteriors after unloading. This washdown water would be recycled on site for reuse until it becomes too saturated with dust, then it would be transported back to Olympic Dam for disposal.

RADIATION

Over its 20 years of operation, Olympic Dam has maintained a strong focus on protecting employees, contractors and members of the public from radiation, using effective design and management practices.

This would continue with the expanded operation and would apply to all aspects of the expansion including the transport of copper concentrate containing uranium through the Port of Darwin.



The transport and handling controls BHP Billiton would have in place for copper concentrate would ensure that members of the public would not be subject to radiation levels above the radiation limits.

Internationally accepted measurements and limits express radiation levels in terms of 'effective dose' measured in sieverts. Natural gamma background radiation (what we all get from the earth and cosmic radiation) is about 2 millisieverts, or two thousandths of a sievert per year.

Natural radiation exposure levels can be slightly higher in areas where there is a lot of granite or rock emitting gamma radiation reaching up to 20 mSV per year.

The primary radiation protection limits (above natural background) are:

- 20 mSv for occupational exposure
- 1 mSv for members of the public.

At Olympic Dam the design target for employees working in designated radiation areas is 10 mSv/yr – half the international limit. The average exposure for employees is about 5 mSv/y for radiation workers. Many Olympic Dam employees get doses no higher than public levels.

For comparison;

- a chest xray gives you between 0.5 and 1 mSv in one hit
- domestic aircrew receive about 1.8 mSv per year
- international aircrew receive about 4 mSv per year

OLYMPIC DAM EIS



PORT OF DARWIN

The Port of Darwin was identified as a potential port of export as it already handles bulk ore shipments, has experience in handling uranium oxide concentrate and is capable of handling Panamax class bulk carriers.

BHP Billiton already exports about 1,200 tonnes of uranium oxide produced at Olympic Dam a year through the Port of Darwin. The expanded operation would use facilities at the port's East Arm to export an additional 13,000 tonnes of uranium oxide and 1.6 million tonnes per year of concentrate.

The additional uranium oxide would increase the current 200 standard shipping containers used each year to about 900 and require minor modifications to the existing storage and handling facilities.

New fully-enclosed storage, handling and loading facilities would be required at East Arm for the concentrate.

BHP Billiton has identified two potential sites. However, these would be subject to negotiation with the Port Authority which is currently reviewing its master plan.

PROJECT APPROVALS

The proposed expansion is a large and complex project. A detailed and technical Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) is being prepared to explain the impacts and benefits of the proposed project.

The EIS will inform stakeholders, including government agencies, communities, landowners and Indigenous groups about the need for the project, potential environmental, social and economic issues arising in the construction and operational phases, and how these issues would be managed.

The project must obtain regulatory approvals from the Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory governments. The proposed expansion has been designated:

- a controlled action under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Australian Government)
- a major development requiring approval under the Development Act 1993 (South Australian Government)
- environmentally significant to the Northern Territory requiring formal assessment under the Environmental Assessment Act 1982 (Northern Territory Government).

The eight-week public exhibition of the Draft EIS will extend this consultation and engagement by providing the opportunity to individuals, groups and organisations to express their views about the proposal before the Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory governments decide whether or not to approve the project.

To ensure the Draft EIS is widely accessible, there will be an electronic version at www.bhpbilliton.com/odxeis



APPENDIX H4

Media advertisements

H4 MEDIA ADVERTISEMENTS

A series of media advertisements was published during the development of the Draft EIS to provide notification of consultation events and opportunities for the public to participate and provide feedback. Copies of these notices are provided in this appendix.

H4.1 SUMMARY OF MEDIA ADVERTISEMENTS

Newspaper	Publication date/s	Audience	Readership
Whyalla News, The Transcontinental, The Recorder, Roxby Downs Sun, The Monitor, Port Lincoln Times, Eyre Peninsular Tribune, Flinders News, Yorke Peninsula Times	Week commencing 22 October 2007	Regional South Australia	
The Advertiser	26 August 2006	South Australia	564,000
The Advertiser	28 August 2006	South Australia	734,000
The Advertiser	30 August 2006	South Australia	564,000
The Flinders News	23 August 2006	Mid North South Australia	28,500
The Whyalla News	24 August 2006	Whyalla	12,331
The Transcontinental	23 August 2006	Port Augusta	12,677
The Recorder	22 August 2006	Port Pirie and districts	9,758
Stock Journal	31 July 2006	Regional South Australia	15,252
Eyre Peninsula Field Days Guide			
Roxby Downs Sun	27 July 2006	Roxby Downs	1,318
The Monitor	27 July 2006	Roxby Downs	Not available
The Monitor	25 November 2005	Roxby Downs	Not available



OLYMPIC DAM EIS PROJECT

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
OLYMPIC DAM
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT (EIS)**

The Federal Minister for the Environment and the South Australian Minister for Mineral Resources Development will jointly assess the environmental, social, cultural and economic study being undertaken for a proposed expansion of the existing BHP Billiton operation at Olympic Dam.

BHP Billiton has commissioned independent consulting firms ARUP and HLA to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS is a document that assesses any environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts of the proposed expansion and suggests ways to manage these impacts where required. Feedback received during the public consultation, will be considered during the development of the EIS.

FIND OUT MORE AND HAVE YOUR SAY

You can provide feedback on the proposed expansion in one of the following ways.

- Online at: www.olympicdameis.com
Email us: enquiries@olympicdameis.com
- By Free Post to: Olympic Dam EIS Project,
Reply Paid 11052, Adelaide SA 5001
(no postage stamp required)
- Telephone information line: **1300 766 715** (local call cost only from fixed line phones)
- Visit the Olympic Dam EIS stand in the Jubilee Pavilion at the **Royal Adelaide Show** from September 1-9, 2006

Draft EIS Public Exhibition

Further notice of public consultation events will occur before the draft EIS is placed on public display scheduled for mid 2007.

ARUP26-8 3065347

H4.3 REGIONAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Whyalla News, The Transcontinental, The Recorder, Roxby Downs Sun, The Monitor, Port Lincoln Times, Eyre Peninsular Tribune, Flinders News, Yorke Peninsula Times, week commencing 22 October 2007

Desalination in the Gulf

Public information provided by BHP Billiton about its proposal to construct a desalination plant in Spencer Gulf.

Water supply is a challenge for us all in Australia's driest State.

The Olympic Dam mine and processing plant operate in an arid, isolated area so providing a reliable long-term water supply for the operation is a major challenge.

Olympic Dam currently uses water from the Great Artesian Basin, requiring pipelines up to 200 km long. Twenty years of monitoring of the moond springs in the Great Artesian Basin tells us that this is sustainable for the current operation.

The ore body at Olympic Dam is very big – one of the biggest in the world – and to develop it further the expanded mining operation will need a lot more water.

The expanded mine will provide jobs at Roxby Downs and in the northern region for at least 70 years. We need to make the right decisions now about how this happens.

Once we have developed all the elements of the expansion project we are required to present an Environmental Impact Statement for government approval.

As part of the approval process the EIS will be open for public comment for eight weeks. During this period you can comment on our decisions and submit your comments to Government. We are then required to submit our responses to these comments to both the State and Federal Government for consideration.



BHP Billiton's Spencer Gulf studies have been split into three zones. The yellow far field model has looked at potential impacts across the whole Gulf, a mid-field model (blue) has looked in more detail at potential impacts in the Upper Spencer Gulf and the near-field model (red) has looked at the area closest to the proposed desalination plant in the greatest detail. The potential impacts have been assessed not just on a daily basis, but on what could happen over the next 50 years. The results of the various analyses have demonstrated that the proposed desalination plant can be operated at Point Lowly without adverse impacts on the Gulf.

BHP Billiton has considered all possible options to provide more water to Olympic Dam.

In the meantime, we would like to share with you our reasons for choosing Point Lowly as the preferred location for the proposed desalination plant.

BHP Billiton has considered all possible options to provide more water to Olympic Dam. We have engaged independent experts to advise us about the environmental, economic and social factors we need to take into account. As a result, desalination is our preferred option.

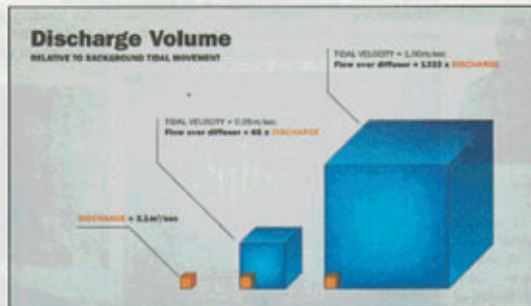
Already, worldwide, there are more than fifteen thousand desalination plants operating in over 125 countries.

We have been operating a mid-sized plant at Olympic Dam since 1988 so that the Roxby Downs community can drink water from the Great Artesian Basin.

A desalination plant produces freshwater by removing salt from seawater. Just under half the water taken in by a typical desalination plant becomes freshwater in this way, the rest of the saltwater is returned to the sea. The environmental challenge with desalination is to ensure that the concentrated seawater is quickly dispersed so that it does not adversely affect the marine environment.

BHP Billiton has studied other desalination operations around the world, including those it operates itself, and found that a critical factor in protecting the environment is to ensure that the concentrated seawater is discharged into deep, actively moving water.

Our EIS will provide information about a range of sites we considered for the desalination plant. We have found that Point Lowly has both sufficient depth and significant water movement. Spencer Gulf dramatically widens at this point and this contributes to strong tidal



This diagram illustrates why the concentrated saltwater from the proposed desalination plant will be dispersed very soon after it leaves the discharge point. The small orange cube represents the amount of saltwater dispersed by the proposed plant every second. The second blue cube shows how much water moves past the immediate vicinity of the discharge point (within 200m), during the same period when there is minimal tidal movement (1% of the time). The third larger, blue cube shows the maximum volume that moves past the discharge point. Actual tidal movements vary between these two volumes. There will be little change in salinity concentrations beyond the discharge point because the volume of water moving past the discharge point is always large – at least 45 times greater than the discharge volume. Our studies suggest that beyond the immediate vicinity of the discharge point the natural daily variations in the Gulf will remain much greater than any variations caused by the desalination plant. Full details of our modeling will be provided in the EIS.

water movements and ensures that there is significant water change even when there are only relatively minor differences between high and low tides.

Our experts have used information from depth charts and tidal data to create a comprehensive computer model. This model has been used to predict how concentrated seawater will disperse under a wide range of conditions over the entire Spencer Gulf from Port Augusta to Port Lincoln. These models have been carefully checked against actual tidal conditions.

The results clearly demonstrate that the Gulf cannot become the 'Dead Sea'

suggested by some. Evaporation naturally increases the concentration of salt in the upper reaches of the Gulf and natural exchange with the Southern Ocean prevents the current salinity levels from increasing further. The operation of a desalination plant will not change this, even over the very long term.

To give some further perspective, during summer water losses from the Gulf above Port Pirie due to evaporation are about 170 times greater than the water removed by the proposed desalination plant.

Our studies show that the salt water returned to the Gulf will quickly return to within 10% of background levels within 100 metres of the

discharge point. This will ensure that cuttlefish, commercial fisheries and seagrass communities will not be affected.

BHP Billiton has commissioned extensive marine surveys of the Point Lowly area so that it has a very clear understanding of the region's marine ecology. The area is an important breeding ground for Giant Cuttlefish. Special studies have been commissioned to examine the Cuttlefish's salinity tolerance at various stages of their lifecycle. Other studies have covered prawns,ysters, algae and fin fish species. The full results will be published in the EIS to show how the marine environment can and will be protected.

It has been suggested that the concentrated salt water produced by the desalination plant should be discharged on land or used for salt production. We have considered this. However the amount of salt water involved would require extensive areas of land to be cleared, far more than for existing salt production. While it is possible that in future part of the salt water discharge may be used to produce salt, the EIS will be based on the broader assumption that all of the salt water will be returned to the Gulf.

There are many salt lakes in northern South Australia but their ecology is quite complex, based on freshwater inflows gradually evaporating to create a slow build up of salt over thousands of years. Piping the salt water concentrate inland would interfere with the complex ecology of the lakes with unpredictable long term consequences, thus this option will not be pursued.

Further information: **bhpbilliton**
www.olympicdameis.com.au or contact the EIS information line – 1300 766 715 – email FAQ@bhpbilliton.com

PUBLIC CONSULTATION - OLYMPIC DAM DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

The Federal Minister for the Environment and the South Australian Minister for Mineral Resources Development will jointly assess the environmental, social, cultural and economic study being undertaken for a proposed expansion of the existing BHP Billiton operation at Olympic Dam.

BHP Billiton has commissioned independent consulting firms ARUP and HLA to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS is a document that assesses any environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts of the proposed expansion and suggests ways to manage these impacts where required. Feedback received during public consultation will be used as part of the EIS.

FIND OUT MORE & HAVE YOUR SAY

Public consultation sessions about the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam operation at Roxby Downs are being conducted at the following times:

Monday 28 August, 7pm, Westlands Hotel, Whyalla
Tuesday 29 August, 7pm, Standpipe Motor Inn, Port Augusta
Wednesday 30 August, 7pm, Port Pirie Council Chamber, Port Pirie

The sessions will include a presentation which will be followed by an opportunity to ask questions and provide comment.

Please RSVP via:

- Email at enquiries@olympicdameis.com or
- Telephone 1300 766 715 (local call cost) by 25 August 2006 if you wish to attend a consultation session. Please be sure to nominate which session you will be attending.

If you are unable to attend one of the above sessions we encourage you to provide feedback in one of the following ways:

- Online at: www.olympicdameis.com
- By Free Post to: Olympic Dam EIS Project, Reply Paid 11052, Adelaide SA 5001 (no postage stamp required)
- Telephone information line: 1300 766 715 (local call cost only from fixed line phones)
- Visit the Olympic Dam EIS stand in the Jubilee Pavilion at the Royal Adelaide Show from September 1-9, 2006

PUBLIC CONSULTATION OLYMPIC DAM DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

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Westlands Hotel, Whyalla**

**Tuesday August 29 - 7pm,
Standpipe Motor Inn, Port Augusta**

**Wednesday August 30 - 7pm,
Port Pirie Council Chamber, Port Pirie**

The sessions will include a presentation which will be followed by an opportunity to ask questions and provide comment.

Please RSVP via:

Email at enquiries@olympicdameis.com or
Telephone **1300 766 715** (local call cost)
by midday August 25, 2006 if you wish to attend
a consultation session. **Please** be sure to
nominate which session you will be attending.

If you are unable to attend one of the above sessions we encourage you to provide feedback in one of the following ways:

- Online at: www.olympicdameis.com
- By Free Post to: Olympic Dam EIS Project,
Reply Paid 11052, Adelaide SA 5001 (no
postage stamp required)
- Telephone information line: **1300 766 715** (local
call cost only from fixed line phones)
- Visit the Olympic Dam EIS stand in the Jubilee
Pavilion at the **Royal Adelaide Show** from
September 1-9, 2006

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PUBLIC CONSULTATION
OLYMPIC DAM DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

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The sessions will include a presentation which will be followed by an opportunity to ask questions and provide comment.

Please RSVP via:

- Email at enquiries@olympicdameis.com or
- Telephone **1300 766 715** (local call cost)

if you wish to attend a consultation session

Please be sure to nominate which session you will be attending.

If you are unable to attend one of the above sessions we encourage you to provide feedback in one of the following ways:

- Online at: www.olympicdameis.com
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ARUP **HLA**

OLYMPIC DAM EIS PROJECT

OLYMPIC DAM EXPANSION EIS
FIND OUT MORE & HAVE YOUR SAY

The Australian Government Minister for the Environment and the South Australian Minister for Mineral Resources Development will be assessing the EIS for the proposed expansion of the existing BHP Billiton mining and processing operation at Olympic Dam.

BHP Billiton has commissioned consulting firms ARUP and HLA to prepare the EIS. The EIS is a document that assesses potential adverse and beneficial environmental, cultural, social and economic impacts of the proposed expansion, and proposes ways to manage these impacts where required. The EIS will, in part, be developed from feedback received during public consultation and communications programs.

Come along to the Olympic Dam Environmental Impact Statement Project stall 366Q D Road Crossville at the Eyre Peninsula Field Days.

Learn more about the Draft EIS and take the opportunity to provide your feedback. For more information in advance please contact us:

Phone: **1300 766 715**
Email: enquiries@olympicdameis.com
Website: www.olympicdameis.com

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OLYMPIC DAM EXPANSION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

BHP Billiton is investigating a major expansion of the mining and processing operations at Olympic Dam, South Australia. Consultant firms Arup and HLA have been appointed to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

FIND OUT MORE

Information sheets are available to download from our website at www.olympicdameis.com or contact us on 1300 766 715 to receive your copies by mail.

HAVE YOUR SAY

Your views and your participation in this process are very important to us. The EIS team encourages communities, individuals and special interest groups to ask questions, provide comments, raise concerns and make suggestions.

HOW YOU CAN TAKE PART

Comment online at www.olympicdameis.com

Email us on enquiries@olympicdameis.com

Telephone our toll free information line on 1300 766 715

Fax us (marked "Olympic Dam EIS") on 1300 766 734

Post written comments (no stamp required) to:

Olympic Dam EIS Project

Reply Paid 11052, Adelaide SA 5001

H4.4 LOCAL

Roxby Downs 27 July 2006

**OLYMPIC DAM
EXPANSION**

**FIND OUT MORE
AND HAVE YOUR SAY**

Come along to a **public consultation session** about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed expansion of the **Olympic Dam** operations at Roxby Downs.

Find out more about the proposed development of Olympic Dam and have your say about the Draft EIS.

Consultation sessions will be held at the following times and locations:

JULY 31 - 7pm Tuckerbox Restaurant, Andamooka
AUGUST 1 - 12.30pm Eldo Hotel, Woomera
- 7pm Roxby Downs Leisure Centre
AUGUST 2 - 7pm Roxby Downs Leisure Centre

Light refreshments provided

Please RSVP if you will be attending
Phone: 1300 766 715
Email: enquiries@olympicdameis.com

www.rbxbydowns.yourguide.com.au

Roxby Downs 27 July 2006

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The Olympic Dam EIS team will conduct public consultation sessions on the following dates:

7pm - July 31
Tuckerbox Restaurant, Andamooka
7pm - August 1 and 2
Leisure Centre (Upstairs), Roxby Downs
12.30pm August 1 - Eldo Hotel, Woomera.

Residents are encouraged to attend and find out more about the proposed Olympic Dam expansion and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Comments and feedback are invited and will be taken into account during the preparation of the Draft EIS.

Phone 1300 766 715 or
email enquiries@olympicdameis.com for details.

What could our future look like?

The Adelaide-based consulting team preparing the Draft EIS will be holding meetings in Roxby Downs, Andamooka and Woomera from Monday 31 July to provide information about the EIS process and the proposed expansion.

Every resident, business owner and interested party is encouraged to attend one of these evenings so they can provide locally-based feedback to the team.

"Community views and participation in the EIS process are very important to the EIS team. Feedback from community members and stakeholders will help the EIS team consider all issues when assessing the potential effects of the proposed expansion," local community liaison

officer Yvette Mooney said.

Community members are welcome to attend the meetings to be held at the following times and locations:

- Monday 31 July, 7.00pm, Tuckerbox Restaurant, Andamooka
- Tuesday 1 August, 12.30pm, Eldo Hotel, Woomera
- Tuesday 1 August, 7.00pm, Roxby Downs Leisure Centre Function Room
- Wednesday 2 August, 7.00pm, Roxby Downs Leisure Centre Function Room

More information about the EIS is available on their website at www.olympicdameis.com.

This is a very important part of the process in deciding what an expanded Roxby Downs will look like and the facilities and services it will provide.

Will it erode, maintain or enhance the community's lifestyle and the opportunities for our young people?

What will be the impact on Woomera and Andamooka?

Now is your chance to influence and shape the community's future.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: The Olympic Dam EIS team will conduct public consultation sessions on the following dates: 7.00pm 31 July, Tuckerbox Restaurant, Andamooka. 7.00pm 1 & 2 August, Leisure Centre (Upstairs), Roxby Downs, 12.30pm 1 August, Eldo Hotel, Woomera. Residents are encouraged to attend and find out more about the proposed Olympic Dam expansion and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Comments and feedback are invited and will be taken into account during the preparation of the Draft EIS. Phone 1300766715 or email enquiries@olympicdameis.com for details.

OLYMPIC DAM EXPANSION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

BHP Billiton is investigating a major expansion of the mining and processing operations at Olympic Dam, South Australia. Consultant firms Arup and HLA have been appointed to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

FIND OUT MORE

Information sheets are available to download from our website at www.olympicdameis.com or contact us on 1300 766 715 to receive your copies by mail.

HAVE YOUR SAY

Your views and your participation in this process are very important to us. The EIS team encourages communities, individuals and special interest groups to ask questions, provide comments, raise concerns and make suggestions.

HOW YOU CAN TAKE PART

Comment online at www.olympicdameis.com

Email us on enquiries@olympicdameis.com

Telephone our **toll free** information line on 1300 766 715

Fax us (marked "Olympic Dam EIS") on 1300 766 734

Post written comments (no stamp required) to:

Olympic Dam EIS Project

Reply Paid 11052

Adelaide SA 5001

31ndreis2006



APPENDIX H5

Consultation program

H5 CONSULTATION PROGRAM

A consultation program incorporating a range of activities, including the type of event, target group and number of participants is provided in Table H5.1.

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events

State and Commonwealth Government	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Outback Areas Community Development Trust	Briefing	19 May 2006	Key staff	Adelaide	2
	Department for Environment and Heritage	Briefing	23 May 2006	CEO	Adelaide	1
	Member for Newland	Briefing	21 June 2006	Member for Newland	Adelaide	1
	Member for Colton	Briefing	28 June 2006	Member for Colton	Adelaide	1
	Member for Giles	Briefing	29 June 2006	Member for Giles	Adelaide	1
	SA Water	Briefing	3 July 2006	Senior Management	Adelaide	10
	SA Premier	Briefing	7 July 2006	Premier	Adelaide	1
	PIRSA	Briefing	17 July 2006	Senior Management	Adelaide	5
	SA Leader of Opposition	Briefing	3 August 2006	Leader of Opposition	Adelaide	1
	Natural Resources Committee of South Australian Parliament	Site tour and briefing	23 August 2006	Committee Members	Olympic Dam	10
	SA Minister for Mineral Resources Development	Briefing	25 August 2006	Minister and Advisor	Adelaide	2
	Environment Protection Authority	Briefing	6 September 2006	Chair	Adelaide	1
	Premier's Round Table on Sustainability	Briefing	20 September 2006	Members	Adelaide	10
	SA Minister for Small Business, Regional Development, River Murray	Briefing	20 September 2006	Minister and Advisor	Adelaide	2
	Member for Flinders	Briefing	26 September 2006	Member for Flinders	Adelaide	1
	SA Treasurer	Briefing	28 September 2006	Treasurer	Adelaide	1
	Joint Standing Committee on Treaties of the Federal Parliament	Presentation	5 October 2006	Committee Members	Adelaide	6
	Member for Flinders	Briefing	5 December 2006	Member for Flinders	Adelaide	1
	SARDI	Briefing	19 December 2006	Key staff	Adelaide	4
	Dennis Hood MLC	Briefing	27 February 2007	Dennis Hood MLC	Adelaide	1
	Senior Executives – Department of Trade and Economic Development tour of Olympic Dam	Briefing	22 March 2007	Group Members	Olympic Dam	15
	Prime Ministerial tour of Olympic Dam	Briefing	2 April 2007	Prime Minister and travelling party	Olympic Dam	10

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events

State and Commonwealth Government	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Foreign Affairs Minister and Diplomatic Corps tour of Olympic Dam	Briefing	1 May 2007	Group members	Olympic Dam	50
	Members of the Legislative Council	Briefing	5 June 2007	MLCs and Staff	Adelaide	20
	Member for Frome	Briefing	12 June 2007	Member for Frome	Port Pirie	1
	Department of Education and Children's Services Northern Country District	Briefing	13 June 2007	CEO and Senior Staff	Port Augusta	4
	Outback Areas Community Development Trust	Briefing	13 June 2007	CEO	Port Augusta	1
	Member for Giles	Briefing	14 June 2007	Member and staff	Whyalla	2
	Member for Flinders	Briefing	15 June 2007	Member for Flinders	Port Lincoln	1
	Department for Environment and Heritage	Briefing	15 June 2007	Regional Conservator West Region	Port Lincoln	1
	Shadow Minister for Water Resources	Briefing	15 June 2007	Shadow Minister	Adelaide	1
	House of Assembly MPs	Briefing	18 June 2007	MPs and Staff	Adelaide	25
	SA Government Community Engagement Board	Presentation	25 June 2007	Board Members	Adelaide	10
	Department of Education and Children's Services	Briefing	28 June 2007	Transition Broker	Port Augusta	1
	Government's Women's Safety Strategy Working Group Meeting	Presentation	2 July 2007	Group members	Adelaide	20
	Member for Giles	Briefing	25 July 2007	Member for Giles	Adelaide	1
	Leader of the Opposition	Briefing	26 July 2007	Leader and advisors	Adelaide	4
	Shadow Minister for Mines	Briefing	4 August 2007	Shadow Minister	Adelaide	1
	Mark Parnell MLC	Briefing	10 August 2007	Mark Parnell MLC	Adelaide	1
	SA Justice Management Portfolio	Briefing	21 August 2007	CEOs	Adelaide	20
	SARDI	Briefing	23 August 2007	CEO	Adelaide	1
	Hon David Ridgeway MLC, Hon Terry Stephens MLC	Tour of Olympic Dam and Briefing	27 August 2007	MLCs	Olympic Dam	2
	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Presentation	3 September 2007	Senior Official	Adelaide	1
	Treasury Department	Tour of Olympic Dam and briefing	11–12 September 2007	CEO and senior officials	Olympic Dam	10
	Premier's Council for Women	Presentation	5 October 2007	Council Members	Adelaide	15
	Outback Areas Community Development Trust	Briefing	17 October 2007	CEO	Port Augusta	1
	Member for Giles	Briefing	13 November 2007	Member for Giles	Adelaide	1
	Member for Stuart	Briefing	13 November 2007	Member for Stuart	Adelaide	1

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

State and Commonwealth Government	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Visit to Escondida and Spence Mines, Chile	Tour and briefings	26 November – 7 December 2007	Representatives of Upper Spencer Gulf Local Government and Regional Development Boards as well as DTED staff and Minister for Primary Industries and SA Businesses	Chile	23
	Member for Grey	Briefing	13 December 2007	Member for Grey	Adelaide	1
	Darwin Government Meetings	Briefing	18 February	Darwin Port Corporation, Land Development Corporation and Depts of Planning and Infrastructure, Environment and Chief Minister	Darwin	8
	SA and Federal Government Key Staff visit to Whyalla, Port Augusta and Roxby Downs	Tour and briefings	11 March 2008	Key Staff	Whyalla, Port Augusta and Roxby Downs	15
	Darwin Government Meetings	Briefing	25 March 2008	Darwin Port Corporation, Land Development Corporation and Depts of Planning and Infrastructure, Environment and Chief Minister	Darwin	8
	Darwin Government Meetings	Briefing	17 April 2008	Darwin Port Corporation, Land Development Corporation and Depts of Planning and Infrastructure, Environment and Chief Minister	Darwin	8
	DEH Staff	Briefing	2 May 2008	Regional Staff	Port Augusta	2
	Pilbara Visit	Tour and briefings	5–8 May 2008	SA Government OD Taskforce Chair, Bruce Carter and staff	WA	3
	Hon Caroline Schaefer MLC	Briefing	13 May 2008	MLC	Adelaide	2
	Martin Hamilton-Smith MP and Hon David Ridgway MLC	Briefing	13 May 2008	MPs	Adelaide	3
	Liberal Senators	OD Visit	21 August 2008	Senators	Roxby Downs	3
	Mining and Quarry Industry Occupational Safety and Health Committee	OD Visit	25 August 2008	Members	Roxby Downs	8

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Roxby Downs Andamooka Woomera	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Master Planning: Business	Presentation and workshop	5 December 2005	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Council Board Room	14
	Master Planning: Sport and Recreation	Presentation and workshop	5 December 2005	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Recreation Centre	12
	Master Planning: BHP Billiton Staff	Presentation and workshop	6 December 2005	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Olympic Village	18
	Master Planning: Education and Workplace Training	Presentation and workshop	6 December 2005	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Recreation Centre	8
	Master Planning: Community Board	Presentation and workshop	6 December 2005	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Recreation Centre	11
	Master Planning: BHP Billiton Staff	Presentation and workshop	7 December 2005	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Olympic Village	13
	Master Planning: Youth	Presentation and workshop	19 January 2006	Young people living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Recreation Centre	14
	Andamooka Opal Miners and Progress Association	Presentation and briefing	8 June 2006	APOMA Members	Andamooka	10
	Roxby Downs	Presentation and workshop	1 August 2006	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Recreation Centre	38
	Roxby Downs	Presentation and workshop	1 August 2006	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Recreation Centre	15
	Olympic Village	Presentation and workshop	1 August 2006	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Olympic Village	8
	Andamooka	Presentation and workshop	31 July 2006	Andamooka residents	Tuckerbox Restaurant	22
	Woomera	Presentation and workshop	1 August 2006	Woomera residents	Eldo Hotel	7
	Roxby Downs Youth	Presentation and workshop	2 August 2006	Young people living in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Area School	25
	Roxby Downs Market Day	Public display and information	19 November 2005 18 August 2006 16 September 2006	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Market	120
	Roxby Downs Shopping Centre Display	Public display and information	7 and 8 September 2006	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Central	65
	Roxby Downs Cultural Centre Display	Public display and information	4–6 September 2006	People living and working in Roxby Downs	Roxby Downs Cultural Display	n/a
	Briefing with St Barbara's School Principal	Briefing	28 November 2006	St Barbara's School	Roxby Downs	1

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Roxby Downs Andamooka Woomera	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Briefing with local GPs	Briefing	30 November 2006	Local GPs	Roxby Downs	2
	Briefing for community stakeholders	Briefing/Workshop	6 December 2006	Local service providers and key stakeholders	Roxby Downs	10
	Roxby Downs Briefing	Briefing/consultation	5 January 2007	Roxby Downs Community Club and Roxby Downs Bowling Club	Roxby Downs	10
	Andamooka Progress and Opal Miners Association meeting	Briefing/consultation	7 March 2007	APOMA Members	Andamooka	15
	Roxby Downs Business Forum	Briefing	18 June 2007	Forum members	Roxby Downs	40
	St Barbara's School	Briefing	27 August 2007	Principal	Roxby Downs	1
	Outback Areas Community Development Trust	Briefing	27 August 2007	Andamooka Officer	Andamooka	1
	Olympic Dam Family Day	Expansion Project Display	3 November 2007	Roxby Downs Community	Roxby Downs	Family Day attendance 1500 (approx 200 inquiries at stall)
	Roxby Downs Market Day	Proposed desalination plant display	17 November 2007	Roxby Downs Community	Roxby Downs	Market Day attendance 800 (approx 50 inquiries at stall)
	SA Regional Leadership Course	Briefing	14 March 2008	Participants	Roxby Downs	30
	Supplier Forums	Information Session	29 April 2008	Roxby Downs businesses	Roxby Downs	100
	Friends of the Earth visit to northern SA	Site visit	12 May 2008	Members	Roxby Downs	40
	Arid Lands NRM Board	Briefing	4 June 2008	Board members	Roxby Downs	12
	Catholic Education	Briefing	27 June 2008	Board members	Roxby Downs	5
	Governor's Leadership Foundation	Tour of OD and Presentation	7 August 2008	Program members	Roxby Downs/ Port Augusta	45

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Upper Spencer Gulf	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Whyalla City Council and Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	31 May 2006	Council CEO and WEDB Members	Whyalla	5
	Whyalla	Presentation and workshop	28 August 2006	Community and Businesses in Whyalla	Westlands Hotel, Whyalla	16
	Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	18 August 2006	CEO	Whyalla	2
	Whyalla City Council	Briefing	28 August 2006	CEO, Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Senior Staff	Whyalla	5
	Port Pirie	Presentation and workshop	20 August 2006	Community and Businesses in Port Pirie	Port Pirie Regional Council Chambers	14
	Port Augusta Council and Northern Regional Development Board	Briefing	29 August 2006	Council Mayor and CEO, NRDB Chair and Economic Development Officer	Port Augusta	4
	Australian Technical College Spencer Gulf and Outback	Briefing	29 August 2006	Principal	Port Augusta	1
	Southern Flinders Ranges Development Board	Briefing	30 August 2006	CEO	Port Pirie	1
	Point Lowly Shack Owners	Briefing	7 December 2006	Point Lowly Shack Owners	Whyalla	50
	Northern and Yorke NRM Board Meeting	Briefing	26 February 2007	Northern and Yorke Natural Resource Management Board	Crystal Brook	15
	Cultana Jenkins Ratepayers Association Meeting	Briefing	20 March 2007	Association Members	Whyalla	40
	Global Maintenance Upper Spencer Gulf Conference	Presentation	29 March 2007	Conference Delegates	Port Augusta	200
	Whyalla Economic Development Board Meeting	Presentation	17 April 2007	Board Members	Whyalla	15
	Port Augusta Council	Briefing	17 April 2007	CEO and Mayor	Port Augusta	2
	Northern Regional Development Board	Briefing	17 April 2007	Economic Development Officer	Port Augusta	1
	Whyalla City Council	Briefing	17 April 2007	Mayor	Whyalla	1
	Port Augusta Coastal Homes Association Meeting	Briefing	7 June 2007	Association Members	Port Augusta	20
	Northern and Yorke NRM Board	Briefing	12 June 2007	Presiding Member and staff	Crystal Brook	2
	Port Pirie Regional Council and Southern Flinders Ranges Development Board	Briefing	12 June 2007	Council CEO and Mayor, SFRDB CEO	Port Pirie	3
	Catholic Education	Briefing	12 June 2007	CEO and staff	Port Pirie	2

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Upper Spencer Gulf	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Port Augusta City Council	Briefing	12 June 2007	Council CEO and Mayor	Port Augusta	2
	Australian Technical College – Spencer Gulf and Outback	Briefing	13 June 2007	Principal and staff	Port Augusta	2
	Business Port Augusta and Northern Regional Development Board	Briefing	13 June 2007	Business Port Augusta Chair and NRDB Economic Development Officer	Port Augusta	2
	Whyalla City Council and Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	13 June 2007	Council CEO, Mayor and Deputy Mayor, WEDB CEO	Whyalla	4
	TAFE SA Whyalla Campus	Briefing	14 June 2007	Regional Education Manager, Education Manager – Manufacturing, Engineering, Transport	Whyalla	2
	Alliance Credit Union	Presentation	26 June 2007	Board Members	Whyalla	15
	TAFE Port Augusta	Briefing	28 June 2007	Program Manager Manufacturing, Engineering and Transport	Port Augusta	1
	Australian Technical College – Spencer Gulf and Outback	Briefing	28 June 2007	Principal and staff	Port Augusta	2
	Northern Regional Development Board	Briefing	28 June 2007	CEO and staff	Port Augusta	2
	Enterprising Women Whyalla	Presentation	28 June 2007	Whyalla stakeholders	Whyalla	40
	University of SA Whyalla Campus	Briefing	29 June 2007	Dean	Whyalla	1
	TAFE Whyalla	Briefing	29 June 2007	Education Manager, Engineering, Manufacturing and Transport	Whyalla	1
	Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	29 June 2007	WEDB CEO and Staff	Whyalla	2
	Upper Spencer Gulf Business Incubator	Briefing	23 July 2007	Manager	Port Augusta	1
	Port Augusta Coastal Homes Association	Briefing	23 July 2007	Chair	Port Augusta	1
	Flinders Region Area Consultative Committee	Briefing	11 July 2007	CEO	Adelaide	1
	Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	10 August 2007	CEO	Adelaide	1
	Desalination Plant Briefing	Open House	26 September 2007	Local stakeholders	Point Lowly	70

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Upper Spencer Gulf	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Whyalla Council and Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	27 September 2007	Whyalla Mayor and Deputy Mayor, WEDB CEO	Whyalla	3
	Port Augusta Coastal Homes Association	Briefing	27 September 2007	Committee Members	Port Augusta	3
	Northern Regional Development Board	Briefing	27 September 2007	CEO	Port Augusta	1
	Port Pirie Council and Southern Flinders Ranges Development Board	Briefing	27 September 2007	Council Mayor, SFRDB Staff	Port Pirie	3
	Port Augusta Marine Advisory Committee	Presentation	2 October 2007	Committee Members	Port Augusta	10
	University of SA, Whyalla Campus	Briefing	16 October 2007	Executive Officer Centre for Regional Engagement	Whyalla	1
	Cr Jack Velthuisen, Whyalla City Council	Briefing	16 October 2007	Cr Velthuisen	Whyalla	1
	Port Augusta Secondary School	Briefing	17 October 2007	Principal	Port Augusta	1
	Northern Regional Development Board	Briefing	26 October 2007	CEO	Port Augusta	1
	Port Augusta City Council	Briefing	30 October 2007	CEO	Port Augusta	1
	Port Augusta City Council	Briefing	5 November 2007	CEO	Port Augusta	1
	Global Maintenance Upper Spencer Gulf	Briefing	9 November 2007	Development Manager	Whyalla	1
	Whyalla City Council	Briefing	9 November 2007	Cr Eddie Hughes, Cr Merton Hodge	Whyalla	2
	Port Augusta City Council and Northern Regional Development Board	Briefing	20 November 2007	Deputy Mayor, Cr Peter Solomon, CEO, NRDB CEO	Port Augusta	4
	Whyalla City Council and Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	21 November 2007	Council CEO, Mayor and Deputy Mayor and WEDB CEO and Chairperson	Whyalla	5
	Business Port Augusta	Briefing	24 January 2008	Chairperson	Adelaide	1
	Whyalla City Council	Briefing	6 February 2008	Mayor and CEO	Whyalla	2
	Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management Board	Workshop	6 February 2008	Board	Whyalla	6
	Australian Technical College – Spencer Gulf and Outback	Briefing	7 February 2008	Marketing Officer	Adelaide	1
	Northern and Yorke Natural Resource Management Board	Briefing	14 February 2008	Presiding Officer, Planning Officer, Board Member	Crystal Brook	3

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Upper Spencer Gulf	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Murray Darling Association Region 8	Briefing	14 February 2008	Committee Members	Port Pirie	8
	Eyre Regional Development Board	Briefing	15 February 2008	CEO	Adelaide	1
	Bruce Nutt, Pandurra Station	Briefing	3 March 2008	Mr Nutt	Adelaide	1
	Flinders Ranges and Outback SA Tourism	Briefing	7 March 2008	Regional Marketing Manager	Adelaide	1
	TAFE SA	Presentation	12 March 2008	Manufacturing, Engineering and Transport Staff	Port Augusta	50
	University of SA, Whyalla Campus	Briefing	12 March 2008	Director - Centre for Regional Engagement	Whyalla	1
	Australian Technical College Spencer Gulf and Outback	Briefing	18 March 2008	Principal	Adelaide	1
	Port Augusta City Council	Briefing	4 April 2008	CEO	Adelaide	1
	Australian Technical College Spencer Gulf and Outback	Briefing	21 April 2008	Principal	Adelaide	1
	Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	21 April 2008	CEO	Adelaide	1
	Landing Facility Briefing	Meeting	28 April 2008	Port Augusta Council and community members	Port Augusta	170
	Supplier Forums	Information Session	1 May 2008	Upper Spencer Gulf businesses	Port Augusta	200
	SA Government Point Lowly Information Day	Information Session	4 May 2008	Whyalla residents	Whyalla	200
	Landing Facility Briefing	Briefings	17 July 2008	Individual coastal home owners	Port Augusta	20
	Landing Facility Briefing	Briefing	17 July 2008	Port Augusta Council	Port Augusta	14
	Landing Facility Briefing	Presentation	17 July 2008	Port Augusta Council and community members	Port Augusta	150
	Australian Technical College Spencer Gulf and Outback	Briefing	1 August 2008	Principal	Adelaide	1
	Whyalla Council and Whyalla Economic Development Board	Briefing	12 August 2008	Council and WEDB CEOs, Deputy Mayor	Whyalla	3
	Port Augusta Coastal Homeowners	Briefing	12 August 2008	Mr and Mrs French	Whyalla	2
	Bruce and Julie Nutt, Pandurra Station	Briefing	12 August 2008	Mr and Mrs Nutt	Whyalla	2
	Northern Regional Development Board	Briefing	13 August 2008	CEO and staff	Port Augusta	2
	Port Augusta Council	Briefing	13 August 2008	Cr Tony Mitchell	Port Augusta	1
	Port Augusta Coastal Homeowners	Briefing	13 August 2008	Mr and Mrs Thompson	Port Augusta	2
	Port Pirie Council	Briefing	13 August 2008	Mayor	Port Pirie	1

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Other Regional SA Communities	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Provincial Cities Association	Presentation	27 July 2006	Association Members	Roxby Downs	70
	Gateways School Forum	Presentation	21-22 September 2006	40 school principals from northern region of South Australia	Olympic Dam and Woomera	40
	Marree Progress Association Meeting	Briefing/consultation	7 March 2007	MPA Members	Marree	20
	Ngaanyatjarra Land Council	Visit to Olympic Dam	15 August 2007	Council members	Olympic Dam	20
	Gateways Forum	Presentation	17 August 2007	School Governing Council Chairs from northern SA	Woomera	30
	Eyre Peninsula Field Days, Cleve	Public display and information	8-10 August 2006	General public from Rural South Australia	Crossville Pavilion, Eyre Peninsula Field Days	Field Days attendance rate 21,500 Attendees at project stand Approx. 500
	Regional Communities Consultative Council	Meeting	10 August 2006	Council Members	Port Augusta	60
	Port Lincoln	Presentation and workshop	13 September 2006	Key Stakeholders from Port Lincoln	Port Lincoln Council chamber	10
	William Creek Progress Association	Presentation	1 November 2006	Association Members	William Creek	20
Eyre Peninsula	Natural Resources Management Board, Eyre Regional Development Board and SA Water	Briefing	14 June 2007	Eyre Peninsula NRM Board CEO, Chair, Development Board Chair, SA Water Service Delivery Manager – Eyre Operations Division	Port Lincoln	4
	Port Lincoln Council	Briefing	15 June 2007	Council CEO	Port Lincoln	1
	Limestone Coast Engineering Reference Group	Presentation	30 July 2007	Group members and local business owners	Mt Gambier	40

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Marine Stakeholders	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Fishermen's Association	Briefing	4 December 2006	Members	Port Lincoln	35
	Lincoln Marine Science Centre	Briefing	4 December 2006	Staff	Port Lincoln	16
	SA Sardine Association	Briefing	15 January 2007	Association Members	Port Lincoln	12
	SA Sardine Industry Association, Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Fishermen's Association	Briefing	15 June 2007	SA Sardine Industry Association CEO, Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Fishermen's Association CEO and Chair	Port Lincoln	3
	CleanSeas	Briefing	21 November 2007	Managing Director and Science Adviser	Arno Bay	2
	Sardine Fishers Association	Briefing	21 November 2007	President	Port Lincoln	1
	Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management Board Coast and Marine Advisory Committee	Presentation	20 February 2008	Committee Members	Port Lincoln	10
	SA Blue Crab Pot Fishers Association	Briefing	17 January 2007	Members	Adelaide	3
	SA Recreational Fishers Association Meeting	Briefing	18 April 2007	Association Members	Adelaide	18
	Wilderness Society	Briefing	3 May 2007	Marine Campaigner, Head Campaigner, Associate Professor Bronwyn Gillanders – Adelaide University	Adelaide	4
	Marine Life Society of SA Meeting	Desalination Plant briefing	20 June 2007	Society Members	Adelaide	25
	SA Sardine Industry Association	Briefing	22 August 2007	CEO	Adelaide	1
	Flinders University	Presentation	25 February 2008	Flinders Research Centre for Coast & Catchment Environments	Adelaide	15
	Nature Conservation Council	Presentation	3 July 2008	Council members	Adelaide	70

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Pastoralists	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Local and regional landholders	Pastoralists' dinner and presentation	20 January 2006	Local and regional landholders	Roxby Downs and surrounding regions	19
	Tregalana and Lincoln Park Stations	Briefing	17 October 2006	Station Owner	Treglana Station	1
	Local and regional landholders	Survey	30 October 2006	Local and regional landholders	Roxby Downs and surrounding regions	7
	Outback Lakes Pastoralists Group	Briefing	10 November 2006	Members	Olympic Dam	15
	Pandurra Station	Briefing	7 December 2006	Station Owners	Pandurra Station	2
	Briefing for Pastoral Board	Briefing	22 February 2007	Pastoral Board Members	Adelaide	10
	Arcoona Station	Briefing	26 April 2007	Station Owner	Arcoona Station	1
	Pandurra and Oakden Hills Stations	Briefing	26 April 2007	Station Owners	Pandurra Station	2
	Cariwerloo Station	Briefing	1 May 2007	Station Owners	Cariwerloo Station	2
	Kootaberra, Mt Arden and Hesso Stations	Briefing	2 May 2007	Station Owner	Kootaberra Station	1
	Pandurra and Oakden Hills Station	Briefing	12 September 2007	Station Owners	Adelaide	2
	Pernatty Station	Briefing	20 September 2007	Station Owners	Pernatty Station	2
	Oakden Hills and Pandurra Station	Briefing	20 November 2007	Station Owners	Whyalla	2
	Outback Lakes Pastoralists	Presentation	25 February 2008	Pastoralists	Roxby Downs	10
	Gas Pipeline Briefing	Presentation	10–11 April 2008	Muloorina, Murnpeowie, Callanna, Mulgaria, Dulkaninna, Clayton, Merty Merty, Lindon Stations	Marree and Merty Merty Station	30
	Gas Pipeline Briefing	Presentation	18 April 2008	Santos	Adelaide	1

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Metropolitan SA	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	TAFE SA	Briefing	13 June 2006	TAFE staff and lecturers from northern region of South Australia	Adelaide	50
	South Australian Export Council Meeting	Briefing	19 June 2006	Council Members	Adelaide	5
	South Australian Exporters Club	Meeting	20 June 2006	Club Members	Adelaide	150
	Adelaide Rotary Club	Presentation	21 June 2006	Club Members	Adelaide	1
	AIUS Presentation	Presentation	28 July 2006	Australian Institute of Urban Studies	Metropolitan Adelaide	55
	Salisbury Business and Export Centre	Presentation	9 August 2006	Local businesses	Adelaide	70
	Royal Adelaide Show	Public display and information	1–9 September 2006	Metropolitan and state general public	Jubilee Pavilion, Royal Adelaide Show	Royal Show attendance rate 533,145. Approx 800 people attend EIS Stand.
	Commonwealth Club of Adelaide	Briefing	26 September 2006	Club Members	Adelaide	50
	Australian Investment Conference	Presentation	28 September 2006	Conference Delegates	Sydney	80
	David Noonan, Australian Conservation Foundation	Briefing	17 October 2006	Campaigner	Adelaide	1
	State Council of the Liberal Party – SA Division	Presentation	8 December 2006	State Council delegates	Adelaide	200
	Native Title Unit, Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement	Briefing	27 July 2007	Director	Adelaide	1
	Kiwanis Club of Gawler	Presentation	7 August 2007	Club members	Gawler	20
	Australian Pipeline Industry Association	Presentation	22 August 2007	Industry participants	Adelaide	150
	International Cargo Handling Coordination Council and SA Freight Council Conference	Presentation	11 October 2007	Conference delegates	Adelaide	50
	Native Title Unit, Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement	Briefing	12 October 2007	Director and adviser	Adelaide	2
	SA Great Young Leaders Forum	Presentation	12 March 2008	Forum participants	Adelaide	40
	Supplier Forums	Information Session	22 and 23 April 2008	Business community	Adelaide	1500

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Students	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Whyalla High School, Edward John Eyre High School, Whyalla Stuart High School	Presentation	22 February 2007	Students	Whyalla	650
	Goal 100	Presentation	1 May 2007	Program Participants	Whyalla	50
	Goal 100	Presentation	17 July 2007	Program participants	Whyalla	50
	Whyalla Stuart Primary School	Presentation	28 August 2007	Year 6 and 7 students	Whyalla	25
	Orroroo Area School, Peterborough High School, Mid North Christian College, John Pirie Secondary School, St Marks School, Gladstone Area School, Booleroo District School, Jamestown Community School	Presentation	5–7 November 2007	Schools students and staff	Orrorro, Peterborough, Port Pirie, Gladstone, Booleroo Centre and Jamestown	500
	Orroroo Area School, Peterborough High School, John Pirie Secondary School, St Marks School, Gladstone Area School, Booleroo District School, Jamestown Community School, Whyalla High School, Whyalla Stuart High School, Edward John Eyre High School, Samaritan College, Port Augusta Secondary School, Caritas College, Quorn Area School	Presentation	June and August 2008	School students and staff	Orrorro, Peterborough, Port Pirie, Gladstone, Booleroo Centre, Jamestown, Whyalla, Port Augusta, Quorn	500

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Northern Territory	Event	Event Forum	Date	Target stakeholders	Location	Number of participants
	Government Briefing	Briefing	17 April 2008	Darwin Port Corporation, Department of Chief Minister, Department of Environment, Department of Planning and Infrastructure	Darwin	6
	Government Briefing	Briefing	2 September 2008	Darwin Port Corporation, Department of Chief Minister, Department of Environment, Department of Planning and Infrastructure	Darwin	10
	Hon Alison Anderson MP	Briefing	2 September 2008	Minister and staff	Darwin	5
	NT Chamber of Commerce, NT Industry Capability Network, NT Resource Council	Briefing	7 October 2008	CEOs	Darwin	3
	Office of the Supervising Scientist	Briefing	7 October 2008	Key staff	Darwin	3
	Department of Minerals and Energy	Briefing	7 October 2008	Executive Director and key staff	Darwin	3
	Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Resources, Business and Employment	Briefing	7 October 2008	Minister and staff	Darwin	4
	Darwin City Council	Briefing	8 October 2008	CEO and Lord Mayor	Darwin	2
	Minister for Planning and Infrastructure	Briefing	15 October 2008	Minister and staff	Darwin	4
	Department of Health and Families – Environmental Health	Briefing	15 October 2008	Manager, Radiation Protection	Darwin	2
	Larrakia Development Corporation	Briefing	16 October 2008	CEO	Darwin	1
	NT Country Liberal Party	Briefing	16 October 2008	Leader, Chief of Staff and Member for Braitling	Darwin	3
	Palmerston City Council	Briefing	16 October 2008	CEO and Mayor	Darwin	2
	NT Cattlemen's Association	Briefing	16–17 October 2008	CEO	Darwin	1
	The Environment Centre	Briefing	16–17 October 2008	CEO and staff	Darwin	3
	Amateur Fishermen's Association of the Northern Territory	Briefing	16–17 October 2008	CEO	Darwin	1

Table H5.1 Schedule of consultation events (cont'd)

Ongoing consultation with Aboriginal Groups has been undertaken throughout the development of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. See Chapter 17 for more details.



APPENDIX H6

Telephone surveys

Harrison Market Research Pty Ltd was commissioned to undertake two telephone surveys of residents in metropolitan Adelaide and in regional South Australia to obtain their views on the proposed expansion project and on broader attitudes towards mining. The reports follow.



APPENDIX H6.1

Metropolitan Adelaide telephone survey

ARUP-HLA OLYMPIC DAM EIS
Community Consultation
Telephone Survey

Prepared for: Ms Kerry Hallett
Senior Social Scientist
Arup-HLA Olympic Dam EIS Team

Project #: 7556

Principal Consultants: Frances Eltridge & Helen Fischer

Report Date: 24 November 2006



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1. SETTING THE SCENE



1.1 Project background

BHP Billiton is investigating a major expansion of the mining and processing operations at Olympic Dam. Consultant firms Arup and HLA have been appointed to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS will assess social, environmental, cultural and economic impacts of several developmental options.

An extensive community consultation process forms part of the EIS requirements, guidelines of which are set by both State and Federal governments. This process includes a range of feedback mechanisms, detailed below:

- Local residents within the affected areas, such as those living in Roxby Downs.
- Workshops in the Iron Triangle and Eyre Peninsula regions.
- Website inviting comments and offering information sheets.
- A Toll Free information line offering.
- A booth at the Royal Adelaide Show.
- Registering as an EIS stakeholder to be invited to all consultation events and kept up to date on project communications, progress of the EIS and expanded project options as they arise.

Given that these forms of consultation tend to attract comments from those with strong opinions about the project, the Arup-HLA Olympic Dam EIS team commissioned Harrison Research to undertake a telephone survey to ensure the views of the 'silent majority' were also captured.

1.2 The Project

This telephone survey was conducted across metropolitan Adelaide, with people who, at the time of the interview, were aged 18 years and over and were aware of the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam mine at Roxby Downs. All interviews were conducted from Harrison Research's premises, using CATI technology (Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing), by IQCA accredited interviewers, in accordance with the Market & Social Research Privacy Principles (M&SRPPs).

The selection of metropolitan households to be contacted was generated randomly using Electronic White Pages. The 'last birthday' method was also used to randomise the sample (that is, the interview was conducted with the person in the household aged 18+ who was last to have a birthday). If that person was unable or unwilling to take part, no other member of the household was substituted and the household was replaced.

The sample represented only those among the general public who said they were aware of the expansion proposed for Olympic Dam, using a screening question prior to beginning the survey.

The interview duration ranged between 9-10 minutes, depending on the answers given by respondents. Prior to the fieldwork, a questionnaire (survey instrument) was drafted by Harrison Research with input from the Arup-HLA Olympic Dam EIS team and BHP Billiton, with some revisions approved before the final version was implemented. The actual instrument used can be found in Attachment 1: Questionnaire.

Interviewing commenced on Friday 22 September and ended on Sunday 8 October 2006.



A sample of 820 interviews was achieved. The findings from a sample of this size can be reported within a maximum $\pm 3.42\%$ margin of error at the 95% confidence interval. This means that, if 50% of respondents give a particular response, you can be 95% certain that the true response falls between 46.58% and 53.42% of the total population.

The proportion of people who indicated they were unaware of the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam mine was 42%. This can be extrapolated to the total Adelaide metropolitan population, indicating that approximately 6 out of 10 adults in Adelaide ($\pm 3.42\%$) were aware of the proposed expansion of the mine at the time of the survey.



2. EXECUTIVE ASSESSMENT



2.1 Key Outcomes

2.1.1 Profile of those who knew about expansion

An interesting element of the research was that it revealed a distinct typical profile of those who were aware of the proposed Olympic Dam mine expansion. The typical profile varies from that of the Adelaide metropolitan profile and may be broadly described as:

- aged between 45 and 64, with a slightly higher incidence of being male.
- tended to live in a household without children (either single or couple) or one with primarily adult children at home.
- full-time employed in a professional, managerial or advanced clerical role.
- tertiary educated.

2.1.2 Issues spontaneously emerging

The main issues in the forefront of people's thinking were: economic aspects (cited by 38%), environmental aspects (20%), and aspects concerning water resources (8%). Other aspects concerning social, energy, cultural and infrastructure impacts were less important at this time.

Whilst overall 6 out of 10 people perceived these issues to be positive for South Australia, when analysed further it was revealed that economic aspects were clearly perceived as positive for SA (64% of those who thought the impacts were positive, named economic issues). Conversely, environmental impacts were more likely to be perceived as negative (56% of those who thought the impacts were negative named environmental issues).

When the first issues mentioned were combined with other issues, the outcome revealed that environmental aspects gained in prominence, but was not outweighed by the perceived positives to the South Australian economy (economic issues 59%, environmental issues 50%).

2.1.3 Social Issues

Nearly 3 in every 4 people were able to mention at least one potential social impact of the proposed mine expansion.

The most common of these was increased employment opportunities (24%), while shortages in housing and community needs also rated highly as a social issue (12%).

Nearly one in ten people expressed concerns about uranium mining as a social issue, with many of these fearful of who the uranium would be sold to and how it would be used. There was a sense that the public need to know that controls are in place to minimise the perceived dangers. Many appeared to be unsure of what other resources were mined at Olympic Dam.



2.1.4 Cultural issues

Seven out of ten people were able to respond with perceived cultural issues, although 18% of these thought there were no cultural issues associated with the mine expansion.

The most prominent issues concerned potential damage to Indigenous lands and culture (30%) and displacement of Indigenous people (10%). Only a small proportion perceived that the expansion may result in a positive outcome in the form of increased Indigenous employment (4%).

2.1.5 Environmental issues

More than 8 out of 10 people were able to cite at least one potential environmental impact. The key environmental issue causing concern was stress on existing water resources, with particular reference to the artesian basin (22%) and, to a lesser extent, the biodiversity of Spencer Gulf (7%).

Another issue cited frequently was perceived threats to native species and vegetation (31%).

Concern about uranium was mentioned by 18%, while a further 9% were concerned about management of waste products. Mention of issues surrounding uranium mining was not confined to a specific demographic profile.

2.1.6 Economic issues

Nine out of ten people mentioned at least one potential economic impact, the most prominent being increased income for South Australia (60%), followed by increased work opportunities (27%).

2.1.7 Other issues

When offered the opportunity to put forward further views about issues associated with the proposed mine expansion, one in three people had something to say.

Their comments fell broadly into four categories, as follows in order of priority:

- Fears surrounding uranium mining, sale of the product, transport and environmental issues such as waste management and contamination of the aquifer.
- Positive and [sometimes] cautiously positive comments concerning the economic benefits of the proposed expansion at Olympic Dam and a desire for the project to go ahead.
- Expressing fears about the perceived environmental damage, but also cautious optimism that the potential environmental impacts are understood and catered for in the planning, implementation and regeneration processes.
- Demonstrating a need for more information to be made available at the community level, so that people have the opportunity to better understand the scope of the project, and its complexities.



2.2 Implications

One of the key elements to be revealed through the research is the apparent lack of knowledge of the proposed mine expansion among younger people (under 25 year olds) and also among older people (that is, 65 years and older). Younger people, in particular, are important in terms of their potential to supply skilled labour and professional services for the project.

The research also demonstrated a need for more information at a community level, particularly in terms of how specific issues raised throughout the findings may be dealt with.

Issues surrounding uranium, water resources and broader environmental damage were the main aspects of the proposed mine expansion which elicited fear in the respondents surveyed.



3. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS



3.1 Sources of awareness of proposed mine expansion

The results reveal that television was the most commonly named source of awareness (61%) of the proposed mine expansion at Olympic Dam and almost half said they had read about it in newspapers (49%).

Note: It is important to bear in mind when interpreting these results that respondents have a tendency to overstate television as a source of awareness and that the figures may be impacted to some degree by memory lag.

A further one in five mentioned radio as their source of awareness (21%), while approximately one in ten said they had heard about it in conversation with friends, family or others (11%). Only 2 people (0%) said they had accessed the Olympic Dam EIS website and one person had visited the information stand at the Royal Adelaide Show.

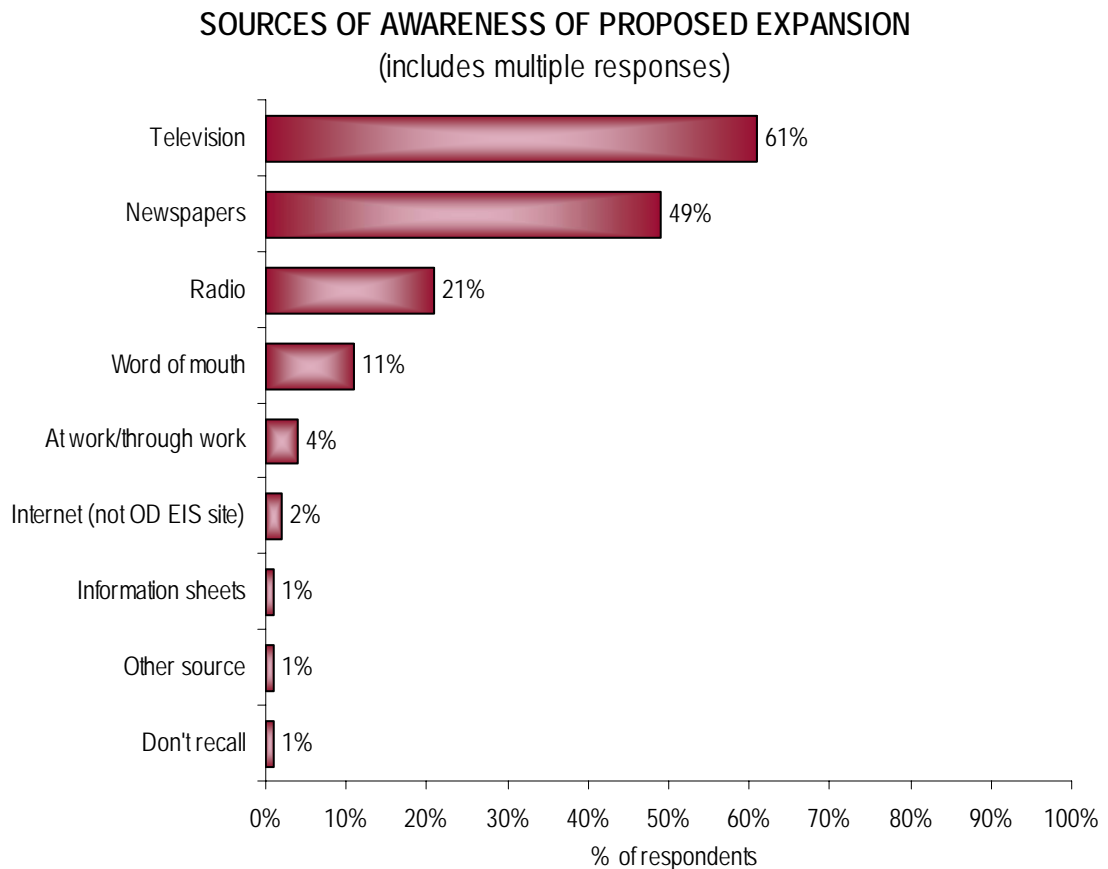


Fig.1: Where seen or heard about the proposed mine expansion

Whilst there were no statistically significant variations in naming television as a source of awareness when analysed by demographic sub-groups, both newspapers and word of mouth showed some interesting variants:

- Word of mouth was named by a significantly high proportion of 25 to 44 year olds (18%), those with a trade or apprenticeship qualification (18%) and those in full-time employment (15%). This does seem to indicate that those who may find employment in the region because of the proposed mine expansion are talking amongst themselves about the opportunity this presents.
- Newspapers were more likely to be named by older and retired respondents, as well as male respondents and those with a bachelor degree or higher tertiary qualification. These segments tend to make greater use of newspapers as a regular source of information.



3.2 *Thoughts about proposed mine expansion*

3.2.1 *Spontaneous top of mind thoughts*

Respondents were asked what aspect first comes to mind when they think about the proposed Olympic Dam mine expansion. The majority (89%) were able to mention at least one aspect concerning the proposal.

The economy is clearly in the forefront of people’s thinking, with more than a third (38%) mentioning this aspect overall. 22% mentioned specifically the impact on growth in workforce and 11% mentioned the economic impacts for the state.

One in five people spontaneously mentioned potential environmental impacts from expansion of the Olympic Dam mine, with particular emphasis on issues surrounding uranium mining (7%), general environmental damage (6%) and issues concerning nuclear waste (3%).

The mine expansion being a potential drain on existing water resources was a top of mind concern to 6% of those surveyed. Social issues were perceived primarily in a positive light, in terms of the increased employment opportunities the mine expansion would provide.

Aspects of energy use and infrastructure, and also potential cultural impacts of the proposed Olympic Dam mine expansion, were not prevalent top of mind issues.

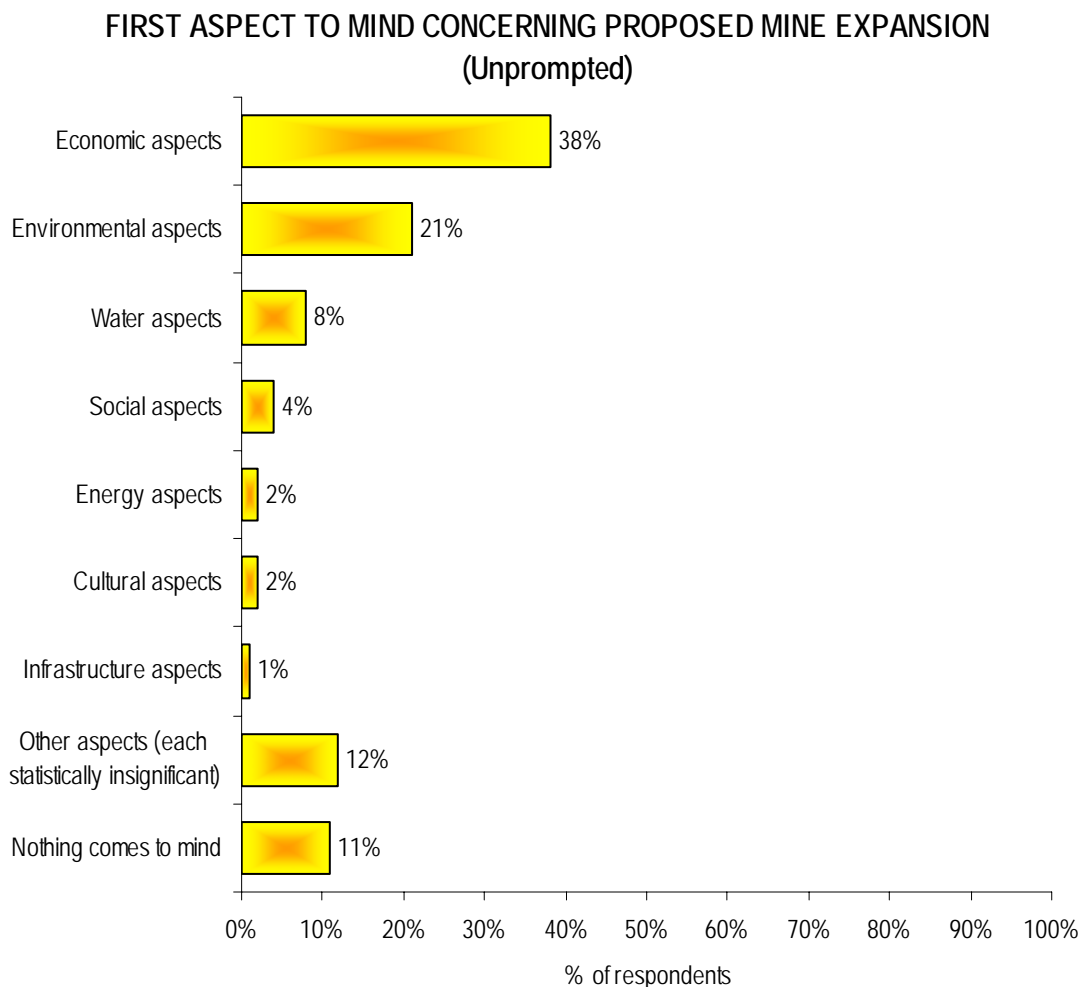


Fig.2: Aspect which first comes to mind concerning proposed expansion of Olympic Dam



3.2.2 Positive or negative for South Australia

When asked if they perceive the top of mind aspect as a positive or a negative for South Australia, the majority (61%) said it was positive. A further 16% said it was both a positive and a negative.

Approximately, a tenth of people perceived that the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam mine was negative (13%), while a similar proportion were either unsure or uncommitted.

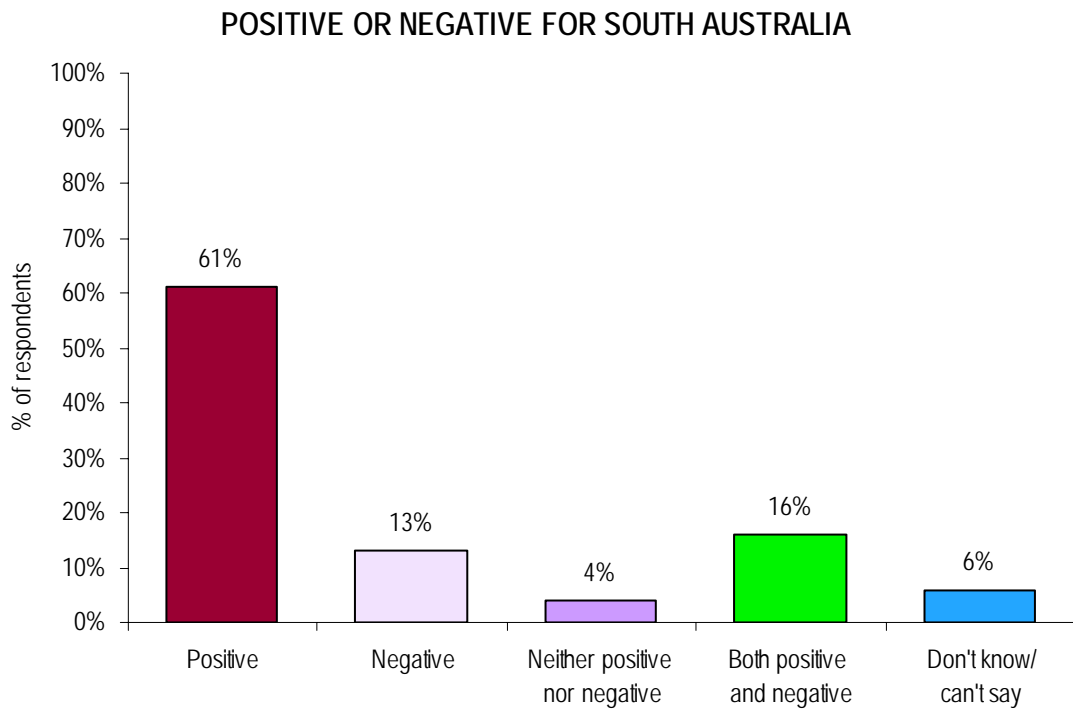


Fig.3: Positive or a negative for South Australia

People listing issues associated with the economy predominantly perceived them to be positive for SA (64% positive, 17% negative), while those mentioning environmental damage impacts were more divided, 31% saw positive environmental outcomes and 56% saw negative ones.

Issues concerning water resources were also more likely to be perceived as negative rather than positive (17% positive, 27% negative), while none of the other issues were mentioned by sufficiently large numbers to be accurately assessed as being positive or negative.

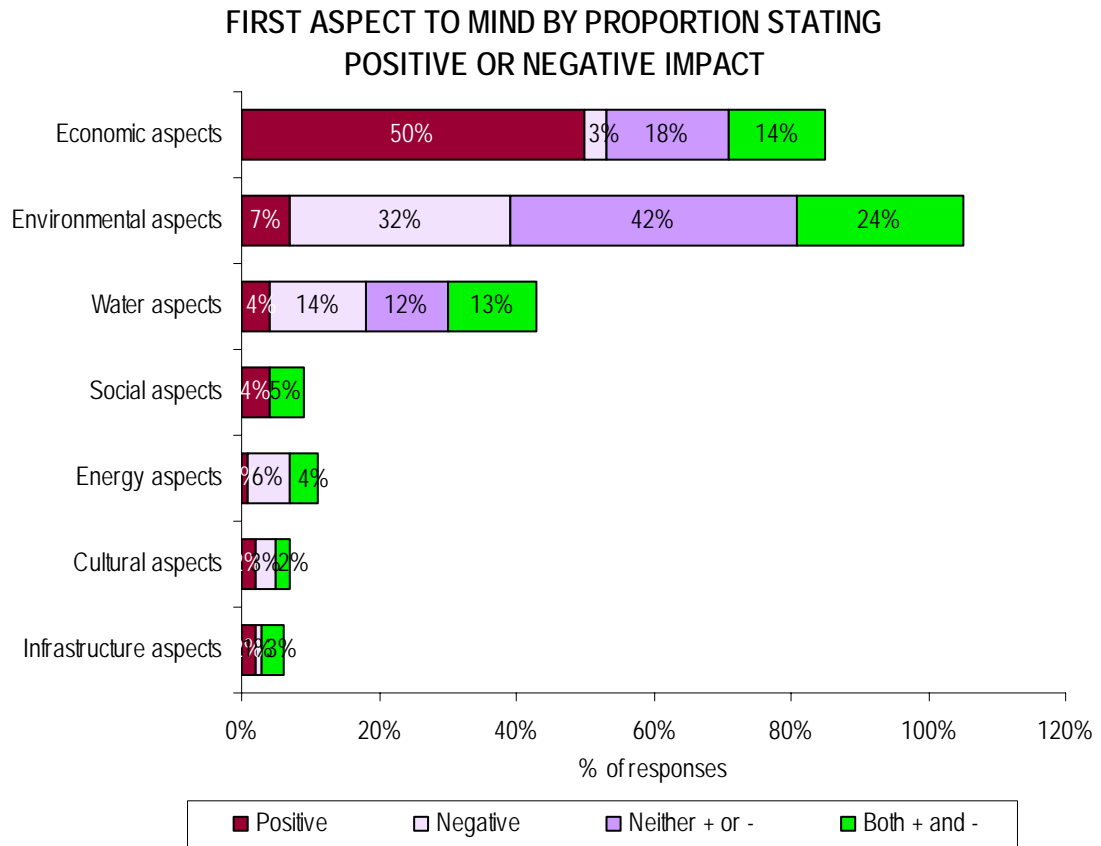


Fig.4: First thoughts on Olympic Dam mine expansion, compared with perception of negative or positive impact

3.2.3 Further thoughts or issues

When then given the opportunity to identify any other issues that come to mind, a perception of environmental damage as an issue came to the fore (30%), while economic impacts were also mentioned by a similar proportion (27%).

One in five people could not think of anything further to add, while a similar proportion made “other” varied comments which did not fit within the pre-categorised responses.

Whilst there were minor differences in opinion about some of the lesser issues concerning the mine expansion, those mentioning issues surrounding both economic and environmental aspects did not represent any specific demographic profile(s), in other words these issues were relatively universal.



**ANY OTHER ASPECTS CONCERNING PROPOSED MINE EXPANSION
(Unprompted)**

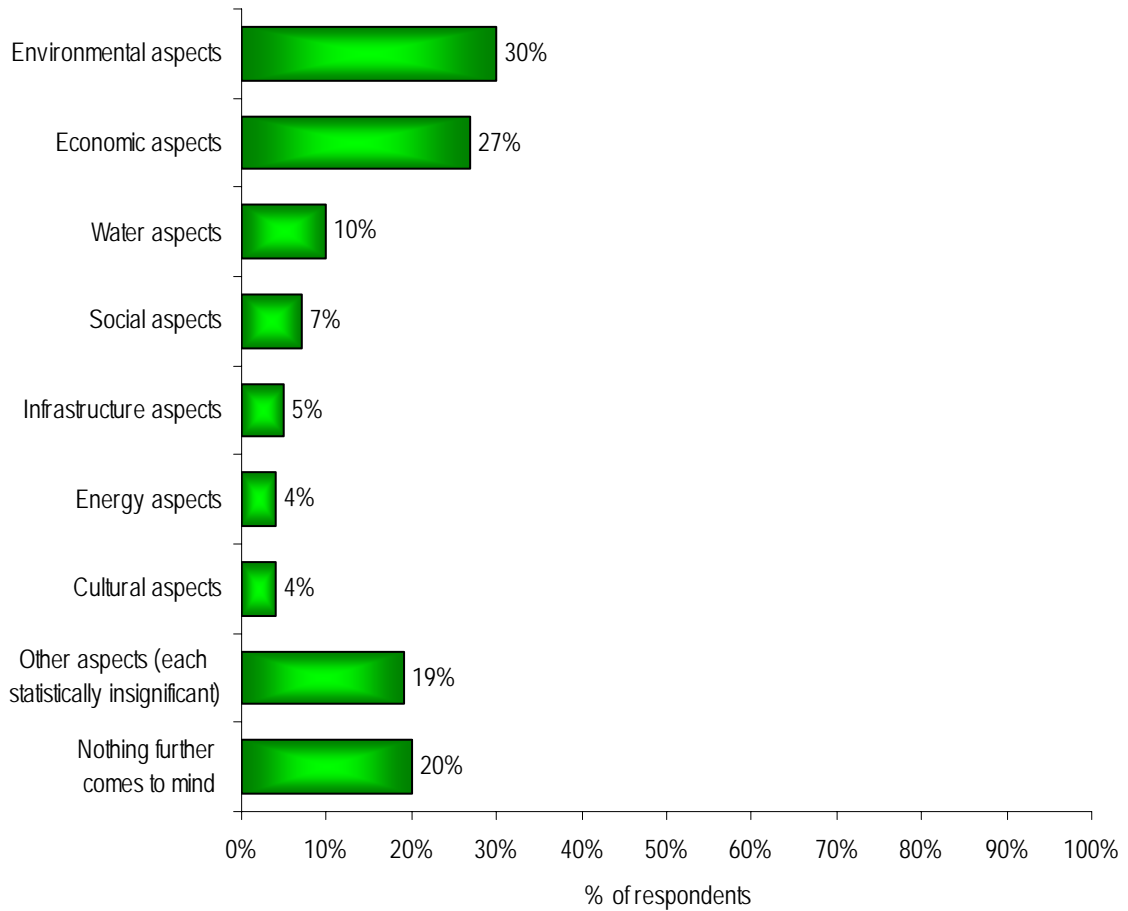


Fig.5: Any other issues which come to mind

The following graph (overleaf) illustrates the total spontaneous mentions relating to the proposed mine expansion (including top of mind and “other” mentions). In total, between first to mind and other issues raised, the percentages mentioning issues associated with the different topics were:

- Economic – 65%
- Environmental – 50%
- Water – 18%
- Social – 11%
- Energy – 6%
- Cultural – 6%
- Infrastructure – 6%

A further 31% offered “other”, varied comments and the same proportion said there was nothing and/or nothing further they could think of concerning the proposed expansion.



As with the top of mind question, mentions of the most prominent aspects, that is the impact on the economy and environmental impacts, were not restricted to a specific demographic profile but showed similar responses across the spectrum of demographic sub-groups.

ALL SPONTANEOUS ASPECTS MENTIONED CONCERNING THE PROPOSED MINE EXPANSION AT OLYMPIC DAM (Unprompted)

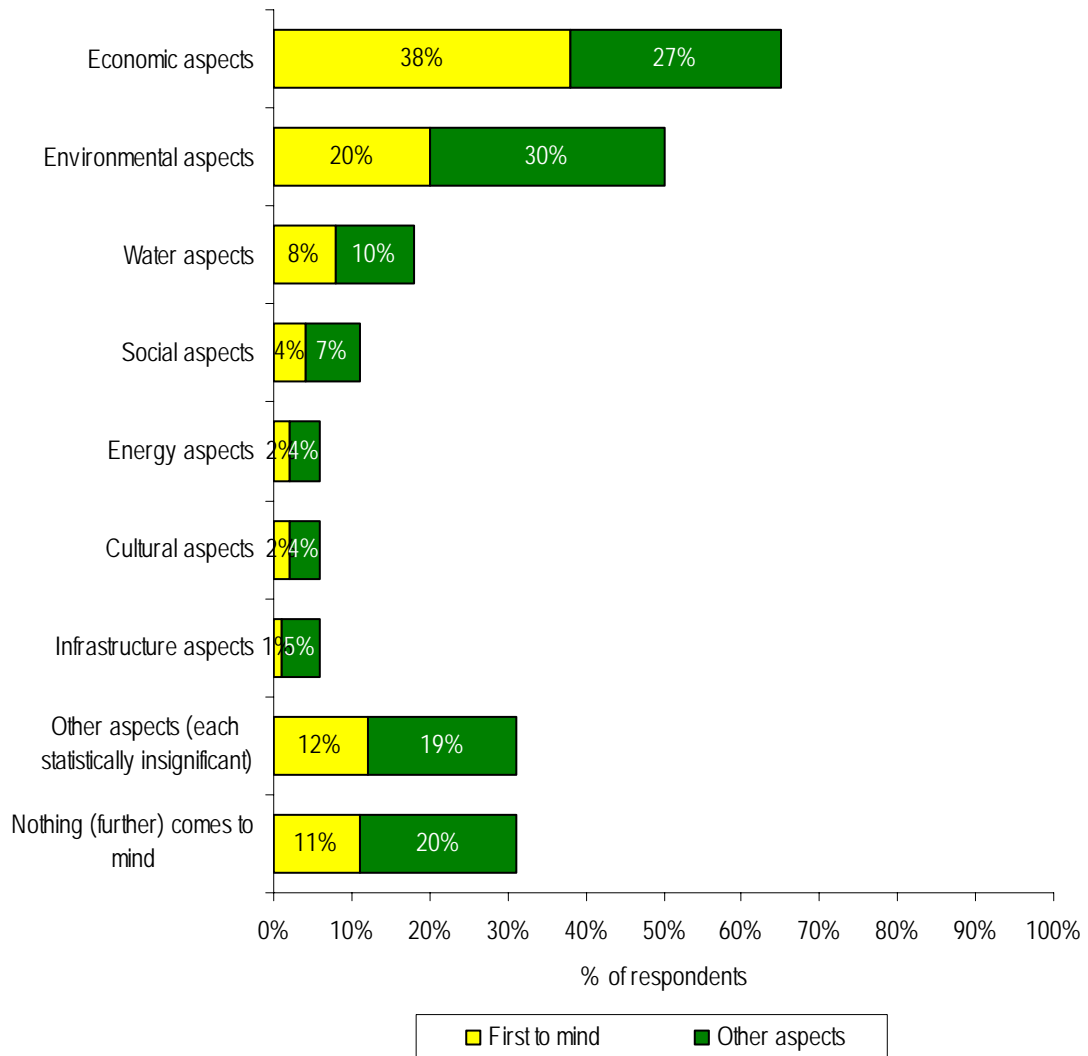


Fig.6: Combined first and other issues to mind

The graph overleaf demonstrates the full range of issues mentioned by all respondents, to show the wide variety of comments made. The First mentioned issues and the Other issues have been combined to show the proportion of all specific comments made spontaneously. It confirms that the economic impact of the mine expansion was the primary issue raised spontaneously, with particular emphasis on perceived growth in the workforce (35%) and economic impacts for the State (18%).

Impacts on the environment also featured quite frequently, in particular environmental damage (17%) and 'other' impacts on the environment. Also of concern to people was a perception that the mine expansion would be a drain on existing water resources (12% mentioned this spontaneously).



CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF FIRST AND OTHER IMPACTS MENTIONED
(includes multiple responses)

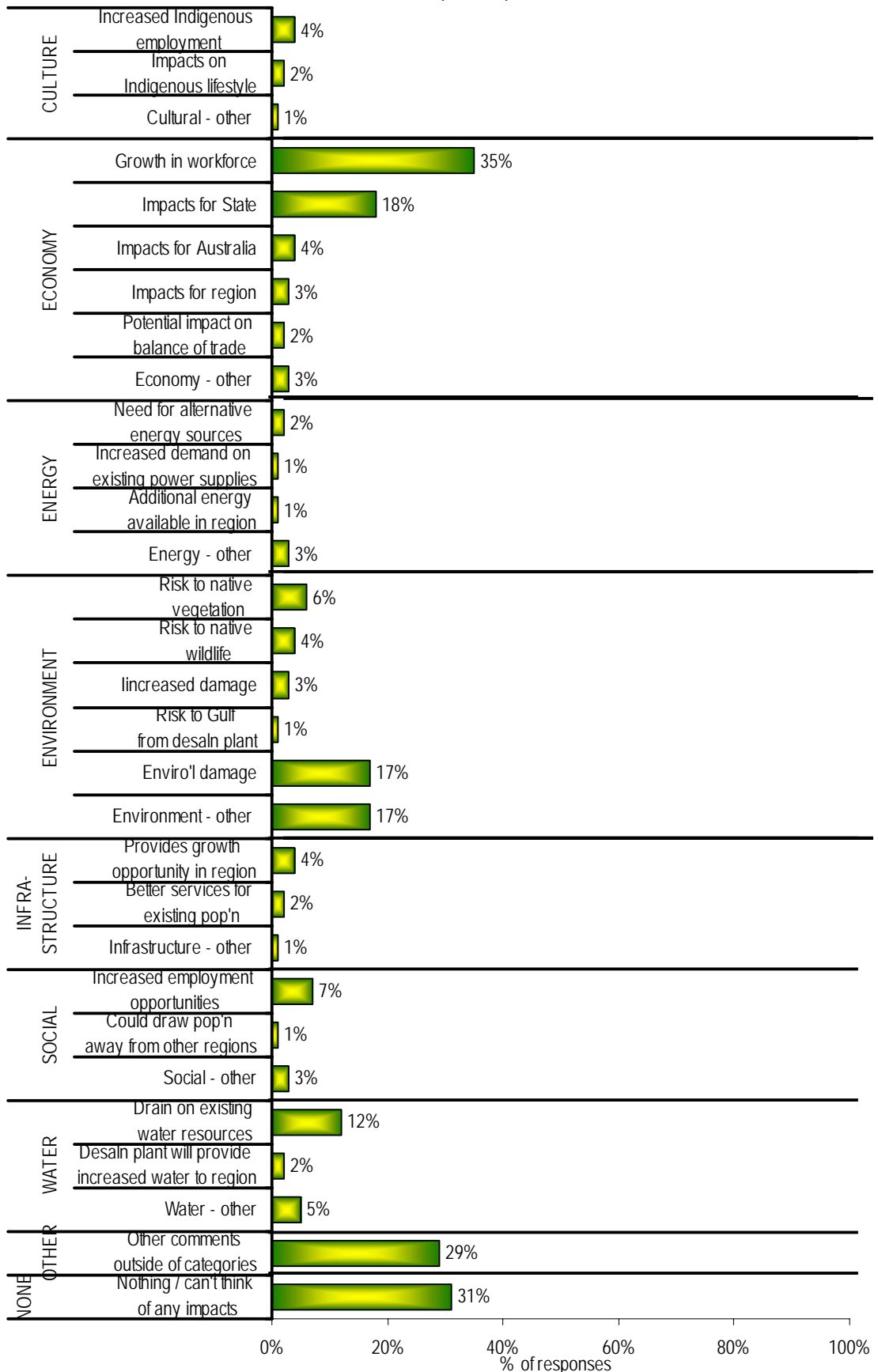


Fig.7: Cumulative spontaneous mention of specific issues



3.3 Social Issues

On balance, social issues mentioned tended to be positive rather than negative. The most prominent social issue was the positive impact of **greater employment opportunities** anticipated with the proposed mine expansion at Olympic Dam (24%). The next most common social issue raised referred to **shortages of housing and community needs** (12%).

Among those whose educational achievement is a trade or apprenticeship, a tenth (10%) commented on an anticipated **increase in trade jobs** as a result of the mine expansion (compared with 6% overall).

More than one in three people either **could not think of any social issues** regarding the proposed mine expansion (27%) or thought there were **no social issues** in this regard (8%).

Nearly one in ten (9%) made comments about their **concerns regarding uranium**. This increased to 16% among those who have achieved an educational level of bachelor degree or higher.

Other positive comments, mentioned by at least 5% of people surveyed, included:

- Improve standard of living in local area – 6%
- Trade jobs increase – 6%

These were balanced by similar proportions mentioning negative social impacts, such as:

- Infrastructure shortages – 6%
- Increase in social problems with population increase – 5%
- Health issues related to mining – 5%.

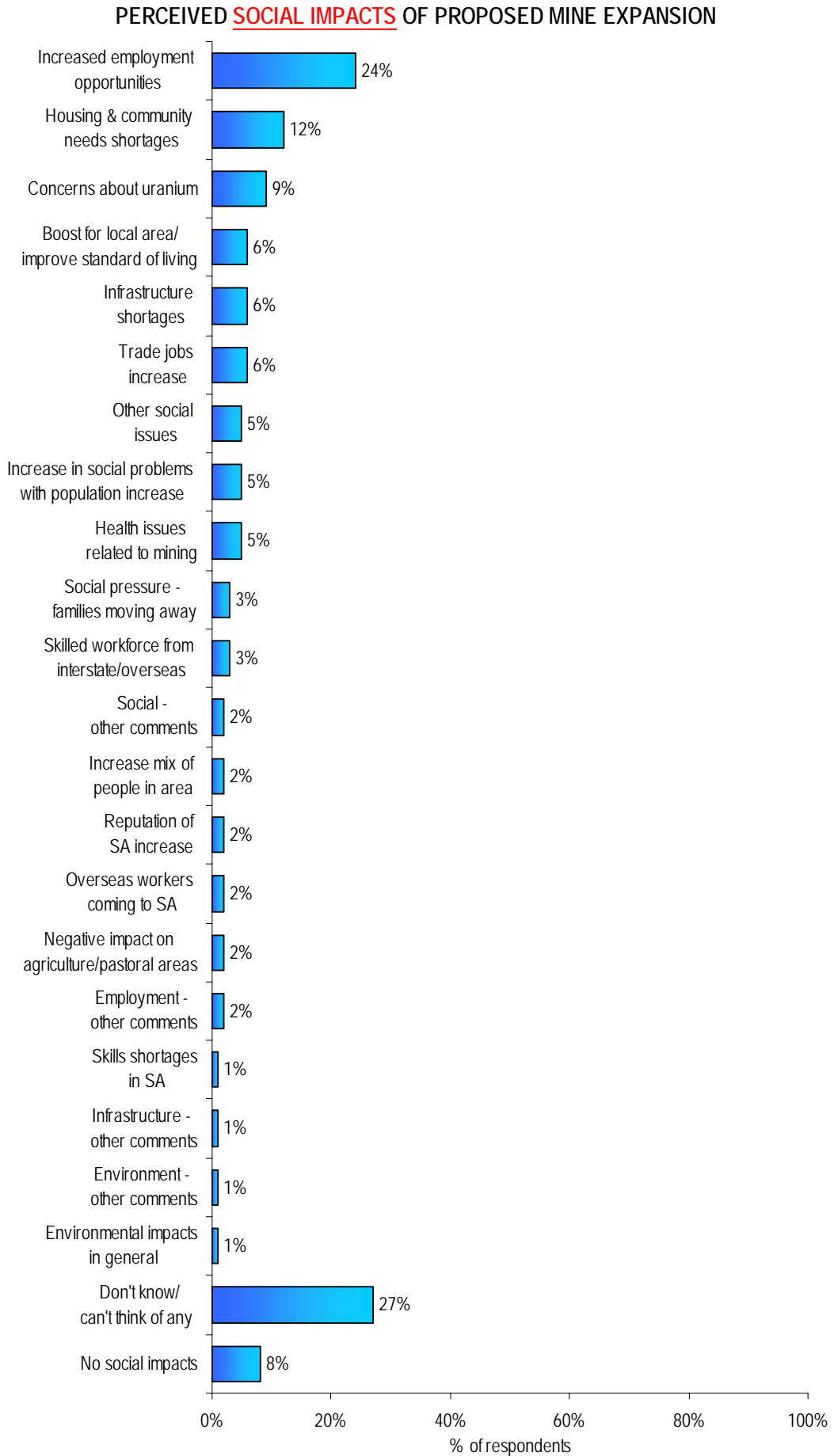


Fig.8: Potential social issues associated with the mine expansion at Olympic Dam



3.4 Cultural Issues

Whilst nearly half of those surveyed either **could not think of any cultural impacts** (29%) or perceived there would be **no cultural impacts** from the proposed mine expansion (18%), the overall pattern of aspects mentioned tended towards being negative rather than positive.

The most prominent negative aspects mentioned were: potential **damage to Indigenous lands** (16%) and potential **damage to Indigenous culture** (14%), whilst a further 10% perceived issues regarding **displacement of Indigenous people**.

Each of these negative comments was expressed by a wide range of demographic profiles, with no single segment more likely to cite these issues than any other.

PERCEIVED CULTURAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED MINE EXPANSION

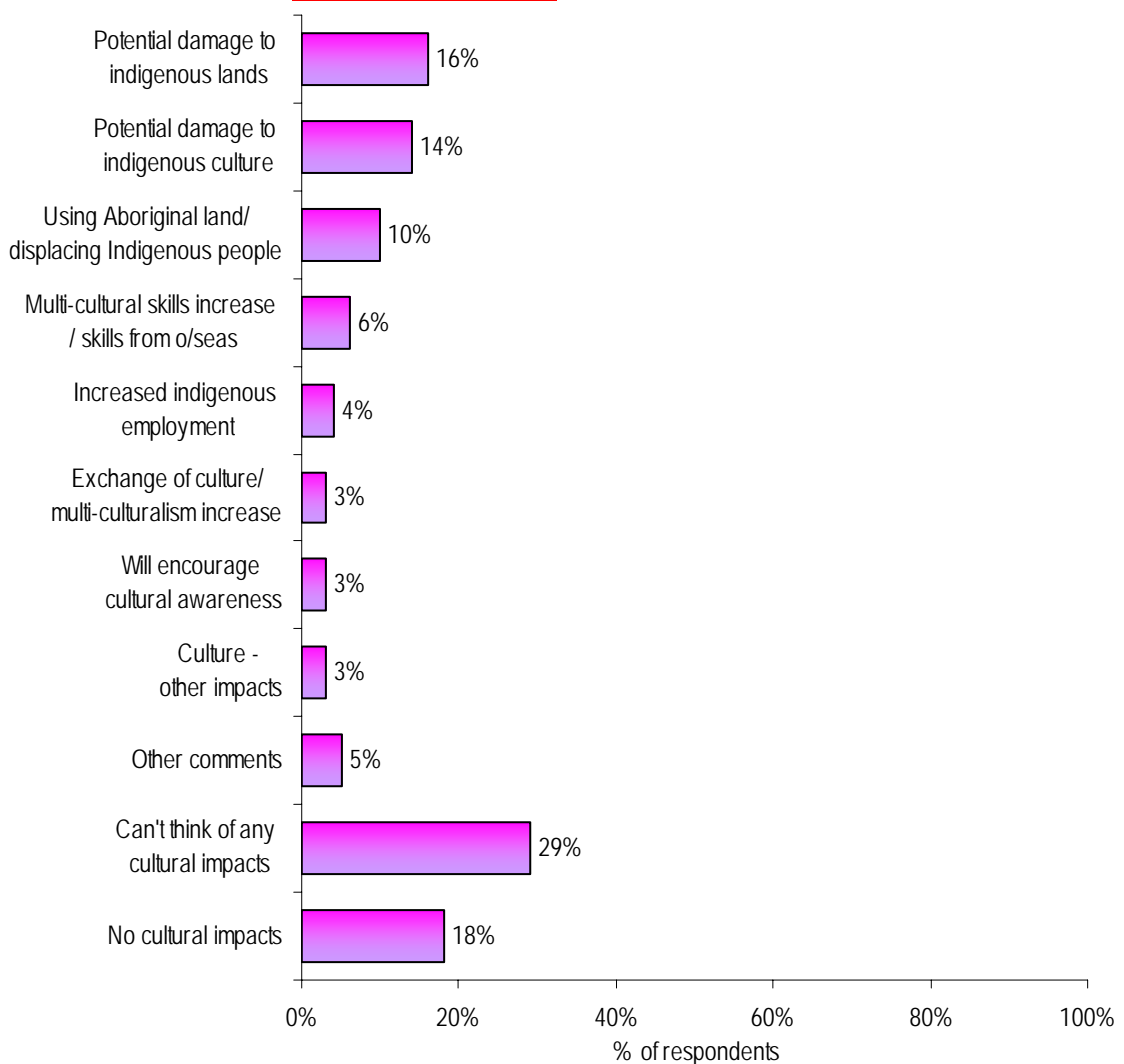


Fig.9: Potential cultural impact of proposed mine expansion at Olympic Dam



3.5 Environmental Issues

The environmental issues mentioned revealed a pattern of negativity regarding this aspect of the proposed expansion project.

The most commonly stated environmental issue concerned water resources, with 22% citing **stress on the existing water resources / artesian basin** and a further 7% stating they were concerned about **damage to the ecology of the Spencer Gulf**.

Also of concern were perceived **threats to native species / wildlife** (16%) and **threats to native vegetation** (15%). Each of these concerns was expressed by a wide range of demographic profiles.

Concerns about uranium mining was an environmental issue cited by 16% of people, with a further 2% expressing specific issues surrounding uranium (**safety and transport** and **who the uranium is sold to**) and a further 9% mentioning **concerns about waste**. Mention of issues surrounding uranium mining was not confined to a specific demographic profile, but was universal across all profiles.

Balancing these views was the finding that more than a fifth of people surveyed either **could not think of any environmental impacts** (17%) or perceived there were **no environmental impacts** from the proposed expansion of Olympic Dam (6%).



PERCEIVED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED MINE EXPANSION

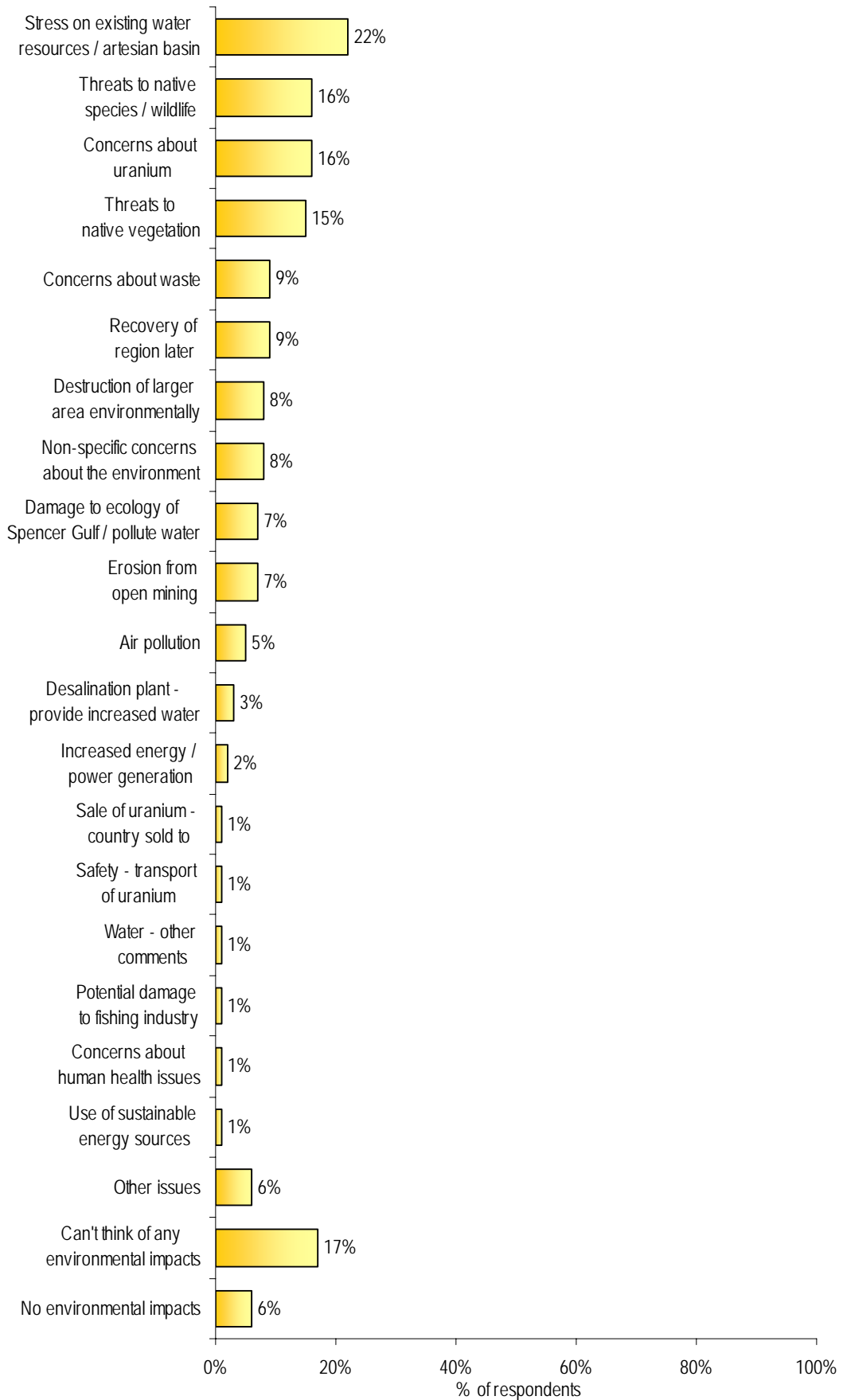


Fig.10: Potential environmental impact of proposed mine expansion at Olympic Dam



3.6 Economic Issues

By far the most commonly mentioned issue associated with the proposed mine expansion was **increased income for South Australia**, mentioned specifically by 6 out of 10 people. Among those with tertiary qualifications, the proportion mentioning this aspect increased to 66%.

A further 1 in 4 people raised the aspect of **increased work opportunities** (27%).

On the other hand, only 1 in 10 people **could not suggest any economic impacts** of the proposed mine expansion.

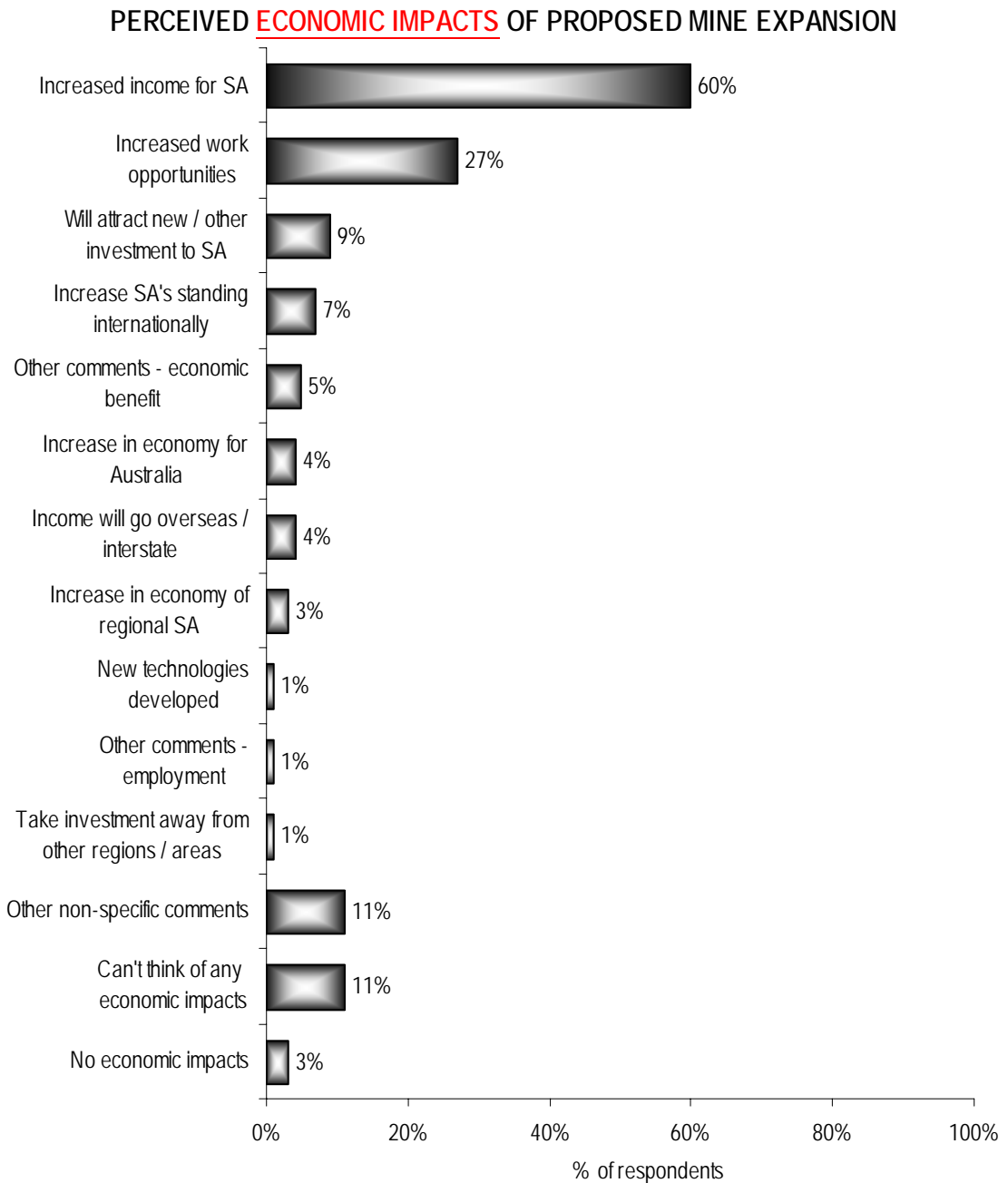


Fig.11: Potential economic impact of proposed mine expansion at Olympic Dam



3.7 Other issues associated with the proposed mine expansion

When offered the opportunity to mention other issues associated with the proposed mine expansion, generally the third (34%) of people who had something further to say fell broadly into three major categories.

It should be noted that, in general, those who feel strongly about an issue or aspects of a proposal are more likely to take advantage of the opportunity to put forward their viewpoint in their own language than those who have no strongly held opinions about the topic at hand.

The first of these categories, and perhaps the most common response, was to reiterate and highlight views concerning the risks of mining, selling, storage and transportation of uranium. These comments ranged from voicing concern for this aspect, such as *“I have concerns over the safety aspects and potential uses of the uranium”* to stronger statements along the lines of *“Don’t do it and shut other mines down”*.

Other examples of statements made concerning this type of fear included:

“No advantages outweigh the negative aspects of it. I am totally against uranium mining.”

“Blow it up, find something healthy to invest in, needs to be good for the community

“I’m concerned about the uranium, what are they going to do with it.”

“The Australian government should regulate where the uranium is sold and where the spent uranium is stored.”

“All the checks and balances should be in place to make sure this ‘stuff’ is mined with no effect on the environment and the workers.”

The second of these broad categories were positive comments [albeit sometimes cautiously positive] that the proposed expansion at Olympic Dam should go ahead, with the general belief that it would be positive for South Australia, the region and also good for Australia as a whole. The following quotes demonstrate the type of comments made about this aspect:

“I just hope it goes ahead.”

“I think it’s good and hope it goes ahead. It will be good for the State and good for developing the far north region.”

“I think that as long as the mining is in isolated areas, it is okay. I can see the economic benefits.”

“I think the mine is important and environmental issues should be looked at and addressed sensibly, but the mine must go ahead.”

“Economic benefits that come from the sale of resources should flow back into the community in the form of health, education and public welfare.”

“Get on with it – as long as we look after the environment.”

“It would be a great thing for SA and will have a flow-on effect to other areas.”

“It may increase the demand for skilled workers and apprentices, which will have a very positive run-on effect for the whole state.”



The third broad issue concerned perceptions of the environmental damage an expanded mine could inflict and in particular comments about water from the Artesian Basin. The following quotes are typical examples of this type of comment.

“If they are going to drill for water in the Artesian Basin, there must be a limit to the quantity they can take out.”

“As long as it does not destroy the wildlife habitat or the Indigenous land in that area.”

“If they could secure the native wildlife, I would like them to go ahead. I would like to see part of the original bush left intact.”

“There are two issues; it should not go ahead unless they understand the impact on the aquifer which will be punctured and unless they know what to do with the end product.”

“Water is a concern. Will it contaminate the existing water supply?”

“We need mining but we still have to respect all aspects associated with it: the environment, the land owners, workers’ health and safety.”

“Just wouldn’t go ahead with it – future generations will have to pay for it.”

There were also comments which demonstrated a desire for more information to be made available at the community level, to provide people with a better understanding of the project and how the issues they have raised will be dealt with. Whilst it is still early days, and the EIS will not be made public until mid 2007, it appears that people in Adelaide would prefer a higher level of consultation and information about the project.

“I want more debate about the subject.”

“I’m concerned about the lack of consultancy with the Indigenous people and the general community.”

“There’s a desperate need for more information. I can’t comment on many things due to lack of information.”

“The company could help to educate people; they could send a booklet to every letterbox in SA, explaining what they are going to do and the effects.”



ATTACHMENT 1: METHODOLOGY ***(HOW THE RESEARCH WAS DONE)***



The survey

This telephone survey was conducted across metropolitan Adelaide, with people who, at the time of the interview, were aged 18 years and over and were aware of the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam mine at Roxby Downs. All interviews were conducted from Harrison Research's premises, using CATI technology (Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing), by IQCA accredited interviewers, in accordance with the Market & Social Research Privacy Principles (M&SRPPs).



The selection of metropolitan households to be contacted was generated randomly using Electronic White Pages. The “last birthday” method was also used to randomise the sample (that is, the person in the household aged 18+ whose birthday was last). If that person was unable or unwilling to take part, no other member of the household was substituted and the household was replaced.

The interview duration ranged between 9-10 minutes, depending on the answers given by respondents. Prior to the fieldwork, a questionnaire (survey instrument) was drafted by Harrison Research with input from the Arup-HLA Olympic Dam EIS team and BHP Billiton, with some revisions approved before the final version was implemented. The actual instrument used can be found in Appendix 3: Questionnaire.

Fieldwork commenced on Friday 22 September and concluded on Sunday 8 October 2006, with 820 interviews completed. The findings from a sample of this size can be reported within a maximum $\pm 3.44\%$ margin of error at the 95% confidence interval. This means that if 50% of respondents give a particular response you can be 95% certain that the true response falls between 46.56% and 53.44% of the total population.

The sample

The sample represented only those among the general public who were aware of the expansion project at Olympic Dam, using a screening question prior to beginning the actual survey (but after introduction of the topic).

The proportion of people who indicated they were unaware of the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam mine was 42%. This can be extrapolated out to the total Adelaide metropolitan population, indicating that approximately 6 out of 10 people ($\pm 3.44\%$) in Adelaide are aware of the proposed expansion.



ATTACHMENT 2: RESPONDENT PROFILE



Respondents were relatively evenly represented by gender. The ABS Census data¹ shows the Adelaide metropolitan adult gender breakdown (16 years and older) as 45% males and 55% females. This provides some indication that, among the people contacted for this survey, a higher proportion of males than females may be aware of the proposed expansion to Olympic Dam mine.

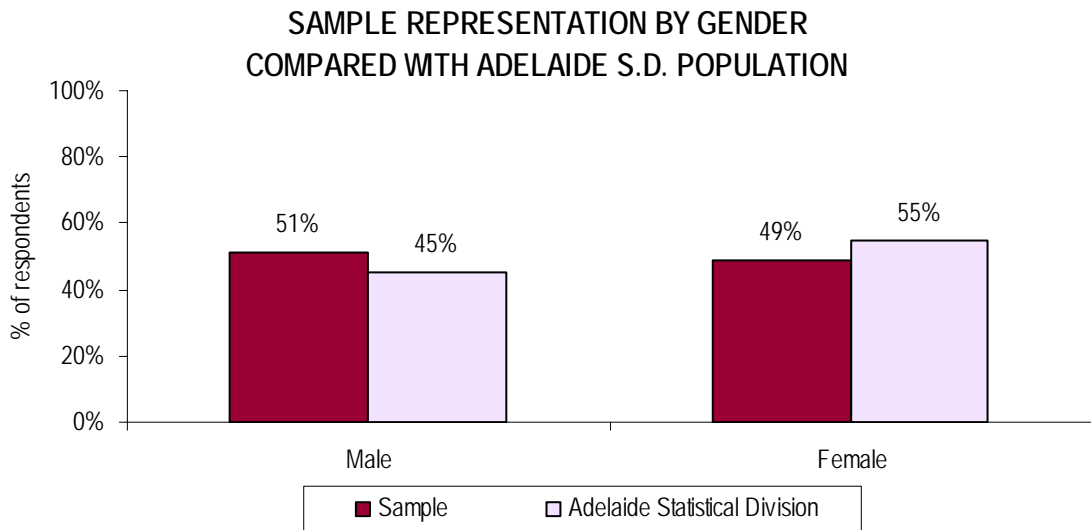


Fig.12: Gender breakdown of sample

The age group with the highest representation was the 45 to 64 segment (45%), whilst there was low representation among 16 to 24 year olds (4%).

Compared with the Adelaide Statistical Division population figures, younger people are poorly represented, signifying that this segment *may* have a lower level of awareness of the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam mine.

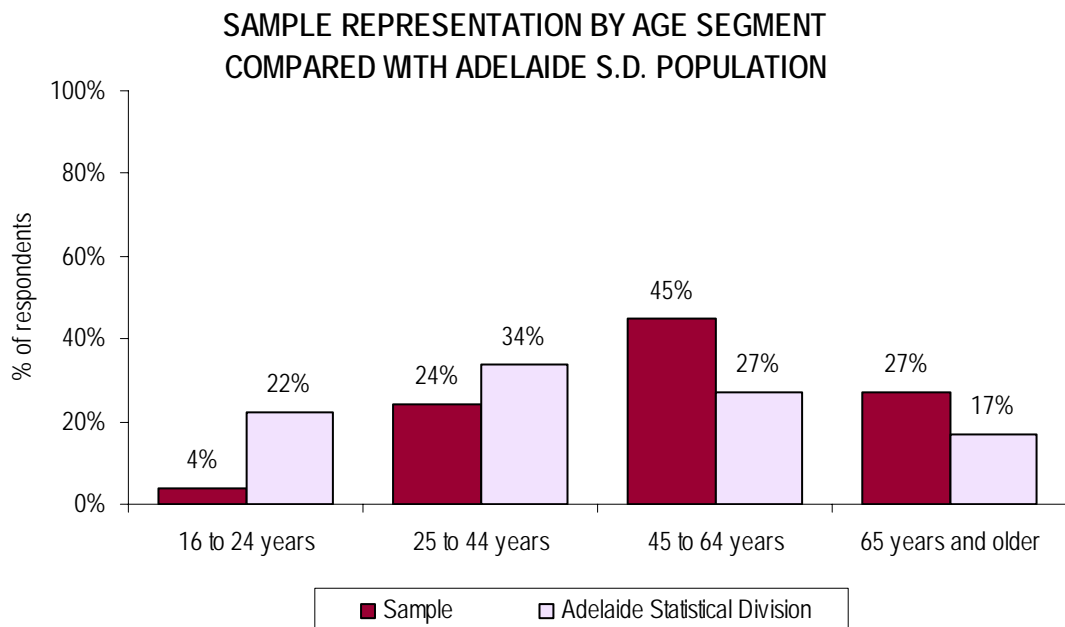


Fig.13: Age breakdown of sample

¹ Source: ABS Census, Adelaide (SD 405), Catalogue No. 2005.0 Expanded Community Profile



As might be expected given the age breakdown of the sample, mature families with no children at home made up the highest proportion of the sample. Lone person households accounted for more than a fifth of the sample.

Half the sample was comprised of just two household types - older couples with no children at home (29%) or lone person households (23%). Four in ten households (39% in total) have children living at home.

Note: The categories in ABS Census data for Adelaide (SD 405) for household types does not break down into the same categories as those shown below, so no comparative data was available.

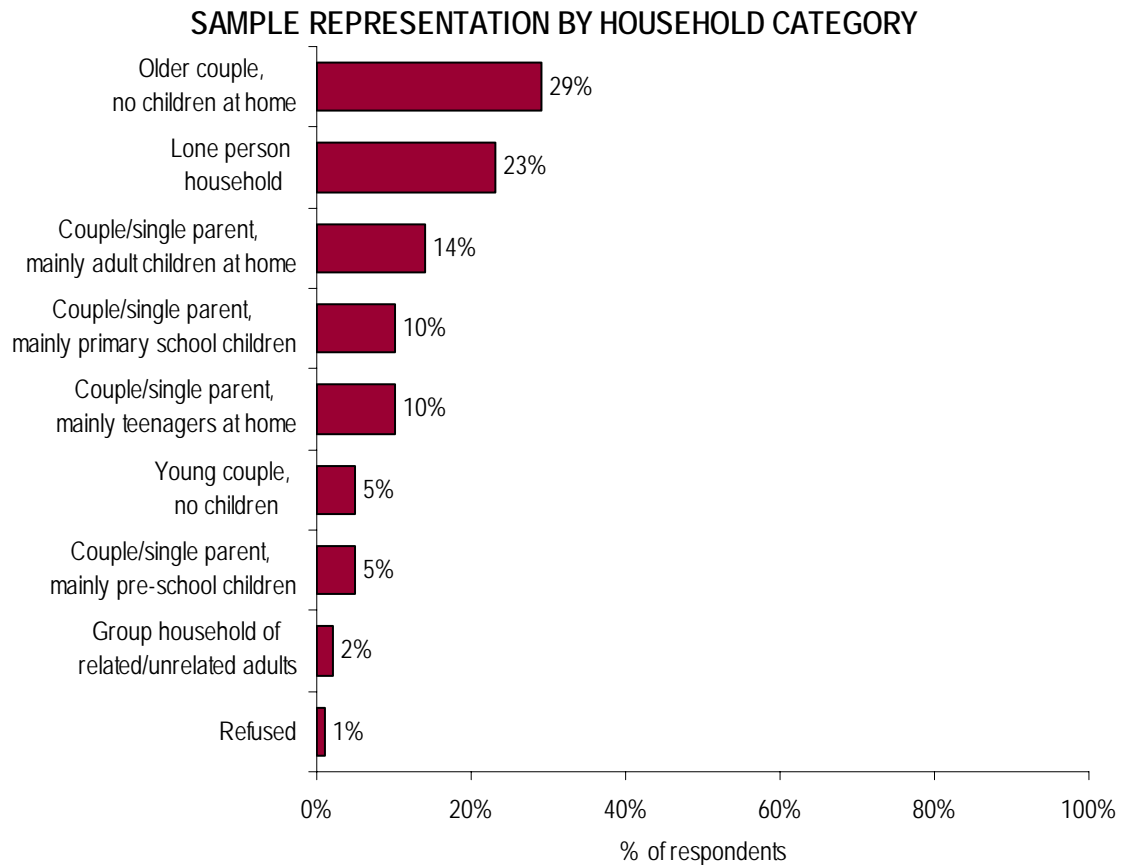


Fig.14: Household category of sample

Employment status reflected a higher proportion of full-time employed among those surveyed compared with the Adelaide SD data (42%, compared with 34% of Adelaide metropolitan population in full-time employment), whilst the proportion in part-time work was marginally, but not significantly, lower (16%, compared with 19%).

Conversely, the proportion not in the labour force and not looking for work was representative of the population (38% of the metropolitan population are not in the labour force or looking for employment). Our sample represented 29% retired, 4% home duties and 4% pensioner (not age pensions).



SAMPLE REPRESENTATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

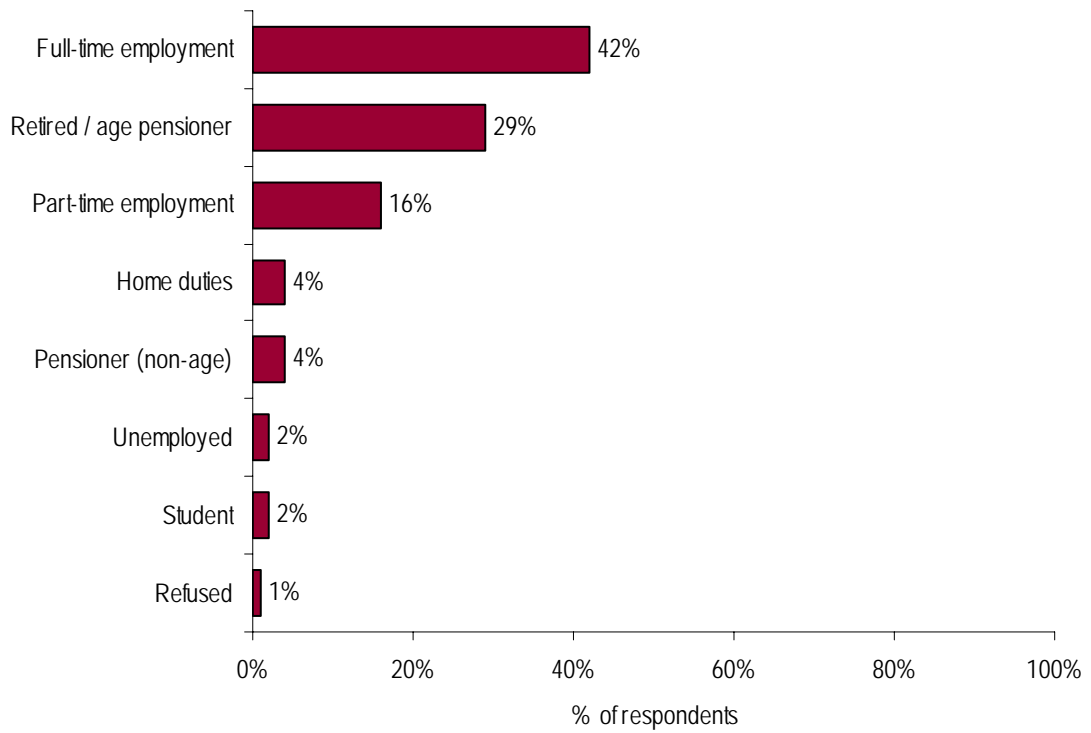


Fig.15: Employment status of sample

The sample (people aware of the proposed Olympic Dam mine expansion) contained above average proportions of professional, managerial and advanced clerical, sales and service workers, and relatively low proportions of essentially blue collar employees.

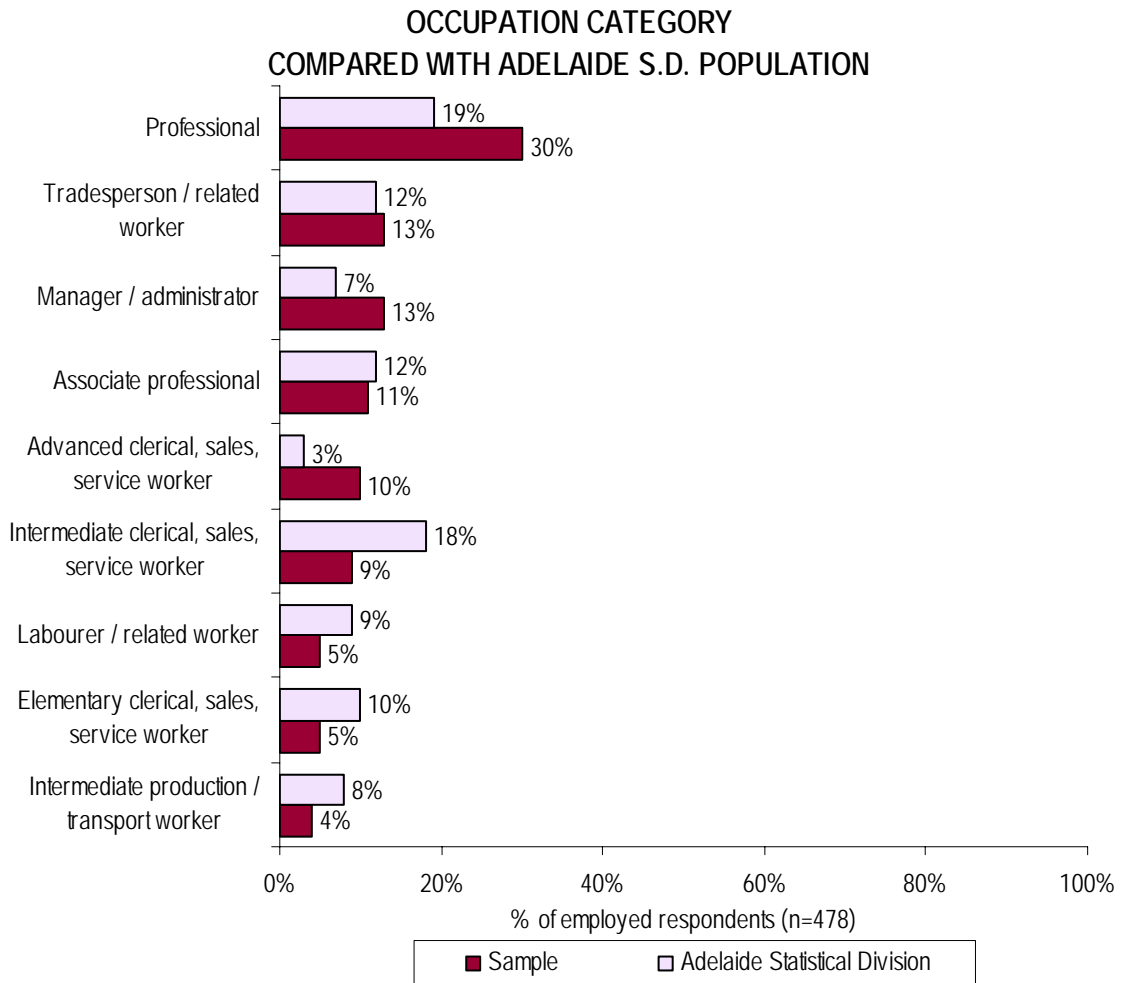


Fig.16: Occupation category among employed segment of sample

The comparison of educational qualifications achieved, compared with the general Adelaide metropolitan population, shows the sample tended to be well educated.

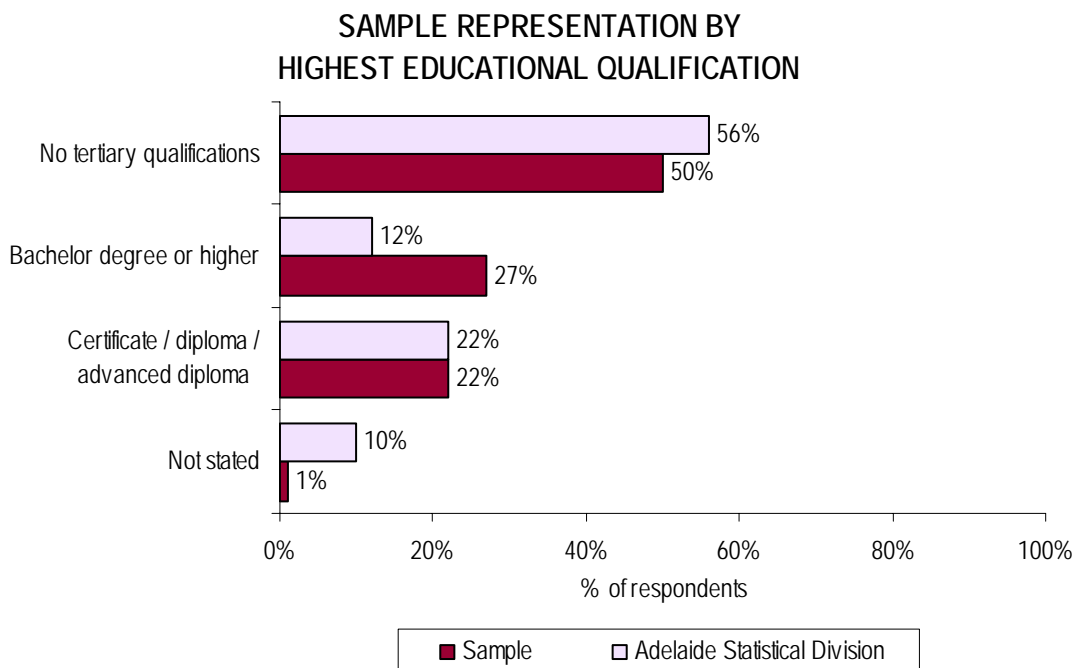


Fig.17: Highest educational qualification of sample



ATTACHMENT 3: QUESTIONNAIRE



*7556 ARUP-HLA OLYMPIC DAM EIS PROJECT - SEPTEMBER 2006

"Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is [Q0IV] from Harrison Research. We are conducting research on behalf of the environmental consultants assessing the impact of the proposed expansion of mining at Olympic Dam.

IF NECESSARY, SAY: This is genuine research and I guarantee we are not trying to sell you anything."

"May I please speak to the person in the household, aged 18 and over, who was the last to have a birthday? _REINTRODUCE OR CALLBACK AS NECESSARY_

The survey will take about 5 minutes to go through, depending on your answers. _IF THEY'RE HESITATING BECAUSE OF TIME:_ We do need to get opinions from as wide a cross-section as possible; I could call back later if it would be more convenient. _ARRANGE CALLBACK IF REQUIRED OR CONTINUE_

IF CONCERNED ABOUT PRIVACY I can assure you that any information you give will remain confidential. Any identifying information, such as this phone number, is removed before we analyse the results. No one's individual answers can be passed on to our clients or anyone else.

May we begin the interview? Thank you."

Q1A QUALIFY

"Q1A Were you aware, before today, of the proposed expansion of the Olympic Dam mine at Roxby Downs?"

1. Yes
2. No

FAIL "Thank you for your time unfortunately you do not qualify for this survey."

IF 2 IN Q1A ABORT "DID NOT QUALIFY"

Q1 HEARD/SEEN PROPOSED EXPANSION

"Q1 Where have you seen or heard about the proposed expansion? _UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSES_"

MR

1. Television
2. Word of mouth
3. Radio
4. Information sheets
5. Newspapers
6. Information stand at the Show
7. Internet (not O-Dam EIS website)
8. Website for Olympic Dam EIS
9. Other - (specify Q101)

10. Don't recall

GO Q2

Q101 OTHER PLACE

Q2 FIRST ASPECT THAT COMES TO MIND

"Q2 What is the FIRST aspect that comes to mind when you think about the proposed Olympic Dam mine expansion? _UNPROMPTED, SINGLE RESPONSE_"

SPLIT=2



1. Cultural - increased employment opportunities for local indigenous population
2. Cultural - impacts on indigenous lifestyle
3. Cultural - other (SPECIFY Q201)
4. Economy - growth in workforce
5. Economy - impacts for the region
6. Economy - impacts for the State
7. Economy - impacts for the country
8. Economy - potential impact on balance of trade
9. Economy - other - (SPECIFY Q202)
10. Energy - need for alternative energy sources
11. Energy - additional energy would be available in region
12. Energy - increased demand on existing power supplies
13. Energy - other (specify Q203)
14. Environment - risk to native vegetation
15. Environment - risk to native wildlife
16. Environment - risk to Gulf from desal'n plant
17. Environment - damage
18. Environment - increased damage
19. Environment - other (specify Q204)
20. Infrastructure - provides growth opportunity for the region
21. Infrastructure - better services for existing population
22. Infrastructure - other (specify Q205)
23. Social - increased employment opportunities
24. Social - large mix of people in the area
25. Social - could draw population away from other regional sites
26. Social - other (specify Q206)
27. Transport - better access
28. Transport - other (specify Q207)
29. Water - desal'n plant would provide increased water for region
30. Water - drain on existing water resources
31. Water - other (specify Q208)
32. Other - (specify Q209)
33. Nothing / can't think of anything

GO Q3

Q201 OTHER CULTURAL

Q202 OTHER ECONOMIC

Q203 OTHER ENERGY

Q204 OTHER ENVIRONMENT

Q205 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Q206 OTHER SOCIAL

Q207 OTHER TRANSPORT

Q208 OTHER WATER

Q209 OTHER OTHER

Q3 +/- FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

"Q3 Do you see this as a positive or a negative for South Australia? _UNPROMPTED, SINGLE RESPONSE_"

1. Positive
2. Negative
3. Neither positive nor negative / neutral



4. Both positive and negative
5. Don't know/can't say

Q4 OTHER ISSUES THAT COME TO MIND REGARDING THE PROPOSAL

"Q4 What, if any, other issues come to mind regarding the proposed Olympic Dam mine expansion?
UNPROMPTED - MULTIPLE RESPONSES"

MR

NOT ANS Q2

1. Cultural - increased employment opportunities for local indigenous population
2. Cultural - impacts on indigenous lifestyle
3. Cultural - other (SPECIFY Q402)
4. Economy - growth in workforce
5. Economy - impacts for the region
6. Economy - impacts for the State
7. Economy - impacts for the country
8. Economy - potential impact on balance of trade
9. Economy - other - (SPECIFY Q403)
10. Energy - need for alternative energy sources
11. Energy - additional energy would be available in region
12. Energy - increased demand on existing power supplies
13. Energy - other (specify Q404)
14. Environment - risk to native vegetation
15. Environment - risk to native wildlife
16. Environment - risk to Gulf from desal'n plant
17. Environment - damage
18. Environment - increased damage
19. Environment - other (specify Q405)
20. Infrastructure - provides growth opportunity for the region
21. Infrastructure - better services for existing population
22. Infrastructure - other (specify Q406)
23. Social - increased employment opportunities
24. Social - large mix of people in the area
25. Social - could draw population away from other regional sites
26. Social - other (specify Q407)
27. Transport - better access
28. Transport - other (specify Q408)
29. Water - desal'n plant would provide increased water for region
30. Water - drain on existing water resources
31. Water - other (specify Q409)
32. Other - (specify Q401)

33. Nothing / can't think of anything

GO Q5

Q402 OTHER CULTURAL

Q403 OTHER ECONOMIC

Q404 OTHER ENERGY

Q405 OTHER ENVIRONMENT

Q406 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Q407 OTHER SOCIAL

Q408 OTHER TRANSPORT



Q409 OTHER WATER

Q401 OTHER OTHER

Q5 SOCIAL ISSUES

"Q5 The Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, will examine the potential social, cultural, environmental and economic effects of the proposed expansion of Olympic Dam. The next few questions relate to your views and opinions about the possible impacts in these key areas. Firstly thinking about the potential Social issues associated with the proposed expansion project, what, if any, impacts or issues come to mind? _UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSE_"

MR

1. Employment - trade jobs increase
 2. Employment - increased employment opportunities
 3. Employment - skilled workforce from interstate / overseas
 4. Employment - too expensive/difficult to move there for work
 5. Employment - other (specify Q501)
 6. Environment - negative impact on agriculture / pastoral areas
 7. Environment - other (specify Q502)
 8. Infrastructure - housing and other community needs shortages
 9. Infrastructure - infrastructure shortages (i.e. access to energy, water, transport etc)
 10. Infrastructure - other (specify Q503)
 11. Social - concerns about uranium
 12. Social - cost of living increase
 13. Social - health issues related to mining (e.g. dust, accidents etc)
 14. Social - increase in social problems with increased population in region
 15. Social - overseas workers coming in
 16. Social - skills shortages in SA
 17. Social - reputation of SA (nationally and/or internationally) increase
 18. Social - increase mix of people in area
 19. Social - other (specify Q504)
 20. Training - skills training in SA (e.g. apprenticeships, trade skills etc) increase
 21. Training - other (specify Q505)
 22. No benefit to general community
 23. Other issues - (specify Q506)
-
24. Can't think of any
 25. No social impacts

GO Q6

Q501 OTHER EMPLOYMENT

Q502 OTHER ENVIRONMENT

Q503 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Q504 OTHER SOCIAL

Q505 OTHER TRAINING

Q506 OTHER OTHER

Q6 CULTURAL ISSUES

"Q6 Thinking now about potential Cultural issues associated with the proposed expansion at Olympic Dam, what cultural issues or impacts come to mind? _UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSES_"

MR

1. Cultural - encourage cultural awareness
2. Cultural - exchange of culture / multiculturalism increase



3. Cultural - potential damage to Indigenous culture
4. Cultural - potential damage to Indigenous lands
5. Cultural - increased employment opportunities for Indigenous population
6. Cultural - other (specify Q601)
7. Employment - multi-cultural workforce increase
8. Employment - opportunities for increased Indigenous employment
9. Employment - other (specify Q602)
10. Other - (specify Q603)

11. Can't think of any
12. No cultural impacts

GO Q7

Q601 OTHER CULTURAL
Q602 OTHER EMPLOYMENT
Q603 OTHER OTHER

Q7 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

"Q7 Next, thinking about Environmental issues, what potential issues or impacts come to mind?
UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSES"

MR

1. Energy - use of sustainable energies (e.g. desalination, solar power etc)
2. Energy - increased energy / power generation
3. Energy - other (specify Q701)
4. Environment - destruction of larger area
5. Environment - Erosion from open mining
6. Environment - Recovery of region later
7. Environment - Concerns about uranium
8. Environment - Threats to native species / wildlife
9. Environment - threats to native vegetation
10. Environment - other (specify Q702)
11. Water - desal'n plant would provide increased water for region
12. Water - stress on existing water resources
13. Water - desal'n plant damage to ecology of Spencer Gulf
14. Water - potential damage to fishing industry
15. Water - other (specify Q703)
16. Other issues - (specify Q704)

17. Can't think of any
18. No environmental impacts

GO Q8

Q701 OTHER ENERGY
Q702 OTHER ENVIRONMENT
Q703 OTHER WATER
Q704 OTHER OTHER

Q8 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OR ISSUES



"Q8 And what, if any, potential Economic impacts or issues come to mind? _UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSES_"

MR

1. Economic - increased income for the State
2. Economic - increase SA's standing internationally
3. Economic - income will go overseas/interstate
4. Economic - new/other investment to SA
5. Economic - take investment away from other areas/regions
6. Economic - other (specify Q801)
7. Employment - increased work opportunities
8. Employment - other (specify Q802)
9. Technology - potential new technologies developed
10. Technology - other (specify Q803)
11. Other issues - (specify Q804)

12. Can't think of any
- 13.No economic impacts

GO Q9

Q801 OTHER ECONOMIC
Q802 OTHER EMPLOYMENT
Q803 OTHER TECHNOLOGY
Q804 OTHER OTHER

Q9 FURTHER COMMENTS

"Q9 Do you have any further comments about the proposed mine development you would like to add?"

1. Yes (specify Q901)
2. No

GO Q10

Q901 COMMENTS

*CLASSIFICATIONS:

Q10 GENDER

"Q10 Record gender"

1. Male
2. Female

Q11 YEAR OF BIRTH

"Q11 What year were you born? _RECORD NUMBER, D IF REFUSED_"

WIDTH=4

NUM 1900-1990, D

Q12 HOUSEHOLD

"Q12 Which of the following best describes your household? _READ OUT 1-8_"

1. Lone person household
2. Group household of unrelated adults
3. Young couple, no children
4. Older couple, no children at home



5. Couple or single parent with mainly pre-school children
6. Couple or single parent with mainly primary-school children
7. Couple or single parent with mainly teenage children
8. Couple or single parent with mainly adult children still living at home
9. Refused

Q13 EMPLOYMENT

"Q13 What is your current employment status?"

1. Part-time employment
2. Full-time employment
3. Unemployed]Q15
4. Home duties]Q15
5. Pensioner (non-age pension)]Q15
6. Retired / age pensioner]Q15
7. Student]Q15
8. Refused]Q15

Q14 OCCUPATION

"Q14 How do you describe your occupation?"

1. Manager / administrator
2. Professional
3. Associate professional
4. Tradesperson / related worker
5. Advanced clerical, sales & service worker
6. Intermediate clerical, sales & service worker
7. Intermediate production and transport worker
8. Elementary clerical, sales & service worker
9. Labourer / related worker

Q15 EDUCATION

"Q15 Which best describes the highest educational qualification you have obtained? _READ OUT 1-7_"

1. Still at school
2. Left school at 15 years or less
3. Left school after age 15
4. Left school after age 15 but still studying
5. Trade/Apprenticeship
6. Certificate/Diploma
7. Bachelor degree or higher
8. Refused

Q16 POSTCODE

"Q16 What is the postcode where you live? _RECORD NUMBER, D IF DON'T KNOW_"

WIDTH=4

NUM 5000-5999, D

Q17 NAME

"Q17 For quality control purposes, my supervisor checks 10% of all my work. May I have your first name and a phone number, to be used only for that purpose?"

Q18 CLOSE



"Q18 That concludes the survey. On behalf of the environmental consultants and Harrison Research, thank you for taking part in this survey. _IF ASKED, YOU MAY SAY THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CONDUCTING THE EIS ARE ARUP AND HLA_"



APPENDIX H6.2

**Attitudes Survey –
Informing the communication strategy**



Attitudes Survey

INFORMING THE COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Prepared for: Anita Poddar, Senior Public Relations
Advisor

Project #: 7579

Principal Consultants: Frances Eltridge & Helen Fischer

Report Date: December 2006



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1. SETTING THE SCENE

1.1 Background

BHP Billiton's Olympic Dam site is one of the world's most significant mines, with extensive proven reserves of copper, uranium, gold and silver. It has been operating since 1988 and is unique in that the ore is not only mined but processed on site. The site became part of BHP Billiton's operations in 2005 as part of its acquisition of WMC Resources.

Currently, there is a proposal to more than double production, from over 200,000 tonnes of copper per year to more than 500,000 tonnes. Commensurate with this would be increases in the production of uranium, gold and silver, which are bound up in the copper ore.

The proposed expansion includes a move to open-cut rather than underground mining; the development of a desalination plant near Whyalla and pipeline infrastructure to provide the required water supplies; construction of new rail and air transport facilities; construction of a 5,000-person temporary construction village and population expansion of the more permanent Roxby Downs township from 4,500 to 10,000.

Independent consultants are undertaking the required Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is due to be released mid next year for public comment. BHP Billiton is currently preparing a communications strategy "to ensure that key stakeholder groups are appropriately informed and aware of the issues posed by the mine expansion before the EIS is released". At present, there is limited information on which BHP Billiton can base its communication strategy. The EIS team has undertaken public consultation among various regional communities, there has been no independent, State-wide research on which to judge the various communities' current knowledge, attitudes, understanding and information needs, on which the communications strategy can be built.

BHP Billiton was keen to redress this situation, not only to inform the strategy development but also to establish benchmarks against which changes in knowledge, understanding and attitudes. can be measured.

1.2 The Project

The recommended methodology consisted of conducting a dedicated (sole customer) survey on mining in general, with questions about Olympic Dam being masked by similar questions about other SA mines. It is perhaps particularly timely that there has been recent publicity about potential mining in the Strathalbyn area, which could help this masking.

The research instrument was designed in such a way as to maintain BHP Billiton's anonymity as the commissioning party, so that no bias is introduced and the potential for arousing public discussion and/or unsought media interest is minimised.

The telephone survey was conducted across strategically relevant geographic zones but with a strong focus on populations in the metropolitan and northern parts of the State. Respondents were screened to ensure that they were the adult in the household who most recently had their birthday, with no substitution allowed, to maximise the representation of the sample.

It was important to ensure that responses were analysed by geographic zone (not just metro versus regional), demographic factors such as gender, age, occupation and



industry sector, plus supplementary aspects such as State and Federal voting orientations.

The data has been weighted by both age and geographic location, to ensure that the samples from each region are proportionally representative of the respective populations. The calculations for weighting kept the smallest geographic population (Yorke Peninsula) at a weight of 1 to ensure that the sample was of a sufficient size to provide meaningful data.

Details of the calculations used to obtain the weightings are located in Appendix 1 of this report. A socio-demographic profile is located in Appendix 2, while a copy of the Questionnaire can be found in Appendix 3.

2. EXECUTIVE ASSESSMENT

2.1 Key Outcomes

2.1.1 Awareness of Mines / Mining Operations

Awareness of Olympic Dam was very high among those surveyed, with spontaneous awareness at 59% increasing to 91% when prompted. Among residents of the Northern region, 81% spontaneously recalled the Olympic Dam mine and 99% when prompted.

Younger residents of all areas were least likely to be aware of any of the mines or mining operations, even when prompted. Just 3% of the total sample were unable to name a mine or mining operation, with the majority (92%) of these being under 35 years of age.

When respondents were asked which mines they thought produced copper, gold, uranium and iron ore, Olympic Dam was the most often mentioned mine site for each of these metals except iron ore. Olympic Dam mine was better known as a producer of uranium than either Beverley (12%) or Honeymoon mine (10%).

Olympic Dam was nominated by 19% of the total sample as a producer of copper and by 18% as a producer of gold. It is clear from these findings that the potential of the copper deposits at Olympic Dam is not well known, particularly among Adelaide residents (16%, compared with 49% of Northern SD residents stated Olympic Dam mines copper).

Olympic Dam was clearly the standout mining company in terms of proposed expansion plans being known (46%, compared with just 5% mentioning Beverley and Prominent Hill). However, a similar proportion (47%) could not name any mines or mining operations which were contemplating expansion.

When prompted, a further 20% of respondents said Olympic Dam was proposing to expand, compared with 10% naming Prominent Hill and 8% mentioning Challenger when prompted.

2.1.2 Perceptions of Proposed Mine Expansions

Positively for BHP Billiton, when respondents were asked their perceptions of the proposed mine expansion at the same three mine sites, in terms of expansion being a positive for South Australia, 69% rated the proposed mine expansion at Olympic Dam at 7 out of 10 or higher.

Residents of both Eyre Peninsula SD and Northern SD, who might reasonably expect to gain from the mine expansion in terms of employment and other localised benefits, were understandably more positive in their assessment of the proposed mine expansion.

About a quarter of respondents oriented towards either the Greens or Australian Democrats, on the other hand, did not agree that the proposed mine expansion was a positive for South Australia.

2.1.3 Positive Impacts of Growth in Mining Industry

Positive impacts of the growth in the mining industry in general were perceived as being “increased employment opportunities” (56% overall and up to 73% among residents of the Northern SD) and “positive economic impacts for the State” (45% at the total sample level).

Residents of the Adelaide metropolitan area were more likely to mention the global positive impacts (ie to the State as a whole) and less likely to perceive this growth in terms of its impact on increased employment or other benefits locally.

Another positive impact from expansion in the mining industry was a perceived “*growth in the need for skilled labour*” (15%). However, among residents of the Northern SD this aspect was not perceived as a positive impact to the same degree (10%). This finding seems to suggest that residents in the “catchment” area of the mine do not feel that local residents will be filling the skilled labour pool required for developing and maintaining the expanded mine operations.

Also mentioned were “*positive impact on the balance of trade*” (12%) and “*positive impacts for the region*” (11%, increasing to 24% among residents of the Northern SD).

2.1.4 Concerns Associated with Mining

When asked if there are any concerns associated with mining of copper, uranium, gold or iron, 42% said they could not think of any. This is a positive outcome for Olympic Dam mine.

Broadly, respondent concerns were about environmental damage (26%), followed by perceived social impacts (23%), health concerns (14%) and water resource concerns (9%).

Closer examination revealed that about half (57%) of the comments made concerning environmental, social and health issues were associated with the mining, sale and disposal of uranium. No single issue about uranium mining was more significant than others, with the most commonly expressed concerns being disposing of nuclear waste (14%), environmental damage caused by uranium (12%), health issues for workers associated with uranium mining (11%), don't like uranium mining (9%) and sale of uranium overseas (7%). Environmental damage from open cut mining was mentioned by 7% of the total sample.

Significant variations in response were noted when analysed by voting orientation. In particular:

- Australian Democrats showed a significantly high incidence of citing environmental damage concerns (88%),
- Greens were concerned with both environmental damage (64%) and social concerns (56%).
- A high proportion of those oriented towards Labor expressed health concerns (19%),
- Half (50%) of Liberal voters said they could not think of any concerns.
- Respondents who were undecided about their voting intentions also showed a high incidence of being unable to name any concerns (47%), suggesting that this segment does not hold strong views against metals mining and that, perhaps, the implication from this finding is that uranium mining is not an issue which will impact on their voting decision.

2.1.5 Economic Contribution of Mining

When asked for their assessment of the contribution metals mining makes to the SA economy, positively 52% perceived this industry to be a major contributor and a further 34% said metals mining was a moderate contributor to the SA economy.

A relatively high 52% thought that uranium was the greater revenue earner, ahead of copper (18%), gold and iron ore (10% each). This finding clearly demonstrates a need for greater public awareness of the potential size and value of the copper deposits at Olympic Dam.

In terms of its comparative contribution to the SA economy, mining was rated second behind agriculture for its contribution, ahead of manufacturing and tourism.

2.1.6 Perceptions of Uranium Mining

More than a third (38%) of all respondents could not put forward an opinion about which countries South Australian uranium is sold. Asia (27%), USA (18%), China (14%) and France (12%) were the most frequently named countries. Of interest, and possibly having implications for the communications strategy, was the finding that 54% of those aged under 35 years could not suggest one country where SA uranium is sold.

Also of interest was the finding that, among respondents oriented towards the Australian Democrats, 35% said SA uranium is sold to China and 10% nominated Korea (without clarifying whether North or South Korea).

When asked their views concerning uranium mining, 44% of respondents said the statement *“Uranium mining has important implications as an energy source”* comes closest to their viewpoint. A further 32% agreed with the statement that *“Uranium mining is important to our economy”*, while 13% thought that the *“Government should allow more uranium mines”*.

Just one in four (24%) agreed that *“Uranium mining should be restricted to 3 mine sites only”*, while only 10% said the statement *“Uranium mining should be stopped”* comes closest to their views on uranium mining.

2.1.7 Perceptions of Nuclear Power

Respondents were asked if they thought nuclear power has a role to play in helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Positively, 64% agreed compared with 21% disagreeing and 15% being unable to venture an opinion on the matter.

Not surprisingly, respondents oriented towards the Greens at a Federal level showed significant opposition to this concept (65% said no, while 26% agreed).

Support for the overall concept of nuclear power used as an energy source, however, was less clear cut, with 38% supporting this concept, 34% opposing nuclear power as an energy source, and a further 29% remaining neutral towards the idea.

Of significance to the communications strategy, perhaps, was the finding that older people (55+) were more supportive of the concept than under 35 year olds (just 15% of 25 to 34 year olds support nuclear power being used as an energy source, compared with 49% of those 55 and older).

2.1.8 Additional Water Sources

When asked where they thought additional water sources would come from for future development in SA, 47% suggested desalination, increasing to 52% among those living in the Northern SD region (suggesting a reasonable degree of support for the proposed plant at Whyalla). Stormwater capture (15%) and recycling / grey water use were other prominent suggestions for additional water.

Among those oriented towards the Australian Democrats, just 17% were in favour of sourcing additional water through desalination. Conversely, those oriented towards the Greens showed a high level of support for desalination (54%), as did Liberal voters (57%).

2.1.9 Mining Companies Supporting Local Communities

The community activities which respondents thought mining companies should undertake in supporting the local communities in which they operate included minimising environmental damage (25%), employing local workers (21%), supporting local clubs / associations (17%), regeneration of land (16%) and providing sufficient housing for workers (16%).

Residents of the Northern SD region showed a high incidence of stating mining companies should support local clubs and associations (24%). On the other hand, those from Adelaide metropolitan area were more likely to say that mining companies should minimise environmental damage (26%). Residents from both Eyre SD and Yorke / Lower North were more likely to cite employing locals (26% and 27% respectively).

Respondents oriented towards the Greens showed a high level of focus on environmental, community and economic activities. Those oriented towards the Democrats, on the other hand, were more focused towards provision of infrastructure services. As may be expected, respondents oriented towards Labor showed a relatively high incidence of citing employment as the area where mining companies should undertake community activities.

2.2 Recommendations

Given the comparatively low level of awareness of Olympic Dam among younger people, and given that this segment is largely where the skilled labour pool for the mine expansion will be drawn, it is recommended that part of the communication strategy be aimed at this segment.

Olympic Dam is clearly better known as a producer of uranium than for its potentially vast copper deposits. Given the negative implications surrounding uranium, particularly among those oriented towards Greens and Democrats, it is recommended that the communication strategy focus strongly on the copper and its significance to the economy. The research has revealed misconceptions concerning the value of uranium to the economy, and re-focusing attention towards the potential value of copper is likely to assist in changing some South Australian's view towards a more positive appreciation of the Olympic Dam expansion project.

Further to the above point, as climate change policy is currently a topical issue and one about which the general public are wanting to see governments taking positive action, it is imperative that BHP Billiton be seen to act responsibly in terms of its greenhouse gas emissions. Whilst the research reveals that the public believe nuclear power has a role to play in helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, that belief is not translated into clear-cut support for nuclear power as an energy source. Further, public discussion (such as the editorial in *The Advertiser*, Tuesday 19th December 2006) will focus on the amount of non-renewable resources which will be required in order to facilitate the mine expansion. It is recommended, therefore, that the communication strategy address this aspect of the mine expansion at Olympic Dam, to inform and educate the public about the alternative power sources proposed and the strategies to be utilised to minimise the use of non-renewable resources in the expansion project.

It is also important for the communication strategy to address the concerns of the public about other issues such as disposal of uranium, health issues associated with mining uranium and, importantly, sale of uranium to overseas countries. The research has highlighted many positive attitudes towards the proposed mine expansion, which can be utilised in communication strategies to build on this positive perception. However, the communication strategy also needs to educate the public about the “negative” aspects of uranium mining, highlighting the steps taken (or the steps which will be taken in the future) to overcome the environmental, health and safety concerns surrounding mining of this metal. This will go some way towards building trust within the community and countering the views held by the vocal minority.

3. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

3.1 Awareness of Mines / Mining Operations

3.1.1 Unprompted Awareness

Spontaneous awareness of Olympic Dam was significantly higher than that of any other mining operation in the State, at 59% overall and increasing to 81% among those living in the Northern region.

Considerably lower in unprompted awareness were the Beverley Mine (6%) and Iron Knob (5%), while all other mines were recalled by less than 5% of the total sample. Just 12% could not name any mines or mining operations in South Australia, while a further 17% were aware of at least one mine but could not recall the name.

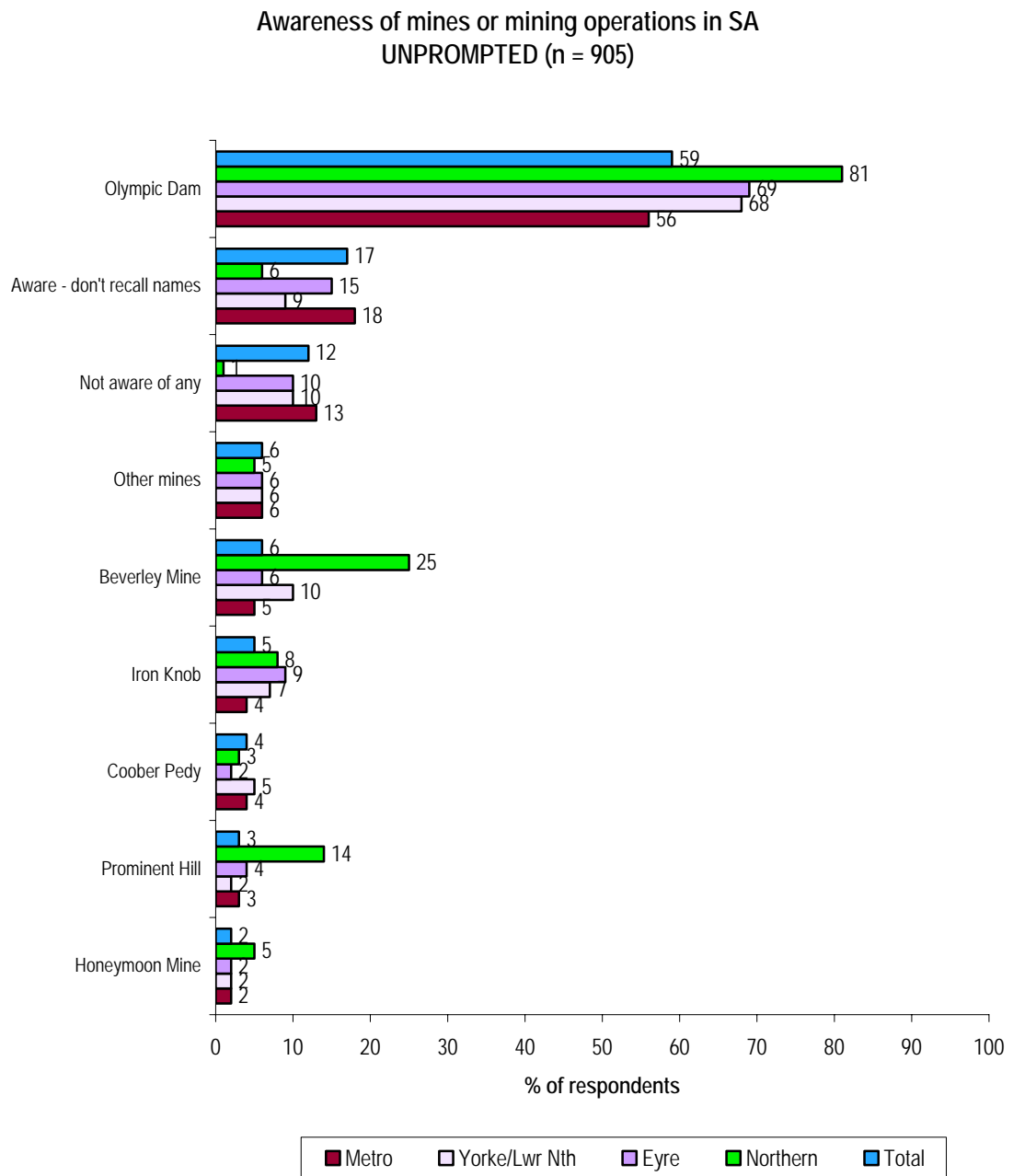


Fig.1: Spontaneous awareness of mines and mining operations in South Australia

3.1.2 Prompted Awareness

All respondents were then prompted with a list of mines and mining operations and asked which they had heard of previously.

Olympic Dam was known among 91% of the total sample, increasing to 99% among residents of the Northern region.

Of interest was the finding that Olympic Dam was less well known among younger residents (72% of 18 to 24 year olds and 85% of 25 to 34 year olds were aware of Olympic Dam when prompted). Indeed, younger people showed lower awareness of all of the mines listed.

Iron Knob was also well known, with 83% recognising this mine when prompted, although those within the vicinity of this mine were considerably more likely to recognise it (98% of those living in Eyre statistical division, compared with 82% of metropolitan residents).

The next most recognisable mines were Beverley (49%), Kanmantoo (45%), Honeymoon (43%), Challenger (29%) and Prominent Hill (28%). Residents of the metropolitan area were less likely to recognise the names of these mines than those living in regional areas.

Angas Project showed the lowest awareness level, at 12%, although this was the only mine where the metropolitan population showed higher recognition.

Just 3% of the total sample indicated they had no awareness of any of the mines mentioned, with the majority (92%) of these people aged under 35 years.

Awareness of mines or mining operations in SA
 PROMPTED (n = 905)

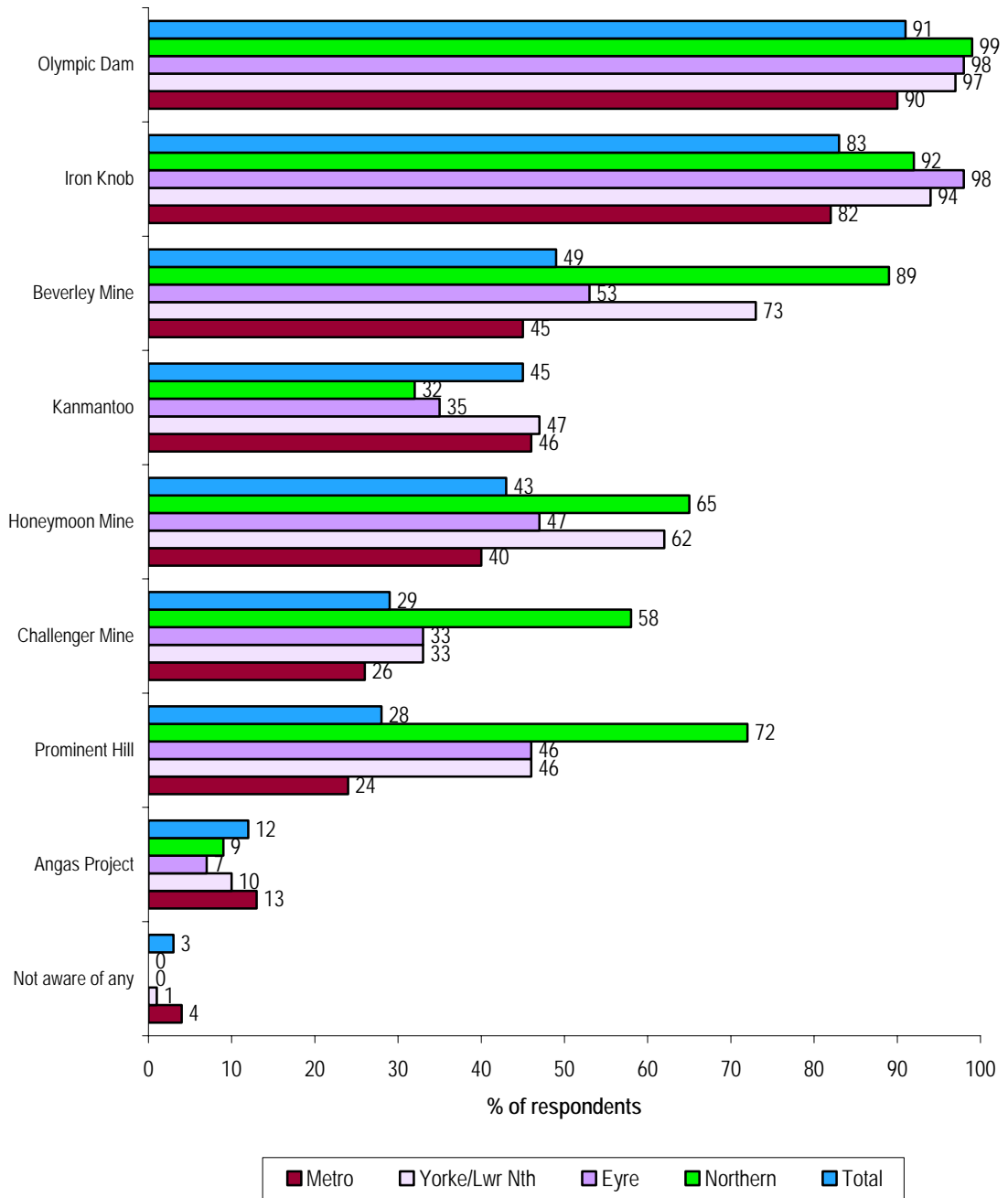


Fig.2: Prompted awareness of mines and mining operations in South Australia

3.2 Knowledge of Metals Mined at these Sites

When asked if they knew which mines produced the base metals copper, gold, uranium and iron ore, two in every three respondents (68%) were unable to identify a mine site where copper is mined.

Gold mine sites were even less known, with 73% of respondents stating they could not name a mine where gold is produced, while 56% could not state which sites mine iron ore. Uranium was better known, with 43% of the sample unable to name at least one site where this base metal is mined.

Half (50%) of those surveyed were able to nominate Olympic Dam as a producer of uranium, considerably more than the 12% who named Beverley mine and 10% who said Honeymoon mine produces uranium.

AWARENESS OF MINES WHICH PRODUCE SPECIFIC BASE METALS
BASE: Total sample n = 894

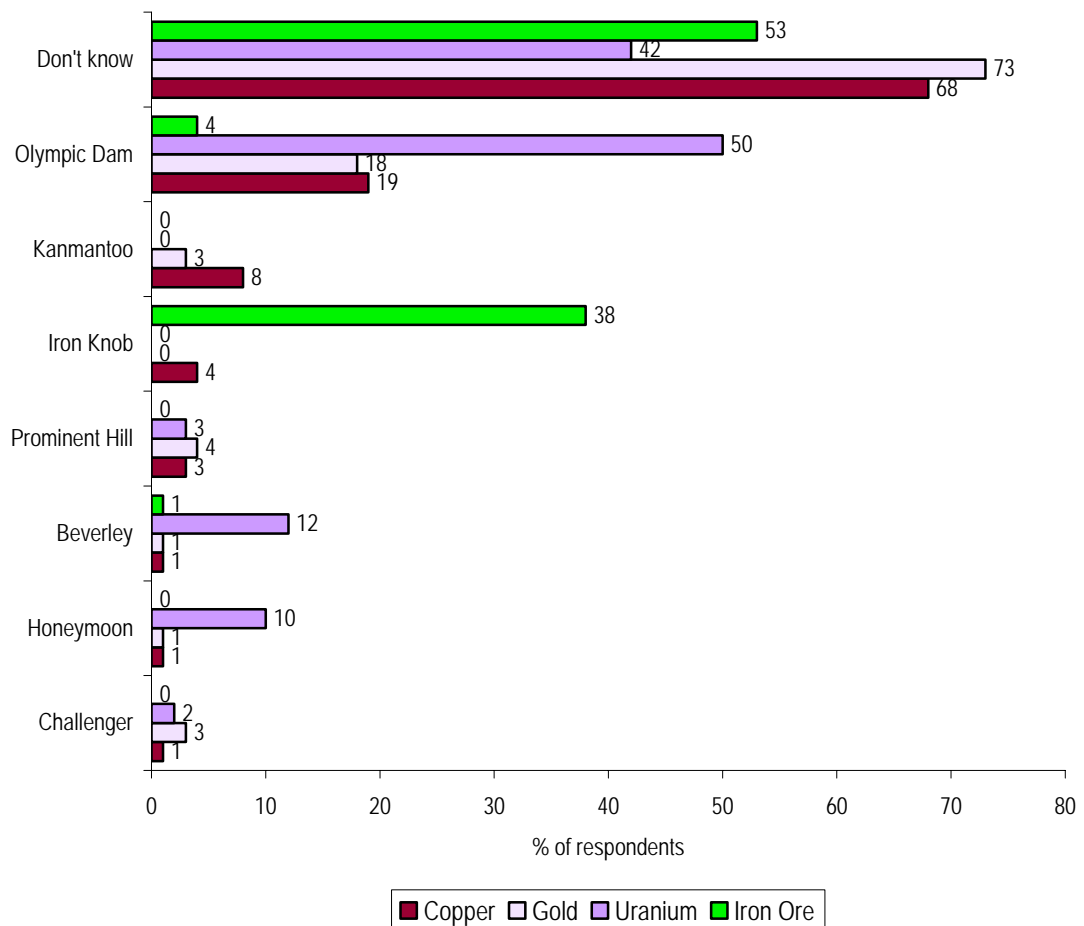


Fig.3: Which mines produce copper, gold, uranium and iron ore

3.2.1 Copper Mine Sites

Less than a fifth of the total sample were able to identify Olympic Dam as a producer of copper (19%). The proportion varied between 16% among metropolitan residents up to a high of 49% among those living in the Northern region.

Only 7% of residents under 25 years and 11% of those under 35 years were able to identify Olympic Dam as a copper producer. A significantly high proportion of male respondents named Olympic Dam as a producer of copper compared with females (30% and 10% respectively).

Interestingly, respondents who indicated they intend to vote Liberal in the next State election showed a significantly high incidence (26%) of naming Olympic Dam as a copper producer. Also recording a relatively high proportion correctly identifying Olympic Dam as a copper mine were Greens (32%) and Undecided (23%) voters.

Other mines mentioned as producers of copper were:

- Kanmantoo (8% of the total sample, and 9% among metropolitan residents)
- Iron Knob (4%)
- Prominent Hill (3%, and 10% of those from the Northern region)
- Burra (2%).

All other mine sites were cited as copper producers by 1% of the sample or less.

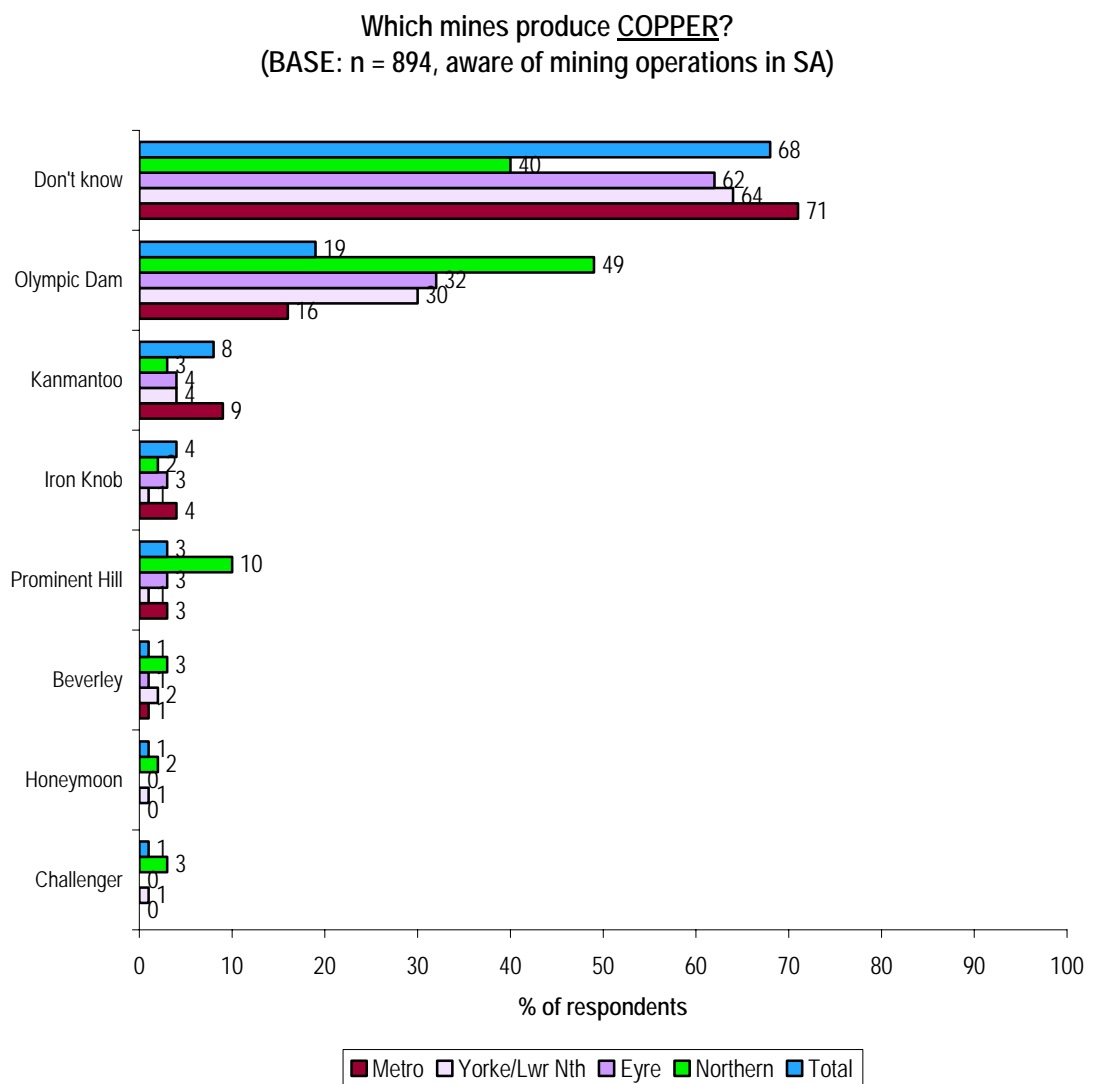


Fig.4: Mine sites which produce copper

3.2.2 Gold Mine Sites

Olympic Dam was named as a gold producer by 18% of the total sample, increasing to 32% among residents from Eyre SD and 41% of those from the Northern SD.

As with the findings for copper, younger residents, females and those who intend to vote Labour in the next election were less likely to identify Olympic Dam as a producer of gold.

Other mine sites named by at least 1% of the sample were:

- Prominent Hill (4%, and 13% of those living in the Northern SD)
- Challenger (3%, although metropolitan residents were considerably less likely to name this mine as a gold producer compared with residents of the Northern SD, 2% and 13% respectively)
- Kanmantoo (3%).

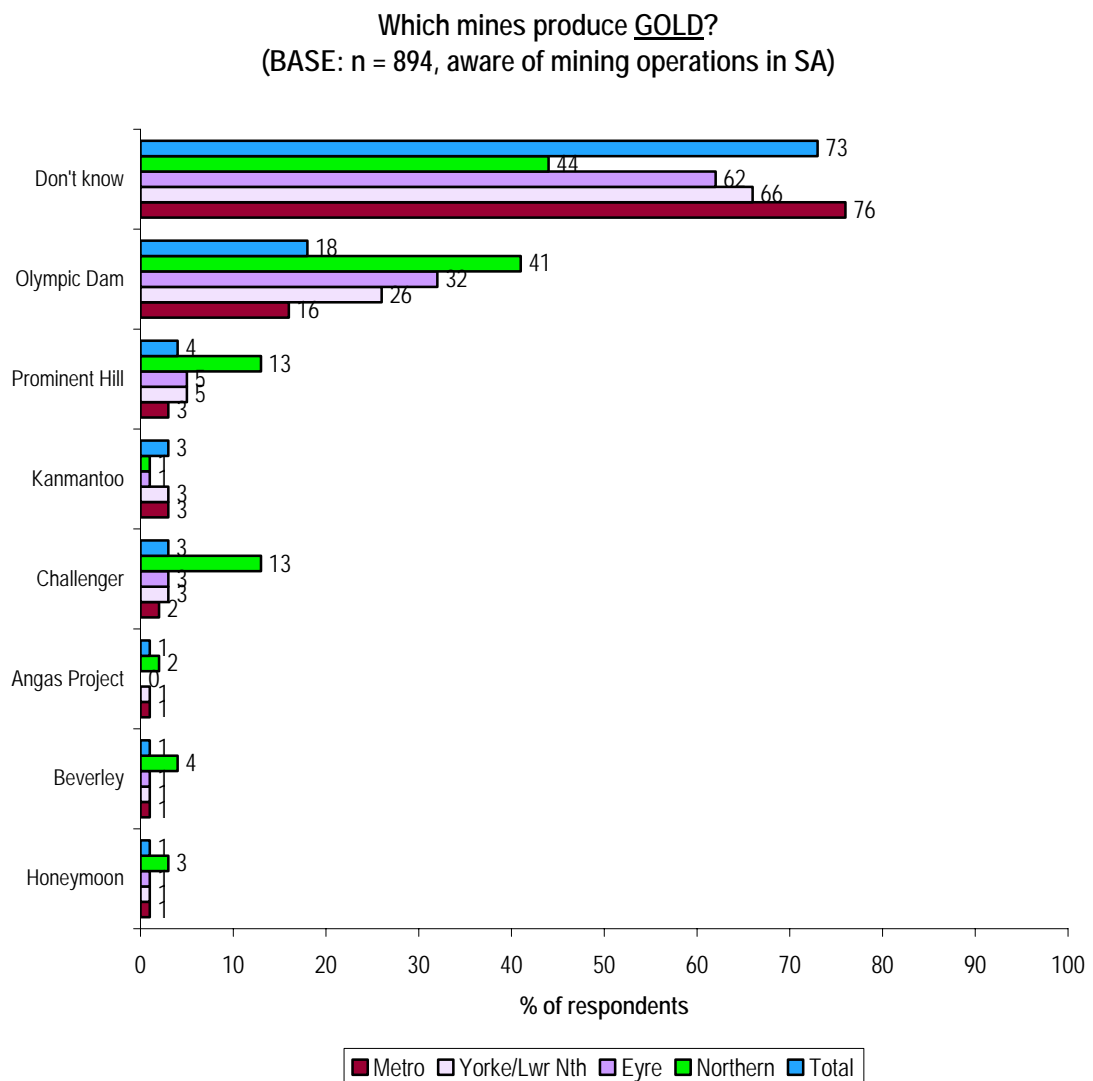


Fig.5: Mine sites which produce gold

3.2.3 Uranium Mine Sites

As mentioned, more respondents were able to nominate a mine site where uranium is produced than any other base metal.

Olympic Dam was significantly better known for uranium production than other mine sites (50% nominated this mine as a uranium producer, increasing to 73% among Northern SD residents) and better known as a uranium producer than a copper producer.

Beverley and Honeymoon mines were also better known as uranium producers, named by 12% and 10% at the total sample level respectively.

Both Prominent Hill and Challenger mine sites were cited as producers of uranium by a small proportion of the sample (3% and 2% respectively).

Of interest was the finding that 67% of those who intend to vote Greens at the next State election identified Olympic Dam as a uranium mine, whilst only 1% of this segment named Beverley mine as a South Australian uranium producer.

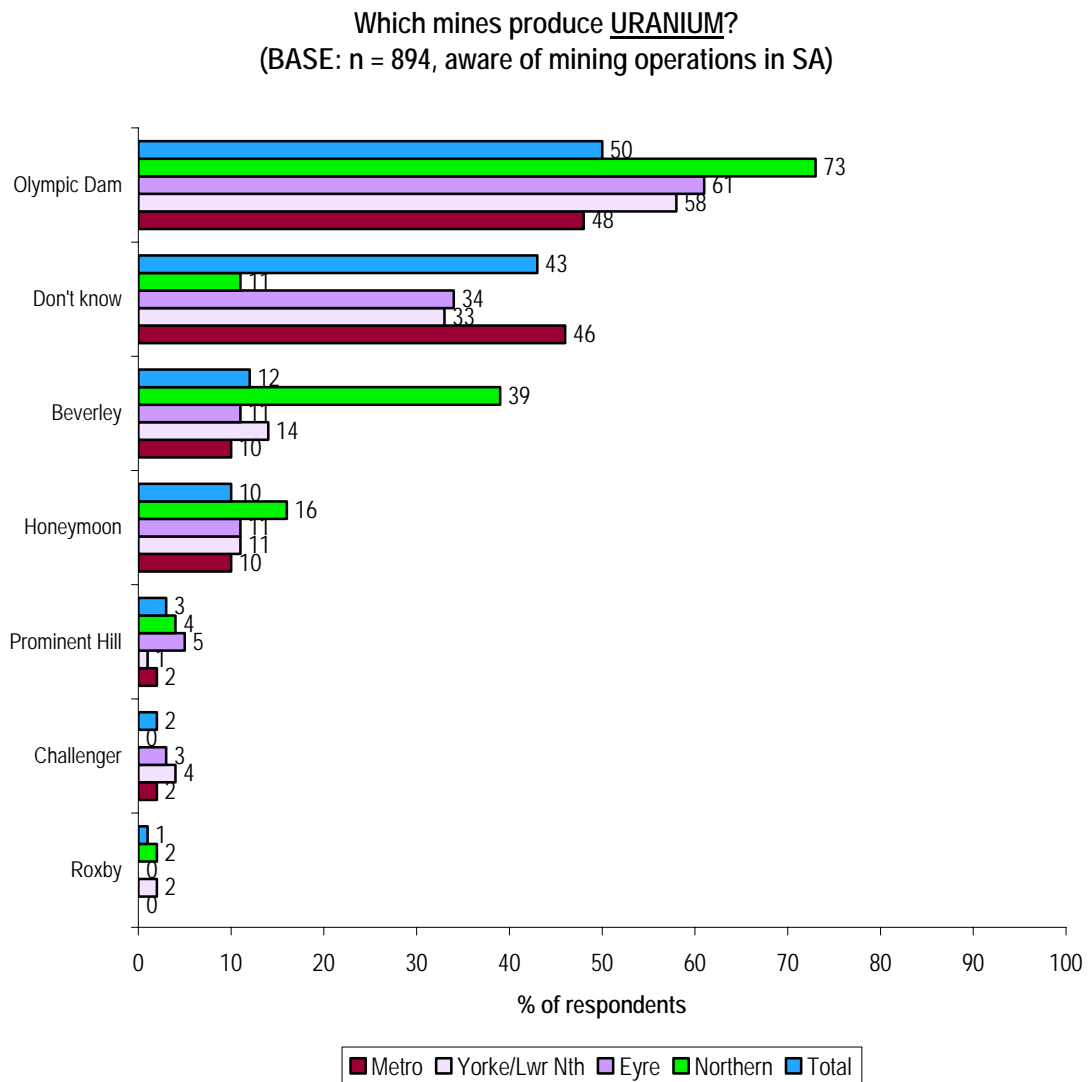


Fig.6: Mine sites which produce uranium

3.2.4 Iron Ore Mine Sites

Just over a third (38%) of the total sample nominated Iron Knob as a iron ore producing site. The proportion varied considerably when analysed by geographic location of respondents, from a low of 16% among those from Yorke Peninsula to 67% among those from Northern SD.

Surprisingly, Olympic Dam was named by a higher proportion of respondents as a site where iron ore is mined than the Iron Triangle (4% and 2% respectively). A further 1% nominated Beverley mine but no other sites were nominated by sufficient of the sample to represent 0.56% or more (rounded up to 1%).

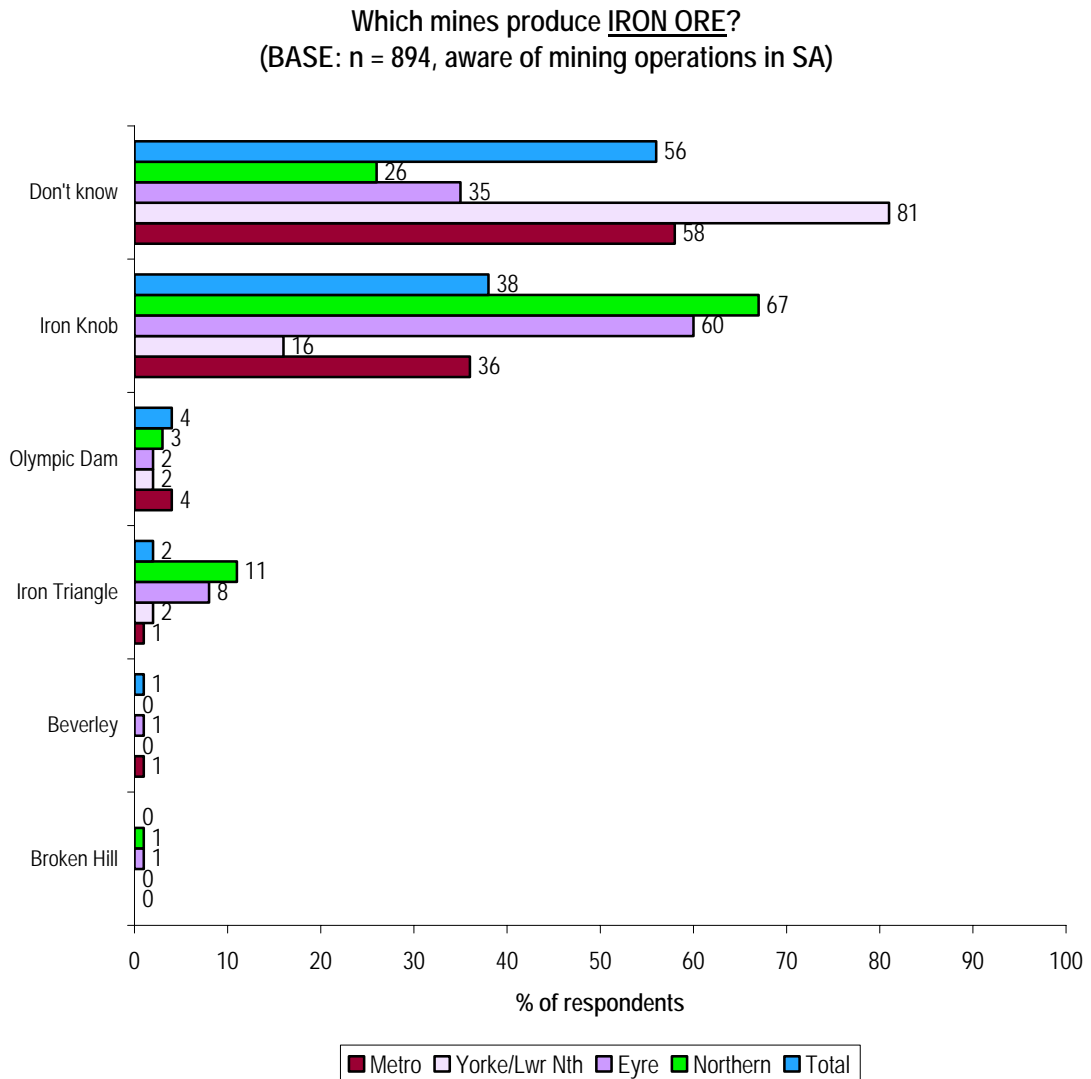


Fig.7: Mine sites which produce iron ore

3.3 Proposed Expansion of Mining Operations in SA

3.3.1 Spontaneous Awareness of Proposed Mine Expansions

Positively, almost half (46%) of the total sample spontaneously nominated Olympic Dam as a mining operation proposing to expand. Metropolitan residents showed lower awareness of this proposal (43%) than other regions, particularly Yorke Peninsula (61%) and Northern SD (71%).

A similar proportion (47%) could not name any South Australian mines which are proposing to expand their operations.

As has been revealed earlier, younger people and female respondents appeared less aware of aspects concerning mining operations, and expansion proposals were no different.

Olympic Dam was clearly the standout mining operation contemplating expansion, with Beverley mine and Prominent Hill nominated by only 5% of all respondents each.

Kanmantoo (3%), Angas Project (2%) and Honeymoon mine (2%) were the only other mining sites to be nominated by more than 1% of the sample as proposing to expand their mining operations.

**Awareness of mines proposing to expand
UNPROMPTED (BASE: n = 894)**

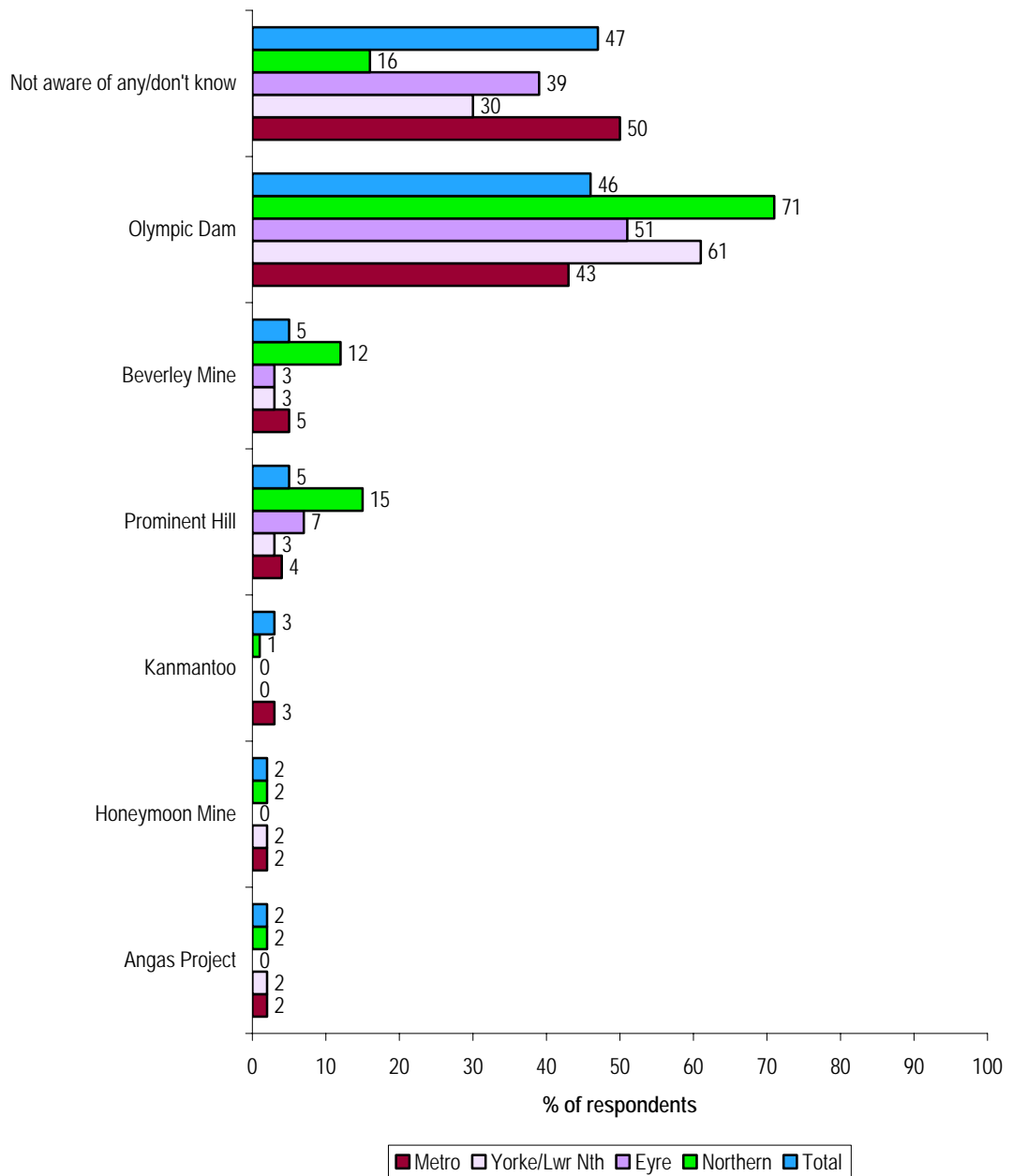


Fig.8: Mining operations in SA proposing mine expansion

3.3.2 Prompted Awareness of Proposed Mine Expansions

Respondents who had not nominated Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill or Challenger mines as ones proposing to expand, were asked if they were aware of the expansion plans of these mines specifically.

A further 20%, once prompted, were able to nominate Olympic Dam mine as one proposing to expand, while Prominent Hill and Challenger mine were cited by 10% and 8% respectively as sites proposing to expand.

Those least likely to be aware of the expansion plans of any of these three mining operations, once prompted, were young people (91% of 18-24 year olds), female respondents (74%) and metropolitan Adelaide residents (73%).

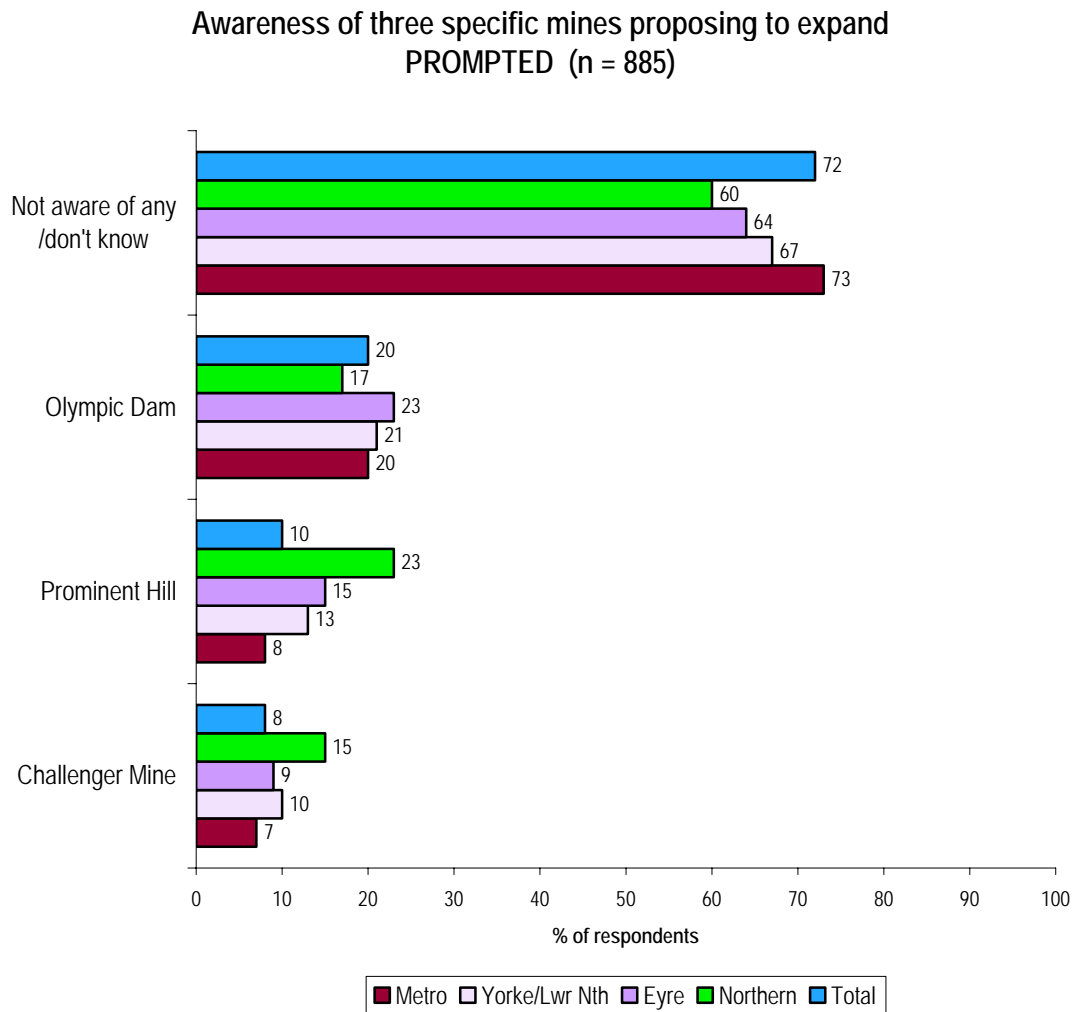


Fig.9: Prompted awareness of mines proposing to expand

3.4 Perceptions of Proposed Mine Expansions

Respondents were asked their perceptions of the same three mines, Challenger, Prominent Hill and Olympic Dam, concerning proposals to expand their mining operations and whether respondents agreed that this was a positive for South Australia. A scale of 0 to 10 was used, where 10 is strongly agree and zero is do not agree at all.

Overall, Prominent Hill gained the highest degree of agreement that proposed expansion would be a positive for the State (8.06 average rating), compared with 7.25 for Challenger and 7.22 average for Olympic Dam. These averages are relatively high, indicating a positive perception of the impact on the State of any proposed mine expansion. The variation is relatively small, possibly indicating that positive gains outweigh negatives in the minds of the majority of those surveyed.

Average agreement that expansion of these mines is positive for SA

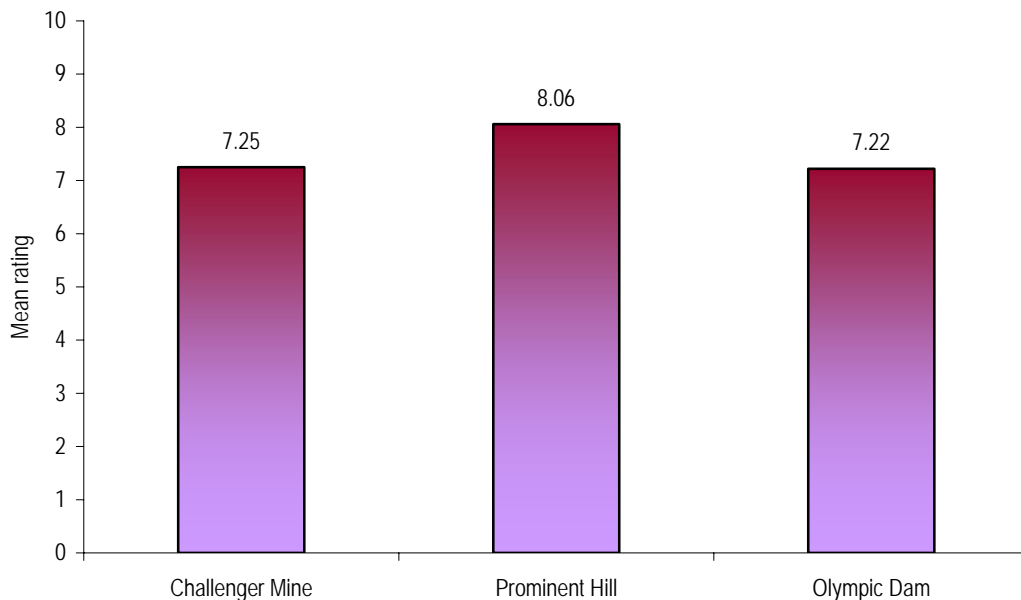


Fig.10: Average level of agreement that expansion of mines is a positive for South Australia

A positive outcome for Olympic Dam is the finding that more than two in every three respondents (69%) rated this mine expansion at 7 out of 10 or higher for its perceived positive impact on South Australia (see Figure 11).

Also of note was the finding that residents living in the Eyre Peninsula and Northern SD regions were more likely to rate the proposed mine expansion at Olympic Dam as a positive for the State. Conversely, those from metropolitan Adelaide were less likely to perceive the positive benefits to the State of the Olympic Dam mine expansion (refer to Figure 10).

**AVERAGE RATING FOR EXPANSION OF THESE MINES IS POSITIVE
FOR SA BY REGION**

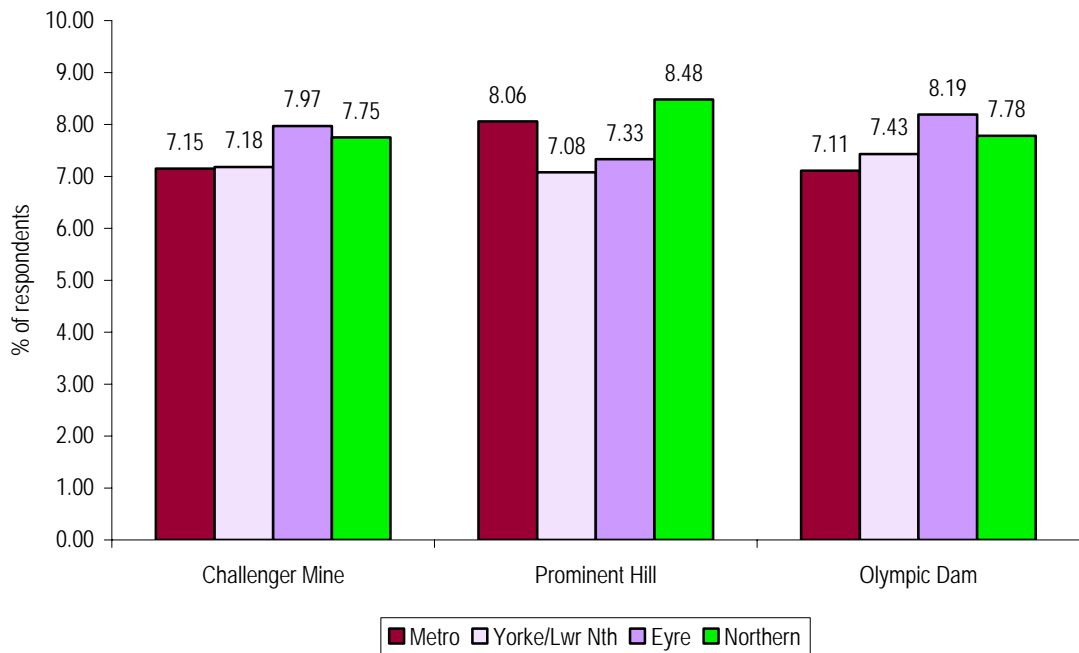


Fig.11: Average rating by region

As might be anticipated, respondents whose voting intention in a State or Federal election was nominated as the Greens or the Australian Democrats showed a significantly high incidence of stating they do not agree at all that the expansion of Olympic Dam is a positive for the State (about a quarter of each group rated this at zero for level of agreement).

Agreement that expansion of these mines is a positive for SA (n = 678)

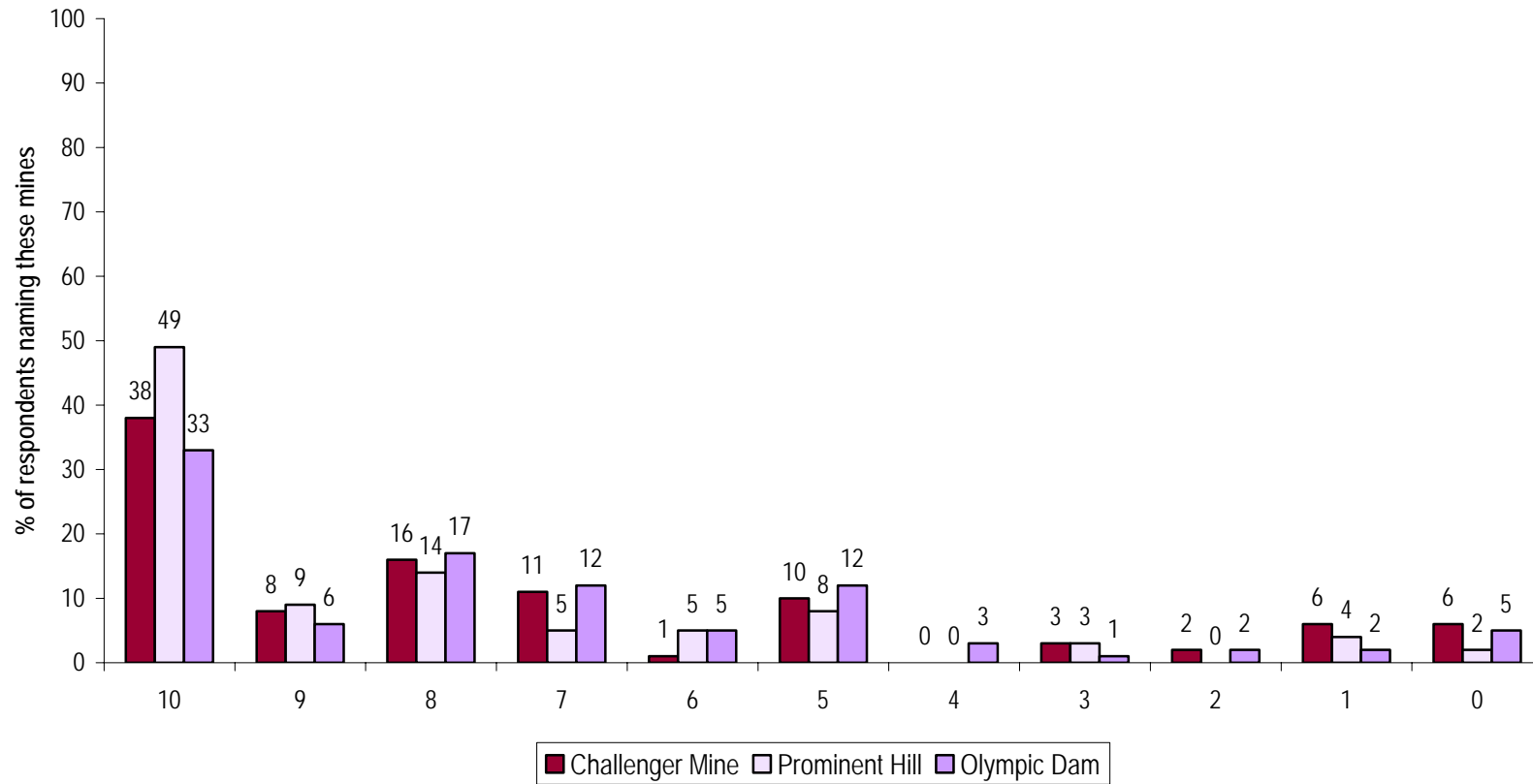


Fig.12: Proportional representation of rating mine expansions as a positive for South Australia

3.5 Positive Impacts of Growth in Mining Industry

Respondents were asked to state what they see as the positive impacts in the growth in the mining industry in general.

A small majority (56%) nominated *increased employment opportunities* as a positive impact, particularly among those most likely to benefit from this (73% of those in Northern SD saw an increase in employment opportunities). Along similar lines, a further 15% thought that there would be a *growth in skilled labour* required as a result of expansion in the mining industry in general.

Focus was also on the economic benefits, with 45% citing perceived *positive economic benefits for the State*, a further 12% naming positive impact on *balance of trade* and 11% stating *positive economic impacts for the region*.

Infrastructure improvements and *additional energy resources* were perceived by a small proportion as being a positive impact from the growth in the mining industry in general.

PERCEIVED POSITIVE IMPACTS IN GROWTH IN MINING INDUSTRY
BASE: Total sample n = 894

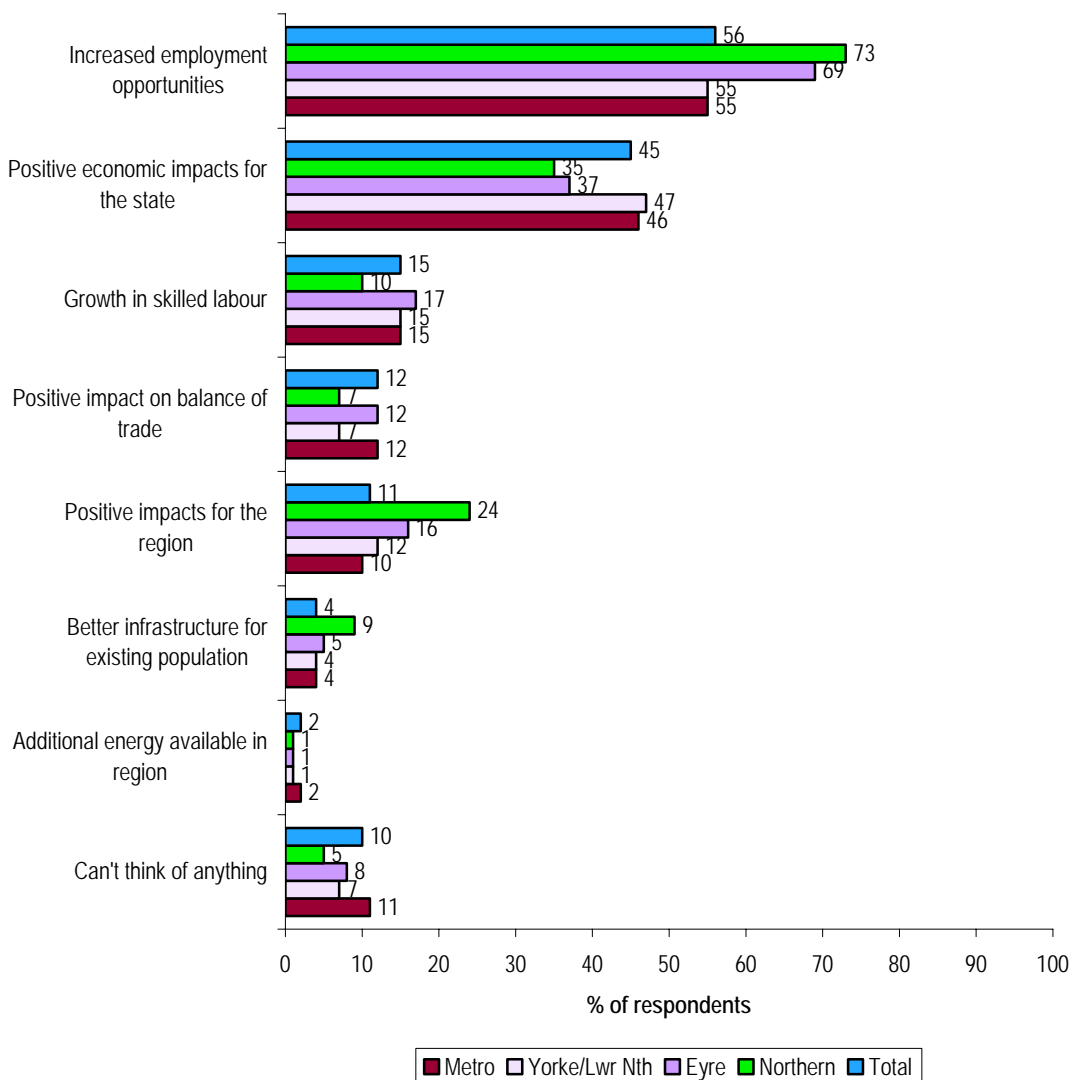


Fig.13: Positive impacts of growth in mining industry

3.6 Concerns Associated with Mining

Respondents were also asked if there are any concerns they associate with mining of metals such as copper, uranium, gold or iron. Positively, 4 in 10 (42%) of the total sample were unable to put forward any concerns.

Broadly, the main concerns were environmental damage (26%), the social impacts of mining (associated with uranium mining in particular) (23%) and health concerns (14%). The impact of metals mining on water resources was of concern to 9% of the population surveyed.

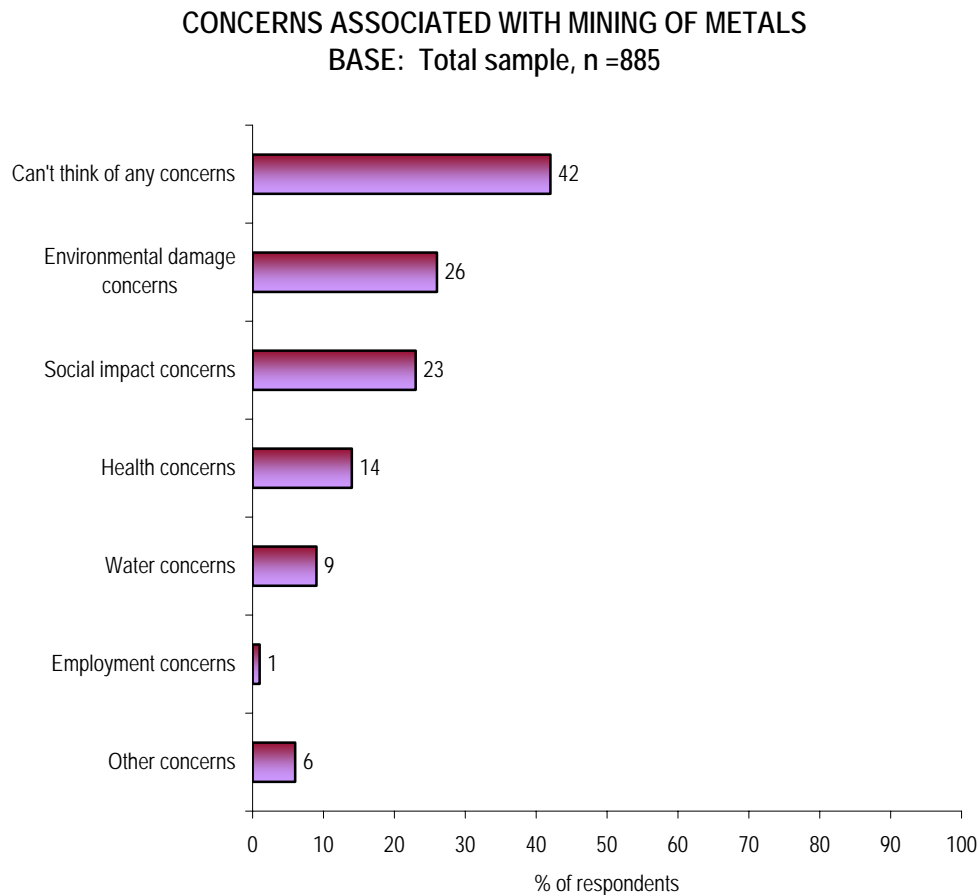


Fig.14: Broad concerns associated with mining of metals

Closer examination of the specific concerns reveals that more than half (about 57%) of the environmental, health and social concerns were associated with the mining, sale and disposal of uranium. However, none of the more specific findings stood out significantly.

With few exceptions, the concerns appear to be broad-based rather than localised issues, with few significant variations in the concerns raised among the geographic regions.

CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH MINING OF METALS
BASE: Total sample, n = 885

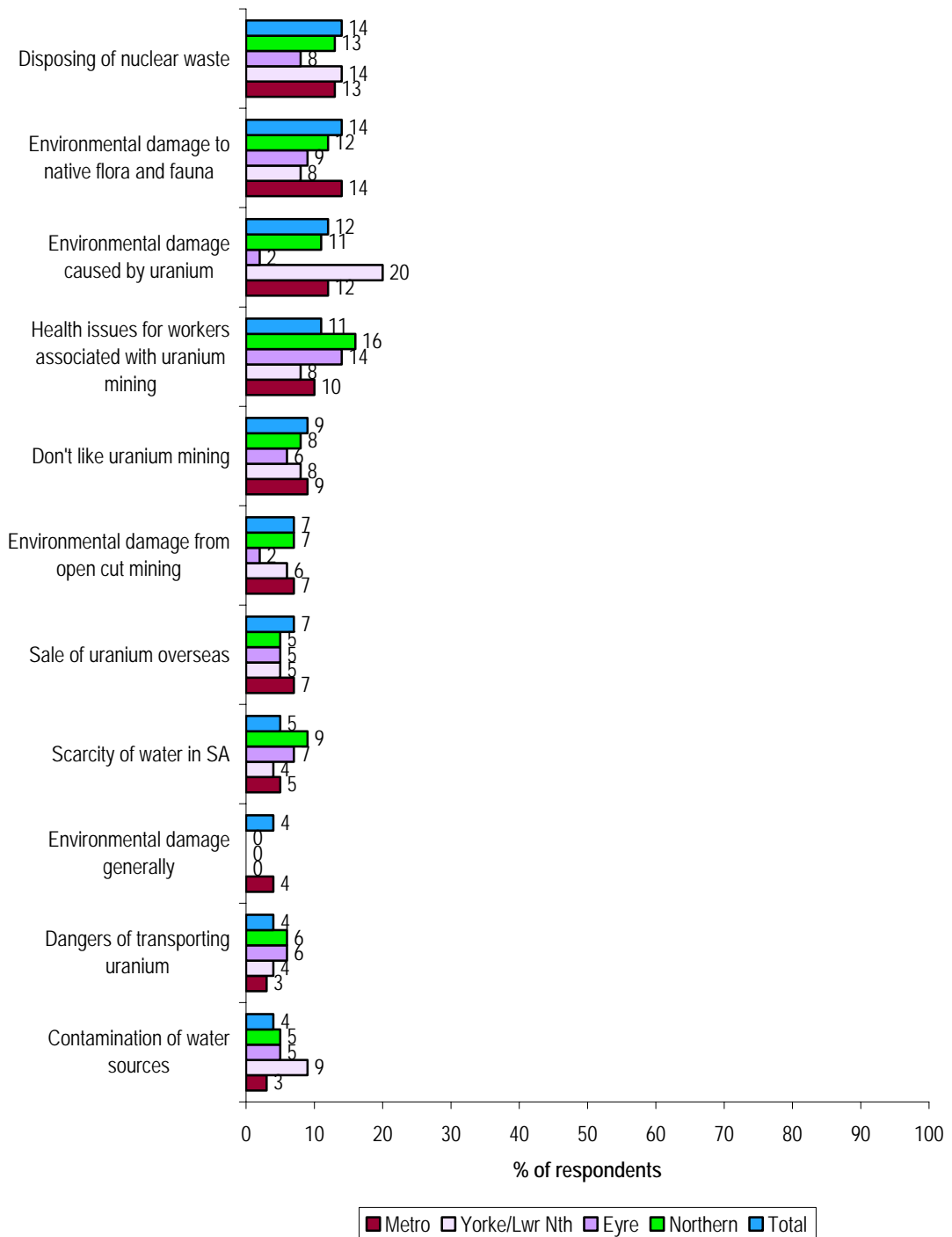


Fig.15: Specific concerns associated with metals mining

Significant variations in response to concerns associated with mining of base metals were noted when analysed by voting orientation. In particular respondents who said they intend to vote Australian Democrats if a State election were called showed a significantly high proportion (88%) citing concerns about environmental damage from mining of metals, more so than those intending to vote Greens (64%). The latter segment showed a high incidence (56%) of naming social concerns associated with mining of metals.

Among those intending to vote Liberal at State level, half (50%) could not think of any concerns they associate with metals mining, while those oriented towards Labor showed a significantly high incidence (19%) of stating they were concerned about health issues associated with working in mining (statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval).

**CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH MINING OF METALS
BY VOTING ORIENTATION (STATE)
BASE: Total sample, n = 894**

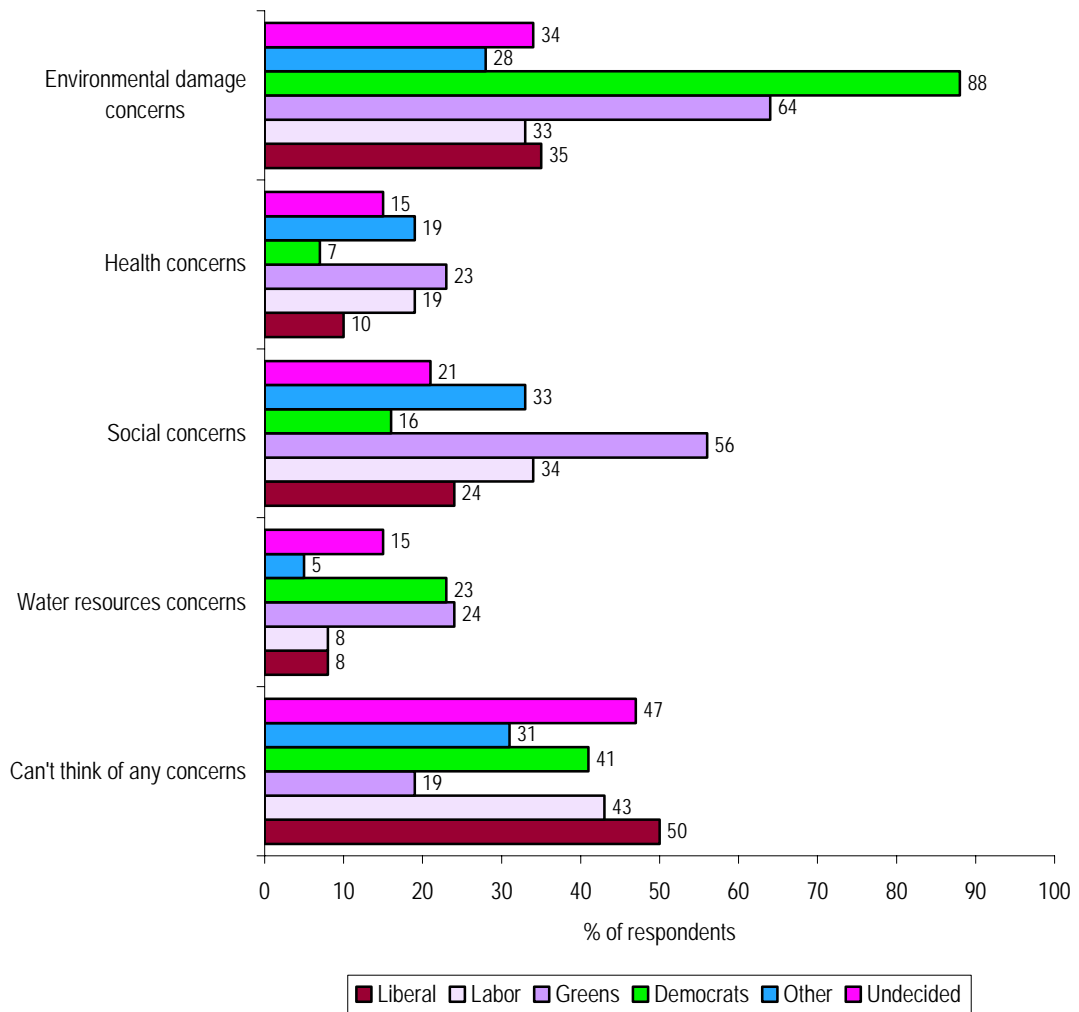


Fig.16: Concerns associated with mining of metals by voting orientation

3.7 Contribution of Mining to Economy

3.7.1 Assessment of Contribution to Economy

When asked for their assessment of the contribution metals mining makes to the SA economy, about half (52%) of the total sample thought this industry is a major contributor to the economy. Among regional residents, however, the proportion increased dramatically compared with the perceptions of those living in the metropolitan area, as the graph below demonstrates.

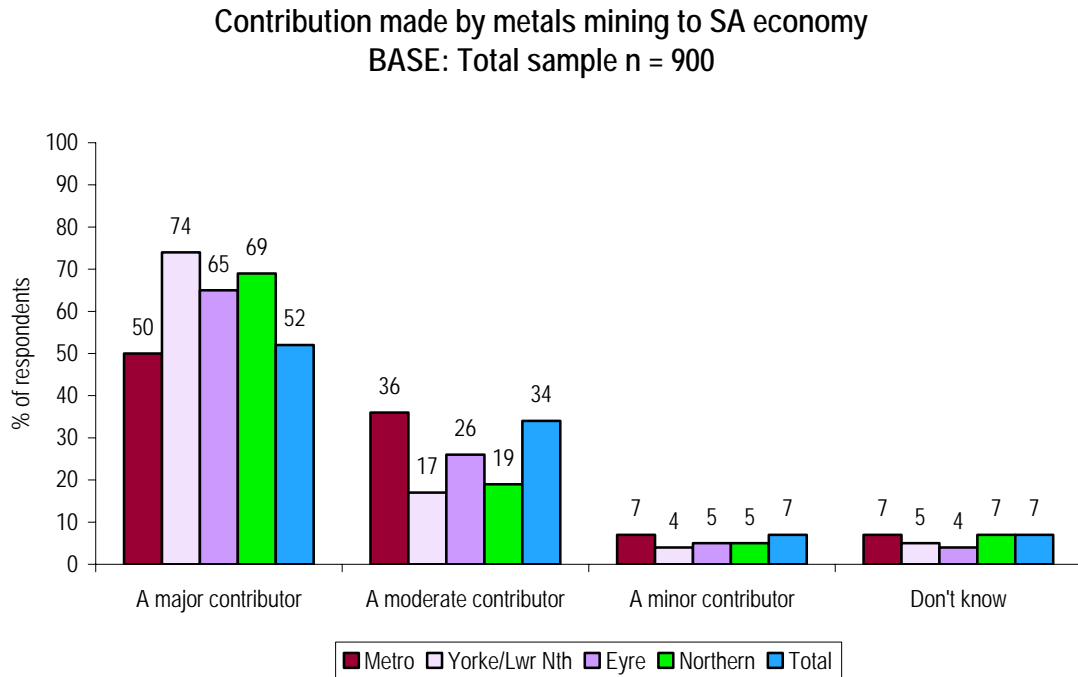


Fig.17: Contribution of metals mining to SA economy

3.7.2 Greatest Revenue Earner

When asked which of copper, gold, iron and uranium respondents thought would be the greatest revenue earner for South Australia, about half (52%) of the total sample thought that uranium was the greater revenue earner.

Copper was perceived as the highest revenue earner among 18% of all respondents, while gold and iron were rated at the top by 10% each.

Just 9% of those surveyed were unable to put forward a point of view on this topic.

**GREATEST REVENUE EARNER FOR SA
BASE: Total sample**

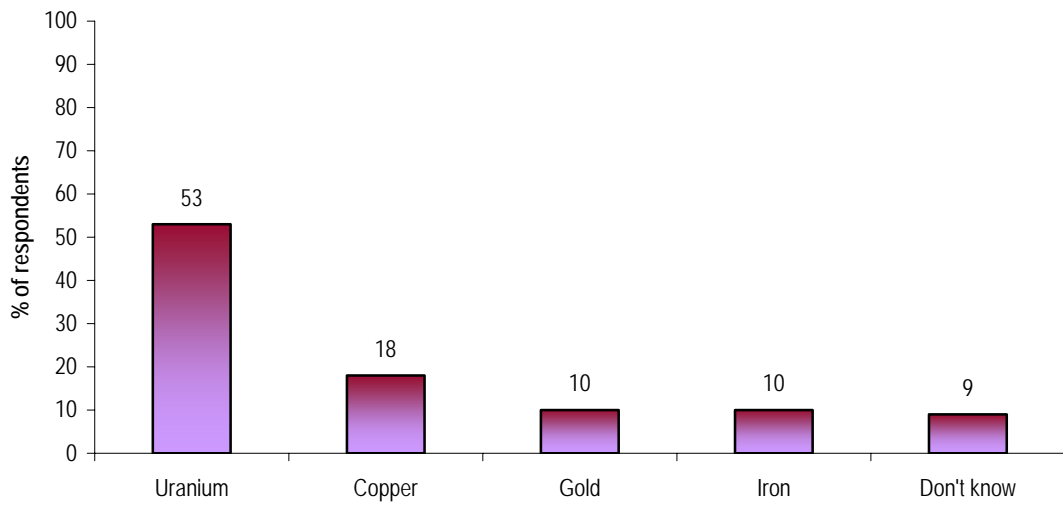


Fig.18: Greatest revenue earner for SA from copper, gold, iron and uranium

Most likely to perceive that uranium is the top revenue earner of these base metals were: Adelaide residents (54%), older people (60% of 45 to 54 year olds and 58% of those 65 years and older), those in professional occupations (63%) and those who intend to vote Liberal in the next election (58%).

PERCEPTION OF GREATEST REVENUE EARNER FOR SA BY REGION

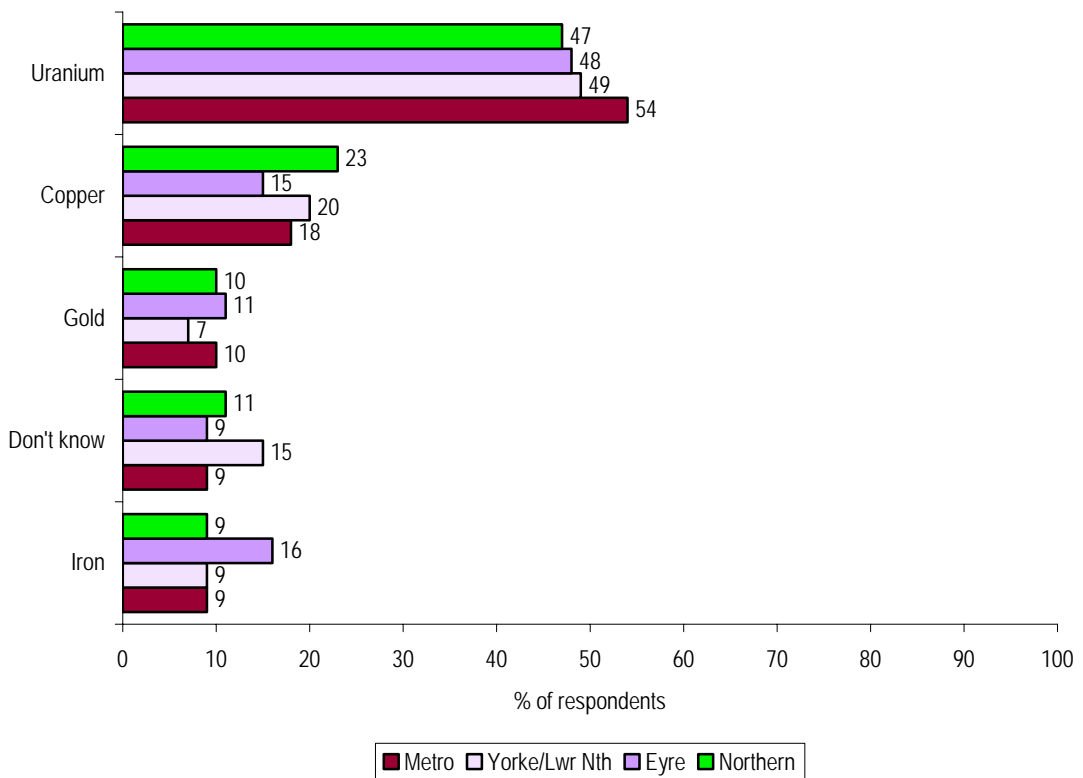


Fig.19: Greatest revenue earner by region

3.7.3 Comparative Contribution to SA Economy

Respondents were asked to rate the economic contribution of the Mining industry compared with Agriculture, Manufacturing and Tourism.

Whilst agriculture was perceived as being the highest contributor to the SA economy (33.28 average overall), the mining industry was perceived as the next highest contributor to the SA economy, at 27.73.

AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION TO SA ECONOMY
BASE: Total sample, n = 894

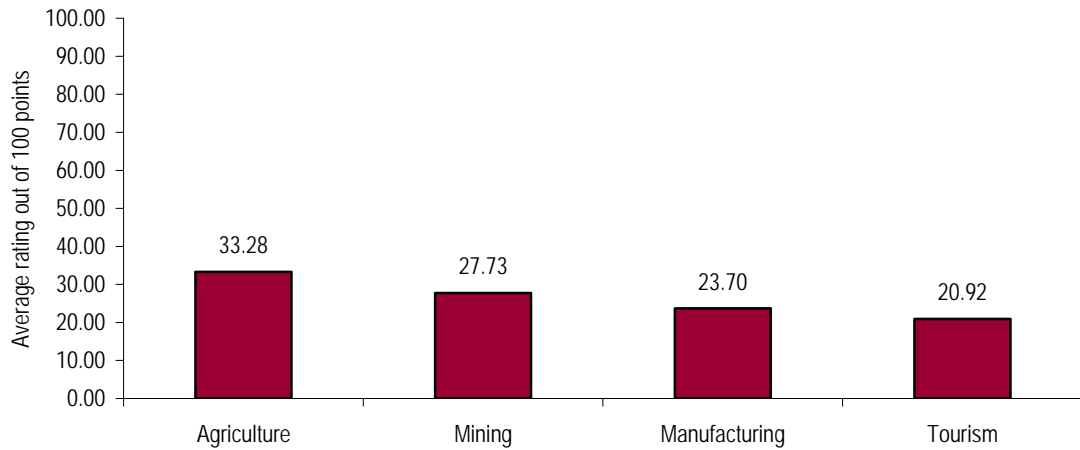


Fig.20: Average contribution to the SA economy by industry

Regional differences in perception of industry contributions to the SA economy were noted. Agriculture was perceived as more important among those in primarily agricultural regions, whilst manufacturing and tourism was less important to these regions. Mining was rated more highly as a contributor to the SA economy by those living in the Northern SD and Yorke/Lower North.

AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION TO SA ECONOMY BY REGION

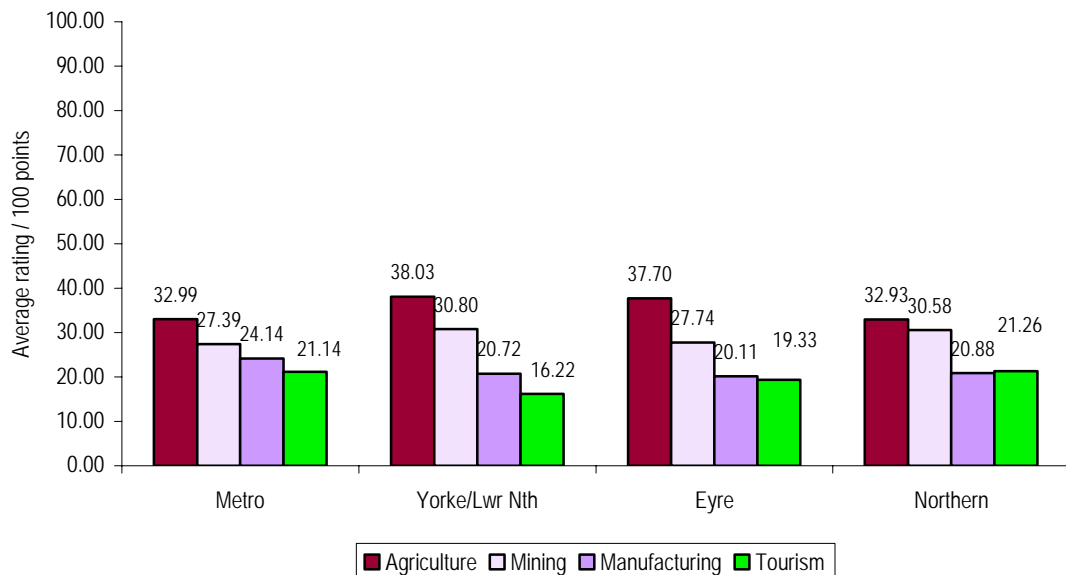


Fig.21: Average contribution to the SA economy by industry, by region

3.8 Perceptions of Aspects of Uranium Mining

3.8.1 Countries where SA uranium is sold

Respondents were asked which overseas countries they think South Australian uranium is sold. More than a third (38%) were unable to put forward an opinion.

A wide range of countries were nominated, with Asia the most frequently mentioned group of countries at 27%, while China (14%), Japan (7%) and Korea (1%) were nominated separately.

United States of America was cited by 18%, while France (12%), Great Britain (7%) and Europe (5%) were also mentioned by more than one in twenty respondents. The graph below shows the breakdown of where respondents live compared with the countries they believe SA uranium is sold.

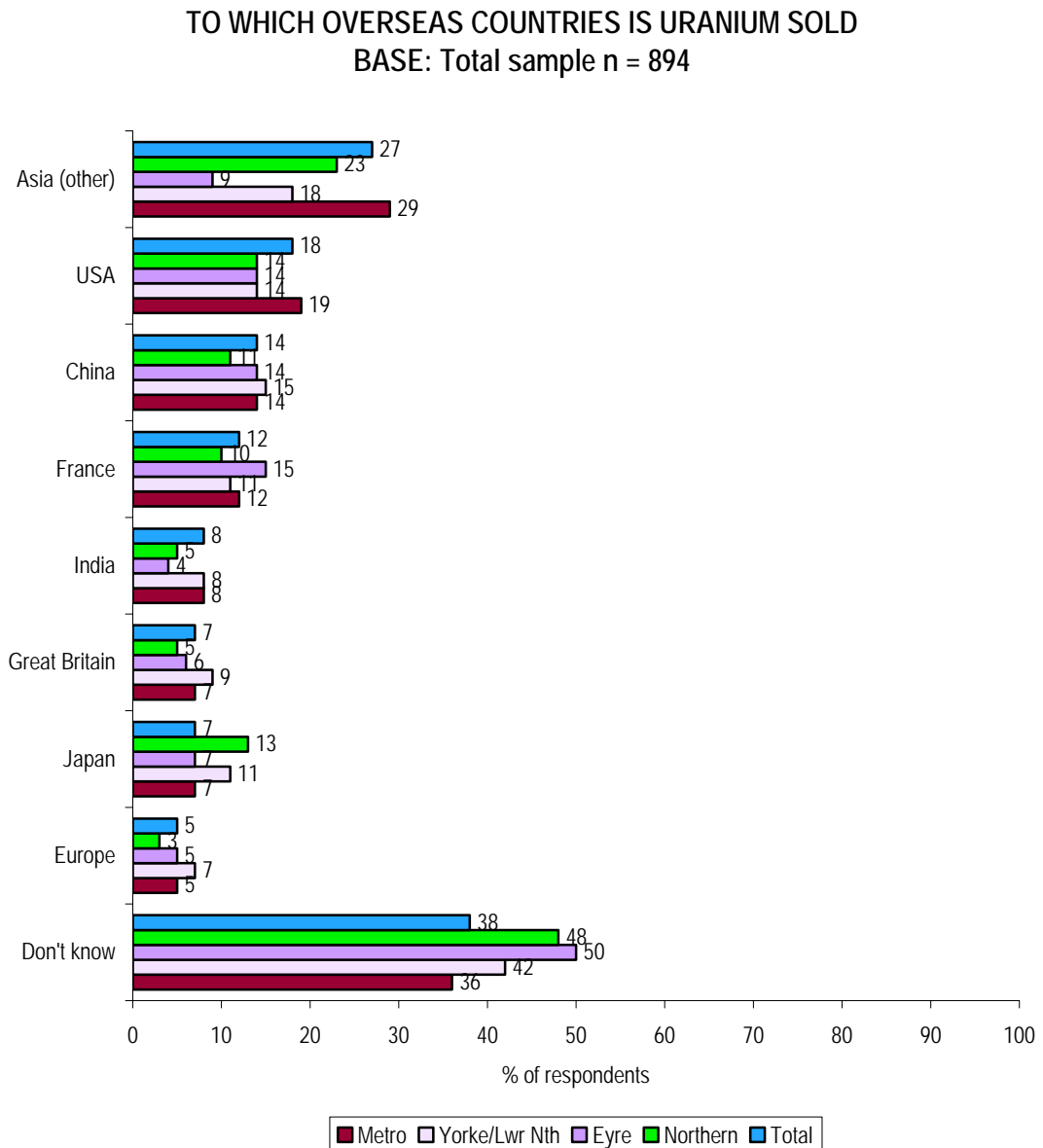


Fig.22: Overseas countries to which uranium is thought to be sold

When analysed by demographic profile of respondents, some significant variations in response were noted, including:

- Among Adelaide residents, a relatively high 29% said uranium is sold to Asia and a further 19% named USA
- A fifth (22%) of 18 to 24 year olds named China as a country SA uranium is sold.
- Younger people (under 35 years) were more likely to indicate they did not know where SA uranium is sold (54%).
- Male respondents were significantly more likely to nominate a country to which uranium is sold than females (26% of males said they don't know compared with 49% of females).
- Respondents who are undecided as to which way they will vote in a Federal and State election showed a higher incidence of stating they do not know to which countries SA uranium is sold (44% and 45% respectively).
- More than a third (35%) of respondents who intend to vote Australian Democrats in the next Federal election said SA uranium is sold to China (compared with 14% of the total sample). The same group showed a high incidence of naming Korea as a country where SA uranium is sold (10%, compared with 1% of the sample).

3.8.2 Views concerning uranium mining

Respondents were read a number of statements and asked which of them come closest to their views concerning uranium mining.

The top response, named by 44% at the total sample level, was the statement that *"Uranium mining has important implications as an energy source"*. A relatively high 56% of Liberal voters (State) agreed with this statement, particularly when compared with Democrats (17% agreed) and Greens (27%).

A further 1 in 3 (32%) said the statement *"Uranium mining is important to our economy"* comes closest to their views concerning uranium mining. Interestingly, Adelaide metropolitan residents were less likely (31%) to nominate this statement as representing their views than residents of all other areas, but particularly Eyre SD (45%) and Northern SD (39%).

One in four (24%) respondents said the statement *"Uranium mining should be restricted to 3 mine sites only"* comes close to their views. Females, older residents, those not in paid employment, State Labour voters and those who intend voting Greens federally indicated higher agreement with this statement (28%, 30% of 65+ year olds, 32%, 27% and 39% respectively).

Similar proportions supported the remaining statements, as follows:

- *"Government should allow more uranium mines"* (13%). Significantly higher incidences of citing this view were noted among males (21%), professionals (22%), older respondents (18% aged 45 +) and State Liberal voters (18%).
- *"I have no opinion about uranium mining"* (11%). The proportion agreeing with this statement rose to 39% among 18 to 24 year olds. Also of interest was the finding that a relatively high 16% of those who were undecided as to which way they will vote in a State election did not have a viewpoint concerning uranium mining.

- *“Uranium mining should be stopped”* - 10% agreed, particularly among those living in the Adelaide metropolitan area (more than 9 out of 10 with this view were from the Adelaide area). Among those oriented towards the Greens party, the proportion agreeing rose to 35%.

IEWS CONCERNING URANIUM MINING BASE: n = 894

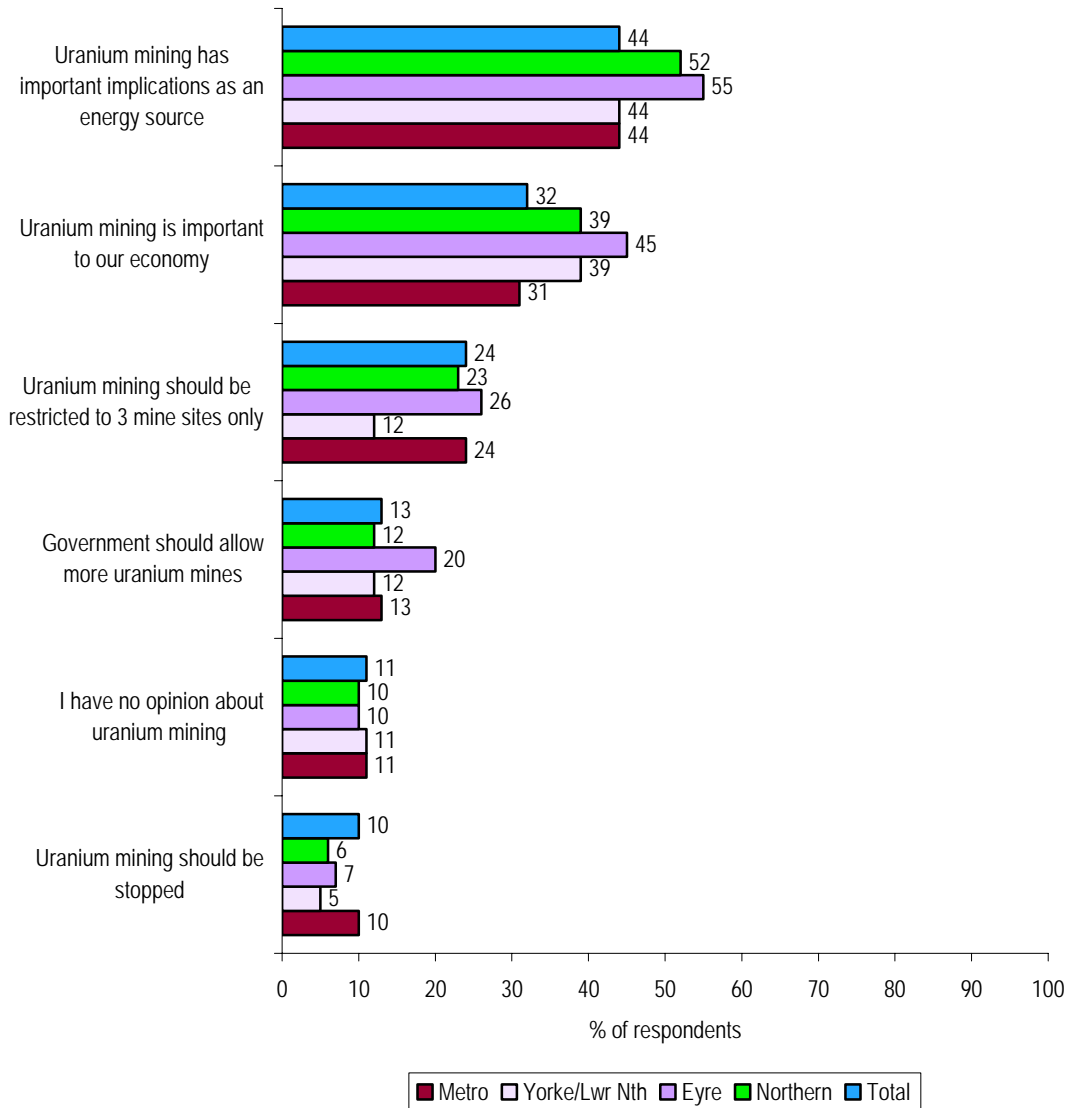


Fig.23: Views concerning uranium mining

3.9 The Role of Nuclear Power

3.9.1 In helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Positively, almost 2 in every 3 (64%) respondents agreed that nuclear power has a role to play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Australia. A fifth (21%) disagreed while 15% were unable to venture an opinion.

Apart from some variations in response based on demographic profile, such as males more likely to agree than females (68% and 61% respectively), the findings were similar across most demographic and geographic segments.

DOES NUCLEAR POWER HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY IN REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN AUSTRALIA

BASE: Total sample, n = 894

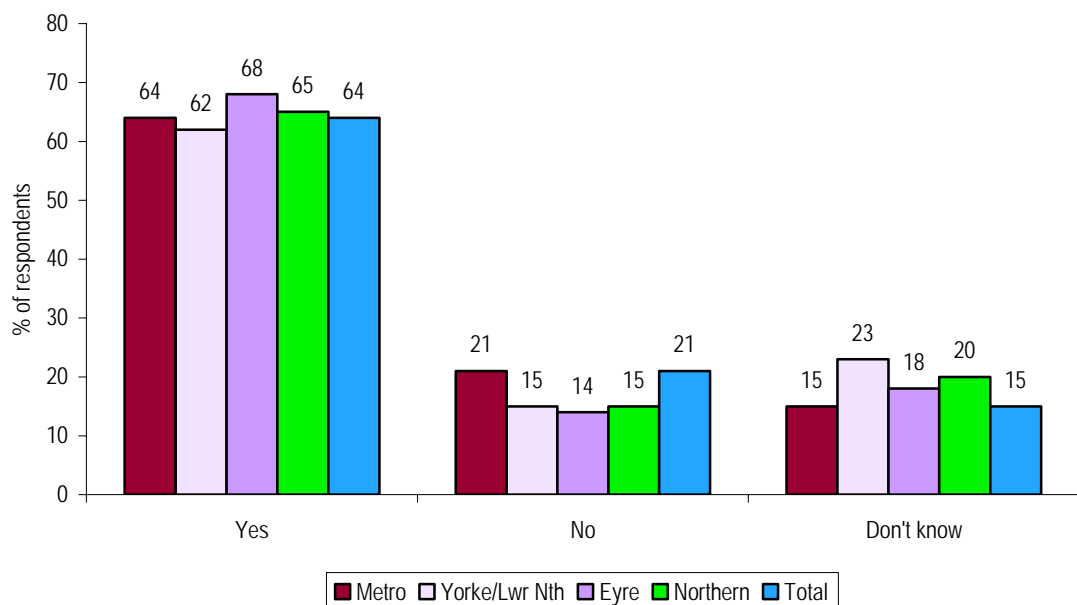


Fig.24: Nuclear power used to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Australia

The most notable differences in opinion were seen in the various voting intention segments. In particular, among those intending to vote Greens in the next Federal election showed relatively low support (26%) and significant opposition (65%) to this concept.

Also worth noting was the finding that, among those who were undecided as to who they intend to vote for at a Federal election, were supportive of the concept (61% said yes). This seems to suggest that this concept is not one which will influence the way people will vote at a Federal election.

**Nuclear power has a role to play in helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Australia
BY FEDERAL VOTING INTENTIONS**

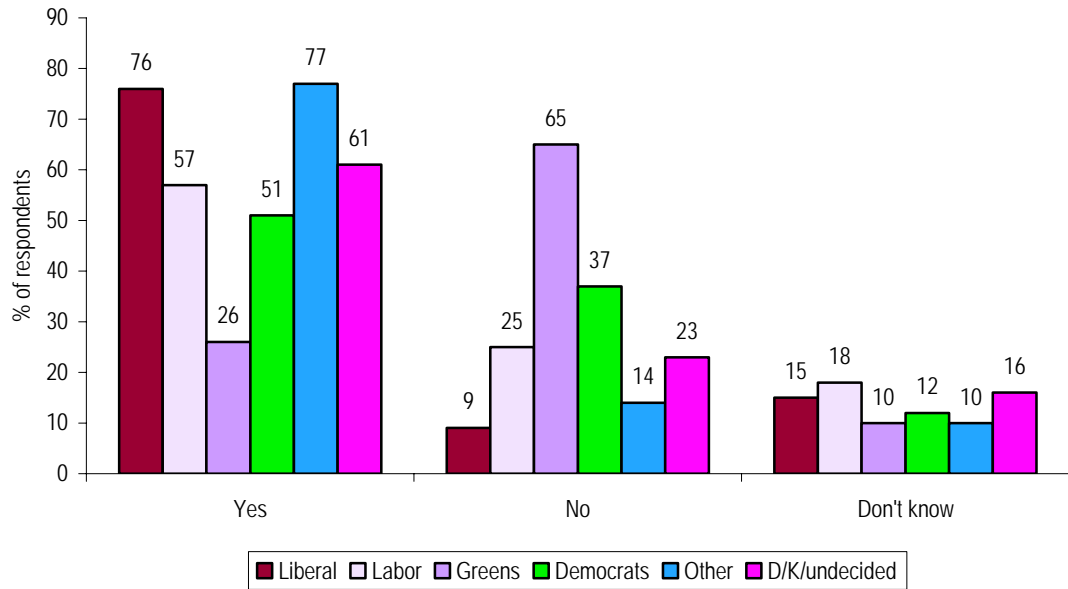


Fig.25: Nuclear power used to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Australia by Federal voting intentions

3.9.2 As an energy source

A similar question, concerning support or opposition to nuclear power as an energy source, elicited a less clear cut response.

Just over a third (38%) support nuclear power as an energy source, whilst opposition was at 34% and a further 29% were neutral towards the concept.

Support or opposition to nuclear power used as energy source in SA

BASE: Total sample, n = 894

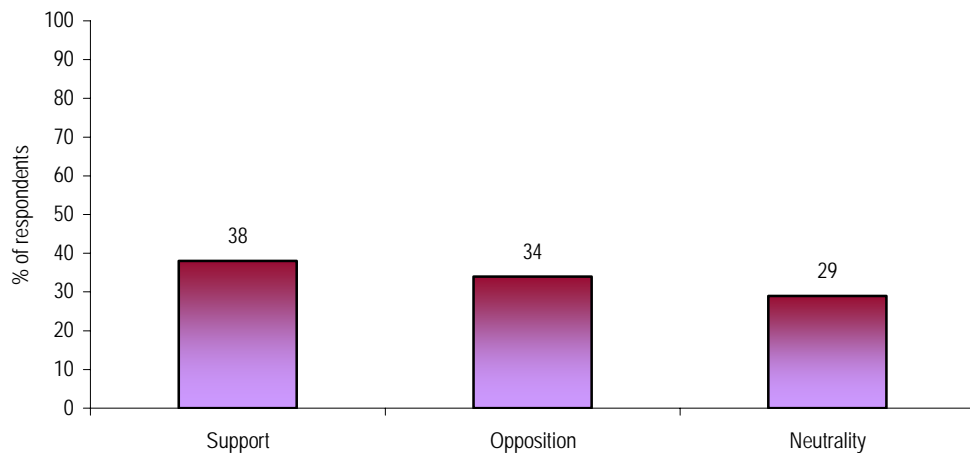


Fig.26: Nuclear power used as an energy source

Significant variations in support for nuclear power as an energy source were noted among socio-demographic segments. In particular, the following differences:

- Males were considerably more likely to support the concept than females (47% and 29% respectively either strongly support or somewhat support the concept).
- Nearly half (49%) of respondents 55 years and older supported the concept compared with just 15% of 25 to 34 year olds and 32% of 18 to 24 year olds.
- Just 17% of respondents oriented towards the Green party at the next State election, and 20% of those intending to vote Democrat, support nuclear power as an energy source.
- Among those intending to vote Liberal, on the other hand, 48% support the concept compared with 36% of Labor voters and 36% of Undecided voters.
- However, when analysed by geographic region, the differences in support or opposition were less noticeable.

EXTENT OF SUPPORT OR OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR POWER AS AN ENERGY SOURCE FOR SA BY REGION

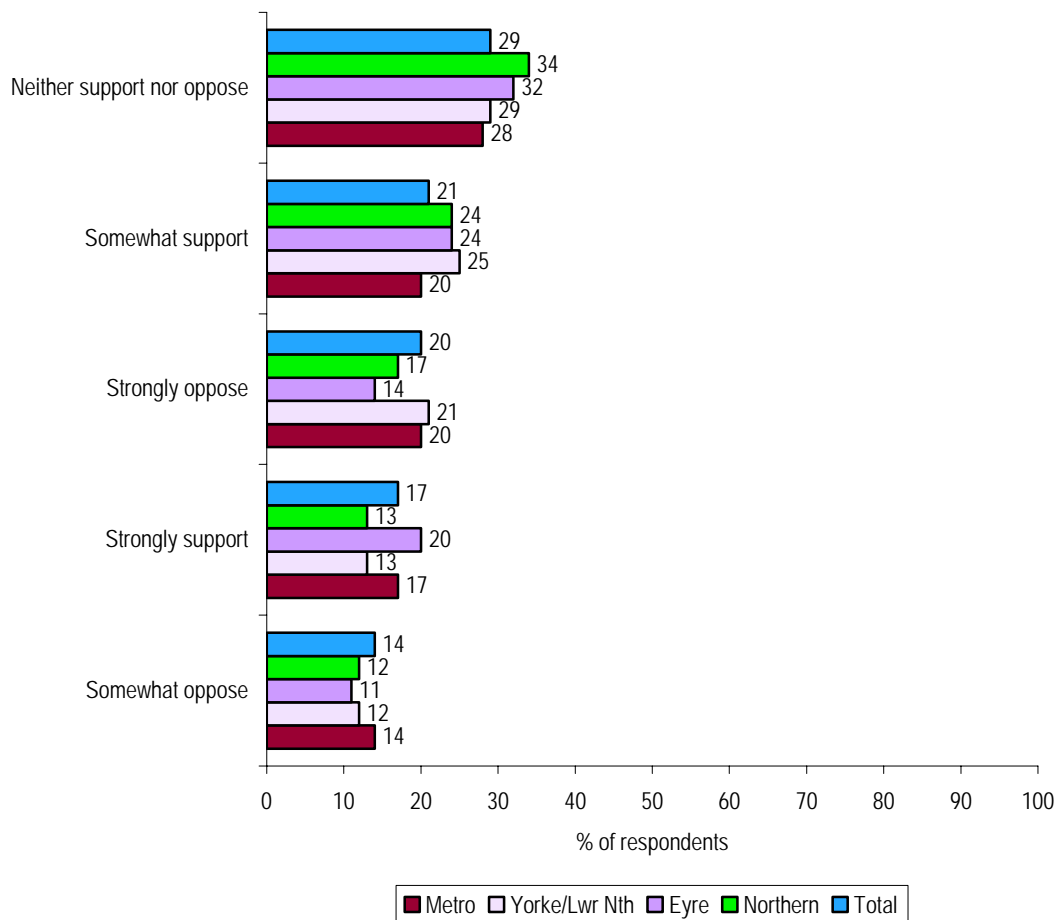


Fig.27: Support for nuclear power as an energy source by region

3.10 Additional Water Sources for Future Development in SA

A desalination plant was the most popular suggestion for additional water sources for future development in SA, with 47% supporting this source, increasing to 52% among those living in the Northern SD region. This latter finding suggests a reasonable degree of support for the plant proposed for Whyalla.

Stormwater capture (15%) and recycling / grey water use (14%) were the next most commonly made suggestions.

Other suggestions made by at least 5% of the total sample or more, were:

- Pipe from interstate (8%)
- River Murray water (7%)
- Rainwater tanks (6%)
- Better water management (6%).

Just 14% of all respondents were unable to put forward a suggestion for additional water sources to support future expansion of industrial and regional development.

Significant variations in response were noted, including:

- Males showed a high incidence of supporting desalination compared with females (56% and 38% respectively), as did older residents (57% of those aged 65 years and older suggested a desalination plant).
- Professionals and those with a bachelor degree or higher also strongly supported a desalination plant (63% and 60% respectively).
- Respondents whose voting orientation at Federal level is Liberal were also more supportive of desalination (57%), particularly compared with those oriented towards the Democrats (17% in favour of desalination). The latter group were more supportive of recycling / grey water use (25%) and River Murray water use (18%) than other segments and also less sure of how to source water for future development (36% did not know, compared with 14% at the total sample level).
- Of interest was the finding that a majority of those oriented towards the Greens federally were in favour of a desalination plant (54%), although there was also reasonably strong support for recycling / grey water use (21%), rainwater tanks (17%) and better water management (14%) among this segment.

WHERE ADDITIONAL WATER FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT MAY BE SOURCED

BASE: Total sample, n = 894

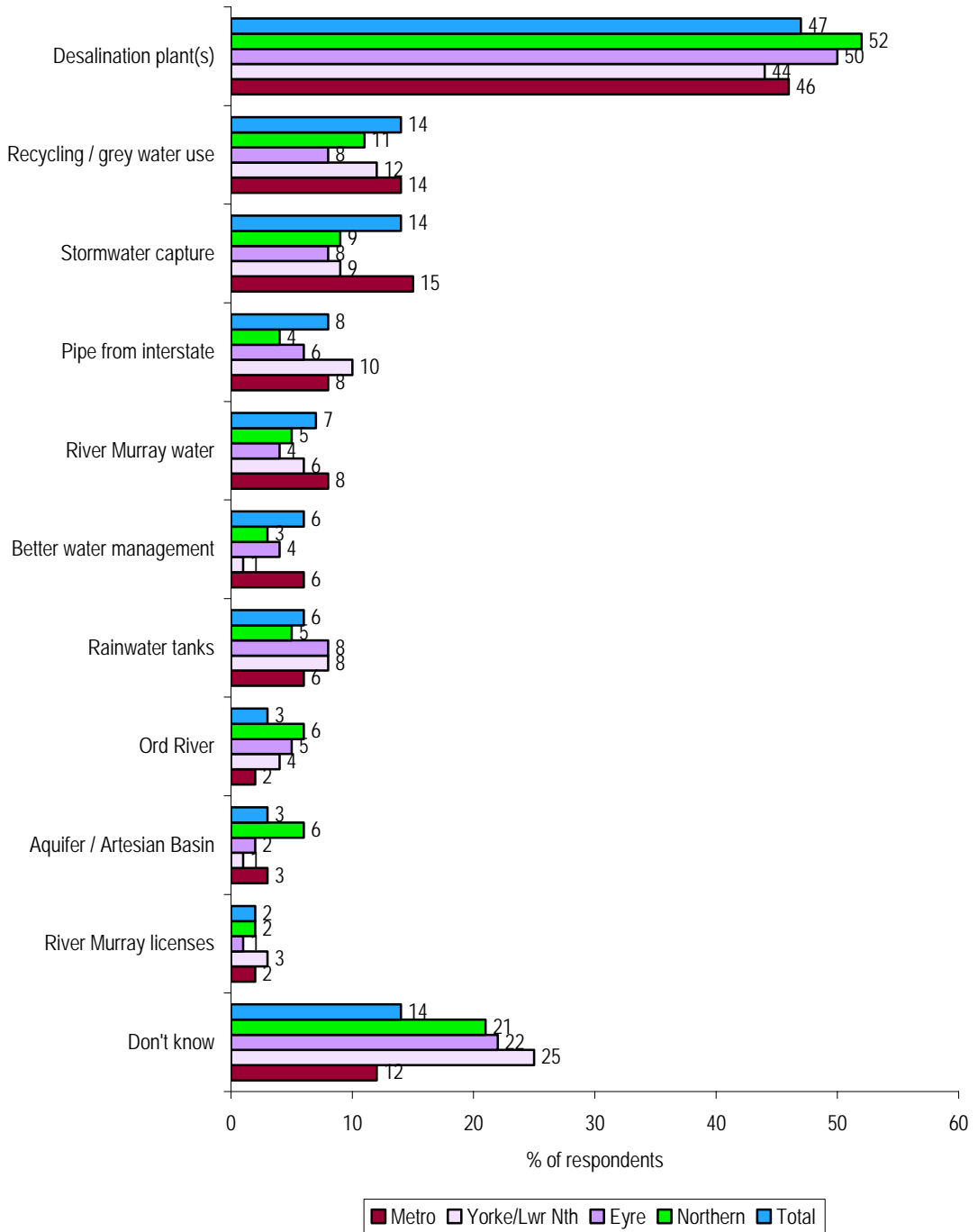


Fig.28: Additional water sources for future development in SA

3.11 Community Activities Mining Companies Should Undertake

Respondents were asked what they thought were the top three activities that mining companies should undertake in supporting the local communities in which they operate.

The three top activities were minimising environmental damage (25%), employing locals (21%) and supporting local clubs / associations (17%).

Close behind these were regeneration of the land (16%) and providing sufficient housing services (16%).

KEY ACTIVITIES MINING COMPANIES SHOULD UNDERTAKE IN LOCAL COMMUNITY

BASE: Total sample, n = 894

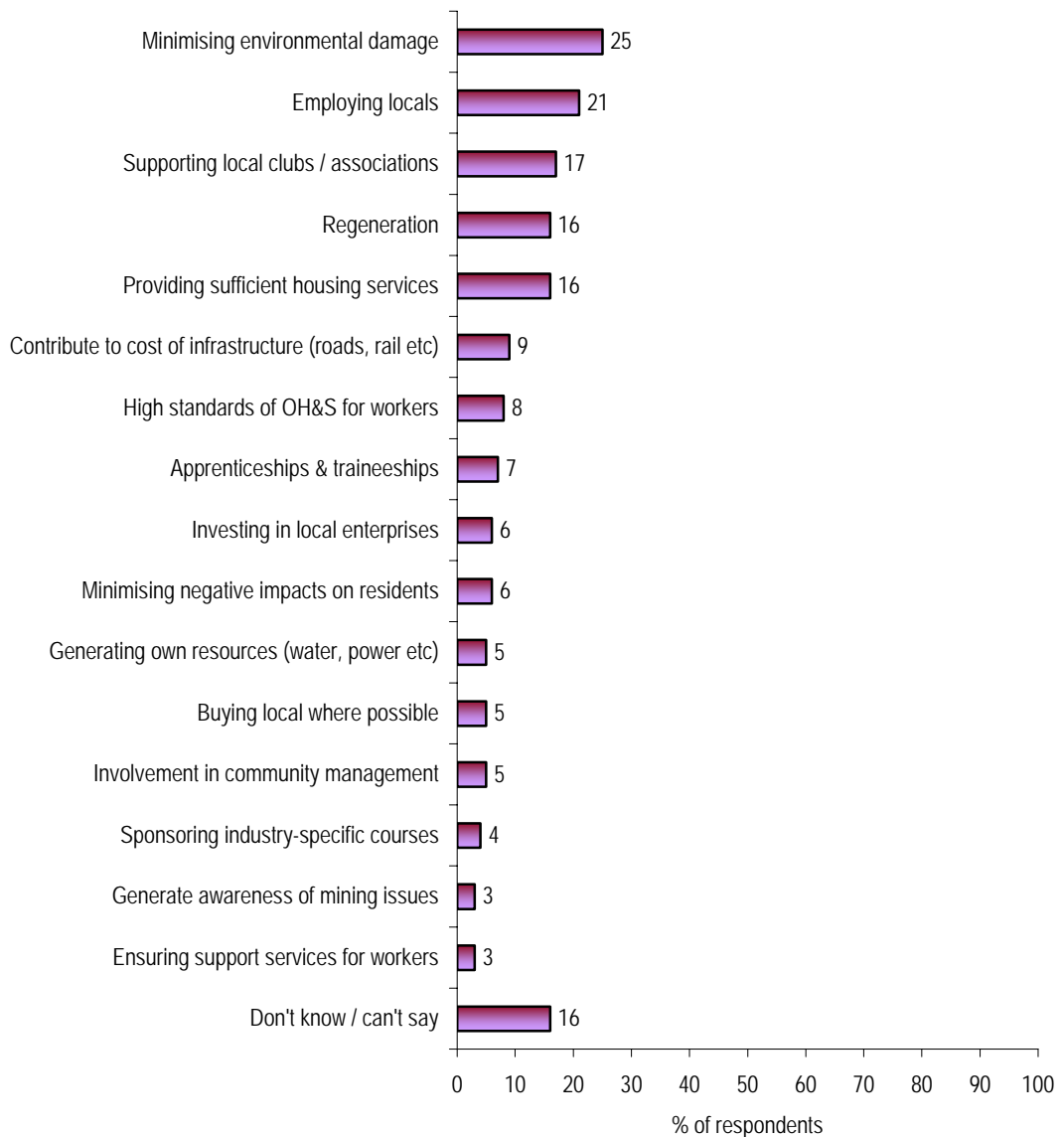


Fig.29: Activities mining companies should undertake in supporting local communities

Responses varied when analysed by geographic segments. In particular, residents of the Northern SD region showed a high incidence of stating mining companies should support local clubs and associations (24%), whilst those from Adelaide metropolitan area were more likely to say that mining companies should minimise environmental damage (26%). Residents from both Eyre SD and Yorke / Lower North were slightly more likely to cite employing locals ((26% and 27% respectively).

KEY ACTIVITIES MINING COMPANIES SHOULD UNDERTAKE IN LOCAL COMMUNITY

BASE: Total sample, n = 894

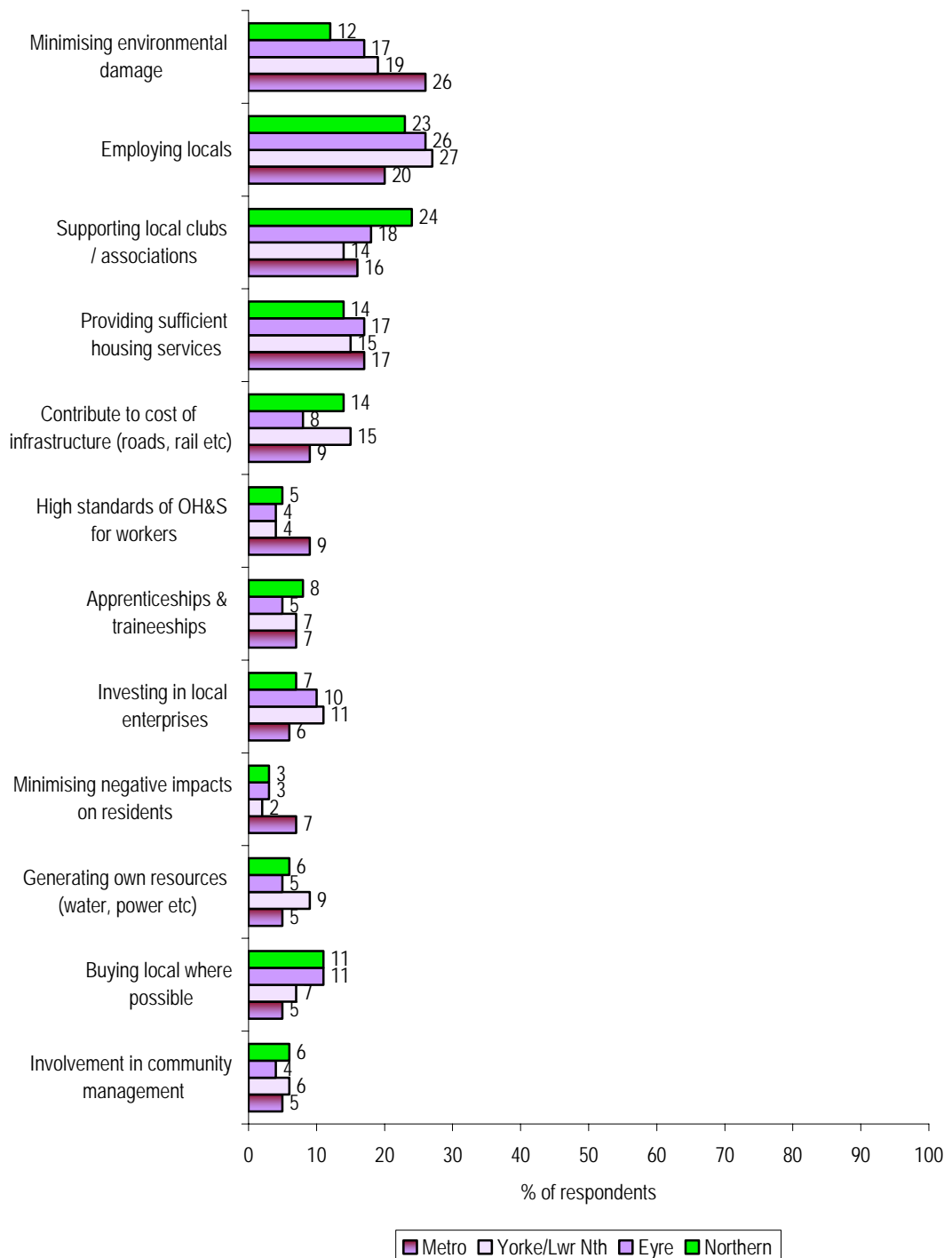


Fig.30: Activities mining companies should undertake in supporting local communities by region

When analysed by voting intentions, respondents oriented towards the Greens showed a high level of focus on environmental, community and economic activities. Those oriented towards the Democrats, on the other hand, were more focused towards provision of infrastructure services. As may be expected, respondents oriented towards Labor showed a relatively high incidence of citing employment activities as the area where mining companies should undertake community activities.

**COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES MINING COMPANIES SHOULD UNDERTAKE
BY VOTING ORIENTATION (STATE)
BASE: Total sample, n = 894**

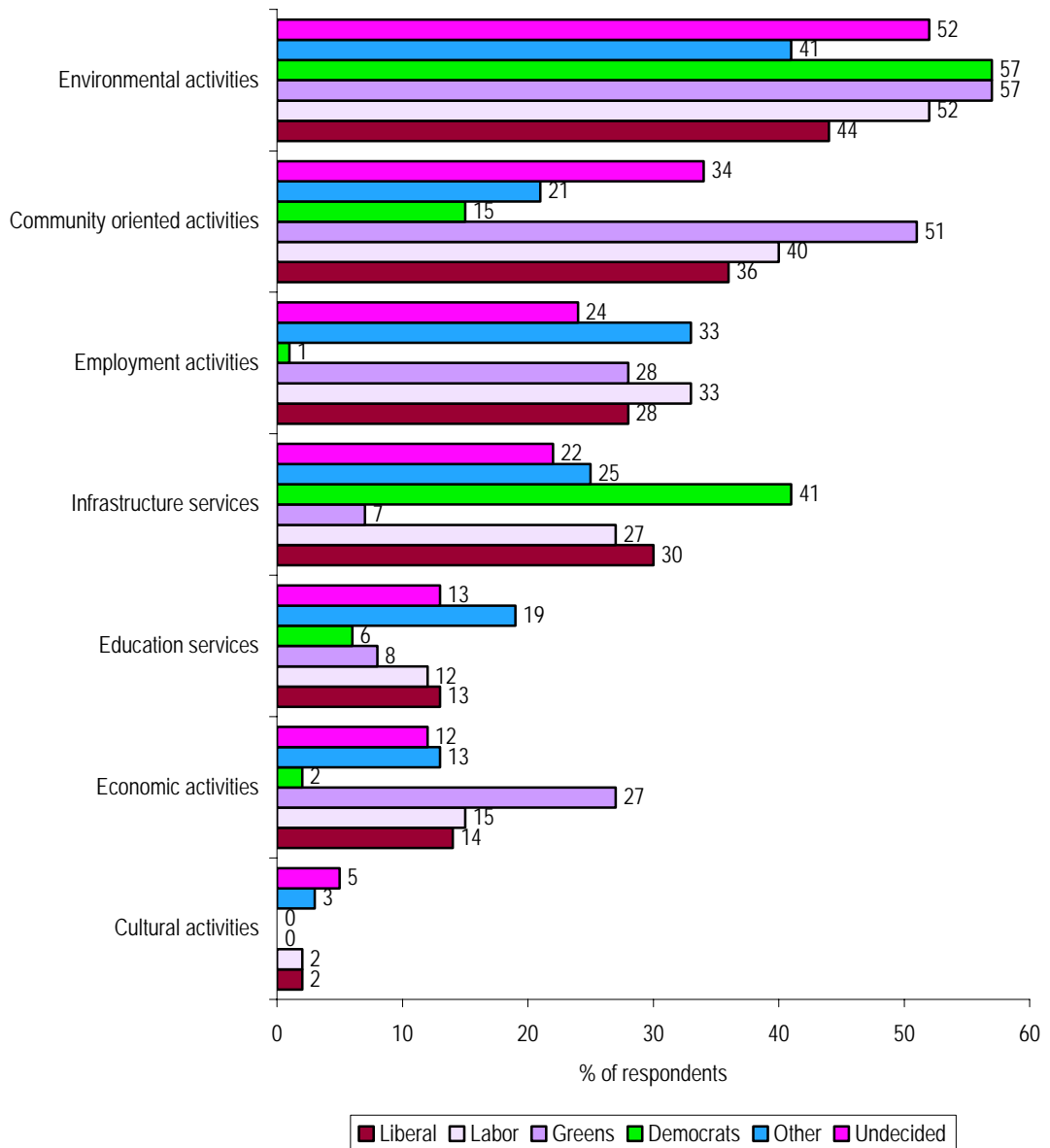


Fig.31: Community activities mining companies should undertake by voting orientation

APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY ***(HOW THE RESEARCH WAS DONE)***

The survey

This survey was conducted across specific regions of South Australia, with people who, at the time of the interview, were aware of at least one metals mining operation within the State. All interviews were conducted from Harrison Research premises, using CATI technology (Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing), by IQCA accredited interviewers, in accordance with the Market & Social Research Privacy Principles (M&SRPPs).



The selection of households to be contacted was stratified by region but otherwise random, and the sample was generated from Electronic White Pages (EWP).

The interview duration ranged between 10 to 12 minutes, depending on the answers given by respondents. Prior to the fieldwork, a draft questionnaire (survey instrument) was constructed by Harrison Research with input from the client, with some revisions made to the final version. The actual instrument used can be found in Appendix 3: Questionnaire.

Fieldwork for the current wave of tracking began on 17 November 2006 and finished on 2006, with n= 905 interviews in the raw sample.

The sample

The raw sample was stratified by region, gender and age and subsequently weighted to correspond with the population distributions recorded by the Australia Bureau of Statistics in the 2001 Census.

The State was divided into four regions - metropolitan Adelaide and three zones within Regional SA. Regional areas were over-sampled in relation to actual population in order to ensure minimum sample sizes to enable statistical analysis by region. The following table shows the raw sample achieved in each area, together with the weighted sample distributions:

The geographic zone sample sizes were as follows:

Table 2: Dedicated survey regional and sampling	Unweighted	Weighted
Adelaide SD (metro)	400	2,666
Eyre SD	200	78
Northern SD	200	193
Yorke & Lower North SD	100	105
Total sample	900	3,041

Fig.32: Weighted and unweighted sample distribution by region.

Each individual respondent was the person in their household who was the last to have their birthday. If that person was unwilling to participate, or unavailable during the fieldwork period, the household was replaced after three attempts, on different days and times, to include the appropriate person. If a potential respondent wished to be interviewed at another day or time (within the fieldwork period), an appointment was made and they were called at the agreed time.

The table below illustrates the number of respondents, segmented by gender and age, in each segment for both the unweighted and weighted sample.

Age segments	# of respondents (n)		% of respondents	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
16-24 years		370		12
25-34 years		549		18
35-44 years		601		20
45-54 years		559		18
55-64 years		383		13
65+ years		580		19
TOTAL SAMPLE	905	3042	100	100

Fig.33: Weighted and unweighted sample distribution by gender and age.

The raw sample for this project was generated in accordance with quotas by geographic location to ensure a sufficient base for valid and reliable reporting in the Yorke and Lower Northern, Eyre and Northern SDs. To provide an accurate reflection of respondents across all areas surveyed, the data were weighted to represent the total population proportions in each location. Upon checking the age and gender profile of respondents achieved in the raw sample, the data also required weighting to reflect the age profile in each area.

The data used the smallest sample (Yorke and Lower North) as the minimum weight, making it a weight of 1 (in other words, maintaining a sample size of n=104 as in the raw data). All other areas were weighted up or down, relative to this sample size.

APPENDIX 2: RESPONDENT PROFILE

Socio-demographic Profile

Data did not require weighting to bring proportions of males and females into line with figures obtained in the 2001 census, as the raw sample reflected an adequate representation, making weighting unnecessary.

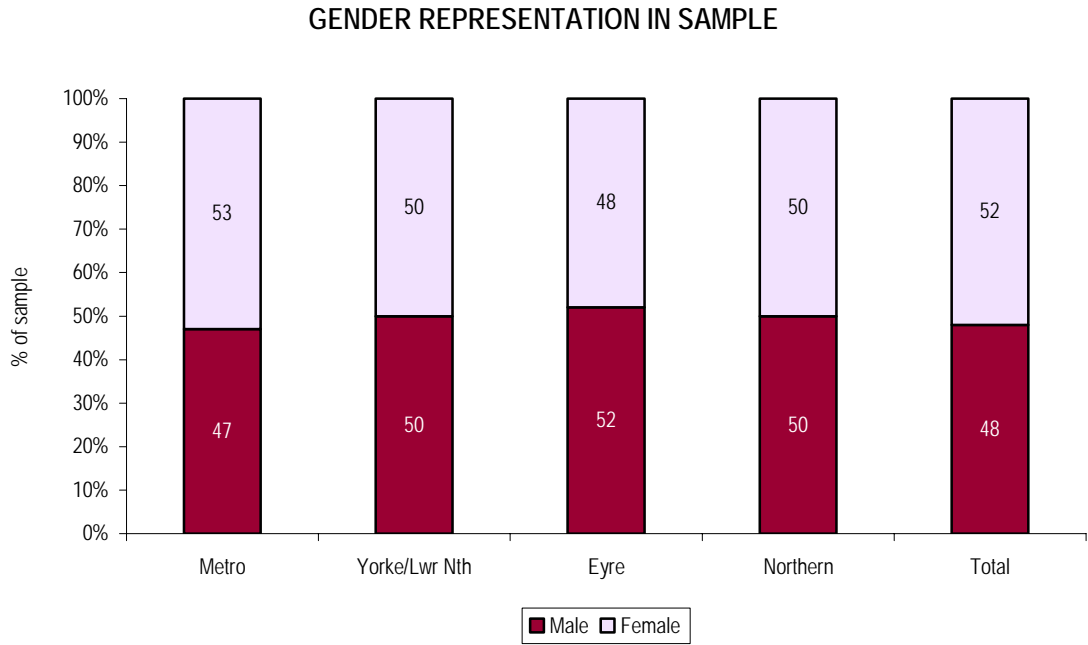


Fig.34: Weighted sample distribution, gender.

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY REPRESENTATION OF SAMPLE BY REGION

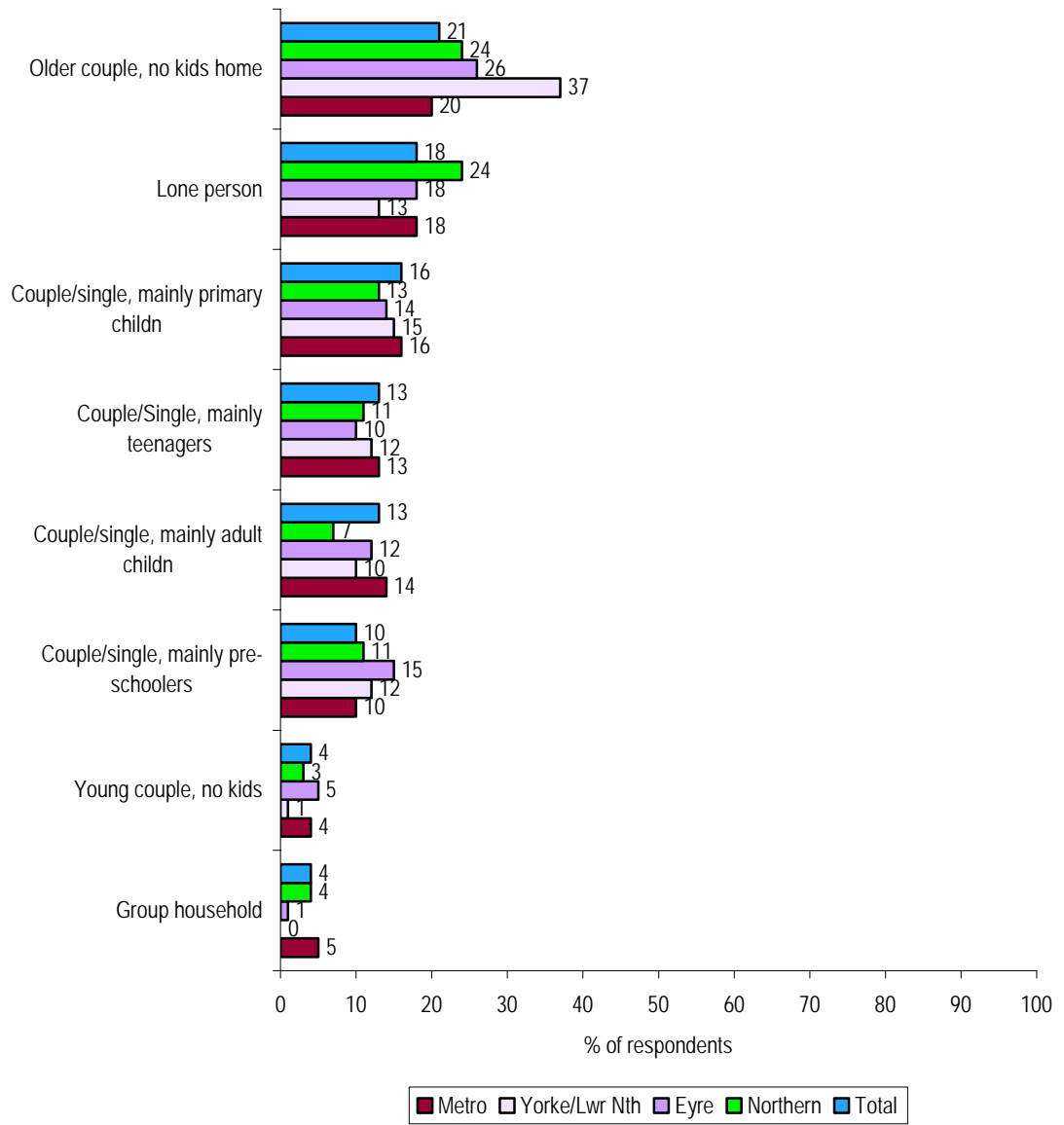


Fig.35: Household category by region

EMPLOYMENT STATUS REPRESENTATION OF SAMPLE BY REGION

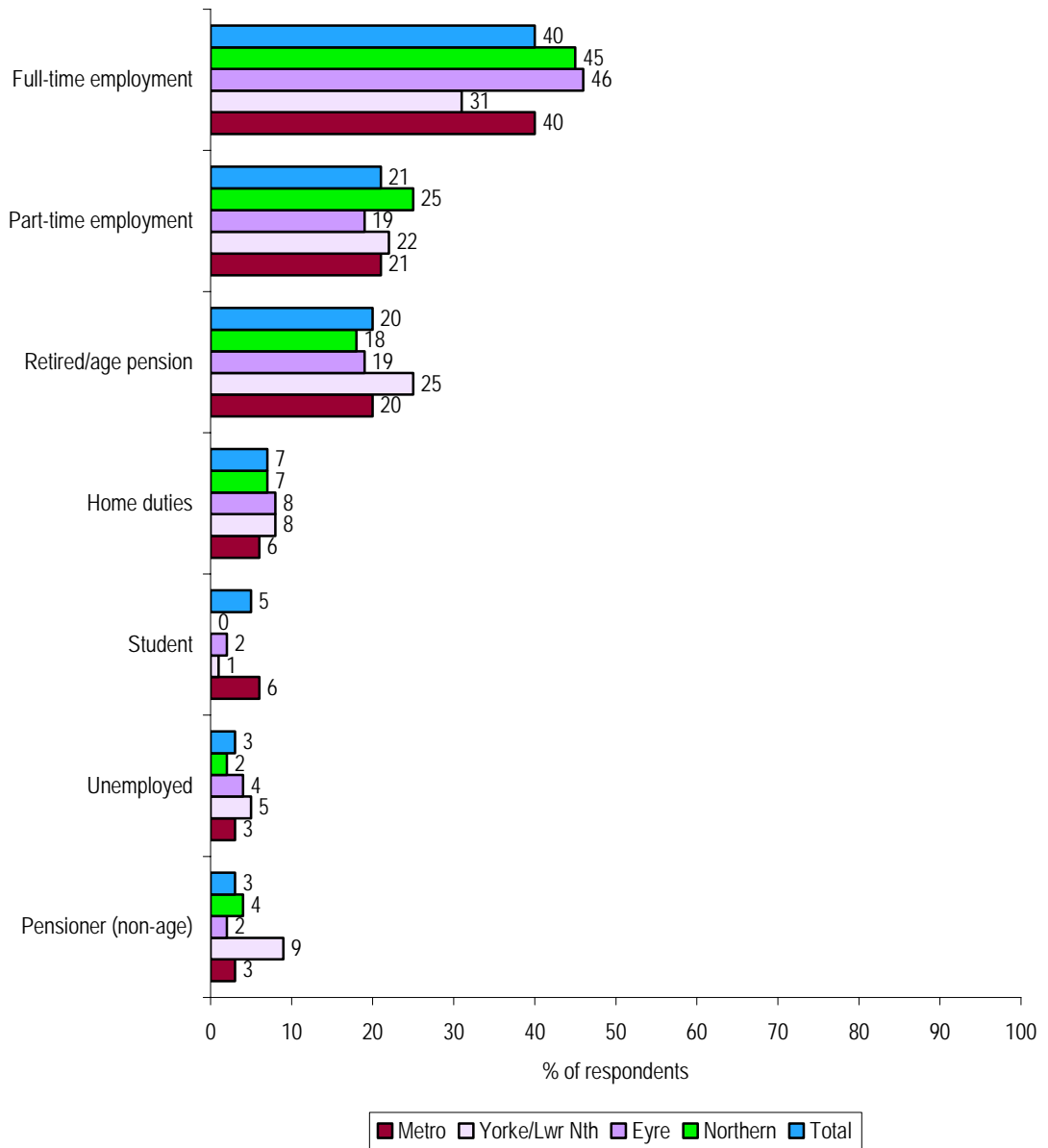


Fig.36: Employment status by region

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

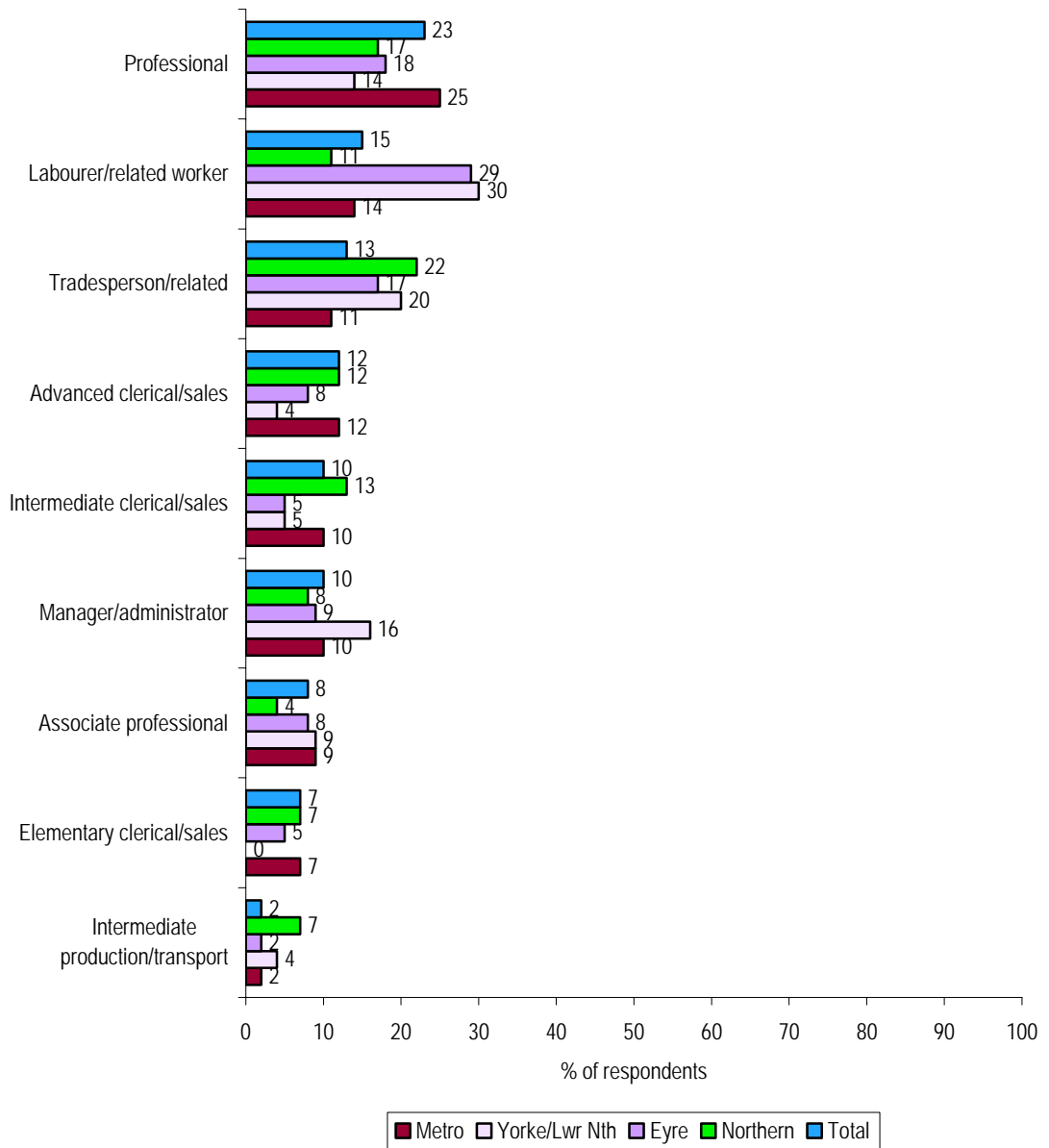


Fig.37: Employment type by region

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL BY REGION

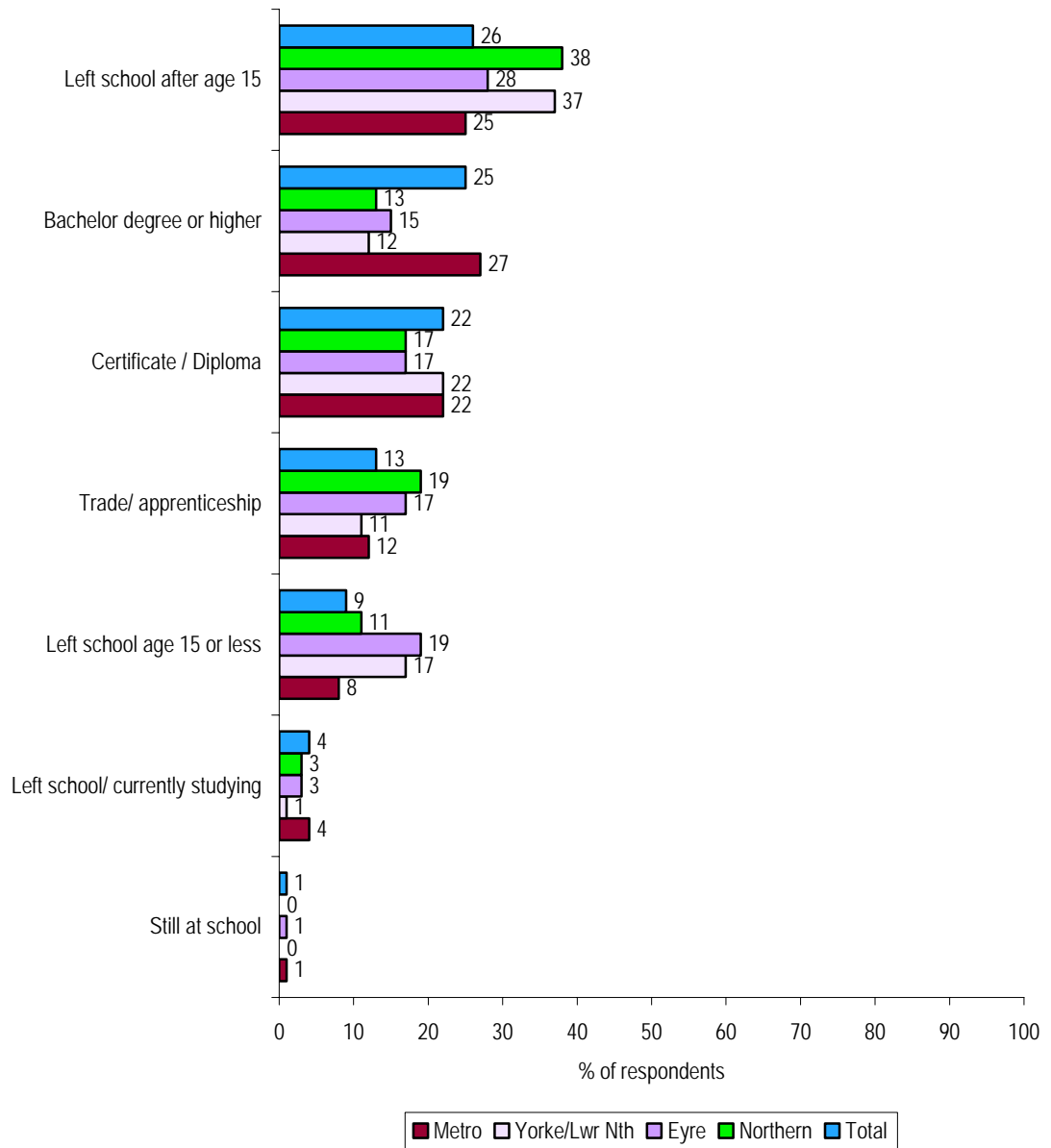


Fig.38: Education level achieved by region

MEDIA SOURCES USED FOR DAILY NEWS / INFORMATION BY REGION

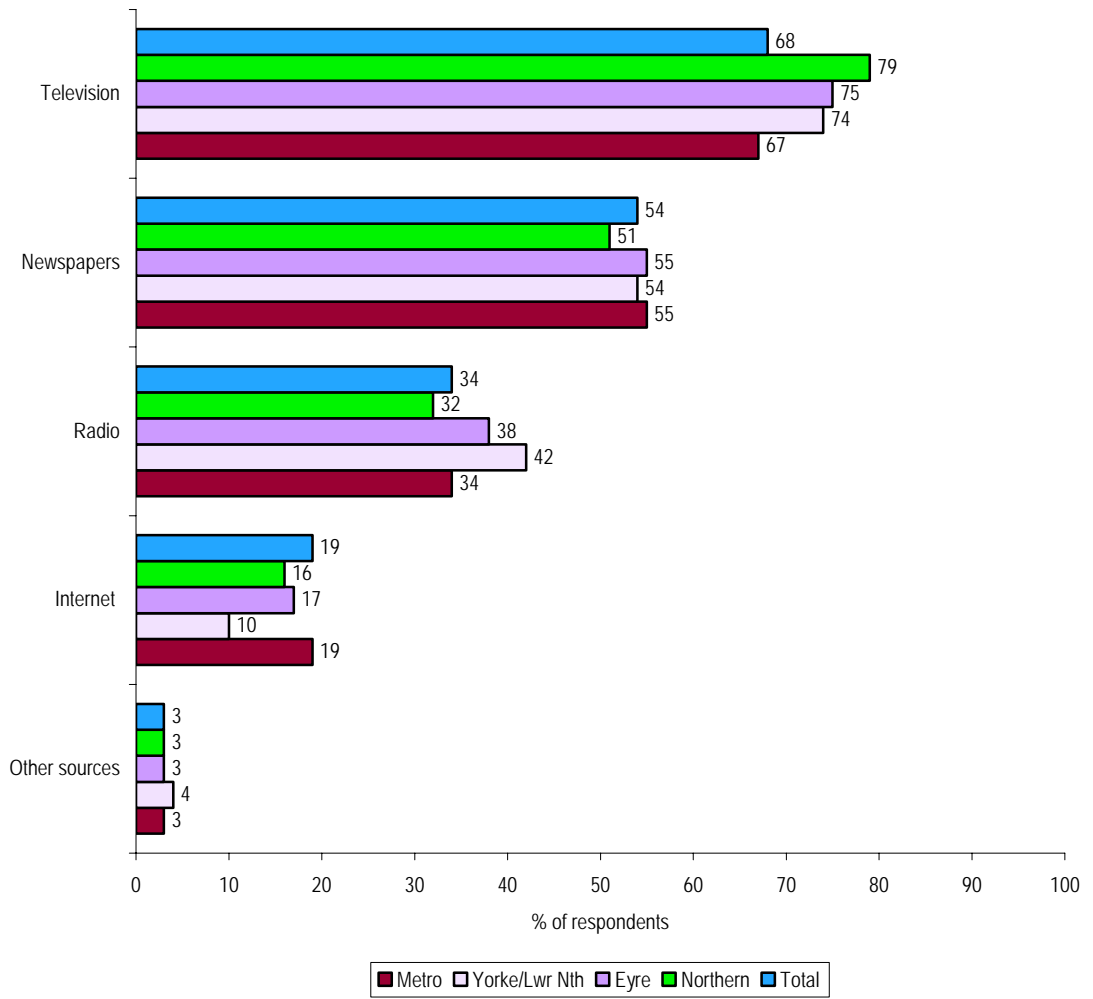


Fig.39: Media sources used for daily news / information

STATE ELECTION VOTING INTENTIONS BY REGION

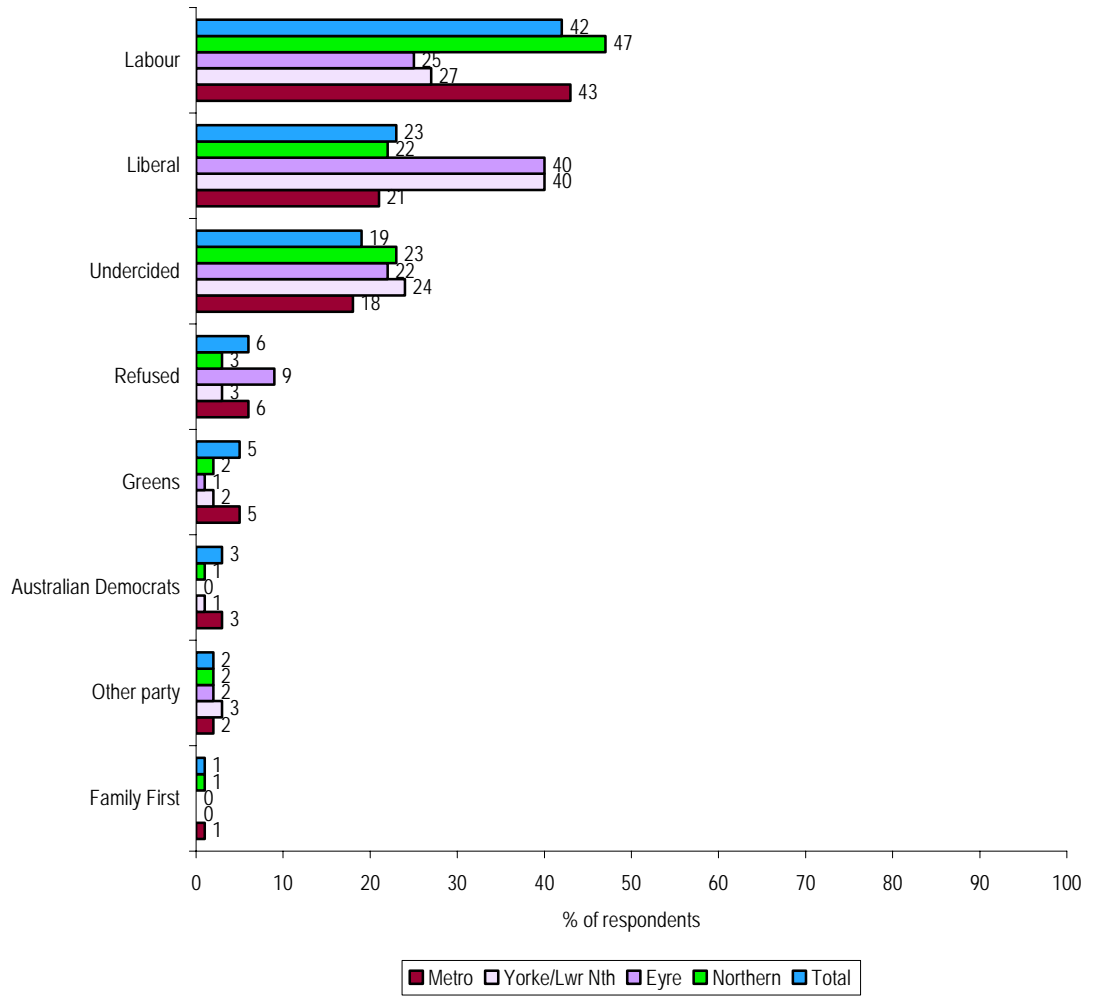


Fig.40: Voting orientation at State election, by region

FEDERAL ELECTION VOTING INTENTIONS BY REGION

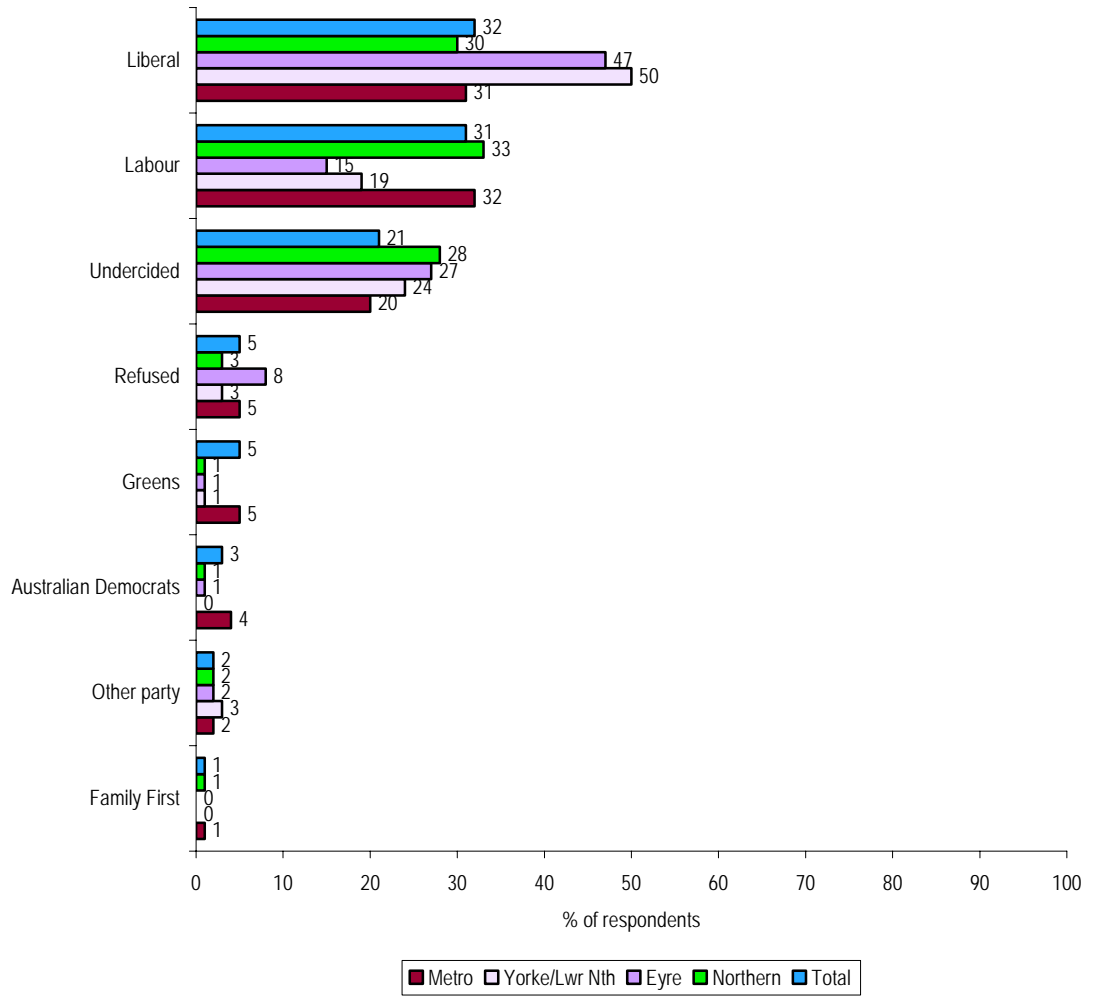


Fig.41: Voting orientation at Federal election, by region

APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

PROJECT 7579, BHP BILLITON ~ NOV 2006 – FINAL Q'RE

Good afternoon/evening, my name is _[Q0IV]_ from Harrison Research. We are conducting a survey about mining in South Australia. You may be aware that mining is undergoing significant development in South Australia. We would value your opinions about what this may mean to you and to the State.

_ IF NECESSARY, SAY: This is genuine research and I guarantee we are not trying to sell you anything.

SCREEN 1: Does anyone in this household work in market research or the metals mining industry? IF YES, THANK AND TERMINATE

Is there anyone living in this household aged 18-24? _IF YES, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THEM OR ARRANGE CALL-BACK - IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK FOR ONE WITH LAST BIRTHDAY - RE-INTRODUCE AS REQUIRED - USE UNTIL THIS AGE QUOTA IS FULL

IF NO, OR IF 18-24 QUOTA FULL:_ Could I please speak to the person in the household, aged 18 and over, who was the last to have a birthday? _REINTRODUCE OR CALL-BACK AS NECESSARY_"

The survey will take about 12 minutes to go through, depending on your answers. _IF THEY'RE HESITATING BECAUSE OF TIME_ We do need to get opinions from as wide a cross-section as possible; I could call back later if it would be more convenient. _ARRANGE CALL-BACK IF REQUIRED OR CONTINUE_

IF CONCERNED ABOUT PRIVACY I can assure you that any information you give will remain confidential. Any identifying information, such as this phone number, is removed before we analyse the results. No one's individual answers can be passed on to our clients or anyone else.

May we begin the interview? Thank you."

When I talk about mines or mining operations in South Australia, which ones, if any, come to mind?

UNPROMPTED - MULTIPLE RESPONSES

- 1 Angas Project (sthn Adelaide Hills)
- 2 Beverley Mine (north of Leigh Creek)
- 3 Challenger Mine (far north west of State)
- 4 Honeymoon Mine (north east of State)
- 5 Jacinth and Ambrosia Mines (Eucla Basin, far west)
- 6 Kanmantoo (sthn Adelaide Hills)
- 7 Olympic Dam (near Roxby Downs)
- 8 Prominent Hill (central SA)
- 9 Other (SPECIFY)
- 10 Aware of mines but can't remember any name(s)
- 11 Not aware of any mining operations or mines in SA

Which of the following mines and mining operations have you heard of before today?. READ OUT.

RANDOMISE. MULTIPLE RESPONSE.

- 1 Angas Project (sthn Adelaide Hills)
- 2 Beverley Mine (north of Leigh Creek)
- 3 Challenger Mine (far north west of State)
- 4 Honeymoon Mine (north east of State)
- 5 Iron Knob (near Whyalla)
- 6 Kanmantoo (sthn Adelaide Hills)
- 7 Olympic Dam (near Roxby Downs)
- 8 Prominent Hill (north of Olympic Dam)
- 9 Not aware of any of them - GO TO CLASSIFICATIONS

Which mines can you name that produce...

READ OUT ORE NAMES, RANDOMISE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

	Angas Project	Beverley	Challenger	Honeymoon	Kanmantoo	Olympic Dam	Prominent Hill	D/K
Copper	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gold	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uranium	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron ore	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Now I'm going to read out mine names and I'd like you to say which ores or metals you think are

mined, or being developed, at each of them? READ OUT MINE NAMES, RANDOMISE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

	Copper	Gold	Lead	Silver	Uranium	Iron ore	Other (specify)	D/K
Beverley	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Challenger	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Honeymoon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron Knob	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kanmantoo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Olympic Dam	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Prominent Hill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Can you name any mines or mining operations in South Australia which are proposing to expand their operations?

- 1 Angas Project
- 2 Beverley mine
- 3 Challenger mine
- 4 Jacinth and Ambrosia mines
- 5 Kanmantoo mine
- 6 Prominent Hill mine
- 7 Olympic Dam mine
- 8 Other (specify)
- 9 Can't name any / don't know

EXCLUDE THOSE MENTIONED IN Q5: Are you aware of the expansion potential for any of the following mines? READ OUT, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 1 Angas Project
- 2 Beverley mine
- 3 Challenger mine

- 4 Jacinth and Ambrosia mines
- 5 Kanmantoo mine
- 6 Prominent Hill mine
- 7 Olympic Dam mine

Do you agree or disagree that the expansion of (EACH MINE MENTIONED) is a positive for South Australia? USE A 0 TO 10 SCALE WHERE 10 IS STRONGLY AGREE AND 0 IS DO NOT AGREE AT ALL

- 1 Angas Project
- 2 Beverley mine
- 3 Challenger mine
- 4 Jacinth and Ambrosia mines
- 5 Kanmantoo mine
- 6 Prominent Hill mine
- 7 Olympic Dam mine

What do you see as the positive impacts of the growth in the mining industry in general?

UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 1 Cultural – employment opportunities for indigenous people
- 2 Economy - growth in skilled workforce
- 3 Economy – positive impacts for the region
- 4 Economy – positive impacts for the State
- 5 Economy - positive impact on balance of trade
- 6 Energy - additional energy would be available in region
- 7 Energy - other (specify Q404)
- 8 Infrastructure - better services for existing population
- 9 Social - increased employment opportunities
- 10 Social - larger mix of people in the area
- 11 Technology – developments in alternative energy sources
- 12 Transport – increased roads, rail, air access
- 13 Water - desal'n plant would provide increased water for region
- 14 Other – (specify Q701)
- 15 Can't think of anything

Are there any concerns that you associate with mining of metals, such as copper, uranium, gold, silver, etc.? UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 1 Employment issues – importing skilled labour
- 2 Employment issues – deplete skilled workforce from other areas
- 3 Environmental damage – native flora & fauna
- 4 Environmental damage – caused by uranium
- 5 Environmental damage – open cut mining
- 6 Health issues – dangers of uranium mining on workers' health
- 7 Health issues – dangers of transporting uranium
- 8 Social issues – don't like uranium mining
- 9 Social issues – sale of uranium overseas
- 10 Social issues – disposing of nuclear waste
- 11 Water issues – desalination plant damage to biodiversity
- 12 Water issues – not enough water in SA
- 13 Water issues – contamination of water sources
- 14 Water issues – drilling to access water
- 15 Other (specify Q801)
- 16 Can't think of anything

What is your assessment of the contribution that mining makes to the South Australian economy?

Would it be? READ OUT 1-3, RANDOMISE, SINGLE RESPONSE

- 1 A major contributor
- 2 A moderate contributor
- 3 A minor contributor
- 4 Don't know

With this next question, we want to find out how important you think each of four industries - agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing - is to the South Australian economy. If you had a total of 100 points to allocate across the four, how many points would each get for its importance to the State economy?" READ OUT 1-4

- 1 Agriculture
- 2 Manufacturing
- 3 Mining
- 4 Tourism

Thinking specifically about copper, gold, silver and uranium, which one of these do you think would be the greatest revenue earner for SA? SINGLE RESPONSE

- 1 Copper
- 2 Gold
- 3 Silver
- 4 Uranium
- 5 Don't know

And thinking about uranium in particular, to which overseas countries do you think SA uranium is sold? UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 1 Asia
- 2 Canada
- 3 France
- 4 Great Britain
- 5 Japan
- 6 Russia
- 7 South America
- 8 United States of America
- 9 Other (specify Q701)
- 10 Don't know
- 11 Uranium is sold domestically only

Which of the following statements come closest to your views concerning uranium mining? READ OUT 1-6, RANDOMISE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 1 Uranium mining is important to our economy
- 2 Uranium mining has important implications as an energy source
- 3 Uranium mining should be restricted to 3 mine sites only
- 4 The government should allow more uranium mines
- 5 Uranium mining should be stopped
- 6 I have no opinion about uranium mining
- 7 Can't say

Would you say that nuclear power has a role to play in helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Australia? SINGLE RESPONSE

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Where do you think additional water must come from, in order to expand industrial and regional development in SA? UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 1 Aquifer / Artesian basin
- 2 Desalination plant(s)
- 3 Rainwater tanks
- 4 River Murray licenses (being bought/sold)
- 5 River Murray water
- 6 Recycling / grey water use
- 7 Stormwater capture
- 8 Other (specify Q1401)
- 9 Don't know
- 10 Should not expand industrial / regional development

What would you say are the top three activities that mining companies should undertake in supporting the local communities in which they operate? UNPROMPTED RESPONSE, MAX 3

1. Community – supporting local clubs and associations
2. Community – minimising negative impacts on residents
3. Community – involvement in community management
4. Community – ensuring support services for workers
5. Community – other (specify)
6. Cultural – sponsoring cultural events
7. Cultural – sensitivity for Indigenous land/culture
8. Cultural – other (specify)
9. Economic – buying local where possible
10. Economic - investing in local enterprises
11. Economic – increase standard of living locally
12. Economic – other (specify)
13. Education – apprenticeships / traineeships
14. Education – sponsoring industry specific tertiary courses
15. Education – other (specify)
16. Employment – employing locals
17. Employment – OH&S
18. Environmental – minimising environmental damage (flora/fauna)
19. Environmental – regeneration
20. Environmental – generating own resources (eg water, power)
21. Environmental – new technology development (eg wind, solar, desalination etc)
22. Environmental – other (specify)
23. Infrastructure – contribute to cost of new roads, rail and other transport services
24. Infrastructure – providing sufficient housing and services
25. Infrastructure – other (specify)
26. Other (specify)
27. Don't know / can't say
28. Mining companies have no responsibility to local communities

CLASSIFICATIONS:

Record gender.

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

What year were you born? _RECORD NUMBER, D IF REFUSED_

WIDTH=4
NUM 1900-1990, D

Which of the following best describes your household? _READ OUT 1-8_

- 1 Lone person household
- 2 Group household of unrelated adults
- 3 Young couple, no children
- 4 Older couple, no children at home
- 5 Couple or single parent with mainly pre-school children
- 6 Couple or single parent with mainly primary-school children
- 7 Couple or single parent with mainly teenage children
- 8 Couple or single parent with mainly adult children still living at home
- 9 Refused

What is your current employment status?

- 1 Part-time employment
- 2 Full-time employment
- 3 Unemployed]Q23
- 4 Home duties]Q23
- 5 Pensioner (non-age pension)]Q23
- 6 Retired / age pensioner]Q23
- 7 Student]Q23
- 8 Refused]Q23

How do you describe your occupation? UNPROMPTED

- 1 Manager / administrator
- 2 Professional
- 3 Associate professional
- 4 Tradesperson / related worker
- 5 Advanced clerical, sales & service worker
- 6 Intermediate clerical, sales & service worker
- 7 Intermediate production and transport worker
- 8 Elementary clerical, sales & service worker
- 9 Labourer / related worker

Which of the following best describes the highest educational qualification you have obtained? _READ OUT 1-7_

- 1 Still at school
- 2 Left school aged 15 years or less
- 3 Left school after age 15
- 4 Left school after age 15 but still studying
- 5 Trade/Apprenticeship
- 6 Certificate/Diploma
- 7 Bachelor degree or higher
- 8 Refused

What sources do you use for most of your daily news and information? UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

- 1 Internet – ABC website
- 2 Internet – crikey.com.au
- 3 Internet – nine-msn
- 4 Internet – Other / blogs
- 5 Newspapers – The Advertiser
- 6 Newspapers – The Australian
- 7 Newspapers - Local / Messenger
- 8 Newspapers - Regional
- 9 Newspapers - Other
- 10 Radio - ABC Local
- 11 Radio - ABC RN
- 12 Radio - ABC Other
- 13 Radio - Community
- 14 Radio – Commercial Metro
- 15 Radio – Commercial Regional
- 16 Radio - Other
- 17 Television - ABC
- 18 Television - Commercial (Channels 7, 9, 10)
- 19 Television – Paid (Austar, Foxtel)
- 20 Television – Regional
- 21 Television – Imparja
- 22 Television – Other
- 23 Word of mouth
- 24 Other
- 25 Don't get news / information

**In terms of environmental consciousness, how would you describe yourself, using a 1 to 5 scale where 5 is very environmentally conscious and 1 is not at all environmentally conscious? RECORD NUMBER, D IF DON'T KNOW
WIDTH = 1
1-5,D**

If there was a State election in the next 3 months, which political party would receive your first vote? UNPROMPTED, SINGLE RESPONSE

- 1 Australian Democrats
- 2 Family First
- 3 Greens
- 5 Labor
- 6 Liberals
- 7 Nationals
- 8 Undecided / don't know
- 9 Other
- 10 Refused

And if there was a Federal election in the next 3 months, which political party would receive your first vote? UNPROMPTED, SINGLE RESPONSE

- 1 Australian Democrats
- 2 Family First
- 3 Greens

- 5 Labor
- 6 Liberal
- 7 Nationals
- 8 Undecided / don't know
- 9 Other
- 10 Refused

That concludes the survey. For quality control purposes, my supervisor checks 10% of all my work. May I have your first name and a phone number, to be used only for that purpose?

On behalf of Harrison Research, thank you for taking part in this survey.