

Section Four

Stakeholder Consultation



Contents

4. Stakeholder Consultation	41
4.1 Stakeholder Consultation Overview	41
4.2 Stakeholder Consultation Objectives	41
4.3 Stakeholder Consultation	41
4.3.1 Government Consultation.....	41
4.3.2 Non-Government Organisations.....	42
4.3.3 Native Title Consultation.....	42
4.3.4 Local Government.....	43
4.3.5 Local Communities Consultation	44
4.4 Engagement and Communication Mechanisms.....	44
4.5 Stakeholders’ Perceived Project Issues and Impacts.....	46
4.5.1 Issues identified through Public Submissions to the Environmental Scoping Document	46
4.5.2 Issues Identified through Stakeholder Consultation.....	48
4.6 Ongoing Engagement	49

List of Tables

Table 4-1: Stakeholders consulted during the community consultation programme	44
Table 4-2: Stakeholder consultation mechanisms.....	45
Table 4-3: Stakeholders consultation by mechanism	47



4. Stakeholder Consultation

4.1 Stakeholder Consultation Overview

Cameco has undertaken a comprehensive stakeholder and local community consultation process as part of the Project's Environmental Review and Management Programme (ERMP). Foremost, this engagement strategy is aligned with Cameco's Five Pillars of Corporate Social Responsibility, which are endorsed on all of Cameco's operations. These pillars include:

- **Workforce development:** We are committed to train, educate and employ local people. In consultation with local communities, Cameco develops action plans to ensure effective education and training is available to allow local people to make the most of employment opportunities at our operations.
- **Business development:** We seek to build capacity in local stakeholder communities by assisting them in developing sustainable businesses to provide goods and services to our operations.
- **Community investment:** We invest in charitable projects that support community development, education and literacy, youth, and health and wellness initiatives.
- **Community engagement:** We build and sustain strong relationships with local community and government groups through open and direct communication. Cameco focuses on indigenous communication by listening to elders and youth and working to overcome cultural and language barriers.
- **Government and regulatory relations:** We seek positive, open relationships and partnerships with important stakeholders including governments and regulatory agencies.

In addition to the Cameco Five Pillars, the consultation process complies with the Interim Industry Guidelines to Community Involvement assigned by the Department of Environment, 2003 (now known as Department of Environment and Regulation [DER]) and the International Association for Public Participation Guidelines for best practice in Social Impact Assessment (International Association for Public Participation Australasia 2004).

4.2 Stakeholder Consultation Objectives

The objectives of undertaking a comprehensive consultation programme with key stakeholders for the Project's ERMP were to:

- Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to participate and contribute in discussions and provide suggestions and advice on the Project, transport proposals and heritage management.
- Provide opportunity for input and feedback through the environmental impact assessment process into the decision process.
- Capture and respond to stakeholder issues and concerns during the development of the Project and the formal reporting phases.
- Provide an opportunity to educate stakeholders on aspects of uranium mining, processing, the final product and transport and radiation.
- Provide an opportunity to inform people about Cameco and the Project, including, for example, Cameco's experience as one of the world's leading uranium miners and one of Canada's leading employers of Aboriginal people.

4.3 Stakeholder Consultation

Cameco has consulted with a broad range of stakeholders to provide information about the proposed development and to establish an open dialogue to address public interest, risks and regulator concerns in relation to mining uranium. The following sections describe key consultation groups and activities undertaken for the Kintyre ERMP.

A summary of consultation with all stakeholder groups is presented in Appendix C.

4.3.1 Government Consultation

Cameco has met extensively with both State and Federal government members of Parliament and members of Opposition parties, departments and agencies involved in assessing the Project. These meetings have provided an opportunity for Cameco to provide information about the proposed development; hear about any concerns or interest these agencies may have in aspects of the Kintyre Project; and modify the proposal, where practicable, to respond to these concerns.

4.3.2 Non-Government Organisations

Cameco has met with the representative of the Conservation Council of Western Australia. Consultation has included a number of meetings discussing concerns of the anti-nuclear movement as well as specific environmental and public health issues. While there is general recognition that the stated aim of these organisations is to close the uranium mining industry, Cameco will continue to be available to address specific aspects of the Project as these arise.

4.3.3 Native Title Consultation

4.3.3.1 Native Title Determination and Western Desert Aboriginal Land Corporation

The Martu of the East Pilbara region are the original inhabitants of the land where the Project is located. On September 27, 2002 the Martu connection to country and attachment to the land was recognised through determination of the Martu Native Title claim. The Martu were granted the right to exclusive use, occupation and possession which includes the right to control access to the claim area of 136,000 km² of land in the east Pilbara/Central Western Desert region of Western Australia.

The Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation (Jamukurnu-Yapalikunu) (WDLAC) is the prescribed body corporate for the Martu.

Through WDLAC, Cameco has undertaken consultation about the Project as required by the "Agreement to Talk" inherited by Cameco through the acquisition of Kintyre from Rio Tinto. This Agreement, made between Rio Tinto and WDLAC/Martu and transferred to Cameco, requires the parties to establish liaison committees and advisory councils to assist the parties to reach agreement. In the spirit of the Agreement, Cameco has continued to engage and consult with the Martu through WDLAC. In general terms this has included: community visits; the establishment of the Kintyre Consultative Committee and the Kintyre Project Negotiation Committee; and attendance at Special General and Annual General Community Meetings. Furthermore, consultation has included information on the operational aspects of exploration at Kintyre, including road maintenance, land clearing on site and heritage management.

In November 2011, the parties signed a Memorandum of Understanding setting out a framework for a "Comprehensive Agreement" and a

process and timeline to achieve the Agreement.

In September 2012, the parties signed an agreement to allow the Project to proceed.

4.3.3.2 Community Visits

In March 2010 and February 2012, Cameco undertook a series of community visits to regional centres and remote communities in the Pilbara and Kimberley regions. The visits were undertaken by a joint group of Cameco representatives from the Corporate Social Responsibility team, environmental and radiation specialists, and Martu representatives. The purpose of the February 2012 visit was to discuss the recent trip by Martu to Canada to view Cameco's mining operations and Aboriginal involvement in business and employment in the operations (Section 4.3.3.4); discuss the status of negotiations; and discuss community questions about environmental and radiation aspects of the Project.

4.3.3.3 Kintyre Education Project

The Kintyre Education Project (KEP) is a communication and education project funded by Cameco, and developed and delivered by WDLAC with input from Cameco.

The key objective of the KEP is to provide information on environmental and social aspects of the proposed mine to enable Martu to be equipped to make well-informed decisions regarding the proposed Kintyre development. This will assist both Cameco and WDLAC, as "informed consent" is essential to the integrity of all future acts under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

The provision of information also supports other aspects of the negotiation and consultation processes by:

- enabling discussion of issues to take place in a reliable and predictable environment;
- facilitating the development of options, alternatives and solutions where there is disagreement over any aspect of the development; and
- fostering trust and respect in grounding a long term relationship between Cameco and the Martu.

The project involved the making of a DVD that covered the following issues:

- **Corporate:** A presentation of who Cameco is and how they wish to engage with Martu.
- **Uranium Basics:** An understanding of what uranium is, what it is used for and implications of mining, processing and exporting uranium.
- **Mine Development:** An outline of the stages of development of the Project, and what is required at each stage in terms of process, approvals, construction and operations.
- **Environmental:** The impact of any proposed operations on the environment at and around Kintyre, including, for example, groundwater and dust.
- **Cultural:** The impact of any proposed operations on sites or areas of cultural significance.
- **Social:** The impact for Martuand communities of the proposed operations.
- **Economic:** The likely economic advantages for Martuand communities of the proposed operations in terms of payments, business opportunities, training and employment.

The DVD was produced in Martu language using readily understood concepts and representations. Following the development of the DVD, it was presented in each of the Martu communities by a WDLAC representative and in some communities by a Martu liaison person. In each of the communities, the opportunity was provided for people to attend formal presentations and discussion or informal one-on-one discussion. Copies of the DVD were also made available in the community for people who did not attend the presentations.

During May to June 2011, visits were made to 11 communities and an estimated 150 people participated in presentations or were engaged in discussion about the Project and the topics covered in the DVD.

4.3.3.4 Canada Site Visit

In July 2011, Cameco provided the opportunity for a group of 11 Martu community people and three representatives from WDLAC to visit the company's uranium mining operations in Saskatchewan, Canada. The group was able to experience at first hand a uranium mine site; learn more about uranium and radiation; see Cameco's approach to environmental management; and become familiar with Cameco's indigenous relations programme in Canada. The group visited Cameco's Rabbit

Lake Mine and also engaged with local Indigenous people and government regulators about uranium mining.

4.3.4 Local Government

Transportation of the uranium-ore concentrate (UOC) is intended to be by road via Kalgoorlie to the Western Australian border and on to the Port of Adelaide. The transport route currently being considered is via Telfer, Port Hedland, Newman, Meekatharra, Mount Magnet, Leinster, Leonora, Menzies, Kalgoorlie, Kambalda, Norseman and Eyre Highway to the Border Village and then on to the Port of Adelaide. This route passes through the following WA Local Government Authorities (LGAs):

- Shire of East Pilbara
- Town of Port Hedland
- Shire of Meekatharra
- Shire of Cue
- Shire of Mount Magnet
- Shire of Sandstone
- Shire of Leonora
- Shire of Menzies
- City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
- Shire of Coolgardie
- Shire of Dundas.

The total distance of the preferred road route from Kintyre to the Western Australian/South Australian border is approximately 3,200 km. This involves travel along sealed roads through remote areas and some towns. UOC would be transported in 205 L steel sealed drums secured inside 6.1 m (20 foot) shipping containers. On average about 100 road train movements per year will be required to transport the UOC production from the mine. It is envisaged that the transport of product would occur in conveyors of two trucks once a week. The sealed roads already carry road trains and other vehicles from a number of different industries. The inclusion of road trains from the Project at the frequency described above is considered to pose minimal additional burden on the road infrastructure and minimal additional risk to the degradation of the roads.

The communities along the transport route make up a key group of stakeholders with a special interest in the transport of uranium ore concentrate through their towns. In September 2010, Cameco

wrote to Local Government Authorities and other special interest groups along the transport route seeking an opportunity to discuss the transport proposal. Cameco subsequently met with Local Council and community representatives in most towns along the route north of Kalgoorlie.

The key purpose of the engagement was to meet community representatives, including representatives from police, and professional fire and emergency services organisations; and to address the concerns and issues that had been raised by community members in response to media reports about the transport of uranium. The explicit objectives of the consultation were to:

- introduce Cameco Corporation, the Project and proposals for transport;
- present information on radiation risks associated with the transport of uranium ore concentrate; and
- provide an opportunity for local authorities to raise concerns and have meaningful discussion about proposals.

Further meetings were held with some groups again in September 2011 and additional consultation is planned to coincide with the public release of the ERMP.

4.3.5 Local Communities Consultation

Between January and August 2011, a comprehensive community consultation process was undertaken. This consultation involved two independent consultants visiting and engaging with community members and service providers of nine of the closest communities and towns. The communities included: Jigalong, Parnngurr, Punmu, Kunawarritji, Nullagine/Irrungadji, Marble Bar/Goodabinya, Warralong, South Hedland, and Newman.

The key purpose of the community consultation was to:

- discuss the Project to identify any additional issues and address the communities concerns about potential social and health impacts; and
- work with relevant stakeholders and communities to identify appropriate strategies to enhance the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts of the Project.

A number of stakeholders were consulted, which included a mix of community residents

(Indigenous and non-Indigenous), local and State Government representatives, service providers, and non-government organisations. The community consultation process used face-to-face interviews, group meetings and telephone interviews. Table 4-1 presents a summary of the stakeholders consulted during the community consultation programme. A full list of the stakeholders consulted as part of the development is presented in Appendix C.

Table 4-1: Stakeholders consulted during the community consultation programme

Stakeholder Group	Number Consulted
Near Neighbours (individuals)	
Indigenous	121
Non-Indigenous	7
Education Service Providers	17
Health and Emergency Service Providers	16
Non-Government Organisations	3
Community Infrastructure	3
Local Government	2
State Government	3
Total	172

4.4 Engagement and Communication Mechanisms

The Project ERMP stakeholder consultation process used a number of engagement and communication mechanisms to both supply and gather data. These mechanisms are presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-3 summarises the mechanisms and approaches used to engage with stakeholder groups.

Table 4-2: Stakeholder consultation mechanisms

Mechanism	Description
Public Review of Scoping Document	The Draft Environmental Scoping Document (ESD) was submitted to the EPA in December 2010, and was released for public review and comment between 28 March 2011 and 8 April 2011. Copies of the ESD were produced on disc and were available free of charge from Cameco and the ESD was also accessible on the Cameco website. The EPA received 66 submissions, including 32 form letters, regarding the Kintyre Project ESD. Cameco prepared responses to the ESD public comment submissions and provided them to the EPA. Cameco had meetings with key agencies to discuss the issues raised.
Government Stakeholder Briefings	Cameco has consulted with local, State and Commonwealth government officials to provide the agencies with briefings on the Project and convey specific messages and education regarding the development. Government officials at all levels have also been involved in the discussion of key development issues.
Stakeholder Meetings	A number of meetings were held with stakeholders to discuss issues and processes relevant to the development and ERMP. Engagement with stakeholders via meetings is an ongoing and continuous process which will continue throughout the life of the development.
Community Workshops	Between April and June 2010, stakeholder workshops were held in partnership with WDLAC with the objective of providing Martu with information on the Project and opportunity for an active role in the consultation process. In total, the workshops were attended by approximately 250 community members in Broome, Looma, Fitzroy, Wangkatjunga, South Hedland/Warralong, Punmu, Kunawarritji, Parnngurr, Jigalong and Newman/Parnpajinya. The workshops discussed issues such as radiation, dust, water, employment and training, social impacts, environmental issues and benefits of the Project. The issues/concerns raised through these community workshops helped to inform the content of the comprehensive ten-module Kintyre Education Project.
Kintyre Education Project (KEP)	WDLAC commissioned the KEP which was undertaken between November 2010 and June 2011. Using DVDs narrated in Martu language, the objective of the KEP was to provide coherent information on the Project. The DVDs consisted of 10 modules, which covered different aspects of uranium mining, including uranium, radiation, dust and groundwater. It was intended to support other aspects of the negotiation and consultation process.
Community Consultation	Cameco, in collaboration with the Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Council (WDLAC), commissioned an independent community consultation programme to identify community concerns and opportunities in relation to the proposed development. The consultation involved two consultants visiting and engaging with members/service providers of a number of the closest communities and town. The communities included: Jigalong, Parnngurr, Punmu, Kunawarritji, Nullagine/Irungalaji, Marble Bar/Goodabinya, Warralong, South Hedland, and Newman. The community consultation process utilised face-to-face interviews, group meetings and telephone interviews where required.
Community Fact Sheets/ Newsletters	Cameco has produced a series of fact sheets. These cover issues including, dust, radiation, drilling and transport. The fact sheets were distributed to all relevant communities and organisations. In addition to the fact sheets, Cameco produces quarterly newsletters which aim to keep stakeholders informed of the proposed development's activities and updates.

Mechanism	Description
Media Releases	Numerous media releases have been developed for the Project which addresses topics including: the expansion of Cameco's mining activities to Australia; announcement of new key project personnel; continued exploration across Australia; updates and activities; and commitments to engage with Martu and relevant government stakeholders.
Cameco Website	Cameco has established a website that covers its Australian operations including Kintyre. The site hosts copies of the Fact Sheets, the ESD and other announcements related to the Project.
Canada Site Visit	Eleven Martu and three executive staff from WDLAC travelled to Canada as guests of Cameco in July 2011. They visited the Rabbit Lake Mine to view uranium mining, processing, environmental management and transport. The delegation also met with a number of Aboriginal groups to learn more about Cameco's Indigenous relations programmes in Canada.

4.5 Stakeholders' Perceived Project Issues and Impacts

In addition to undertaking the relevant studies and assessments, consultation and engagement with all stakeholders aims to ensure that all issues and impacts that may occur as a result of the development are identified. The following sections provide a summary of the key issues identified by regulators and community stakeholders.

4.5.1 Issues identified through Public Submissions to the Environmental Scoping Document

The Kintyre ESD was released for a two week public review. In total, 66 submissions, including 18 form letters, were received from regulatory agencies, non-government organisations and community stakeholders. Key themes for each stakeholder group are summarised in the following sections.

4.5.1.1 Government and Regulatory Stakeholders

Cameco received a submission from the Federal Department of the Environment (DoE). The Department's submission raised issues predominantly surrounding environmental and heritage factors. These included requests for additional detail regarding studies undertaken as part of the ESD; queries regarding management measures to address environmental factors such as air quality, fauna, groundwater quantity; and radiation management measures found in dust, tailings and waste rock, including post rehabilitation.

A number of state government departments provided submissions in response to the ESD. Departments requested more detail and clarity on studies undertaken; made suggestions for further assessments and management plans; and recommended continued stakeholder engagement.

Dominant themes occurring from these submissions included: radiation risks associated with the dust, tailings and waste rocks; potential for contamination of local flora and fauna including Karlamilyi National Park, water supplies and air quality; transportation of product and the associated potential impacts on communities along transport routes; requests for additional stakeholder consultation throughout the life of the Project; and Aboriginal heritage impacts and identification of local content and Aboriginal employment opportunities.

Other aspects raised in these submissions include: concerns regarding the transportation of product and potential for contamination/spillages; the associated increased risk of traffic accidents on poor roads; and additional heavy goods vehicles using the road network and extensive distances required to transport product and materials.

Concerns regarding radiation management were also raised including a request for full consultation with emergency services that would be required to respond in the event of an emergency during either construction or operations.

Table 4-3: Stakeholders consultation by mechanism

	Review of Scoping Document	Stakeholder Meetings/ Workshops	Local Community Consultation	Kintyre Education Programme	Media Release	Cameco Kintyre Website	Canada Site Visit	Newsletters and Fact Sheets	Kintyre Site Visit
Commonwealth Government – Departmental Officers	▪	▪			▪	▪		▪	▪
State Government – Members of Parliament	▪	▪			▪	▪		▪	▪
State Government – Departmental Officers	▪	▪			▪	▪		▪	▪
Local Government	▪	▪	▪		▪	▪		▪	*
Native Title Holders/Representative Body	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
NGOs	▪	▪			▪	▪		▪	*
Community and Service Providers		▪	▪		▪	▪		▪	
Health Service Providers		▪	▪		▪	▪		▪	
Education, Employment and Training Service Providers		▪	▪		▪	▪		▪	
Local Industry		▪	▪		▪	▪		▪	
Regional Bodies	▪	▪			▪	▪		▪	
Peak Bodies		▪			▪	▪		▪	

▪ Consultation via this mechanism already undertaken

* Consultation via this mechanism is planned

4.5.1.2 Non-Government Organisation Response

A number of non-government organisations responded with submissions to the ESD. Key topics of these submissions include requests for additional comprehensive assessments, modelling, monitoring and management. There was also a request that the Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Plans include consultation and engagement with Martu and WDLAC.

These requests are associated with concerns relating to cumulative impacts and the potential for radiation contamination of dust, groundwater and Karlamilyi National Park; the use of uranium in relation to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction once exported; use of underground water resources; flora and fauna populations, the cultural landscape, rivers and lake ecosystems; and increased risks of road traffic accidents associated with transporting the product long distances.

4.5.1.3 Community Stakeholder Response

Common issues raised in submissions from community stakeholders were associated with the validity of baseline studies, measurements and the associated assessments of impacts undertaken including perceptions regarding lack of environmental monitoring.

The most common concerns were regarding the potential for negative health impacts including radiation related diseases caused by radioactive dust, tailings, radon gas and waste rock; radiation management; the populated transport route, and distance required to transport the product; contamination of groundwater; and cumulative impacts on water resources, flora and fauna.

4.5.2 Issues Identified through Stakeholder Consultation

During the consultation programme, community members identified a range of potential social, cultural, health and environmental issues/impacts in relation to the Project. Brief descriptions of the salient issues/impacts are presented in the following sections.

4.5.2.1 Health

The health concern community members most frequently identified was the potential for exposure to uranium dust. People were concerned the uranium dust from Kintyre and from the transportation of product would affect

the respiratory health of the community, impact on pregnancies and affect the health of future generations.

Furthermore, some were concerned about the potential decline in the health status of people if they were employed at Kintyre and therefore had greater financial capacity to purchase alcohol and illegal drugs.

Conversely others in the community identified the potential for Kintyre to induce positive health impacts such as greater access to health services through improved infrastructure; improved opportunities for employment which in turn would improve overall health status; and other potential social investment opportunities related to health care.

4.5.2.2 Environmental

Community concerns also included the impact of radioactive dust on wild flora and fauna and the related health impacts if community members were to ingest potentially contaminated bush tucker.

Community members were also concerned about the potential for groundwater and surface water to be contaminated.

4.5.2.3 Culture

Community members were concerned about the impacts the proposed development may have on culture including people's access and connection to country. Some people were concerned about the Project and its impact on/change of the landscape. From a cultural perspective, people also raised the issue of digging up the land which disturbs the spirits and affects people's ability to work in these areas.

Concerns were also raised about the disturbance to cultural activities such as hunting and gathering bush tucker, due to fears associated with potential uranium contamination of wild animals and plants.

4.5.2.4 Recreation

The majority of recreational activities with the potential for impact are foremost Martu cultural activities such as hunting, camping and connecting with country. Other recreational uses in the Project area are by infrequent tourists to the Karlamilyi National Park. While tourists were not consulted during the community consultation programme, it is predicted that the proposed development will improve the condition of the Telfer Road and thus

potentially increase the number of tourists visiting the region.

4.5.2.5 Economics and Employment

The Project employment opportunities were perceived to create both positive and negative impacts. While many community members considered employment opportunities as a major benefit from the Project, some community members considered employment at Kintyre to be unsafe and a clash with Martu cultural values with regard to digging up the land.

Some people were also interested in gaining training to be employed on the mines. However, it was noted that there needs to be employment once this training is completed. Furthermore people acknowledged the benefits of employing locals as they are acclimatised to the extreme conditions of the region. It was highlighted that while training for the mines was important, alternative training needs to be provided for a better cultural fit towards Martu employment.

4.6 Ongoing Engagement

Cameco will continue to undertake engagement and consultation activities throughout all stages of the Project with stakeholders to identify and manage potential impacts and concerns. Communication mechanisms identified in Table 4-2 will continue to be implemented to engage with stakeholders.

A number of site visits to Kintyre are planned for decision making authorities (DMAs) including Commonwealth agencies; parliamentarians; non-government agencies; and other key stakeholders. Ongoing stakeholder workshops/meetings are proposed with DMAs, local government and community members.