

## Attachment B

### Summary of Stakeholder Consultation for the Learmonth Pipeline Fabrication Facility

#### Key Stakeholders

A number of meetings and briefings on the Proposal have been held with the local community, local, State and Federal government agencies, other industry participants, non-government organisations, Traditional Owner groups and the pastoralist. Key stakeholders are considered to include:

- Jane Lefroy and Phil Kendrick (Pastoralist).
- Shire of Exmouth.
- Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DJTSI).
- Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC).
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) including the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Service Unit.
- Exmouth Community Reference Group.
- Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- Gascoyne Development Commission – Exmouth Branch.
- Department of Lands, Planning and Heritage.
- Gnulli Working Group (Traditional Owners).
- YMAC – Native Title Representative Body.
- Exmouth Community.
- Cape Conservation Group (CCG).
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).
- Department of Transport (DoT).
- Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE).
- Kailis Group.

In addition to the key stakeholders identified above, Subsea 7 has taken the approach, since the Proposal was made public, to endeavour to reasonably respond or engage with any interested person or group that has expressed an interest in the Proposal. This has resulted in engagement with a wide range of parties.

#### Stakeholder Engagement Process

The method of consultation employed by Subsea 7 has varied depending on the forum, subject matter and purpose. The main forms of communication can be categorised as:

- Broad project briefings and presentations.
- Stakeholder workshops.
- Stakeholder meetings and discussions, including those undertaken on Subsea 7's behalf by consultants (e.g. specific environmental technical study methods and approach).
- Written communications and the distribution of project updates.
- Telephone discussions.

In addition to Subsea 7 led stakeholder engagement, formal public consultation processes have occurred associated with the original Section 38 referral and formal assessment of the Proposal including:

- Subsea 7's initial referral to the EPA under Section 38 of the EP Act was advertised for public consultation between 14 and 28 February 2018.
- Subsea 7's initial referral to the DoEE was advertised for public consultation on 31 October 2018, in accordance with the EPBC Act.
- The Native Vegetation Clearing Permit required for the minimal land clearing associated with the commencement of the subterranean fauna investigations, required under the ESD, was issued for public comment between 7 and 28 February 2018. This consultation included the provision of all contemporary flora and vegetation survey reports, thus representing another form of public consultation in connection with the Proposal.
- The release of the ESD for public comment, for a two week period between 14 and 28 February 2018, provided opportunity for public input on the scope of the technical studies required to support the environmental impact assessment (as presented within this document).
- The request to change the Proposal under Section 43A of the EP Act was advertised for public review between 1 and 15 March 2019.

Engagement with the Gnulli people, who hold a Native Title claim over an area that includes the Proposal Envelope, will be maintained through the Heritage and Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) process. Subsea 7 has established an open and consultative process with the Gnulli Group, where engagement has been performed in the form of:

- Regular attendance and presentations at the Gnulli Working Group meetings.
- Multiple site visits with members of the Gnulli Group.
- Multiple heritage surveys performed with members of the Gnulli Group.
- Ongoing and regular engagement with YMAC, acting as representatives of the Gnulli Group in the Native Title claim.

### Key Issues Raised

A number of common issues have been raised by stakeholders through the consultation process, as outlined in Table 1.

**Table 1 Summary of key issues raised**

Feedback Topic	Subsea 7 Response
Industrialisation of the Gulf	<p>Numerous submissions referenced the Proposal as a 'gateway' project, which will lead to a subsequent increase in development and marine operations in the area.</p> <p>The Exmouth township was founded on the defence industry (both naval and air force defence), in combination with the fishing industry. Pastoralism has also been present throughout this time. Industry has been present in Exmouth Gulf for some time, and continues to be so today, so it is inaccurate to label this Proposal a gateway project.</p> <p>Exmouth Gulf is currently regularly utilised for commercial marine operations, as the majority of residents would realise. The Proposal represents an opportunity for the volume of marine operations in Exmouth Gulf, associated with offshore developments, to be reduced.</p>

	<p>Subsea 7's approach for the proposed re zoning of the site, under the Exmouth local planning scheme, was to request a Special Use Zone to ensure that the site is only able to be utilised for this Proposal. The re zoning request applies only to the land that is required for this Proposal and would not facilitate other industrial developments.</p>
<p>Loss of access to Heron Point or the Bay of Rest</p>	<p>Subsea 7 first learnt of the community's concern regarding continued access to Heron Point or the Bay of Rest in August 2017. In response, Subsea 7 revised the design of the launchway to allow for a vehicle crossing. This was presented to the Exmouth community on 24 October 2019.</p>
<p>Exmouth Gulf as 'nursery' and 'engine room' of Ningaloo</p>	<p>Benthic communities play important roles in maintaining the integrity of marine ecosystems and the supply of ecological services. There is strong evidence that benthic communities are important for the maintenance of biological diversity by providing structurally complex and diverse habitat, refuge for vulnerable life stages and a varied and increased food supply. In Western Australia it is the benthic primary producer communities that form the foundation of many of our coastal food webs, which in turn support productive and economically important fisheries (EPA 2016).</p> <p>Algal mat and mangrove habitats are widely reported as being important in nutrient recycling and primary production. Mangroves are also recognised as contributing to coastal protection and in representing nursery habitat for juvenile fish. The algal mat and mangroves habitats along the southern and eastern shores of Exmouth Gulf are extensive and their values well recognised. The Proposal will not have any impact on algal mat or mangrove habitats.</p> <p>Hydrodynamic modelling has shown that the tidal movement of water within Exmouth Gulf is predominantly north south, with the tidal excursion length (the distance a parcel of water travels before the tide turns) being less than 5 km. This is too short to allow significant quantities of water to leave the Gulf on any one tide. Only a localised area of Exmouth Gulf exchanges directly with the Ningaloo region, with the remainder of the water in Exmouth Gulf tending to move north east towards the Onslow region. Thus while some habitats within Exmouth Gulf may represent foraging or nursery habitat for species that may subsequently travel to Ningaloo Reef or the Onslow area, Exmouth Gulf is not thought to significantly contribute to the productivity of Ningaloo Reef.</p>