

OLYMPIC DAM EXPANSION

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT 2009

APPENDIX D

ASSESSMENT AGAINST SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S STRATEGIC PLAN



bhpbilliton

resourcing the future

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S STRATEGIC PLAN 2007

D1.1 INTRODUCTION

Launched in March 2004, South Australia's Strategic Plan (the Plan) established goals for all South Australians across business, community and government. The updated version of the Plan released in January 2007 incorporated 98 targets with specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) criteria. The Plan was developed to guide decision making and to help the State of South Australia achieve more by working together, thus ensuring a better future for all South Australians (Department of Premier and Cabinet 2007).

Table D1 outlines how the proposed Olympic Dam expansion would contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Plan. Regional priorities of the Plan are discussed in Section D.1.2.

Table D1 Outline of the proposed Olympic Dam expansion's contribution to the South Australian Strategic Plan

SA Strategic Plan Targets			Does the Olympic Dam expansion contribute to this target?		
Objective/Topic/Target	'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target	
Growing prosperity					
Economic environment					
T1.1	Economic growth	Exceed the national economic growth rate by 2014.	Yes	21.4.1	<p>The proposed expansion is predicted to contribute \$45.7 billion over 30 years to the South Australian Gross State Product (GSP) (in Net Present Value (NPV) terms, above the Business-As-Usual (BAU) case).</p> <p>The proposed expansion would contribute significantly to the State's economic growth rate by providing an average increase of \$650 million per year (1% over the BAU case) in Years 0-6; \$4.3 billion per year (6.4%) in Years 7-11, and \$6.9 billion per year (8.7%) in Years 12-30.</p>
T1.2	Competitive business climate	Maintain Adelaide's rating as the least costly place to set up and do business in Australia and continue to improve our position internationally.	No		
T1.3	Credit rating	Maintain AAA credit rating.	No		
T1.4	Industrial relations	Achieve the lowest number of working days lost per thousand employees of any State in Australia by 2014.	No		
T1.5	Business investment	Exceed Australia's ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy by 2014.	Yes	Table 21.3	<p>Australia's ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy was 7.9% in 2005/2006. South Australia's ratio was 7.5% in the same period. The increase in investment in South Australia from the proposed expansion is predicted to be \$33 billion (over 30 years, Net Present Value (NPV) 7%).</p>
T1.6	Labour productivity	Exceed Australia's average labour productivity growth rate in trend terms by 2014.	Yes	21.4.2	<p>The Australian average labour productivity growth rate for the period 2005/2006 was 2.1%. The SA average was 1.6% in the same period. Labour productivity is influenced by the number of hours worked and the number of people in employment.</p> <p>The proposed expansion would significantly increase employment, directly (in the construction and operation of the components of the expansion) and indirectly (eg rail, road transport, cement, chemical production, electricity, water). Employment growth would be stimulated locally, regionally and nationally, with the expansion predicted to create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 230 (FTE) jobs Australia-wide (0% over the BAU case) • 13,100 jobs in South Australia (5.2%) • 7,000 jobs in the SA Northern Statistical Division (19%) • 6,600 jobs in the Adelaide Statistical Division (1.2%).
T1.7	Performance in the public sector – customer and client satisfaction with government services	Increase the satisfaction of South Australians with government services by 10% by 2010, maintaining or exceeding that level of satisfaction thereafter.	No		

Table D1 Outline of the proposed Olympic Dam expansion's contribution to the South Australian Strategic Plan (cont'd)

SA Strategic Plan Targets			Does the Olympic Dam expansion contribute to this target?		
Objective/Topic/Target		'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target
T1.8	Performance in the public sector – government decision making	Become, by 2010, the best performing jurisdiction in Australia in timeliness and transparency of decisions which impact the business community (and maintain that rating).	Yes		In addition to undertaking the approval process of the Draft EIS, the proposed expansion, if approved, would require a significant number of permits and licences. This may affect the ability of the State Government to meet this target.
T1.9	Performance in the public sector – administrative efficiency	Increase the ratio of operational to administrative expenditure in State Government by 2010, and maintain or better that ratio thereafter.	No		
Employment					
T1.10	Jobs	Better the Australian average employment growth rate by 2014.	Yes	19.5.1 21.4.2	The proposed expansion would increase the operational workforce at Olympic Dam from 4,150 to approximately 8,500. In addition, the construction workforce is expected to average 4,000 workers and reach a peak of more than 6,000 in Year 5. The size of the total Olympic Dam workforce (including shutdowns and existing workforce) would peak at 14,000 in Year 6. This would contribute significantly to SA's employment growth rate, progressing the current rate of 1.9% (Jan – April 2007) towards the national average of 2.9% (Jan-April 2007).
T1.11	Unemployment	Maintain equal or lower than the Australian average through to 2014.	Yes	19.5.1 21.4.2	The Olympic Dam expansion would stimulate direct and indirect employment increases. The escalation in economic activity in the Upper Spencer Gulf would result in an increased demand for labour. The expansion would stimulate a decline in the level of unemployment in the region.
T1.12	Employment participation	Increase the employment to population ratio, standardised for age differences, to the Australian average.	Yes	19.5.1	To attract the required workforce, current and alternative sources of labour would be investigated. BHP Billiton is participating with government and industry groups to increase employment through wide-ranging training initiatives, and more flexible, 'family-friendly' work environments.
T1.13	Employment in the defence industry	Increase defence industry employment from 16,000 to 28,000 by 2013.	No		
Exports					
T1.14	Total exports	Treble the value of South Australia's export income to \$25 billion by 2014.	Yes	21.4.6	The proposed expansion would increase the value of total South Australian exports by \$28.7 billion, and net exports would increase by \$16.3 billion (above the BAU case over 30 years (NPV 7%)).
T1.15	Tourism industry	Increase visitor expenditure in South Australia's tourism industry from \$3.7 billion in 2002 to \$6.3 billion by 2014.	Yes	19.5.1	An indirect benefit of the proposed expansion could include an increase in the number of tourists visiting Roxby Downs to view the mine and nearby communities. BHP Billiton would work with the tourism industry to identify and realise opportunities.
T1.16	Share of overseas students	Double South Australia's share of overseas students by 2014.	No		
T1.17	Minerals exploration	Exploration expenditure in South Australia to be maintained in excess of \$100 million per annum until 2010.	Yes	1.1	A program of exploration drilling at Olympic Dam has been conducted since 2005 to better understand the ore body. This program has resulted in almost 720 km of drilling at a cost in the order of \$150 million.

Table D1 Outline of the proposed Olympic Dam expansion's contribution to the South Australian Strategic Plan (cont'd)

SA Strategic Plan Targets			Does the Olympic Dam expansion contribute to this target?		
Objective/Topic/ Target		'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target
T1.18	Minerals production	Increase the value of minerals production to \$3 billion by 2014.	Yes	Table 5.1	<p>Production output from the combined operation following the proposed expansion would be significantly increased as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refined copper equivalent (from 235,000 tpa to 750,000 tpa) • uranium oxide (from 4,500 to 19,000 tpa) • gold bullion (from 100,000 to 800,000 ounces) • silver bullion (from 800,000 ounces to 2,900,000 million ounces) • 1.6 million tpa of the new concentrate product. <p>Mineral processing at Olympic Dam would also increase, with an expanded metallurgical plant required to process the increased output.</p>
T1.19	Minerals processing	Increase the value of minerals processing to \$1 billion by 2014.			
T1.20	Defence industry	Double the defence industry contribution to our economy from \$1 billion to \$2 billion by 2013.	No		
Infrastructure					
T1.21	Strategic infrastructure	Match the national average in terms of investment in key economic and social infrastructure.	Yes	1.3 19.5.4	<p>The proposed expansion would provide the impetus for expenditure on strategic infrastructure, stimulated by business and population increases in both metropolitan and regional South Australia.</p> <p>Social infrastructure such as schools, medical services, transport options and community health services would be developed to support the population growth in towns directly affected by the proposed expansion (predominantly Roxby Downs, which could become a regional hub and major service centre for the Far North of SA).</p>
Population					
T1.22	Total population	Increase South Australia's population to 2 million by 2050, with an interim target of 1.64 million by 2014.	Yes	19.5.1	The proposed expansion would increase the population of South Australia during the construction and operational phases. Some of this increase would result in permanent residency and would provide for longer term population increases.
T1.23	Interstate migration	Reduce annual net interstate migration loss to zero by 2010, with a net inflow thereafter to be sustained through to 2014.	Yes	19.5.1	The need for a large workforce, the benefits associated with working within the minerals industry, and the expected increase in employment and business opportunities (either directly or indirectly) are likely to contribute to a net inflow in the short term and a reduction in interstate migration in the long term.
T1.24	Overseas migration	Increase net overseas migration gain to 8,500 per annum by 2014.	Yes	19.5.1	Between 200 and 500 construction contractors may be drawn from overseas during the peak construction period. In addition, up to 200 operational staff sourced from overseas may be required to fill range of professional and senior operational roles.
T1.25	Population fertility rate	Maintain a rate of at least 1.7 births per woman.	No		

Table D1 Outline of the proposed Olympic Dam expansion's contribution to the South Australian Strategic Plan (cont'd)

SA Strategic Plan Targets		Does the Olympic Dam expansion contribute to this target?			
Objective/Topic/Target	'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target	
Aboriginal unemployment					
T1.26	Aboriginal unemployment	Reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates each year.	Yes	19.5.1 17.2.2 17.5.2	In addition to the long-term security and benefits provided in the Heritage Management Protocol and the Olympic Dam Agreement, BHP Billiton is implementing initiatives that target employment and skills formation for Aboriginal people, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offering an Indigenous Master of Business Administration Scholarship to increase opportunities for Aboriginal people in business and management; • support for the Young Indigenous Entrepreneur and Polly Farmer Foundation programs at Port Augusta to encourage young Aboriginal people to pursue business skills and higher education; and • the development of a training and employment program for Aboriginal people (the proposed Aboriginal Engagement Plan).
Improving wellbeing					
Preventative health					
T2.1	Smoking	Reduce the percentage of young cigarette smokers by 10 percentage points between 2004 and 2014.	No		
T2.2	Healthy weight	Increase the proportion of South Australians 18 and over with healthy weight by 10 percentage points by 2014.	No		
T2.3	Sport and recreation	Exceed the Australian average for participation in sport and physical activity by 2014.	No		
Healthy life expectancy					
T2.4	Healthy South Australians	Increase the healthy life expectancy of South Australians by 5% for males and 3% for females by 2014.	No		
T2.5	Aboriginal healthy life expectancy	Lower the morbidity and mortality rates of Aboriginal South Australians.	Yes	17	An objective of the Olympic Dam Agreement is to improve the health of Aboriginal communities in the northern region of South Australia.
T2.6	Chronic diseases	Increase, by 5 percentage points, the proportion of people living with a chronic disease whose self-assessed health status is good or better.	No		
Psychological wellbeing					
T2.7	Psychological wellbeing	Equal or lower than the Australian average for psychological distress by 2014.	No		
Public safety					
T2.8	State-wide crime rates	Reduce victim reported crime by 12% by 2014.	Yes	19.5.2	Studies undertaken for the Draft EIS have identified factors that may increase the potential for crime associated with the proposed expansion. <p>BHP Billiton proposes to implement measures to address anti-social behaviour and victim reported crime in Roxby Downs and surrounds to maintain the attractiveness of these communities as a friendly and safe place to live.</p>

Table D1 Outline of the proposed Olympic Dam expansion's contribution to the South Australian Strategic Plan (cont'd)

SA Strategic Plan Targets			Does the Olympic Dam expansion contribute to this target?		
Objective/Topic/ Target		'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target
T2.9	Road safety – fatalities	By 2010, reduce road fatalities to less than 90 persons per year.	Yes	5.9.2 5.9.3 5.9.4	<p>The proposed expansion includes the construction of a rail spur to connect Olympic Dam to the national rail network. The construction of the rail spur would result in a significant reduction of material transported on roads, which would increase road safety.</p> <p>Prior to construction of the rail spur, as much material as practicable would be railed to a purpose-built intermodal facility at Pimba.</p> <p>However, the large volumes of material required at Olympic Dam (an additional 1.7mtpa) would still require increased road use compared to that of the current operation.</p> <p>Therefore, a number of additional safety measures are being investigated, including a rail/road overpass north of Woomera, additional passing lanes on the Stuart Highway, and additional and upgraded pull-over and rest areas.</p>
T2.10	Road safety – serious injuries	By 2010 reduce serious injuries to less than 1,000 per year.	Yes		
T2.11	Greater safety at work	Achieve the nationally agreed target of 40% reduction in injury by 2012.	Yes	22	<p>BHP Billiton aspires to Zero Harm and seeks to ensure its business contributes lasting benefits to society through the consideration of health, safety, social, environmental, ethical and economic aspects in all company decisions and activities. This is communicated and implemented through its Health, Safety, Environment and Community (HSEC) management system.</p>
Work-life balance					
T2.12	Work/life balance	Improve the quality of life of all South Australians through maintenance of a healthy work-life balance.	Yes	19.5.4 22.3	<p>Initiatives are in place to promote and encourage a healthy work/life balance for BHP Billiton employees and its contractors. Employee assistance programs are accessible and participation is encouraged.</p>
Attaining sustainability					
Biodiversity					
T3.1	Lose no species	Lose no known native species as a result of human impacts.	Yes	15.3.10	<p>No native species would be lost as a result of the proposed expansion. In addition, BHP Billiton would continue to support Arid Recovery, the goal of which is to re-establish those threatened species lost from the Olympic Dam area as a result of feral animal infestations. Four nationally threatened species have been successfully reintroduced to date.</p>
T3.2	Land biodiversity	By 2010 have five well-established biodiversity corridors aimed at maximising ecological outcomes particularly in the face of climate change.	Yes	15.5.1 Appendix N	<p>126,650 ha of land would be set aside as part of an environmental offsets package to be implemented as part of the proposed expansion. The creation of biodiversity corridors may be considered as part of this package.</p>
Climate change					
T3.3	Soil protection	By 2014, achieve a 20% increase in South Australia's agricultural cropping land that is adequately protected from erosion.	No		
T3.4	Marine biodiversity	By 2010 create 19 marine parks aimed at maximising ecological outcomes.	No		

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Objective/Topic/Target	'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target	
T3.5	Greenhouse gas emissions reduction	Achieve the Kyoto target by limiting the State's greenhouse gas emissions to 108% of 1990 levels during 2008-2012, as a first step towards reducing emissions by 60% (to 40% of 1990 levels) by 2050.	Yes	13.4.1 Appendix L	The proposed expansion would result in increased greenhouse gas emissions. Strategies developed to reduce the greenhouse footprint of the proposed expansion include: the use of natural gas; maximising energy efficiency; minimising energy consumption; and consideration of renewable energy sources. For the Olympic Dam operation, BHP Billiton would apply a goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (reportable under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008) to an amount equivalent to at least a 60% reduction (to an amount equal to or less than 40%) of 1990 emissions, by 2050.
T3.6	Use of public transport	Increase the use of public transport to 10% of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle kilometres travelled by 2018.	No		
Ecological footprint					
T3.7	Ecological footprint	Reduce South Australia's ecological footprint by 30% by 2050.	No		
T3.8	Zero waste	Reduce waste to landfill by 25% by 2014.	Yes	5.6	The proposed expansion would generate 11,400 tpa of industrial and general waste. Of this, approximately 40% would be recycled.
Water					
T3.9	Sustainable water supply	South Australia's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018.	Yes	5.8.8	The preferred option for water supply for the proposed expansion is a seawater desalination plant at Point Lowly. This water option reduces reliance on water from the Great Artesian Basin (GAB) and River Murray, and provides a sustainable long-term solution for the Olympic Dam operation.
T3.10	River Murray – flows	Increase environmental flows by 500GL in the River Murray by 2009 as a first step towards improving sustainability in the Murray-Darling Basin, with a longer-term target of 1,500 GL by 2018.	Yes	5.7.4	The proposed desalination plant includes an SA Government allocation of 80 ML/day to replace water currently drawn from the River Murray for use in Upper Spencer Gulf and Eyre Peninsula. This would enable the return of water to the River Murray for environmental flows.
T3.11	River Murray – salinity	South Australia maintains a positive balance on the Murray-Darling Basin Commission salinity register.	No		
Energy					
T3.12	Renewable energy	Support the development of renewable energy so that it comprises 20% of the State's electricity production and consumption by 2014.	Yes	5.7.4 5.10 13 Appendix F4	BHP Billiton is committed to using low-carbon emission energy where practicable. This would occur through construction and operation of an on-site cogeneration power station (250 MW) and the use of renewable electricity, contracted through the National Electricity Market, to power the coastal desalination plant (35 MW). Additional measures, including the use of energy efficiency measures in Hiltaba Village and Roxby Downs, would be investigated during detailed design. For example, solar water heating would be used for new BHP Billiton-owned houses and community buildings in Roxby Downs and the permanent accommodation units, laundries and central buildings at Hiltaba Village.

Table D1 Outline of the proposed Olympic Dam expansion's contribution to the South Australian Strategic Plan (cont'd)

SA Strategic Plan Targets			Does the Olympic Dam expansion contribute to this target?		
Objective/Topic/ Target		'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target
T3.13	Energy efficiency – government buildings	Improve the energy efficiency of government buildings by 25% from 2000-01 levels by 2014.	No		
T3.14	Energy efficiency	Increase the energy efficiency of dwellings by 10% by 2014.	Yes	5.10	The guiding principles of the Roxby Downs Draft Master Plan include the application of sustainability measures to reduce energy use.
Aboriginal lands					
T3.15	Aboriginal lands – access and management	Resolve 75% of all native title claims by 2014.	Yes	17	Via the Olympic Dam Agreement, BHP Billiton has agreed with the three Aboriginal groups claiming native title interest in the Olympic Dam region to implement an ongoing heritage protection and management regime.
Creativity and innovation					
Creativity					
T4.1	Creative industries	Increase the number of South Australians undertaking work in the creative industries by 20% by 2014.	No		
T4.2	Film industry	Double the number of feature films produced in South Australia by 2014.	No		
T4.3	Cultural engagement – institutions	Increase the number of attendances at South Australia's cultural institutions by 20% by 2014.	No		
T4.4	Cultural engagement – arts activities	Increase the number of attendances at selected arts activities by 40% by 2014.	No		
T4.5	Understanding of Aboriginal culture	Aboriginal cultural studies included in school curriculum by 2014 with involvement of Aboriginal people in design and delivery.	No		
Innovation					
T4.6	Commercialisation of research	Increase gross revenues received by South Australian-based research institutions from licences, options, royalty agreements, assignments, licensed technology and patents by 2010.	No		
T4.7	Business innovation	The proportion of South Australian businesses innovating to exceed 50% in 2010 and 60% in 2014.	Yes	21.4	BHP Billiton's HSEC Standards specify that opportunities should be sought to conduct or support innovation which promotes the use of products and technologies which are safe and efficient in their use of energy, natural resources and other materials.
T4.8	Broadband usage	Broadband usage in South Australia to exceed the Australian national average by 2010, and be maintained thereafter.	Yes	5.10.2	All new residences in Roxby Downs and Hiltaba Village would be provided with dedicated high capacity broadband optical fibre connections suitable for voice and data. In Roxby Downs, existing copper wires will be augmented with additional fibre optic connections to provide higher speeds. Wireless broadband could also be provided where appropriate.

Table D1 Outline of the proposed Olympic Dam expansion's contribution to the South Australian Strategic Plan (cont'd)

SA Strategic Plan Targets			Does the Olympic Dam expansion contribute to this target?		
Objective/Topic/Target	'SMART' criteria		Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target
Investment in science, research and innovation					
T4.9	Public expenditure	By 2010, public expenditure on research and development, as a proportion of GSP, to match or exceed average investment compared to other Australian States.	No		
T4.10	Australian Government resources	Secure Australian Government research and development resources to 10% above South Australia's per capita share by 2010 and increase this share to 25% by 2014, for both public and private spheres.	No		
4.11	Business expenditure	Increase business expenditure on research and development to 1.5% of GSP in 2010 and increase to 1.9% by 2014.	Yes	21.4	BHP Billiton's HSEC Standards specify that opportunities should be sought to conduct or support research that promotes the use of products and technologies that are safe and efficient in their use of energy, natural resources and other materials. To this end, BHP Billiton is investigating research opportunities with universities and the CSIRO to identify and develop new technologies that could potentially be applied at Olympic Dam.
Venture capital					
T4.12	Venture capital	South Australia's share of Australian Government-administered venture capital program funds to reach 7% by 2010, and be maintained thereafter.	No		
Building communities					
Women in leadership					
T5.1	Boards and committees	Increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50% on average by 2008, and maintain thereafter by ensuring that 50% of women are appointed, on average, each quarter.	No		
T5.2	Chairs of boards and committees	Increase the number of women chairing State Government boards and committees to 50% by 2010.	No		
T5.3	Members of Parliament	Increase the number of women in Parliament to 50% by 2014.	No		
Political participation					
T5.4	Enrolment to vote	Increase the proportion of eligible young South Australians (18-19 years) enrolled to vote to better the Australian average by 2014.	No		
T5.5	Local government elections	Increase voter participation in local government elections in South Australia to 50% by 2014.	No		

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Objective/Topic/Target	'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target	
Volunteering					
T5.6	Volunteering	Maintain the high level of volunteering in South Australia at 50% participation rate or higher.	Yes		BHP Billiton has established a Matched Giving Program, where community contributions made by employees are matched by BHP Billiton. The aim of the Matched Giving Program is to support the not-for-profit community organisations that are supported by BHP Billiton employees, either through time donated (such as volunteering efforts or participating in fund-raising initiatives) or through cash donations.
Aboriginal leadership					
T5.7	Aboriginal leadership	Increase the number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership and in community leadership development programs.	Yes	17	This target could be assisted by implementing the Olympic Dam Agreement, which proposes the establishment of an Aboriginal employment and training plan and the employment of an Aboriginal liaison officer for the expanded Olympic Dam operations.
Multiculturalism					
T5.8	Multiculturalism	Increase the percentage of South Australians who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community.	Yes	19.5.1	As a global organisation, BHP Billiton has an established history of providing for the needs of a culturally diverse workforce including settlements and integration services.
Regional population levels					
T5.9	Regional population levels	Maintain regional South Australia's share of the State's population (18%).	Yes	19.5.4	The proposed expansion would increase the population of Roxby Downs up to 10,000 people. For the construction phase, the expansion would also require a short-term increase of an average 4,000 people, peaking at 6,000.
Expanding opportunity					
Aboriginal wellbeing					
T6.1	Aboriginal wellbeing	Improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians.	Yes	19.5.1	With the implementation of the Olympic Dam Agreement, the proposed expansion would provide long-term benefits including increased training and employment opportunities for Aboriginal South Australians.
Early childhood					
T6.2	Early childhood – Year 1 literacy	By 2014 achieve a 10% improvement in the number of children reading at an age appropriate level by the end of Year 1.	No		
T6.3	Early childhood – birthweight	Reduce the proportion of low birthweight babies.	No		
T6.4	Early childhood – AEDI	Improve South Australia's performance on the Australian Early Development Index.	No		
Economic disadvantage					
T6.5	Economic disadvantage	Reduce the percentage of South Australians receiving government benefits (excluding age pensions) as their major income source to below the Australian average by 2014.	Yes	19.5	The demand for workers and training opportunities resulting from the proposed expansion would contribute to achieving this target.
Housing					
T6.6	Homelessness	Halve the number of 'rough sleepers' in South Australia by 2010 and maintain thereafter.	No		

Table D1 Outline of the proposed Olympic Dam expansion's contribution to the South Australian Strategic Plan (cont'd)

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Objective/Topic/Target	'SMART' criteria	Yes/No	EIS Section	Description of the proposed expansion's contribution or relevance to the target	
T6.7	Affordable housing	Increase affordable home purchase and rental opportunities by 5 percentage points by 2014.	Yes	19.5.3	To maximise housing affordability, BHP Billiton would assist the Roxby Downs administrator by providing a Master Plan that promotes a 5% vacancy rate. BHP Billiton would undertake a cost-benefit study of alternative housing strategies for the release, sale and management of land and housing, including the option of outsourcing these functions. BHP Billiton would also consider more self-catering units in Roxby Downs to allow longer-term and/or semi-permanent contractors to be based in the township. These units could then accommodate permanent residents once the expanded mine became operational.
T6.8	Housing stress	Halve the number of South Australians experiencing housing stress by 2014.	Yes		
T6.9	Aboriginal housing	Reduce overcrowding in Aboriginal households by 10% by 2014.	No		
Disability					
T6.10	Housing for people with disabilities	Double the number of people with disabilities appropriately housed and supported in community based accommodation by 2014.	No		
T6.11	Participation by people with disabilities	Increase by 400 the number of people with disability involved in day options program by 2014.	No		
Education					
T6.12	Year 3	By 2010, 93% of students in Year 3 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.	No		
T6.13	Year 5	By 2010, 93% of students in Year 5 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.	No		
T6.14	Year 7	By 2010, 93% of students in Year 7 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.	No		
T6.15	Learning or earning	By 2010, increase the number of 15-19 year olds engaged fulltime in school, work or further education/training (or combination thereof) to 90%.	Yes	19.5	As part of the proposed expansion, BHP Billiton plans to expand its traineeship and apprenticeship intake at Olympic Dam.
T6.16	SACE or equivalent	Increase yearly the proportion of 15-19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification.	No		
T6.17	Science and maths	By 2010, increase by 15% the proportion of students receiving a Tertiary Entrance Rank (TER) or equivalent with at least one of the following subjects: mathematics, physics or chemistry.	No		

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Aboriginal education					
T6.18	Aboriginal education – early years	Increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of Year 1.	No		
Workforce development and training					
T6.19	Non-school qualifications	By 2014, equal or better the national average for the proportion of the labour force with non-school qualifications.	Yes	19.5.1	The greatest demand for labour for the proposed expansion would be in the trades and intermediate to lower skilled occupation categories. BHP Billiton is collaborating with government and industry groups to consider vocational and education training requirements for new and existing workers including pre-vocational training, traineeships, apprenticeships, on-the-job training, re-training and multi-skilling.
T6.20	Higher education	Increase South Australia's proportion of higher education students to 7.5% of the national total by 2014.	Yes	19.5.1	BHP Billiton is working with the South Australian and Australian governments, universities, TAFE colleges and high schools to encourage the development of curricula that are relevant to the mining industry.
T6.21	VET participation	Exceed the national average for VET (Vocational Education and Training) participation by 2010.			
T6.22	People with disabilities	Double the number of people with disabilities employed by 2014.	No		
Diversity in the public sector					
T6.23	Women	Have women comprising half of the public sector employees in the executive levels (including chief executives) by 2014.	No		
T6.24	Aboriginal employees	Increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2% by 2010 and maintain or better those levels through to 2014.	No		

D1.2 REGIONAL TARGETS

Following community consultation in 2006, it was recommended that the Plan be regionalised to provide recognition of regional priorities. For the next update of the Plan, due in 2009, each region will identify the targets of the Plan that are a local priority and develop regional strategies to achieve results in those target areas.

Tables D2 and D3 list the targets identified as local priorities for the Far North and Eyre and Western regions, respectively (Department of Premier and Cabinet 2008). These regional targets have been adapted from the state-wide targets in the Plan. The state-wide contribution or relevance of the proposed expansion to these targets is outlined in Table D1.

Table D2 South Australia's Strategic Plan – Priority Targets, Far North Region

Target	Description
Objective 1 Growing Prosperity	
T1.1	Economic growth: Increase the value of the Far North region's contribution to Gross Regional Product through to 2014.
T1.7	Performance in the public sector – customer and client satisfaction with government services: Increase the satisfaction of people in the Far North region with government services by 2010, maintaining or exceeding the level of satisfaction thereafter.
T1.11	Unemployment: Decrease the unemployment rate to the South Australian average by 2014.
T1.15	Tourism industry: Increase domestic visitor expenditure through to 2014.
T1.17	Minerals exploration: Maintain the Far North's proportion of minerals exploration.
T1.18	Minerals production: Increase value of minerals production through to 2014.
T1.19	Minerals processing: Increase value of minerals processing through to 2014.
T1.25	Population fertility rate: Maintain or increase the rate of births per woman.
T1.26	Aboriginal unemployment: Reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates in the Far North region.
Objective 2 Improving Wellbeing	
T2.1	Smoking: Reduce the prevalence of smoking for those aged 16 years and over in the Far North region to below the SA average through to 2014.
T2.2	Healthy weight: Increase the proportion of Far North residents 18 years and over with healthy weight to at least the SA average.
T2.3	Sport and recreation: Reach or exceed the South Australian average for participation in sport and physical activity by 2014.
T2.4	Healthy South Australians: Achieve and maintain above the SA outcomes for healthy life expectancy by 2014.
T2.7	Psychological wellbeing: Decrease psychological distress to at least the South Australian average by 2014.
T2.8	Statewide crime rates: Continue to reduce victim reported crime in the Far North region through to 2014.
T2.9 and T2.10	Road safety: Reduce the number of serious casualties (fatalities and serious injuries) in the Far North region through to 2010.
Objective 3 Attaining Sustainability	
T3.1	Lose no species: Lose no known native species as a result of human impacts.
T3.2	Land biodiversity: By 2010 have well established biodiversity corridors aimed at maximising ecological outcomes particularly in the face of climate change.
T3.3	Soil protection: By 2014, achieve an increase in the Far North region's agricultural cropping land that is protected from erosion.
T3.4	Marine biodiversity: By 2010, create marine parks aimed at maximising ecological outcomes.
T3.9	Sustainable water supply: The Far North region's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018.
T3.15	Aboriginal lands: access and management: Resolve all native title claims by 2014.
Objective 4 Fostering Creativity and Innovation	
T4.3	Cultural engagement – institutions: Increase the number of attendances at the Far North region's cultural institutions by 2014.
T4.4	Cultural engagement – arts activities: Increase the number of attendances at selected arts activities by 2014.
T4.8	Broadband usage: Increase broadband usage in the Far North.
Objective 5 Building Communities	
T5.5	Local Government elections: Increase voter participation in local government elections in the Far North region to 50 per cent by 2014.
T5.6	Volunteering: Maintain the current high level of volunteering in the Far North region.
T5.8	Multiculturalism: Increase the percentage of people in the Far North region who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community.
T5.9	Increase the Far North region's proportional share of South Australia's population.
Objective 6 Expanding Opportunity	
T6.3	Early childhood – birth weight: Reduce the proportion of low birth weight babies in the Far North region.
T6.5	Economic disadvantage: Reduce the percentage of people in the Far North region receiving government benefits (excluding age pensions and exceptional circumstance payments) as their major income source.
T6.7	Affordable housing: Increase affordable home purchase and rental opportunities in the Far North region.
T6.8	Housing stress: Reduce the number of households in the Far North region experiencing housing stress.
T6.19	Non-school qualifications: Increase the proportion of the labour force in the Far North region with non-school qualifications.
T6.21	VET participation: Increase VET participation rates in the Far North region.

Table D3 South Australia's Strategic Plan – Priority Targets, Eyre and Western Region

Target	Description
Objective 1 Growing Prosperity	
T1.1	Economic growth: Increase the value of the Eyre & Western region's contribution to Gross Regional Product through to 2014.
T1.7	Performance in the public sector – customer and client satisfaction with government services: Increase the satisfaction of people in the Eyre & Western region with government services by 2010, maintaining or exceeding the level of satisfaction thereafter.
T1.11	Unemployment: Maintain the unemployment rate below the South Australian average until 2014.
T1.15	Tourism industry: Increase domestic visitor expenditure through to 2014.
T1.18	Minerals production: Increase value of minerals production through to 2014.
T1.19	Minerals processing: Increase value of minerals processing through to 2014.
T1.25	Population fertility rate: Maintain a rate of at least 1.7 births per woman.
T1.26	Aboriginal unemployment: Reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates in the Eyre & Western region.
Objective 2 Improving Wellbeing	
T2.1	Smoking: Reduce the prevalence of smoking for those aged 16 years and over in the Eyre & Western region through to 2014.
T2.2	Healthy weight: Increase the proportion of Eyre & Western residents 18 years and over with healthy weight to at least the SA average.
T2.3	Sport and recreation: Reach or exceed the South Australian average for participation in sport and physical activity by 2014.
T2.4	Healthy South Australians: Achieve and maintain above the SA outcomes for healthy life expectancy by 2014.
T2.7	Psychological wellbeing: Decrease psychological distress and maintain below the South Australian average by 2014.
T2.8	Statewide crime rates: Continue to reduce victim reported crime in the Eyre & Western region through to 2014.
T2.9 and T2.10	Road safety: Reduce the number of serious casualties (fatalities and serious injuries) in the Eyre & Western region through to 2010.
Objective 3 Attaining Sustainability	
T3.1	Lose no species: Lose no known native species as a result of human impacts.
T3.2	Land biodiversity: By 2010 have well established biodiversity corridors aimed at maximising ecological outcomes particularly in the face of climate change.
T3.3	Soil protection: By 2014, achieve an increase in the Eyre & Western region's agricultural cropping land that is protected from erosion.
T3.4	Marine biodiversity: By 2010, create marine parks aimed at maximising ecological outcomes.
T3.9	Sustainable water supply: The Eyre & Western region's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018.
T3.15	Aboriginal lands: access and management: Resolve all native title claims by 2014.
Objective 4 Fostering Creativity and Innovation	
T4.3	Cultural engagement – institutions: Increase the number of attendances at the Eyre & Western region's cultural institutions by 2014.
T4.4	Cultural engagement – arts activities: Increase the number of attendances at selected arts activities by 2014.
T4.8	Broadband usage: Increase broadband usage in the Eyre & Western region.
Objective 5 Building Communities	
T5.5	Local Government elections: Increase voter participation in local government elections in the Eyre & Western region to 50 per cent by 2014.
T5.6	Volunteering: Maintain the current high level of volunteering in the Eyre & Western region.
T5.8	Multiculturalism: Increase the percentage of people in the Eyre & Western region who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community.
T5.9	Increase the Eyre & Western region's proportional share of South Australia's population.
Objective 6 Expanding Opportunity	
T6.3	Early childhood – birth weight: Reduce the proportion of low birth weight babies in the Eyre & Western region.
T6.5	Economic disadvantage: Reduce the percentage of people in the Eyre & Western region receiving government benefits (excluding age pensions and exceptional circumstance payments) as their major income source.
T6.7	Affordable housing: Increase affordable home purchase and rental opportunities in the Eyre & Western region.
T6.8	Housing stress: Reduce the number of households in the Eyre & Western region experiencing housing stress.
T6.19	Non-school qualifications: Increase the proportion of the labour force in the Eyre & Western region with non-school qualifications.
T6.21	VET participation: Increase VET participation rates in the Eyre & Western region.

D1.3 REFERENCES

Department of the Premier and Cabinet 2007, *South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007*, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Adelaide.

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