



Australian Government
Department of Industry,
Innovation and Science

National Radioactive Waste Management Facility

National Radioactive Waste Management Facility (NRWMF)

Phase 1 Summary Report

Kimba 2017

Foreword from Senator the Hon Matthew Canavan

Australia has approximately 5,000m³ of radioactive waste, of which around 85 per cent is low level waste (LLW) and the remainder intermediate level waste (ILW). The vast majority of this radioactive waste is associated with the production of nuclear medicine that is used for diagnosis and treatment of heart, liver and skeletal conditions and a variety of cancers. It is needed, on average, by one in two Australians in their lifetime.

The waste is currently held on a temporary basis in more than 100 locations across the country, including universities, hospitals, research facilities and suburban areas. There are no national facilities to permanently dispose of this waste. This is not in line with international best practice. It is the policy of the Australian Government and both sides of politics that this waste be consolidated into a single, safe and purpose-built National Radioactive Waste Management Facility.

Australia has had a nuclear medicine and research program for more than 60 years, and the question of where our radioactive waste should be consolidated has been asked for almost as long. While the objective over the last 40 or so years was right, the processes – which did not seek acceptance from the local community – were not.

In 2015, the Australian Government announced a new process that places landowners and their local community at its centre. Under this process, a potential site must meet technical criteria, be volunteered by a landowner, and be supported by the surrounding community, and, if it does not meet those criteria, the facility would not be placed there.

In March 2017, two applications were received from landowners near Kimba and, noting that there was evidence of support from neighbours and the local council, they were accepted to proceed to an initial Phase 1 consultation. Between 20 March and 21 June 2017, a project team from the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, third party experts in nuclear science, nuclear medicine and seismology, and I have been to Kimba to answer questions, and meet with many people with various views of the discussion.

I've always said that you can get more from a few hours of meeting with people than you can from a day of reading briefs and that was certainly my experience. On behalf of the Australian Government, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Kimba community for engaging in this process, for their hospitality and for their passionate engagement on this national challenge and what the best future for their town and region looks like.

Taking into account the feedback that has been received from community members, the submissions received, and the ballot held by the AEC on behalf of the Kimba Council, the decision has been made to progress Napandee and Lyndhurst to a Phase 2, detailed consultation. Based on the feedback in these processes, including the fact that the ballot indicated 57.4 per cent support for moving forward in the process, we have concluded that the necessary community support is present for progressing this conversation further.

This next phase will last for around 12 months and will include site-specific investigations to determine the technical suitability of specific sections of the properties and more detailed engagement with the Kimba community to understand the opportunities they see for the project. A Kimba Consultative Committee will be established to gather views about the project. A local Community Liaison Officer will be hired to act as a conduit between the government and community, and the local project office will be extended with staff continuing to be onsite regularly to answer questions as the site assessment process progresses. In recognition of the disruption the process may cause, a \$2 million a year Community Benefit Package will be progressed for projects put forward by the community that can enhance the local social and economic prospects for the community.

There will be another decision at the end of Phase 2, after further technical work and community consultations have been completed, for the community to determine if they want to progress this proposal further.

Thank you again to everyone who took the time to engage with us in Kimba, and those who have contributed so strongly on a local level to this nationally significant discussion. We look forward to continuing to work with you, and to being back in Kimba soon.

Senator Matt Canavan

Minister for Resources and Northern Australia

Glossary

Definitions and abbreviations	
ANSTO	Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation
Department	Department of Industry, Innovation and Science
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
GA	Geoscience Australia
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILW	Intermediate Level Waste
LLW	Low Level Waste
MCSA	Multi-Criteria Site Assessment
NRWM Act	National Radioactive Waste Management Act 2012
NRWMF	National Radioactive Waste Management Facility
WFKF group	Working for Kimba's Future group

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Executive Summary

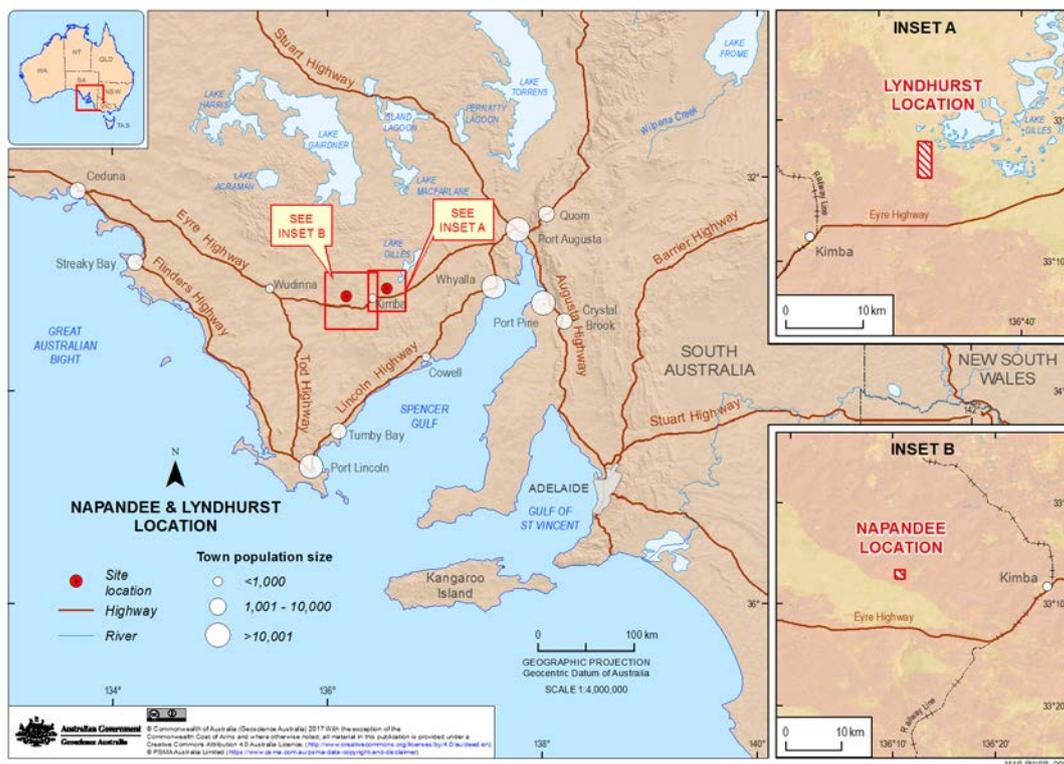
The Australian Government is committed to identifying a voluntary community to host Australia's National Radioactive Waste Management Facility (facility) to dispose of Australia's low level radioactive waste and provide an interim store for Australia's intermediate level radioactive waste.

The Minister for Resources and Northern Australia, Senator the Hon Matthew Canavan is seeking broad community support, noting no individual or group has a right of veto.

The site selection process

In accordance with the *National Radioactive Waste Management Act 2012* (NRWM Act) and the nomination guidelines, the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (Department) was invited by the Working for Kimba's Future (WFKF) group to speak to the Kimba community about three potential new nominations of land for a facility in November 2016.

After the Department conducted an initial technical assessment on the three potential new nominations, and consultations to assess initial community support, two new land nominations were formally submitted in early 2017. The locations of the two nominations, Lyndhurst and Napandee, are illustrated below.



The Minister announced the commencement of a community consultation period on 20 March 2017 to assess the level of community support for continuing to Phase 2 (the technical assessment phase). This consultation period ended on 21 June 2017.

During this Phase 1 consultation period, the Department undertook the following engagement activities in Kimba including:

- approximately 300 direct consultations with key stakeholders representing 38 per cent of the total adult population for the District Council of Kimba.
- meeting with a range of other groups including financial and agricultural organisations.

- receiving and recording approximately 396 letters and emails (submissions) regarding the project in Kimba, and consolidating the key issues raised;
- arranging a number of community information events on technical aspects of the project; and
- delivering three general project newsletters and a Kimba-specific information pack to all Kimba residences.

At the end of the consultation period, at the request of the Kimba District Council, the Australian Electoral Commission conducted a community ballot to measure community support for the Kimba nominations progressing to Phase 2 of the site selection process.

Key findings

- The ballot result showed 57.4 per cent support for moving forward in the process and 42.6 per cent opposed to the project. The ballot had a participation rate of 88 per cent. Neighbour support around the proposed sites is strongly supportive. The Department received 112 submissions from Kimba residents, with 86 per cent opposed to the Project.
- An estimated 250 attendees at large community events organised by the Department during this consultation period.
- From a desktop perspective using available data, both nominated sites were assessed as technically suitable to site the facility. The Lyndhurst site scored 82 per cent and the Napandee site scored 90 per cent using a Multi-Criteria Site Assessment tool.
- There has been an increase in support, demonstrated in the ballot, which is consistent with the general community gaining a better understanding of the Project. This is likely due to a weekly presence by the Project team and experts who have provided factual information regarding the facility.
- A strongly motivated opposition group is active in the community and has indicated that it will continue if the sites are progressed.
- Key topics raised by supportive individuals include potential economic benefits for the community, and the future economic prosperity of the town.
- Key topics raised by opposing individuals include division in the community, agricultural reputation, and the belief that the process is flawed.
- Most individuals engaged expressed clear views either in support or opposition to the project in Kimba.
- The Department recognises that there is a significant portion of the Kimba community who chose not to engage directly during the consultation period, however they did participate in the ballot.

Qualification on findings

In taking forward any of these nominations, it is clear that further work and engagement is required to address the concerns raised in the Kimba community, such as improving community cohesion. Some of these concerns relate to perceptions (such as possible damage to the area's 'clean and green' reputation) rather than health, safety or environmental risks.

Further work is also required to demonstrate conclusively a risk and safety case for the proposed facility, and to explore opportunities to mitigate perceived risks around land values or other issues.

Finally, it should be noted that any decision to take a nomination forward into Phase 2 does not constitute a decision by the Government to proceed with the nomination beyond that phase.

Further community consultation and broad support across the community is a fundamental ongoing requirement consistent with the Government's commitments.

Introduction

1.1 The need for a national facility

Australia has been using nuclear technology for over 60 years for a range of crucial applications in research, medicine and industry. As a result of these activities, Australia has approximately 5,000m³ of radioactive waste, of which around 85 per cent is low level waste (LLW) and the remainder intermediate level waste (ILW). Around 65m³ of waste residues from the reprocessing of spent fuel from Australia's nuclear research reactors returned to Australia at the end of 2015, with another shipment from the UK expected by the end of the decade.

In the future, Australia is projected to generate relatively small amounts of low level waste (40m³ per year) and intermediate level waste (5m³ per year). The majority of our future waste (in volume terms) will come from the operation of the OPAL reactor at Lucas Heights although there are other industrial and medical sources. The majority of current and future low level and intermediate waste streams are associated with the production of nuclear medicines and scientific research which directly or indirectly benefits all Australians.

A national facility will provide a long-term, centrally managed and secure management solution for 60 years of waste currently stored in over 100 facilities around Australia such as Lucas Heights, the Commonwealth Science and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) legacy waste at Woomera as well as at a large number of civilian/research sites or medical facilities. Few of these facilities have been constructed for long-term storage of waste and only Mt Walton in Western Australia is equipped to deal with permanent disposal (of low level waste only).

International best practice, as established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), is that the on-site storage period at facilities that are not purpose built for such activities should be kept as short as practicable to ensure the long-term safety of the waste.

A purpose built ILW storage and permanent LLW disposal facility will enable Australia to meet its obligations under the joint convention agreement with the IAEA and ensure the ongoing viability of Australia's critically important nuclear science and medicine sectors.

It is important to note that Australia has no high-level radioactive waste and as a result, the facility will not be designed to manage high-level waste. This is also prohibited by law.

1.2 The project

The facility will be an above-ground facility for the disposal of LLW and the possible interim storage of ILW, based on similar facilities around the world. The facility will have a footprint of approximately 40 hectares, a buffer of around 60 hectares, and will operate for 100 years with a further 200-300 years of monitoring. All waste accepted into the facility must meet strict waste acceptance criteria.

Australia has adopted a voluntary nomination process under the NRWM Act with the Government seeking broad community consent for participating in the process of site selection. The Government has stated it will not impose the facility on an unwilling community, noting no individual or group has a right of veto.

Following a public call for nominations in March 2015, 28 applications were received from interested landowners. These were evaluated using a framework to assess initial technical potential against a range of economic, environmental and other criteria. From this, the top six nominations, of which two were located close to the township of Kimba (South Australia), were chosen to undergo a 120 day consultation process to assess the level of community support for continuing in the site selection process. This consultation process commenced in November 2015 and ended in March 2016. The two original Kimba nominations, 'Pinkawillinie' and 'Cortlinye' were not progressed at the conclusion of the consultation period.

In April 2016, the Wallerberdina Station site nomination (Barndioota, South Australia) commenced Phase 2 of the site selection process. This involves detailed site characterisation studies and formal measurement of community support for hosting the facility.

The NRWM Act provides for landowners to nominate sites at any point up until the Minister has made a formal decision on a single final site for the facility. At the request of the Working for Kimba's Future group, the Department conducted initial assessments on three potential new land nominations. In March 2017, the 'Lyndhurst' and 'Napandee' site nominations were formally submitted to the Minister. The Department then commenced Phase 1, a community consultation period. The table below provides further information on the phases of the project.

Phase	Key Activities	Description of Activities
Phase 1	Nominations, site assessment and shortlist identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek voluntary nominations. • Provide communities project information. • Community consultation to seek willingness to continue in process.
Phase 2	Site characterisation studies and preferred site identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage and technical assessment. • Establish a Consultative Committee with broad based local participation. • Engage a Community Liaison Officer. • The community to provide input into design including infrastructure requirements, risk and safety cases local business and employment opportunities and community benefits measures. • The Government to then seek broad community support for hosting the facility.
Phase 3	Site selection, facility design and licensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Detailed Business Case with final engineering and technical design and costings. • The Government to submit proposals for environmental and radiation regulatory approvals. • Establishment of a Facility Management Committee with community representation. • Ongoing community engagement on benefits measures and capacity building for businesses and employees.
Phase 4	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction undertaken consistent with community requirements. • Local business and employment goals to be achieved.
Phase 5	Operation for 100 years and monitoring for 200–300 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility Management Committee with community representation to oversee facility. • Monitoring of facility published and provided publicly. • Facility and employees to be active members of the community.

1.3 Purpose of this report

This report presents an aggregated summary of the outcomes of Phase 1 site assessment and community consultation on the two new Kimba land nominations, Lyndhurst and Napandee. While there was a considerable amount of valuable information gathered during the process, in particular during visits to each community, the Government is bound to maintain the confidentiality of inputs. Accordingly the specific views of individuals or organisations have been omitted. However, these views were provided to the Minister and taken into account in his decision-making.

The key issues identified in this report are a reflection of stakeholder views throughout the consultation period. The report does not examine the merit of each concern or respond to the validity of the concerns.

The Site Assessment Process

Key Phase 1 activities completed for the Lyndhurst and Napandee site nominations include:

- In November and December 2016, the Department conducted initial technical and social assessments on the suitability of three sites proposed by the Working for Kimba's Future group.
- In early 2017 the Napandee and Lyndhurst sites were formally submitted as voluntary nominations to the Minister.
- The Department then undertook a community consultation period, which commenced on 20 March 2017 and ended on 21 June 2017.



2.1 Site selection framework

The process of identifying and selecting potentially suitable sites in Phase 1 of the project is set out in the *Site Selection Framework* (Framework) which was developed in conjunction with the consultancy firm GHD.

This Framework sets out the process that the Department used in the previous and recent Phase 1 processes to assess nominations against technical, economic, social and environmental criteria at a desktop level.

Further detail on the site selection framework is available on the project website www.radioactivewaste.gov.au.

2.2 Initial site assessment

Taking into account feedback from the previous process ending in March 2016, the nomination guidelines were updated in November 2016 to encourage interested land nominators to work with the Department in gauging the initial technical suitability of potential sites, and to better understand the community's views prior to making a formal nomination. This informal assistance is available to any landholder in Australia who may be interested in nominating land. The revised guidelines are available from www.radioactivewaste.gov.au.

In late 2016 the Working for Kimba's Future group approached the Department with three potential new site nominations; Lyndhurst, Napandee and Tola Park. In accordance with the nomination guidelines, the Department conducted initial site assessments on these three potential sites and found all three Kimba sites had highly suitable technical scores. While both the Lyndhurst and Napandee sites had good support from neighbours, the views of neighbours around Tola Park were mixed.

In March 2017, the Minister announced the receipt of two new land nominations from the Kimba region, and the commencement of a consultation period. The Lyndhurst and Napandee sites were progressed to the next phase of Phase 1 activities; community consultation.

An overview of the technical and social components of the initial site assessment is provided below. Further detail on the initial assessment process is available in the Department's publicly available report *Summary of Engagement in the Kimba Community*.

2.2.1 Technical assessment

A multi-criteria site assessment (MCSA) was developed during the previous nomination process by the Department, GHD, Geoscience Australia and an Independent Advisory Panel to evaluate voluntary nominations against pre-determined objectives, criteria and weightings. These criteria included Health, Safety and Security; Environmental Protection; Equity; Economic Viability; and, Stable Environment.

Detailed information on hydrology and seismicity was also sought from Geoscience Australia. All three potential site nominations from Kimba had a technical assessment score within the range of the six sites previously nominated and considered in 2015.

The MCSA was used to produce an initial ranking of the three sites.

Rank	Initial Potential Site Nominations	State / Territory	Total Score
1	Napandee – Larwood Road	SA	90%
2	Tola Park – Tola Road & Balumbah Road	SA	86%
3	Lyndhurst – Bindawalla Gate Road	SA	82%

2.2.2 Social assessment

The Department visited Kimba twice, in November and December 2016, and spoke with over 300 members of the community including the majority of neighbouring landowners in a 5km radius around each site, Kimba District Council, businesses and members of key community groups. The Department was particularly interested to understand the views of landowners surrounding the three sites and assess whether there has been a shift in the broader community view since the previous consultation process.

Throughout the visit, the Department noted the views of 313 members of the Kimba community. Of those community members the department spoke to, the following views were recorded:

- 56 per cent were supportive of a new nomination for a facility in Kimba
- 41 per cent were opposed
- 2 per cent had mixed views or were undecided
- Less than 1 per cent did not make their views known.

Sentiment appeared relatively balanced, although there did seem to be broad acknowledgement that overall support had grown since the previous process. A small proportion of those we spoke to had changed their views since the end of the previous process in March 2016. Supporters were better organised and more vocal in their support of the facility believing it could offer the town a lasting economic benefit. Strong opposition was maintained, with many of those opposed of the view the facility should not be located on productive agricultural land anywhere in the region.

2.3 Community consultation period

After the two nominations at Lyndhurst and Napandee were formally submitted to the Minister, the Department undertook a community consultation process to assess community willingness to proceed into Phase 2 of the project. This consultation period commenced on 20 March 2017 and closed on 21 June 2017.

The purpose of the consultation process in Kimba was to explain the need for a radioactive waste management facility in Australia and provide information about the proposed facility and the process of site selection. It allowed the Department to capture community concerns and respond with additional information where relevant.

Ultimately the consultation period provided communities the opportunity to express their

willingness to further participate in the site selection process.

The Department implemented a multifaceted approach to collect information on community sentiment, which is measured through feedback from the community in a variety of ways.

2.3.1 Key consultation activities

A public notice was published in national and relevant regional newspapers, and online, inviting comments from nominators, persons with a right or interest in the nominated land and other interested persons to provide input to the process.

The Department established a temporary office in Kimba and maintained a weekly presence in the community throughout the consultation period. The Department also provided stakeholders access to independent experts, and were supported by subject matter experts from the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, Geoscience Australia and Charles Sturt University (Nuclear Medicine). Representatives of the Department were also available for consultation outside of normal hours, opening the office on a weekend and accommodating requests for meetings after business hours.

The consultation period encompassed a broad effort by the Department to engage with the Kimba community in a variety of ways including:

- approximately 300 face to face meetings with key stakeholders including the local community, surrounding landowners, council members and others;
- meeting with a range of other groups including financial and agricultural organisations to discuss key community concerns;
- receiving and recording approximately 396 letters and emails (submissions) regarding the project in Kimba, and registering the key issues raised;
- arranging a number of community events, at the request of community groups, where subject-matter experts engaged with community members on technical aspects of the project; and
- delivery of three project newsletters and a Kimba specific information pack to all Kimba residences, providing general information on the project, radioactive waste in Australia, and the consultation process in Kimba.

At the end of the consultation period, the Australian Electoral Commission conducted a community ballot to measure community support for the Kimba nominations progressing to Phase 2 of the site selection process. Further detail on these arrangements and results are provided below.

2.4 Defining 'community'

Fundamental to the consultation process, and determining community sentiment, is defining the community around potential sites. The Department acknowledges that the size of surrounding populations, the geographic spread and socio-economic interactions between townships will contribute to different definitions of 'community'.

Engagement to date with communities undergoing the site selection process demonstrate a consistent view that the community should be limited to those in close proximity to the nominated site, and those that are likely to be directly affected by the proposal. This includes nearby townships which would provide an economic or social base for the facility and its workers.

During the previous consultation process in 2015, feedback from stakeholders around the nominated sites near Kimba resulted in a definition of local community as 'within a 50km radius' of both sites.

When the Department returned to Kimba in November and December 2016 to conduct initial

assessments on the two new land nominations, stakeholders were asked again how they would like to define the extent of their community. The outcome of these discussions was a strong view that the community boundary be defined as 'the Local Government Area of the District Council of Kimba'. This enabled the Department to determine a community boundary used to differentiate between 'local community', whose view should be given a higher level of consideration and the 'broader community' (including the national and international community).

The close proximity of the Lyndhurst and Napandee sites resulted in one community being defined for both sites.

2.5 Community Ballot

The final aspect of community consultations for the Lyndhurst and Napandee nominations was an independent community ballot conducted by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), at the request of the Kimba District Council. The voting period was open during the last weeks of the consultation period, from 1 June 2017 to 21 June 2017. Individuals within the district were encouraged to enrol to participate in the AEC ballot or to contact the Kimba District Council for alternate arrangements. The ballot asked for community members' willingness to proceed to Phase 2 of the project.

Total number of eligible voters	793
Number of Ballot Papers issued	793
Number of replacement Ballot Papers issued	0
Total Ballot Papers issued	793
Number of envelopes returned for Scrutiny	698
Envelopes rejected at Preliminary Scrutiny	7
Total Ballot Papers admitted to Scrutiny	691
Ballot Papers returned undelivered	0
Ballot Papers not returned	95

RESULT OF COUNT:

YES vote	396
NO vote	294
Informal vote	1
TOTAL:	691

Participation in ballot	On roll - 793	Returned - 698	88.02%
Votes counted in ballot	Returned - 698	Admitted - 691	98.99%
YES votes	Returned - 698	Yes votes - 396	56.734%
NO votes	Returned - 698	No votes - 294	42.120%
Informal votes	Returned - 698	Informal - 1	00.143%
Rejected at preliminary scrutiny	Returned - 698	Rejected - 7	1.003%
Formal YES votes	Total Formal votes - 690	Formal YES votes - 396	57.391%
Formal NO votes	Total Formal Votes - 690	Formal NO votes - 294	42.609%

Site Analysis

3.1 Summary

The Lyndhurst and Napandee sites are both located close to the township of Kimba on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia, and therefore have been assessed together with the exception of the technical site assessment process and the survey of surrounding landowners.

Both sites have a number of key strengths: flat, dry land with no third party interests and good roads and other infrastructure. There are few technical challenges on either site other than the potential need for upgrades to the communications network. The township of Kimba would provide a strong social and economic support base for a facility.

Sentiment of landowners neighbouring the two nominations was assessed as largely supportive.

3.2 Technical Assessment

The township of Kimba is approximately 140km by road from Whyalla on the Eyre Peninsula with a population of around 650 people. The primary industry for residents in the Kimba area is agriculture and many residents live out of town on farms (an additional 550 people within the Kimba District Council area). Many of the local businesses in the town would be capable of providing services for the construction and operation of the facility, including engineering and concreting.

Kimba has been impacted by demographic and economic change in recent years which is partially due to a decrease in population and the consolidation of farms around the town. The Eyre Peninsula remains relatively under-serviced in terms of infrastructure (e.g. poor mobile coverage).

Both sites are located in a low rainfall and geologically stable area with little evidence of intersecting water tables. Neither site is prone to flooding.

3.2.1 Lyndhurst, South Australia

The Lyndhurst site is located approximately 17km northeast of Kimba and borders the Lake Gilles reserve. There is an elevation change of around 20m on the site. The size of the parcel of land is 700 hectares and is used for wheat farming.

The site scored 82 per cent (highly suitable) in the MCSA assessment with some constraints identified. The site is adjacent to several unnamed heritage agreements. Due to a lack of information about the agreements, it is unclear whether this would impact development. Visual inspection of the property suggested this was unlikely but it would still need to be confirmed.

The southwest basin of Lake Gillies (ephemeral salt lake) is adjacent to the northeast boundary of the site. There are standing water observations on a small part of the site but these would be unlikely to materially impair the ability to select a 100 hectare site from the overall block.

Further detailed technical assessment undertaken as part of Phase 2 of the project would be required to confirm the site's suitability.

3.2.2 Napandee, South Australia

The Napandee site is located 21km west of Kimba and has a total area of 496 hectares. The site has subdued overall topography with approximately 20m elevation change across the block. The site is used for cropping (wheat) and is vegetated by mallee scrub/trees in uncleared areas.

The site scored a highly suitable rating (90 per cent) in the desktop analysis. There were no clear constraints that became evident in the assessment.

Further detailed technical assessment undertaken as part of Phase 2 of the project would be

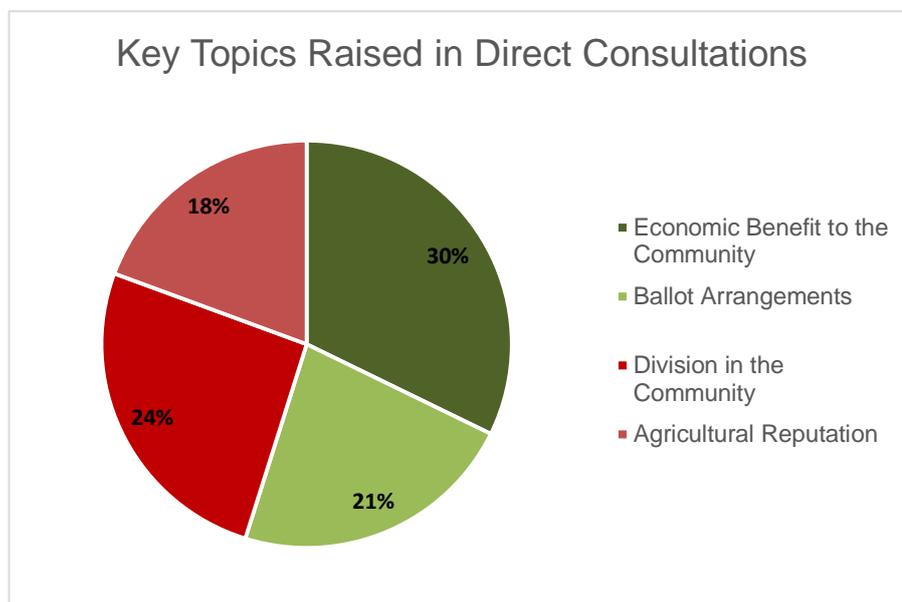
required to confirm the site's suitability.

3.3 Community Sentiment

There has been an increase in support, demonstrated in the ballot, which is consistent with the general community gaining a better understanding of the Project. This is likely due to a weekly presence by the Project team and experts who have provided factual information regarding the facility. A strongly motivated opposition group continues to be active in the community.

Through direct engagement and submissions, the key topics raised by supportive individuals include potential economic benefits for the community and the future economic prosperity of the town. Those opposed raised division in the community, agricultural reputation, and the belief that the process is flawed. A common topic across all stakeholders was interest in the community ballot.

Most individuals engaged expressed either support or opposition to the project in Kimba.



3.3.1 Lyndhurst neighbour views

There are six neighbours that directly border the proposed Lyndhurst site. One direct neighbour is opposed, one is neutral and the remainder are supportive. Those that are supportive believe the facility will be safe and are motivated by potential benefits that could accrue to Kimba if the facility was to be established. Of those opposed, initial concerns raised in late 2016 regarding the health and safety of the facility have since shifted to focus on community division and agricultural reputation issues.

Neighbours around Lyndhurst are generally supportive. Of the non-adjacent neighbours within a 5km radius of Lyndhurst, one is opposed, one is uncontactable, and the remainder are in support. The views of the opposed, non-adjacent neighbour appear to be very firm, and there has been little engagement or discussion of the Project with these individuals.

Most neighbours believe there will be benefits for the Kimba community if a facility was to be sited in the district and are of the view there has been a shift in support of a facility in the community.

3.3.2 Napandee neighbour views

All five of the direct neighbours to the Napandee land nomination are supportive of the project in

Kimba and are comfortable with Napandee proceeding in the process. All believe there has been a shift in views since the previous consultation period and are motivated by the potential benefits that could accrue to the Kimba community.

There are mixed views from neighbours further away from the site. Some of these neighbours belong to the group strongly opposed to any sites in Kimba. Of the total 13 neighbouring parcels of land in a 5km radius around Napandee, nine are supportive; three are opposed; and one is unknown.

The potential benefits for the district were a key motivation for those that were supportive, with all comfortable with the information on low level and intermediate level waste and the general need for the facility.

Concerns were raised by some of the non-adjacent neighbouring landowners, particularly to the perceived potential impact on the agricultural reputation of Kimba and the broader Eyre Peninsula.

3.3.3 General community views

The Department has consulted with the Kimba community in three instances to date:

- during the 120-day consultation period ending in March 2016. Two site nominations were made from the Kimba area, Cortlinye and Pinkawillinie;
- in November and December 2016 while undertaking initial site assessments on three potential new nominations, Lyndhurst, Napandee and Tola Park; and
- during the most recent consultation period regarding the Lyndhurst and Napandee site nominations, which commenced on 20 March and ended on 21 June 2017.

An increase in support for and interest in the project was demonstrated during the consultation process. This support is based on recognition of the lasting economic benefits the facility will bring to the town, and the benefits of nuclear medicine.

Some potential benefits for the community identified through the consultation process include:

- opportunities to improve community services (including medical services and telecommunications);
- development of new business opportunities such as a multiuser agricultural storage facility and/or pelletising plant, and the employment of a business development officer; and
- development of conservation parks with a focus on tourism.

Feedback also suggested that initial concerns over health, environment and safety had been largely addressed although concerns relating to potential impacts on land value and marketing of agricultural products remained for those opposed to project.

Overall, a clear split in views was observed, with most individuals engaged in the project expressing either support or opposition to the project in Kimba.

The Department recognises that there is a significant portion of the Kimba community who chose not to engage directly during the consultation period, however they did participate in the ballot.

3.3.4 Key Stakeholder Groups

Kimba District Council

Prior to the project's re-engagement with Kimba in late 2016, the Council passed a motion in support of further site nominations being lodged for a facility, subject to negotiations to maximize benefits for the community.

The Council has been consistently committed to ensuring the community is fully informed of

what the project can bring to Kimba from an economic and jobs perspective.

During the recent community consultation period, the Council undertook to engage the Australian Electoral Commission in arranging a community ballot. The Council was committed to ensuring the Kimba community were able to present their views on the project as clearly as possible.

Working for Kimba's Future

The 'Working for Kimba's Future' group was established after the previous consultation process ending in March 2016 and actively advocated for new nominations for the facility in Kimba.

During the recent community consultation period, the group has continued to advocate for the project by distributing information on the project to the community and by organising community events where community members were able to engage with subject-matter experts on technical aspects of the project.

The group believes there is a need for an additional industry in Kimba to ensure the longevity of the town and are motivated by the additional benefits that could accrue to Kimba if a facility were to be sited there.

No Radioactive Waste on Agricultural Land in Kimba or SA

The 'No Radioactive Waste on Agricultural Land in Kimba or SA' has maintained their strong opposition to a facility in Kimba or on agricultural land elsewhere on the Eyre Peninsula or in South Australia.

The group continues to be particularly concerned about the perception that this could potentially impact on the region's agricultural reputation and/or grain prices. The group also cites concerns relating to division in the community and the consultation process.

While they previously indicated that they would mount a more aggressive campaign if Kimba were to re-enter the site selection process, this has not been apparent since the two new nominations were formally submitted in March 2017.

3.3.5 Results of the Community Ballot



DECLARATION OF RESULTS

District Council of Kimba National Radioactive Waste Management Project Ballot

I have conducted the ballot by post and I declare that the following particulars of the ballot are true and correct:

Total number of eligible voters	793
Number of Ballot Papers issued	793
Number of replacement Ballot Papers issued	0
Total Ballot Papers issued	793
Number of envelopes returned for Scrutiny	698
Envelopes rejected at Preliminary Scrutiny	7
Total Ballot Papers admitted to Scrutiny	691
Ballot Papers returned undelivered	0
Ballot Papers not returned	95

RESULT OF COUNT:

YES vote	396
NO vote	294
Informal vote	1
TOTAL:	691

Participation in ballot	On roll - 793	Returned - 698	88.02%
Votes counted in ballot	Returned - 698	Admitted - 691	98.99%
YES votes	Returned - 698	Yes votes - 396	56.734%
NO votes	Returned - 698	No votes - 294	42.120%
Informal votes	Returned - 698	Informal - 1	00.143%
Rejected at preliminary scrutiny	Returned - 698	Rejected - 7	1.003%
Formal YES votes	Total Formal votes - 690	Formal YES votes - 396	57.391%
Formal NO votes	Total Formal Votes - 690	Formal NO votes - 294	42.609%

Jeanette Hill
Returning Officer
Australian Electoral Commission

22 June 2017