

# STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

## 7

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter documents the stakeholder consultation and engagement process that has already been undertaken to assist in the preparation of the Draft EIS, and it also identifies the proposed ongoing consultation program. The opportunity to provide feedback about the proposed expansion has been made available to a range of individuals and organisations including government, industry, service providers, community stakeholders and the general public.

The purpose of the consultation and engagement process was to identify issues that could be considered as part of the process of investigating project alternatives and designing and assessing selected project options. Due to the diversity of parties consulted and the large number of project components within the proposed expansion, feedback was received on a diverse range of subjects.

### 7.2 CONSULTATION METHODS

The method for community consultation and engagement was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory governments' EIS Guidelines, the principles of the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA 2006) and the BHP Billiton Group Health, Safety, Environment and Community Management Standard 7 – 'Communication, Consultation and Participation' (see Appendix H1).

The main steps in the consultation and engagement process were to identify key stakeholders, develop and implement a consultation and engagement program appropriate for an EIS, and record stakeholder feedback. Each of these steps is discussed in more detail below.

#### 7.2.1 KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Given the extensive geographic and social footprint of a project as large as the proposed Olympic Dam expansion, the definition of stakeholders has been interpreted broadly and based on the following statement made by the BHP Billiton Group: 'Our key stakeholders are generally identified as people who are adversely or positively impacted by our operations, those who have an interest in what we do, or those who have an influence on what we do' (BHP Billiton 2006a).

Communities in the Olympic Dam region, Upper Spencer Gulf, Eyre Peninsula, Adelaide and the Northern Territory have been consulted through public meetings, briefing sessions and broad-based telephone surveys.

A list of key stakeholders and communities of interest for the proposed Olympic Dam expansion was developed early in the EIS process, and reviewed and expanded throughout the consultation and engagement program. The range of stakeholders and members of the general public provided with the opportunity to participate in the Draft EIS consultation process is shown in Table 7.1 (see Appendix H2 for a complete list of stakeholders).

Once the initial stakeholder list had been compiled, a consultation and engagement program was developed and implemented.

#### 7.2.2 CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

The consultation and engagement program was designed to accommodate the project options being assessed and to enable opportunities for continuing community and stakeholder feedback.

Communication tools and consultation methods were designed and targeted to maximise opportunities for feedback from stakeholders.

**Table 7.1 Range of stakeholders**

Category	Group
Government	Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory government representatives State government agencies and service providers Local government representatives
Non-government organisations and service providers	Community groups Environmental groups Private service providers Research groups
Industry and business	Regional and economic development boards Local and regional industries and businesses
Aboriginal groups	Native title claimant groups
Landholders	Pastoral lease holders and managers Freehold landowners
General public	Local Regional State Territory National
Relevant communities	Roxby Downs, Andamooka and Woomera Upper Spencer Gulf – Port Augusta, Port Pirie and Whyalla Eyre Peninsula Far North – William Creek, Marree Darwin and Alice Springs
Employees and contractors	BHP Billiton staff, Roxby Downs and Adelaide



Plate 7.1 Example of communication tools

The communication tools ranged from information sheets on key elements of the expansion project (such as 'Environmental Impact Statement', 'Master Plan for Roxby Downs', 'Project Options', 'Seawater Desalination Plant' and 'Frequently Asked Questions', see Appendix H3 and Plate 7.1), to public meetings (see Appendix H4 for public meeting advertisements), and one-on-one discussions with stakeholders.

The Olympic Dam EIS website (<[www.bhpbilliton.com/odxeis](http://www.bhpbilliton.com/odxeis)>) was created to provide information. A total of 37,090 visitors were recorded on the website between January 2006 and October 2008. The majority of visitors to the site were from Australia (76%) followed by North America (8.9%) (see Figures 7.1 and 7.2).



Plate 7.2 Community consultation in Roxby Downs

These tools were supported by an email address and 1300 free-call telephone and fax lines to allow stakeholders to inquire about the proposed expansion and Draft EIS, or register their interest in attending briefing opportunities.

Community consultation and engagement events, involving approximately 8,300 people in total, were held in Roxby Downs and surrounding communities, Eyre Peninsula, Upper Spencer Gulf, metropolitan Adelaide and the Northern Territory (see Plate 7.2 and Appendix H5, Consultation Schedule).

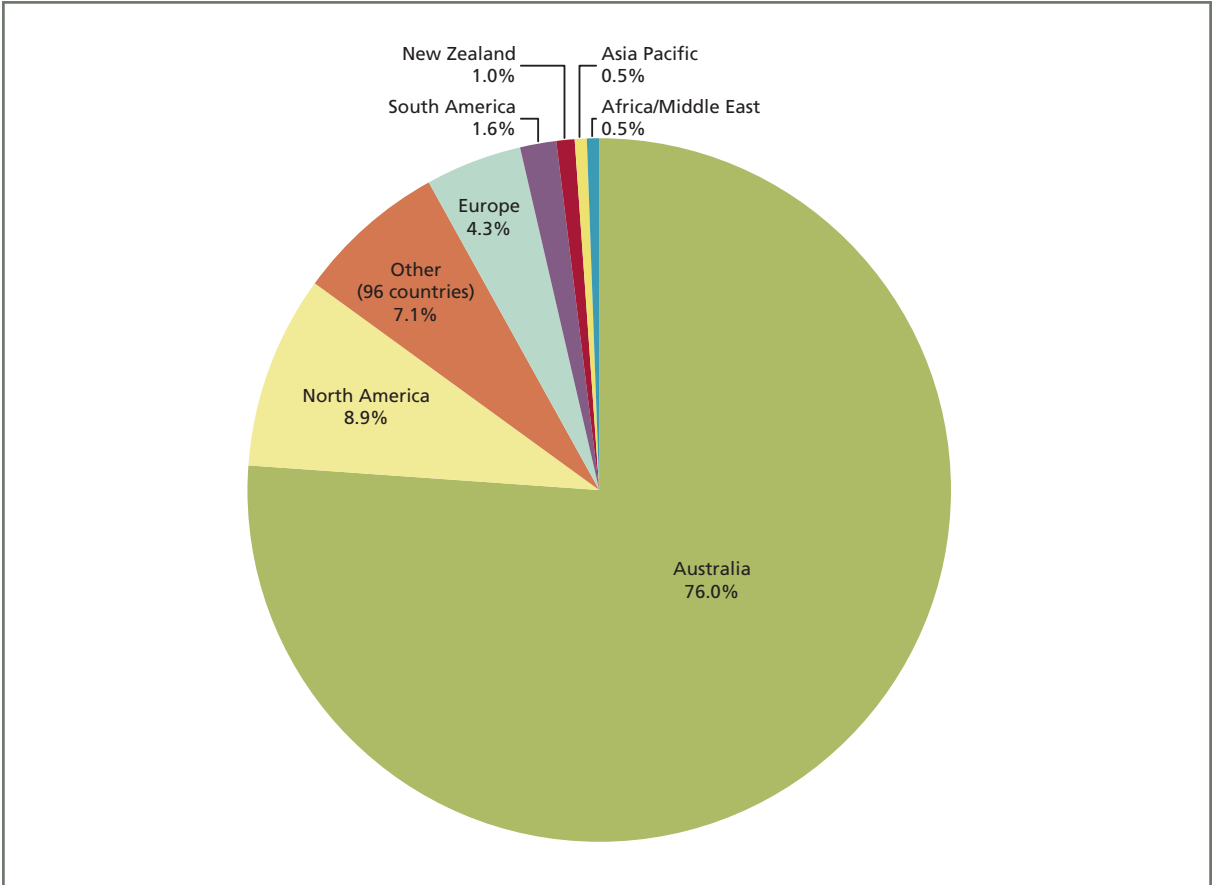


Figure 7.1 Origin of hits on the Olympic Dam EIS website

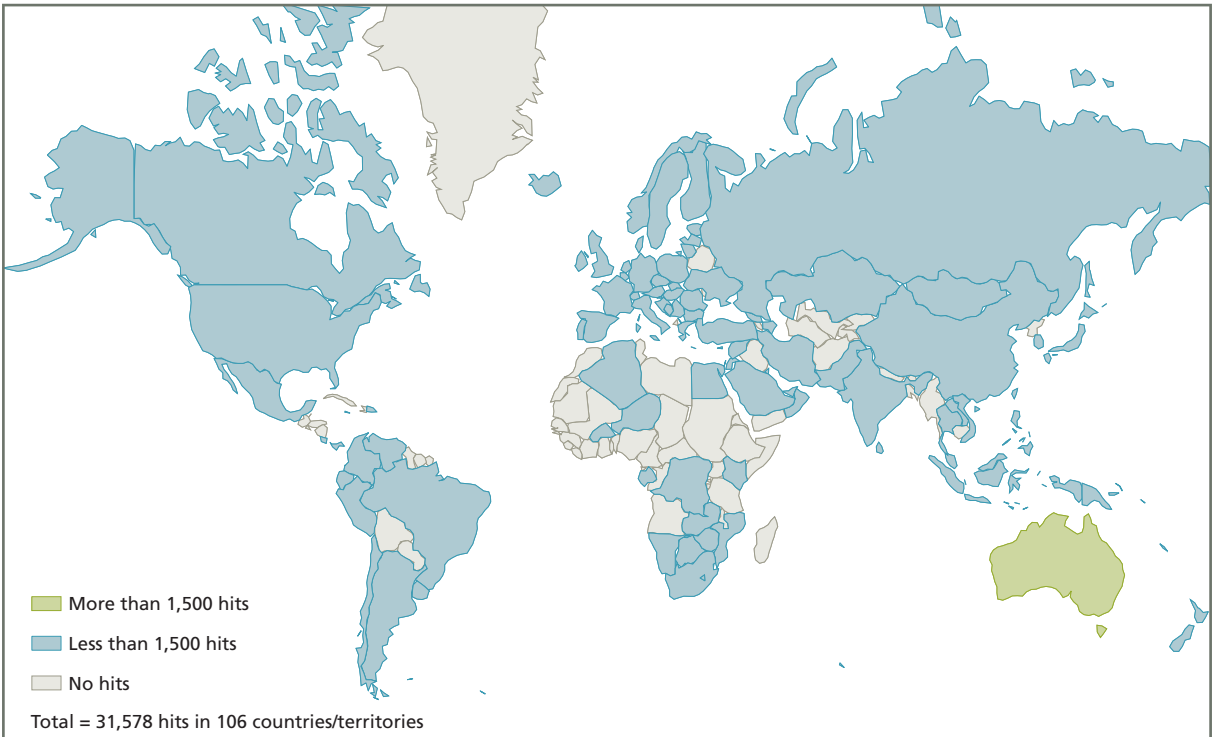


Figure 7.2 Origin of hits on the Olympic Dam EIS website

In addition, the consultation and engagement team attended major public events such as the Royal Adelaide Show in 2006 (Show attendance totalled 533,145 and over 800 people visited the 'Olympic Dam EIS Project' stand over nine days (see Plate 7.3) and the Eyre Peninsula Field Days Cleve, in 2006, to engage with the public at a shopfront level.

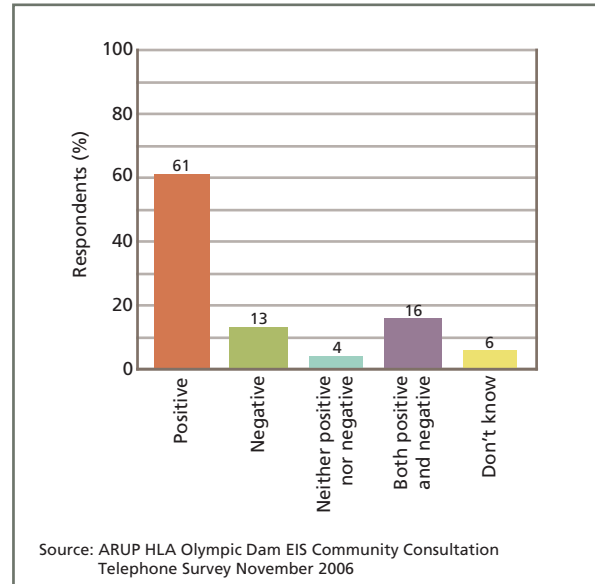
Two separate telephone surveys were conducted (in November and December 2006) to ascertain community attitudes over a wider geographic base (see Appendix H6 for details). One survey focused principally on metropolitan Adelaide, and attitudes about the proposed expansion, while the other



Plate 7.3 Consultation booth at Royal Adelaide Show

canvassed attitudes about copper and uranium mining more generally within Adelaide and regional areas, such as Upper Spencer Gulf, Eyre Peninsula, the Mid North and Far North. Some of the key outcomes are summarised in Figures 7.3–7.7.

Details of the public consultation and engagement program schedule are provided in Appendix H5.



Source: ARUP HLA Olympic Dam EIS Community Consultation Telephone Survey November 2006

Figure 7.3 Community perception on whether the expansion project is positive or negative for South Australia

Consultation focus	Number of people	Icon representation
Roxby Downs / Andamooka / Woomera	900	9 human icons
Upper Spencer Gulf	1,400	14 human icons
Other regional South Australian communities	800	8 human icons
Marine stakeholders	200	2 human icons
Pastoralists	100	1 human icon
South Australian metropolitan	3,200	32 human icons
Students	1,700	17 human icons
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>83 human icons</b>

1 human icon = 100 people

Figure 7.4 Total number of people consulted in South Australia

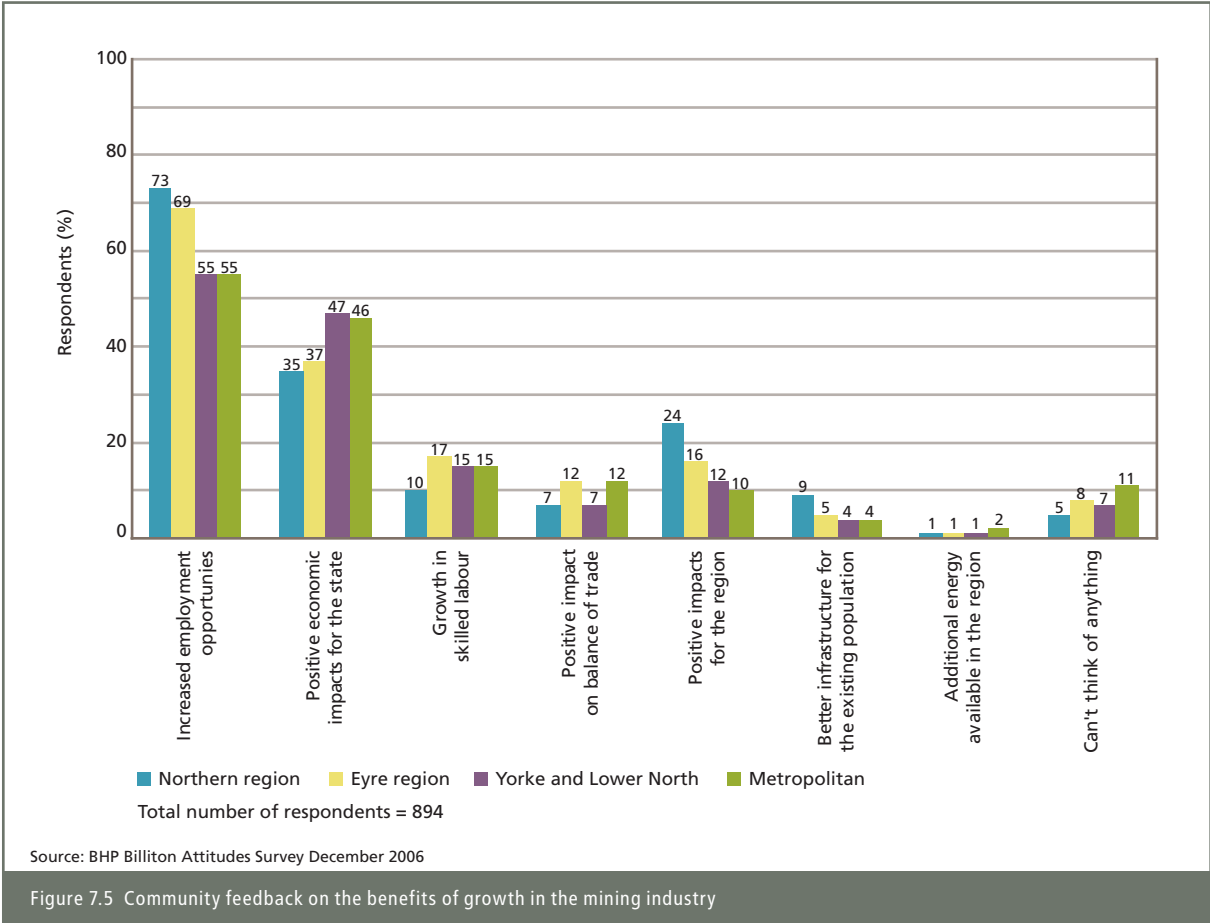


Figure 7.5 Community feedback on the benefits of growth in the mining industry

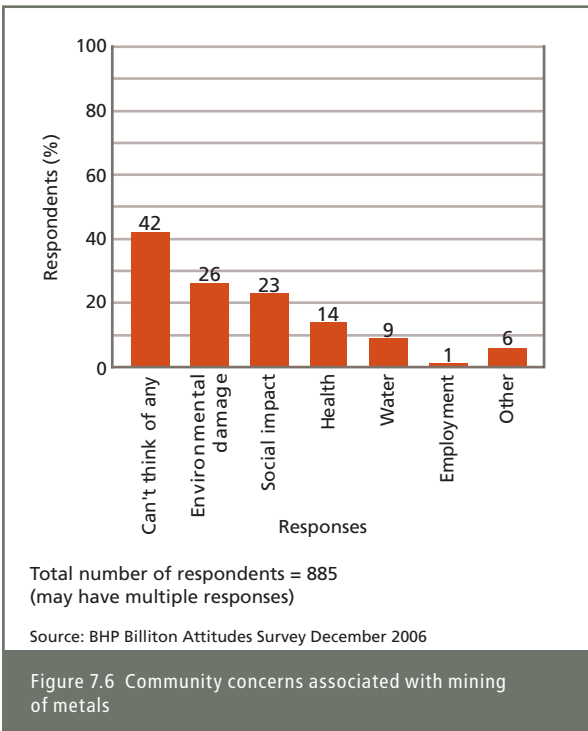


Figure 7.6 Community concerns associated with mining of metals

### 7.3 IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING ISSUES

A key issues management system was developed to capture, collate and analyse feedback from the consultation and engagement activities. Where appropriate, the key issues identified and reported through this program were considered in the process of selecting the preferred project option. A summary of the issues raised is presented below.

Due to the diversity of communities consulted and the large number of project components within the proposed expansion, feedback was received over a range of subjects.

For the purpose of the Draft EIS, the issues have been categorised by the area in which the consultations took place (i.e. local, regional and metropolitan Adelaide). This approach recognises the distinct nature and location of each project component and its relationship to particular communities.

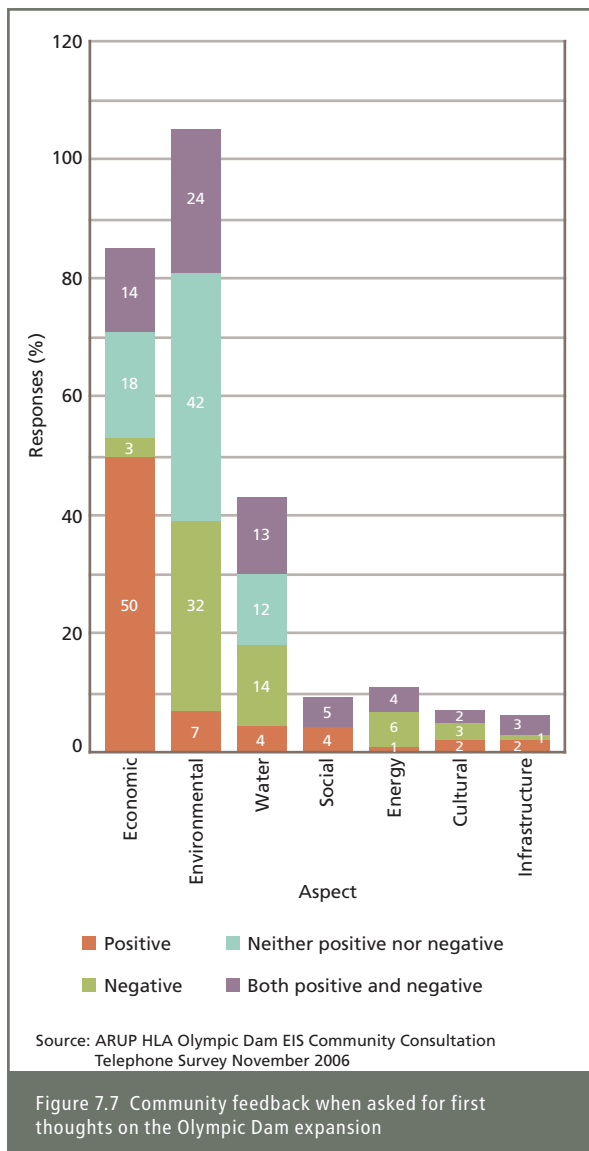


Figure 7.7 Community feedback when asked for first thoughts on the Olympic Dam expansion

### 7.3.1 LOCAL

Approximately 900 participants were involved in a range of consultation activities, including workshops, interviews, briefings and public events, held in Roxby Downs, Andamooka and Woomera (see Plate 7.4). Details of the key issues identified for the local area are provided below.

#### Roxby Downs, Andamooka and Woomera participants

##### *Social services and infrastructure*

Consultation in Roxby Downs, Andamooka and Woomera highlighted concerns about population growth and the need for more social services and infrastructure. Feedback focused on:

- education services and infrastructure, including after-school care and child care
- community facilities for sporting and cultural activities (including youth-specific facilities and activities)
- health care and emergency services needs (including domestic violence support services and women's health services)
- increased competition in the retail and hospitality sector.

For a full discussion on social services and infrastructure, see Chapter 19, Social Environment.

##### *Potential social impacts*

The second most frequently raised issue was the potential social impact on local communities, including:

- crime and anti-social behaviour in Roxby Downs and neighbouring towns. This was primarily related to the construction workforce and, to a lesser extent, the increased residential population expected in Roxby Downs (see Chapter 19, Social Environment)
- the potential impact on social character and wellbeing, especially changes to lifestyle likely to occur due to an increased local population and construction workforce (see Chapter 19)
- the potential impacts on sites and places of Aboriginal heritage (see Chapter 17, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage).

##### *Housing supply and affordability*

Local stakeholders raised concerns about access to accommodation and the cost of rental housing in circumstances where accommodation supply has been constrained. The key issues raised were:

- the logistics of supply, particularly during the construction phase of the project
- the need to ensure a sufficient supply of accommodation to avoid excessive housing and rental costs
- the role of neighbouring towns in the provision of accommodation.



Plate 7.4 Community consultation in Roxby Downs

The social issues identified through community consultation have informed discussions with the South Australian Government about the provision of appropriate social services and infrastructure in line with the expected growth in population. BHP Billiton has addressed the issue of accommodation and housing prices through the review of the Roxby Downs Draft Master Plan. Sufficient additional housing (to provide a vacancy rate of 5% for rental accommodation) and land would be released as required for private housing, commercial development and further light industrial development.

For a full discussion on housing supply and affordability see Chapter 19, Social Environment.

*Water supply and use*

Water supply and use was also cited as an important issue. Feedback focused on:

- the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed desalination plant. Information regarding the plant as an alternative water source was made available to the Roxby Downs community on many occasions, including the Roxby Downs Market Day in November 2007 (see Plate 7.5) (see Chapter 16, Marine Environment, for assessment of the desalination plant)

- the potential impact of continued or increased water allocation from the Great Artesian Basin (GAB) (under approvals from the South Australian Government)
- the potential for water recycling and reuse (see Chapter 5, Description of the Proposed Expansion)
- concern over use of River Murray water (even though BHP Billiton has not pursued this option) (see Chapter 4, Project Alternatives).

*Potential environmental impacts*

Issues were also raised over the potential environmental impacts of the proposed expansion, including:

- the potential impact on flora and fauna (see Chapter 15, Terrestrial Ecology)
- rehabilitation and decommissioning the open pit mine (see Chapter 23, Rehabilitation and Closure).

The environmental issues raised by local participants were also raised in a number of other forums. They have been addressed as a part of the project selection process and are detailed in relevant chapters of the Draft EIS. The issue of water recycling and reuse within the Roxby Downs township has been noted and is being addressed as a part of the Roxby Downs Draft Master Plan, which includes the use of grey water and recycled water.



Plate 7.5 Olympic Dam expansion project stand at Roxby Downs Market Day

### Roxby Downs Draft Master Plan participants

One hundred and fifty-seven people participated in focus groups, interviews and a community survey concerning the development of the Roxby Downs Draft Master Plan (see Plate 7.6). Key issues were:

- the need for adequate social services and infrastructure (see Chapter 19, Social Environment)
- the availability of accommodation (see Chapter 19)
- issues specific to future land use and planning (see Chapter 9, Land Use).

The feedback was used to develop the Draft Master Plan (see Chapter 5, Description of the Proposed Expansion, and Appendix F4). Full details of the consultation results are available in the Draft Master Plan Consultation Report (Arup HLA 2006).

### Arid Recovery participants

Arid Recovery staff and volunteers participated in interviews and a workshop. Feedback provided by these participants included the request to consider the following:

- the impact on flora and fauna from the proposed expansion footprint, including the risk of increased weed species and feral animals (see Chapter 15, Terrestrial Ecology)
- the potential impact on Arid Recovery infrastructure from increased population numbers in and around Roxby Downs, particularly during the construction phase (see Chapter 19, Social Environment)
- the possibility of an increased incidence of off-road driving and associated environmental impacts (see Chapter 19)
- relocation of roads, in particular Borefield Road, and the cost and security of fencing, should relocation of Arid Recovery fencing be required (see Chapter 19).

This feedback has been incorporated into project planning. No relocation of Arid Recovery fencing would be required as a result of relocating Borefield Road or other infrastructure associated with the proposed expansion.



Plate 7.6 Community consultation on the Roxby Downs Draft Master Plan

### 7.3.2 REGIONAL

Approximately 1,500 participants were involved in a range of consultation activities including workshops, interviews, briefings and public events, held in Upper Spencer Gulf and the Eyre Peninsula (see Plate 7.4). Details of the key issues identified are provided below.

#### Regional participants

##### *Potential environmental impacts of the desalination plant*

Due to the proximity of the proposed desalination plant to the towns consulted in Upper Spencer Gulf and the importance of the gulf to the economy and lifestyle of these towns, issues involving the desalination plant were most frequently raised, including:

- the ecological importance of the Point Lowly area
- the potential impact of discharging return water from the desalination plant to Upper Spencer Gulf
- possible impacts on local fisheries
- the potential opportunity for the desalination plant to supply water to towns in Upper Spencer Gulf and Eyre Peninsula.

Overall, these communities preferred the option of the desalination plant as the primary water source for the expansion, instead of sourcing water from the GAB or the River Murray for the expansion project.

The issues raised by stakeholders in relation to the desalination plant have been examined in detail as a part of the Draft EIS and are presented in Chapter 16, Marine Environment.

##### *Landing facility and access corridor*

Consultation activities also included stakeholders associated with the proposed landing facility south of Port Augusta and a private access corridor from the facility to the pre-assembly yard on the outskirts of Port Augusta. The key stakeholders included:

- coastal home owners adjacent to Shack Road
- freehold and pastoral property owners
- Port Augusta Coastal Homes Association
- Port Augusta City Council
- Northern Regional Development Board
- Port Augusta City Council's Marine Advisory Committee
- South Australian Government.

The issues most frequently raised relating to the landing facility and access corridor included:

- potential impact on amenity and lifestyle
- potential impact on the marine environment
- potential restrictions to access for recreational activities in Upper Spencer Gulf
- unauthorised use of the access corridor.



The issues raised by stakeholders in relation to the landing facility and access corridor have been examined in detail as a part of the Draft EIS and are addressed in Chapter 14, Noise and Vibration; Chapter 16, Marine Environment; Chapter 19, Social Environment; and Chapter 20, Visual Amenity.

#### *Transporting uranium oxide and concentrate*

As the Port of Darwin is proposed for the export of additional uranium oxide and the new concentrate product, the Northern Territory Government and relevant stakeholders in the Northern Territory were consulted, including:

- Darwin Port Corporation
- Darwin Harbour Advisory Committee
- Amateur Fishermen's Association of the Northern Territory
- Chamber of Commerce NT
- Larrakia Development Corporation
- Palmerston City Council
- The Environment Centre Northern Territory
- Darwin City Council
- Alice Springs Council
- Northern Territory Industry Capability Network.

Issues raised relating to the transport and export of uranium oxide and concentrate through the Northern Territory included:

- increased traffic at rail crossings
- dust management at the port transfer point
- potential environmental and recreational impacts on Darwin Harbour
- public scrutiny in transport of radioactive material
- water and dust management
- cumulative impacts on Darwin Harbour of increased industrialisation if proposals from a number of proponents came to fruition
- potential risk of concentrate entering waterways and impacting aquatic life.

The issues raised by stakeholders in relation to the export of uranium oxide and concentrate through the Port of Darwin have been examined in detail as a part of the Draft EIS and are addressed in Chapter 13, Greenhouse Gas and Air Quality; Chapter 16, Marine Environment; Chapter 19, Social Environment; Chapter 26, Hazard and Risk; and are collectively addressed in Appendix E4.

#### *Gas supply pipeline*

Consultation with stakeholders regarding the proposed gas supply pipeline has occurred since this option was first considered in 2005. The key stakeholders included:

- government agencies and departments
- Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Board
- native title claimant groups
- utility operators and tenement holders
- Arid Recovery
- pastoralists.

The key issues raised included:

- access to pastoral stations (see Chapter 19, Social Environment)
- impacts on Arid Recovery (see Chapter 15, Terrestrial Ecology, and Chapter 19).

#### *Employment and business opportunities*

The regional participants showed significant interest in potential employment and business opportunities associated with the proposed expansion. Feedback was of a very general nature, relating primarily to expressions of interest in regard to employment and providing services.

For a full discussion on employment and business opportunities, see Chapter 19, Social Environment.

#### *Labour supply and skills sourcing*

The drawdown on the regional workforce was raised as a potential issue by regional stakeholders. Particular concerns included:

- the potential drawdown on the labour force from regional centres if members of the workforce chose to relocate to Olympic Dam. This may be exacerbated by the inability of local businesses and farming properties to compete with the financial incentives offered by the mining sector
- ensuring opportunities for industries and businesses in the region to tender for work associated with the proposed expansion.

These issues were noted by the project team and are being addressed through the development of additional training programs in the region, and support for technical and further education. In addition, a supplier registration page was added to the BHP Billiton Olympic Dam Expansion Project website, offering potential suppliers a means of registering their interest in being involved with the expansion project. A series of information sessions has also been held for potential suppliers to assist them to identify opportunities within the project. These sessions were held regionally at Roxby Downs, Port Augusta and in metropolitan Adelaide.

For a full discussion on labour supply and skills sourcing, see Chapter 19, Social Environment.

### *Potential environmental impacts of the overall expansion*

Comments raising concerns about the potential environmental impacts due to the proposed expansion included:

- potential impact on flora and fauna (see Chapter 15, Terrestrial Ecology)
- potential impact on natural resources (see Chapters 11 to 22)
- rehabilitation of the proposed open pit (see Chapter 23, Rehabilitation and Closure)
- the need for appropriate environmental offsets (see Chapter 15)
- potential impact of tailings on the surrounding environment, including groundwater (see Chapter 12, Groundwater, and Chapter 15)
- potential impact of dust from mining and processing (see Chapter 13, Greenhouse Gas and Air Quality).

### **Pastoral property participants**

Consultation and engagement with owners or managers of pastoral properties potentially affected by components of the proposed expansion identified the following key issues:

- access to water, including concerns over allocation from the GAB
- potential employment opportunities for farming families, but also concerns over sourcing of the future labour supply and the potential impact upon farming communities
- potential social impact of the construction workforce, including anti-social behaviour and increased off-road driving
- potential environmental impact of the desalination plant
- concerns over the rehabilitation of the open pit
- how environmental requirements would be satisfied
- potential dust problems with an open pit mine
- potential impact of using the State electricity grid, including the potential for blackouts, and interest in whether a power station would be built at Olympic Dam to ease the pressure on the state grid.

BHP Billiton's preferred option of sourcing water for the proposed expansion from the desalination plant at Point Lowly means there would be no increase in groundwater consumption from the GAB beyond that approved by the South Australian Government. The issues raised by stakeholders in relation to the desalination plant have been examined in detail as a part of the Draft EIS and are addressed in Chapter 16, Marine Environment. The social impacts of the construction workforce and proposed mitigation measures are addressed in Chapter 19, Social Environment. Impacts of the open pit mine are addressed in Chapter 13, Greenhouse Gas and Air Quality, and Chapter 23, Rehabilitation and Closure. The preferred energy supply solution for the proposed expansion is discussed in Chapter 5, Description of the Proposed Expansion.

### **Marine stakeholders**

Meetings were held with a range of groups, broadly defined as 'marine stakeholders' as their interests focus on the proposed desalination plant at Point Lowly near Whyalla. These covered commercial interests such as the Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Fishermen's Association and recreational interests such as the South Australian Recreational Fishers Association.

The principal issue raised by these groups was the potential impact of the proposal to discharge return water from the desalination plant to the gulf. Extensive hydrodynamic modelling and ecotoxicology studies have been undertaken to ensure that adequate dispersion of the return water occurs, as is discussed in Chapter 16, Marine Environment. Ecotoxicology tests on the Western King Prawn and Snapper were added to the range of species examined in biological tests as a result of community consultation.

A number of the marine groups consulted suggested that it would have been better to site the proposed desalination plant on the open ocean rather than within the gulf. As discussed in Chapter 4, Project Alternatives, alternate sites were considered, but Point Lowly was considered superior for several reasons, including the dispersion of return water.

#### **7.3.3 METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE**

Approximately 3,200 participants were involved in a range of consultation activities, including workshops, interviews, briefings and public events, in metropolitan Adelaide. Details of the key issues identified are provided below.

Approximately 800 people visited the 'Olympic Dam EIS Project' stand over the nine days of the Royal Adelaide Show (1–9 September 2006). A broad range of issues was raised. The most commonly expressed view was support for the proposed expansion. The opportunity for increased employment was cited as a positive outcome, and was one of the primary reasons given for supporting the expansion. Other feedback received related mainly to the desalination plant, water supply and use, and potential environmental impacts of the overall expansion. Attitudes of people from metropolitan Adelaide were also obtained from telephone surveys, as discussed below, and a graphic representation of the responses is provided in Figures 7.3 to 7.7.

#### **7.3.4 TELEPHONE SURVEYS**

##### **Metropolitan Adelaide telephone survey participants**

A telephone survey of 820 people, which for metropolitan Adelaide provides 97% confidence of being representative of the community, was conducted in October 2006 by Harrison Market Research Pty Ltd (see Appendix H6). The survey targeted members of the general public aged 18 and over who were aware of the proposed expansion.

A majority of people (60%) perceived the project to be positive for South Australia, primarily for economic reasons, including the increased income for South Australia and increased work opportunities. A further 13% of respondents thought that the proposed expansion would be both positive and negative, while a similar percentage of respondents was undecided.

Thirteen per cent of respondents perceived the proposed expansion to be negative for the State, citing potential environmental impacts, including threats to native flora and fauna and stress on existing water resources, including the GAB.

Harrison Market Research was also engaged to carry out a telephone survey in December 2006 that canvassed 900 respondents, giving a 95% confidence of being representative of the surveyed communities). This survey included 450 respondents in the Adelaide metropolitan area and 450 in regions potentially affected by the proposed expansion (the Far North, Eyre Peninsula, Upper Spencer Gulf and Yorke Peninsula). The results of the survey are summarised in Appendix H6.

To gain an appreciation of the attitude of the general population (as distinct from the attitude of the people who attend public meetings) survey respondents were asked about:

- their awareness of mines and mining operations (unprompted and prompted)
- their perception of various mine operations
- mining's importance to the state economy
- concerns associated with mining
- perceptions of uranium mining
- water sources for industrial development in South Australia.

A graphic representation of the responses is provided in Figures 7.3 to 7.7.

### 7.3.5 AUSTRALIAN, SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AND NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

Numerous meetings have been held with the Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory government departments involved in assessing the Draft EIS. The meetings have focused on the key elements of the government guidelines and the proposed methods by which these would be addressed in the Draft EIS.

## 7.4 ONGOING CONSULTATION

The EIS consultation and engagement program will continue throughout the EIS process. The eight week public exhibition and comment period for the Draft EIS is an important opportunity for stakeholders to provide formal input into the EIS process. While this eight week period is formally a government led consultation period, BHP Billiton will continue to respond to public inquiries about the Draft EIS and the proposed expansion more broadly.

There will be a number of opportunities for the community to access information about the EIS throughout the eight week public exhibition period, including public meetings and briefings which will be held in Roxby Downs, Upper Spencer Gulf, Adelaide and the Northern Territory. The dedicated Olympic Dam EIS website will continue to be available throughout this period, along with the dedicated free-call information telephone line and an EIS email address.

Information about feedback opportunities will be advertised broadly in both the metropolitan area and northern regions of South Australia and within the Northern Territory.

A subsequent report, the 'Supplementary EIS', will address submissions received in writing by the Department of Planning and Local Government during the eight-week public exhibition period.

If the project is approved, a program of ongoing consultation will be undertaken to address community issues as the project progresses. Interaction with the large group of stakeholders who have already been consulted as a part of the project planning phase will continue throughout the project construction, execution and decommissioning phases, where relevant. A dedicated communications program will provide the broader community with information about the project's progression through the construction and execution phases.

## 7.5 HOW TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION AND MAKE YOUR VIEWS KNOWN TO GOVERNMENT

Hard copies of the Draft EIS documentation are available for viewing at the following locations.

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts Central Library, John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace, Parkes, Canberra.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- Barr Smith Library, University of Adelaide, North Terrace Campus, Adelaide
- Conservation Council of South Australia, Level 1, 157 Franklin Street, Adelaide
- Department of Planning and Local Government, Level 5, Roma Mitchell House, 136 North Terrace, Adelaide
- State Library of South Australia, corner of North Terrace and Kintore Avenue, Adelaide
- Flinders University Central Library, Flinders University, Sturt Road, Bedford Park
- University of South Australia Library, North Terrace, Adelaide
- Port Adelaide Enfield Council, 163 St Vincent Street, Port Adelaide
- Port Augusta City Council, 4 Mackay Street, Port Augusta

- Port Augusta Public Library, 4 Mackay Street, Port Augusta
- Roxby Downs Community Library, 7 Richardson Place, Roxby Downs
- Municipal Council of Roxby Downs, Richardson Place, Roxby Downs
- Corporation of the City of Whyalla, Civic Building, Darling Terrace, Whyalla
- Alex Ramsay Library, 20–28 Ramsay Street, Whyalla Stuart
- Civic Library, 3 Patterson Street, Whyalla.

#### NORTHERN TERRITORY

- Alice Springs Public Library, corner of Leichhardt and Gregory Terraces, Alice Springs
- Environment, Heritage and The Arts Division (Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport), 2nd Floor, Darwin Plaza, 41 Smith Street Mall, Darwin
- Development Assessment Services (Department of Planning and Infrastructure), Information Desk, Ground Floor, Cavenagh House, corner of Cavenagh and Knuckey Streets, Darwin
- Minerals and Energy Information Centre, Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines, 3rd Floor, Paspalis Centrepoint, 48 Smith Street Mall, Darwin
- Northern Territory Library, Parliament House, State Square, Mitchell Street, Darwin
- Casuarina Library, 17 Bradshaw Terrace, Casuarina
- City Library, Civic Centre, Harry Chan Avenue, Darwin
- Karama Library, Karama Shopping Centre, corner of Kalymnos Drive and Karama Crescent, Karama
- Nightcliff Library, 10–12 Pavonia Place, Nightcliff
- The Environment Centre of the Northern Territory, Unit 3, 98 Woods St, Darwin
- Northern Land Council, 45 Mitchell St, Darwin
- Katherine Town Public Library, Level 1 Randazzo Building, Katherine Terrace, Katherine
- Litchfield Council, 7 Bees Creek Road, Freds Pass
- Environment Hub, Shop 9 Rapid Creek Business Village, Pearce Place, Millner
- Palmerston City Library, Goyder Square, The Boulevard, Palmerston
- Tennant Creek Public Library, Civic Centre, Peko Road, Tennant Creek.

The Draft EIS documentation can be viewed at – <http://www.planning.sa.gov.au/> and <http://www.bhpbilliton.com/odxeis>, and is available for purchase by contacting:

- The Department of Planning and Local Government  
ph 08 8303 0752
- The Municipal Council of Roxby Downs  
ph 08 8671 0010
- The Port Augusta City Council  
ph 08 8641 9100
- The Corporation of the City of Whyalla  
ph 08 8640 3444.

The costs to purchase the Olympic Dam Expansion Draft EIS documentation are:

- Draft EIS Executive Summary and electronic copy of all Draft EIS documentation (in PDF format on DVD) – no cost
- Draft EIS Main Report – \$50
- Draft EIS Appendices – \$20 for each appendix or \$300 for the complete set.

Telephone enquiries about the Draft EIS can be made to the Assessment Branch, Department of Planning and Local Government, on 08 8303 0752.

#### LODGING A SUBMISSION

For your submission to the government about the Draft EIS to be considered, **it must be in writing and submitted by the 'close of submissions' date to:**

The Minister for Urban Development and Planning  
ATTENTION: Manager, Assessment Branch,  
Department of Planning and Local Government  
RE: Proposed Olympic Dam Expansion  
GPO Box 1815  
Adelaide SA 5001

Or it may be submitted electronically to:

[OlympicDamEIS@state.sa.gov.au](mailto:OlympicDamEIS@state.sa.gov.au)

The Department of Planning and Local Government will distribute the written submissions to the Australian and Northern Territory governments and to BHP Billiton.