



TOMINGLEY

GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD

(A wholly owned subsidiary of Alkane Resources Ltd)

ABN 53 149 040 371



Tomingley Gold Extension Project Social Assessment

Part 13

“Appendix 4 has been removed for Privacy Reasons”

Major Project Application No. PA 09_0155



This page has intentionally been left blank



Tomingley Gold Extension Project

Social Impact Assessment

For Public Release

Prepared by
The Regional Development Company

December 2021

This page has intentionally been left blank

The Regional Development Company

ABN: 78 079 950 879

Social Impact Assessment

Prepared for: R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty. Limited

62 Hill Street ORANGE NSW 280

Telephone: 02 6362 5411

Email: orange@rwcorkery.com

Prepared by: The Regional Development Company

PO Box 25,

WANGARATTA VIC 3676

Telephone: 03 5722 2207

Email: susan@susanbenedyka.com

December 2021

I, Susan Benedyka, the lead author of the Social Impact Assessment hereby declare that the assessment does not contain false or misleading information.

Signature: 

Date: 31 December 2021

This Copyright is included for the protection of this document

COPYRIGHT

© R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Limited 2021

and

© Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd 2021

All intellectual property and copyright reserved.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act, 1968, no part of this report may be reproduced, transmitted, stored in a retrieval system or adapted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) without written permission. Enquiries should be addressed to R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Limited.

This page has intentionally been left blank

Contents

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Commonly Used Abbreviations | 9 |
| 1 Introduction | 10 |
| 1.1 Purpose of Report..... | 10 |
| 1.2 Legislative Context and Guidelines | 10 |
| 1.3 SEARs | 11 |
| 1.4 Structure of the Report | 12 |
| 1.5 Report Author | 12 |
| 2 Project Description | 13 |
| 2.1 Project Location and Project Site..... | 13 |
| 2.2 Overview of the Project..... | 13 |
| 2.3 Project's Area of Social Influence | 16 |
| 2.3.1 Land Ownership..... | 16 |
| 2.3.2 Surrounding Land Uses..... | 17 |
| 2.3.3 Natural and Built Features..... | 17 |
| 3 Methodology..... | 21 |
| 3.1 Overview | 21 |
| 3.2 Principles to Guide Social Impact Assessment..... | 22 |
| 3.3 Assessment Methodology..... | 23 |
| 3.4 Scoping Assessment | 24 |
| 3.5 SIA Baseline Analysis..... | 25 |
| 3.6 Community and Stakeholder Engagement | 25 |
| 3.7 Impact Assessment..... | 27 |
| 4 Scoping Assessment..... | 30 |
| 5 Social Baseline | 32 |
| 5.1 Overview | 32 |
| 5.2 Local Area of Social Influence | 32 |
| 5.3 Regional Area of Social Influence | 34 |
| 5.4 History of Mining..... | 35 |
| 5.4.1 Contribution of current mining operations..... | 35 |
| 5.5 Community Profiles | 37 |
| 5.5.1 Population..... | 38 |
| 5.5.2 Age Structure | 40 |
| 5.5.3 Family Composition | 41 |
| 5.5.4 Labour Force and Employment..... | 42 |
| 5.5.5 Economic structure..... | 45 |
| 5.5.6 Housing | 49 |
| 5.5.7 Health..... | 51 |
| 5.5.8 SEIFA Index..... | 54 |
| 5.5.9 Voluntary work | 54 |
| 5.6 Community Values..... | 55 |
| 5.7 Summary and Identified Trends..... | 55 |
| 6 Community and Stakeholder Engagement..... | 57 |
| 6.1 Overview | 57 |
| 6.2 Consultations | 60 |
| 6.2.1 Community Consultative Committee..... | 60 |
| 6.2.2 Tomingley residents..... | 61 |
| 6.2.3 Rural and near neighbours..... | 62 |
| 6.2.4 Kyalite Road users..... | 66 |

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 6.2.5 | Tomingley Advancement Association..... | 67 |
| 6.2.6 | Tomingley businesses | 68 |
| 6.2.7 | Peak Hill community and businesses | 68 |
| 6.2.8 | Narromine community and businesses | 69 |
| 6.2.9 | Narromine Shire Council..... | 70 |
| 6.2.10 | Local Aboriginal community..... | 71 |
| 6.2.11 | Current employees working at the TGO Mine..... | 72 |
| 6.2.12 | Public Meeting feedback | 73 |
| 6.3 | Summary of benefits and concerns raised during consultation | 75 |
| 7 | Assessment of Social Impacts | 78 |
| 7.1 | Assessment of Impacts..... | 78 |
| 7.1.1 | Assessment of benefits and concerns raised during consultation..... | 78 |
| 7.1.2 | Way of Life | 86 |
| 7.1.3 | Community..... | 87 |
| 7.1.4 | Accessibility..... | 88 |
| 7.1.5 | Culture..... | 90 |
| 7.1.6 | Health and wellbeing..... | 90 |
| 7.1.7 | Surroundings..... | 91 |
| 7.1.8 | Livelihoods..... | 91 |
| 7.1.9 | Decision making systems | 92 |
| 7.1.10 | Social consequences of not proceeding with the Project..... | 93 |
| 7.2 | Cumulative Social Impacts | 94 |
| 8 | Mitigations and Residual Social Impacts | 96 |
| 9 | Management and Monitoring | 101 |
| 9.1 | Post-Approval Community Engagement | 103 |
| 10 | Conclusion..... | 104 |
| 11 | References | 105 |
| 12 | Appendices..... | 107 |
| 12.1 | Appendix 1 - Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan | 109 |
| 12.2 | Appendix 2 – Completed Scoping Tool - SIA Guideline (2017) | 121 |
| 12.3 | Appendix 3 - Social Impact Assessment – Review Questions..... | 123 |
| 12.4 | Appendix 4 – Consultation Log | 125 |
| 12.5 | Appendix 5 – Responses Tomingley Residents questionnaire | 126 |
| 12.6 | Appendix 6 – Responses rural and near neighbour questionnaire..... | 129 |
| 12.7 | Appendix 7 – Responses Peak Hill Community and Business interviews | 133 |
| 12.8 | Appendix 8 – Responses Narromine Community and Business interviews | 135 |
| 12.9 | Appendix 9 – Community Feedback Form | 137 |
| 12.10 | Appendix 10 – Completed Community Feedback Form (Confidential) | 139 |

Figures

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Locality Plan..... | 14 |
| Figure 2: Project Site Layout | 15 |
| Figure 3: Land Ownership and Residences | 18 |
| Figure 4: Surrounding Land Uses..... | 19 |
| Figure 5: Natural and Built Features..... | 20 |
| Figure 6: SIA Methodology..... | 23 |
| Figure 7: IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation | 25 |
| Figure 8: Tomingley Township Image (October 2020) | 33 |
| Figure 9: Peak Hill Open Cut Gold Mine | 34 |
| Figure 10: Residential location of current Applicant employees | 36 |
| Figure 11: Wages paid to current Applicant employees within locations..... | 36 |
| Figure 12: Population Forecasts, Narromine LGA..... | 39 |
| Figure 13: Population Forecasts, Parkes LGA..... | 39 |
| Figure 14: Age cohorts, Tomingley, over last 10 years..... | 40 |
| Figure 15: Aged population cohort, Peak Hill and Tomingley..... | 41 |
| Figure 16: Participation rate, Peak Hill and Tomingley..... | 42 |
| Figure 17: Unemployment rate, Peak Hill and Tomingley..... | 43 |
| Figure 18: Unemployment and employment in Narromine LGA..... | 43 |
| Figure 19: Unemployment and employment in Parkes LGA | 44 |
| Figure 20: Unemployment rates in Parkes and Narromine LGAs | 44 |
| Figure 21: Employment in Parkes and Narromine LGAs | 45 |
| Figure 22: Changes in economic structure, 2006 to 2016, Tomingley | 46 |
| Figure 23: Changes in economic structure, 2006 to 2016, Peak Hill | 46 |
| Figure 24: Agriculture as a source of employment in Tomingley and Peak Hill | 47 |
| Figure 25: Mining as a source of employment in Tomingley and Peak Hill..... | 47 |
| Figure 26: Health and Education as a source of employment in Tomingley and Peak Hill | 48 |
| Figure 27: Health and Education as a source of employment for women in Tomingley and Peak Hill | 49 |
| Figure 28: Place of residence of participants in focus groups – current employees | 73 |

Tables

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1: SIA Guiding Principles | 22 |
| Table 2: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Methods | 26 |
| Table 3: Likelihood Criteria | 28 |
| Table 4: Consequence Criteria – Defining magnitude levels for social impacts | 29 |
| Table 5: Social Risk Matrix..... | 29 |
| Table 6: Summary of Matters Identified for Assessment (results of using Scoping Tool) | 30 |
| Table 7: Planning Agreement Terms | 37 |
| Table 8: Population summary - Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA | 38 |
| Table 9: Family composition Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA | 41 |
| Table 10: Housing structure, tenure, mortgage, rent - Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA | 50 |
| Table 11: Median mortgage and rent, regional NSW | 50 |
| Table 12: Hospitalisations for all causes – Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA 2018-19 | 52 |
| Table 13: Asthma hospitalisations– Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA 2018-19..... | 52 |
| Table 14: Cardiovascular disease hospitalisations– Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA 2018-19 | 53 |
| Table 15: cardiovascular disease deaths – Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA 2018-19..... | 53 |
| Table 16: Self assessed health status, psychological distress, suicide – Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA | 53 |
| Table 17: Voluntary work – Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA | 54 |
| Table 18: Matters to be Addressed during Engagement | 57 |
| Table 19: Community and Stakeholder Consultation Undertaken | 58 |
| Table 20: Number of individuals involved in SIA consultations (2020-21)..... | 59 |
| Table 21: Summary of issues raised during the SIA consultation | 75 |
| Table 22: Social Risk Matrix..... | 78 |
| Table 23: Identified socio-economic impacts and their significance rating (without mitigations) | 78 |

Table 24: Social impact evaluation, mitigation response and residual assessment98

Table 25: Mitigation and Management Measures 101

Table 26: Perceived negative impacts and benefits of current mine, Tomingley resident’s responses (2020) 127

Table 27: Perceived negative impacts and benefits of current mine, rural and near neighbours’ responses (2020) 130

Table 28: Questions and responses Peak Hill community members and business owners, November 2020 133

Table 29: Questions and responses Narromine community members and business operators, November 2020 135

Executive Summary

Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd is proposing to develop the Tomingley Gold Extension Project (the Project). The Project is located immediately to the south of the village of Tomingley in central western NSW (Figure 1).

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been prepared by The Regional Development Company Pty Ltd. While the SIA addresses mainly social issues, it has been informed by the outcomes of technical assessments in relation to the predicted environmental impacts of the Project, including an assessment of cumulative impacts.

The methodology used for this SIA involved the following steps consistent with the SIA Guideline (2017) including scoping assessment, social baseline analysis, community and stakeholder engagement, identification and assessment of potential impacts and opportunities, recommendations for social mitigation and management measures.

During project scoping individual landholders, residents, neighbours, and stakeholder groups were identified for multi-method community consultation. The existing Tomingley Gold Community Consultative Committee (CCC) informed the development of the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan and provided feedback as the consultation plan was implemented.

The Project Scoping Assessment and community consultation identified that the following matters needed to be investigated and assessed in the SIA:

- Aboriginal Heritage
- Access to Property
- Access to Road and Rail Network
- Acoustic Amenity
- Air Quality
- Economic Impacts
- Hydrological Flows
- Land Capability
- Livelihood
- Natural Resource Use
- Visual Amenity

The Local Area of Social Influence for the Project are the two villages of Tomingley and Peak Hill, located on the lands of the Wiradjuri people. The Project would be located immediately south of the village of Tomingley, and approximately 7.5 km north of Peak Hill. Both villages are located on the Newell Highway.

At the most recent census (2016), Tomingley has a population of 306 persons across 138 private dwellings. 6.2% of the population of Tomingley were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The median age in Tomingley is 45 years. In 2016, Peak Hill had a population of 1,106 persons and 600 private dwellings. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people comprise 23.9% of the population. The median age in Peak Hill is 50 years.

The Local Government Areas of Narromine and Parkes are in the Regional Area of Social Influence, with the Project approximately 38 kms south of Narromine and approximately 50 kms southwest of Dubbo.

Narromine LGA covers an area of 5,620 square kilometres. At the time of the 2016 census, Narromine LGA Council had a population of 6,444 people across 2,862 households. Agriculture was the leading industry of employment (14.4%), followed by education (3.6%) and healthcare (3.5%). Parkes LGA had a total population of 14,608 and 6,777 dwellings in 2016. Healthcare was the leading industry of employment (6.4%), followed by mining (4.7%) and education (3.0%). Parkes LGA covers an area of 5,955 square kilometres.

The Social Baseline analysis showed that:

- Mining has been underway in the region since 1883, although discontinuous. Most recently, mining by the Project Applicant recommenced in 2015, with current mining operations approved until December 2035.
- The population of Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA, Tomingley, and Peak Hill is forecast to decline.
- The median age of Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA is higher than regional NSW and higher than NSW.
- The working population of Tomingley and Peak Hill declined between the 2006 and 2016 censuses while the population over 65 years has increased. This has created an increased dependency ratio.
- Agriculture remains the largest single source of employment for both Tomingley and Peak Hill, but the structure of the local economy is changing. Jobs in the services sector are becoming increasingly important, particularly for women.
- Employment survey data from TGO shows that most employees at the current operations reside in Dubbo (44%).
- Housing in Tomingley and Peak Hill is affordable, and less than the regional NSW median in weekly rentals, or monthly median mortgage payments.
- Health related risk factors in the Western NSW Local Health District are higher than for NSW. In 2018-19, the rate of hospitalisation for all causes in Narromine LGA exceeded the rate in NSW. Parkes LGA was below the NSW rate of hospitalisation for all cause.
- Both Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA are in the most relatively disadvantaged 30% of Local Government Areas in Australia (SEIFA index, 2016).
- The proportion of people engaged in voluntary work is a measure of relative community strength. 27% of people in Tomingley, and 25% of people in Peak Hill were engaged in voluntary work in the 12 months before the 2016 census. This is much higher than the NSW average of 20.8%.

The community values most important to the people of Tomingley and rural and neighbours to the Project are peace and quiet, family, lifestyle, community, good farming land, and proximity to work and major towns.

Stakeholder and community engagement was thorough and involved numerous direct discussions, community meetings, focus groups, pop-up information booths, and questionnaires. Consultants met directly with Project neighbours, Tomingley residents and business owners, and those with potential dust, noise, traffic, visual, and way of life impacts. A range of potential impacts, fears and concerns were identified during the consultation:

- Social amenity impacts from noise, dust, and the visibility of construction and operations.
- Impacts to decision making systems, particularly the ability of the community to influence matters that impact them, and have access to complaint, remedy.
- Changes to way of life through how people experience their homes.
- Changes to individual or collective sense of place.

- Fears for how the operations would impact their lives and livelihoods (particularly farming) in the future.
- Access to public and private infrastructure including Newell Highway and local roads.
- The potential for a decrease in property value.
- Local culture and heritage.

A range of potential benefits were also identified during the consultation. These were substantiated in the SIA:

- Economic benefits to the Local and Regional Areas of Social Influence, directly and indirectly through increased jobs, benefits to local businesses, ability to continue agricultural operations, potential to expand contracting.
- Community cohesion benefits to the Local Regional Areas of Social Influence through the continuation of mining operations, continuation or improvement of the existing Planning Agreement with the Narromine Shire Council, and opportunity for investment in Tomingley town beautification.

Potential social impacts were evaluated based on the feedback from stakeholders and assuming no mitigation. The assessment has identified that there would be different impacts on different groups of people, with the most affected people being rural and near neighbours:

- For rural and near neighbours, there would be very highly significant social impacts from visibility of Project mine operations, and impact of fixed and moving lights impacting way of life and social amenity. There would be significant social impacts would from noise and blasting, air quality, and permanent change in landscape and views.
- For Kyalite Road users, there would be significant changes to traffic and access during construction of realigned Kyalite Road and construction of overpass, and construction of intersection with Newell Highway.
- The cumulation of impacts of noise, visibility, air quality, and traffic impacts would be unequally felt by near neighbours and impact on their way of life and social amenity. Most of the rural and near neighbours have strongly expressed the view that they wish the Project was not happening, however appear resigned to the Project, and have been working with consultants to mitigate the impacts.

Whilst the social impact assessment found that the Applicant has sound engagement and grievance processes in place for people to lodge complaints, seek remedies, and have them dealt with effectively, there was still an expressed concern about the ability of individuals to be heard and have a say in decisions that affect their lives.

The assessment also found positive impacts on community cohesion building on the existing strong community cohesion demonstrated through long term community connections, community volunteering and community events. The Community Consultative Committee has been working closely with the Applicant and has been enthusiastic and welcoming of the project.

The potential for cumulative impact on housing and accommodation during construction and operation was considered regarding two other regional mining operations – Northparkes and the Dubbo Project at Toongi (in process). It was found unlikely that a social impact from housing and rental accommodation would be created from cumulative effects of Northparkes development and the Project. However, there may be cumulative impacts on housing in Dubbo in relation to the Dubbo Project and suitable mitigations have been suggested. This Project may also have implications (by itself) for rental accommodation in Narromine.

Mitigations and enhancements were identified to address noise, visibility, air quality, traffic, decision-making, housing, and economic benefits. The SIA concludes that there would be some social impacts from the development of the Project, and that they would differentially and more substantially impact rural and near neighbours of the Project. The mitigations suggested will reduce the social impacts and increase the ability for people to be heard through a sound engagement process.

Key recommendations are that:

- A post approval community engagement process is put into place including a Community Engagement Plan
- The CCC meetings include a standard agenda item for the discussion of visibility, noise, air quality as with open invitation for all neighbours to participate/present/raise issues
- 24-hour complaint hotline and follow-up continues
- Outreach check-ins by Applicant with most impacted highly neighbours occur on an agreed regular basis (timing to be determined by neighbour)

The social consequences of not proceeding with the Project:

- No changes for lifestyle and amenity for rural and near neighbours
- Population loss to the communities of Tomingley and Peak Hill
- Continued ageing communities, with a high proportion of aged and non-workforce participating members of communities
- Potential changes in community cohesion from retirement of locals to larger centres to access aged care services and facilities
- Potential non upkeep of Tomingley village and infrastructure
- Significantly lower economic returns to the area (affecting regional output, and local businesses and employees)
- Loss of VPA community benefits and community sponsorships

Commonly Used Abbreviations

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| AIS | Agricultural Impact Statement |
| AIHW | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare |
| CCC | Community Consultative Committee established by Tomingley Gold Operations |
| CSEP | Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| SEARs | Secretary's Environment Assessment Requirements |
| SAR | San Antonio Roswell Mine Site |
| SIA | Social Impact Analysis |
| SIA Guideline | Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industry Development (2017) |
| TGO | Tomingley Gold Operations |
| VPA | Voluntary Planning Agreement |

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Report

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been prepared by The Regional Development Company Pty Ltd to describe and assess the potential social impacts of the proposed Tomingley Gold Extension Project (the Project).

Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd (the Applicant), is the operator of the existing Tomingley Gold Operations gold mine (TGO Mine) and is a subsidiary company of Alkane Resources Ltd (Alkane). Alkane is an Australian, publicly listed mining and exploration company which has been in existence since 1969. (In addition, Alkane also discovered and successfully obtained all required approvals for the Dubbo Project (SSD-5251), located at Toongi, approximately 25km south of Dubbo. That project is now held by Australian Strategic Materials Limited which demerged from Alkane in July 2020.)

The Project is classified as State Significant Development. The application for development consent is made under Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The application for development consent will be supported by an *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) prepared by R.W. Corkery & Co Pty Limited.

The SIA has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Government *Social impact assessment guidelines for State significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development* (SIA Guideline, 2017). While the SIA addresses mainly social issues, it has also been informed by the outcomes of technical assessments in relation to the predicted environmental impacts of the Project, including cumulative impacts, where relevant. The SIA has also been completed in close coordination with the economic assessment to ensure that socio-economic issues have been adequately understood and addressed.

The objectives of the SIA are to:

- Identify and understand the Project's area of social influence.
- Define the communities and stakeholders potentially affected by the Project considering all potential social impacts.
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to provide input into the SIA, including shaping the consultation process, scope of assessment, identification of impacts which may be experienced by different stakeholders and how they may be avoided or mitigated.
- Develop a social baseline documenting current conditions and trends (before the commencement of the Project) against which potential changes may be assessed.
- Identify likely social impacts.
- Provide a detailed assessment of likely social impacts and benefits and an evaluation of their relative significance .
- Develop responses to likely social impacts and evaluate residual impacts.
- Develop a proposed monitoring and management framework.

1.2 Legislative Context and Guidelines

The Social Impact Assessment has been developed in accordance with:

- The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Project (see Section 1.3).

- Clause 7(1)(f) of Schedule 2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 which requires environmental impact statements to provide “the reasons justifying the carrying out of the development, activity or infrastructure in the manner proposed having regard to biophysical, economic and social considerations ...”
- Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act which requires the following two matters to be taken into consideration by the consent authority in determining a development application:
 - The likely impacts of the development, including environmental impacts on both built and natural environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality
 - The public interest.
- Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industry Development (2017).

The SIA has been developed in consideration of:

- Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Projects (2021).
- Technical Supplement, Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Projects (2021).
- SIA Guideline 2021 – transitional arrangements (2021).

1.3 SEARs

The Planning Secretary’s Environment Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the preparation of an EIS for the Project was issued on 22 July 2021. The revised SEARs were issued on 21 November 2022.

The SEARs states that “the EIS must address specific issues with the level of assessment of likely impacts proportionate to the significance of, or degree, or impact on, the issues, within the context of the project location and surrounding environment and having regard to applicable NSW Government policies and guidelines.”

The specific socio-economic requirements identified in the SEARs:

“Socio-Economic – including an assessment of:

- the social impacts of the project, prepared in accordance with the Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industry Development (2017) (note that the Department’s Social Impact Assessment Guideline For State Significant Developments July 2021 may apply, subject to transitional arrangements), including the likely impacts of the development on the local community, cumulative impacts (considering other mining developments in the locality), and consideration of construction and operational workforce accommodation;
- the likely economic impacts of the development, paying particular attention to:
 - the significance of the resource;
 - economic benefits of the project for the State and region;
 - the demand for the provision of local infrastructure and services; and
 - a Voluntary Planning Agreement in relation to the demand for the provision of local infrastructure and services.”

1.4 Structure of the Report

The SIA Report is structured as follows:

- Section 1:** Introduction – this section introduces the Project and provides a summary of relevant legislation and guidelines applicable to the Project.
- Section 2:** Project Description – this section describes the Project, its location, Site layout, and the Project's area of social influence.
- Section 3:** Methodology – this section describes the approach to the SIA, details of the methodology as per the SIA guidelines, and the steps undertaken to complete the assessment.
- Section 4:** Scoping Assessment – this section identifies the results of the Project scoping assessment and the key matters for consideration and investigation in the SIA.
- Section 5:** Social Baseline – this section provides a socio-economic description of the study areas.
- Section 6:** Community and Stakeholder Engagement – this section outlines the community and stakeholder engagement undertaken to inform the scoping, and the SIA assessment.
- Section 7:** Assessment of Social Impacts – this section examines the potential social and economic impacts of the Project.
- Section 8:** Mitigations and Residual Social Impacts – this section details the impact mitigations or enhancements and assesses the residual significance of impacts.
- Section 9:** Management and Monitoring – this section outlines a preliminary plan for monitoring and managing social impacts.
- Section 10:** Conclusion - this section presents the conclusions of the SIA.

1.5 Report Author

The SIA has been prepared by Susan Benedyka, Managing Director of The Regional Development Company Pty Ltd.

Susan has an extensive background in rural and regional community and economic development. She is a member of the International Association of Public Participation and is a Certified Professional Facilitator. Her professional qualifications include Grad. Dip Business. Susan has more than 30 years of professional experience in regional community services, regional economic development, community and stakeholder consultation, strategic planning, facilitation, and leadership development.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project Location and Project Site

The Project is located immediately south of the village of Tomingley in central western NSW, approximately 7.5 km north of Peak Hill, approximately 38 kms south of Narromine and approximately 50kms southwest of Dubbo (see **Figure 1**) (the Project Site).

The Project Site is located within the Narromine Local Government Area (LGA) on land zoned RU1 – Primary Production and SP2 – Infrastructure under the Narromine Local Environment Plan 2011.

The Project Site – the land subject of the application (**Figure 2**) - comprises the following:

- TGO Mine Site (designated by blue solid line).
- San Antonio Roswell (SAR) Mine Site (designated by solid red line).

2.2 Overview of the Project

The Project comprises two components:

- Approved TGO Mine operations. These activities are undertaken in accordance with development consent MP 09_0155. The approved activities would continue under any new development consent, with MP 09_0155 to be surrendered following receipt of the new development consent and all required approvals for the Project. The approved activities include the following:
 - Extraction of ore and waste rock from four open cuts, with underground mining beneath three of those open cuts.
 - Construction of three out-of-pit waste rock emplacements and two in-pit waste rock emplacements.
 - Construction and use of various haul roads, a run-of-mine (ROM) pad and associated stockpiles.
 - Construction and use of a Processing Plant to process up to 1.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa).
 - Construction and use of two residue storage facilities comprising Residue Storage Facility 1 (to Stage 9 or a maximum elevation of 286.5m AHD) and Residue Storage Facility 2 (to Stage 2 or a maximum elevation of 272m AHD).
 - Construction and use of ancillary infrastructure.

Figure 1: Locality Plan

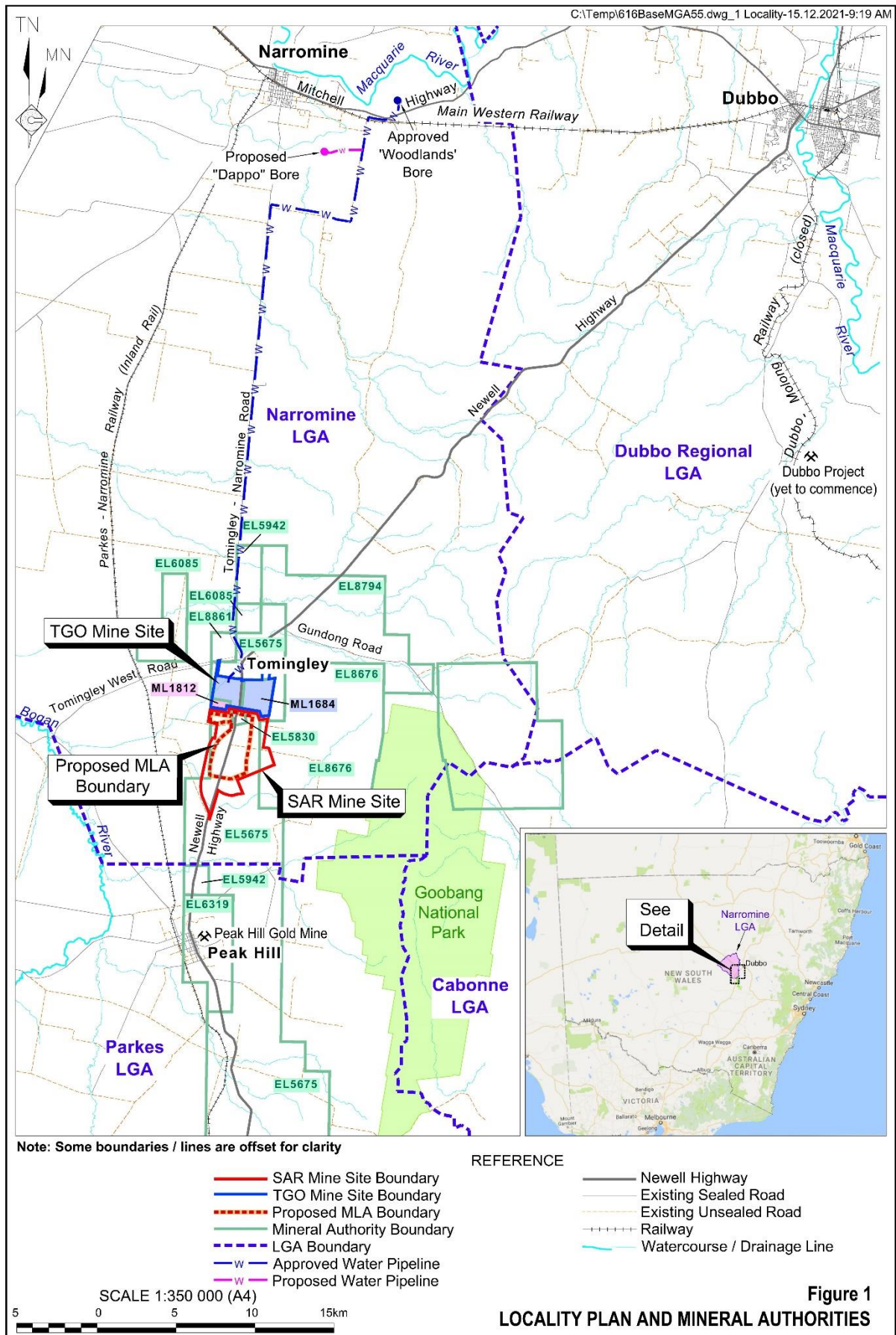
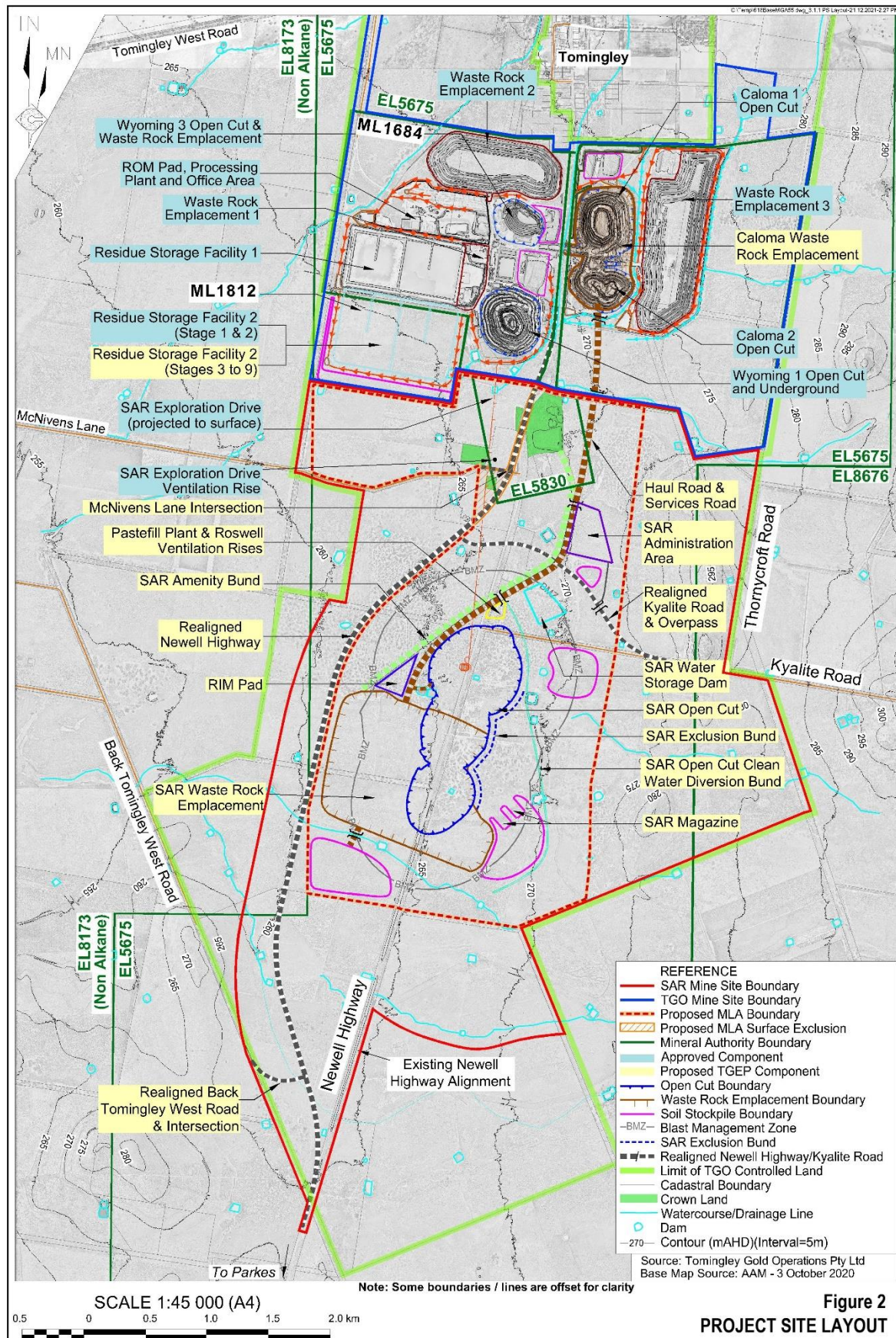


Figure 2: Project Site Layout



- The proposed SAR operations and additional or modified TGO operations, include:
 - Realigned Newell Highway and Kyalite Road and associated intersections with Back Tomingley West Road and McNivens Lane and Kyalite Road overpass.
 - The SAR Open Cut and Underground Mine.
 - Construction of two waste rock emplacements, namely the Caloma Waste Rock Emplacement, within the Caloma 1 and Caloma 2 Open Cuts, and SAR Waste Rock Emplacement, within the southern and central sections of the SAR Open Cut.
 - The SAR Amenity Bund, Haul Road and Services Road between the SAR Open Cut and the Caloma 2 Open Cut.
 - Minor modifications to the Processing Plant to increase the approved maximum processing rate from 1.5Mtpa to 1.75Mtpa and use of the Plant to process ore from the SAR Open Cut and SAR and TGO underground mining operations.
 - Increased capacity for Residue Storage Facility 2, from Stage 2 to Stage 9, with a maximum elevation of 286m AHD).
 - Associated surface and underground activities and infrastructure.

In addition, the Project would include an extension of the approved mine life, from 31 December 2025 to 31 December 2032.

2.3 Project's Area of Social Influence

The existing TGO Mine Site is located immediately south of the village of Tomingley (part of Narromine LGA). The Project Site would cover an area between Tomingley and Peak Hill (part of Narromine LGA).

The study areas were determined according to the location at which either the construction or operational effects of the Project may have an influence on existing socio-economic conditions. A range of factors informed the definition of the study area, including the Project components, Project Site location and layout, the nature of the social environment, surrounding land uses, associated facilities and services, economic impact area, proximity to service towns and regional centres, and potential cumulative impacts. The study areas were informed through community and stakeholder consultation, analysis of community profile data, and employment data.

The Project's **local area** of social influence includes the neighbouring properties, and communities of Tomingley and Peak Hill.

The Project's **regional area** of social influence includes the LGAs of Parkes and Narromine, and to a lesser extent the Dubbo LGA.

Limited socio-economic data is available at the town and village level, so socio-economic data for the LGAs of Narromine and Parkes have been used to describe the Project's area of social influence.

2.3.1 Land Ownership

Figure 3 shows the Project Site and land ownership within an surrounding the Project Site. This Figure will be used as a reference map for social impacts identified in the SIA.

2.3.2 Surrounding Land Uses

Figure 4 presents surrounding land uses, as defined by the NSW Land Use and Management database within and surrounding the Project Site. In summary, the dominant land use is agriculture, predominantly cropping with intermittent grazing. Other land uses include the following.

- Mining associated with the TGO Mine.
- Road transportation associated with the Newell Highway and surrounding local roads.
- Rail transportation associated with the Inland Rail.
- Village residential associated with the village of Tomingley.
- Nature conservation and “other minimal use” associated with areas of native vegetation.

2.3.3 Natural and Built Features

Figure 5 identifies natural and built features surrounding the Project Site, typified by generally flat to very flat topography with occasional low hills and rises. A number of named and unnamed watercourses and drainages are located in the vicinity of the Project Site, namely Tomingley Creek, Gundong Creek, and Bulldog Creek.

Built features include:

- The TGO Mine Site and associated mining-related infrastructure.
- The Newell Highway, a State road that comprises the principal heavy vehicle transportation route between the southern central section of NSW and Victoria and northern NSW and Queensland.
- Tomingley – Narromine Road, a Regional road between Narromine and Tomingley.
- Local roads, including Kyalite, Thornycroft, Tomingley West and Back Tomingley West Roads and McNivens and O’Learys Lanes.
- Inland Rail, a 1 700km rail link between Melbourne and Brisbane that is currently under construction, with the Parkes to Narromine section in the vicinity of the Project Site complete.
- The village of Tomingley, including residences, a hotel, a motel, an existing and a proposed service station and associated Highway and other infrastructure.
- Agricultural infrastructure, including farm residences, shed, fences, silos and improved and unimproved pasture and cropping land.
- Above ground powerlines and buried telecommunication infrastructure.

Figure 3: Land Ownership and Residences

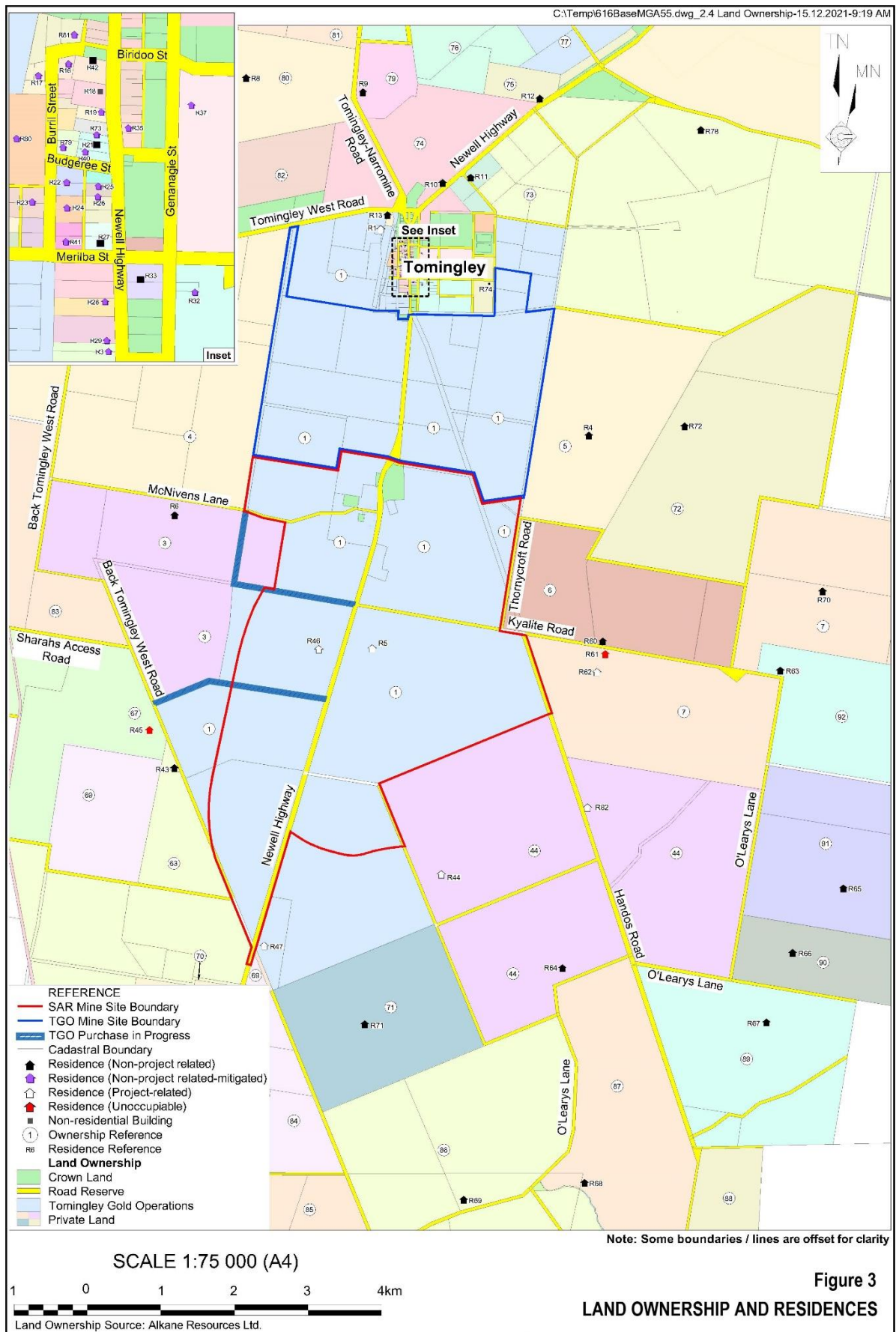


Figure 4: Surrounding Land Uses

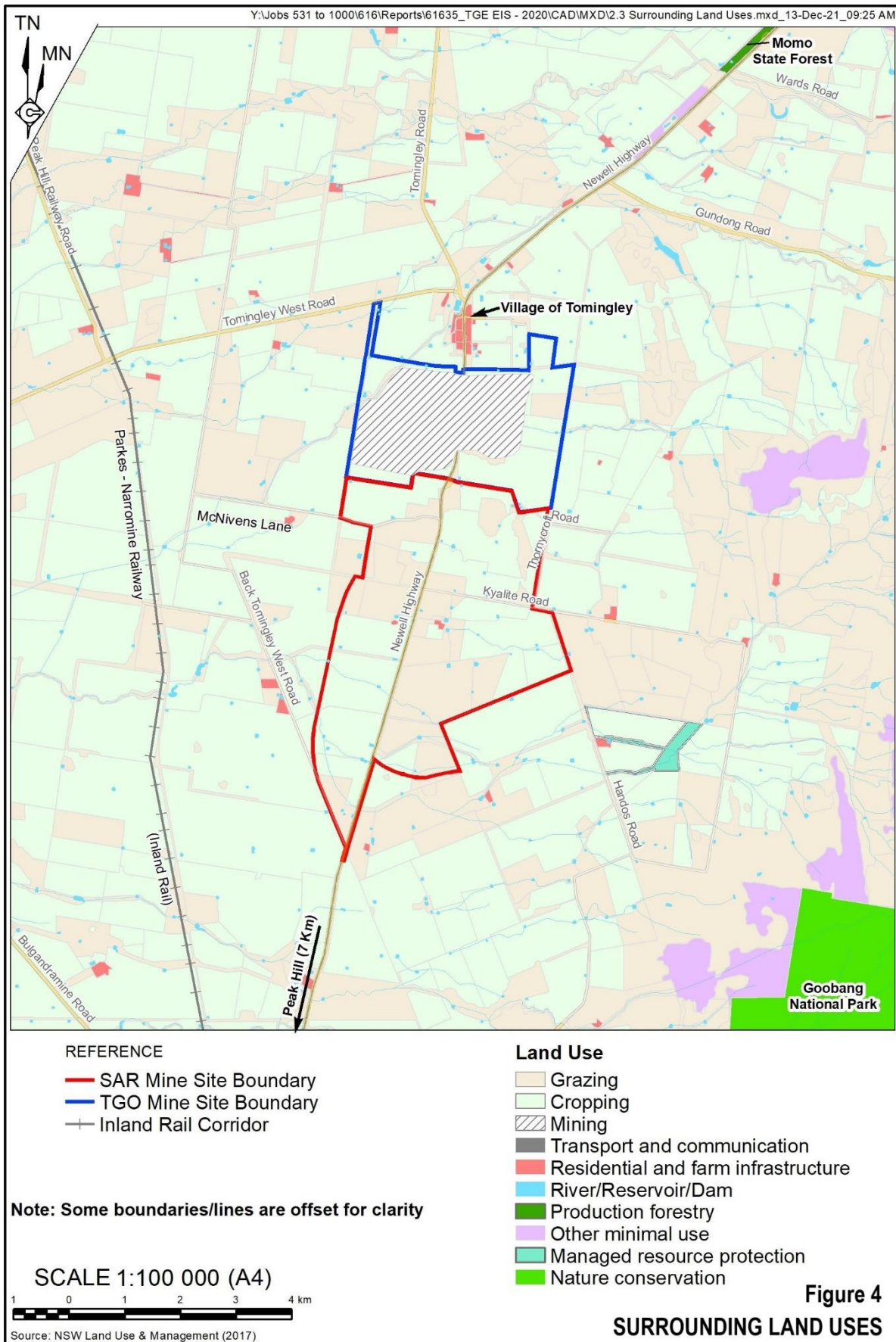
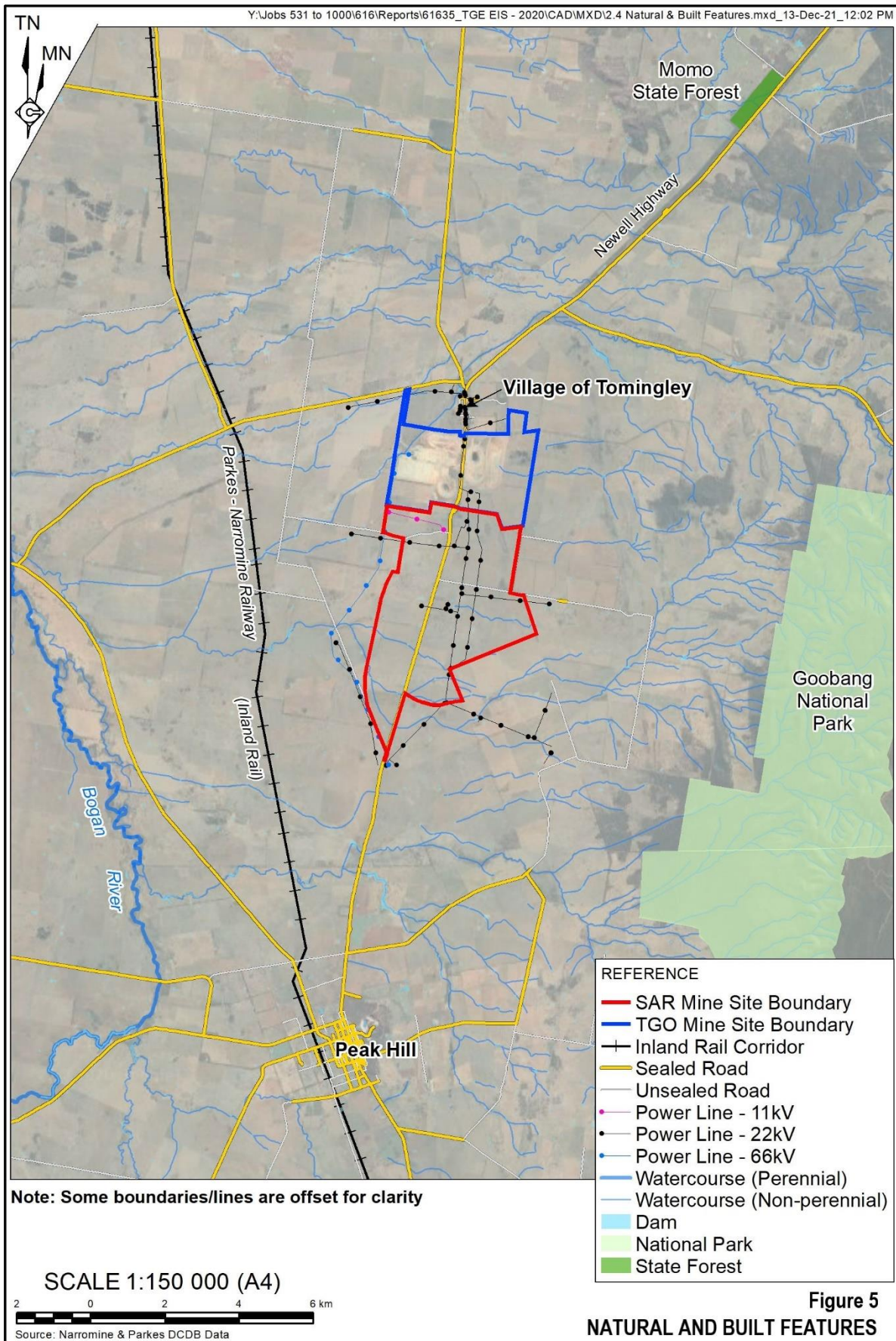


Figure 5: Natural and Built Features



3 Methodology

3.1 Overview

The SIA methodology is in accordance with the SIA Guideline (2017). The SIA Guideline states that “a social impact is a consequence experienced by people due the changes associated with a State Significant Resource Project.”

The social impacts of development include any issues that affect or concern people, whether directly or indirectly, as a result of that development¹.

Any real or perceived impact may have social consequences and therefore the assessment of these impacts needs to look beyond the technical assessments undertaken in an EIS.

The SIA Guideline (2017) provides a guide to the type of impacts that may be expected, and need to be considered:

- Impact to people’s way of life including how they live, work, play or interact with each other on a daily basis.
- Changes to the structure and experience of community including its cohesion, character, and how it functions.
- Changes to a person’s sense of place or how they perceive or experience their home, surrounding environment and locality.
- Impacts to people’s access to and use of public infrastructure, services and facilities.
- Changes to culture, including shared beliefs, customs, values and stories, and connections to land, places, and buildings.
- Changes to health and wellbeing whether physical or mental.
- Changes to a community’s surroundings or environment including amenity impacts such as noise, air quality, visual outlook, or other perceived hazards.
- The personal and property rights of impacted people including their ability to earn an income or changes to the value of their homes.
- The ability of people to be involved in decisions that affect their lives.
- Whether the development creates fears or impacts the aspirations of impacted people.

¹ Modified after Vanclay et al. (2015) *Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects* – cited in SIA Guideline (2017)

3.2 Principles to Guide Social Impact Assessment

The following principles were used to guide the investigation, consultation, and analysis in the Social Impact Assessment.

Table 1: SIA Guiding Principles²

| Principles | Description | Where demonstrated in this SIA |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Action-oriented | Delivers outcomes that are practical, achievable and effective. | Section 8 outlines practical, achievable and effective mitigations and enhancement measures |
| Adaptive | Establishes systems to actively respond to new or different circumstances and information and support continuous improvement. | Stakeholder engagement, and specialists' reports were used to understand the new and different circumstances. Section 7 outlines the Impact Assessment, and Section 8 details the impact mitigations and enhancements taking into account an adaptive response. |
| Distributive equity | Considers how social impacts are distributed within the current generation (particularly across vulnerable and under-represented groups) and between current and future generations. | Impact assessment (Section 7) considers local and regional impacts over time. |
| Impartial | Is undertaken in a fair, unbiased manner and follows relevant ethical standards. | This is a key principle used throughout the Report. |
| Inclusive | Seeks to hear, understand and respect the perspectives of the full diversity of potentially affected groups of people. It is also informed by respectful, meaningful and effective engagement that is tailored to suit the needs of those being engaged (for example, culturally sensitive, accessible). | Stakeholder and community engagement process (Section 6). |
| Integrated | Uses and references relevant information and analysis from other assessments to avoid duplication and double counting of impacts in the EIS. It also supports effective integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in decision-making. | Impact Assessment (Section 7) uses and references the relevant information from other specialist assessments. |
| Life cycle focus | Seeks to understand potential impacts (including cumulative impacts) at all project stages, from pre-construction to post closure. | Impact Assessment (Section 7 and Impact Mitigations and Enhancements (Section 8) consider construction, operations, and post closure project stages. |
| Material | Identifies which potential social impacts matter the most, and/or pose the greatest risk to those expected to be affected. | Described in the Impact Assessment (Section 7). |
| Precautionary | If there is a threat of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental (including social) degradation. | Impact Assessment (Section 7) considers specialist reports and residual risks are identified in Section 8. |

² Source: SIA Guidelines (2017) Table 2 Principles to guide social impact assessment, page 10

| Principles | Description | Where demonstrated in this SIA |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Proportionate | Scope and scale should correspond to the potential social impacts. | Scope and scale were considered in the Scoping stage, and taken into account in the Impact Assessment (Section 7). |
| Rigorous | Uses appropriate, accepted social science methods and robust evidence from authoritative sources. | Methods and evidence sources are described and justified. <i>Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development (2017)</i> has been followed. |
| Transparent | Information, methods and assumptions are explained, justified and accessible; and people can see how their input has been considered. | Throughout the Report, information, methods and assumptions are explained and justified. Stakeholder engagement inputs are clearly documented. |

3.3 Assessment Methodology

The following steps are required for the development of an SIA (**Figure 6**):

Figure 6: SIA Methodology



This has involved:

- Completion of scoping and preliminary assessment, including:
 - identifying and understanding the Project's area of social influence;
 - identification of potential material social impacts and level of assessment required using SIA Guideline (2017) Scoping Tool (**Appendix 2**).
- Preparation of social baseline documenting conditions and trends in the Areas of Social Influence without the Project (Section 5 Social Baseline).
- Prediction of changes to the base and trend-line conditions, and analysis of impact (Section 7 Impact Assessment).
- Evaluation of the significance of social impacts (Section 7 Impact Assessment).
- Development of responses to social impacts and evaluate residual impacts (Section 8 Impact Mitigations and Enhancements, and Residual Assessment).
- Development of monitoring and management framework (Section 10 Monitoring and Management Framework).

3.4 Scoping Assessment

The preliminary identification of potential social changes and issues of community concern was undertaken using the Scoping Tool.

The Scoping Tool worksheet uses a high-level checklist of Project activities that may affect, or be perceived to affect, stakeholders. The checklist covered:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amenity: | acoustics, visual, odour, microclimate |
| Access: | access to property, utilities, road and rail network, offsite parking |
| Built Environment: | public domain, public infrastructure, other built assets |
| Heritage: | natural, cultural, Aboriginal cultural, built |
| Community: | health, safety, services and facilities, housing, cohesion, capital, and resilience |
| Economic: | natural resource use, livelihood, opportunity cost |
| Air: | particulate matter, gases, atmospheric emissions |
| Biodiversity: | native vegetation, native fauna |
| Land: | stability/or structure, soil chemistry, capability, topography |
| Water: | hydrological flows |

The scoping assessment was based on three likelihood ratings (that is, the likelihood that the Project would impact on each element of the checklist). The three likelihood ratings were:

Likely – there is a real chance or possibility that adverse impact will occur

Unlikely – if assessed as ‘unlikely’ a brief description was provided to state why the impact has been avoided, and

Not applicable

Consideration was given to potential cumulative impacts – that is, the assessment of the overall effect of the impact in combination with other impacts and Project activities, or other reasonably foreseeable or known future projects.

The completed Scoping Tool (**Appendix 2**) was cross checked and informed by direct engagement of stakeholders through scoping interviews and meetings. The completed Scoping Tool, and its modification through stakeholder engagement, identified matters with potential direct or indirect social impacts, and determined the appropriate level of investigation.

Each matter identified for investigation was identified as a Key Issue or Other Issue. The Key Issues are those that require the preparation of a specialist report to assess impacts and design project-specific mitigation measures.

The level of assessment required was classified as Desktop, Standard or Comprehensive in accordance with the Scoping Tool. Specialist studies conducted for the EIS that are relevant to matters identified in the Scoping Assessment were considered in the Desktop, Standard and Comprehensive assessments.

This means that the SIA is proportionate, in keeping with the principles listed in Section 3.2.

3.5 SIA Baseline Analysis

The SIA Baseline Analysis was undertaken using primary and secondary data sources to describe the current socio-economic characteristics of the Project's area of social influence. It was also informed by stakeholder and community consultation. The SIA Baseline provides a benchmark against which direct and indirect impacts can be predicted, analysed, and measured.

3.6 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The community and stakeholder engagement process for the SIA was developed through the identification of those most likely to be affected by and/or interested in the Project and once identified, ensuring that appropriate levels of consultation and methods of consultation were applied. The level of engagement and methods of engagement were determined using the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation (Figure 7)³.

A Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) was developed to guide the consultation for the Project (Appendix 1). A Community Consultative Committee (CCC) had been established by the Applicant in 2013 and has met continually⁴. The identification of stakeholders was tested with the Community Consultative Committee (CCC) and modified with their input.

Five meetings were held with the CCC through late 2020 until mid-2021 to provide the CCC with feedback and updates on the SIA consultation, and for the SIA consultant to 'ground truth' and test conclusions drawn from the consultations.

Table 2 identifies key stakeholders by classification and methods of consultation used.

Figure 7: IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation



IAP2's Spectrum of Public Participation was designed to assist with the selection of the level of participation that defines the public's role in any public participation process. The Spectrum is used internationally, and it is found in public participation plans around the world.

| INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | INFORM | CONSULT | INVOLVE | COLLABORATE | EMPOWER |
| PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL | To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions. | To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions. | To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered. | To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution. | To place final decision making in the hands of the public. |
| PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC | We will keep you informed. | We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision. | We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision. | We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible. | We will implement what you decide. |

© IAP2 International Federation 2016. All rights reserved. 20181112_v1

© IAP2 International Federation 2018. All rights reserved. 20181112_v1

³ Source: IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation, <https://iap2.org.au/resources/spectrum/>

⁴ The CCC meets 3-4 times per year. Additional meetings were held with the SIA consultant for the purpose of providing local information, guidance, and feedback to the SIA consultations.

Table 2: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Methods

| Community Group/Classification | Engagement Methods | Level of Interest | Level of Impact | Level of Engagement |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Community Consultative Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled meetings Briefing papers Site tours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low - High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate Co-design of engagement process and stakeholder analysis Inform |
| Rural and near neighbours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings/discussions Small group meetings/discussions Site tours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |
| Tomingley village residents and businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newsletter, letterbox drops Community/townhall meetings Design collaboration workshops Drop in information sessions Individual meetings/discussions Small group meetings/discussions Site tours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |
| Rural landholders in the vicinity of the water supply pipeline and powerline easements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings/discussions Small group meetings/discussions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low - Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |
| Peak Hill community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newsletter, letterbox drops Community/townhall meetings Small group meetings/discussions Site tours Local media/websites/fact sheets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low - Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |
| Surrounding Local Government Area residents (Dubbo, Narromine and Parkes and surrounds) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newsletter, letterbox drops Community/townhall meetings Local media/websites/fact sheets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low - Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult Inform |
| Local Aboriginal community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings/discussions Small group meetings/discussions Site tours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium - High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |
| Non-government organisations (NSW Farmers Association, Landcare, Chambers of Commerce, Progress Associations, service groups, training providers, others) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations at meetings Small group meetings/discussions Teleconferences/video conferences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium - High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult Inform |

| Community Group/Classification | Engagement Methods | Level of Interest | Level of Impact | Level of Engagement |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Newell highway users (general traffic and heavy transport) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation as directed by Transport for NSW • Interview • Newsletters/factsheets/flyers to be distributed at truck stops/service stations along the Newell highway • Information distributed through heavy vehicle representative organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium - high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium - high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult • Inform |
| Current Applicant and Alkane employees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey questionnaire • Focus groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve • Inform |

3.7 Impact Assessment

Impact identification and assessment was undertaken in accordance with the SIA Guideline (2017) which describes the methodology, assessment criteria, and definitions.

Social impacts vary in their nature, and can be:

- positive or negative.
- tangible or intangible.
- direct, indirect, or cumulative.
- directly quantifiable, indirectly or partly quantifiable, or only able to be described and assessed in qualitative terms.
- experienced differently:
 - by different people and groups within a community;
 - by different communities;
 - at different times and stages of the project (SIA Guideline, 2017).

Social impacts are also influenced by an individual's perception of risks resulting from an activity. Risk perception also varies from person to person and can depend on the person's background, previous experience with the activity, or source of information about the activity.

The SIA Guideline (2017) describes cumulative impacts as successive, incremental, and combined impacts (both positive and negative) of activities on society, the economy and the environment. They can arise from a single activity, multiple activities or from interactions with other past, current and foreseeable future activities. They can be 'sink' impacts arising from the outputs of activities (that is, dust, noise, saline water), or 'source' impacts resulting from drawing upon and using the same resources as other industries (for example, skilled labour, housing, freshwater).

Cumulative impacts can arise in three main ways:

- 'Spatial' impacts are those that occur over the same area.
- 'Temporal' impacts are those that vary over time.
- 'Linked' impacts involve more complex interactions, such as where an impact triggers another or where a single activity has multiple impacts.

For this SIA, impacts were identified, described and verified using multiple sources of information from primary and secondary data. Primary data included consultation with stakeholders as described in **Table 2** and provided in the detailed consultation log (**Appendix 4**).

Secondary data used to inform the Impact Assessment included:

- Project description information.
- Data from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), local government, state government.
- Strategic policies, plans and documents (Regional Plans, local social, community, and economic development strategies).
- EIS specialist assessments for the Project, including for the following topics.
 - Aboriginal cultural heritage;
 - Agriculture;
 - Air quality and emissions;
 - Economic;
 - Historic heritage;
 - Transportation;
 - Noise and blasting;
 - Visibility.

The assessment of impact was determined through four steps:

- Prediction of the nature and scale of potential social impacts arising from the Project.
- Evaluation of the likelihood and consequence of the predicted impacts (using scales described in **Table 3**, **Table 4**, and **Table 5**).
- Mitigation and enhancement – consideration of the EIS specialist assessments and community and stakeholder consultation to identify appropriate and justified measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.
- Residual impact identification and rating of significance, assuming the effective implementation of mitigation and enhancement methods. Residual impacts are those that remain after the application of mitigation and enhancement measures.

Table 3: Likelihood Criteria

| Rating | Likelihood level | Description |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | Almost certain | Very likely. The event is expected to occur in most circumstances as there is a history of regular occurrence in similar environments. |
| B | Likely | There is a strong possibility the event will occur as there are similar incidents occurring in similar situations. |
| C | Possible | The event could occur, but there is no certainty of the occurrence. |
| D | Unlikely | The event could occur but is not expected. A rare occurrence. |
| E | Very unlikely | The event may occur only in exceptional circumstances. Very rare occurrence. Unlikely that it has occurred elsewhere; if it has occurred, it is regarded as unique. |

Table 4: Consequence Criteria – Defining magnitude levels for social impacts

| Magnitude level | Meaning |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Transformational | Substantial change experienced in community wellbeing, livelihood, infrastructure, services, health, and/or heritage values; permanent displacement or addition of at least 20% of a community. |
| Major | Substantial deterioration/improvement to something that people value highly, either lasting for an indefinite time, or affecting many people in a widespread area. |
| Moderate | Noticeable deterioration/improvement to something that people value highly, either lasting for an extensive time, or affecting a group of people. |
| Minor | Mild deterioration/improvement, for a reasonably short time, for a small number of people who are generally adaptable and not vulnerable. |
| Minimal | Little noticeable change experienced by people in the locality. |

Source: Table 5, SIA Guideline Technical Supplement (2021) (p 13)

Table 5: Social Risk Matrix

| Magnitude level | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Likelihood Level | | Minimal | Minor | Moderate | Major | Transformational |
| A | Almost certain | Low | Medium | High | Very High | Very High |
| B | Likely | Low | Medium | High | High | Very High |
| C | Possible | Low | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| D | Unlikely | Low | Low | Medium | Medium | High |
| E | Very unlikely | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Medium |

Source: Table 6, SIA Guideline Technical Supplement (2021) (p 13)

4 Scoping Assessment

Scoping matters were initially determined using the SIA Guideline (2017) Scoping Tool. The completed Scoping Tool is appended (**Appendix 2**).

The following matters were considered, with the bolded matters assessed as requiring specific investigation in the SIA:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amenity: | acoustics, visual , odour, microclimate |
| Access: | access to property , utilities, road and rail network , offsite parking |
| Built Environment: | public domain, public infrastructure, other built assets |
| Heritage: | natural, cultural, Aboriginal cultural , built |
| Community: | health, safety, services and facilities, housing , cohesion, capital, and resilience |
| Economic: | natural resource use, livelihood , opportunity cost |
| Air: | particulate matter , gases, atmospheric emissions |
| Biodiversity: | native vegetation, native fauna |
| Land: | stability/or structure, soil chemistry, capability , topography |
| Water: | hydrological flows |

It should be noted that the SIA considers all aspects of way of life for neighbours, community and stakeholders, but that the matters in bold required more detailed investigation and assessment.

Table 6 summarises the Scoping Tool results, and the level of SIA assessment required, as well as key specialist reports to be considered. (As the consultation progressed, more detailed understanding of the Outline of Potential impacts described in the following summary table were identified and considered in the SIA.)

Table 6: Summary of Matters Identified for Assessment (results of using Scoping Tool)

| Social and Environmental Matters | Outline of potential impact | Community or stakeholder concerns? | Potential social impact? | Level of assessment for the social impact |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amenity - noise | Operation of mobile and fixed plant | Yes | Yes | Standard Refer to Noise and Blasting Impact Assessment |
| Amenity - visual | Construction of waste rock emplacements | Yes | Yes | Desktop ⁵ refer to Visual Impact Assessment |
| Access – access to property | Kyalite Road to be realigned | Yes | Yes | Standard ⁶ Refer to Integrated Transport Assessment |
| Access – access to property | McNivens Lane and Back Tomingley West Road to be realigned | Yes | Yes | Standard ⁷ Refer to Integrated Transport Assessment |

⁵ This level of assessment increased as the community consultation progressed. Initially assessed as no SIA required

⁶ This level of assessment increased as the community consultation progressed. Initially assessed as no SIA required

⁷ This level of assessment increased as the community consultation progressed. Initially assessed as no SIA required

| Social and Environmental Matters | Outline of potential impact | Community or stakeholder concerns? | Potential social impact? | Level of assessment for the social impact |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Access – road and rail network | Newell Highway to be realigned | Yes | Yes | Standard ⁸ |
| Heritage – aboriginal cultural | Disturbance of Aboriginal artefacts | Yes | Yes | Desktop refer to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment |
| Community - housing | Potential upgrades to housing for noise and amenity | Yes | Yes | Standard Refer to Noise and Blasting Impact Assessment and Visual Impact Assessment |
| Economic – natural resource | Potentially will reduce the area of agricultural land but will enable the extraction of a mineral resource | Yes | Yes | Comprehensive SIA Refer to Agricultural Impact Assessment |
| Economic - livelihood | Project would support existing jobs and create new jobs | Yes | Yes | Comprehensive SIA Refer to Economic Assessment |
| Economic – business opportunity | Project would expand the demand for goods and services | Yes | Yes | Comprehensive SIA Refer to Economic Assessment |
| Air – particulate matter | Particulate emissions associated with the Project would occur | Yes | Yes | Standard SIA Refer to Air Quality Impact Assessment |
| Land - capability | Project would disturb land and final land form may have reduced land capability | Yes | Yes | Standard SIA Refer to Agricultural Impact Assessment |
| Water – hydrological flows | Project will impact on hydrological flows | Yes | Yes | Standard SIA Refer to Surface Water Assessment |

Therefore, the matters to be addressed in the SIA are:

- Aboriginal Heritage.
- Access Road and Rail Network.
- Acoustic Amenity.
- Air Quality.
- Economic Impacts.
- Hydrological Flows.
- Land Capability.
- Livelihood.
- Natural Resource Use.
- Visual Amenity.

⁸ This level of assessment increased as the community consultation progressed. Initially assessed as no SIA required

5 Social Baseline

5.1 Overview

This section provides a socio-economic description of the Project's area of social influence:

- The Project's **local area** of social influence includes the neighbouring rural properties, and communities of Tomingley and Peak Hill.
- The Project's **regional area** of social influence includes the LGAs of Parkes and Narromine, and to a lesser extent the Dubbo LGA.

Limited socio-economic data is available at the town and village level, so socio-economic data for the LGAs of Narromine and Parkes have been used to describe the Project's regional area of social influence. Where town and village level data are available, they have been used. This SIA accompanies an Economic Assessment (2021) which includes similar economic data for the purpose of the Local Effects Analysis.

This section describes:

- Local area of social influence.
- Regional area of social influence.
- History of mining.
- Population – current and projected.
- Age Structure.
- Labour Force and Employment.
- Housing.
- Health.
- SEIFA Index.
- Voluntary work.
- Community Values.

5.2 Local Area of Social Influence

The Project Site is located immediately south of the village of Tomingley in central western NSW and approximately 7.5 km north of Peak Hill (see **Figure 1**). These two villages – Tomingley and Peak Hill – have the most direct social influence from the Project due to its proximity. The local area of social influence includes rural properties in the Tomingley district and neighbouring rural properties to the Project Site.

Tomingley and Peak Hill are located on the lands of the Wiradjuri people.

Tomingley is in the Narromine LGA and has a population of 306 (ABS, 2016). The village of Tomingley is centred around the main street Myall St which is also the Newell Highway (**Figure 8**). The key public buildings and businesses in the main street are:

- Town Hall – built in 1926 and renovated in 2018.
- The Cross Roads Hotel.
- Tomingley Lucky Strike Motel.
- BP Service Station and Truck Stop.
- Tomingley Bushfire Brigade Shed.
- Eric Woods Park (recently developed).

Social services, health services, and schools are accessed in Peak Hill, Narromine, Dubbo, and Parkes.

Figure 8: Tomingley Township Image (October 2020)



Source: Acknowledgement: Maksym Kozlako, Creative Commons Attribution (October 2020)

The area immediately surrounding the Project Site is a rural area typically with one or two houses per property. The houses are typically occupied by residents who rely on the agricultural operation for some or part of their income, or by tenants.

Peak Hill has a population of 1,106 (ABS, 2016) and is in the Parkes LGA.

Within Peak Hill there are two Medical Services, three Schools (including a central school and pre-school), five Churches, a Retirement Village, as well as recreational facilities (Parkes LGA, 2018). The Peak Hill Multi-Purpose Service provides beds for respite and palliative care, as well as aged care services.

A key visitor attraction is the former Peak Hill Open Cut Gold Mine which closed in 2002 (**Figure 9**). There is a small interpretive centre and self-guided walks with views around the site. The historic gold mine at Peak Hill operated between 1893 and 1917, producing approximately 60,000 ounces of gold. Alkane operated the Peak Hill Gold Mine between 1996 and 2002, producing approximately 145,000 ounces of gold.

Figure 9: Peak Hill Open Cut Gold Mine



Source: Peak Hill Open Cut Gold Mine, Image by Susan Benedyka (November 2020)

5.3 Regional Area of Social Influence

Narromine LGA is the most directly affected Local Government Area, with Parkes LGA also in the regional area of social influence (Peak Hill is at the northern edge of the Parkes LGA (**Figure 1**))

Narromine LGA covers an area of 5,620 square kilometres. At the time of the 2016 census, Narromine LGA had a population of 6,444 people across 2,862 households. Agriculture was the leading industry of employment (14.4%), followed by education (3.6%) and healthcare (3.5%).

Parkes LGA had a total population of 14,608 and 6,777 dwellings in 2016. Healthcare was the leading industry of employment (6.4%), followed by mining (4.7%) and education (3.0%). Parkes LGA covers an area of 5,955 square kilometres.

Dubbo City (part of Dubbo Regional Council area) is 50 kms away and has multiple large employers and a more diverse economic base than Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA. At the time of the 2016 census, there was a population of 38,943 across 16,379 households. 4.8% of employed persons worked in hospitals, followed by primary education (2.7%) and social assistance services (2.5%). The social influence of the Project on Dubbo is lessened due to its size and the relative social connections – housing, services, and transport – being diluted in the larger community and economy.

5.4 History of Mining^{9,10}

Gold was discovered in Tomingley in 1879, and 1883 the Tomingley Gold Mining Company was established. A community developed to service the gold mining and Tomingley was proclaimed as a village in 1884. Two hotels, two stores and a school were operational in 1884.

Gold was also discovered in 1883 on the Myall Plain approximately 3 kms to the south of Tomingley. The mining leases in the area became the Myall United Gold Mine and the village of McPhail developed. In 1884 there were about 40 miners and their families at Tomingley and McPhail. The combined population of Tomingley and McPhail in 1889 was 250.

In 1913 mining ceased at McPhail, although tailings and slimes were re-treated until 1924. Most of the population of McPhail had dispersed by 1913. Tomingley then became the rural centre as the population and businesses of McPhail dispersed. Farming (cropping and livestock) increased in significance as a primary source of employment and income.

Mining recommenced in Tomingley in 2013 by TGO, with current mining operations approved until 31 December 2025.

Peak Hill developed in 1889 when gold was discovered in the area and two open-cut goldmines were established. Peak Hill was incorporated as a municipality in 1894 and the railway arrived in 1910. Mining operations ceased in 1917 and recommenced in 1996 through until 2002.

5.4.1 Contribution of current mining operations

The TGO Mine operates up to 365 days per year and 24 hours per day using two 12 hour shifts and processes up to 1.5Mtpa of gold ore. A total of 230 personnel were employed at the TGO Mine in May 2021, with an annualised salary and wages expenditure of \$25.0 million.

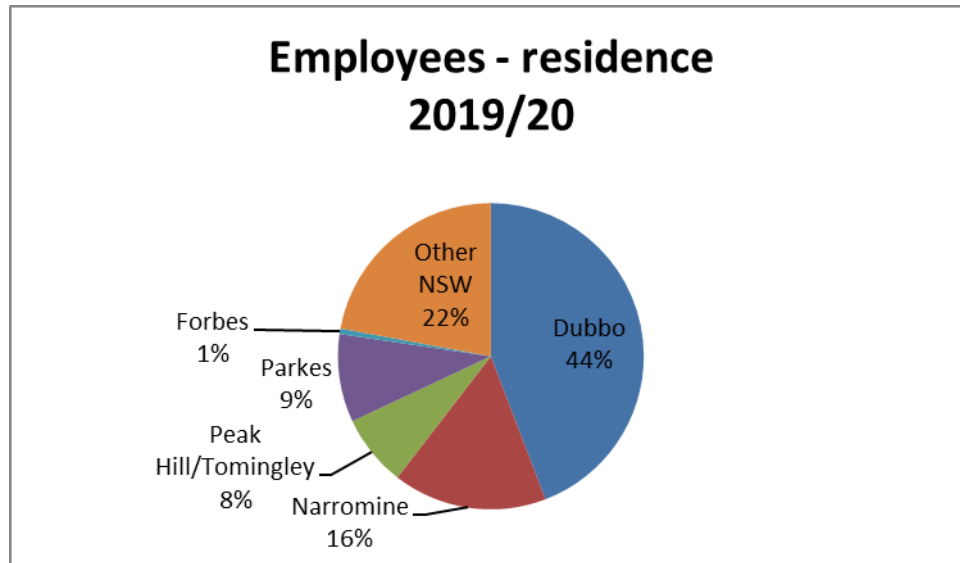
This is expected to increase to approximately 363 personnel employed by the Applicant by June 2025, with an annualised salary and wages expenditure of \$52.4 million in Financial Year 2025 (Source: Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Limited).

Alkane conducts an annual survey of all its employees, which gathers data (*inter alia*) on residential location choices. As indicated in **Figure 10**, the latest survey suggests that of the employees working at the TGO Mine, around 44% live within the Dubbo postcode area. Another 16% live within the Narromine postcode, and 8% reside in Peak Hill and Tomingley. It is expected that the additional employment added by the Project would cause increases in residents in these centres and on surrounding farms.

⁹ OzArk Environment & Heritage (2021a)

¹⁰ Narromine Local Studies (2020)

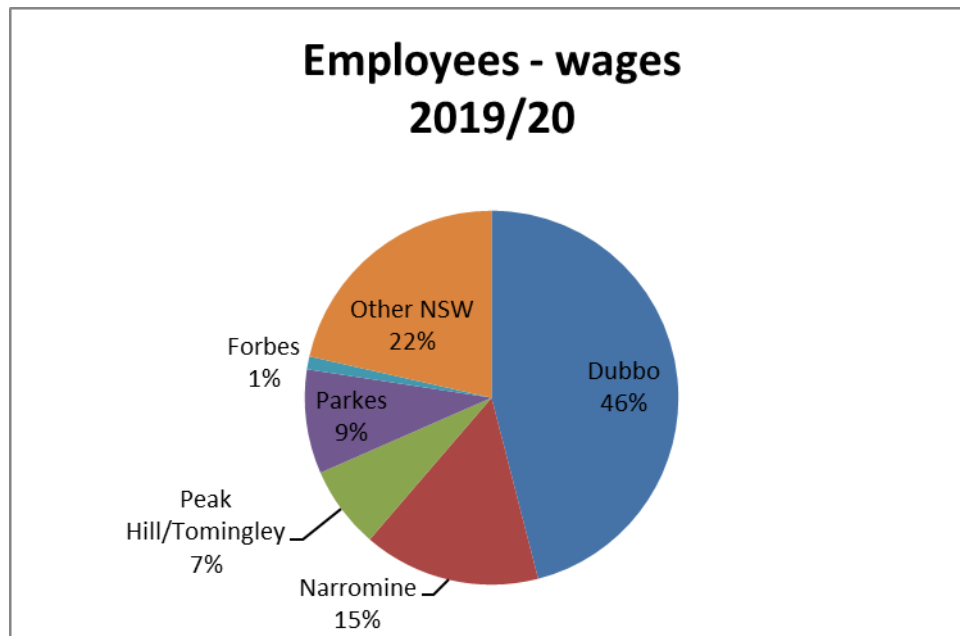
Figure 10: Residential location of current Applicant employees



Source: Alkane survey of employees, 2020 cited in Economic Assessment (2021)

Data is also available on the level of wages paid within various localities (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Wages paid to current Applicant employees within locations



Source: Alkane survey of employees, 2020 cited in Economic Assessment (2021)

A slightly higher share of the total wage bill accrues to Dubbo, than to Narromine or Peak Hill/Tomingley – this suggests that senior Applicant employees (receiving higher wage levels) choose to reside in Dubbo rather than in the other two centres.

The Applicant contributes to the local community through a Planning Agreement with Narromine Shire Council, contributions to community organisations and groups, and noise mitigation Memoranda of Understanding with residents of Tomingley and close rural neighbours to the TGO Mine Site.

The Planning Agreement with Narromine Shire Council was first developed in 2012, and the Applicant is currently negotiating with Narromine Shire Council to extend the Agreement. The terms of the current agreement are detailed in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Planning Agreement Terms

| Item | Summary Description | Manner and Timeframe for Payment |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Community Fund | \$53,750/year (base year 2012/13) paid until 31 December 2025 with 50% payable on 1 July and 50% payable on 1 January each year. |
| 2 | Road Maintenance (except for Tomingley West Road) | \$45,000/year (base year 2012/13) paid until 31 December 2025 with 50% payable on 1 July and 50% payable on 1 January each year. |
| 3 | Provision of Council environmental management expertise | \$20,000/year (base year 2012/13) paid until 31 December 2025 with 50% payable on 1 July and 50% payable on 1 January each year. |

Source: Planning Agreement with Narromine Shire Council

The Applicant also contributes to the following organisations and community groups:

- Clontarf Foundation (Narromine Academy) – supporting education, discipline, life skills, self-esteem and employment prospects for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men (current agreement until 2023).
- Tomingley Picnic Race Committee.
- Rotary Club of Narromine.
- Peak Hill Visitor Information Centre and Open Cut Gallery.
- Peak Hill Community Radio.
- Peak Hill Show.
- Various Peak Hill and Narromine educational, sporting and health initiatives.

The Applicant has previously signed Memoranda of Understanding with the majority of residents within the Tomingley village (**Figure 4**). Each agreement identifies a range of noise mitigation measures that have been implemented to address prior TGO Mine-related noise emissions. Mitigation measures included installing and maintaining air conditioning units, installing insulation, and double-glazing windows within private residences within the village. The Applicant also continues to pay a proportion of the electricity bills for each residence to cover the costs of running the air-conditioning units.

5.5 Community Profiles

The following section describes the community profiles of Tomingley and Peak Hill, and the Local Government Areas of Narromine and Parkes. ABS (2016) data for State Suburbs SSC13896 (Tomingley) and SSC13166 (Peak Hill) were used, as well as Narromine LGA (LGA15850) and Parkes LGA (LG16200). The SSC districts include the townships and surrounding farmland and residents.

5.5.1 Population

At the most recent Census (ABS, 2016), the population of Tomingley was 306, and Peak Hill was 1,106.

The Narromine LGA population was 6,444 and Parkes LGA population was 14,608.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) population of Tomingley was 19 people, or 6.2% of the population. 266 ATSI people resided in Peak Hill which is 23.9% of the population. The total ATSI population for Narromine was 1,282 people (19.9% of the total population), and 1,469 people (10.1%) for Parkes. This compares to the ATSI population of regional NSW of 5.5%.

For regional NSW, 88.8% of people were born in Australia. In Tomingley 80.1% of people were born in Australia (234 people) – 2.1% were born in India, 1.7% were born in England, and 1.0% were born in Bangladesh. In Peak Hill, 884 people (80.2% of the population) were born in Australia. The most common overseas countries of birth were England (2.5%), with people born in New Zealand (0.8%), China (0.5%), Lebanon (0.5%) and Scotland (0.3%).

Table 8 summarises the population data.

Table 8: Population summary - Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA

| | Tomingley | | Peak Hill | | Narromine LGA | | Parkes LGA | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Total population | 306 | | 1,106 | | 6,444 | | 14,608 | |
| Indigenous population | 19 | 6.2% | 266 | 23.9% | 1,282 | 19.9% | 1,469 | 10.1% |
| Australian born | 234 | 80.2% | 884 | 80.2% | 5,484 | 85.6% | 12,378 | 84.5% |
| Families | 82 | | 282 | | 1,640 | | 3,671 | |

Source: ABS 2016

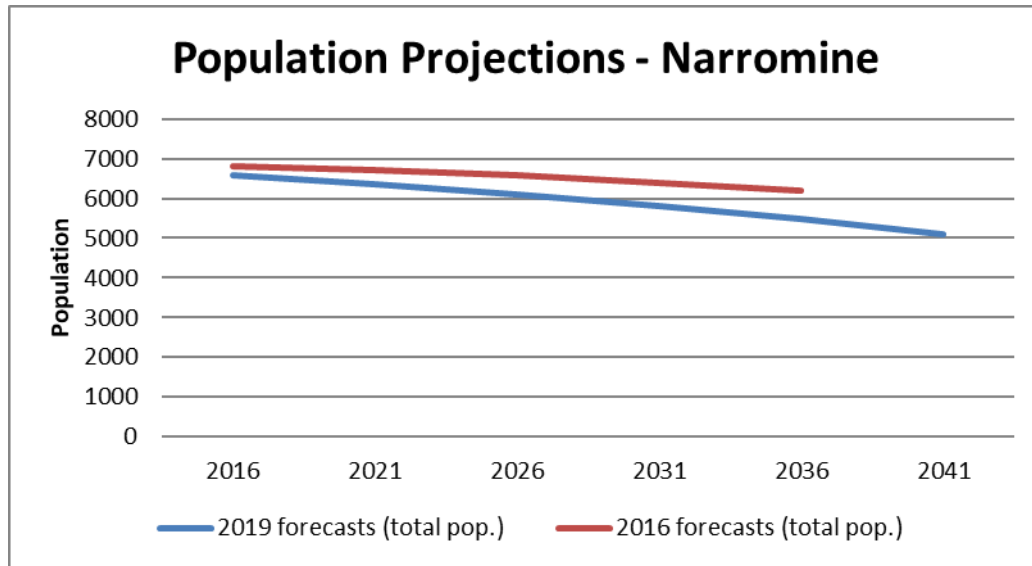
Population forecasts (NSW Department of Planning, 2019) are available at an LGA level, and indicate that the populations of both Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA are expected to decline over the next 21 years.

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate these latest forecasts. The figures include the forecasts prepared by NSW Planning in 2016, for comparison purposes.

The population of Narromine LGA is forecast to decline from 6,444 in 2016 to 5,500 by 2036 – i.e. a decline of 17% (**Figure 12**). This is a greater decline than was forecast in 2016, when a decline of 8% was expected over the same period. The latest estimates include a further decline of 7% to a population of just 5,100 in 2041, representing a 23% decline from 2016.

If the same rate of decline were to be applied to Tomingley, then the population of this village would be just 236 by 2041.

Figure 12: Population Forecasts, Narromine LGA

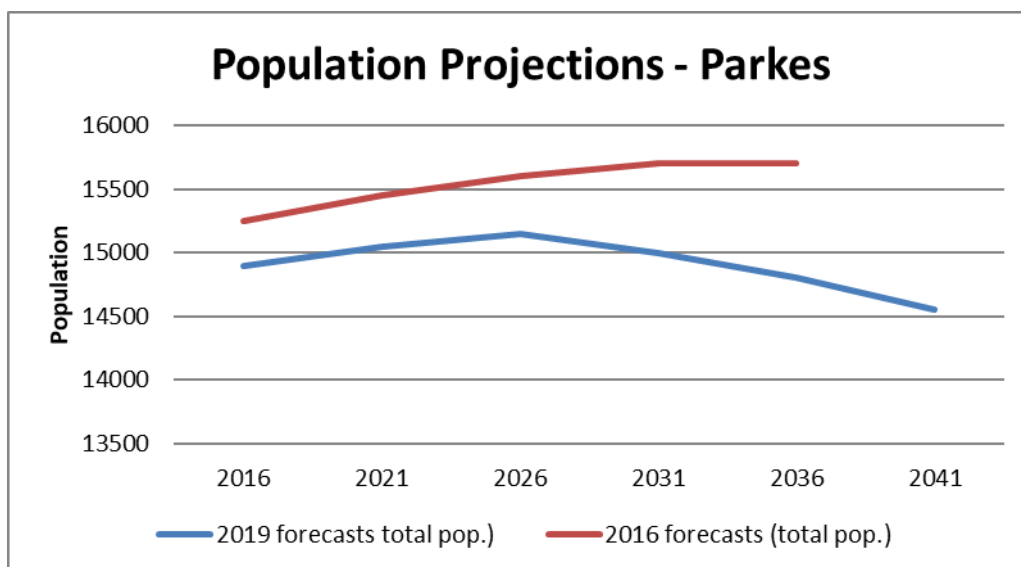


Source: NSW Department of Planning, 2019

The population of Parkes LGA is forecast to remain very static, from 14,608 in 2016 to 14,800 by 2036 – i.e. a decrease of 0.7% (see **Figure 13**). This contrasts with the forecast prepared in 2016, when an increase of 3% was expected over the same period. The latest estimates include a further decline of 1.7 % to a population of 14,550 in 2041, representing an overall 2.3% decline from 2016.

If the same rate of decline were to be applied to Peak Hill, then the population of this village would be 1,080 by 2041.

Figure 13: Population Forecasts, Parkes LGA



Source: NSW Department of Planning, 2019

5.5.2 Age Structure

The median age for people in Tomingley at the 2016 census was 45 years (Narromine LGA 42 years), and the median age for people in Peak Hill was 50 (Parkes LGA 41 years). This compares to the median age for regional NSW of 43 years, and for NSW of 38 years (ABS 2016).

Significantly, the median age for ATSI people was much lower in all locations (Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA) as demonstrated in **Table 9**.

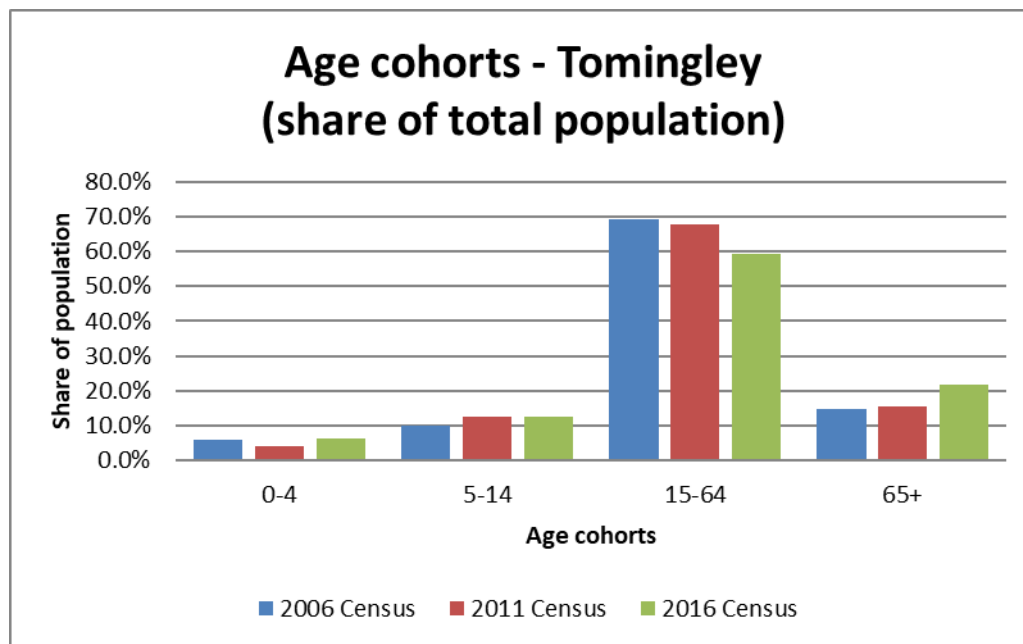
Table 9: Median age – Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA

| | Tomingley | Peak Hill | Narromine LGA | Parkes LGA |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Total population | 45 | 50 | 42 | 41 |
| Indigenous population | 17 | 23 | 20 | 21 |

Source: ABS 2016

Figure 14 shows the age cohorts for Tomingley population for the past three census periods (2006, 2011, 2016). It indicates that the ‘working age’ population of Tomingley (population aged 15-64) has fallen over the last 10 years, from nearly 70% in 2006 to just under 60% in 2016. Over the same period, the ‘aged’ population of Tomingley (population aged 65 and over) has increased.

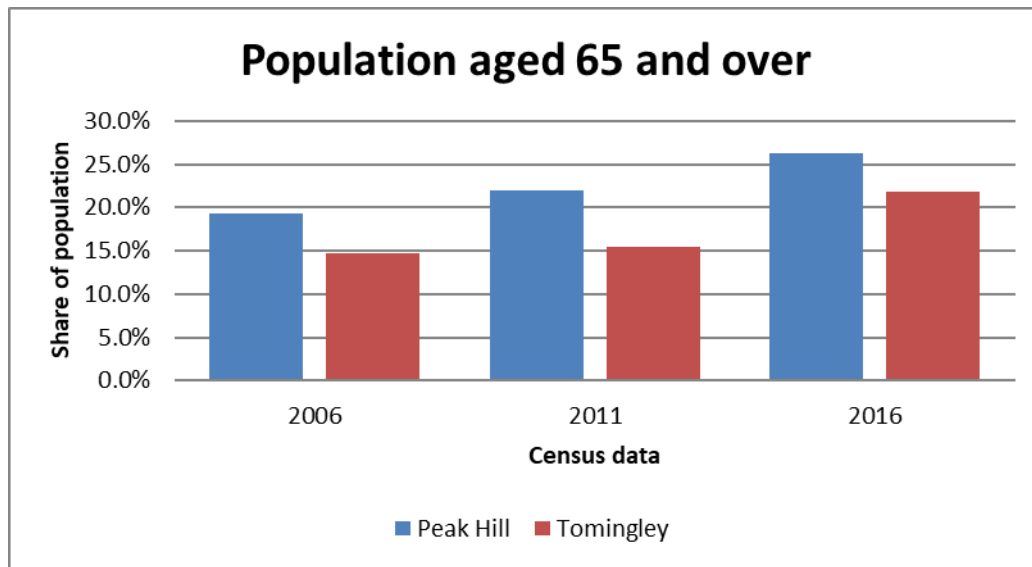
Figure 14: Age cohorts, Tomingley, over last 10 years



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Over the 10 years between 2006 and 2016, the existing population of both Tomingley and Peak Hill became increasingly ‘aged’, with the cohort aged 65 and over rising to 26% of the total population in Peak Hill, and 22% in Tomingley – see **Figure 15**.

Figure 15: Aged population cohort, Peak Hill and Tomingley



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

5.5.3 Family Composition

Family structure provides another insight into the population make-up of the study areas. By far, the predominant family structure for Tomingley and Peak Hill in 2016 were 'couple family without children'. For Tomingley this category made up 48.8% of all families, and for Peak Hill, this was 41.8% of all families. This reflects the older age composition of both Tomingley and Peak Hill.

In Narromine LGA at the 2016 census, 41.8% of all families were classified as 'couple family without children'. In Parkes LGA, this category is 40.2%, followed closely by 39.7% being 'couple family with children.'

Table 9 shows family composition.

Table 9: Family composition Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA

| Share of population | | Tomingley | | Peak Hill | | Narromine LGA | | Parkes LGA | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Couple family without children | 42 | 48.8% | 117 | 41.8% | 687 | 41.8% | 1,477 | 40.2% |
| | Couple family with children | 32 | 37.2% | 86 | 30.7% | 605 | 36.8% | 1,460 | 39.7% |
| | One parent family | 12 | 14.0% | 66 | 23.6% | 321 | 19.5% | 687 | 18.7% |
| | Other family | 0 | 0.0% | 11 | 3.9% | 31 | 1.9% | 50 | 1.4% |

Source: Family composition Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA - ABS 2016

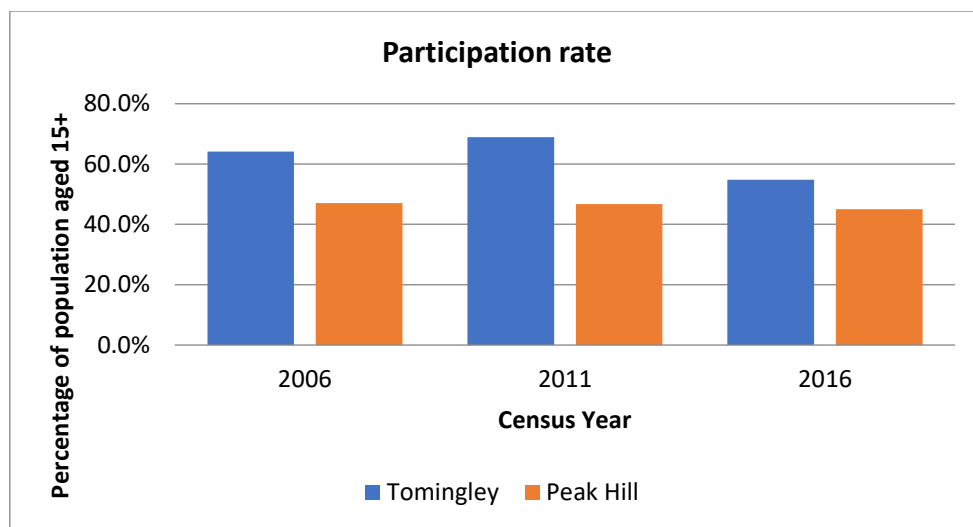
5.5.4 Labour Force and Employment

The workforce participation rate is the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that wish to join the workforce – whether they are employed or not.

Figure 16 shows the relatively low workforce participation rate in both Peak Hill and Tomingley. In Tomingley, the workforce participation rate was 54.8% in 2016, and in Peak Hill it was 45.1% (compared to NSW 59.2%, 2016).

The high proportion of the over 65 years age cohort could explain the relatively low workforce participation rate in both centres, but particularly in Peak Hill, where the participation rate has dropped to just over 40%. This means that of the ‘working age’ cohort within the Peak Hill population, only just over 45% wish to participate in the labour force and seek employment, with the balance (almost 55%) being considered to be not in the labour force.

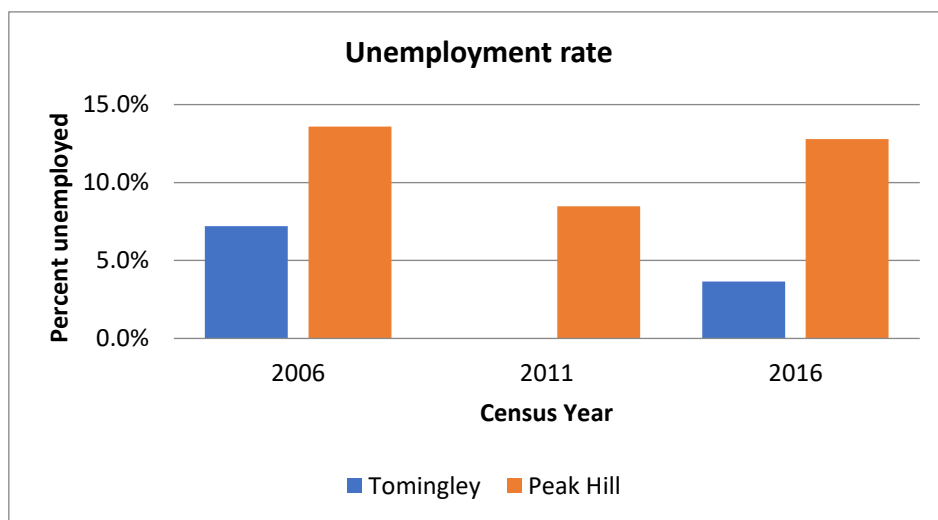
Figure 16: Participation rate, Peak Hill and Tomingley



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

This low workforce participation rate has implications for the level of unemployment represented by Census data for both these local centres. In Peak Hill, around 13% of the ‘labour force’ component of the population considered themselves to be unemployed (**Figure 17**).

Figure 17: Unemployment rate, Peak Hill and Tomingley

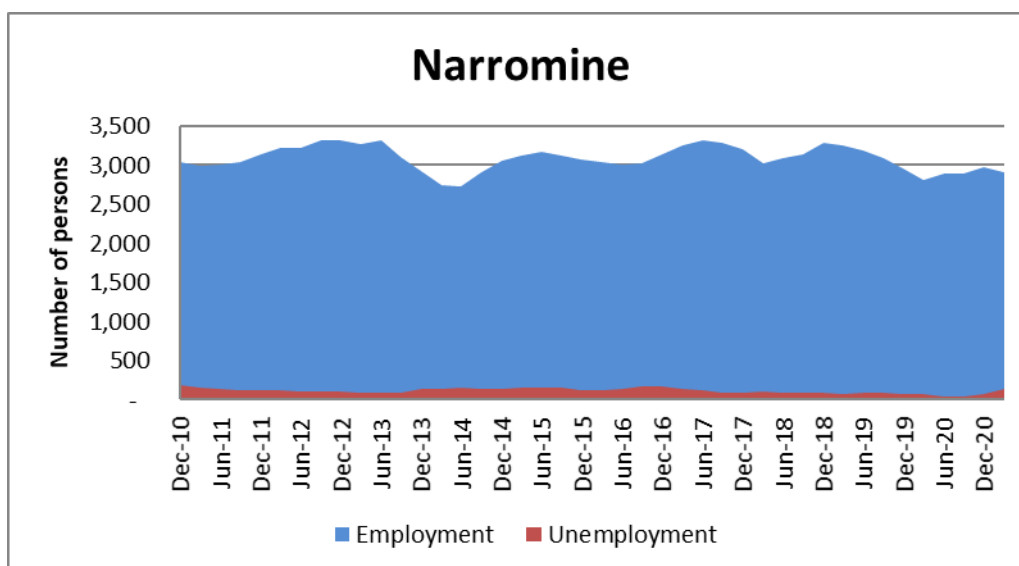


Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

When combined with the low participation rate, this level suggests that real employment opportunities in Peak Hill are limited. In contrast, Tomingley residents reported a zero rate of unemployment in 2011, and a 3.6% rate of unemployment in 2016.

Other annual data is available from the Australian Government (although only at the LGA level) on employment and labour force levels¹¹. As indicated in **Figure 18**, the total labour force (sum of those employed and unemployed) has fluctuated over the past 10 years in Narromine LGA, around a level of approximately 3,200.

Figure 18: Unemployment and employment in Narromine LGA

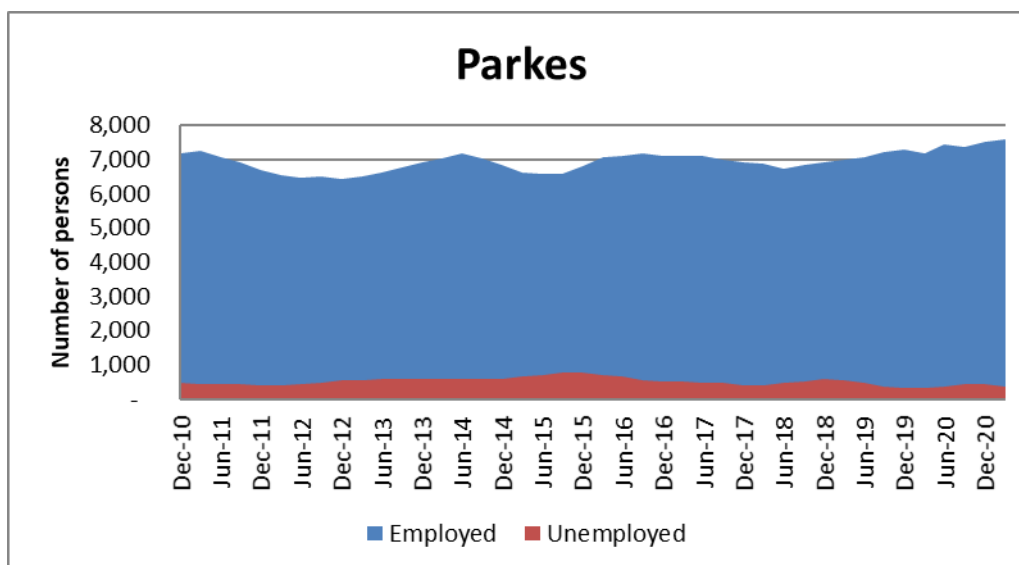


Source: Department of Industry, Small Area Labour Market data

¹¹ Australian Government Department of Industry (March 2021)

In Parkes LGA, some fluctuation is also apparent (**Figure 19**), around a level of approximately 7,500.

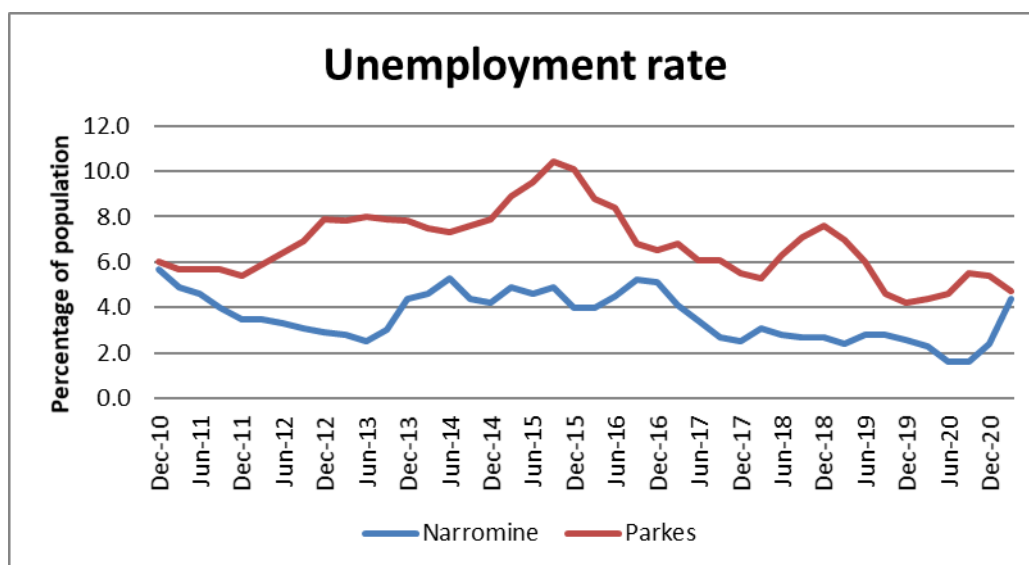
Figure 19: Unemployment and employment in Parkes LGA



Source: Department of Industry, Small Area Labour Market data

The unemployment rate is often considered to be a good indicator of ‘economic health’ within a population. **Figure 20** illustrates this rate (the proportion of those wishing to have a job – the labour force – but who are not in employment) for Narromine and Parkes LGAs.

Figure 20: Unemployment rates in Parkes and Narromine LGAs

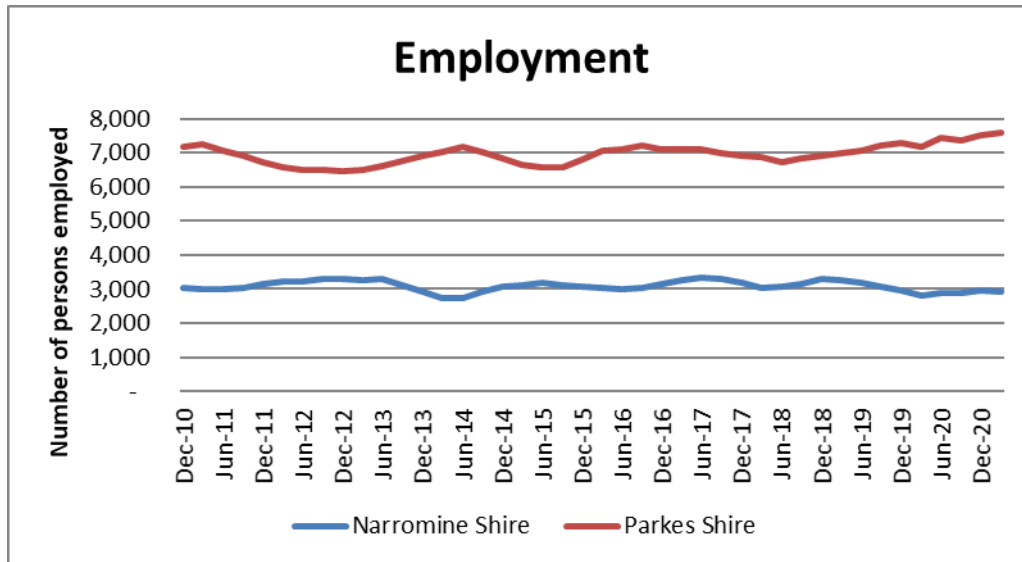


Source: Department of Industry, Small Area Labour Market data

Parkes LGA has experienced consistently higher rates of unemployment than Narromine LGA. However, despite an unemployment rate peak of around 10% in September 2015 for Parkes LGA, and around 5% between June 2014 and September 2015 for Narromine, this rate has been declining over the past 10 years. The unemployment rate in December 2020 sits at just over 4% for both Parkes and Narromine LGAs.

As indicated in **Figure 21**, there have been no significant trends, in either direction, in the number of jobs existing in either of these two LGAs. It is therefore suggested that the more appropriate metric to use in assessing economic wellbeing might be to consider the actual number of jobs existing. By this measure, both Parkes and Narromine LGAs have been experiencing a fairly static level of 'health' (Economic Assessment, 2021).

Figure 21: Employment in Parkes and Narromine LGAs



Source: Department of Industry, Small Area Labour Market data

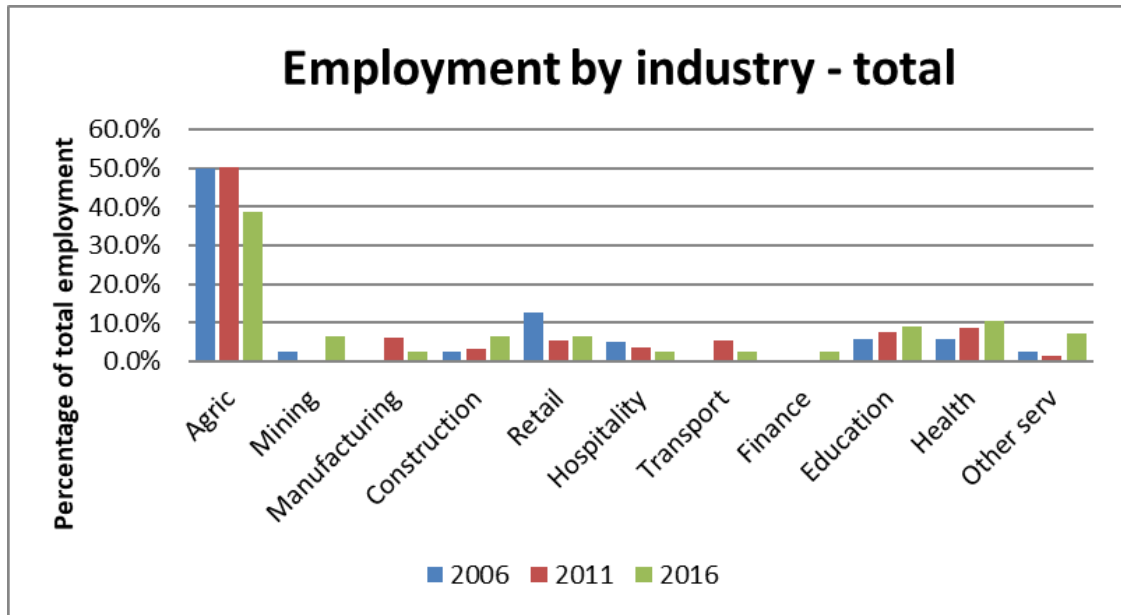
5.5.5 Economic structure

The economic structure for Tomingley and Peak Hill is indicated by the relative employment in industry sectors.

From the ABS Census (2016) employment by industry sector data is shown for Tomingley (**Figure 22**) and Peak Hill (**Figure 23**).

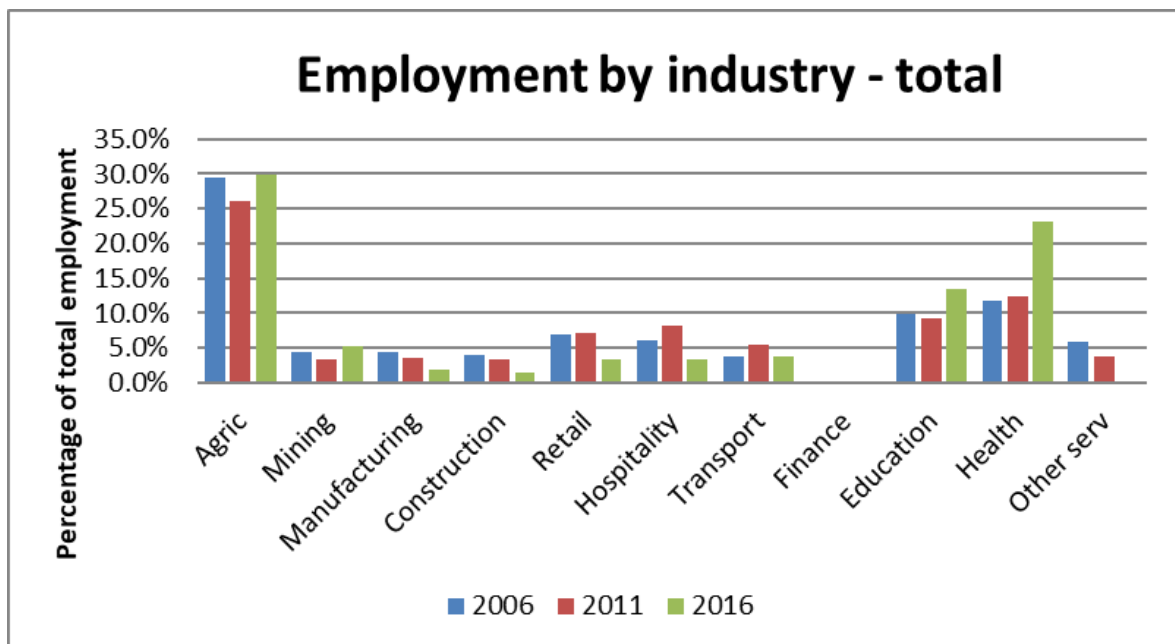
Agriculture is a significant industry of employment for both Tomingley and Peak Hill. For Tomingley, the agricultural sector has declined from 50.0% of all employment in 2006 to 38.5% of employment in 2016. The industry sectors of relative growth in the same period are mining (from 2.5% of employment in 2006 to 6.6% of employment in 2016); education (5.9% in 2006 to 9.0% in 2016); and health (5.9% in 2006 to 10.7% in 2016.) Agricultural employment remains steady in Peak Hill at just under 30%. (**Figure 24**).

Figure 22: Changes in economic structure, 2006 to 2016, Tomingley



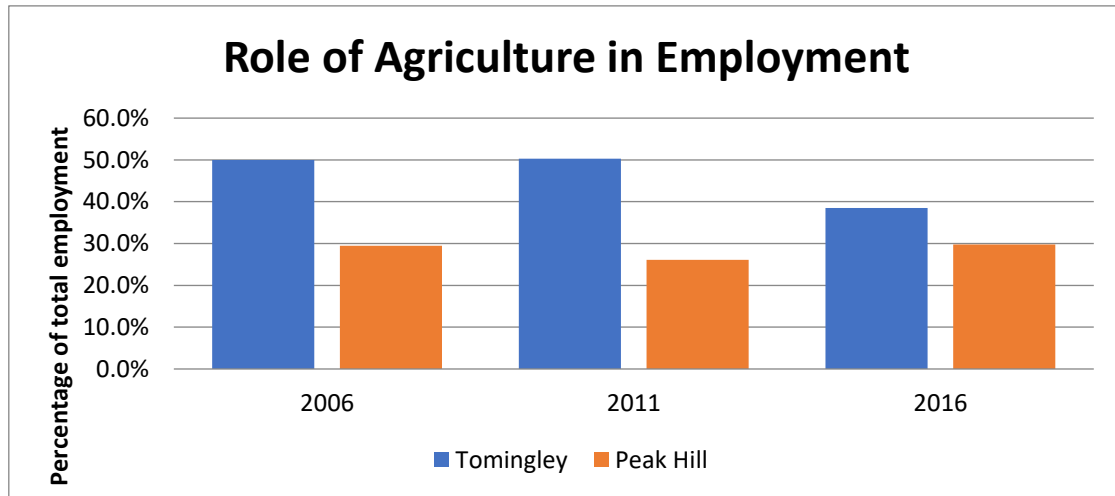
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Figure 23: Changes in economic structure, 2006 to 2016, Peak Hill



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

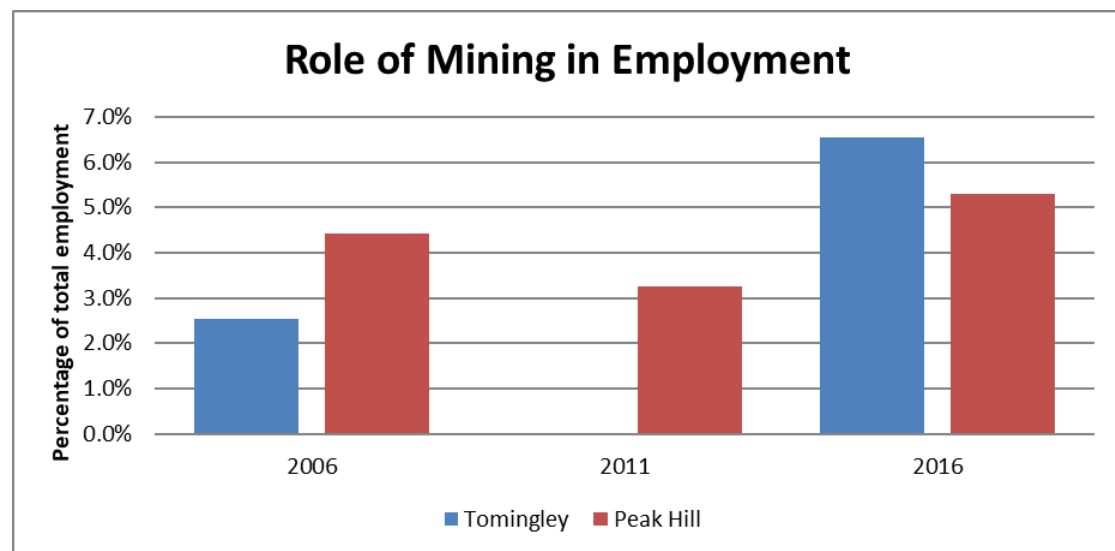
Figure 24: Agriculture as a source of employment in Tomingley and Peak Hill



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Although demonstrating some fluctuation, the importance of mining within the economy of the local communities has been increasing since 2006 (Figure 25). It is noted that mining is not a new activity in this area, as various ore bodies have been mined in the past (as described in Section 4.3 Mining History). During consultation it was suggested by residents that historically mining has been seen as alternative source of employment for farmers during times of drought.

Figure 25: Mining as a source of employment in Tomingley and Peak Hill

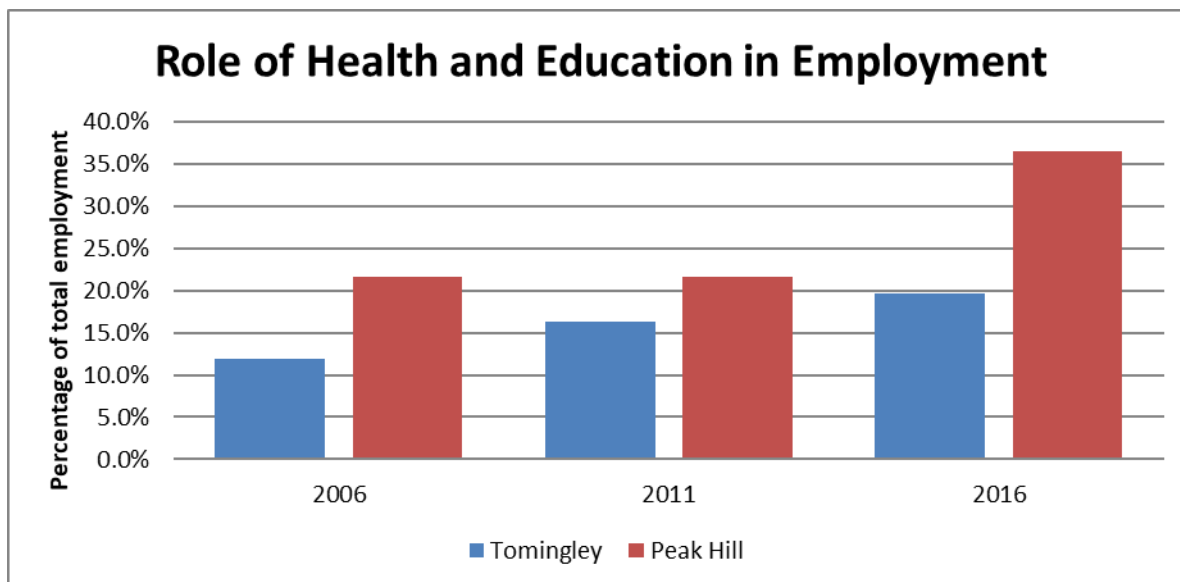


Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Although still a minor part of the regional economy when compared to agriculture, the role of mining expanded within the Tomingley economy from 2.5% of employment in 2006 to 6.6% in 2016 - an increase of 160%. This is almost certainly a direct result of the commencement of the TGO Mine Site in 2013 and operations from January 2014.

A clear structural change for the local economy over the ten years between the 2006 and 2016 Census periods was the increasing role of the health and education sectors within the economy of both Tomingley and Peak Hill (see **Figure 26**).

Figure 26: Health and Education as a source of employment in Tomingley and Peak Hill



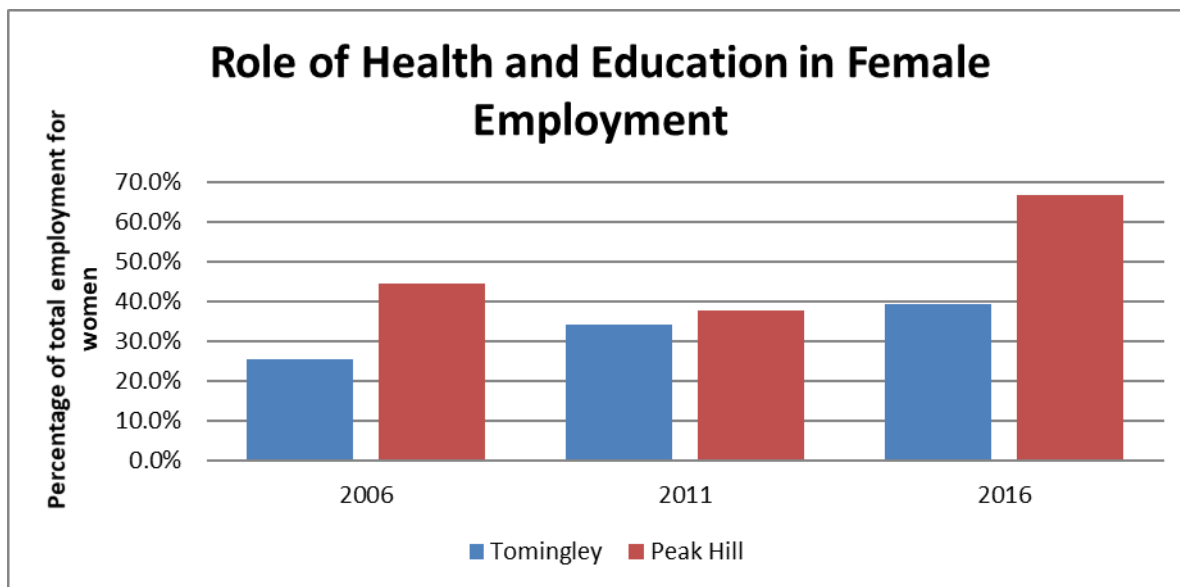
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

The role of this combined health and education sector in the Tomingley economy increased from around 12% to just under 20%, and in Peak Hill the increase has been from 21.6% in 2006 to 36.5% in 2016.

This means that more than one-third of all employment in Peak Hill relates to jobs in health care and social assistance, and education and training. When employment in public administration and safety is added to this total, the result means that 42% of all jobs in Peak Hill are in the social service area. Indeed, despite the strong role of agriculture, just 38% of all employment in Peak Hill is in the productive sectors, and 62% in the service sectors. In Tomingley, the relative roles of these two sectors are reversed, with productive sectors providing 54% of jobs, and the services sectors 46%.

The increasing importance of the combined health and education sector within the economies of both communities has been particularly marked when the employment of women is considered (see **Figure 27**). In 2016, around two-thirds of all employment for women in Peak Hill was provided by the health and education sectors – a dramatic increase from levels of under 40% just five years earlier in 2011. An increase in jobs for women in this combined sector is also apparent in Tomingley, although at lower levels – from 25% of all jobs for women in 2006 to nearly 40% in 2016.

Figure 27: Health and Education as a source of employment for women in Tomingley and Peak Hill



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

In conclusion, agriculture remains the largest single source of employment for both the local communities, but the structure of the local economy is changing. Jobs in the service sectors are becoming more important, particularly for women.

5.5.6 Housing

ABS census data for 2016 was used as a baseline for housing and housing affordability. **Table 10** shows number of dwellings (occupied and unoccupied) as well as ownership, and median mortgage and rental payments. This data is for Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, and Parkes LGA.

In 2016, Tomingley had 105 occupied dwellings and 14 unoccupied dwellings - all separate houses. Peak Hill had 420 occupied dwellings of which 92.9% are separate houses. Most houses in Tomingley were owned outright (52%) with a further 26.5% owned with a mortgage. Just on 18% of occupied dwellings in Tomingley were rented. In Peak Hill, just under half of houses were owned outright (47.4%) and a further 18% were owned with a mortgage. Rented houses in Peak Hill made up 28.3% of occupied dwellings.

Compared to regional NSW, median rental and mortgage payments were significantly more affordable (see **Table 11**). Median rental payments are \$270 per week in regional NSW and median mortgage payments are \$1,590 per month using 2016 data.

In Peak Hill, median weekly rental was \$116 per week, which was less than Peak Hill (\$128 per week) and significantly less than Narromine LGA (\$185 per week) and \$200 per week in Parkes LGA.

Median monthly mortgage payments in Tomingley were \$1,200 per month which was much higher than median monthly mortgage payments in Peak Hill (\$769 per month). The median monthly mortgage payments in Tomingley were between Narromine LGA (\$1,100) and Parkes LGA (\$1,300).

Table 10: Housing structure, tenure, mortgage, rent - Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA

| | Tomingley | | Peak Hill | | Narromine LGA | | Parkes LGA | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Dwelling count | | | | | | | | |
| Occupied private dwellings | 105 | 88.2% | 452 | 81.7% | 2,311 | 87.9% | 5,286 | 85.5% |
| Unoccupied private dwellings | 14 | 11.8% | 101 | 18.3% | 319 | 2.1% | 895 | 14.5% |
| Dwelling structure (occupied private dwellings) | | | | | | | | |
| Separate house | 105 | 100% | 420 | 92.9% | 2,162 | 93.6% | 4,746 | 90.1% |
| Semi-detached, row house, townhouse | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 1.1% | 27 | 1.2% | 142 | 2.7% |
| Flat or apartment | 0 | 0.0% | 6 | 1.3% | 89 | 3.9% | 291 | 5.5% |
| Other dwelling | 0 | 0.0% | 18 | 4.0% | 11 | 0.5% | 39 | 0.7% |
| Dwelling tenure | | | | | | | | |
| Owned outright | 53 | 52.0% | 211 | 47.4% | 899 | 38.8% | 1,971 | 37.2% |
| Owned with a mortgage | 27 | 26.5% | 80 | 18.0% | 667 | 28.8% | 1,550 | 29.2% |
| Rented | 18 | 17.6% | 126 | 28.3% | 646 | 27.9% | 1,539 | 29.0% |
| Other tenure type | 0 | 0.0% | 9 | 2.0% | 20 | 0.9% | 50 | 0.9% |
| Tenure type not stated | 4 | 3.89% | 19 | 43% | 85 | 3.7% | 195 | 3.7% |
| Dwelling - mortgage and rent | | | | | | | | |
| Median rent per week (\$) | 116 | | 128 | | 185 | | 200 | |
| Rent <30% of household income | 100% | | 91.8% | | 91.2% | | 91.2% | |
| Rent ≥ 30% of household income | 0.0% | | 8.2% | | 8.8% | | 8.8% | |
| Median mortgage payments per month (\$) | 1,200 | | 769 | | 1,100 | | 1,300 | |
| Mortgage <30% of household income | 94.6% | | 97.1% | | 96.1% | | 96.4% | |
| Mortgage ≥ 30% of household income | 5.4% | | 2.9% | | 3.9% | | 3.6% | |

Source: ABS 2016

Table 11: Median mortgage and rent, regional NSW¹²

| Dwelling -mortgage and rent | Regional NSW |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Median rent per week (\$) | 270 |
| Rent <30% of household income | 89.2% |
| Rent ≥ 30% of household income | 10.8% |
| Median mortgage payments per month | 1,590 |
| Mortgage <30% of household income | 94.2% |
| Mortgage ≥ 30% of household income | 5.8% |

Source: ABS 2016

For comparison, Dubbo median weekly rent was \$265 per week (ABS, 2016).

¹² ABS Code 1RNSW Rest of NSW

5.5.7 Health

AIHW released a Snapshot of Rural and Remote Health in 2020 citing that around 7 million people—about 28% of the Australian population—live in rural and remote areas. AIHW found rural and remote Australians face unique challenges due to their geographic location and often have poorer health outcomes than people living in metropolitan areas. Data show that people living in rural and remote areas have higher rates of hospitalisations, deaths, injury and also have poorer access to, and use of, primary health care services, than people living in major cities.

Despite poorer health outcomes for some, the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey found that Australians living in towns with fewer than 1,000 people generally experienced higher levels of life satisfaction than those in urban areas and major cities (AIHW 2020).

Both Narromine and Parkes LGAs fall within the Western NSW Primary Healthcare Network (PHN), one of 31 PHNs across Australia established to support frontline health services and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of primary health care. Western NSW PHN covers the Local Health Districts (LHD) of Western NSW and Far Western NSW.

Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA are within the Western NSW Local Health District (LHD). A summary of health determinants, burden of disease, health related behaviours, and biomedical risk factors are reported in the Western NSW Local Health District Strategic Plan 2020-2025.

In the LHD, life expectancy at birth for males is 78.8 years (NSW 81.5 years) and for females is 83.1 years (NSW 85.7 years). For Narromine LGA, the median age of death is 75.5 years and for Parkes LGA, the median age of death is 82.0 years (AIHW 2019).

Health related behaviours in the LHD:

- 12% adults smoke cigarettes daily (NSW 11%).
- 36% of adults drink at risky levels (NSW 33%).
- 43% of adults are insufficiently active (NSW 39%).
- 35% of adults eat the recommended amount of fruit.
- 6% of adults eat enough vegetables (NSW 40.3%).

Bio-metric risk factors:

- 69% of adults are overweight or obese (NSW 55%).
- 32% of adults have high blood pressure (NSW 25%).
- 33% of adults have high cholesterol (NSW 28%).
- 14% of adults have high or very high psychological distress (NSW 18%).

The Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing (AIHW) reports on morbidity over regions and time¹³ including leading cause of death.

¹³ Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing (2019)

The six leading causes of death in Narromine LGA are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease ¹⁴ | 9.2% |
| 2. Coronary heart disease | 8.9% |
| 3. Lung cancer | 6.6% |
| 4. Dementia (including Alzheimer's) | 5.9% |
| 5. Colorectal cancer | 4.3% |
| 6. Diabetes | 4.0% |

The six leading causes of death in Parkes LGA are:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Dementia | 10.5% |
| 2. Coronary heart disease | 10.3% |
| 3. Cerebrovascular disease | 6.9% |
| 4. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease | 5.7% |
| 5. Lung Cancer | 5.4% |
| 6. Diabetes | 4.2% |

AIHW (2021) also reports hospitalisations (at the rate per 100,000). In 2018-19, the rate of hospitalisation for all causes in Narromine LGA exceeded the rate in NSW. Parkes LGA was 3.5% below the NSW rate of hospitalisation for all causes, and 4.4% below the rate of hospitalisation for all causes in Narromine LGA (Table 12).

Table 12: Hospitalisations for all causes – Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA 2018-19

| | Hospitalisations – all causes Rate per 100,000 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Narromine LGA | 33,578.0 |
| Parkes LGA | 29,236.5 |
| NSW | 32,705.0 |

Source: Healthstats NSW

Also recorded at Local Government level are hospitalisations from asthma, hospitalisations from cardiovascular disease, and deaths from cardiovascular disease.

Table 13 shows asthma hospitalisations in Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA were lower than hospitalisations for asthma in NSW. Narromine LGA asthma hospitalisations were significantly higher than Parkes LGA.

Table 13: Asthma hospitalisations– Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA 2018-19

| | Asthma hospitalisations Rate per 100,000 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Narromine LGA | 124.5 |
| Parkes LGA | 82.4 |
| NSW | 131.7 |

Source: Healthstats NSW

¹⁴ Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is an umbrella term for a group of progressive lung conditions including emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and chronic asthma

Table 14 shows the hospitalisations from cardiovascular disease in Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA compared to NSW for the year 2018-19. The cardiovascular disease hospitalisations for Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA exceeded the rate for NSW. Narromine LGA exceeded the rate of hospitalisation for cardiovascular disease for Parkes LGA.

Table 14: Cardiovascular disease hospitalisations– Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA 2018-19

| | Cardio vascular disease hospitalisations Rate per 100,000 |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Narromine LGA | 2,118.2 |
| Parkes LGA | 1,819.1 |
| NSW | 1,628.4 |

Source: Healthstats NSW

Table 15 shows the deaths from cardiovascular disease in Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA compared to NSW for year 2018-19 exceeded the deaths from cardiovascular disease in NSW.

Table 15: cardiovascular disease deaths – Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA 2018-19

| | Cardiovascular disease deaths Rate per 100,000 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Narromine LGA | 154.0 |
| Parkes LGA | 152.1 |
| NSW | 127.3 |

Source: Healthstats NSW

Western NSW PHN Integrated Mental Health Atlas of Western NSW (2017) includes measures of self-assessed health status, psychological distress, and suicide data by local government area. It uses an age standardised rate (ASR) for the three selected health outcome indicators.

The Atlas states that self-assessed health status is a commonly used measure of overall health. It captures a person's perception of their own health and has been found to be a good predictor of morbidity and mortality. Psychological distress is an indicator of the mental health of a community and is the best population wide measure currently available. The suicide and self-harm measure is the only one currently available at a lower geographical region than state level data so is utilised for the purpose of the Atlas as the best available data. (Western NSW PHN, 2017).

Table 16 shows the self-reporting of fair-poor health is best (ie lower) in Narromine LGA, with Parkes LGA just above the NSW rate, but below the rate for Western NSW PHN. Psychological distress is lower for both Narromine and Parkes LGAs than the Western NSW PHN and NSW rates. Sadly, for Narromine LGA the suicide rate at the time of measurement (2017) was significantly above the rate for Western NSW PHN and NSW.

Table 16: Self assessed health status, psychological distress, suicide – Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA

| LGA/Region | Fair/poor health ASR/100 | Psychological distress ASR/100 | Suicide ASR/100 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Narromine LGA | 13.3 | 10.0 | 16.9 |
| Parkes LGA | 15.7 | 10.9 | 8.4 |
| Western NSW PHN | 16.0 | 11.9 | 10.5 |
| NSW | 15.3 | 11.0 | 9.4 |

Source: Western NSW PHN - Integrated Mental Health Atlas of Western NSW (2017)

5.5.8 SEIFA Index

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) index measures the relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. A low SEIFA score indicates relatively greater disadvantage in general. For example, an area could have a low score if there are (among other things) many households with low income, many people with no qualifications, or many people in low skilled occupations.

Deciles are ordered from the lowest to highest score. The lowest 10% of areas are given a decile number of 1, and so on up to the highest 10% of areas given a decile number of 10. Decile 1 is the most disadvantaged relative to the other deciles.

The SEIFA score for Tomingley in 2016 was 993, and it was ranked in Decile 5. The SEIFA score for Peak Hill was 848 and it was ranked in Decile 1. This means that Peak Hill is in the lowest 10% of state suburb areas in Australia for relative disadvantage.

Across Australia's local government areas, SEIFA scores range from 188 (most disadvantaged) to 1186 (least disadvantaged). Narromine LGA SEIFA score was 993 and it was ranked in Decile 3 (ABS 2016). Parkes LGA SEIFA score was 940 and also ranked in Decile 3. This means that both Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA are in the most relatively disadvantaged 30% of Local Government Areas in Australia.

5.5.9 Voluntary work

Volunteering can improve the health and wellbeing of individual volunteers by enhancing support networks, self-esteem and quality of life. The proportion of people engaged in voluntary work is a measure of relative community strength. The ABS census measures voluntary work through an organisation or group in the last 12 months. The ABS states these data are useful in the planning of local facilities and services, and in understanding the way individuals and families balance paid work with other important aspects of their lives, such as community commitments.

The ABS cites that in the year before the 2016 Census, 19.0% of the Australian population reported undertaking voluntary work through an organisation or a group, up from 17.8% in 2011.

Table 17 shows that by comparison, the community of Tomingley has a higher percentage of people involved in voluntary work (27.0%) and Peak Hill has a similar strong percentage (25.0%).

Table 17: Voluntary work – Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA

| | Did voluntary work in the last 12 months (n) | Did voluntary work in the last 12 months (% of population) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tomingley | 67 | 27.0 |
| Peak Hill | 239 | 25.5 |
| Narromine LGA | 1,289 | 25.4 |
| Parkes LGA | 2,836 | 24.3 |
| Regional NSW ¹⁵ | 448,524 | 20.8 |

Source: ABS 2016

¹⁵ Rest of NSW 1RNSW (ABS 2016)

5.6 Community Values

Through the community consultation process to develop this SIA, Tomingley residents and neighbours of the current TGO Mine and proposed Project were asked “what is it that you most value about living here?”.

The main values were:

- Peace and quiet – a peaceful environment, tranquillity, not too many people.
- Family – close to family, family connections in the area, family heritage.
- Lifestyle – country lifestyle, away from mainstream population, freedom, open space, like the area.
- Community – good community, community connection, friendly community, friends and family.
- Good farming country – good cattle grazing, early spring, close to Dubbo cattle yards, half farm-half environment.
- Proximity – close to work, proximity to major town.

Other values expressed:

- Sentimental value of property to the family.
- Love history of Tomingley.
- Affordable housing.
- Feel safe.
- Like the views of paddocks next to the house.

During consultations with Tomingley local residents and businesses, current community strength and cohesion were mentioned. Through the Tomingley Picnic Race Club, community events are organised, as well as the annual Tomingley Picnic Races. In April 2021 over 800 racegoers were attracted to the event. As one interviewee stated “the Race Club is a hub for community.”

5.7 Summary and Identified Trends

The Social Baseline analysis showed that:

- Mining has occurred in the region since 1883, although discontinuous. Most recently, mining by the Applicant recommenced in 2015 within the TGO Mine Site, with current mining operations approved until December 2035.
- The population of Narromine LGA, Parkes LGA, Tomingley, and Peak Hill is forecast to decline.
- The median age of Tomingley, Peak Hill, Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA is higher than regional NSW and higher than NSW.
- The working population of Tomingley and Peak Hill has fallen between the ABS censuses of 2006 and 2016 while the population over 65 years has increased. This has created an increased dependency ratio.
- The workforce participation rate in both Tomingley and Peak Hill has fallen with just over half of the Tomingley working age population participating in the labour force, and only 45% of the Peak Hill population participating in the labour force.
- Family composition in both Tomingley and Peak Hill is predominantly ‘couple family without children’.

- In November 2020, the unemployment rate for Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA was just over 4%.
- Agriculture remains the largest single source of employment for both Tomingley and Peak Hill but the structure of the local economy is changing. Jobs in the services sector are becoming increasingly important, particularly for women.
- Employment survey data from the Applicant shows that over 40% of employees at the current operations reside in Dubbo.
- Housing in Tomingley and Peak Hill is affordable, and less than the regional NSW median in weekly rentals, or monthly median mortgage payments. Most houses are owned outright or owned with a mortgage. 18% of housing is rented in Tomingley, and 28% of housing is rented in Peak Hill.
- Life expectancy at birth is less for people living in the Western NSW Local Health District (which covers the project areas of social influence) than for NSW. For Narromine, LGA the median age of death is 75.5 years, and for Parkes LGA, the median age of death is 82.0 years compared to 83.6 years (NSW).
- Health related risk factors in the Western NSW Local Health District are higher than for NSW. In 2018-19, the rate of hospitalisation for all causes in Narromine LGA exceeded the rate in NSW. Parkes LGA was 3.5% below the NSW rate of hospitalisation for all causes, and 4.4% below the rate of hospitalisation for all causes in Narromine LGA.
- The self-reporting of fair-poor health is best (ie lower) in Narromine LGA. For Parkes LGA, self-reporting of poor health was just above the NSW rate, but below the rate for Western NSW PHN. Psychological distress is lower for both Narromine and Parkes LGAs than the Western NSW PHN and NSW rates. Sadly, for Narromine LGA the suicide rate at the time of measurement (2017) was significantly above the rate for Western NSW PHN and NSW.
- Both Narromine LGAs and Parkes LGA are in the most relatively disadvantaged 30% of Local Government Areas in Australia (SEIFA index, 2016).
- The proportion of people engaged in voluntary work is a measure of relative community strength. 27% of people in Tomingley, and 25% of people in Peak Hill were engaged in voluntary work in the 12 months before the 2016 census. This is much higher than the NSW average of 20.8%.

The community values most important to the people of Tomingley, neighbours of the TGO Mine Site and surrounding landholders are peace and quiet, family, lifestyle, community, good farming land, and proximity to work and major towns.

6 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

6.1 Overview

This Section outlines each element of the consultation process and what was heard during those consultations. The community and stakeholder engagement approach for this Project is described in the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) (**Appendix 1**).

The consultation process was adaptive and iterative – when matters of concern were identified during the consultation, the lead consultants were informed. They in turn worked with other specialist consultants to specifically investigate matters raised during the consultation and identify appropriate avoidance of the impacts identified or mitigation of the impacts.

Matters to be addressed during the engagement were identified in the Scoping Report (RWC, 2020) following community consultation. **Table 18** specifically identifies the stakeholders and the level of consultation on each issue for each stakeholder group

Table 18: Matters to be Addressed during Engagement

| Community Group/Classification | Acoustic Amenity | Visual Amenity | Aboriginal Heritage | Natural Resource Use | Livelihood | Economic Impacts | Air Quality | Land Capability | Hydrological Flows | Access Road and Rail Network |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Community Consultative Committee | S | C | | C | C | C | S | S | S | S |
| Rural and near neighbours | S | C | | C | C | C | S | S | C | C |
| Tomingley village residents and businesses | S | C | | | C | C | S | S | S | S |
| Peak Hill community | | | | | S | S | | | | |
| Surrounding Local Government Area residents (Dubbo, Narromine and Parkes and surrounds) | | | | | S | S | | | | |
| Local Aboriginal community | | | G | | S | S | | | | |
| Non-government organisations (NSW Farmers Federation, Landcare, Chambers of Commerce, Progress Associations, service groups, training providers, others) | | C | | S | S | C | | S | S | |
| Newell highway users (general traffic and heavy transport) | | | | | G | | | | | G |
| Current employees working at the TGO Mine | | | | | C | S | | | | |
| Note: S = Standard Consultation (individual discussions, questions on surveys) C = Comprehensive consultation (detailed and repeated individual and group discussions, focus groups) G = Consultation in accordance with the relevant guideline | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 19 outlines the consultations that were conducted to inform the SIA.

Table 19: Community and Stakeholder Consultation Undertaken

| Community Group/Classification | Community and Stakeholder Engagement and Dates |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Community Consultative Committee (CCC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled meetings – 20 August 2020, 17 September 2020, 26 November 2020, 18 February 2021, and 20 May 2021 Site tours – 18 September 2020 – virtual tour of Tomingley with Cr James Craft; site visit 26-27 November 2020 |
| Rural and near neighbours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings and questionnaires- – August and November 2020 (including general questionnaire/survey in initial letterbox drop) Individual meetings/discussions – 24 and 25 March 2021, 8 April 2021, 20 and 21 May 2021 Public meeting – 20 May 2021 |
| Tomingley village residents and businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings and questionnaires – August and November 2020 (including general questionnaire/survey in initial letterbox drop) Newsletter, letterbox drops – August and November 2020, May 2021 Individual meetings/discussions – 13 August 2020, 16 September 2020, 25 to 27 November 2020; 20-21 May 2021 Public meeting – 20 May 2021 |
| Kyalite Road residents and users | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings/discussions – 7 January 2021, 24 to 26 March 2021, 8 April 2021, 20 and 21 May Individual discussions with school bus route owners/operators: 26 March 2021 and 18 May 2021 |
| Newell highway users (general traffic and heavy transport) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factsheet/flyer distributed at truck stops/service stations along the Newell Highway and Peak Hill Visitors Centre. Fact sheet included contact details for more information – November 2020 – May 2021 Individual discussions with school bus route owners/operators: 26 March 2021 and 18 May 2021 |
| Peak Hill businesses and community groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pop-up information stall and questionnaire – 25 November 2020 Individual meetings/discussions – 25 November 2020, 27 November 2020 Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Lands Council – 27 November 2020 |
| Narromine Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor - 28 August 2020 CEO - 9 September 2020, 26 November 2020 Director, Community and Economic Development - 17 September 2020, 26 November 2020 |
| Narromine businesses and community (general public) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pop up information stall and questionnaire (Narromine Library) – 26 November 2020 Individual meeting/discussions with businesses – 26 November 2020 Visit to Clontarf Academy – consultation with teacher and students |
| TGO staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus groups (x3) – Open Cut Crew, Underground Crew, Processing Crew – 27 November 2011 |
| General public (including each of the above) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website – Project Page¹ established November 2020 Newsletters – all newsletters are published on the Applicant's website² Mailing lists – all interested parties may subscribe to the Applicant's mailing lists³ Stall at the Dubbo Show – 14 to 16 May 2021 |
| Note 1: https://www.alkane.com.au/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-gold-extension-project/ | |
| Note 2: https://www.alkane.com.au/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-gold-operations/community-resources/tgo-community-newsletter/ | |
| Note 3: https://www.alkane.com.au/subscribe/ | |

Over 140 individuals were consulted during the development of the SIA (**Table 20**) The Consultation Log is presented as **Appendix 4** and provides records of all key consultation undertaken.

Table 20: Number of individuals involved in SIA consultations (2020-21)

| SIA consultations | Number |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| CCC members | 8 |
| Tomingley residents | 14 |
| Tomingley business owners | 3 |
| Rural neighbours and near neighbours – scoping interviews | 17 |
| Rural neighbours and near neighbours – site visits and interviews | 22 |
| Narromine Council – mayor, councillor, and senior officers | 4 |
| Pop consultations and intercept interviews in Peak Hill and Narromine | 15 |
| Current employees of the Applicant | 42 |
| Public meeting | 24 |

Several individuals were engaged on multiple occasions, including:

- Members of the CCC
- Near neighbours and rural landholders proximate to the Project
- Kyalite Road users, including school bus run operators
- Tomingley business owners
- Tomingley village residents who were interviewed and attended the public meetings
- Narromine LGA Council officers
- Community members with specific concerns

The Applicant has a long history of successfully operating in the Central West of NSW, including developing, operating and rehabilitating the Peak Hill Goldmine between 1996 and 2005 and developing and operating the TGO Mine since 2012. As a result, the Applicant has a well-developed understanding of the local community. To build on local community connections, initial consultations with Tomingley village residents, and rural and near neighbours to the Project were conducted by TGO Mine staff based on set of objective questions devised by the SIA consultant (contained in CSEP). All primary data (interview notes and completed questionnaires) were provided to the SIA consultant. Follow-up interviews and face to face meetings including site visits were conducted by the SIA consultant.

The Economic Assessment specialist conducted phone interviews with Tomingley business owners, with government agencies, and with landholders who had sold properties to the Applicant. Interviews with government agencies and business owners were documented and written summaries provided to the SIA consultant.

Joint face to face interviews were conducted with Project neighbours and EIS consultants to deepen the understanding of direct impacts of noise, dust, traffic, access to properties, concerns re livelihoods, and concerns re property values. Interview notes were taken by the SIA consultant, and separately by the EIS consultant to inform studies, and a detailed understanding of cumulative impact.

6.2 Consultations

6.2.1 Community Consultative Committee

The CCC was established by the Applicant in 2013. The CCC is independently chaired and comprises members from the local community, and Aboriginal community member, Applicant representative, and a Narromine LGA Council representative. The purpose of the CCC is to provide a forum for discussion between the Applicant, representatives of the community, stakeholder groups, and local council, on matters directly relating to the existing TGO Mine and future developments.

The CSEP identified the approach to build on existing sound community relationships that have been established, especially with the CCC. By agreement, the CCC became an active community and stakeholder engagement co-design partner. The SIA consultant worked collaboratively with the CCC to test information and key messages, identify current baseline, identify, and classify key stakeholders (stakeholder mapping), test appropriate methods of engagement, receive community concerns, and identify key people to engage with further on those matters of concern, and as a sounding board for testing findings and assessments.

The meetings with the CCC took place during the Covid-19 pandemic, with lockdown restrictions and state border closures a reality. As a result, meetings with the CCC were attended by video-link as well as face to face.

Five meetings were held with the CCC:

- 20 August 2020.
- 17 September 2020.
- 26 November 2020.
- 18 February 2021.
- 20 May 2021.

Matters discussed with the CCC:

- The Project and its implications to the community and stakeholders (August 2020).
- The draft CSEP - using feedback from the CCC, the draft CSEP was modified to include additional stakeholders and suggested engagement methods (August 2020).
- Updates on consultations held to date (September 2020, November 2020, February 2021, May 2021).
- Community feedback heard by the CCC members (concerns and benefits) (each meeting).
- Kyalite Road consultation process – outline of suggested process and seeking input on stakeholders and best methods of engagement (February 2021).
- Results of Kyalite Road consultation process (May 2021).
- Public meeting presentations – ensuring that they were tailored for community audience (May 2021).

The CCC identified the following issues and concerns they anticipated would be raised during the community consultation:

- Water flow between Inland Rail line and Newell Highway.
- Water supply to Tomingley (a Narromine LGA matter).
- Transparency of the Planning Agreement.

The CCC identified the following community benefits from the Project:

- Employment opportunities.
- Employment of local apprentices.
- Increased use of local businesses.
- Planning Agreement community projects funding for Tomingley.
- Proposed new truck stop development.

The CCC raised opportunities that members felt could contribute to better outcomes for the Tomingley community:

- The development of a vision and long-term community plan for Tomingley *“Tomingley should look really good after the mine finishes, and it will be a lost opportunity if the community do not take full advantage of the VPA funding”*. (CCC Minutes, 20 August 2020).¹⁶
- A “champion” for Tomingley to drive better service delivery by Council to the community of Tomingley.

6.2.2 Tomingley residents

Interviews were conducted with Tomingley village residents during August 2020, and September 2020. These interviews were conducted by Applicant staff¹⁷. Where residents were not available for face-to-face interview, a questionnaire was left at the residence.

Eleven (11) responses were received to the questionnaire. Some interviews involved two people within a household, so 14 residents in total took part in the interviews. [Narromine Shire Council had advised that there are 28 ratepayers in Tomingley (Narromine Shire Council, pers. comms).]

Residents were asked:

- How long have you lived here? (including family connections to the district).
- What is it that you most value about living here?
- Where do the people in your household work?
- What was your life like before the mine started operating?
- What is it like living next to the mine?
- What do you think it is going to be like, living here with a mine operating for another 7 years?
- What changes has the mine made for you?
- What negative impacts has the mine had for you?
- What benefits has the mine operations delivered for you? And for the Tomingley area in general?
- When do you use Kyalite Road and how often?
- What do you hope Tomingley will look like in 7 years’ time?
- Other comments?

The detailed responses to the questionnaire are contained in **Appendix 5**.

¹⁶ Accessible via <https://www.alkane.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/CCC-Minutes-August-2020.pdf>

¹⁷ One staff member conducting the interviews grew up in the Tomingley area

In summary:

- Two respondents indicated they had lived in Tomingley for under 5 years. The average length of time lived in the area for other respondents was over 30 years. Most respondents indicated that there were retired or not working. Four respondents indicated that they or members of their household working in and around Tomingley. Household members also worked in Dubbo, Narromine, Parkes. One respondent indicated they worked in a mine north-east of Mudgee.
- The community values expressed were peace and quiet, good community, community connections, country lifestyle, affordable housing, freedom, open space, personal safety, rural views from house, and history of Tomingley.
- Most respondents indicated that life before the current mine commenced operations was the same or similar to now. However, three respondents indicated a better quality of life before the mine – more peaceful.
- Nine of the eleven respondents stated that they had no problems or concerns living next to the mine. One person stated that the construction of the mine was worst particularly due to noise and lights. Another respondent felt that there were unmet promises related to local employment “Jobs for locals did not eventuate. People left Tomingley when they didn’t get jobs”.
- Half of the respondents felt that living with the mine operating for another 7 years would be the same as now - “no problems”. Others hoped for good community outcomes from a positive legacy and local employment.
- Two respondents spoke about the Planning Agreement funds that go to the Narromine Shire Council and their perception that there is not enough of that funding spent on Tomingley.

Benefits of the current TGO Mine, personally and for Tomingley were identified:

- Improvements to the house – water tanks, air-conditioning, double-glazed windows, subsidised electricity.
- Funding to the community – improvements in Tomingley community and village, sponsorship of local races.
- Increased business.
- More work.

Negative impacts of the current mine were identified:

- Noise.
- Lights.
- Aesthetics – approach to village with appearance of waste rock emplacements.
- Loss of privacy due to increased traffic.

For the future, respondents hoped that Tomingley would be the same or better than now, with more facilities, more development in the area and more permanent housing. It was also hoped that a 10-year beautification plan could be developed, and potentially include cemetery tidy-up, clean-up of truck bay, static display and information about mining in the area.

6.2.3 Rural and near neighbours

Rural neighbours and near neighbours were consulted several occasions – initial scoping interviews, specific interviews regarding individual matters, Kyalite Road options, and more detailed consultations as the specialist consulting reports identified and quantified specific matters (eg noise, land use, visual impact).

Scoping interviews were conducted with rural and near neighbours to the Project during August 2020, and September 2020. These interviews were conducted by Applicant staff¹⁸. The same questions were asked of rural and near neighbours as were asked of Tomingley residents.

Site specific meetings for the purpose of the SIA took place throughout 24-25 March 2021 and 20-21 May 2021. Public meetings were held on 20 May 2021, and 13 October 2021. Individual presentations were made to rural neighbours and near neighbours by the EIS lead consultants throughout 30 September – 1 October 2021.

Kyalite Road consultations are described in Section 6.2.4. Feedback from the public meeting on 20 May 2021 is described in Section 6.2.12.

Scoping interview responses

Nine (9) interviews were conducted, and some interviews involved two people within a household, so 17 residents in total took part. Detailed responses to the questionnaire are contained in **Appendix 6**

In summary:

- Five respondents cited that their families had been in the area for over 100 years, with one of those respondents indicating that the family settled in the 1860s. Three respondents had held their properties and lived in the area for between 25-35 years. One family had moved into the area in 2003.
- The community values expressed were good farming country, peace and tranquillity, close to family, country living, environment, proximity to major town, close to Dubbo saleyards, family heritage, and sentimental value for family.
- Most respondents had at least one member of the household working on the farm, with other household members working in Dubbo, Narromine, Tomingley, Parkes, and Peak Hill.
- Five of the respondents identified concerns about the current mining operations, although one indicated “no negative impact so far”. Concerns identified:
 - noise (noise on a still night, truck movements, blasting, consistent noise)
 - traffic increase
 - dust
 - light pollution
 - change of view from house
- Three of the respondents indicated that they were not concerned about living with the mine for the next 7 years due to minimal impacts to date. However, others responded with concerns about more noise, dust, light problems, impact on views, and impact on essence of lifestyle of living in the country. One respondent indicated sadness at the loss of family heritage.

Benefits of the current TGO Mine were identified:

- Employment and local employment.
- Race club sponsorship, money spent in the area through the Planning Agreement, sponsorships in Peak Hill.
- Generating income for local businesses, increased income to town.
- Farming continuity.

¹⁸ One staff member conducting the interviews grew up locally

Negative impacts of the current TGO Mine were identified:

- Noise.
- Dust.
- Family heritage disappearing.
- Losing farming country and disruption to farming techniques.

For the future, respondents hoped that Tomingley would be the same or better than now, keeping the local feel. Upkeep of the township including improved sporting facilities, maintenance of old school, and upgrade of facilities for travellers.

Site specific interviews

Site visits and site-specific interviews were conducted with rural and near neighbours of the Project on 24 and 25 March 2021, 8 April 2021, 20 and 21 May 2021. 22 individuals took part in those interviews. Many of the same interviewees are Kyalite Road users.

Concerns about the Project and its potential impacts were raised during these interviews:

- Visual impacts:
 - appearance of mine, waste rock emplacements, Newell Highway (where closer to some properties), and loss of existing views of hills.
 - Driving over the mine (overpass bridge on Kyalite Road) – will be able to see it daily, a daily visual reminder.
 - “Existing waste rock dumps are ugly” - more natural undulations for future waste rock emplacements.
 - Lights will be seen on internal haulage road – can see lights now.
- Noise:
 - Construction noise, including blasting.
 - Noise on still night and early morning from vehicle movements (vehicle tracks, reverse beepers, chains).
 - Increased noise of highway – where highway moves closer to existing residence.
 - Sound of highway and construction noise at the same time.
 - Old trees currently reduce sound at residue storage facility, but will likely be removed.
- Dust:
 - Will dust be visible when travelling over overpass?
 - Tank water concerns regarding dust and particulate matter.
- Water flows across land:
 - Management of water flow and introduction of weeds.
 - Want to avoid flood waters being diverted onto property.
 - Water important to cropping and lamb production – want to capture and store water appropriately.
 - Flooding and water flow because of mine construction.

- Road realignments and safety:
 - Safe access to Newell Highway.
 - Turning lanes need to be developed for entry and exit to Newell Highway.
 - Concern regarding right hand turn from Newell Highway into McNivens Lane.
 - Crest near Thornycroft Road on Kyalite Road creates blind hill.
 - Back Tomingley West Road and Newell Highway – used for stock crossing and large machinery crossing.
- Livelihood:
 - Loss of agricultural land to mining.
 - Are there agricultural land leasing options for current neighbours?
 - Could there be local contracting work?
 - Is it worthwhile improving own property – because of what might happen in the future (referring to the potential for other mining development apart from the Project).
 - What security is there on current land leased from TGO?
 - Trying to build farming enterprise, but feels boxed in by mine.
 - Maintenance of fences – how is this managed as now neighbouring property purchased by the Applicant.
- Communications:
 - Mine communications have been poor until recent consultation.
 - “Communication is the most important thing”.
 - Neighbours’ complaints not heard in the past – led to them leaving the district.
 - Want to be heard, understood and shown empathy. “Even though impacts may be compliant, they can still be felt”.
- Relationship with the Applicant:
 - “Company has been good to deal with - and trust has been built”.
 - “Company needs to be good neighbours – part of the community”.

Other matters raised:

- Loss of identity and life purpose since sale of family property to the Applicant.
- Sadness at family heritage loss [property named].
- Potential devaluation of property due to proximity to mine.

Comments made:

- "wish the whole thing was never there".
- "good productive land torn to bits vs 10 years of project life".
- “wish it was never happening”.
- “mining has been part of the community forever” (gave examples of McPhails, Peak Hill).
- “good thing mine is already established – it is a known quantity”.
- “change is the key issue”.

6.2.4 Kyalite Road users

Kyalite Road users were consulted on several occasions in addition to the initial face to face interviews conducted for rural and near neighbours. Face to face interviews were conducted regarding the options for Kyalite Road access and realignment (24-25 March 2021). Subsequent face to face onsite interviews were held on 20-22 May 2021 in conjunction with the lead EIS consultants. Email correspondence and phone interview regarding issues (including Kyalite Road) was held with a concerned O'Learys Lane resident (the initial correspondence and phone interview was in January 2021) and subsequent correspondence regarding Kyalite Road options was in April 2021). Two phone interviews were conducted with the Peak Hill based school bus run operator.

Kyalite Road is a local unsealed road with Narromine Shire Council as the road authority. It currently runs through the proposed open cut mine on the Project Site (as shown in **Figure 2**) and needs to be realigned.

Predominantly users indicated that they used the road daily, sometimes a few times a day. The road is used for passenger vehicles, stock truck movements, school bus route and large farm machinery (eg airseeder which requires two accompanying vehicles.)

Two options were taken for consultation:

- Option 1: Kyalite Road would be diverted slightly northwest via an overpass over the proposed haul road and intersect with the Newell Highway about 770m north of the current intersection. Option 1 would cost considerably more than Option 2 to construct.
- Option 2: Kyalite Road would be diverted north initially along Thornycroft Road then west past the racecourse to intersect with the Newell Highway in and 80km sone in Tomingley, several kilometres north of the current intersection.

The overwhelming preference was Option 1, with the following comments from the consultation:

Kyalite Road Option 1:

- More direct route to the highway.
- Not far from current road.
- Existing road is easier to find for contractors.
- Separate mining truck movements.
- Less disruption to distance.
- Turning lane at Newell Highway will make this much safer.

Kyalite Road Option 2:

- Much longer.
- More inconvenient.
- Boxhead Bend (on Thornycroft Road) is marshy, boggy and water washes over. How will water be managed?
- Who maintains this and the additional work required on O'Learys Lane?
- Continual maintenance would be required.
- Biodiversity concerns.
- Strongly opposed to this option.

General questions and concerns about Kyalite Road and access to properties were raised:

- “Kyalite Road is meant to be graded once per year. It is 3 years since it was last done.”
- Who is responsible for maintenance – the Applicant or Council? And what frequency?
- More certainty is required – will the road be sealed? If dirt road, this will be more dust.
- What happens with pest management and blasting (eg kangaroos)?

One respondent detailed a considerable number of concerns about both options in an email stating “I am struggling to identify which of these two options would be the preferred option because both of them will negatively impact on me, my household, my finances, and quality of life, not to mention the stress of the unknown. Additionally, the farm was purchased with ease of access, air quality, tranquillity and was not purchased with the view of looking at big holes in the ground when driving to and from our property ...”

The school bus operator indicated that any change to bus routes including road realignments requires a submission to Transport for NSW which needs to indicate exact length difference and time added. Parents along the route must also be consulted when changes are being considered. Any changes to the Newell Highway will also trigger an update to Transport for NSW. The bus operator preferred Option 1 and requested details of design, length and modelled time difference.

6.2.5 Tomingley Advancement Association

An interview was conducted with an executive member of the Tomingley Advancement Association (TAA) on 4 September 2020. The interviewee is also a member of the CCC. The TAA is appointed by Narromine LGA Council under Section 355(b) of the Local Government Act 1993 (Charter, September 2019)¹⁹

The Charter states *“the Committee has been established to enable additional consultation in regards to items such as Community Strategic Planning, priorities within Council’s Delivery Plan and issues that may directly affect the village and nearby residents. The Committee may also offer input into the management of Council owned community facilities such as the Tomingley Memorial Hall and Tomingley Community Centre. In addition the Committee has also been established to organise and run the annual Australia Day celebration in Tomingley when held.”*

The committee membership is open to interested community members, with five community representatives, and one councillor representative. The meetings occur twice per year.

The interviewee stated that the Applicant has “been great to work with” during the operation of their current TGO Mine. Benefits to the community were identified as the Planning Agreement money into community facilities and Tomingley race sponsorship, as well as improvements to all existing houses in Tomingley – installation of air-conditioning, double-glazed windows, water tanks, and subsidised electricity costs.

The interviewee identified key matters of concern for the TAA:

- Water supply for Tomingley.
- Planning Agreement share of expenditure in Tomingley.

Tomingley water is non-potable but filtered. In 2018, significant drought meant that the town dam risked running dry. The Applicant worked with Narromine LGA Council to provide bore water to the town dam

¹⁹ Narromine Shire Council, *Charter of the Tomingley Advancement Association Committee, amended by Council 11 September 2019*

through their underground water pipeline which provides water to the current TGO Mine.²⁰ In December 2018, a state grant to Narromine LGA Council was announced towards the design and construction of the Tomingley water supply augmentation project.²¹

6.2.6 Tomingley businesses

Three Tomingley business owners were interviewed for the preparation of the Economic Assessment and the SIA. Two business owners were interviewed by the consultant preparing the Economic Assessment. One business owner was interviewed as part of the Tomingley resident interview process.

The interviewees stated that the TGO Mine has been positive for their businesses. One business stated that over 50% of their business is related to the TGO Mine. Two business owners indicated that they considered the TGO Mine and its expansion as part of their decision making in purchasing/developing their business. One business owner stated that the TGO Mine was not relevant to his investment decision but “it helps to have workers around.”

Benefits from the current TGO Mine were identified as:

- Increased turnover.
- Constant and consistent business.
- Increase in customers.
- Race club sponsorship.

The hopes for the future related to the Project were stated as:

- Increased business if there is more activity in Tomingley because of mine extension work.
- More development in area.
- More houses and permanent dwellings.

No issues or concerns about the Project or its potential impacts were expressed.

6.2.7 Peak Hill community and businesses

A ‘pop-up’ information stall was set up in front of the Peak Hill Visitor Information Outlet, 62 Caswell Street, Peak Hill NSW on 25 November 2020. Information brochures published by the Applicant entitled “Newell Highway realignment near Tomingley” and “TGO Community Updates”²² were given to interested general public, and left at the counter in the Visitor Information Outlet, at the Post Office, and at the Pharmacy. Contact details were left for follow-up consultations.

A random intercept interview process was used and five respondents agreed to be interviewed. Three interviewees were local business owners. Standard interview questions were used for all interviews.

Appendix 7 details the questions and responses of Peak Hill community members and business owners who took part in the interviews.

²⁰ Narromine News, September 5 2018, <https://www.narrominenewsonline.com.au/story/5616338/water-a-source-of-gold-tomingley-gold-mine-breaking-the-drought-for-community/> accessed December 2021

²¹ Narromine News, December 4 2018, <https://www.narrominenewsonline.com.au/story/5790366/shire-commits-to-tomingley-water-supply/> accessed December 2021

²² TGO Community Newsletter (Special update) August 2020 <https://www.alkane.com.au/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-gold-operations/community-resources/tgo-community-newsletter/>

All respondents were aware of the Project and the Applicant. Most respondents knew of employees at the TGO Mine.

The direct impacts and benefits of the TGO Mine were identified as:

- Local people getting jobs.
- Provides more income.
- Improvements to Peak Hill tourist mine and parkland.
- Provided water to Tomingley through pipeline during drought.
- Local Peak Hill sponsorships – Visitors Centre, Open Cut Gallery, mine interpretation and walk, sponsorship of local show and schools.
- More young people have purchased houses in Peak Hill because of the mine.
- “Alkane has been sensitive to local community needs”.
- “Alkane benefits the community of Peak Hill – not just an obligation, they have really good community input”.

No negative impacts from the TGO Mine were identified.

When asked about the future benefits or impacts of the Project, interviewees identified:

- Direct local benefits – construction, motels, supermarket, club, post office.
- Local employment, more jobs.
- Spousal skills available for local employment eg hairdressers, school teachers.

Impacts identified were:

- Visual impacts.
- People being bought out of their properties (identified as both positive and negative).
- Loss of farming lands.
- Concern about the environment “holes on both sides of the road”.
- Sad to see local stud finish.

Interviewees were asked about the Newell Highway realignment. The majority very positively responded welcoming dual carriageway, and new section of road. Some concerns were raised about road work disruption.

6.2.8 Narromine community and businesses

A ‘pop-up’ information stall was set up at the Narromine Library on 26 November 2020. Information brochures published by the Applicant entitled “Newell Highway realignment near Tomingley” and “TGO Community Updates”²³ were given to interested general public, and left at the Narromine LGA Council offices, and at the Narromine Library. Contact details were left for follow-up consultations.

A random intercept interview process was used and 10 respondents agreed to be interviewed. Four interviewees were local business operators. Standard interview questions were used for all interviews.

Appendix 8 details the questions and responses of Narromine community members and business operators who took part in the interviews.

²³ TGO Community Newsletter (Special update) August 2020 <https://www.alkane.com.au/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-gold-operations/community-resources/tgo-community-newsletter/>

Considerably less than half of the respondents were aware of the Project. Three respondents knew of people who worked as sub-contractors or employees at the TGO Mine.

The direct impacts and benefits of the TGO Mine were identified as:

- Employment.
- People coming to town.
- Local spending (“to a degree”).
- “Good things are happening because of the mine including a positive change in attitude in town – good work for people”.
- Netball club sponsorship.

When asked about the future benefits or impacts of the Project, interviewees identified:

- Traffic and noise – “normal mining impacts”.
- Concern about the environment generally.
- Family stress from impacts and loss of control over one’s decision making and life (personal experience from another region cited).
- More rental demand when rentals are already difficult to get in Narromine.
- Visual impacts (“eyesore on side of road”).
- Wildlife and blasting – what will be the impacts, and how is this monitored?

Benefits identified were:

- More jobs.
- Good for local economy and businesses.
- “Feels positive – jobs and people, growth and change”.

Interviewees were asked about the Newell Highway realignment. The majority stated this was positive and would not cause much concern, except for road work delay time. One interviewee stated they were concerned about the visual impacts of the current waste rock emplacements – “don’t like the big mountains close to highway, real eyesore, hasn’t added to the region.”

6.2.9 Narromine Shire Council

The Narromine Shire Council Mayor, General Manager and Director Community and Economic Development were interviewed. In addition, a Councillor who is a member of the TAA and CCC was interviewed and conducted a virtual tour of Tomingley for the SIA consultant (Covid-19 pandemic lockdown prevented village site visit at that time.)

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Phone interviews: | Mayor | 28 August 2020 |
| | General Manager | 9 September 2020 |
| | Director, Community and Economic Development | 17 September 2020 |
| | Councillor - interview | 24 August 2020 |
| Virtual tour: | Councillor | 18 September 2020 |
| Face to face meeting: | General Manager and Director | 26 November 2020 |

The initial interviews were held prior to community consultation, and identified likely issues and benefits to be raised by the community in relation to the Project:

- Kyalite Road realignment.
- Planning Agreement share for projects for Tomingley.
- Water treatment plant.
- Proposed multi-purpose sports courts (Planning Agreement funding requested).

Benefits likely to be raised:

- Water tanks and home improvements funded by the Applicant.
- Town hall refurbishment.
- Planning Agreement contributions including race club sponsorship.

Tomingley was described as a small village on the highway, with 28 ratepayers, and a high per capita expenditure by Council. The TAA is Council's main point of community input and contact with meetings conducted each six months. At times, Council has found it difficult to get projects raised by the community for Planning Agreement funding.

There is no current Masterplan for the future development of Tomingley. In 2017, Council adopted the current Narromine Community Strategic Plan 2027 and will be developing the next Community Strategic Plan during 2021-22.

Recent council investments in Tomingley, some with state government financial assistance, include town hall refurbishment, Eric Woods Park upgrade, study into a containerised water treatment plant.

Concerns that residents have raised with Council are perceived lack of expenditure for the village, a sense of being 'neglected' with the perception that this is because of the village location within the LGA, state of truck parking bay within town (dusty, deep holes, untidy), noise of trucks, trucks parking within town at locations other than truck parking bay, maintenance of roadsides and tree plantings within the village.

The Applicant and its key staff were perceived as good corporate citizens who have played a key role in bringing the community along. The current TGO Mine has been stable for employment (not "boom and bust") and has attracted previous FIFO workers back to the region, predominantly to live in Dubbo.

Opportunities for the future for Tomingley could include a long-term beautification and streetscape plan. Suggestions for inclusion – RV Friendly signage at entrances to town; information board indicating mining history, free camping area, and RV dump point at camping ground; and maintenance of old school as site of historical interest.

6.2.10 Local Aboriginal community

In person interviews were conducted with the Acting EO of Peak Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council (PHLALC), and with a representative of the Peak Hill Neighbourhood Central Community Hub.

Specific consultations were conducted for the development of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and are detailed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for the Project (OzArk, 2021a).

It was stated that there was a working party in place between the Applicant and local aboriginal people. However, it was also stated that recent changes in personnel and circumstances at the PHALC have meant that the relationship is not currently strong, but there is a willingness to “open up and develop a good relationship”.

The following issues related to the Project were identified:

- Purchase of local properties with long family histories (creating family upset).
- Need to have more information about the Project and its potential impacts (a current local aboriginal TGO Mine employee was identified as a good spokesperson).

A benefit of the Project identified by both organisations was employment for local aboriginal people, however it was stated by one organisation that only “a handful” of local aboriginal people were employed, and the other organisation spoke of being let down in the past regarding employment: “Aboriginal employment opportunities were promised, but only know of one person employed.” One organisation stated that there are over 80 indigenous people currently with Job Agencies, and that training packages are available.

It was stated that the best outcome from the Project would be more work for aboriginal people within the Project, and access to education, training and certification for skills required within the mining industry.

6.2.11 Current employees working at the TGO Mine

Three focus groups were conducted with current employees at the TGO Mine with a total of 42 participants.

Participants were asked about:

- Current experience, benefits and opportunities arising from work at the TGO Mine.
- Where they currently live – and what led to that choice.
- Fears and concerns about the Project.
- Benefits to them and their families related to the Project.

Current benefits of working at the TGO Mine that were identified by focus group participants:

- Good income.
- Home every night.
- Longevity/continued employment/job security.
- Personal and family stability.
- Good roster.
- Team environment.
- Great place to work.
- Sense of achievement.

Fears and concerns about the Project identified by focus group participants:

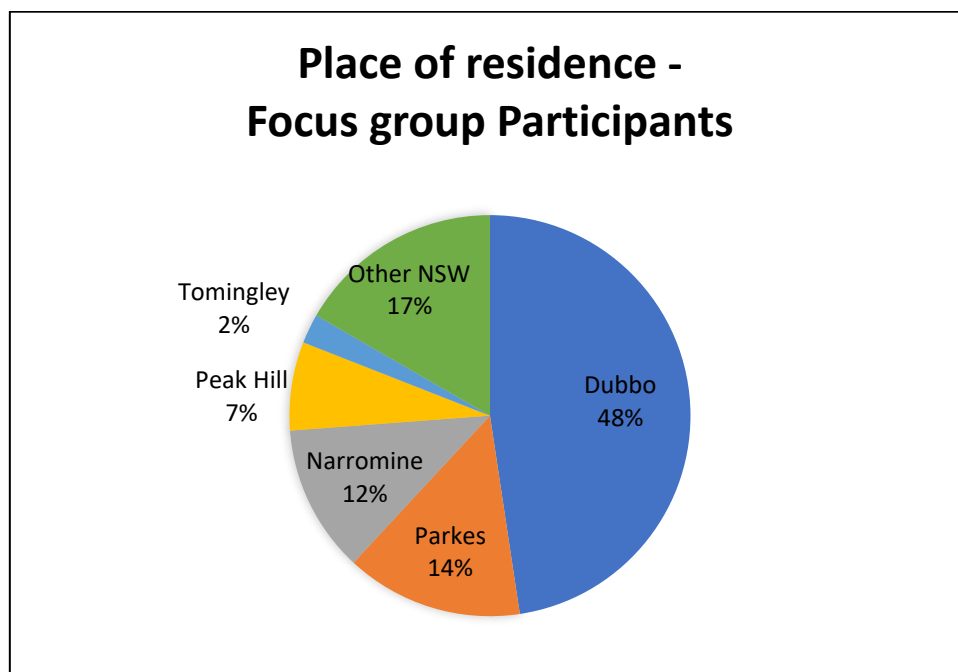
- Too big? Too many employees compared to now?
- What happens if it doesn’t go ahead? Expectations not met, deflation.
- Concerns for residents – dust, noise, blasting.

Benefits and opportunities arising from the Project identified by focus group participants:

- More work, longer term.
- Job security.
- Opportunity to employ more locals, opens up jobs.
- More economic benefits to community and expenditure in the area.
- Opportunity to work here longer, build skills and experience, move through the ranks.

The residential location of the focus group participants is identified in **Figure 28**. This closely mirrors the findings of the internal survey of current staff referred to in Social Baseline Section 5.4.1.

Figure 28: Place of residence of participants in focus groups – current employees



6.2.12 Public Meeting feedback

A community meeting was held at the Tomingley Hall on 20 May 2021. 24 community participants signed the register, with a total of 33 attendees including CCC members, and presenters (the Proponent, and EIS consultants). The meeting was chaired by the Independent Chair of the CCC.

The purpose of the meeting was to provide a Project overview; describe the current project status; provide feedback on consultation to date; describe the project design; detail the findings of environmental aspects and studies; describe the Project approval and assessment process; and next steps. Participants were encouraged to raise questions and complete a Community Feedback form (**Appendix 9**).

The questions asked:

- Dates for the EIS? How late in the year?
- Why do mine holes need to be re-filled? Why not a lake at the end of the mine life?
- What will be the staff movements and numbers of vehicles accessing Kyalite Road and the Newell Highway – and what will the traffic impacts be at shift change times?

- Is the company going to keep farming the buffer zones?
- Water flow:
 - Water coming from the Hervey Range recharges the groundwater – will it be affected?
 - How much water will be lost if the catchment is cut?
 - Where and how does this affect water flow to the west?
- What are the noise and blasting impacts on animals (eg sheep)? And what about blasting causing kangaroos onto road and impacting car travel? Will it also affect cattle and sheep movement over and around rural roads?

Four feedback forms were received. Respondents were from Tomingley (n=2), Parkes (n=1) and Kyalite Road (n=1). Three respondents indicated that the Project would have “no affect” or “nothing” on family and daily life. Two of those three respondents requested a copy of the presentation. The third stated that “I am interested in Alkane because I am a shareholder.”

The Kyalite Road respondent completed the form in detail (**Appendix 10** – confidential) indicating that the response was from an extended family representing three households. The matters raised, in summary:

- Impact of open cut mine and continued blasting on local wildlife populations.
- Potential risk of cyanide particles in the air.
- Monitoring and measurement of air quality, including chemicals, and siting of monitors.
- Impact of blasting on stock management, including birthing percentages.
- Potential property de-valuation.
- Power supply interruptions during construction.
- Blasting (ground blasting and air blasting)– timing, testing, notice given, impact on animals.
- Noise from mine site and large equipment movements, including hours of operation – and location of noise monitoring.
- Floodlights.
- Poor communication at the outset of the Project.
- Concerns that once approvals are given that ongoing concerns will not be heard or addressed in any way.
- “We will be reminded on a daily basis that we have a giant unattractive hole in the ground right next to our doorstep”.

6.3 Summary of benefits and concerns raised during consultation

A range of potential impacts, fears and concerns were identified during the consultation:

- Social amenity impacts from noise, dust, and the visibility of construction and operations.
- Impacts to decision making systems, particularly the ability of the community to influence matters that impact them, and have access to complaint, remedy.
- Changes to way of life through how people experience their homes.
- Changes to individual or collective sense of place.
- Fears for how the operations would impact their lives and livelihoods (particularly farming) in the future
- Access to public and private infrastructure including Newell Highway and local roads.
- The potential for a decrease in property value.
- Local culture and heritage.

Table 21 summarises what was heard during the consultation.

Table 21: Summary of issues raised during the SIA consultation

| Category | Sub-issue category | Issue raised |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pre construction | | |
| Economic | Livelihood | Sale of agricultural properties to Applicant |
| Community | Cohesion | Potential loss of families to region due to sale of properties to Applicant |
| Construction | | |
| Access to property | Construction traffic | Potential impacts of construction traffic on Kyalite Road and intersection with Newell Highway Timing of shifts and interference with normal traffic flows (Kyalite Road and Newell Highway intersection) |
| Access to property and road network | Safety | Safe access to Newell Highway, turning lanes for Kyalite Road Stock crossing and machinery crossing, Back Tomingley Road and Newell Highway Concern re right hand turn into McNivens Lane from Newell Highway |
| Air quality | Dust generated from construction activities | Dust generated from construction activities would have a negative effect on air quality Dust being visible when travelling over Kyalite Road overpass |
| Air quality | Dust generated from construction activities | Concerns re dust and particulate matter falling into water tanks |
| Communication | Decision-making systems | Concern about not being consulted or heard, loss of control over remedies when impacts felt (but that may not exceed standards) |
| Cultural heritage - Aboriginal | Culture | Disturbance of aboriginal cultural objects or sites |
| Cultural heritage - non-Aboriginal | Culture | Sense of loss from family homestead being removed |
| Economic | Livelihood | Jobs during construction phase and employment of apprentices |

| Category | Sub-issue category | Issue raised |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Economic | Business opportunity | Benefits to local businesses – including accommodation in Tomingley, increased use of local hotel, increased use of local Service Station, new truck stop development |
| Economic | Livelihood | Potential for lease of TGO owned agricultural land |
| Economic | Livelihood | Potential for local rural contracting work associated with construction and/or agricultural production on Applicant land |
| Economic | Power supply interruption | Concern re potential for power supply interruption during construction and impact on farming business and way of life |
| Economic | Property value | Concern about adverse impacts on property price and saleability due to proximity to Project Site |
| Economic | Land capability | Loss of agricultural land for production |
| Hydrology | Water flow | Concern re potential for flooding and water flow over land during construction |
| Hydrology | Water flow | Want design to capture water flow appropriately on property for stock use |
| Noise | Construction traffic | Noise on still nights and early mornings from vehicle movements (vehicle tracks, reverse beepers, chains) |
| Noise | Highway construction | Concern re increased noise as highway will be closer to some residences |
| Noise | Construction noise | Cumulative effects of noise with simultaneous multiple constructions - mine, Newell Highway, and Kyalite Road |
| Noise | Livelihood | Concern re impact of blasting and noise on sheep fertility and production |
| Noise | Biodiversity | Impact of noise and blasting on wildlife, including potential to scare wildlife onto roads (safety issue) |
| Noise and vibration | Construction noise | Concerns about noise which may be generated during construction, including blasting – timing, testing, notice given, impact on farm animals |
| Visibility | Lights | Lights from moving vehicles and fixed lights from construction pad |
| Visibility | Amenity | Permanent change in landscape and views View of open cut mine and operations from residences View of open cut mine and operations from Kyalite Road and Newell Highway |
| Visibility | Amenity | Visual impacts of construction site and construction of waste rock emplacements and SAR Amenity Bund |
| Operation | | |
| Air Quality | Health and wellbeing | Concern re potential for risk of cyanide particles in air Monitoring and measurement of air quality Siting of air quality monitors |
| Community | Housing | Opportunity for more permanent housing construction in Tomingley Pressure on rental accommodation in Narromine |
| Economic | Livelihood | Ongoing jobs, employment of apprentices, employment of locals, employment of aboriginal people |
| Economic | Business opportunity | Ongoing benefits to local businesses |

| Category | Sub-issue category | Issue raised |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Economic | Livelihood | Security of current agricultural lease with Applicant |
| Economic | Livelihood | Potential for local rural contracting work associated with agricultural production on Applicant land |
| Economic | Livelihood | Concern re non-maintenance of shared property fencing with Applicant |
| Hydrology | Water flow | Concern re potential for flooding and water flow over land during operation of mine |
| Hydrology | Water flow | Management of water flow and water introducing weeds to farming property |
| Noise | Operational noise | Noise from internal traffic movements, and noise from blasting |
| Noise | Operational noise | Concerns about noise which may be generated during operation, including blasting – timing, testing, notice given, impact on farm animals |
| Visibility | Lights | Lights from moving vehicles and fixed lights/floodlights from operations |
| Closure and post mine operation | | |
| Community | Cohesion and way of life | Long term Tomingley village community beautification plan and village works completed as a legacy |
| Visibility | Appearance of waste rock emplacements | Visual impacts of waste rock emplacements and SAR Amenity Bund, as well as blocking existing views |
| Noise | Highway | Increased noise from highway traffic as highway would be close to some residences |
| Whole of mine life | | |
| Community | Cohesion and way of life | Planning Agreement community projects funding for Tomingley Share of Planning Agreement benefits to rural neighbours not just village Share of Planning Agreement benefits to Tomingley vs Narromine LGA |
| Economic | Livelihood | Uncertainty about building current agricultural enterprise because of potential for future mining developments to take over land (other than this Project) |
| Economic | Livelihood | Security of current agricultural leases with Applicant |

7 Assessment of Social Impacts

7.1 Assessment of Impacts

7.1.1 Assessment of benefits and concerns raised during consultation

The assessment of impacts has considered the benefits and concerns raised during stakeholder consultation and the Specialist Consultant reports. **Table 22** repeats the Social Risk Matrix described in the Section 3 of this SIA.

The assessment in **Table 23** uses the categories most often referred to by those consulted and rates the significance of the issues raised without mitigations. The written analysis thereafter uses the categories from the SIA Guideline (2021).

Table 22: Social Risk Matrix

| Magnitude level | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Likelihood Level | | Minimal | Minor | Moderate | Major | Transformational |
| A | Almost certain | Low | Medium | High | Very High | Very High |
| B | Likely | Low | Medium | High | High | Very High |
| C | Possible | Low | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| D | Unlikely | Low | Low | Medium | Medium | High |
| E | Very unlikely | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Medium |

Table 23: Identified socio-economic impacts and their significance rating (without mitigations)

| No. | Impact | Positive / negative | Affected stakeholders | Impact assessment before mitigation/enhancement | | Significance rating |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Likelihood | Consequence | |
| Economic - Livelihood | | | | | | |
| 1 | Pre construction — purchase of properties by Applicant | Positive | Neighbouring Property owners | Almost certain | Major | Very High |
| 2 | Construction; operation – additional jobs during construction phase and employment of apprentices | Positive | People within the Local and Regional Areas of Social Impact | Almost certain | Major | Very High |
| 3 | Construction; operation; closure and post mine operation – potential for lease of Applicant owned agricultural land | Positive | Neighbouring Property owners Land managers within Local and Regional Areas of Social Impact | Possible | Moderate | Medium |
| 4 | Construction; operation; closure and post mine operation – potential for local rural contracting work associated with construction and/or agricultural production on Applicant land | Positive | Neighbouring Property owners and residents Small businesses within Local and Regional Areas of Social Impact | Possible | Moderate | Medium |

| No. | Impact | Positive / negative | Affected stakeholders | Impact assessment before mitigation/enhancement | | Significance rating |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Likelihood | Consequence | |
| 5 | Operation – ongoing jobs, employment of apprentices, employment of locals, employment of aboriginal people | Positive | People within the Local and Regional Areas of Social Impact Aboriginal community members | Almost certain | Major | Very high |
| 6 | Operation – concern re non-maintenance of shared property fence with Applicant | Negative | Neighbouring Property owners | Unlikely | Minor | Low |
| 7 | Whole of mine life - Uncertainty about building current agricultural enterprise because of potential for future mining developments to take over land (other than this Project) | Negative | Neighbouring Property owners | Possible | Moderate | Medium |
| 8 | Whole of mine life – security of current agricultural lease with Applicant | Negative | Neighbouring property owners Land managers within Local and Regional Areas of Social Impact | Possible | Moderate | Medium |
| Economic – business opportunity | | | | | | |
| 9 | Construction; operation – benefits to local businesses from increased sales of goods and services | Positive | Tomingley businesses Businesses within the Local and Regional Areas of Social Impact | Likely | Major | High |
| Economic – power supply interruption | | | | | | |
| 10 | Construction – interruption to power supply and impact on farming business and way of life | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents | Likely | Minor | Medium |
| Economic – property value | | | | | | |
| 11 | Construction; operation – concern about adverse impacts on property price and saleability due to proximity to Project | Negative | Neighbouring property owners | Possible | Moderate | High |
| Economic – land capability | | | | | | |
| 12 | Construction; operation; closure and post mine operation – loss of agricultural land for production | Negative | Neighbouring property owners Land managers within Local and Regional Areas of Social Impact | Unlikely | Moderate | Medium |
| Access to Property and Road Network | | | | | | |

| No. | Impact | Positive / negative | Affected stakeholders | Impact assessment before mitigation/enhancement | | Significance rating |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Likelihood | Consequence | |
| 13 | Construction - potential impacts of construction traffic on Kyalite Road | Negative | Kyalite Road users Applicant employees and contractors | Likely | Major | High |
| 14 | Construction; operation – timing of shifts and interference with normal traffic flows – Kyalite Road and Newell Highway | Negative | Kyalite Road users Applicant employees and contractors | Likely | Major | High |
| 15 | Construction; operation – safe access to Newell Highway | Negative | Kyalite Road users Applicant employees and contractors | Likely | Major | High |
| 16 | Construction; operation – safety concern re stock crossing and machinery crossing, Back Tomingley West Road and Newell Highway | Negative | Neighbouring property owner Newell Highway users | Likely | Moderate | Medium |
| 17 | Construction; operation – safety concern regarding right hand turn into McNivens Lane | Negative | McNivens Lane users | Possible | Moderate | Medium |
| Air Quality | | | | | | |
| 18 | Construction; operation – dust generated from Project Site activities and road construction having a negative impact on air quality | Negative | Kyalite Road users Neighbouring Property Owners Tomingley Residents Newell Highway users | Likely | Moderate | High |
| 19 | Construction; operation – dust being visible when travelling over Kyalite Road overpass | Negative | Kyalite Road users | Likely | Moderate | Medium |
| 20 | Construction; operation – dust and particulate matter falling into water tanks | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Tomingley residents | Possible | Moderate | Medium |
| 21 | Operation – concern re potential risk of cyanide particles in air | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents | Very unlikely | Moderate | Low |
| Communication – decision making systems | | | | | | |
| 22 | Construction; operation - concern about not being consulted or heard, loss of control over remedies when impacts felt (but may not exceed standards) | Negative | Neighbouring property owners Tomingley residents Kyalite Road users | Likely | Major | High |
| Community cohesion | | | | | | |

| No. | Impact | Positive / negative | Affected stakeholders | Impact assessment before mitigation/enhancement | | Significance rating |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Likelihood | Consequence | |
| 23 | Pre-construction—potential loss of families from region due to sale of properties to Applicant | Negative | Neighbouring property owners People within the Local Area of Social Influence | Possible | Minimal | Low |
| 24 | Closure and post mine operation – Long term Tomingley village community beautification plan and village works completed as a legacy | Positive | Tomingley residents People within the Local Area of Social Influence Tourists Newell Highway users | Possible | Major | High |
| 25 | Whole of mine life – Planning Agreement community projects funding for Tomingley; share of Planning Agreement benefits to rural neighbours not just village, share of Planning Agreement benefits to Tomingley vs Narromine LGA | Positive | Neighbouring property owners Tomingley residents | Almost Certain | Moderate | High |
| Community - housing | | | | | | |
| 26 | Construction; operation – opportunity for increased permanent housing in Tomingley | Positive | Tomingley residents Applicant employees and contractors Narromine Shire Council | Possible | Moderate | Medium |
| 27 | Construction; operation – pressure on rental accommodation in Narromine | Negative | People within the Regional Area of Social Impact Narromine residents | Possible | Moderate | Medium |
| Cultural heritage - Aboriginal | | | | | | |
| 28 | Construction – disturbance of Aboriginal cultural objects or sites | Negative | Aboriginal community People within the Local Area of Social Influence | Almost certain | Major | High |
| Cultural heritage – non-Aboriginal | | | | | | |
| 29 | Construction – sense of loss of local family homestead being removed | Negative | Extended family members | Almost certain | Minor | Medium |
| Hydrology – water flow | | | | | | |

| No. | Impact | Positive / negative | Affected stakeholders | Impact assessment before mitigation/enhancement | | Significance rating |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Likelihood | Consequence | |
| 30 | Construction, operation - concern re potential for flooding and water flow over neighbouring landed and Newell Highway | Negative | Neighbouring property owners Newell Highway users | Possible | Moderate | Moderate |
| 31 | Construction – want design to capture water flow appropriately on property for stock use | Positive | Neighbouring property | Likely | Minor | Medium |
| 32 | Construction; operation – management of water flow and water potentially introducing weeds to neighbouring property | Negative | Neighbouring property | Possible | Minor | Medium |
| Noise and vibration | | | | | | |
| 33 | Construction; operation – noise on still nights and early mornings from vehicle movements (vehicle tracks, reversing beepers, chains) | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Tomingley residents | Likely | Moderate | High |
| 34 | Construction; operation; closure and post mine operation – concern re increase in noise as highway will be closer to some residents | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents | Likely | Moderate | High |
| 35 | Construction – cumulative affects of noise with simultaneous multiple constructions – mine, Newell Highway, and Kyalite Road | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Kyalite Road users Tomingley residents | Unlikely | Moderate | Medium |
| 36 | Construction; operation – concern of impact of noise and blasting on sheep fertility and production | Negative | Neighbouring property owners | Very Unlikely | Moderate | Low |
| 37 | Construction; operation – impact of noise and blasting on wildlife, including potential to scare wildlife onto roads | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Kyalite Road users Tomingley residents Newell Highway users | Unlikely | Minor | Low |
| 38 | Construction; operation – concern about noise and blasting generated from construction and mining | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Tomingley residents | Likely | Major | High |
| Visibility | | | | | | |

| No. | Impact | Positive / negative | Affected stakeholders | Impact assessment before mitigation/enhancement | | Significance rating |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Likelihood | Consequence | |
| 39 | Construction; operation; closure and post mine operation - Permanent change in landscape and views | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Tomingley residents Newell Highway users People within the Local and Regional Area of Social Influence | Almost certain | Moderate | High |
| 40 | Construction; operation - view of open cut mine and operations from Kyalite Road and Newell Highway | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Kyalite Road users Tomingley residents Newell Highway users | Almost certain | Major | Very High |
| 41 | Construction - visual impacts of construction site and construction of waste rock emplacements and SAR Amenity Bund | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Kyalite Road users Tomingley residents Newell Highway users | Almost certain | Moderate | High |
| 42 | Construction; operation - lights from moving vehicles and fixed lights/floodlights | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Kyalite Road users Tomingley residents Newell Highway users | Almost certain | Major | Very High |
| 43 | Construction; operations - visual impacts of waste rock emplacements, as well as blocking existing views | Negative | Neighbouring property owners and residents Kyalite Road users Tomingley residents Newell Highway users | Almost certain | Moderate | High |

The positive social implications of the Project (as assessed) are:

Economic benefits

- For individual property owners who sold their properties to the Applicant prior to the Project proceeding - the Economic Assessment (2021) states that \$19.6m cash payment was received for nine properties in the Tomingley district in 2020-21, and that discussion with the vendors indicates that payments received will assist in succession planning, retirement and/or relocation.
- Employment - the Economic Assessment (2021) found that the Project would provide an average of 179 FTE jobs over the next 10 years (2022-2031) which includes construction activity. It would reach a peak of 363 persons in 2024. Over the post-construction period (2024-2031) an average of 249 FTEs will be required for the Project. The existing 230 positions at the TGO Mine in administration, maintenance processing and underground would continue to be required. As stated in the Economic Assessment (2021) it is likely that most jobs would be provided to local residents while others may require skills that are not immediately available from the local population.
- Potential for lease of Applicant owned agricultural land. The Applicant currently leases 304 ha of land to neighbouring landholders. The AIS (2021) states that 1,342 ha within the SAR Mine Site would continue to be used for agriculture, 209 ha would be temporarily removed from agriculture but returned to pasture/cropping use post mine closure, and a further 136 ha would be temporarily removed from agricultural production but returned to targeted grazing post mine closure.
- Potential for rural contracting work associated with construction and/or agricultural production on agricultural land. The Applicant currently engages local rural contractors and will continue this practice. The AIS (2021) states that "the project would not adversely impact of the availability of labour for surrounding agricultural purposes. Conversely, the Project would support and benefit surrounding agricultural operations."
- Benefits to local businesses from increased sale of goods and services. The Economic Assessment (2021) found that approximately \$40m per year would be spent on non-labour operational expenses within the region, and add to the level of demand for regional businesses providing goods and services. The Project would also provide an addition of \$176.7 million per year to the value of regional output (compared to regional output of agriculture for Narromine LGA of \$210m (2018)).
- Benefits for the Local Area of Social Influence from additional grants to the Narromine Shire Council. The Economic Assessment (2021) states that Narromine Shire Council meets the criteria as 'mining affected' and is eligible for NSW State Government Grants under the 'Resources for Regions' program. In 2020 Council received \$1.6m and applied for 2021 funds with an allocated amount of \$2.4m. Narromine Shire Council anticipates receiving \$1m each year into the future to be spent on community infrastructure such as roads, augmentation of water pressure in town supply systems, upgrades to public playing fields and associated facilities, noise abatement etc.

Community benefits:

- Community cohesion – the Economic Assessment (2021) states that the Planning Agreement with the Narromine Shire Council would be extended for the life of the mine to 2032. The Community Fund component supports capacity building in the local community and has resulted in community infrastructure, community activities other services being upgraded for residents of Tomingley. Community expenditure to date has resulted in activities and events that have built and maintained community cohesion. The Applicant would retain the current number of employees – leading to stability in employment and stability within the community.

- Amenity – a long term Tomingley community beautification plan and implementation of associated works has been mooted by the community and CCC. It is anticipated that this would be supported by the Planning Agreement or grants. The CCC and TAA advocate strongly for this as a legacy project.
- Housing – the potential for increased permanent housing in Tomingley arises from the increased employment and increased expenditure in local businesses and for local services. Currently 85 of the TGOs existing 230 employees live in Tomingley or Peak Hill.

The most negative social implications of the Project (without mitigation) are:

Assessed as Very High Significance Rating:

- Visibility – view of open cut mine and operations from Kyalite Road and Newell Highway, with potential for distraction and safety issues, as well as changes to scenic character and quality. The Visibility Assessment (see Section 6.3 of the EIS) states that in the site establishment and construction phase, earthmoving and road making equipment would be visible outside the Project Site. Earthmoving equipment would be visible within the Project Site prior to, and during the construction of the SAR Amenity Bund and outer wall of the SAR Waste Rock Emplacement (WRE) and would be visible until the landforms have reached sufficient height. Progressive construction of the SAR WRE would be visible throughout the Project life. The Visibility Assessment also states that most if not all construction and establishment would be visible from elevated areas to the east, and views of SAR Mine Site activities would be available from all elevated areas to the east of the Project Site. The Visibility Assessment found that the principal risk for driver distraction would be during the early stages of construction within the SAR Mine Site prior the construction of the SAR Amenity Bund and the first stages of the SAR WRE. The social impact risk assessment has been made considering the perspective of impacted receivers. For some receivers, the visibility of the open cut mine and its operations adds to a cumulative impact and daily reminder of the existence of an unwanted mine.
- Visibility – moving lights and fixed lights during construction and operation. The proposed hours of the Project construction works would be 7am to 10 pm all days bar Sunday and Public Holidays for audible activities, and 24 hours per day 7 days per week for mining operations and all other activities. The Visibility Assessment states that three sources of lighting would be visible (without mitigation) – headlights and other mobile equipment lighting at the construction of roads; headlights and other mobile equipment operating within the SAR open cut and on internal roads; lighting towers within SAR open cut, SAR and Caloma WRE, SAR administration area.

Assessed as High Significance Rating:

- Noise – associated with operation of the Project. The Noise and Blasting Impact Assessment (2021) predicted negligible ($\leq 2\text{dB}$) operational noise exceedances for four non-Project related residences (two rural neighbours and two Tomingley residences). For some receivers, this adds to a cumulative impact with other significant changes.
- Visibility – permanent change in landscape and views. The Visibility Assessment states that there would be a high level of change to the scenic character of the SAR Mine Site as a result of the removal of vegetation, the development of the SAR Open Cut and the progressive construction of other landforms (eg WRE).
- Air Quality – associated with dust generated from Project Site activities and road construction. The Air Quality Impact Assessment (as reported in EIS Section 6.5 (R.W Corkery 2021d) determined that particulate matter could be generated through transport of waste rock to Caloma WRE, land clearance, vegetation clearance, and blasting. This would be similar to that which occurs at the current TGO Mine Site.

- Traffic – The Integrated Transport Assessment (2021) shows a significant increase in traffic movements on Kyalite Road to the SAR Mine Site during construction and during operation of the Project. Shift changes (6 am and 6 pm) would create the highest traffic flows from current Kyalite Road movements of 5 vehicles per hour to an estimated 105 vehicles per hour during operation. Safe access to and from the Newell Highway from Kyalite Road, McNivens Lane, and Back Tomingley Road was raised and rated as a significant concern (before taking into account design mitigations).
- Property values – the concern expressed by near neighbours was the potential for adverse impacts on property prices due to proximity to the Mine Site. This concern was rated with regard to the perceptions for impact on way of life by near neighbours. However, it is acknowledged that recent property sales to the Applicant for properties within and of the vicinity of the Project Site were at above-market rates (Economic Assessment 2021).

The following sub-sections describe the social impact assessment using the SIA Guideline (2021) definition of categories, and the social significance rating is without mitigations being applied.

7.1.2 Way of Life

Way of life includes how people live, how they get around, how their work, how they play, and how they interact each day. There are obvious overlaps in describing way of life with how people earn their income (livelihood) and how people get to and from home, services, and work (accessibility).

There are different levels of social impacts from the Project within the Regional Area of Social Influence and the Local Area of Social Influence.

For people living in Regional Area of Social Influence, there would be very little difference in way of life arising from the Project, unless they are directly or indirectly affected by employment within the Project or contracting to the Applicant (covered in livelihood). There would be changes to the visual character and amenity of the landscape in and around the Project Site which would be visible from Newell Highway, however the changes would not be likely to have a significant social impact for people who view the landscape less frequently. There is generally a low significance rating for changes to way of life for people in the Regional Area of Social Influence.

For people living in Narromine, there is a medium significance rating that rental housing may be negatively impacted by the Project – that is, demand for rental housing in an already tight rental market may increase. Currently, 16% of the Applicant's employees live in Narromine. An increase in demand for rental accommodation in Narromine may result from increased employment numbers during the life of the Project. In a confined market, there is also the potential for price inflation with disproportionate impacts on residents not employed in the mining industry. Narromine is around 25 minutes from the Project Site and Dubbo is around 30 minutes from the Project Site. There may be some substitution for workers and employees seeking rental accommodation between the Narromine market and the Dubbo market. However, the characters of the two locations are very different – Narromine is a close-knit rural community, and Dubbo is a regional city.

During consultation, the potential for property devaluation was raised. In discussion with the principal EIS consultant, previous experience in other locations was cited showing that there is no clear evidence that property values are adversely impacted by mining-related Projects. While some potential purchasers may be put off by the presence of a mining operation in close proximity, others, including those employed by the operation, may see the proximity as a benefit. For other potential purchasers, the presence of a mining operation may not be relevant at all.

People living in the Local Area of Social Significance would be differentially affected in their way of life. Tomingley and Peak Hill have long history of mining in the area, and it would not be considered a significant change to community and the way in which the community functions to have mining continue. Some elements of way of life and amenity may be changed, however. Peak Hill residents would be least likely to be affected in the way of life, however there is a strong connection between the rural community of Tomingley and Peak Hill, and daily travel time would be affected during construction (see discussion in accessibility). Residents of Tomingley would be most likely affected by increased numbers of people accessing local services (accommodation, pub, service station), however this was not raised as a community concern. Residents of Tomingley would also be positively impacted by continued investment in the community through Planning Agreement community grants and sponsorships.

Noise impacts for most Tomingley residents are not likely to be significantly different to that which is currently experienced. Most homes in Tomingley are mitigated for noise (eg air conditioning, double glazing, subsidised electricity). However, there is a high significance rating for noise impacts on two residences within the Tomingley township. This would affect the way of life for people in those residences.

The most significant changes (rated as high) to way of life would be experienced by rural and neighbours to the Project. The residents of this area currently experience a quiet, rural, predominantly agricultural lifestyle, with off farm work by household members in Dubbo, Narromine, Tomingley, Parkes, and Peak Hill. Daily living would be impacted through a change in views, noise (from construction, operation and Newell Highway being closer to some residences), air quality, and light impacts. Several neighbours would experience all impacts with a high significance rating. Fears and perceptions about multiple impacts compounds the negative experience for some of these neighbours. The consultation found that different individuals and households experienced these fears and perceptions to a different extent, and that the concerns are significant enough to affect way of life. Neighbouring property owners would be least likely to benefit from Planning Agreement community grants expenditure (as it is currently applied) which support community activities and infrastructure within the town of Tomingley (although they are beneficiaries when using local community facilities).

7.1.3 Community

Community includes community composition, cohesion, character, how the community functions, resilience and people's sense of place.

There is a significant 'sense of place' for people within the Local Area of Social Influence. Residents of Tomingley lived in the area an average of over 30 years, many residents for most of their life. Tomingley and Peak Hill are relatively older communities, with a significant cohort of residents over 65 years. Many residents of rural and neighbouring properties have family associations with the area for over 100 years including families that settled in the 1860s. That sense of place and attachment is particularly important when considering change.

There is a strong sense of community cohesion as demonstrated through community values, community connections, community volunteering and community events.

The community of Tomingley has demonstrated resilience with the opening of the TGO Mine in 2013 and the acceptance of the influence of mining within the community. Although, from observation, the relationship between Applicant employees and locals appears transactional – an exchange of goods and services - rather than an integrated sense of being part of the community. This reflects the high proportion of Applicant employees (over 90%) that reside away from Tomingley and Peak Hill.

The population of the communities of Peak Hill and Tomingley are forecast to significantly decline. The Economic Assessment (2021) stated that it is possible that an economic stimulus within the local area, such as the proposed Project, could arrest the population decline that is otherwise expected in these small communities, by offering employment opportunities and additions to household incomes.

The Social Baseline shows the current Tomingley population is increasingly composed of aged cohorts who would not be expected to provide part of the labour force for the Project. So, additional working age residents employed by the Applicant would have a beneficial effect on the community of Tomingley. It is not anticipated that the numbers of new residents would overwhelm the current locals nor create significant changes to community character.

There are a range of views about the Project. For some businesses and residents of Tomingley and Peak Hill, there is a sense of optimism about the Project and its potential benefits. There was a very positive attitude in Narromine about the Project and its potential benefits – however less than half of the interviewees knew about the Project prior to the interview. The CCC has been enthusiastic and welcoming of the Project and has worked closely with the SIA consultant to positively shape community benefits and Project legacy. The CCC has sought out community views, remained open to those individual and community views, and has been welcoming of new members, particularly those most affected by the Project. Most rural and near neighbours are resigned to the Project. They have strongly expressed that they wish the Project was not happening. However, each of the neighbouring families have been working closely with the EIS consultants to understand and mitigate potential direct impacts. From observation, this range of views does not seem to be creating division or tension within the community, rather there is a strong empathy for those most impacted.

The social risk assessment for community cohesion has indicated a high positive social impact of the Project. This is due to an assessment of the current community strengths, the potential benefits of increased jobs and income on population growth, and the positive impact of Planning Agreement and community sponsorships. There is a strong community desire for the town of Tomingley to remain the same or better after the life of the Project. To create a positive legacy for the community of Tomingley, it has been recommended by the CCC that a Tomingley town beautification plan and implementation projects be undertaken.

7.1.4 Accessibility

Accessibility includes how people access and use infrastructure, services, and facilities, whether provided by a public, private or not-for profit organisation.

There are several aspects of accessibility to road infrastructure and properties impacted by the Project, with varying levels of impact on different stakeholders. Key considerations are:

- Realignment of the Newell Highway.
- Realignment of Kyalite Road.
- Realignment of intersections of McNivens Lane and Back Tomingley West Road.

Both Peak Hill and Tomingley are situated on the Newell Highway, which passes directly through each town. A section of the Newell Highway would be realigned as part of the Project adding an estimated travel distance of 410 m. The majority of the proposed realignment would be construction 'off-line' and therefore would not likely result in a significant impact to users of the existing Newell Highway. Use of the Highway would be impacted during connection of the existing a proposed alignments, including construction of the intersections upgrades, although construction operations would be staged to minimise disruption.

This would create a low social impact for most users of the Newell Highway. However the level of social impact increases for regular local users of the Newell Highway.

The key matters of concern raised in the community consultation were:

- Changes to the alignment of Kyalite Road.
- Changes to traffic conditions on Kyalite Road between the Newell Highway and the SAR Mine Site.
- Egress from the Newell Highway into McNivens Lane.
- Changes to the alignment of the Newell Highway potentially creating increased flooding.
- Arrangements for moving stock and machinery across the Highway.

The realignment of Kyalite Road would add approximately 600m. Safety and level of service would be enhanced through standard of road design and sealing of approximately 1.3km to the SAR Mine Site (Integrated Transport Assessment 2021).

The Integrated Transport Assessment (2021) shows that current average annual daily traffic on Kyalite Road would increase from 22 per day (43.7% heavy vehicles) to a maximum during construction of 170 movements per day (60 heavy vehicles per day). The Project construction phase was estimated at 7 months in that report. During the Project operation phase, the report calculates 240 movements per day (6 heavy vehicles). Operation of the Project would be for 24 hours per day, 7 days per week with shift changes at 6 am and 6 pm, and administration staff from 7.30 am to 4 pm.

The current Kyalite Road traffic flow is 5 vehicles per hour. The Integrated Transport Assessment (2021) calculated that during construction at peak hour in the morning, there would be 97 vehicles per hour (24 heavy vehicles). During operation of the Project, there would be 105 vehicles per hour (4 heavy vehicles) at peak times.

For users of Kyalite Road, the changes to traffic and peak flows would present a highly significant change to access and amenity.

The current right-hand turn into McNivens Lane when travelling south on the Newell Highway presented concerns to one household. The proposed realignment of the Newell Highway and addition of dedicated turning lane would reduce this concern.

Changes to the Newell Highway would affect one neighbouring property owner who currently moves livestock and large machinery from one part of the property to another across the Newell Highway. This has been a long-standing practice, and not a new implication of the Project.

Concerns regarding the impact of surface water flows and increased flooding affecting access were considered. The Integrated Transport Assessment (2021) shows that the increase in design standard and the positioning of the realigned Newell Highway would significantly decrease flooding. The assessment identifies that the proposed realigned Newell Highway would achieve a 1% AEP flood immunity across the proposed new alignment, with some areas anticipated to reach a 0.1% AEP flood immunity. Compared to the maximum 20% AEP flood immunity of the current Newell Highway within Project Site, this represents a significant increase in flood immunity.

A more localised social impact is access to power supply which may be interrupted during the construction of the Project. This would more directly impact immediate neighbours for short, defined periods of time.

7.1.5 Culture

Culture includes both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal culture including shared beliefs, customs, practices, obligations, values and stories, and connections to Country, land, waterways, buildings, and places.

The Project Site is located on Wiradjuri Land. About 24% of people living in the Peak Hill community are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with strong social and cultural connections to Country.

The predominant culture of rural farming and agriculture has been present since European settlement. As previously mentioned, mining has been a way of life in the area since 1883, although discontinuous.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (2021) found that 12 sites would be impacted by the Project and could be managed through surface collection, scarred tree relocation, and fencing. Consultations and mitigations were developed taking into account input from Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).

The Historic Heritage Assessment Report (2021) found that five historic sites would be impacted and that three sites would warrant management and mitigation strategies. During consultation it was found that there was a family cultural attachment to one site containing a homestead. The property on which the homestead is currently located was purchased by the Applicant and would be required to be removed for the Project. There is a sense of family sadness about this loss.

7.1.6 Health and wellbeing

Health and Wellbeing includes physical and mental health especially for people vulnerable to social exclusion or substantial change, psychological stress resulting from financial or other pressures, access to open spaces and effects on public health.

The health and wellbeing of the people within the Local Area of Social Significance was raised as a concern by rural and near neighbours in relation to air quality, potential for dust settling in water tanks, and concerns about cyanide in the air.

Air quality affects health and wellbeing and in particular the respiratory system, as well as amenity (eg visibility of dust and dust plumes, settling of dust on washing, transfer of dust from roofs into water tanks). Particulate matter from mining mostly consists of coarse particles²⁴ ranging from 2.5 micrograms to 10 micrograms and described as PM₁₀. According to NSW Health (2017), numerous studies link particulate levels to increased hospital admissions and emergency visits, as well as heart and lung diseases. Both long term exposure (over years) and short-term exposure (hours or days) have been linked to health problems.

The Social Baseline for this SIA indicates that chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer are in the six top leading causes of death in both Narromine LGA and Parkes LGA. However, hospitalisations for asthma in both LGAs were below the rate for asthma hospitalisations in NSW.

The social impact significance rating for air quality is high.

The risk of cyanide in the air from the Project mining operations was discussed with the EIS Principal Consultant and a neighbouring property owner who identified the concern. The advice given was that cyanide levels in the Residue Storage Facilities are typically well below the relevant discharge criterion. This would limit the potential for emission of hydrogen cyanide gas, which if released would be broken down by sunlight.

²⁴ NSW Health (2017) Factsheet 'Mine dust and you' www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/factsheets

In addition, the Applicant is required to protect its workforce from adverse impacts of cyanide exposure. By implementing measures to protect workers in the processing plant and around the Residue Storage Facilities, the Applicant would also protect surrounding residents. As a result, the social impact significance risk rating for cyanide in the air is low.

Uncertainty and a sense of lack of control can impact on mental health and wellbeing, particularly over a prolonged time. People will experience circumstances in very different ways, and that was observed during the consultations. For those people (rural and near neighbours) who would be most directly impacted by multiple factors – noise, visibility, air quality, perceived changes to quality of life – there was a stronger sense of anxiety about the future. It was often stated that this is a future they did not ask for and wish was not happening, and that they would be reminded of the Project and its implications daily. The Project represents a substantial change for some individuals and families.

7.1.7 Surroundings

Surroundings include aesthetic value and amenity, access to and use of the natural environment, public safety and security, pollution control, ecosystem services such as shade.

As previously stated, the Visibility Assessment found there would be significant visual impacts, with both temporary and permanent changes in the character and quality of the landscape. A change in character and quality of the landscape for Tomingley residents would be experienced when travelling in the local area. Potential visibility impact from moving and/or static light sources would be observed from the Newell Highway and near neighbours until vegetation growth and SAR Amenity Bund are in place. For some rural neighbours the views from their residences would be permanently changed. Highway and traffic lights would be closer to some residences, and part of the current viewscape to the Hervey Range would be impeded for one residence. For Kyalite Road users and viewpoints to the east of the Project Site, there would be views of the SAR Open Cut. These changes are rated as having a very high social significance impact.

The flow of water and the potential for Project construction to interfere with natural water flows, cause flooding, increase likelihood of introduction of weeds, and consideration of appropriate water capture for livestock were raised during consultation. The Surface Water Assessment (as reported in Section 6.6 Surface Water, RW Corkery 2021e) concluded that changes to water flow would primarily occur on the Applicant's own land, and there would be minor changes in the surface water flow patterns in the vicinity of the Project Site, with two potentially affected landholders. Due to the realignment of the Newell Highway it was found that there would be a substantial improvement in flood immunity for the Newell Highway.

Access and use of the natural environment would not be impacted by the Project. The Project Site is located within a heavily modified landscape with very few remnant trees and/or ecological communities in the immediate area. In addition, the majority of the existing native vegetation occurs as sporadic regrowth on privately owned land or as roadside vegetation. Therefore, in consideration of the proposed biodiversity offsetting and other management and mitigation measures, the loss of biodiversity values within and in the vicinity of the Project Site would not result in a significant social impact to access and use of the natural environment for the local area.

Public safety and security were not raised as concerns during the consultations, with exception of access and egress from the Newell Highway and safety of moving livestock and farm machinery across the Newell Highway (previously addressed).

7.1.8 Livelihoods

Livelihoods includes people's capacity to sustain themselves through employment or business.

For the Local Area of Social Influence, the predominant livelihoods are in the sectors of agriculture (40% of employment in Tomingley and just under 30% of employment in Peak Hill) with an increasing influence of mining, and a significant shift in the structure of the local economy to jobs in the service sectors.

Agricultural livelihoods for those on rural and neighbouring properties would be unlikely to be affected by the Project. However, there was a concern expressed by rural neighbours is that agricultural land would be taken out of production. As previously stated, the AIS (2021) shows that 1,342 ha within the SAR Mine Site would continue to be managed for agricultural use and be leased for productive use, with further land being temporarily removed from agriculture but restored for agricultural use post mine closure. Further, the AIS states that agricultural practices to increase farm productivity (specifically through soil improvement, active management and improved pasture management) are currently in place and would continue. The Economic Assessment (2021) shows that the total value of agricultural production potentially derived from would increase initially before the land is required for mining activity; decline as preparations for mining and road realignment commence; and start to recover thereafter due to increased carrying capacity. Additionally, there would be opportunities for leasing Applicant land and providing rural contracting services.

The Applicant has entered into commercial lease agreements for three residential houses on neighbouring agricultural land. This represents additional income to the property owners.

As stated in the Economic Assessment (2021), a total of approximately \$258.26 million would be paid in additional wages (excluding on-costs) to employees of the Project over the period to 2031, with an average wage of approximately \$144,078/year. This level is considerably higher than the median weekly personal income recorded in Tomingley at the most recent ABS Census (ABS, 2016) of \$512, which equates to an annual wage of \$26,624. Recognising that the majority of employees reside outside the Local Area of Social Influence, there would still be a likelihood of employees residing in the area with the resultant increase in weekly earnings.

The Economic Assessment (2021) also stated that management measures are in place to enhance or boost the beneficial impact of the Project. Specifically, employees would continue to be engaged locally on a residential basis, and that there is no proposal to engage personnel on a drive in/drive out or fly in/fly out basis, and locally based service providers and contractors would be preferred thereby supporting local companies and employees. Local businesses in the Tomingley area would be likely to benefit substantially from increased Project employees purchasing local goods and services.

During the consultation, it was pointed out that prospects for Aboriginal people to gain employment in the Project would represent a positive and significant opportunity.

The overall social significance rating on livelihoods is very high (positive).

7.1.9 Decision making systems

Decision Making systems includes the extent to which people can have a say in decisions that affect their lives, and have access to complaint, remedy and grievance mechanisms.

Through the consultation process, different views were expressed about working with the Applicant ranging from a very positive view – “sensitive to local community needs” “not just an obligation, they have really good community input” – to concerns about lack of consultation at the start of the Project investigations, and a sense that consultation was only taking place because it was obligatory and only at a time that it was required for meeting those obligations.

The members of the CCC felt able to freely discuss all aspects the current TGO Mine and its operations and impacts and felt well informed and up to date on the Project, and able to contribute views and community sentiments. Regular updates and reports are received by CCC members, and they have the ability to raise items and shape the agenda of their discussions with the Applicant.

The current complaints process is transparent with a log of community complaints on the Applicant's website²⁵. The Complaints Register is up to date and shows the last complaints received were in 2018.

However, some near neighbours were most concerned about how they would be heard and treated if lodging a complaint. Experience from a neighbour who has subsequently moved from the district was given (and cited by several rural neighbours). For that previous neighbour, the felt impacts (noise and vibration) affected their daily life, and yet noise monitoring at the residence showed compliance. There was a high degree of frustration at the inability to have an influence on the outcomes, and that regular contact needed to be initiated with the Applicant to register complaints, and then go through with the investigation and follow-up process. The current near neighbours would be potentially impacted in multiple ways – noise, lights, air quality, visual changes – and have deep concerns that they may not be able to have any influence over those matters which affect their lives. Indeed, they expressed a significant concern that they did not want the Project to be the dominating topic of their conversations and daily life.

Individual consultations with near neighbours have been held by the EIS and SIA consultants. Residents were appreciative of being heard and of being provided with personalised responses and data that demonstrated modelled impacts, as well as their ability to jointly work on mitigations and monitoring process.

In summary, the Applicant has in place sound engagement and grievance processes which enable people to have access to lodge complaints and seek remedies. However, there is a concern that these processes are for compliance purposes and may not provide the necessary empathy and solutions-thinking to jointly find resolutions to arising issues. At a whole community level in the Local Social Area of Influence, the Applicant is perceived positively and open to engagement and responsive to community needs. At the individual level, there is still come concern about ability to have a say in decisions that affect their lives in relation to the Project.

7.1.10 Social consequences of not proceeding with the Project

In consideration of the consultation and the Specialist Consultants assessments, the social consequences of not proceeding with the project:

- No changes for lifestyle and amenity for rural and near neighbours.
- Population loss to the communities of Tomingley and Peak Hill.
- Continued ageing communities, with a high proportion of aged and non-workforce participating members of communities.
- Potential changes in community cohesion from retirement of locals to larger centres to access aged care services and facilities.
- Potential non upkeep of Tomingley village and infrastructure.
- Significantly lower economic returns to the area (affecting regional output, and local businesses and employees).
- Loss of Planning Agreement community benefits and community sponsorships.

²⁵ <https://www.alkane.com.au/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-gold-operations/tgo-reports/complaints-register/>

7.2 Cumulative Social Impacts

Cumulative impacts are defined as “the successive, incremental and combined impacts both positive and negative of an activity on society, the economy, and the environment. They can arise from the compounding activities of a single operation or multiple mining or processing operations ...”²⁶

The SIA considered the social cumulative impacts only. Cumulative impacts on individuals have been previously identified – and they are likely to occur for near neighbours, with a high social significance rating.

The SEARs specifically required that the SIA include the likely cumulative impacts (considering other mining developments in the locality. Two other mines are in the vicinity of the Project:

- The Northparkes Mine is a copper-gold mine owned by a joint venture between China Molybdenum Co., Ltd and Sumitomo Australia Pty Ltd, located approximately 38km to the south of the TGO Mine Site. In operation since 1993, the Northparkes Mine is currently approved until 2032. The Northparkes Mine is largely serviced from Parkes and there is very limited interaction between that operation and the TGO Mine.
- The Dubbo Project is an approved polymetallic development that is wholly owned by Australian Strategic Materials Ltd (ASM) and located near the village of Toongi, approximately 40km to the north-east of the TGO Mine Site. The Dubbo Project represents a large in-ground polymetallic resource of rare earths, zirconium, niobium, hafnium, tantalum and yttrium. The Dubbo Project is currently in the project finance and Front End Engineering Design stage, with ground-disturbance activities anticipated to commence in 2022 and processing operations expected to commence in 2024. ASM anticipate 400-1000 construction jobs and 270 operational positions would be created by the Dubbo Project. The Dubbo Project would be largely serviced from Dubbo and there may be some interaction between the Project and the Dubbo Project, particularly in relation to competition for skilled personnel and services.

A potential cumulative social impact could be competition for housing and rental accommodation.

The Northparkes development already exists and does not seem to present cumulative social impacts currently. It could be anticipated that the additional employees for the Project would continue to choose to live in similar pattern to current employees – that is, throughout the various localities within the Local and Regional Areas of Social Influence. The predominant current residential locality for the Applicant’s employees is Dubbo (44%), with approximately 9% residing in Parkes and a further 8% residing in Peak Hill and Tomingley. At the height of mining operations (June 2025), there would be approximately 363 employees. Based on current residential locations, this could mean an additional 12 employees and families into the Parkes housing market, and an additional similar number shared between Peak Hill and Tomingley. These numbers are unlikely to create a social impact from housing and rental accommodation from the cumulative effects of Northparkes development and the Project.

The Dubbo Project may present cumulative social impacts regarding competition for housing in both Dubbo and Narromine. The projected peaks of both the Dubbo Project and the Project are around the same time 2024-2025. Dubbo is a regional city with a large housing market and continued investment in new housing development. It may be possible to mitigate this risk by working closely with the Dubbo Regional Council to demonstrate potential increased demand for housing and influence shorter term planning for new housing developments.

²⁶ Franks, et al (2010) *Cumulative Impacts Good Practice Guide for the Australian Coal Mining Industry*
<https://www.csrn.uq.edu.au/publications/cumulative-impacts-guide>

It is also noted that the ASM Dubbo Project demerged from Alkane, but there are some key senior personnel who are familiar with the management of both operations. This could positively enhance the navigation of any potential impacts.

The demand for housing, particularly rental housing, in Narromine has been previously discussed. The potential for cumulative social impacts arising from the Dubbo Project and the Project has been considered. The route to access Narromine from Toongi is through Dubbo with an approximate additional in travel time of 30 mins. It is unlikely that the cumulative social impacts of these two mines would impact on the housing market of Narromine.

8 Mitigations and Residual Social Impacts

Mitigations for each element of the Project have been considered and developed as part of the Specialist Consultant assessments. In general, they are:

Noise and Blasting:

- Real time and attended noise monitors in specific locations, as negotiated with property owners (R43, R60).
- Enter suitable Memorandums of Understandings for noise mitigation measures as required, similar to those agreed for Tomingley residences, to be agreed with individual property owners.
- Build the outer terminal faces of the SAR and Caloma Waste Rock Emplacements first and during the daytime and then work in behind those faces.
- Use predictive meteorological systems to avoid potential for exceedances in noise transmission.
- Install frequency modulated reversing alarms on all mobile earth moving equipment.
- Preferentially operate noise equipment during daytime.
- Operate noisy equipment at night within and close to the SAR Amenity Bund and deepest section of Open Cut.
- Install real time-noise monitors with trigger alarms.
- Respond using Trigger Action Response Plan.
- Establish Blast Management Zone.
- Install permanent blast monitors at selected residences (R43, R60) and monitor all blasts.
- Continue to video all blasts, including post blast imagery to monitor for flyrock and fume generation.

Visibility:

- Construction of the SAR Amenity Bund to limit views of mining operations from the west including realigned Newell Highway.
- Construction of SAR WRE would obscure views from the south, west and north of the SAR Mine Site.
- Limit operation of mobile plant on outer faces of SAR Amenity Bund and SAR WRE to daylight hours (where practicable).
- Landscaping/visual screening to limit visual impacts for residences (R6, R43, R60).
- Planting of vegetation along roadsides and in non-mining or agricultural-production-related areas (biodiversity enhancement).
- Construct built infrastructure using non-reflective, neutral coloured materials or outer coatings.
- Manage dust emissions and blasting to limit potential for dust clouds or blast fume to be visible from outside active sections of the Project Site.
- Turn off lights in non-operational or non-active sections.
- Consider any reasonable requests for assistance to create visual screen between residences and SAR Mine Site, and plant fast growing vegetation or landscaping.

Air quality:

- Install real-time PM10 monitor (R4, R60).
- Monitor meteorological conditions to identify periods of adverse weather and implement appropriate additional measures including increased use of water carts and water sprays and relocation or ceasing operations likely to generate significant dust emissions.
- Dust suppression during road construction.
- Project design measures including low silt durable materials to coat roads; seal initial 30m of Back Tomingley West Road and McNivens Lane, and the initial 30m of SAR Access Road from intersection of Kyalite Road to reduce tracking of mud and sediment onto public road network.
- Numerous operational measures including use of water carts and water sprinklers on roads and other areas for dust suppression; apply water to stockpiles prior loading transportation and unloading to limit dust emissions; undertake visual monitoring and mandatory reporting of visual dust emissions and implement measure to minimise or reduce observed dust emissions.

Traffic:

- Section of Kyalite Road from Newell Highway to SAR Access Road would be sealed.
- Upgrade to standard and design of Kyalite Road realignment to improve road safety and level of service.
- Construction of the overpass despite the much cheaper option of diverting via Thornycroft Road.
- Highway upgrade to be of the same standard or better than the current highway (improved safety and flood protection).
- Channelised right-hand turn lanes at all proposed intersections with the Newell Highway. The current intersections have no turning lanes.
- Removal of four farm driveways from the Newell Highway in the 110km/hr zone.
- Removal of distracting signboards on Newell Highway as a safety improvement.
- Staggering shift start and finish times so the operational and administration staff are not arriving and departing at the same time to reduce peak traffic.

Agriculture:

- Increased liaison with Applicant agricultural land manager re shared fencing, weeds and pests (R64).
- Provision of temporary agistment for neighbouring farmer.
- Preferred contractor and/or employee arrangements.

Cultural heritage:

- Aboriginal cultural heritage - surface collection, scarred tree relocation, and fencing of affected sites.
- Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage – photographic recording of family homestead and outbuildings prior to demolition.
- Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage - test excavation of the former McPhail Village within the footprint of the realigned Newell Highway.

Other:

- Commercial arrangements with landholders to rent rural houses for the life of the Project.

Existing actions that would continue:

- Planning Agreement and Community Fund would continue to provide funding for community-based projects and activities.
- Memorandum of Understandings with residents in Tomingley village are in place until mining ceases. This includes maintenance and replacement of air conditioning units installed as part of noise abatement works.
- 17 residents in Tomingley with a Memorandum of Understanding receive an annual payment of between \$1,800 and \$2,400 for electricity costs to subsidise the costs of running air conditioners.
- Full payment of electricity account and quarterly access fee to nearest neighbour in village whose property houses TGO Mine air quality monitoring equipment.
- Continued use of local businesses and contractors in the vicinity of the Project Site.

The following addresses the matters evaluated prior to mitigation in 7.11 (**Table 23**). Matters have been grouped for ease of reference and listed by significance rating. **Table 24** shows the previous evaluation, lists mitigation measures, and rates the residual impact significance. Social impacts rated as low are not addressed in this table.

Table 24: Social impact evaluation, mitigation response and residual assessment

| Social Impact | Evaluated | Mitigation or enhancement measures | Residual impact significance |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Economic – additional jobs during construction and operation; employment of apprentices; employment of locals; employment of Aboriginal people | Very high (positive) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred local employment where skills are available • Preferred contractor/employment options for rural and near neighbours • Aboriginal employment participation program including locally agreed pathways to employment | Very high (positive) |
| Economic – benefits to local businesses from increased sales of goods and services | High (positive) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of preference for local businesses and suppliers | High (positive) |
| Community – long term beautification plan for Tomingley Village and implementation of associated works | High (positive) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve the broader community and Narromine Shire Council in the development of the Beautification Plan, but drive the plan through a joint working group of the CCC and TAA • Leverage funds for the plan through Planning Agreement and Resources for Regions | High (positive) |
| Community – continuation of Planning Agreement and funding of community projects and local infrastructure | High (positive) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with rural neighbours to identify projects (community or infrastructure) that would be of benefit to them • Conduct workshop with CCC, Applicant and Narromine Council to review past successes and lessons learnt from current Planning Agreement– use as the basis for negotiating new Planning Agreement | High (positive) |

| Social Impact | Evaluated | Mitigation or enhancement measures | Residual impact significance |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Economic – potential for agricultural lease on Applicant-owned land | Medium (positive) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred contractor arrangements with neighbours if they can satisfy management and productivity improvement plans, measurement and monitoring as per AIS | Medium (positive) |
| Hydrology – design to appropriately capture water flow on neighbouring property for stock use | Medium (positive) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Surface Water and flow design recommendations | Medium (positive) |
| Community - opportunity for increased housing in Tomingley | Medium (positive) | | Medium (positive) |
| Cumulative effects of noise, visibility, air quality, traffic on neighbours (particularly Kyalite Road users) causing decline in social amenity, health, or way of life | Very high (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Specialist Consultant mitigations Discussion of visibility, noise, air quality as standard items on CCC agenda with open invitation for all neighbours to participate/present/raise issues 24-hour complaint hotline and follow-up Outreach check-in by Applicant with most impacted highly neighbours on an agreed regular basis (timing to be determined by neighbour) | Likely + moderate = High (negative) |
| Visibility – view of Open Cut mine and operations from Kyalite Road and Newell Highway causing driver distraction and impacting on way of life and amenity for Kyalite Rd users | Very high (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Visibility assessment mitigations Install vegetation screens adjacent to realigned roads and elsewhere as required Install visibility barriers as early as practicable | Possible+ Minor = Medium (negative) |
| Visibility – light glare from fixed and mobile lights causing driver distraction | Very High (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Visibility assessment mitigations | Possible + Minor = Medium (negative) |
| Visibility – light glare from fixed and mobile lights causing loss of amenity for neighbours | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Visibility assessment mitigations | Possible + Moderate = Medium |
| Visibility – permanent change in landscape and views | High (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigations as per Visibility assessment including appropriate landscaping and design to minimise impact on neighbours | Almost certain + Moderate = High (negative) |
| Noise - construction and operation noise causing a decline in social amenity, health or way of life by neighbours | High (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigations as per Noise and Blasting assessment 24-hour complaint hotline and follow-up Outreach check-in by Applicant with most impacted highly neighbours on an agreed regular basis (timing to be determined by neighbour) | Possible + Moderate = Medium (negative) |
| Air quality – particulate matter causing a decline in social amenity, health, or way of life | High (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigations as per Air Quality assessment 24-hour complaint hotline and follow-up Outreach check-in by Applicant with most impacted highly neighbours on an agreed regular basis (timing to be determined by neighbour) | Possible+ Moderate = Medium (negative) |
| Traffic – impacts of increased traffic volumes (especially at peak times) on Kyalite Road causing a decline in accessibility, social amenity, or way of life | High (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigations as per Integrated Transport Assessment | Likely + Major = High (negative) |

| Social Impact | Evaluated | Mitigation or enhancement measures | Residual impact significance |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| Traffic – risk of unsafe access to Newell Highway at intersections | High (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigations as per Integrated Transport Assessment, particularly in design | Unlikely + Moderate = Medium (positive) ²⁷ |
| Hydrology – risk of water flow over neighbouring properties, risk of flooding of properties and Newell Highway | High (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigations as per Surface water report and Project design (particularly noting that Newell Highway design has reduced likely occurrences of road inundation) | Likely + Minor = Medium (negative) |
| Livelihood – inappropriate management of shared boundary fencing and potential for weed and pest introduction (related to water flow) | Medium (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular scheduled discussions with Applicant agricultural land manager and neighbour Agreement to works schedule Agreement to pest and weed control regime on Applicant property | Very unlikely + Minor = Low (negative) |
| Decision making – concern about lack of control over decisions affecting life, and being heard and valued | High (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of visibility, noise, air quality as standard items on CCC agenda with open invitation for all neighbours to participate/present/raise issues 24-hour complaint hotline and follow-up Outreach check-in by Applicant with most impacted highly neighbours on an agreed regular basis (timing to be determined by neighbour) | Unlikely + Moderate = Medium (negative) |
| Economic – concern re loss of agricultural land to mining affecting way of life, livelihood, and land capability | Medium (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation as per Agricultural Impact Statement Preferred contractor arrangements with neighbours if they can satisfy management and productivity improvement plans, measurement and monitoring as per AIS | Unlikely + Minor = Low (negative) |
| Community – risk of pressure on rental during construction and operations (Narromine) | Medium (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor situation with Narromine rental agent and Applicant workforce Consider housing as part of the Planning Agreement with Narromine Shire Council | Possible + Minor = Medium (negative) |
| Community – risk of cumulative impacts of housing and accommodation shortages during construction and operations (when considered alongside the Dubbo Project) | Medium (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicant to liaise with the Dubbo Regional Council to demonstrate potential increased demand for housing and influence shorter term planning for new housing developments. | Possible + Minor = Medium (negative) |
| Aboriginal cultural heritage – inappropriate management of disturbed cultural heritage sites | Medium (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement mitigation and management measures outlined in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessment | Unlikely + Minor = Low (negative) |
| Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage – inappropriate management of family heritage and memories | Medium (negative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement mitigation and management measures outlined in Historic Heritage assessment | Unlikely + Minor = Low (negative) |

²⁷ Note – this is a substantial change from High (negative) to Medium (positive)

9 Management and Monitoring

It is assumed that management and monitoring of all key risks would occur as per the management and monitoring recommended for:

- Noise.
- Visibility.
- Air Quality.
- Traffic and access.
- Cultural heritage – Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.
- Agricultural land use.

The key mitigations and management measures recommended within this SIA relating to social impacts are summarised in **Table 25** with responsibilities and measures for management and monitoring.

Table 25: Mitigation and Management Measures

| Topic | Mitigation or enhancement measures | Management/ Monitoring | Responsibility | Aim |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Economic Benefit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred local employment where skills are available • Preferred contractor/employment options for rural and near neighbours • Aboriginal employment participation program including locally agreed pathways to employment • Continuation of preference for local businesses and suppliers | <p>Survey of employees by residential postcode conducted regularly</p> <p>Company policy in place for preferred local employment, and processes for preferred contracts/employment for rural and near neighbours</p> <p>Aboriginal employment participation program in place</p> <p>Company policy in place</p> | Applicant | <p>% of local employees residing within local and regional area of social influence is >75% (where practical)</p> <p>Applicant actively engages with Aboriginal community to train and facilitate employment of Aboriginal persons</p> <p>50% of operating expenses within the local region</p> |
| Community benefits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of a Beautification Plan for Tomingley • Leverage funds for the plan through Planning Agreement and Resources for Regions | <p>CCC agenda</p> <p>Sourcing grant</p> | <p>CCC to lead joint working group with TAA</p> <p>Applicant support for CCC</p> | <p>Town Beautification Plan developed in Year 1 post approval</p> <p>Implementation projects commence year 2</p> |
| Planning Agreement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Council to maximise the proportion of funds provided under the Planning Agreement to benefit the most affected community members • Liaise with rural neighbours to identify projects (community or | Consultation log | Applicant Narromine Shire Council | Revise Planning Agreement to include projects that benefit most affected community members |

| Topic | Mitigation or enhancement measures | Management/ Monitoring | Responsibility | Aim |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | infrastructure) that would be of benefit to them Conduct workshop with CCC, Applicant and Narromine Council to review past successes and lessons learnt from current Planning Agreement – use as the basis for negotiating new Planning Agreement | Workshop held | | |
| Noise, air quality, visibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of visibility, noise, air quality as standard items on CCC agenda with open invitation for all neighbours to participate/present/raise issues 24-hour complaint hotline and follow-up Outreach check-in by Applicant with most impacted highly neighbours on an agreed regular basis (timing to be determined by neighbour) | <p>CCC Agenda</p> <p>Complaints Register</p> <p>Consultation Log</p> | Applicant | <p>Proactive management of potential exceedances</p> <p>Sound relationships and open door with community</p> |
| Visibility – view of Open Cut from Kyalite Road and Newell Highway during construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install vegetation screens adjacent to realigned roads and elsewhere as required. Install temporary visibility barriers as early as practicable | As per Visibility Monitoring and Management process | Applicant | Increased safety |
| Relationship with neighbours re agricultural land use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address individual matters as appropriate Fence southern end of Back Tomingley West Road in consultation with the neighbouring landholder (P63) Regular scheduled discussions with Applicant agricultural land manager and neighbour. Development of management activities, including pest and weed management, in consultation with surrounding landholders (as per Agricultural Impact Statement mitigations) | <p>Consultation log</p> <p>Complaints Register</p> <p>Agreed work schedule</p> | <p>Applicant</p> <p>Applicant's land manager</p> | Sound relationships with neighbours |
| Housing (Narromine and Dubbo) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor situation with Narromine rental agent and Applicant workforce Applicant to liaise with the Dubbo Regional Council to demonstrate potential increased demand for housing and influence shorter term planning for new housing developments | <p>Consultation log</p> <p>Only as required</p> <p>Consultation log</p> | Applicant | Suitable housing options for employees without negatively impacting normal housing markets |

9.1 Post-Approval Community Engagement

The level of engagement with community members and rural neighbours for the purpose of developing the Project has received positive approval over the past year.

It is recommended that:

- A Community Engagement Plan is developed using the IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation and that the level of engagements range from 'inform' to 'collaborate'. Key stakeholders have already been established during the process of the development of the EIS. Engagement with the key stakeholders in the design of the Community Engagement Plan will ensure appropriate levels of engagement and an agreement to triggers for different levels of engagement.
- On Notification of Approval, a community meeting is conducted to inform the community of the details of the approval (including responsibilities and caveats). Community newsletter drop, media articles, and website information should be updated appropriately.
- The CCC continues to operate and increases its remit to include standard agenda items for noise, air quality, and visibility.
- CCC meetings be publicly advertised to enable community members to attend (this could be way of community notice, website notice, and neighbour letterbox drop).
- 24-hour complaint hotline and follow-up continues as does publicly visible Complaint Register.
- A designated Applicant employee is responsible for setting up and conducting outreach check-ins with most impacted highly neighbours on an agreed regular basis (timing to be determined by neighbour).
- Convene regular community meetings to inform the community of activities within the Project Site throughout the life of the Project (may be held in conjunction with CCC meeting).

10 Conclusion

The Project would have both positive and negative social impacts.

The positive social impacts include:

- Economic benefits to the Local and Regional Areas of Social Influence, directly and indirectly through increased jobs, benefits to local businesses, ability to continue agricultural operations, potential to expand contracting.
- Community cohesion benefits to the Local Regional Areas of Social Influence through the continuation of mining operations, continuation or improvement of the existing Planning Agreement with the Narromine Shire Council, opportunity for investment in Tomingley town beautification.

Potential social impacts were evaluated based on the feedback from stakeholders and assuming no mitigation. The assessment has identified that there would be different impacts on different groups of people, with the most affected people being rural and near neighbours:

- For rural and near neighbours, there would be very highly significant social impacts from visibility of Project mine operations, and impact of fixed and moving lights. There would be significant social impacts would be from noise and blasting, air quality, and permanent change in landscape and views.
- For Kyalite Road users, there would be highly significant changes to traffic and access during construction of realigned Kyalite Road and construction of overpass, and construction of intersection with Newell Highway.
- The cumulation of impacts of noise, visibility, air quality, and traffic impacts would be unequally felt by near neighbours and impact on their way of life and social amenity. Most of the rural and near neighbours have strongly expressed the view that they wish the Project was not happening, however appear resigned to the Project, and have been working with consultants to mitigate the impacts.

Mitigations and enhancements were identified to address noise, visibility, air quality, traffic, decision-making, housing and economic benefits.

The SIA concludes that there would be some social impacts from the development of the Project, and that they would differentially and more substantially impact rural and near neighbours of the Project. The mitigations suggested would reduce the social impacts and increase the ability for people to be heard through a sound engagement process.

The social consequences of not proceeding with the Project:

- No changes for lifestyle and amenity for rural and near neighbours.
- Population loss to the communities of Tomingley and Peak Hill.
- Continued ageing communities, with a high proportion of aged and non-workforce participating members of communities.
- Potential changes in community cohesion from retirement of locals to larger centres to access aged care services and facilities.
- Potential non upkeep of Tomingley village and infrastructure.
- Significantly lower economic returns to the area (affecting regional output, and local businesses and employees).
- Loss of VPA community benefits and community sponsorships.

11 References

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2016) - *Census of Population and Housing*

Australian Government Department of Industry (March 2021) – *Small Area Labour Market data*

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2020) – *Australia's Health 2020. Snapshot Rural and Remote Health* – Release date 23 July 2020. Accessed: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-health/rural-and-remote-health>

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2021) – *Mortality over Regions and Time*

Constructive Solutions (2021) – *Integrated Transport Assessment, Tomingley Gold Extension Project*. Prepared for R.W. Corkery and Co Pty Ltd

Diana Gibbs and Partners (2021) – *Economic Assessment*. Prepared on behalf of Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd

International Association of Public Participation International Federation (2014) - *IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation*

Muller Acoustic Consulting (2021) – *Noise and Blasting Impact Assessment, Tomingley Gold Extension Project*. Prepared for R.W. Corkery & Co Pty Ltd

Narromine Local Studies (2020) – *History of McPhail*, personal communication

NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (2017) – *Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industry Development*.

NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (2020) – *Population Projections*
<https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Population-projections>

NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (2021a) – *Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Projects*.

NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (2021b) – *Technical Supplement Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Projects*.

NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (2021c) – *SIA Guideline 2021 – transitional arrangements*

NSW Health (2021) -*Healthstats NSW*. www.healthstatsnsw.gov.au

OzArk Environment and Heritage (2021a) – *Historic Heritage Assessment Report*. Prepared for Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd.

OzArk Environment and Heritage (2021b) - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*. Prepared for Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd.

Parkes Shire Council (2017) – *Community Strategic Plan 2030*

Parkes Shire Council (2018) – *Peak Hill Community Strategic Plan Snapshot 2018-2019*

Profile.id (2020) – *Profile Parkes Shire Council* <https://profile.id.com.au/parkes>

REMPAN (2020) -*Community Profile Narromine Shire Council*
<https://app.rempan.com.au/narromine/community>

R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (2020) – *Tomingley Gold Extension Project - Scoping Report*. September 2020.
Prepared on behalf of Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd

R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (2021a) – *Tomingley Gold Extension Project - Gateway Certificate Application*.

R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Limited (2021b) - *Agricultural Impact Statement for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project*. December 2021. Prepared on behalf of Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd

R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd (2021c) – *Environmental Impact Statement, Chapter 6.3 Visibility*. Prepared for Tomingley Gold Operations, Tomingley Gold Extension Project.

R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd (2021d) – *Environmental Impact Statement, Chapter 6.5 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas*. Prepared for Tomingley Gold Operations, Tomingley Gold Extension Project.

R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd (2021e) – *Environmental Impact Statement, Chapter 6.6 Surface Water*. Prepared for Tomingley Gold Operations, Tomingley Gold Extension Project.

Visit NSW.com (Accessed December 2021) - <https://www.visitnsw.com/destinations/country-nsw/parkes-area/peak-hill/attractions/peak-hill-open-gold-mine>

Western NSW Local Health District (2020) – *Strategic Plan 2020-2025*

Western NSW Primary Health Care Network (2017) - *The Integrated Mental Health Atlas of Western NSW*

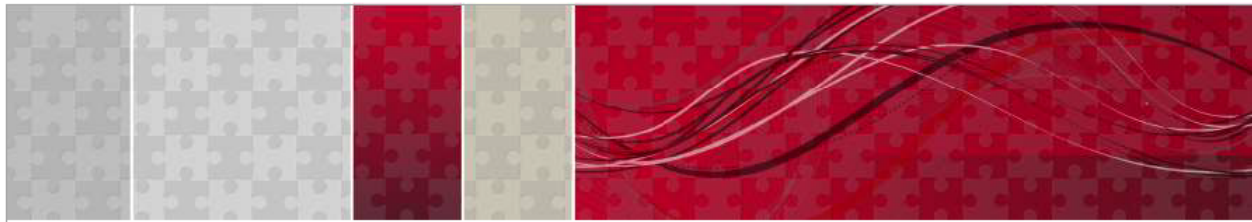
12 Appendices

(Total No. of pages including blank pages = 33)

- 11.1 Appendix 1 - Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (13 pages)
- 11.2 Appendix 2 – Completed Scoping Tool - SIA Guideline (2017) (2 pages)
- 11.3 Appendix 3 - Social Impact Assessment – Review Questions (2 pages)
- 11.4 Appendix 4 – Consultation Log (1 page)
- 11.5 Appendix 5 – Responses Tomingley Residents questionnaire (3 pages)
- 11.6 Appendix 6 – Responses rural and near neighbour questionnaire (4 pages)
- 11.7 Appendix 7 – Responses Peak Hill Community and Business interviews (2 pages)
- 11.8 Appendix 8 – Responses Narromine Community and Business interviews (2 pages)
- 11.9 Appendix 9 – Community Feedback Form (2 pages)
- 11.10 Appendix 10 – Completed Community Feedback Form (Confidential) (1 page)

This page has intentionally been left blank

12.1 Appendix 1 - Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan



Tomingley Gold Extension Project *Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan*

Scoping Stage - September 2020



F a c i l i t a t i o n | E n g a g e m e n t | S t r a t e g y | R e s u l t s

Tomingley Gold Extension Project – Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

1. Introduction

This Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared by The Regional Development Company Pty Ltd to guide the stakeholder and community engagement processes for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project (the Project).

Alkane Resources Limited intends to develop an extension to the existing Tomingley gold mining project. This project is considered as a State Significant Development (SSD), and as such is required to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS for the project is required to include an assessment of the social and economic impacts of the proposed project, as set out in the relevant Guidelines issued by the NSW Government in relation to mining and coal seam gas proposals.

The Regional Development Company and Diana Gibbs and Partners have been engaged as independent consultants to undertake the Social Impact Assessment (Susan Benedyka) and the Economic Impact Assessment (Diana Gibbs).

The consultation and engagement outlined in this Plan be used to inform the:

- Social Impact Assessment
- Economic Impact Analysis
- Environmental Impact Assessment

2. Rationale

Community and stakeholder engagement will be a key component of the Social Impact Assessment and Economic Impact Analysis – commencing immediately following the Scoping Meeting and continuing through the EIS preparation, Exhibition, Submissions, Assessment and Determination phases.

This document (August 2020) has been prepared to lay out the rationale and approach to community and stakeholder engagement for the whole of the project, with specific focus on the details of the Scoping Stage of the Project.

There is a recognition that during the Scoping Stage there may be community-led or stakeholder-led influences that refine and shape the engagement for the remaining phases - EIS preparation, Exhibition, and Submissions phases. Similarly, there may be discoveries along the way in terms of findings in specialist studies that need further and deeper engagement with those who are impacted and interested in those findings.

The Social Impact Assessment is governed by specific guidelines, as is the Economic Impact Assessment. Outputs and evidence (both qualitative and quantitative) are required at each stage of the EIS process.

Key outputs (and deliverables as part of the Social Impact Assessment) will be:

- Stakeholder mapping and matrix
- Engagement plan
- Social baseline study
- Social impact assessment scoping
- Checklist of social impacts, with proposed responses
- Monitoring and management framework

Tomingley Gold Extension Project – Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

3. Agreed elements

The Tomingley Gold Extension Briefing Pager (July 2020) outlines potential matters that could be affected by the Project that will be the subject of detailed Specialist Studies, and community and stakeholder input.

For this project, the following elements will be particularly explored and detailed to understand impacts and potential solutions:

- Access – impacts and potential solutions for the Newell Highway relocation, and Kyalite Road
- Air quality – including dust
- Amenity – including noise, vibration, and visual amenity
- Biodiversity
- Built environment – private property, public infrastructure
- Economic
- Water - provision (dams), hydrological flows, surface water quality
- Hazards and risks
- Heritage – Aboriginal culture heritage, and historic heritage
- Land topography
- Social¹

4. Approach

The International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum will be used to underpin the engagement process - specifically using the Inform, Consult, Involve and Collaborate elements of the spectrum for identified stakeholders – those impacted and affected by the proposed development, and those with an interest in the development.

It is acknowledged that pandemic conditions and constraints need to be respected and that telephone calls, video meetings, facilitated online meetings, and localised community-led conversations will be used more extensively than face to face contact in the initial stages of consultation. These methods will be continually reviewed to ensure the processes are inclusive, and do not miss or exclude those who need to be engaged.

We will use and build on the existing sound community relationships that have been established. We will work with the Community Consultative Community as an engagement co-design partner. This means that we will work with them collaboratively to test information and key messages, identify current baseline, identify and classify key stakeholders (stakeholder mapping), test methods of engagement, and use them as a sounding board for testing findings and assessments (including evaluation of the significance of social impacts).

There will be a key interaction, iterations and integration between several other elements of the EIS process, especially the Economic Impact Assessment. As other specialist studies proceed, it will be important to thread these back into the community engagement, and similarly, for information gained from the Social Impact Assessment to inform the specialist studies in areas of identified community concern or perceptions of positive benefits.

¹ A definition of Social Impacts is contained in Appendix 1

Tomingley Gold Extension Project— Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

5. Stakeholders

The Proponent has a long history of successfully operating in the Central West of NSW, including developing, mining and rehabilitating the Peak Hill Gold Mine between 1996 and 2005 and developing and operating the Tomingley Gold Operation from 2012 until the present. As a result, the Company has a well-developed understanding of the local community.

A Community Consultative Committee (CCC) has been in place for the TGO since 2013, and will be the co-design partner for the community engagement. An initial analysis of stakeholders and proposed engagement methods is shown in **Table 1**.

Following a meeting with the CCC on 20 August 2020, minor adjustments were made to this Plan.

Tomingley Gold Extension Project – Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

Table 1: Proposed Community Engagement (refined with the CCC)

| Community Group/Classification | Engagement Methods | Level of Interest | Level of Impact | Level of Engagement |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Community Consultative Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled meetings Briefing papers Site tours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low - High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate Co-design of engagement process and stakeholder analysis Inform |
| Rural neighbours or near neighbours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings/discussions Small group meetings/discussions Site tours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |
| Tomingley village residents and businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newsletter, letterbox drops Community/townhall meetings Design collaboration workshops Drop in information sessions Individual meetings/discussions Small group meetings/discussions Site tours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |
| Rural landholders in the vicinity of the water supply pipeline and powerline easements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meetings/discussions Small group meetings/discussions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low - Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |
| Peak Hill community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newsletter, letterbox drops Community/townhall meetings Small group meetings/discussions Site tours Local media/websites/fact sheets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low - Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve Inform |

Tomingley Gold Extension Project – Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

| Community Group/Classification | Engagement Methods | Level of Interest | Level of Impact | Level of Engagement |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Surrounding Local Government Area residents (Dubbo, Narromine and Parkes and surrounds) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newsletter, letterbox drops • Community/townhall meetings • Local media/websites/fact sheets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low - Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult • Inform |
| Local Aboriginal community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual meetings/discussions • Small group meetings/discussions • Site tours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium - High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve • Inform |
| Non-government organisations (NSW Farmers Association, Landcare, Chambers of Commerce, Progress Associations, service groups, training providers, others) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations at meetings • Small group meetings/discussions • Teleconferences/video conferences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium - High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult • Inform |
| Newell highway users (general traffic and heavy transport) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation as directed by RMS • Interview • Newsletters/factsheets/flyers to be distributed at truck stops/service stations along the Newell highway • Information distributed through heavy vehicle representative organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium - high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium - high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult • Inform |
| Current TGO employees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey questionnaire • Focus groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve • Inform |

Tomingley Gold Extension Project— Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

6. Project timings

Table 2: Proposed Timeline for EIS Preparation

| Component | Proposed Timing |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Scoping Report and application for SEARs | Late July 2020 |
| Scoping Meeting | Early August 2020 |
| Consultation commences | Mid-August 2020 |
| Gateway / Site Verification Certificate application | Early October 2020 |
| Environmental Studies complete | Early December 2020 |
| EIS finalised for submission | January 2021 |

7. Techniques to meet required outcomes

Information to the public and identified stakeholders will be an ongoing feature of this consultation. A Briefing Paper has been produced outlining the Project. Regular newsletters, letterbox drops, and media releases will be used. Updated information will be readily accessible through the website with project specific pages.

Engagement techniques have been identified in Table 1.

8. Public elements of the plan

All elements of this Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan are public.

9. Roles and responsibilities

The approach to engagement is a collaborative approach – avoiding consultation fatigue and ensuring that all voices are heard.

Susan Benedyka, Managing Director, The Regional Development Company will undertake the social impact assessment and is responsible for leading the community engagement, facilitating meetings and co-design process with the CCC, interviews, focus groups, small group meetings and community town hall meetings.

Mike Sutherland, General Manager, Alkane NSW and his team will engage directly with rural neighbours and near neighbours, as well as those rural landholders in the vicinity of the water supply pipeline and powerline easements. The questions asked and information sought during these interviews has been developed collaboratively with the external independent consulting team.

Diana Gibbs, Partner of Diana Gibbs and Partners will undertake the economic assessment analysis and engage directly with individuals and groups identified in the stakeholder analysis.

Alkane Communications staff will produce project information and factsheets for letterbox drops, presentations, local media, and website.

Surveys will be developed and administered independently by the consulting team.

Tomingley Gold Extension Project – Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

10. Stakeholder feedback

Stakeholder and community feedback will be sought in two rounds of community engagement:

- The 'first round' consultation is exploratory focused on listening
- This listening and engaging is based on respect for individual opinions, with the local community's view being considered to be of value and taken into account in the Project
- The findings will be fed back to the CCC.

Findings from specialist studies will also be 'tested' with the CCC, with an iterative process back to the specialists.

All stakeholder feedback will be gathered to inform the SIA and the EIA, and ultimately the EIS. Commentary on how the feedback has been used to inform the final recommendations will be included.

11. Reviews

This Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan was reviewed and refined with the CCC in August 2020.

Monthly meetings will be conducted with the CCC to feedback the findings of the consultation, explore potential solutions, and keep them abreast of the progress of the specialist studies. At each meeting, there will be an opportunity to ensure that the consultation is reaching all parties who have an interest and a stake in the impacts and solutions for the Project.

12. Appendices

Appendix 1

What are social impacts?²

In the context of this guideline, a social impact is a consequence experienced by people³ due to changes associated with a State significant resource project. As a guide⁴, social impacts can involve changes to people's:

- **way of life**, including:
 - how people live, for example, how they get around, access to adequate housing
 - how people work, for example, access to adequate employment, working conditions and/or practices
 - how people play, for example, access to recreation activities
 - how people interact with one another on a daily basis
- **community**, including its composition, cohesion, character, how it functions and sense of place
- **access to and use of infrastructure, services and facilities**, whether provided by local, state, or federal governments, or by for-profit or not-for-profit organisations or volunteer groups
- **culture**, including shared beliefs, customs, values and stories, and connections to land, places, and buildings (including Aboriginal culture and connection to country)
- **health and wellbeing**, including physical and mental health⁵
- **surroundings**, including access to and use of ecosystem services⁶, public safety and security, access to and use of the natural and built environment, and its aesthetic value and/or amenity⁷
- **personal and property rights**, including whether their economic livelihoods are affected, and whether they experience personal disadvantage or have their civil liberties affected
- **decision-making systems**, particularly the extent to which they can have a say in decisions that affect their lives, and have access to complaint, remedy and grievance mechanisms
- **fears and aspirations** related to one or a combination of the above, or about the future of their community.

² Social Impact Assessment Guideline, For State significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development, September 2017, Department of Planning and Environment, NSW.

³ 'People' includes individuals, households, groups, communities, organisations and the NSW population generally.

⁴ Adapted from the definition endorsed by International Association of Impact Assessment and outlined in: Vanclay, F. (2003). International Principles for Social Impact Assessment. Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal 21(1): 5-11.

⁵ The World Health Organization defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. For this guideline, wellbeing is a state in which people have their basic needs met, can realise their potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and can participate in their community. See: Smyth, E. and Vanclay, F. (2017). The Social Framework for Projects: a conceptual but practical model to assist in assessing, planning and managing the social impacts of projects. Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal, 35:1, p. 78; Schirmer, J., et al. (2016), Wellbeing, resilience and liveability in rural and regional Australia: The 2015 Regional Wellbeing Survey, University of Canberra, p. 23; and OECD. (2011). How's life?: measuring well-being. OECD Publishing, p. 18: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264121164-en>.

⁶ Ecosystem services include: provisioning services, such as food and water; regulating services, such as flood and disease control; supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth; and cultural services, such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits. See: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Our Human Planet: Summary for Decision Makers. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series, Volume 5, Island Press, Washington DC.

⁷ When considering perceptions of adverse impacts on amenity, an evaluation must be made of the reasonableness of those perceptions. This evaluation involves 'the identification of evidence that can be objectively assessed to ascertain whether it supports a factual finding of an adverse effect on amenity...': Telstra Corporation Ltd v Hornsby Shire Council [2006] NSWLEC 133.

Tomingley Gold Extension Project – Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

Social impacts vary in their nature, and can be:

- positive (for example, increased local and regional job opportunities) or negative (for example, increased prevalence of certain physical health conditions)
- tangible (for example, availability of affordable housing) or intangible (for example, social cohesion)
- direct (that is, caused by the project), indirect (that is, caused by a change that is caused by the project), or cumulative (see Box 1)
- directly quantifiable, indirectly or partly quantifiable (including by using proxy indicators), or only able to be described and assessed in qualitative terms
- experienced differently:
 - by different people and groups within a community (for example, an increase in the cost of housing may be positive for homeowners wanting to rent out or sell their properties, but negative for individuals and families wanting to enter the same market)
 - by different communities (for example, people neighbouring a project may experience most of the noise and dust impacts, while people in the region's nearest town may experience most of the job opportunities)
 - at different times and stages of the project (for example, construction and commissioning, operation, decommissioning and closure, and post closure management).

Cumulative social impacts

Cumulative impacts are the successive, incremental and combined impacts (both positive and negative) of activities on society, the economy and the environment. They can arise from a single activity, multiple activities or from interactions with other past, current and foreseeable future activities. They can be 'sink' impacts arising from the outputs of activities (that is, dust, noise, saline water), or 'source' impacts resulting from drawing upon and using the same resources as other industries (for example, skilled labour, housing, freshwater).⁸

Cumulative impacts can arise in three main ways:

- 'Spatial' impacts are those that occur over the same area. For example, trucks from multiple operations may produce a cumulative noise impact along a common haulage route.
- 'Temporal' impacts are those that vary over time. For example, the construction of multiple large projects over the same timeframe may produce a spike in temporary workers in an area, creating a short-term cumulative shortage of accommodation.
- 'Linked' impacts involve more complex interactions, such as where an impact triggers another or where a single activity has multiple impacts. For example, a resource project may generate noise and dust, consume local water resources, and increase traffic on local roads and services. The combination of these varied impacts may result in a cumulative impact on the social fabric of a locality.

⁸ Franks, D. M., et al. (2010). Cumulative Impacts: a good practice guide for the Australian coal mining industry. Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining & Centre for Water in the Minerals Industry, Sustainable Minerals Institute, The University of Queensland. Australian Coal Association Research Program. Brisbane, p. 10.

Tomingley Gold Extension Project – Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

Social impacts can also be perceived. For instance, when a community or individual perceives resource project-induced changes as detrimental and unable to be suitably managed or controlled, stress may result. This is more likely to occur when the change event is perceived as being harmful, threatening or challenging; and the community or person perceives that they do not have the resources, coping strategies and/or support available to manage or influence the disruptions caused by the event⁹.

Factors that may influence the nature and scale of the social impacts associated with resource projects include the:

- project's location, for example whether it is settled or remote and sparsely populated
- extraction methods used, for example underground or open cut
- local and regional context, including the extent to which they are dependent on resource projects, or other forms of industry; and local and regional communities' experience and knowledge of resource projects, and their adaptability and resilience
- pace of change and inherent uncertainties associated with commodity price cycles.

⁹ Department of Industry, Innovation and Science and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2016). Community Health and Safety Handbook: Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry, p. 35: <https://industry.gov.au/resource/Documents/LPSDP/LPSDP-Community-Health-and-Safety-Handbook.pdf>.

Tomingley Gold Extension Project – Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) – September 2020

Appendix 2

First Round Questions For Community Consultation Relating To Tomingley Extension Project

- The ‘first round’ consultation is being conducted by Alkane/TGO, although this stage will also be a precursor to later consultation as part of the SIA (and EIA) components of the EIS development process.
- As such, the questions should be introductory, should not require any detail in answers, and should be focused on listening rather than informing.
- It is important that the community does not feel that they are being asked the same questions by a series of different people – we must avoid ‘consultation fatigue’, and the community feeling that if the same questions are being asked, then ‘obviously’ their views are being ignored!
- The main message that the first round of consultation should deliver is one of respect (by TGO) for individual opinions, with the local community’s view being considered to be of value – and importantly, to **be taken into account** in the design of the TGO project as it proceeds.
- First round questions will include:
 - How long have you lived here? (document family connections to the district)
 - What is it that you most value about living here?
 - Where to the people in your household work?
 - What was your life like before the mine started operating?
 - What is it like living next to the mine?
 - What do you think it’s going to be like, living here with a mine operating for at least another 7 years?
 - What changes has the mine made for you?
 - What negative impacts has the mine had for you?
 - What benefits has the mine operations delivered for you? And for the Tomingley area in general?
 - When do you use Kyalite Road and how often?
 - What do you hope Tomingley will look like in seven years’ time?
- We will be working with the Community Consultative Committee (CCC) to explore preferred mechanisms for subsequent rounds of consultation, to be conducted as part of the EIS process. In this second stage we will start by ‘validating’ what we have heard in the first round, and then go on to develop details such as preferences for the resolutions of expressed issues, assess actual levels of impact compared to the baseline, etc.

| Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) scoping worksheet for: | | | | | | | | | | | Date: | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| What matters might be impacted? | | | What activities might cause an impact? | | What are the characteristics of the impact? | | | | How will the impact be managed? | What are the community and other stakeholder views? | What level of assessment and engagement is required in the preparation phase? | | | | |
| <p>Social and environmental matters i.e. natural or human assets or values aggregated at the level most appropriate for informing management and assessment requirements</p> <p><i>Click on the matter for a description, or the link above for full glossary</i></p> | | | <p>Without any mitigation, is the proposal likely to impact on the matter?</p> <p><i>(Select from list)</i></p> | <p>If there is a 'likely' impact: 1. list the activities expected to cause the impact; and 2. if applicable, list the receptor being impacted and its status. <i>E.g. construction noise will be heard at nearby school</i></p> <p>If 'unlikely', briefly explain why. Has the impact been actively avoided through project design or site location?</p> <p><i>(Manual entry)</i></p> | <p>Is the impact, without mitigation, expected to cause a material effect with regard to its...</p> <p><i>(Answer 'Y', 'N' or '?')</i></p> <p><i>Click on characteristic for description, or the link above for further detail</i></p> | | | | <p>Does the impact need assessment in the EIS?</p> <p><i>(Auto fills)</i></p> | <p>Is the impact, without mitigation, expected to have a material cumulative effect with other impacts (including from other projects)?</p> <p><i>(Select from list)</i></p> | <p>What safeguards and management measures are expected to be required to address the impact?</p> <p><i>(Select from list)</i></p> | <p>Are there community or other stakeholder concerns regarding the impact or activity?</p> <p><i>(Based on engagement with community and other stakeholders)</i></p> <p><i>(Select from list)</i></p> | <p>Expected level of assessment and/or engagement required</p> <p><i>(Auto fills)</i></p> | <p>Relevant section of Scoping Report</p> <p><i>(Manual entry)</i></p> | |
| | | | | | extent? | duration? | severity? | frequency? | | | | | | | |
| What does the proposal mean for people? | AMENITY | acoustic | Likely | Operation of mobile and fixed plant | Y | Y | Y | N | Yes | Yes | Standard | Yes | Other issue + CIA + Focused Engagement | | |
| | | visual | Likely | construction of waste rock emplacements | Y | Y | Y | n | Yes | Yes | Standard | Yes | Other issue + CIA + Focused Engagement | | |
| | | odour | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | |
| | | microclimate | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | |
| | | <i>other - please specify</i> | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | |
| | ACCESS | access to property | Likely | Kyalite Road to be realigned | Y | Y | Y | n | Yes | no | Standard | Yes | Other issue + Focused Engagement | | |
| | | utilities | likely | Communication and power infrastructure to be relocated | Y | n | n | n | No | | | No | Scoping Report | | |
| | | road and rail network | Likely | Newell Highway to be realigned | Y | Y | Y | Y | Yes | no | Project Specific | Yes | Key Issue + Focused Engagement | | |
| | | offsite parking | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | |
| | | <i>other - please specify</i> | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | |
| | BUILT ENVIRONMENT | public domain | n/a | | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | |
| | | public infrastructure | n/a | | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | |
| | | other built assets | n/a | | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | |
| | | <i>other - please specify</i> | n/a | | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | |
| | | natural | n/a | | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | |
| HERITAGE | cultural | Likely | disturbance of historic farming properties (not listed) | Y | Y | Y | n | Yes | no | Standard | No | Other issue | | | |
| | Aboriginal cultural | Likely | disturbance of Aboriginal artefacts | Y | Y | Y | n | Yes | no | Standard | Yes | Other issue + Focused Engagement | | | |
| | built | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | | |
| | <i>other - please specify</i> | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | | |
| COMMUNITY | health | unlikely | no emissions with potential human health impacts | | | | | | | | No | Scoping Report | | | |
| | safety | unlikely | public access to the Mine Site will be restricted | | | | | | | | No | Scoping Report | | | |
| | services and facilities | unlikely | project will have no impact on public services or facilities | | | | | | | | No | Scoping Report | | | |
| | cohesion, capital and resilience | unlikely | project is a continuation of an existing activity | | | | | | | | No | Scoping Report | | | |
| | housing | unlikely | project would not impact on surrounding housing | | | | | | | | No | Scoping Report | | | |
| | <i>other - please specify</i> | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | | |
| What does the proposal mean for the natural environment? | ECONOMIC | natural resource use | Likely | Project will result in loss of agricultural land, and will also enable the extraction of a mineral resource | N | Y | Y | n | Yes | no | Standard | Yes | Other issue + Focused Engagement | | |
| | | livelihood | Likely | Project will create employment | N | Y | N | N | No | No | Standard | Yes | Other issue + Focused Engagement | | |
| | | opportunity cost | Likely | Agricultural production will decrease. Efficiency of Newell Highway as a freight route will decrease | N | Y | N | N | No | No | Standard | Yes | Other issue + Focused Engagement | | |
| | | <i>Gross State Product</i> | Likely | economic activity in the State is expected to be increased | Y | N | N | N | No | No | Standard | No | Other issue | | |
| | AIR | particulate matter | Likely | particulate emissions associated with the Project will occur | Y | Y | Y | n | Yes | Yes | Standard | Yes | Other issue + CIA + Focused Engagement | | |
| | | gases | unlikely | gaseous emissions limited to greenhouse gases | | | | | | | | No | Scoping Report | | |
| | | atmospheric emissions | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | |
| | | <i>other - please specify</i> | n/a | | | | | | | | | | No assessment necessary - Worksheet only | | |
| | BIODIVERSITY | native vegetation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Social impact assessment (SIA) scoping worksheet for: 0 | | | | | Date: | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Filter results Remove filter | | Scoping results from EIS Worksheet | | | Is there a social impact? | | What information will be required to assess the social impact? | | | |
| Social and environmental matters <i>Click on a matter below for brief description, or refer to full glossary</i> | | Outline of impact <i>(Auto fill from EIS worksheet)</i> | Is a material effect on the matter expected? <i>(Auto fill from EIS worksheet)</i> | Is there community or other stakeholder concerns regarding the impact or activity? <i>(Auto fill from EIS worksheet)</i> | With regard to the matter expected to be impacted, will there be a Yes/No <i>(Select from list)</i> | If yes, outline the social impact <i>(Manual entry, if not already covered in column D)</i> If no, outline why <i>(Manual entry)</i> | Are impacts on the matter expected to require a non-SIA specialist study? <i>(Auto fill from EIS worksheet, then manually enter non-SIA report type)</i> | Will the non-SIA specialist study address the social impact? <i>Click on link above for</i> | Level of assessment for the social impact in the SIA <i>Click on link above for</i> | |
| What does the proposal mean for people? | AMENITY | acoustic | Operation of mobile and fixed plant | Yes | Yes | Yes | Noise impacts may divide the community | Yes - Noise Assessment | Standard SIA | |
| | | visual | construction of waste rock emplacements | Yes | Yes | yes | visual impact likely to be less significant than existing visual impacts, however, may still result in social impacts | No | No | Comprehensive SIA |
| | | odour | | | | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | | microclimate | | | | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | ACCESS | access to property | Kyalite Road to be realigned | Yes | Yes | Yes | road realignment may result in additional travel time for some residents | No | Yes - in part | Standard SIA |
| | | utilities | | | No | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | | road and rail network | Newell Highway to be realigned | Yes | Yes | Yes | road realignment may result in additional travel time for some residents | Yes - Traffic Assessment | Yes - in part | Standard SIA |
| | | offsite parking | | | | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | BUILT ENVIRONMENT | other - please specify | | | | | | | | |
| | | public domain | | | | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | | public infrastructure | | | | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | | other built assets | | | | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | HERITAGE | other - please specify | | | | | | | | |
| | | natural | | | | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | | cultural | disturbance of historic farming properties (not listed) | Yes | No | no | disturbance of non-significant historic heritage items will not result in changes to the social setting of the locality | yes - Heritage Assessment | | No SIA required |
| | | Aboriginal cultural | disturbance of Aboriginal artefacts | Yes | Yes | yes | disturbance of Aboriginal objects may result in disputes within the Aboriginal community or differences of opinion re the cultural impacts of the Project | yes - Heritage Assessment | Yes - in part | Standard SIA |
| | COMMUNITY | built | | | | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | | other - please specify | | | | | | | | |
| | | health | | | No | no | | | | No SIA required |
| | | safety | | | No | no | | | | No SIA required |
| ECONOMIC | services and facilities | | | No | no | | | | No SIA required | |
| | housing | | | No | no | | | | No SIA required | |
| | cohesion, capital and resilience | | | yes | no | | | | No SIA required | |
| | other - please specify | | | | | | | | | |
| ECONOMIC | natural resource use | Project will reduce the area of agricultural land, but will enable the extraction of a mineral resource | Yes | Yes | yes | removal for some farming families may impact on the social setting of the locality Removal of some farming land may result in changed agricultural output | yes - Economic Assessment | No | Comprehensive SIA | |
| | livelihood | Project will support existing jobs, and create new jobs | Yes | Yes | yes | potential inequitable distribution of benefits and costs associated with the Project may impact on the social setting of the locality Increase in State Gross Product can be translated into increased community wellbeing | yes - Economic Assessment | No | Comprehensive SIA | |
| | business opportunity | Project will expand the demand for goods and services | Yes | Yes | yes | potential inequitable distribution of benefits and costs associated with the Project may impact on the social setting of the locality Increase in State Gross Product can be translated into increased community wellbeing | yes - Economic Assessment | No | Comprehensive SIA | |
| | other - please specify | economic activity in the State is expected to be increased | Yes | No | | | No | | | |
| AIR | particulate matter | particulate emissions associated with the Project will occur | Yes | Yes | Yes | Air Quality impacts may divide the community | Yes - Air Quality Assessment | Yes - in part | Standard SIA | |
| | gases | | | No | no | | | | No SIA required | |
| | atmospheric emissions | | | | no | | | | No SIA required | |
| | other - please specify | | | | | | | | | |
| BIODIVERSITY | native vegetation | Project will disturb native vegetation | Yes | No | no | | No | | No SIA required | |
| | native fauna | Project will disturb habitat for native fauna | Yes | No | no | | No | | No SIA required | |
| | other - please specify | | | | | | | | | |
| | stability and/or structure | Final landforms will need to be assessed for stability | Yes | No | no | | No | | No SIA required | |
| LAND | soil chemistry | | | No | no | | | | No SIA required | |
| | capability | Project will disturb land and final landform may have reduced land capability | Yes | Yes | yes | Post mining land capability (and land use) may cause disputes within the community | Yes - Soils and land Capability Assessment | Yes - in part | Standard SIA | |
| | topography | | | | no | | | | No SIA required | |
| | other - please specify | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER | water quality | Project will disturb land, with the potential for water quality impacts | Yes | Yes | no | | No | | No SIA required | |
| | water availability | | | | Yes | | | | No SIA required | |
| | hydrological flows | Project will impact on hydrological flows | Yes | Yes | yes | redistribution of hydrological flows across the landscape may differentially impact on landholders and cause disputes within the community | No | Yes - in part | Standard SIA | |
| | other - please specify | | | | | | | | | |

12.3 Appendix 3 - Social Impact Assessment – Review Questions

| Review Question | Comment |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Has the applicant applied the principles in Section 1.3? How? | Yes |
| Does the lead author of the Scoping Report meet the qualification and skill requirements in Box 2? | Yes |
| Does the lead author of the SIA component of the EIS meet the qualification and skill requirements in Box 4? | Yes |
| Has the lead author of the SIA component of the EIS provided a signed declaration certifying that the assessment does not contain false or misleading information? | Yes |
| Community engagement for social impact assessment (Section 2 - SIA Guidelines) | |
| Does the SIA include adequate explanations of how the engagement objectives have been applied? How? | Yes |
| Does the SIA demonstrate that there has been a genuine attempt to identify and engage with a wide range of people, to inform them about the project, its implications and to invite their input? How? | Yes |
| Does the SIA demonstrate that an appropriate range of engagement techniques have been used to ensure inclusivity and to ensure the participation of vulnerable or marginalised groups? How? | Yes |
| Scoping - area of social influence (Section 3.1 - SIA Guidelines) | |
| Does the Scoping Report identify and describe all the different social groups that may be affected by the project? | Yes |
| Does the Scoping Report identify and describe all the built or natural features located on or near the project site or in the surrounding region that have been identified as having social value or importance? | Yes |
| Does the Scoping Report identify and describe current and expected social trends or social change processes being experienced by communities near the project site and within the surrounding region? | Yes |
| Does the Scoping Report impartially describe the history of the proposed project, and how communities near the project site and within the surrounding region have experienced the project to date and others like it? | Yes |
| Scoping - identifying social impacts (Section 3.2, Appendix A and Appendix B) | |
| Does the Scoping Report adequately describe and categorise the social impacts (negative and positive), and explain the supporting rationale, assumptions and evidence for those categories? | Yes |
| How has feedback from potentially affected people and other interested parties been considered in determining those categories? Does the Scoping Report outline how they will be engaged to inform the preparation of the SIA component of the EIS? | Yes |
| Does the Scoping Report identify potential cumulative social impacts? | Yes |
| Social baseline study (Appendix C – Section C1) | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Does the SIA component of the EIS discuss the local and regional context in sufficient detail to demonstrate a reasonable understanding of current social trends, concerns and aspirations? | Yes |
| Does the SIA component of the EIS include appropriate justification for each element in the social baseline study, and provide evidence that the elements reflect the full diversity of views and potential experiences in the affected community? | Yes |
| Does the social baseline study include an appropriate mix of quantitative and qualitative analysis, and explain data gaps and limitations? | Yes |
| Prediction and analysis of impacts (Appendix C - Section C2) | |
| Does the SIA component of the EIS include an appropriate description of the potential impacts in terms of the nature and severity of the change and the location, number, sensitivity and vulnerability of the affected stakeholders? | Yes |
| Does the SIA component of the EIS identify potential impacts at all stages of the project life cycle? | Yes |
| Does the SIA component of the EIS appropriately identify and justify any assumptions that have been made in relation to its predictions? | Yes |
| Does the SIA component of the EIS include appropriate sensitivity analysis and multiple scenarios to allow for uncertainty and unforeseen consequences? If relevant, does it include comparisons with studies of similar projects elsewhere? | Yes |
| Evaluation of significance (Appendix C - Section C3) | |
| Does the SIA component of the EIS explain how impacts were evaluated and prioritised in terms of significance? | Yes |
| Does the evaluation of significance consider cumulative aspects where relevant? | Yes |
| Does the evaluation of significance consider the potentially uneven experience of impacts by different people and groups, especially vulnerable groups? | Yes |
| Responses and monitoring and management framework (Appendix C - Sections C4 and C5) | |
| Does the SIA identify appropriate measures to avoid, reduce, or otherwise mitigate any significant negative impacts of the project, and justify these measures? | Yes |
| Does the SIA explain and justify measures to secure and/or enhance positive social impacts? | Yes |
| Does the SIA component of the EIS impartially assess the acceptability, likelihood and significance of residual social impacts? | Yes |
| Does the SIA component of the EIS propose an effective monitoring and management framework? | Yes |
| Modifications (Introduction - application) | |
| Are the social impacts associated with the modification expected to be new or different (in terms of scale and/or intensity) to those that were approved under the original consent? If yes, apply the review questions above to the SIA component of the environmental assessment. | N/A |

12.4 Appendix 4 – Consultation Log²⁸²⁹

Removed for privacy reasons.

²⁸ *Internal project Consultation log as at 29 November 2021*

²⁹ *Additional consultations may have taken place as part of Project Planning and Specialist Assessments that have not been included in this Consultation log*

12.5 Appendix 5 – Responses Tomingley Residents questionnaire

Interviews were conducted with Tomingley village residents during August 2020, and September 2020. These interviews were conducted by TGO Mine staff³⁰. Where residents were not available for face-to-face interview, a questionnaire was left at the residence.

Eleven (11) responses were received to the questionnaire. Some interviews involved two people within a household, so 14 residents in total took part in the interviews. [Narromine LGA Council had advised that there are Tomingley 28 ratepayers (pers. comm General Manager, 9 September 2020).]

Residents were asked:

- How long have you lived here? (including family connections to the district)
- What is it that you most value about living here?
- Where do the people in your household work?
- What was your life like before the mine started operating?
- What is it like living next to the mine?
- What do you think it is going to be like, living here with a mine operating for another 7 years?
- What changes has the mine made for you?
- What negative impacts has the mine had for you?
- What benefits has the mine operations delivered for you? And for the Tomingley area in general?
- When do you use Kyalite Road and how often?
- What do you hope Tomingley will look like in 7 years' time?
- Other comments?

The detailed responses to the questionnaire are contained in Appendix 5

One respondent had lived in the area for 2 years and another for 5 years. The average length of time lived in the area for other respondents was over 30 years. The community values expressed were peace and quiet, good community, community connections, country lifestyle, affordable housing, freedom, open space, personal safety, rural views from house, and history of Tomingley.

Many respondents (n=6) indicated that they were retired or not working. Four indicated that they, or members of household, worked in and around Tomingley. Household members also worked in Dubbo, Narromine, and Parkes. One person responded they worked in a mine north-east of Mudgee.

The question "what was life before the mine started operating" was answered by 10 respondents. Four answered "same" or "similar"; and two respondents answered "good". One respondent answered, "the same, but better now." Two respondents gave descriptive answers: "lived here and had a farm", "mines were here when moved". Three respondents indicated a better quality of life before the mine: "beautiful and peaceful"; "better – nothing to do with mine"; "more peaceful – increased traffic, workforce drive too fast, air brakes in culvert".

Responses to the question "what is it like living next to the mine?" were given by 100% of questionnaire respondents. Nine of the eleven questionnaire responses stated there were no problems. These responses were worded as "generally good, no issues or concerns"; "OK" (n=2); "no issues", "no problems", "fine no problems", "not too bad", "doesn't worry me", "no trouble". One person responded that the whole building phase was worse, particular the Caloma dump site – "it was loud and lots of lights at night there". One

³⁰ One staff member conducting the interviews grew up in the Tomingley area

respondent listed a number of their perspectives about what they felt was promised before the mine and what they perceived happened: “Jobs for locals did not eventuate. People left Tomingley when they didn’t get jobs. Service station didn’t employ locals (kept in family). Only two locals (named) worked at mine. One person (named) looked for work and was not given a go.”

Tomingley residents who responded to the questionnaire had various thoughts about living with a mine operating for another 7 years:

- good for community if mine employs locals - increased investment and population of area (n=1)
- hopeful that mine will benefit community - leave a positive legacy (n=1)
- advantageous to local community and locals in general (n=1)
- the same, still good with no problems; no different; same; OK; fine no problems (n=5)
- doesn’t worry me - I get more noise from trucks going along the highway (n=1)
- not sure (n=1)
- if the Caloma waste dump is shut down, they will be OK, not sure about Kyalite Rd (n=1)

In response to what changes the mine has made, there were 8 respondents who answered. Two respondents answered: “low impact”, “nothing really”. Four respondents identified personal benefits (“fitted air conditioners, windows with thicker glass, given me electricity money which is good”; “new roof at back of house, paid electricity”: “air conditioning, subsidised power bill, and double-glazed windows in house”; more work which is good”). One respondent indicated “race club sponsorship”. One respondent identified “noise; road upgrade caused flooding in 2016, loss of privacy due to increase traffic; weed control not complete; pulled big trees out for water supply works - lost privacy.”

Table 26 lists the negative impacts and benefits identified by Tomingley residents who responded to the questionnaire. The numbers of responses exceed the number of questionnaires received, as some respondents identified multiple impacts or benefits.

Table 26: Perceived negative impacts and benefits of current mine, Tomingley resident’s responses (2020)

| Perceived negative impacts | | Perceived benefits | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Response | No. | Response | No. |
| “Nil” or “none” | 7 | Improvement to house – water tanks, air conditioning, new windows, subsidised electricity | 6 |
| “Noise” or “some noise” | 2 | Funding to community – improvements in Tomingley community and village, sponsorship of local races | 4 |
| Noise from highway | 1 | Increased turnover of pub | 1 |
| Lights | 1 | Increased people in community “pass-bys” | 1 |
| Streetlights, corner of Tomingley West Rd | 1 | Increased population of area | 1 |
| Aesthetics – approach to village due to height of heaps | 1 | Good lifestyle for kids | 1 |
| Changed weather pattern in Tomingley due to final landform | 1 | | |
| Weir in creek damaged when water pipe through | 1 | | |

Comments regarding funds to the Narromine LGA were received from two respondents: “improved the village, but Narromine Council still not spending enough in Tomingley”: “money that goes to the LGA does not get distributed back into Tomingley”.

Ten respondents answered the question about their frequency of use of Kyalite Road:

- “Never” or “hardly ever” (n=6)
- “Few times a year” or “couple of times a year” (n=2)
- “3-4 times per year” (n=1)
- 2-3 times per week (n=1)

The final question, “what do you hope Tomingley will look like in 7 years’ time?” was answered by 11 respondents. Some respondents had several answers to the question. They identified:

- “The same” or “the same or better if possible” (n=4)
- “Beautiful” (n=1)
- “More facilities” “expanded looking tidy” (n=2)
- “More development in area; more houses and permanent dwellings” (n=1)
- “More work on southern end of Tomingley” (n=1)
- “Tidy up the cemetery - make it respectful; tidy up the truck bay from across the pub” (n=1)
- “10-year beautification plan revisited” (n=1)
- “Some land with static display of mining; tourist attraction that ties in with Peak Hill Gold Mine” (n=1)
- “Can TGO build rapport between village and NSC and get better service from NSC” (n=1)

12.6 Appendix 6 – Responses rural and near neighbour questionnaire

Rural neighbours and near neighbours were consulted several occasions – initial scoping interviews, specific interviews regarding individual matters, Kyalite Road options, and more detailed consultations as the specialist consulting reports identified and quantified specific matters (eg noise, land use, visual impact).

Site specific meetings for the purpose of the SIA took place on 24-25 March 2021 and 20-21 May 2021. Public meetings were held on 20 May 2021, and 13 October 2021. Individual presentations were made to rural neighbours and near neighbours by the EIS lead consultants on 30 September – 1 October 2021.

Kyalite Road consultations are described in Section 6.2.4. Feedback from the public meeting 20 May 2021 is described in Section 6.2.12.

Scoping questionnaire

Interviews were conducted with rural and near neighbours to the Project during August 2020, and September 2020. These interviews were conducted by TGO staff³¹. The same questions were asked of rural and near neighbours as were asked of Tomingley residents.

Nine (9) written responses were received to the questionnaire. Some interviews involved two people within a household, so 17 residents in total took part in the interviews.

Five respondents cited that their families had been in the area for over 100 years, with one of those respondents indicating that the family settled in the 1860s. Three respondents had held their properties and lived in the area for between 25-35 years. One family had moved into the area in 2003.

The community values expressed were good farming country, peace and tranquillity, close to family, country living, environment, proximity to major town, close to Dubbo saleyards, family heritage, and sentimental value for family.

Most respondents (n=7) indicated that at least one person in the household worked on the farm. Other locations of work for household members were Dubbo (n=2), Narromine (n=1), TGO (n=1); Parkes (n=1), Peak Hill (n=1), Manildra (n=1) and local area (n=1).

The question “what was life before the mine started operating” was answered by 2 respondents – “small town on highway” and “beautiful”.

Responses to the question “what is it like living next to the mine?” were given in 6 of the 9 rural neighbours of near neighbours’ questionnaires:

- Noise and dust
- Noise on a still night
- From time to time, could hear truck movements and blasting
- Major changes - noise, traffic increase, change of view from house
- Consistent noise, dust, light pollution
- No negative impact so far

Rural and near neighbours who responded to the questionnaire had various thoughts about living with a mine operating for another 7 years:

³¹ One staff member conducting the interviews grew up locally

- Nil
- Don't have any issues with it - has not disrupted my lifestyle much
- Minimal impacts
- Maybe access may change which will jeopardise jobs and lifestyles
- Family is sensitive about losing [heritage building – named]
- May be more dust and noise, extra lights, light problem
- May impair view
- Awful, impact on essence of lifestyle of living in the country

In response to what changes the mine has made, there were five respondents who answered. Three respondents answered: “nil”, “minimal/nil”. One respondent answered “things were closer to the house”. One respondent answered “installed air con and thicker better windows – increased noise and traffic concerns.”

Table 27 lists the negative impacts and benefits identified by rural and near neighbours who responded to the questionnaire. The numbers of responses exceed the number of questionnaires received, as some respondents identified multiple impacts or benefits.

Table 27: Perceived negative impacts and benefits of current mine, rural and near neighbours' responses (2020)

| Perceived negative impacts | | Perceived benefits | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Response | No. | Response | No. |
| “Nil to date” or “minimal/nil” | 2 | Race club sponsorship | 2 |
| Noise | 1 | Employment, local employment | 2 |
| Low levels of dust and noise | 1 | Generating income for local businesses/ income to town | 2 |
| Family heritage disappearing | 1 | Money spent in area through VPA | 1 |
| Losing farming country and disruption to farming techniques | 1 | Sponsorship to Tomingley and Peak Hill | 1 |
| Changed the setting of the sunset | 1 | Farming continuity | 1 |

Comments made to support perceived benefits:

- “Tomingley is buzzing”
- “Re-leasing the farm was good”
- “Community grants have been good”
- “Race Club sponsorship - race club is a hub for the community”

One respondent when asked about “the benefits the mine operations have delivered for you, and for the Tomingley area in general”, answered “haven't heard of any.”

All respondents answered the question about their frequency of use of Kyalite Road:

- “Never” or “nil” (n=2)
- Daily (n=3). Two of these respondents indicated towards Tomingley for majority of use. One respondent indicated use of Kyalite Road daily, and sometimes a few times per day.
- 5 times per week at least (n=1)
- 2-3 times per week for medical visits (n=1)

- 1-2 times per week (n=1)
- Once per week (n=1)

The final question, “what do you hope Tomingley will look like in 7 years’ time?” was answered by 7 respondents. Some respondents had several answers to the question. They identified:

- The same
- Better than now
- Keep local feel
- General improvement to the old school and sporting facilities
- Some maintenance of the old school and tennis courts
- Improve local sporting facilities
- Increase in population
- Upkeep of the township
- Upgrade of facilities for travellers
- Renovation of pub - very tired

Site specific interviews

Site visits and site-specific interviews were conducted with rural and near neighbours of the Project on 24 and 25 March 2021, 8 April 2021, 20 and 21 May 2021. 22 individuals took part in those interviews. Many of the same interviewees are Kyalite Road users. The specific issues related to Kyalite Road are in Section 6.2.4.

Concerns about the Project and its potential impacts were raised during these interviews:

- Visual impacts:
 - appearance of mine, waste rock emplacements, Newell Highway (where closer to some properties), and loss of existing views of hills
 - Driving over the mine (overpass bridge on Kyalite Road) – will be able to see it daily, a daily visual reminder
 - “Existing waste rock dumps are ugly” - more natural undulations for future waste rock emplacements
 - Lights will be seen on internal haulage road – can see lights now
- Noise:
 - Construction noise, including blasting
 - Noise on still night and early morning from vehicle movements (vehicle tracks, reverse beepers, chains)
 - Increased noise of highway – where highway moves closer to existing residence
 - Sound of highway and construction noise at the same time
 - Old trees currently reduce sound at residue storage facility, but will likely be removed
- Dust:
 - Will dust be visible when travelling over overpass?
 - Tank water concerns regarding dust and particulate matter
- Water flows across land:
 - Management of water flow and introduction of weeds
 - Want to avoid flood waters being diverted onto property
 - Water important to cropping and lamb production – want to capture and store water appropriately

- Flooding and water flow because of mine construction
- Road realignments and safety:
 - Safe access to Newell Highway
 - Turning lanes need to be developed for entry and exit to Newell Highway
 - Concern regarding right hand turn from Newell Highway into McNivens Lane
 - Crest near Thornycroft Road on Kyalite Road creates blind hill
 - Back Tomingley West Road and Newell Highway – used for stock crossing and large machinery crossing
- Livelihood:
 - Loss of agricultural land to mining
 - Are there agricultural land leasing options for current neighbours?
 - Could there be local contracting work?
 - Is it worthwhile improving own property – because of what might happen in the future (referring to the potential for other mining development apart from the Project)
 - What security is there on current land leased from TGO?
 - Trying to build farming enterprise, but feels boxed in by mine
 - Maintenance of fences – how is this managed as now neighbouring property purchased by the Applicant
- Communications:
 - Mine communications have been poor until recent consultation
 - “Communication is the most important thing”
 - Neighbours’ complaints not heard in the past – led to them leaving the district
 - Want to be heard, understood and shown empathy. “Even though impacts may be compliant, they can still be felt”
- Relationship with the Applicant:
 - “Company has been good to deal with - and trust has been built”
 - “Company needs to be good neighbours – part of the community”

Other matters raised:

- Loss of identity and life purpose since sale of family property to the Applicant
- Sadness at family heritage loss [property named]
- Potential devaluation of property due to proximity to mine

Comments made:

- "wish the whole thing was never there"
- "good productive land torn to bits vs 10 years of project life"
- “wish it was never happening”
- “mining has been part of the community forever” (cited McPhails, Peak Hill)
- “good thing mine is already established – it is a known quantity”
- “change is the key issue”

12.7 Appendix 7 – Responses Peak Hill Community and Business interviews

A ‘pop-up’ information stall was set up in front of the Peak Hill Visitor Information Outlet, 62 Caswell Street, Peak Hill NSW on 25 November 2020. Information brochures published by TGO entitled “Newell Highway realignment near Tomingley” and “TGO Community Updates”³² were given to interested general public, and left at the counter in the Visitor Information Outlet, at the Post Office, and at the Pharmacy. Contact details were left for follow-up consultations.

Random intercept interview process - five respondents agreed to be interviewed. Three interviewees were local business owners. Standard interview questions were used for all interviews. **Table 28** summarises the questions and responses of Peak Hill community members and business owners who took part in the interviews.

Table 28: Questions and responses Peak Hill community members and business owners, November 2020

| Question | Response |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Do you know anything about Alkane Resources as a mining company? | Yes (n=5) Dealings with company during consultations, mostly with aboriginal communities – promises not fulfilled “They dig big holes!”. Long history in area – Peak Hill and Tomingley Gold Have been involved with the community and greater district since the 1990s Work for Alkane – 10 years – initially at Peak Hill, now at Tomingley |
| Have you heard of Tomingley Gold Operations? | Yes (n=5) |
| Where were you living when Tomingley Gold commenced operations in 2014? | Peak Hill (n=4) Parkes |
| Do you know anyone who has worked at Peak Hill or Tomingley Gold mines? | Extending the mine, local properties with long history purchased Over time, lots of people who were employed at Peak Hill. There were not a direct set of equivalent positions at Tomingley when it opened, as specialist skills were required for underground mining. Many local men and women Self Brother and cousins work there |
| Have you heard about the proposal to extend the Tomingley Gold mine to the south? | Yes (n=5) Prospecting has found gold and now working towards opening up Sounds most promising Deposits are both sides of highway |
| Have Alkane’s mining operations impacted on you or your family? | No impact Local people getting jobs Work at Peak Hill directly in mine Jobs for family members Provided more income Introduced to more people and friends (friendship circle extended) Improvements to the Peak Hill tourist mine and parklands Provided water from Narromine to Tomingley through pipeline |

³² TGO Community Newsletter (Special update) August 2020 <https://www.alkane.com.au/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-gold-operations/community-resources/tgo-community-newsletter/>

| Question | Response |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Do you think the Alkane mining operations have impacted on you or your family in any way since it arrived in Peak Hill in 1996? | <p>Socially, good has been done by Alkane with local building owned housing</p> <p>Visitors Centre, craft groups, open cut gallery</p> <p>Local Peak Hill sponsorships – Visitors Centre, mine interpretation and walk, sponsorship of local show and schools</p> <p>More young people have bought houses in Peak Hill – because it is between Northparkes Mine and Tomingley</p> <p>Alkane benefits community of Peak Hill – “not just an obligation, they have really good community input.”</p> <p>Created very good tourist trail – personally, meant casual work for Parkes Tourism</p> <p>Sponsorship for community and town (money is hard to come by in small towns)</p> <p>Alkane has been sensitive to local community needs</p> <p>More work for locals</p> <p>Environmental impacts</p> |
| What do you think the benefits or impacts of an extended gold mine near Tomingley might be? | <p>People being bought out of their properties (positive and negative)</p> <p>Visual impacts</p> <p>Sad to see local stud finish</p> <p>Lose more farming lands</p> <p>Another big hole in the ground</p> <p>Concern about environment – “holes on both sides of the road”</p> <p>Employment (but may not be locals)</p> <p>Spousal skills available for local employment– eg hairdressers, school teachers</p> <p>Local employment</p> <p>More jobs</p> <p>Increased tourism</p> <p>Direct local benefits – construction, motels, supermarket, pub, clubs, post office</p> <p>More for businesses</p> |
| What do you think of the proposal to realign 8.3km of the Newell Highway? | <p>Dual carriageway – just do it!</p> <p>The existing ‘new’ highway has been excellent</p> <p>Probably necessary for project to go ahead</p> <p>As long as road made properly, with two-way both sides. Make it wider, do it properly</p> <p>Travel to and from work (? impacts on time of travel)</p> <p>Disruption – road works, school kids, working adults</p> |
| What would be the possible impacts of the realignment of Kyalite Road? | <p>Residents’ impacts</p> <p>Know of three families on this road – school bus run</p> <p>Local traffic use will be affected, especially couple of local properties at Tomingley end</p> <p>Access to properties</p> <p>Local impacts as it is a local road</p> <p>Lovely vistas to Hervey Ranges “nice scenic drive”</p> |
| Do you have any interest in getting a job with the mines | <p>Lots of people locally with qualifications but not opportunities.</p> <p>Too old</p> <p>Will continue to work at mine</p> <p>Yes - family</p> |

12.8 Appendix 8 – Responses Narromine Community and Business interviews

A ‘pop-up’ information stall was set up at the Narromine Library on 26 November 2020. Information brochures published by TGO entitled “Newell Highway realignment near Tomingley” and “TGO Community Updates”³³ were given to interested general public, and left at the Narromine LGA Council offices, and at the Narromine Library. Contact details were left for follow-up consultations.

Random intercept interview process – 10 respondents agreed to be interviewed. Four interviewees were local business operators. Standard interview questions were used for all interviews. **Table 29** summarises the questions and responses of Narromine community members and business operators who took part in the interviews.

Table 29: Questions and responses Narromine community members and business operators, November 2020

| Question | Response |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Do you know anything about Alkane Resources as a mining company? | Yes (n=4) No (n=6) “Run a tidy operation, never heard of any complaints” |
| Have you heard of Tomingley Gold Operations? | Yes (n=9) No (n=1) |
| Where were you living when Tomingley Gold commenced operations in 2014? | Narromine (n=5) Newcastle (n=3) Ballina - have lived in Narromine for past three years Sydney – recently arrived in Narromine to live |
| Do you know anyone who has worked at Peak Hill or Tomingley Gold mines? | Subcontractors (next door neighbours) Yes – several locals Yes – friends |
| Have you heard about the proposal to extend the Tomingley Gold mine to the south? | Yes (n=2) No (n=8) |
| Have Alkane’s mining operations impacted on you or your family? | Jobs (both sons work in mines elsewhere now) Not direct family – but has been good for the community Husband’s earth moving business at the start of Tomingley |
| Do you think the Alkane mining operations have impacted on you or your family in any way since it arrived in Peak Hill in 1996? | Employment More people coming to town Local spending (to a degree) Rentals – more difficult to get rental accommodation Very pleased – good things happening because of the mine including a positive change in attitude in town – good work for people. Indirectly has brought more employment to town Netball Club sponsorship |
| What do you think the benefits or impacts of an extended gold mine near Tomingley might be? | Traffic and noise – normal mining impacts Concerned about what mining does to the environment generally Family stress – personal experience of different mining company purchasing family property in another region causing impact on former husband – loss of identity, pride, self-control – caused depression and marriage breakdown Wildlife – what are the impacts when blasting – how is wildlife monitored? Eyesore on side of road House rental demands – very tough to get a rental house in Narromine More rental demand No negatives – need to grow, not shrivel up and die, entire LGA benefits More jobs, Narromine needs more jobs |

³³ TGO Community Newsletter (Special update) August 2020 <https://www.alkane.com.au/projects/tomingley-gold-project/tomingley-gold-operations/community-resources/tgo-community-newsletter/>

| Question | Response |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>More employment</p> <p>Jobs</p> <p>Helps families</p> <p>Helps businesses (eg hairdressing – more money spent in town)</p> <p>Change</p> <p>Good for local economy</p> <p>Feels positive – job and people, growth and change</p> <p>Maybe more temporary residents</p> |
| What do you think of the proposal to realign 8.3km of the Newell Highway? | <p>Road work delay time – minimise this as much as possible</p> <p>Won't be a worry</p> <p>Probably will be safer</p> <p>Good idea</p> <p>Visual impacts of current waste dumps – don't like the 'big mountains' close to the highway – "real eyesore" – "hasn't added to the region"</p> |
| What would be the possible impacts of the realignment of Kyalite Road? | <p>Local impacts</p> <p>No comment – don't know of road (n=4)</p> <p>Nil impact (not a resident)</p> <p>Never been to Tomingley</p> <p>Need to be sure that if it is realigned, then GPS maps etc are up for date – especially for emergency services</p> <p>Need to consider farmers and harvest – account for additional time</p> |
| Do you have any interest in getting a job with the mines | <p>Too old</p> <p>Love to have a job</p> <p>Plenty of young people looking for post school trades and apprenticeships</p> |

12.9 Appendix 9 – Community Feedback Form

Tomingley Gold Extension Project

Community Feedback Form

We are seeking your feedback on the Tomingley Gold Extension Project.

Representatives of Alkane/TGO and its advisors are available to discuss the preliminary plans for the Project and answer any questions you may have.

If you would like an electronic copy of this document that you can complete on your computer and email in reply, please email brooklyn@rwcorkery.com and a copy will be sent to you.

Information collected at this stage is intended to provide preliminary feedback for progressive design of the Project and to provide relevant environmental, social and economic background information that may be relevant to the assessment. Please let us know if you would like to be included in Project updates.

Information provided will be compiled with all other information gathered during the community consultation program and summarised in the Environmental Impact Statement without recording the individual sources of comments. Reference to any personal confidential information provided during the consultation would only be included in the EIS within the written permission of the relevant person(s) or representative(s), except when required by law.

| Personal Information | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name: | |
| Address: | |
| Mailing Address: | |
| Contact (Phone): | |
| Contact (Email): | |
| Would you be interested in receiving further information about the Tomingley Gold Extension Project? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Mail |

| General Project Queries | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| How long have you lived in the area? | ____ Years | Owner <input type="checkbox"/> | In town <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Lessee <input type="checkbox"/> | Farming property <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are there any particular environmental issues that you would like more information about or would like to see assessed in the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Project? | | | |
| Are there any particular social or economic issues that you would like more information about or would like to see assessed in the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Project? | | | |
| How do you expect the development of the Project to affect you and/or your family and you day to day life? | | | |
| Do you have any other comments or are you aware of any other concerns in the community that are relevant to the proposed Project? | | | |

WE APPRECIATE YOUR FEEDBACK

12.10 Appendix 10 – Completed Community Feedback Form (Confidential)

Removed for privacy reasons.

This has intentionally been left blank