

Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission
Consultation and Response Agency

Community Views Report.

November 2016



Get to
**KNOW
NUCLEAR**
Discover. Discuss. Decide.



Premier's Foreword.



A message from the Premier.

I welcome the publication of this comprehensive report, which summarises the views put forward by thousands of South Australians in 2016 about the future of our State's role in the nuclear fuel cycle.

It is a distillation of tens of thousands of pieces of individual feedback provided at public events, meetings and other face-to-face activities, and via submissions, emails, social media and other essentially written forms of communication.

This consultation program – by far the biggest of its kind in the State's history – attracted a very wide range of opinions and perspectives.

I believe the entire process brought out the best in South Australians, and it highlighted their desire to inform themselves and take part in constructive debate.

It also demonstrated the value of trusting citizens to consider a complex and contentious matter in a mature way and on the basis of facts.

This valuable document will be carefully considered by the Government – along with the Royal Commission report, the Citizens' Jury report and other relevant material – as it prepares its response to the people of South Australia through State Parliament.

I thank everyone who engaged in the consultation program, and I commend this report to all those seeking to gauge and understand the views of the public on this important topic.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jay Weatherill". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jay" written in a more stylized, looped manner.

Jay Weatherill

Premier of South Australia

3. Double hulled ships.

3. Double hulled ships.

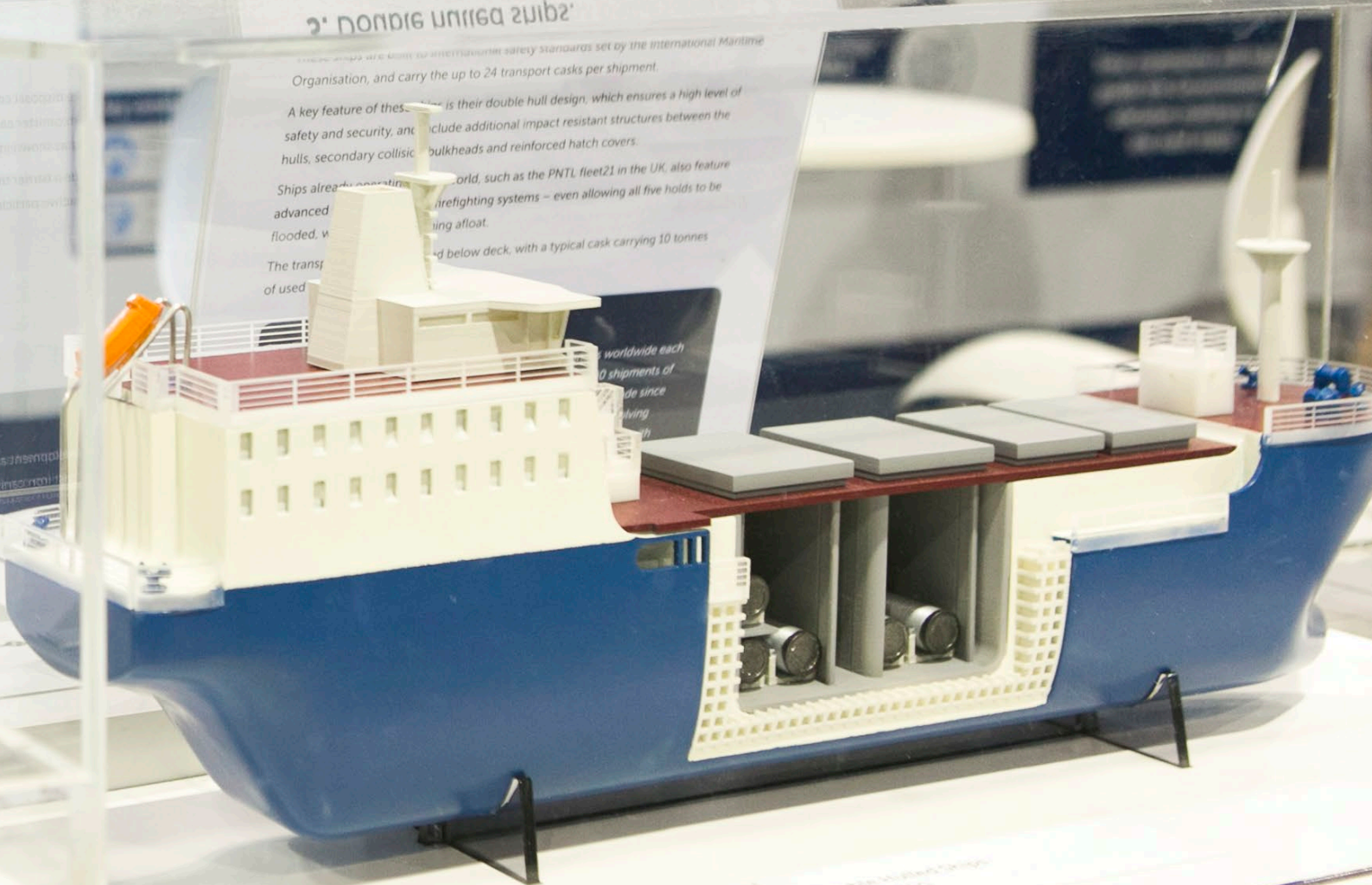
Ships already operating worldwide each carry the up to 24 transport casks per shipment.

A key feature of these ships is their double hull design, which ensures a high level of safety and security, and include additional impact resistant structures between the hulls, secondary collision bulkheads and reinforced hatch covers.

Ships already operating worldwide, such as the PNTL fleet21 in the UK, also feature advanced firefighting systems – even allowing all five holds to be flooded, while the ship remains afloat.

The transport casks are stored below deck, with a typical cask carrying 10 tonnes of used nuclear fuel.

Ships already operating worldwide each carry the up to 24 transport casks per shipment.



Graphic: Double-hulled Tanker Design
For Nuclear Fuel

Message from the Advisory Board.

The Board is satisfied that the statewide consultation process was undertaken in a respectful, unbiased and comprehensive manner.

The Board is strongly of the view that, if the government decides to further consider the possibility proposed by the report of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission, then continuous and transparent communication and consultation with the communities of South Australia, including the Aboriginal community, are critical to ensure the ongoing building of trust in any ultimate decision by the government, which can then be supported by all South Australians.

Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission Consultation and Response Advisory Board



Honourable John Mansfield AM QC (Chair)

Former Justice of the Federal Court of Australia
Aboriginal Land Commissioner, Northern Territory



Parry Agius

Presiding Member of the Alinytjara Wilurara
Natural Resources Management Board
President and Director of the Aboriginal Business
Industry Chamber of South Australia



Professor Daniela Stehlik

Professor, School of Human Services and
Social Work, Griffith University
Immediate past Chair of Rural Industries
Research and Development Corporation



Professor Deborah White

Director, Cancer Research and Deputy
Cancer Theme Leader, South Australian
Health and Medical Research Institute
Professor in Medicine and Paediatrics,
University of Adelaide



Dr Rebecca Huntley

Freelance writer and social researcher, and
former Executive Director, Ipsos Public Affairs



L-R: Professor Deborah White, Parry Agius, Honourable John Mansfield AM QC (Chair), Professor Daniela Stehlik, Dr Rebecca Huntley.

Introduction.

In March 2015 the South Australian Government established the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission to consider the potential for South Australia to increase its participation in the nuclear fuel cycle.

The Royal Commission's recommendations, particularly that the state should pursue the opportunity to establish used nuclear fuel and intermediate level waste storage and disposal facilities, became the basis for an extensive community consultation program.

The purpose of the program was to:

- Promote community awareness of the Royal Commission report.
- Assist the community's understanding of the Commission's recommendations and findings.
- Seek the community's feedback on what the government needs to consider as part of its decision-making.

The Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission Consultation and Response Agency (CARA) worked with national and international experts in engagement (on opposite page) in the development and delivery of the program. An independent Advisory Board oversaw the statewide consultation program led by CARA, providing strategic advice and assistance.

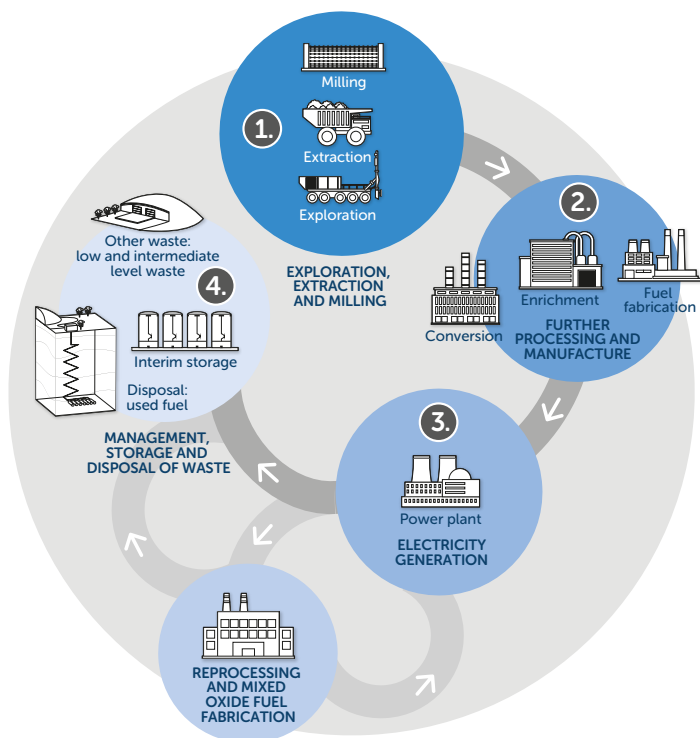
The program, which ran from May to November 2016, has been the largest community consultation in the state's history. Based on the government's *Better Together* and *Reforming Democracy* principles, and underpinned by those of the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2), the program provided all South Australians with the opportunity to consider the Royal Commission's evidence, understand the choices, and provide their views.

The Royal Commission's report provided the evidence that underpinned the community consultation and it was the community—through a citizens' jury—that decided which parts of the Commission's report that South Australians needed to discuss.

This report outlines the consultation program, the channels you used to provide feedback, and, most importantly, what you told us about the proposal to pursue establishing used nuclear fuel and intermediate level waste storage and disposal facilities in South Australia.



Nuclear fuel cycle



Source: Know Nuclear - What is the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Fact Sheet.



CARA's consultation program was supported by:

newDemocracy Foundation, an independent research organisation, which advised on the engagement strategy and design.

democracyCo, a South Australian consultancy, which was contracted to facilitate the two citizens' juries.

Colmar Brunton, a market and social research organisation, which set the questions, undertook surveys and focus groups, and analysed and interpreted the community feedback.

Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and Environment Protection Authority (EPA) technical and scientific staff, who provided advice to communities during the statewide consultation.

National Radioactive Waste Management Facility

The South Australian Government's consultation process is distinct from the federal government's consultation process about a site for the National Radioactive Waste Management Facility, which would host domestic low and intermediate level waste from industry, research and medicine.

The federal government has nominated the site of Barndioota in the Flinders Ranges to establish the facility, which is subject to further community consultation and assessments.

For more information visit www.radioactivewaste.gov.au

Our approach.

The consultation program aimed to raise the community's awareness and understanding of the Royal Commission's recommendations and findings, and to enable all South Australians to have their say on these important issues.

THE PROGRAM HAD THREE STAGES:

- Be informed - Citizens' Jury One
- Be involved - Statewide consultation
- Be clear - Citizens' Jury Two.

1. Be informed - Citizens' Jury One

The citizens' jury process was designed to give the community an opportunity for deliberation to come to an informed judgement on its recommendations to government.

Over four days in June and July 2016, a randomly selected citizens' jury of 52 South Australians identified the parts of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission report that the community should discuss.

After exploring the Commission's findings, the jurors focused on the recommendation that South Australia should pursue the opportunity to establish used nuclear fuel and intermediate level waste storage and disposal facilities. The jury selected more than 30 expert witnesses to help them work through the issues.

After its deliberations, the jury produced a report that set the agenda for the consultation program. It identified four key issues that South Australians needed to discuss:

- safety
- informed community consent
- trust, accountability and transparency
- economics and benefits/risks to the state.

The jury called on all South Australians to be part of the nuclear conversation, and to participate with open and inquiring minds. The jury's report is available at www.nuclear.sa.gov.au

HOW THE JURIES WERE FORMED

Using Australia Post's database, newDemocracy Foundation created a random sample of 25 000 addresses for the first jury and 10 000 for the second. Invitations were sent to these addresses, inviting the occupants to register their interest. Of the 1500 registrations of interest, newDemocracy selected 52 jurors for the first jury and a further 300 for the second jury, matching participants to the census profile of the state.

Citizens' Jury One profile

50:50
M:F



42 live in Adelaide
12 live in the regions

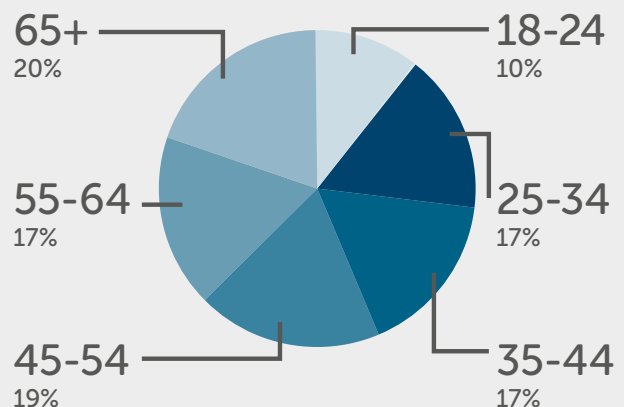


16

Renters

36

Homeowners



"This is a discussion that could be continuing for decades and its impacts might affect many future generations. This is democracy in action and I have a voice."

Citizens' Jury One member Emily Mawson Lakes

"It was pretty exciting to be part of the jury because of the number of people asked and I've come into it with a pretty open mind. I want to get enough information to form my own opinions."

Citizens' Jury One member Aramis Port Hughes

2. Be involved - Statewide consultation

Over four months from July to October 2016, the statewide consultation engaged tens of thousands of South Australians in a discussion on the themes identified by Citizens' Jury One. This was the most extensive community consultation ever held in the state.

Extensive communications activity raised awareness of the wide range of opportunities for the community to learn about the issues, based on evidence presented in the Royal Commission report, and to have a say on those issues. 135 events were held across the state—in metropolitan, regional and remote communities (including Aboriginal communities); in halls, parks, schools, tertiary institutions, workplaces, libraries, government centres, agricultural field days and shopping centres. A full list of events is contained in Appendix A.

The opportunities for South Australians to learn about the issues included:

- information days delivered by engagement specialists and technical experts
- a free-call community hotline
- a website, www.nuclear.sa.gov.au, which included a conversation kit
- online discussion boards
- information packs
- social media
- briefings, presentations and forums.

The information days were delivered by three engagement teams from CARA, who were accompanied by experts from supporting technical organisations, including ANSTO, CSIRO and the EPA. In each location, the teams set up an all-day drop-in centre with interactive displays and other information, where people could come at their leisure, consider information, ask questions and talk with team members.

The avenues through which South Australians could provide feedback included:

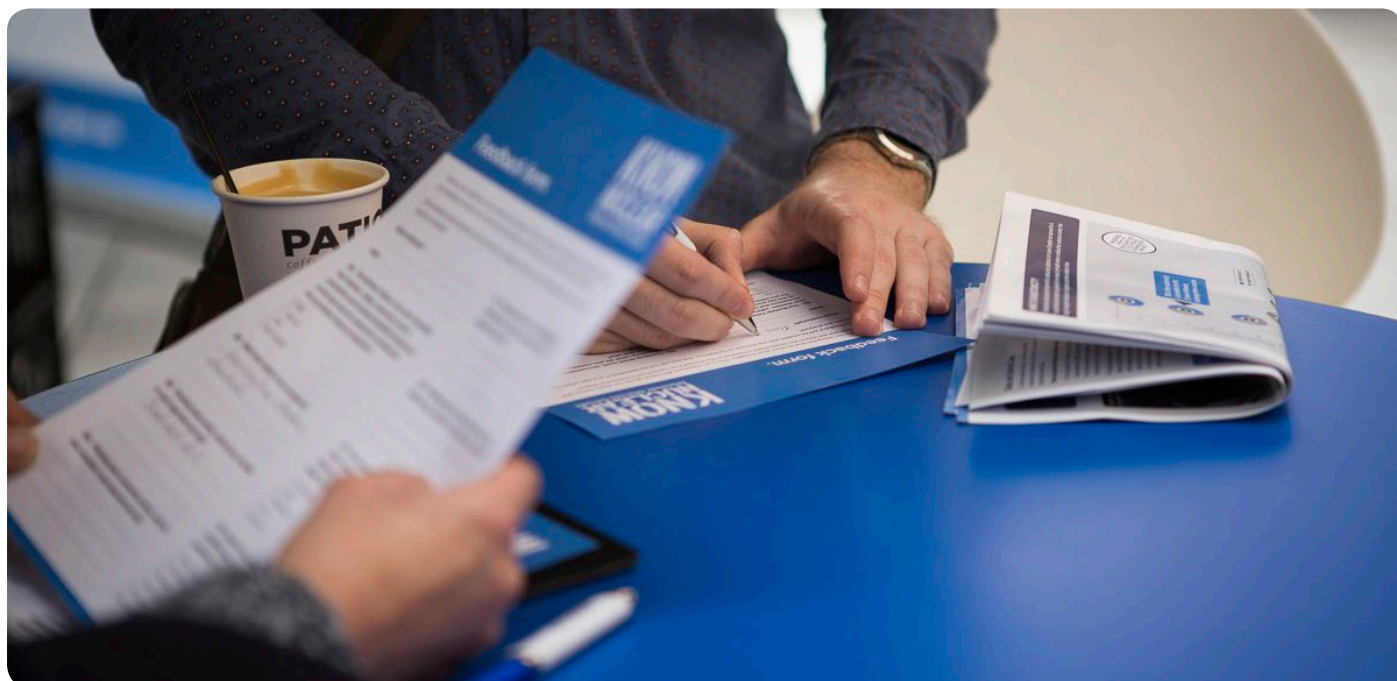
Structured input (responses to set questions):

- feedback forms
- online survey
- conversation kit
- telephone survey

Unstructured input (responses of people's choice)

- focus groups
- letters
- emails
- telephone calls
- online discussion boards
- social media (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube).

Participation in the telephone surveys and the focus groups was by random selection, representative of the South Australian community by location, age and gender. All other avenues were open to all members of the community.



Our approach.

3. Be clear - Citizens' Jury Two

The second Citizens' Jury involved more than 300 randomly selected community members, broadly representative of the South Australian population, including participants from the first jury, who were tasked with deliberating on the question: 'Under what circumstances, if any, could South Australia pursue the opportunity to store and dispose of nuclear waste from other countries?'

To assist their deliberations, jurors chose to hear from more than 100 witnesses and opinion leaders. Jury members also considered the community's feedback from the consultation program and added their own perspectives. They deliberated over six days in October and November, and presented their report to the Premier of South Australia on 6 November 2016.

The final report found that two-thirds of the jury did not want the government to pursue the opportunity under any circumstances and one-third supported a commitment to pursue under the circumstances outlined in the jury report. The Jury's report is available at www.nuclear.sa.gov.au



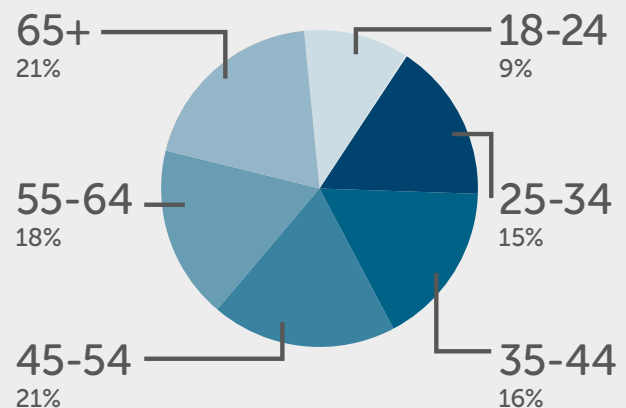
Citizens' Jury Two profile

52:48
M:F



124
Renters

244
Homeowners



"I have to say, 350 people from diverse backgrounds around South Australia, metro and regional, it's an amazing mix of our state's population that have come together to work on this really challenging issue. And to have the opportunity to do that has just been incredible."

Citizens' Jury Two member Dianah
Moonta Bay

"We went through the whole thing, six solid days of participation, as well as many hours of reading and preparation beforehand and in between ... we're not experts but we are better informed citizens."

Citizens' Jury Two member Fuzzy
Metropolitan Adelaide

The following pages summarise some of the key elements of the statewide consultation program.

Aboriginal engagement program

Aboriginal people have a deep connection to their lands. The atomic testing at Maralinga in the 1950s and 1960s remains a significant nuclear-related issue.

The engagement program was co-designed with Aboriginal leaders to ensure all activities were culturally appropriate and sensitive to the needs of all Aboriginal communities. The program was further refined through a pre-engagement program with Aboriginal community leaders to discuss and agree on the proposed consultation approach, content, timing and location.

The program included visits to Aboriginal communities where more than 1000 face-to-face conversations were held with Aboriginal people in 31 locations. During these sessions, CARA was supported by technical and scientific experts from ANSTO and CSIRO.

The team visited specific Aboriginal communities and several regional communities that have a high proportion of Aboriginal residents including Ceduna, Port Pirie, Kadina, Hawker, Meningie and Murray Bridge.

To raise awareness of the engagement program, Aboriginal communities were mailed information packs, comprising posters to place in community areas and Aboriginal-owned buildings, postcards for distribution in mailboxes, and information sheets for display.

CARA used translation services where appropriate and information materials were translated, including digital stories voiced in Anangu. Community views were

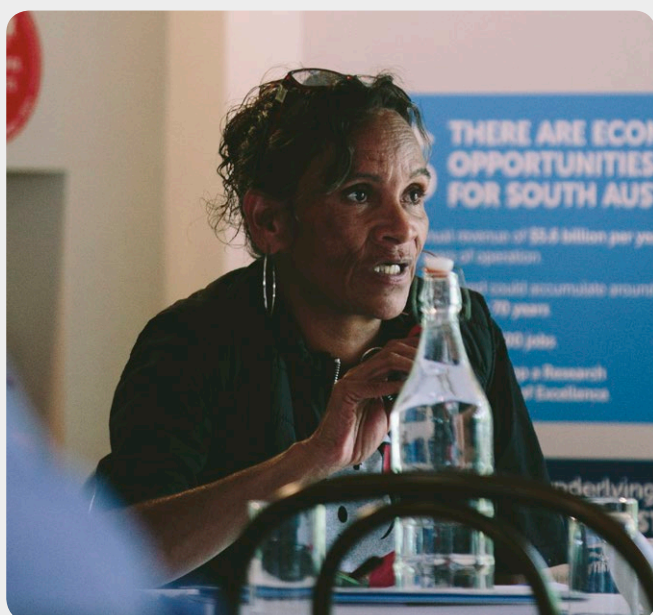
obtained in several ways, including feedback forms translated into Anangu, audio recordings, interpreter-facilitated feedback and written statements.

Common threads in feedback

Many participants expressed concern about the potential negative impacts on their culture and the long-term, generational consequences of increasing the state's participation in the nuclear fuel cycle. There was a significant lack of support for the government to continue pursuing any form of nuclear storage and disposal facilities. Some Aboriginal people indicated that they are interested in learning more and continuing the conversation, but these were few in number.

The key concerns raised by members of the Aboriginal community during the consultation included:

- safety—the potential for leaks and damage to the environment, people and animals during the transport and storage of radioactive materials.
- cultural implications—burying radioactive material in the ground is the same as burying poison, and would damage the cultural integrity of the country, which is sacred.
- nuclear history—Maralinga continues to be a significant and sad issue, which has not been adequately addressed.
- trust in government—government programs have failed, and more needs to be done to address and acknowledge the rights of Aboriginal people.



Our approach.

School students' forum

As part of the consultation with South Australian students of all ages, the Department of Education and Child Development, supported by CARA, convened a Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission forum for 160 upper primary and secondary public school students and 40 teachers on 30 August 2016 at Adelaide Oval. Participants travelled from as far away as Ceduna, the APY Lands, Coober Pedy, Roxby Downs and Mount Gambier.

As well as being given information about the Royal Commission report and the themes from the first Citizens' Jury report, students and their teachers heard from a range of subject matter experts and were given the opportunity to discuss the information and ask questions.

Common threads in feedback

The key issues and messages raised by students at the forum included:

- safety—the greatest consideration should be given to the safety of the current and future generations of people, as well as the environment, flora and fauna
- information flow—direct, clear and in-depth information that covers all the issues and ensures that the community understands both the risks and benefits is crucial for decision-making
- the future—always keep in mind the future, not short-term profits, and how any decision would affect the state in the extended long term
- involve young people—because today's children would be living with this decision, as would many more generations, keep them involved in the process.



Industry workshop

Nearly 200 business, academic and research leaders attended a workshop for industry to discuss the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission's recommendations in Adelaide on 26 October 2016. Hosted by CARA, the workshop was an opportunity for industry and academia to discuss the risks and opportunities involved in the state's increased participation in nuclear activities.

An expert panel provided a technical overview of each aspect of the fuel cycle, before group discussions in which participants identified key topics, issues or concerns. The resulting report was delivered to the Premier and made available to the Citizens' Jury Two, for consideration in their deliberations.

Increasing the state's capacity and scientific know-how were identified as significant opportunities if nuclear activities were to be expanded in South Australia.

Common threads in feedback

The key comments from industry included:

Exploration, extraction and milling

- encourage greater collaboration between government, research and industry
- identify knowledge gaps across secondary and tertiary sectors, and focus on increasing skills in the minerals sector
- enhance and customise South Australian Resources Information Geoserver (SARIG) data presentation, and keep data completely open

Further processing and manufacture/ commercialisation and research

- encourage investment in new technology and skills
- promote the state's research capabilities
- build on existing research and technology, particularly fuel leasing and technology transfer

Energy generation

- ensure reliable and secure baseload supply
- reduce cost of energy
- implement cost-effective carbon pricing mechanism/carbon emissions intensity scheme
- investigate energy alternatives, including geothermal, hydro, wave, tidal and nuclear, and energy storage and backup systems

Management, storage and disposal of waste

- pursue the opportunity given our geological, political, scientific, community and state leadership and continue engagement
- achieve safety, social and community consent, and confirmation of economics
- observe overseas experience.



Our approach.

Aboriginal Human Services forum

A two-day Aboriginal Human Services forum brought together 20 community leaders representing 11 organisations from the human services sector in South Australia. The forum included presentations from subject matter experts on the findings of the *Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission Report* and a conversation with the Premier, followed by a workshop in which participants discussed how the risks and benefits of pursuing 'the opportunity to store and dispose of nuclear waste from other countries in South Australia' might affect the state's Aboriginal human services sector. The forum was held on 25 and 26 October 2016 at Sunnybrae Function Centre in Regency Park, Adelaide.

Participants captured their discussions in a report, *Quality of life*, which was presented to Citizens' Jury Two to help inform their deliberations. Forum participants acknowledged that they did not support the nuclear waste proposal, but also recognised that they could not speak for the entire Aboriginal human services sector. The report is available at www.nuclear.sa.gov.au

Common threads in feedback

The key issues and messages in *Quality of life* include:

- For the Aboriginal NGOs at the forum, this was the beginning of a much-needed, bigger conversation about how Aboriginal people want to be seen, valued and recognised
- Aboriginal NGOs want to contribute their skills, leadership and experiences to help sort out legacy issues and the 'unfinished business' of the past, including Maralinga to achieve a quality of life for Aboriginal South Australians that is 'common to all humanity'
- Aboriginal NGOs want to help their clients develop an independent economic future, whether the geological storage and disposal facility proposal goes ahead or not
- Representatives of the Aboriginal human services sector have a wealth of knowledge and expertise on, and credibility in, our Aboriginal communities that they want to share with government and with non-Aboriginal South Australians.



Community forums

CARA partnered with several community organisations to deliver information sessions that were tailored to the needs of specific communities. These sessions provided information about the Royal Commission's findings and recommendations as well as the community consultation program. At the end of each forum, community members participated in open discussions with CARA. A summary of the key themes arising from these discussions was provided by CARA to each community.

Examples of these forums included:

Youth forum—The Youth Affairs Council of South Australia (YACSA) and CARA hosted a 'Know nuclear pizza and politics' night

Greek community forum—Representatives of CARA attended an event with members of the Greek community at Olympic Hall, Adelaide CBD

South Australia TAFE Colleges forum—CARA participated in a video conference that was open to TAFE SA students across all campuses. A special briefing was also provided to the TAFE Regency Campus science and geology students

Barkuma presentation—Barkuma employees, many of whom are people with disability, were engaged to assist CARA with packing materials for the statewide consultation program. A CARA engagement team visited staff to thank them for their efforts and provide a briefing.

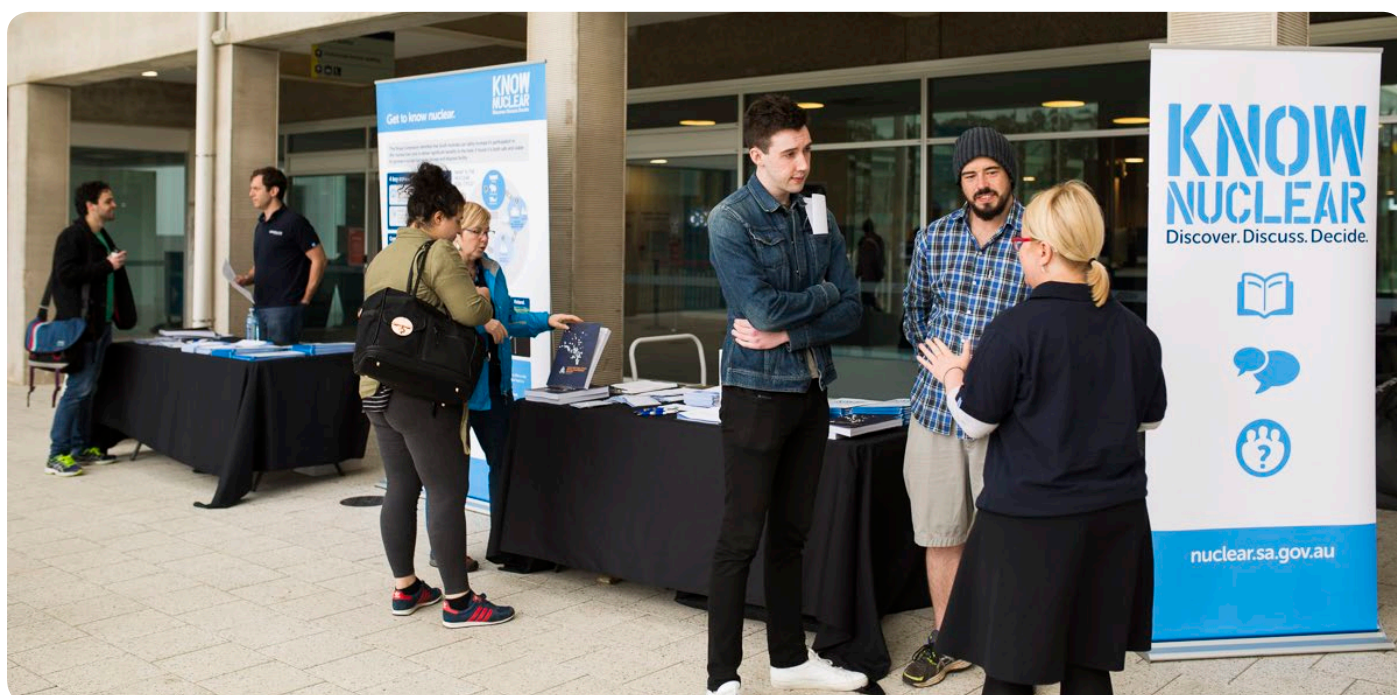
Examples of themes raised during the community forums included:

Safety: participants were interested in discussing the safety of transporting and storing nuclear waste for both workers and local communities

Informed community consent: Participants wanted to know how government would measure consent, how much consent government would decide was representative of South Australia and how government would ensure South Australians (including young people) were adequately informed about the complexities, benefits, and risks of a nuclear waste storage and disposal facility

Potential impacts to future generations: There was concern over the protection of future generations of South Australians from any unforeseen accidents

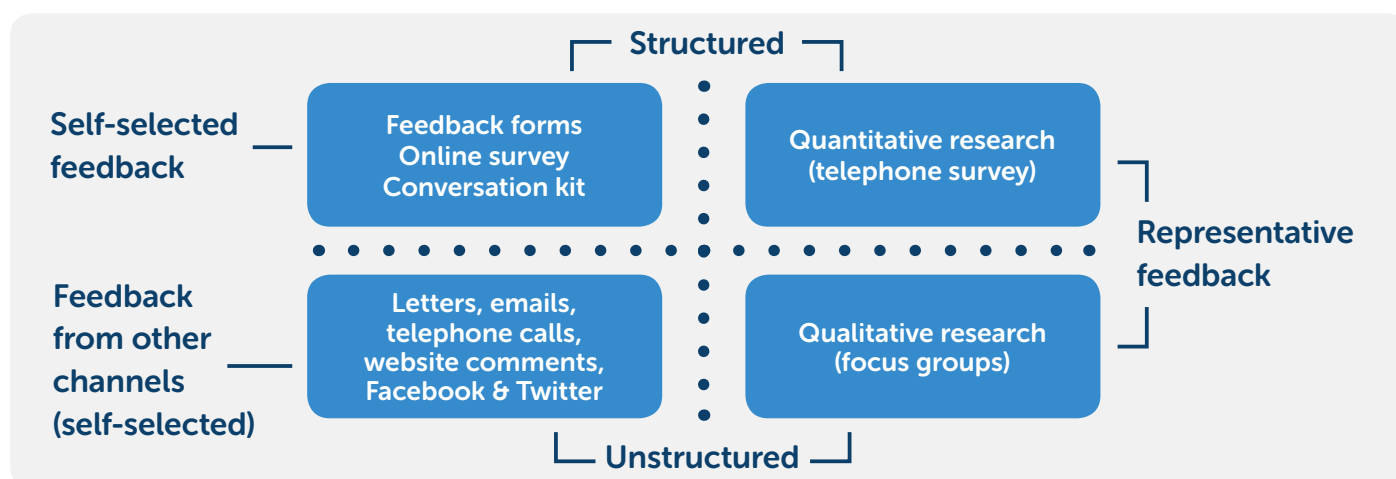
Economic and employment opportunity: Participants questioned the reliability of the economic assumptions and wanted to ensure that any benefits accrued from such a proposal stayed in South Australia and were distributed for the benefit of all South Australians.



Interpreting the results.

The statewide consultation program collected community feedback through a variety of channels. CARA set up each channel and Colmar Brunton was responsible for analysing and interpreting feedback received. Colmar Brunton also designed the questions asked in feedback forms and surveys, which were reviewed and endorsed by the Advisory Board.

The feedback channels were either structured or unstructured. For some channels, people were randomly selected to participate (representative feedback); for others, anyone could participate. The following figure shows which channels were in each category.



There are two types of feedback:

Structured—structured channels provide a set of questions and a set structure for how people can respond. Because respondents are answering the same questions, their contributions are easily combined and analysed.

Unstructured—people can contribute what they want through unstructured channels, from a short Twitter post to a long letter to a comment in a focus group. Because this information is harder to combine and compare, Colmar Brunton summarised each contribution into a theme or series of themes.

The sources of feedback are defined as:

Representative feedback—in this category, a cohort of people who are representative of the South Australian population (across ages, gender and locations) are randomly selected to participate in phone surveys or focus groups.

Self-selected feedback—this category covers people who choose to participate, whether by attending an event and filling out a feedback form, completing an online survey, or submitting an online conversation kit.

Feedback from other channels—this category includes feedback that is also self-selected, including letters, emails, telephone calls, website comments, Facebook and Twitter. Because people are able to contribute their thoughts and opinions on any topic, this data is harder to combine and compare than representative data. These channels often attract people who feel strongly for or against a particular issue, and they also allow individuals to contribute numerous times.

Other things to consider about the feedback:

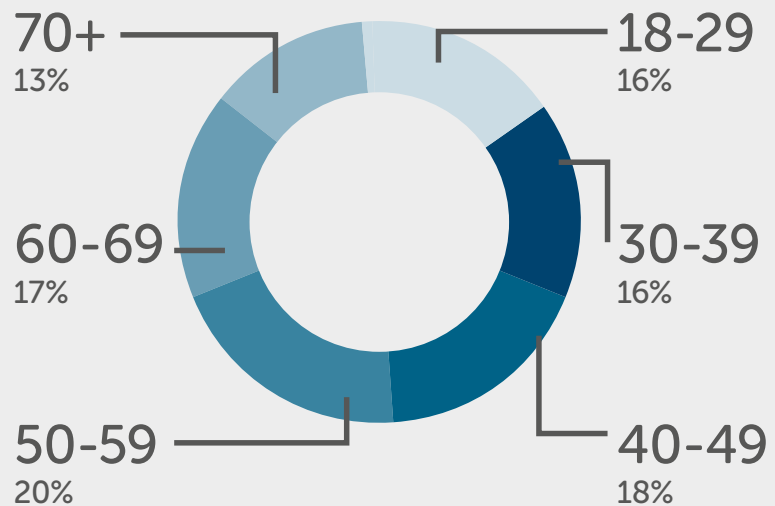
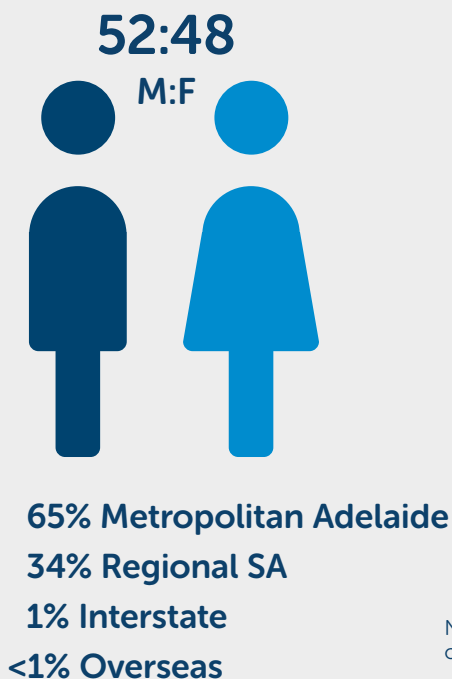
- Telephone surveys—6018 telephone interviews were conducted, in three rounds of about 2000 interviews each. This number is statistically representative of the South Australian community. A sub-sample of the same 94 people were interviewed in each round: this feedback is outlined on page 32.
- Demographic data (gender, age, location) was able to be collected in some but not all feedback channels. It is included in this report where it was available. It was requested but not always provided on feedback forms, online surveys and conversation kits. It was not able to

be collected for Facebook, Twitter and many of the telephone calls, emails and letters

- When individuals contributed multiple times in unstructured feedback, Colmar Brunton de-duplicated the data. However, in some cases it was not possible to identify if someone had contributed multiple times
- Percentages in graphs may add up to between 98% and 102% due to rounding and percentages may not total 100 for multiple-response questions.

Participation.

WHO PARTICIPATED



Note: Demographic data collated from telephone survey, focus groups, feedback forms, online survey, conversation kits, website contributions, telephone calls, emails and letters.

HOW YOU CHOSE TO PARTICIPATE



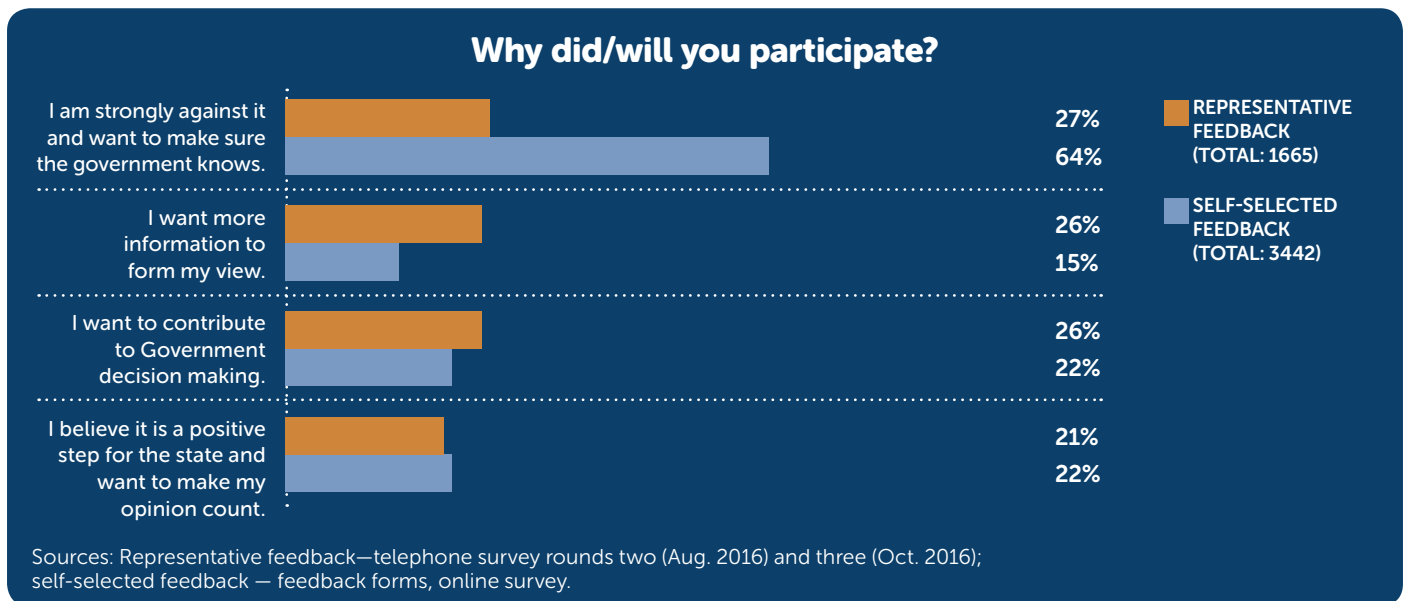
Participation.

Why did you participate?

People participating in the representative feedback and the self-selected feedback were motivated for significantly different reasons.

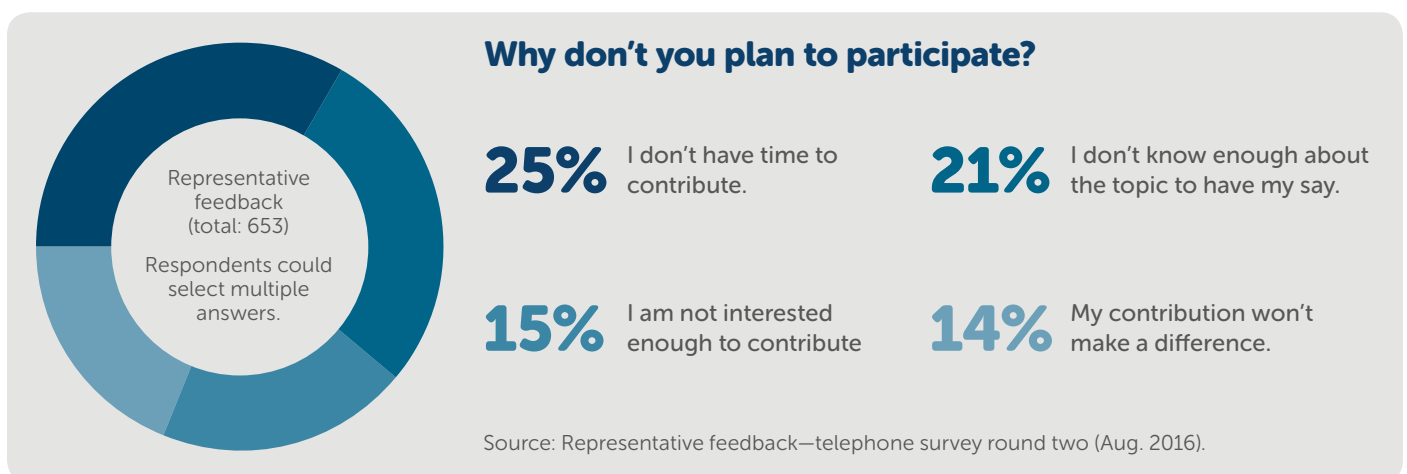
Of the representative feedback, 27% of people said they were strongly against the proposal and wanted to let the government know, 26% of people wanted more information to form their view, 26% wanted to contribute to government decision-making and 21% believed it was a positive step for the state and wanted to make their opinion count.

Of the self-selected feedback, 64% said they participated because they were strongly against the proposal and wanted to make sure the government knew, 15% of people wanted more information to form their view, 22% wanted to contribute to government decision-making and 22% believed it was a positive step for the state and wanted to make their opinion count.



Why didn't you participate?

Of the people surveyed in the second telephone survey, held in August 2016, who did not plan to participate in the consultation the main reasons were not enough time (25%), not enough knowledge (21%), lack of interest (15%) and feeling their contribution would not make a difference (14%).



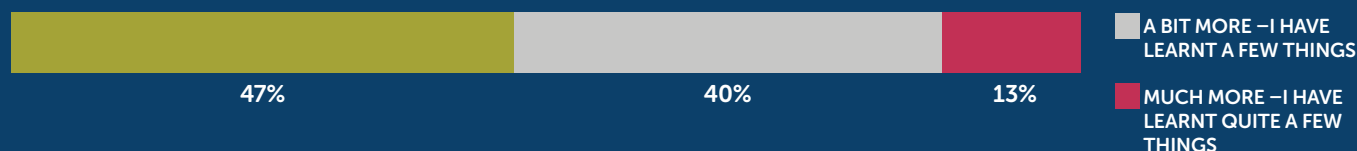
Your experience of the consultation

People who chose to complete the feedback form and online survey were asked whether their knowledge had increased after attending a community event or visiting the website.

More than half (53%) of people said they had learnt a few or quite a few things, while 47% said their knowledge had remained at about the same level.

Increase in knowledge after community event or website visit.

SELF-SELECTED FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 4426)

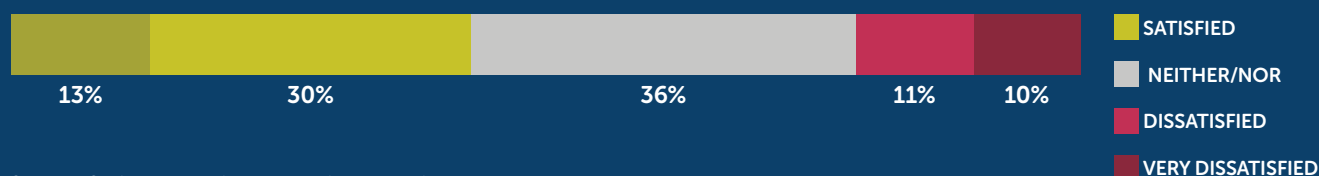


Source: Self-selected feedback—feedback form and online survey.

Most people (79%) were very satisfied, satisfied or neutral with the online and community event experience compared with 21% dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

How satisfied were you with the experience online or at a community event?

SELF-SELECTED FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 4410)



Source: Self-selected feedback—feedback form and online survey.



What you told us.

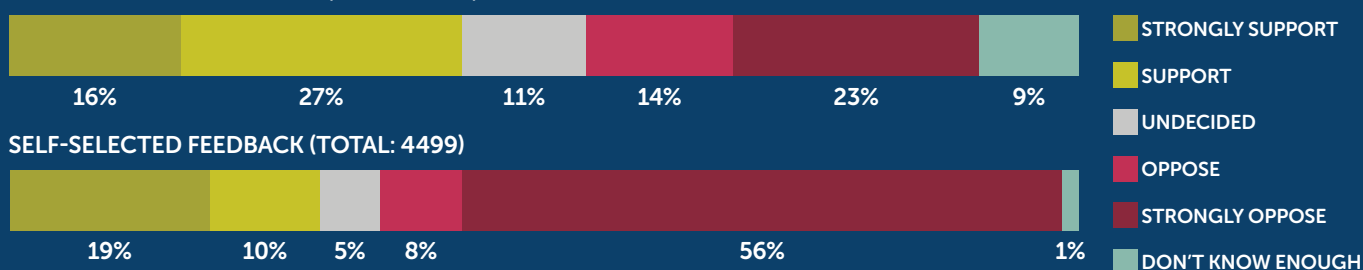
Summary of results

The representative feedback and self-selected feedback differed considerably on the question of whether the government should continue exploring with the community the establishment of a storage and disposal facility for international nuclear waste.

In the representative feedback, 43% of people supported or strongly supported continuing to explore the opportunity, while 37% were opposed or strongly opposed, and 20% were unsure or didn't know enough. In the self-selected feedback, 64% of people opposed or strongly opposed the continuation, while 29% supported or strongly supported it.

The South Australian Government should continue exploring the establishment of a storage and disposal facility.

REPRESENTATIVE FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 4016)



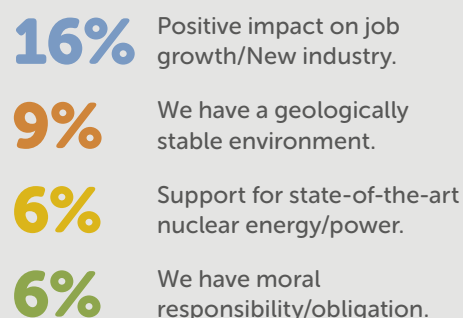
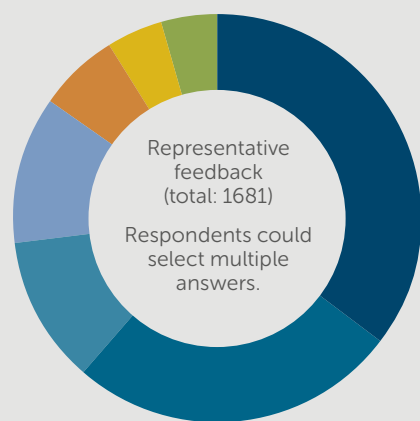
SELF-SELECTED FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 4499)



Source: Representative feedback—telephone survey rounds two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016); self-selected feedback—feedback forms and online survey.

People who supported this question were asked through representative feedback channels the reasons for their support. Respondents could select multiple answers. The primary reason for support was the economic benefit to the state (49%), followed by the opinion that South Australia represented the safest option for storage (36%).

Reasons for support.

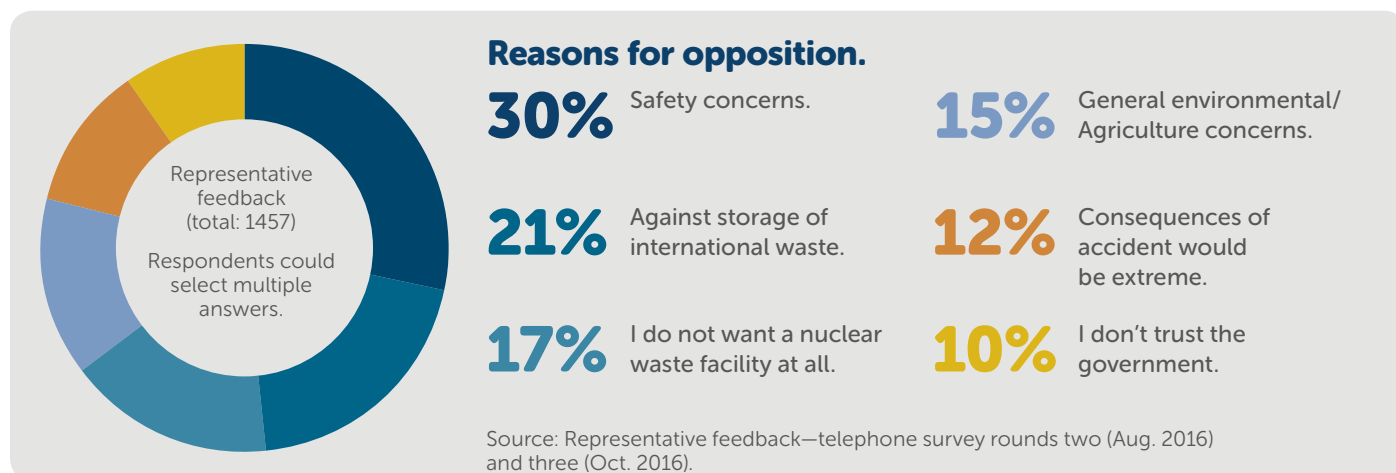


Source: Representative feedback—telephone survey rounds two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016).

We have lost our manufacturing and need to do something economically where the state's concerned. It's something we should look at. Male, 40–49, metropolitan Adelaide, telephone survey.

I think it is beneficial to at least look at the site and plan ahead in the event that we may want to take the project like this on. Male, 18–24, regional South Australia, telephone survey.

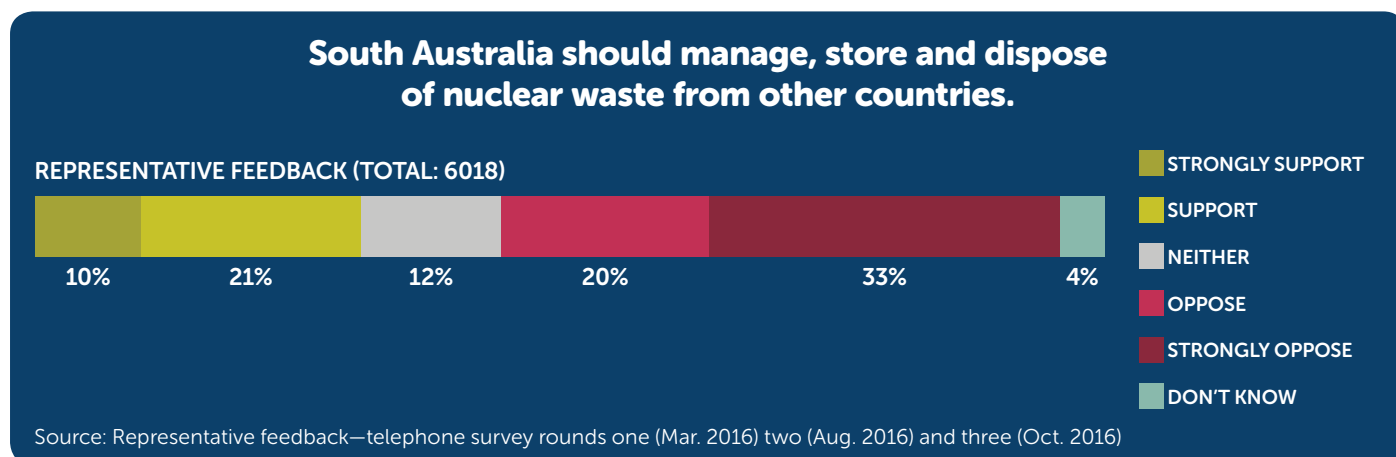
People who opposed continuing to explore the option were asked why through representative feedback channels. Safety concerns was the main reason (30%), followed by opposition to the storage of international waste (21%).



I don't think I know enough about the long-term impact and it's too risky and we are not a dumping ground. Female, 50–59, regional South Australia, telephone survey.

There are some economic benefits but I don't trust that they will look at the problems properly due to the money value. No matter where you put it, someone is not going to like it. Female, 50–59, metropolitan Adelaide, telephone survey.

Over thirty per cent (31%) of South Australians interviewed in the three rounds of telephone surveys supported the storage and disposal of nuclear waste from other countries in the state, while 53% opposed the proposal and 16% were unsure or didn't know enough.

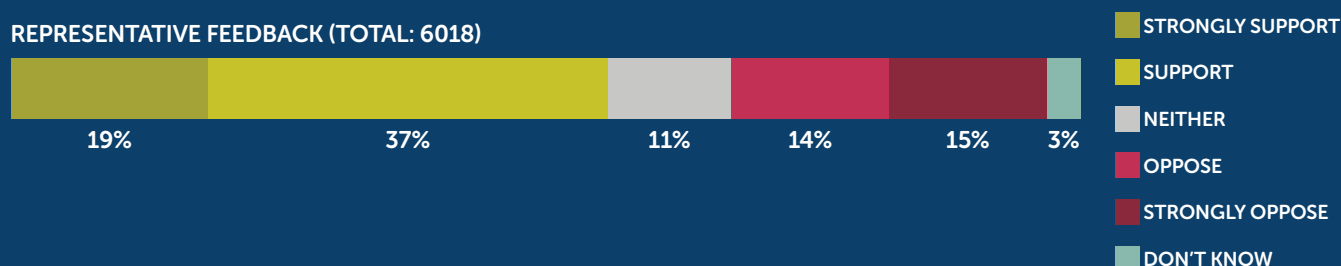


What you told us.

In comparison, 56% of these people supported the storage and disposal of Australia's nuclear waste in South Australia, with 29% opposed and 14% unsure or didn't know enough. For further information about the National Radioactive Waste Management Facility, see page 5.

South Australia should manage, store and dispose of Australia's nuclear waste.

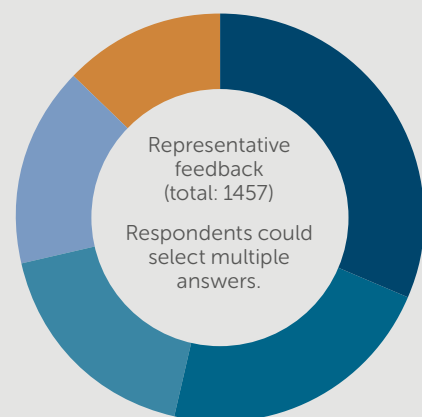
REPRESENTATIVE FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 6018)



Source: Representative feedback—telephone survey rounds one (Mar. 2016) two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016)

Most of the comments received through other self-selected feedback channels (Facebook, Twitter, website, letters, emails, telephone calls) were opposed to the government continuing to explore the option. The main comments were: opposition to a waste facility (28%), safety concerns (12%) and lack of trust in the government (7%).

Top comments in feedback from other channels



28% Do not want a nuclear dump at all.

6% Don't do it/ No nuclear in SA.

12% Safety concerns. (general).

6% Transport risks.

7% Don't trust the government.

Source: Feedback from other channels—letters, emails, telephone calls, website contributions, Twitter and Facebook

Dump the dump. We are not taking world's worst, while desecrating Aboriginal [sic] lands and burdening 1000s of future generations. Our reputation and image would be forever tarnished. Male, Facebook

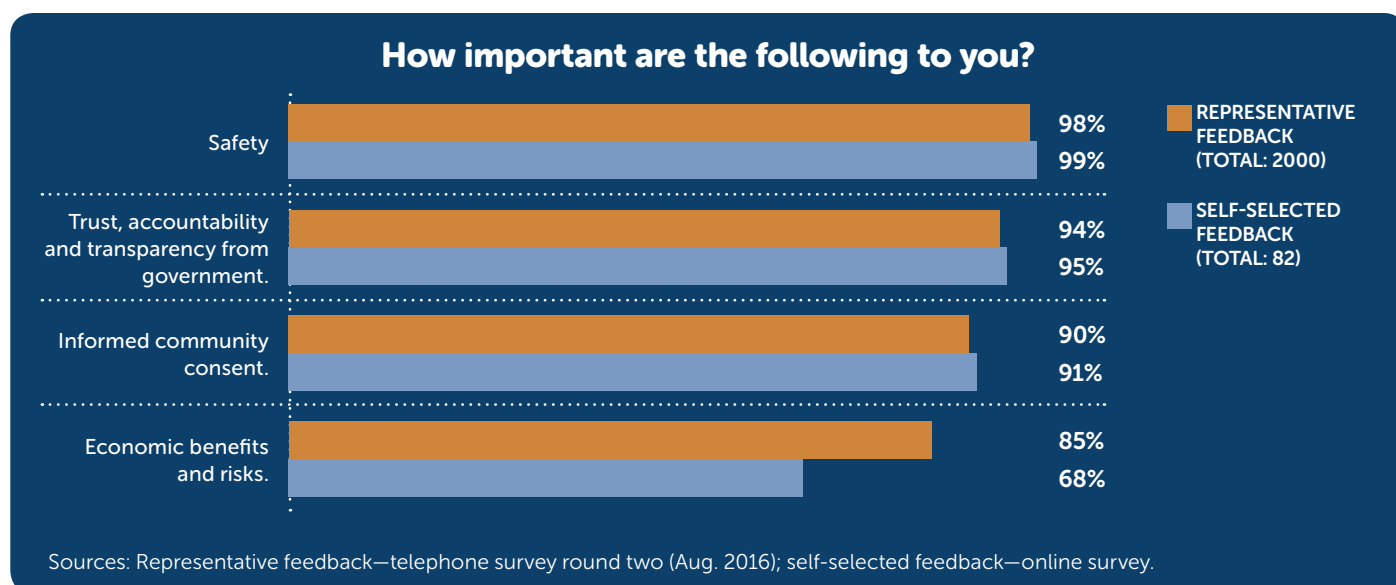
Build and make the world a safer place so it can't get into the wrong hands plus a big financial bonus to SA, time SA came out of the dark ages. Facebook comment

Key themes

The first Citizens' Jury recommended that the statewide consultation focus on the Royal Commission recommendation that South Australia should pursue the opportunity to establish an international used fuel (high level waste) storage facility. The jury identified four broad themes as the focus of the consultation:

- safety
- informed community consent
- trust, accountability, transparency
- economic benefits and risks.

The representative and self-selected feedback showed that the community strongly agreed that the four themes were important, with safety as most important. More than 90% of respondents rated safety; trust, accountability and transparency; and informed community consent as important issues. The fourth theme, economic benefits and risks, was rated as important by 85% of people through representative feedback channels and 68% of people through self-selected feedback.



Within these four broad themes, the priority issues were:

Safety

1. Transport of waste
2. The environment
3. People—workers, nearby communities, future generations
4. Storage and disposal of waste

Community consent

1. Community consent is required
2. People need to be informed, aware, educated
3. Aboriginal consent is required

Trust, accountability and transparency

1. Government transparency
2. Lack of trust in government

Economic benefits and risks

1. Increased state revenue
2. More jobs
3. Environmental risk and its economic impact.

On the following pages we summarise the community's feedback relating to each theme.

Safety.

The first Citizens' Jury identified that safety was an important consideration because of the potential impact from radiation on people and the environment, and the long-term hazardous nature of the used fuel. Safety considerations the jury considered included geology, seismic activity, acts of terrorism, health and transport. The jury agreed that South Australians need to feel confident that all the regulatory processes will ensure safety.

The questions asked on this theme during the consultation program were:

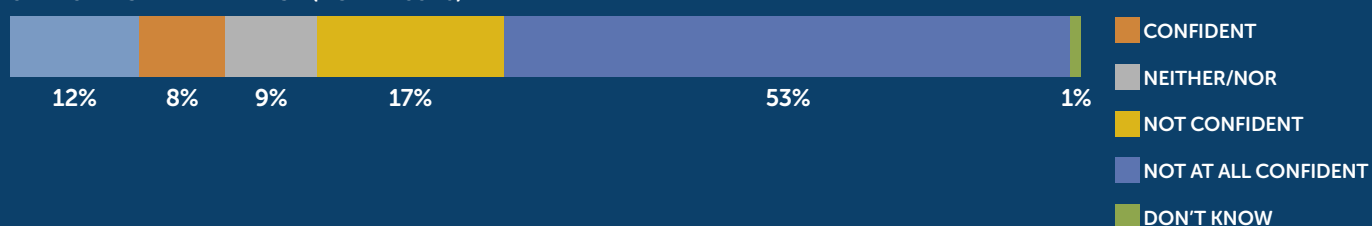
- How important is safety?
- What is most important about safety and why?
- How confident are you that nuclear waste can be transported and stored safely?
- Why are you confident/not confident of this?
- What should happen next?

Structured feedback

The community rated safety the most important consideration; however, 70% of people who completed online surveys, feedback forms and online conversation kits (self-selected feedback) were not confident that nuclear waste could be transported and stored safely, compared with 20% who were confident.

How confident are you that nuclear waste can be transported and stored safely?

SELF-SELECTED FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 3326)



Source: Self-selected feedback—online surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits.

The following priority issues involving safety were identified by people who participated in telephone surveys (representative feedback) and submitted online surveys and feedback forms (self-selected feedback).

1. Transport of waste

The participants raised concerns about the transport of waste to the storage facility, via sea, road or rail. They questioned what would happen if there were an accident, spill or security threat, and wanted a guarantee that safety precautions would be in place.

Accidents always happen, the government isn't always transparent about risks (especially environmental). The leg out to sea seems the most risky. Female, 30–34, southern Adelaide

Sufficient work has been carried out over many decades and, from what I have studied, the risk assessments have been satisfactorily addressed. Male, over 70, northern Adelaide

In case of accidents, significant costs would be needed. Female, 25–29, Adelaide Hills

2. The environment

Participants said the location of the storage facility was important, and they wanted to protect prime agricultural and tourism areas. While some people recognised that South Australia is geologically stable, others expressed concern for what would happen if an earthquake or other natural disaster were to occur.

There isn't enough research on the long-term effects on the environment. Why should South Australia be a dumping ground? Female, 18–29, western Adelaide

Eventually an accident or natural disaster will happen and all precautions previously taken won't help to protect us from this dangerous substance. Our environment is too precious to take this risk. Female, over 70, Yorke and Mid North

It's not just about economic growth, it's also about environmental hazards. Male, under 40, Adelaide Hills

3. People—workers, nearby communities, future generations

Participants questioned whether people who work or live near a storage facility would be safe, regardless of accidents or spills. Would they be at risk of cancer, radiation poisoning or other illnesses? Some people also said this generation would be leaving the next a poor legacy should something go wrong if the project went ahead.

NO NO NO!!! The risks far outweigh any potential benefits. It is not til it is too late where the true impact can be measured. Male, 40–49, western Adelaide

4. Storage and disposal of waste

Participants had many questions about the safety of storing and disposing of high and intermediate level nuclear waste over what could be 100 000 years. They said the community needed a guarantee that it could be done safely, without risk of accident, damage or threat. Many referred to past nuclear accidents, including Chernobyl or Fukushima, as examples of where things have gone wrong.

I see this as an accident waiting to happen. No matter what we plan for, something will go wrong somewhere. Male, 30–39, southern Adelaide

I feel fairly strongly that we're in a much better position than some of the user countries to store it well and store it safely. Male, over 40, Barossa Valley

What should happen next?

Participants in online and telephone surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits identified the next steps that the government could take in relation to safety concerns. The most common suggestions were that the government:

- stop pursuing the proposal (28%)
- ensure/prove that the waste storage facility would be safe/secure (7%)
- more research (5%)
- educate and inform the community about safety (5%)
- undertake more community consultation (5%)
- focus on renewable energy alternatives (5%)

Note: The top comments have been taken from a long list of comments raised – figures may not add up to 100%

Unstructured feedback

What we heard in feedback from other channels

Safety has been one of the main topics discussed on Facebook, Twitter and the website, and in letters, emails and telephone calls (self-selected feedback). A total of 5616 comments were made about safety, which represents 33% of all comments received through these channels.

The key themes were consistent with those raised through the structured feedback. They were:

- general safety concerns (20%)
- environmental destruction/environmental concerns/wildlife/ocean/water table (12%)
- transport risks (10%)
- health risks—future generations/neighbouring communities (9%)
- site location—not in the Flinders; put it at Maralinga/Canberra/Woomera (9%).

We do not have the right to condemn future generations and the environment to toxic waste for short-term possible financial gain. Male, 40–49, metropolitan Adelaide, Know Nuclear website comment

Waste in transport to the proposed nuclear dump is a high risk to all areas it travels thru. If the truck/train/boat crashes/capsizes/rolls in the area in which this happens no amount of money can reverse the damage! Nothing can fix nuclear contamination. Female, 30–39, metropolitan Adelaide, Know Nuclear website comment

Community consent.

The Commission found that any new nuclear project would require both social consent—broad, ongoing public support—and the informed consent of the local host community. The first Citizens' Jury agreed that "our challenge is to be educated, so that we can make an informed decision". To achieve this, each community should have the opportunity to invite expert witnesses to speak, view similar facilities, and have a translator if required.

The questions asked on this theme during the consultation program were:

- How important is informed community consent to you?
- What is most important about informed community consent, and why?
- How confident are you that the government's decision will consider community views?
- Why are you confident/not confident of this?
- What are your feelings towards South Australia storing and disposing of nuclear waste from overseas countries? Why is that?
- What is your level of support for the government to continue exploring with the community the establishment of a nuclear storage and disposal facility for international nuclear waste? Why is that?
- Should South Australia manage, store and dispose of Australia's nuclear waste?
- Should South Australia manage, store and dispose of nuclear waste from overseas countries?
- What should happen next?

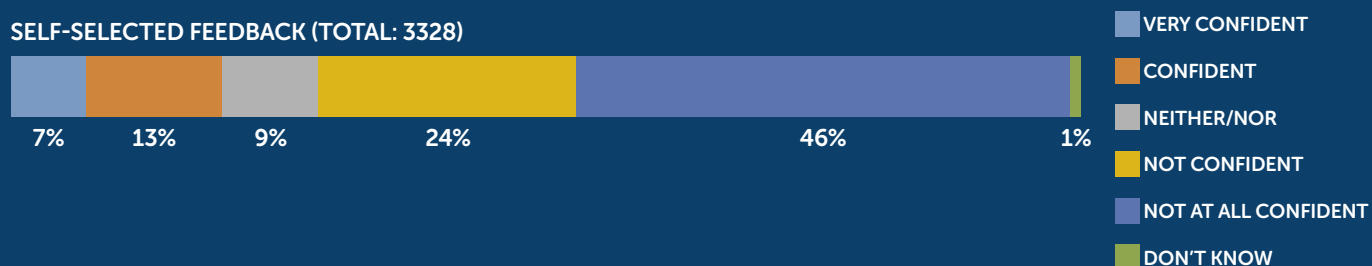
Structured feedback

Participants in focus groups said that the community wanted to be involved in this conversation and to know that their views would be listened to.

Self-selected feedback channels showed that confidence that the government would consider community views in its decision was low at 20%, with 70% not confident.

How confident are you that government's decision will consider community views?

SELF-SELECTED FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 3328)



Source: Self-selected feedback—online surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits.

The following priority issues involving community consent were identified by people who participated in telephone surveys (representative feedback) and submitted online surveys and feedback forms (self-selected feedback).

1. Community consent is required

There was strong agreement among participants that the community needed to be able to influence the decision and give consent as to whether the proposal went ahead. Some said one way of achieving this is through a referendum. Many, however, believed that government had already made a decision, and that community input would not influence it.

The problem with this whole thing is that the vocal minority are heard and the silent majority aren't. Male, over 40, eastern Adelaide, focus group

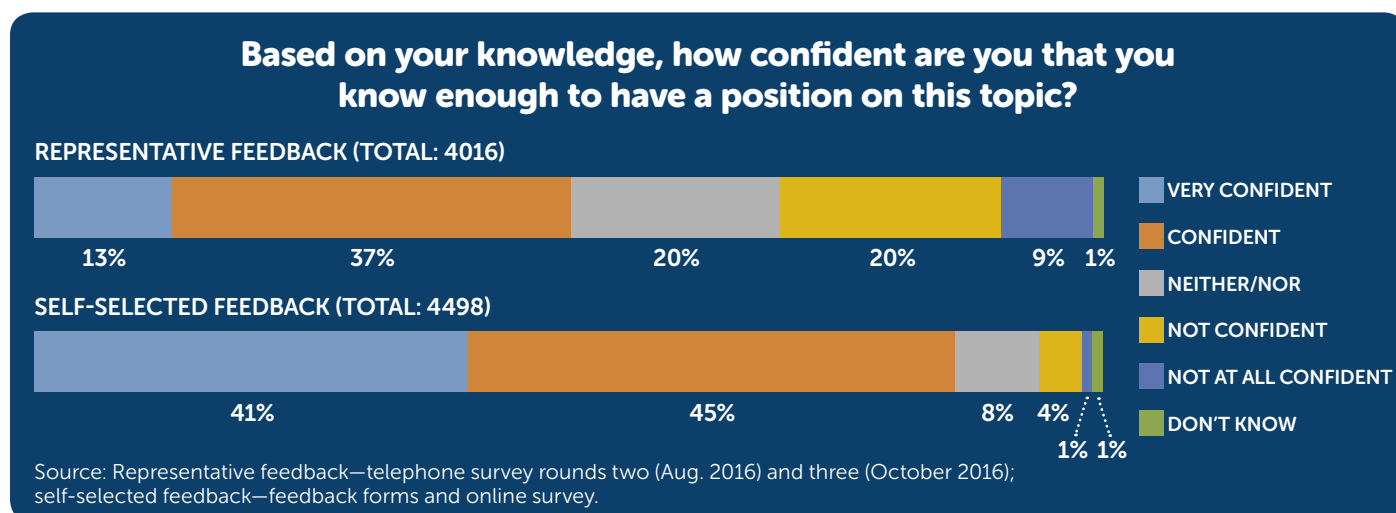
Because governments are known for making decisions when there are economic gains regardless of people's consent. Female, 30–39, location unknown, conversation kit

2. People need to be informed, aware, educated

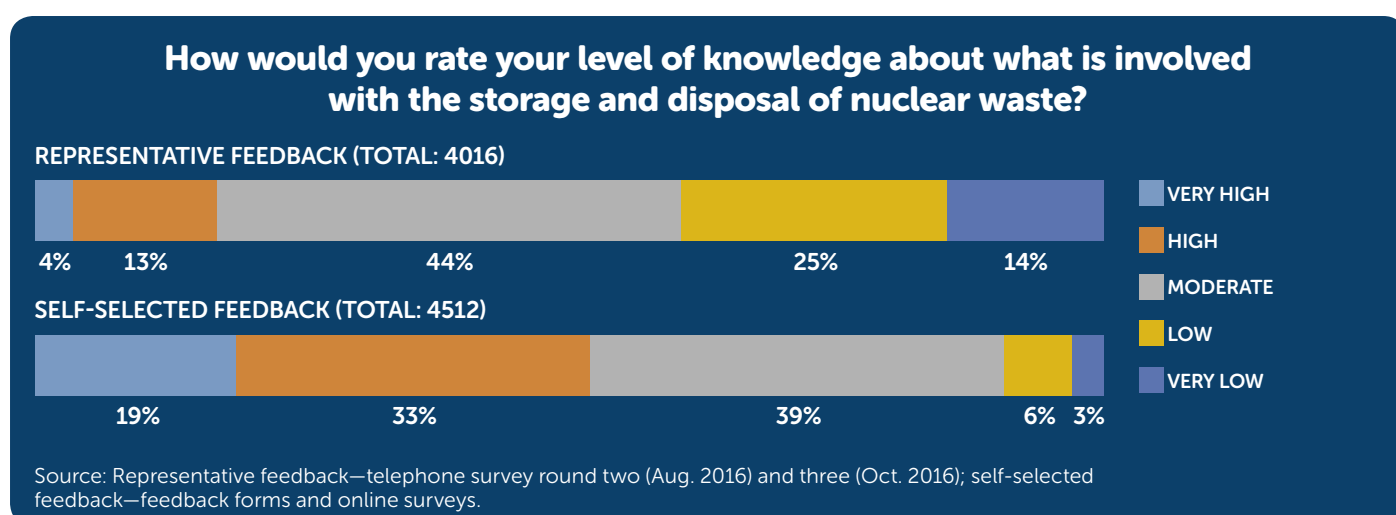
Participants said that the community was looking for information that was unbiased, factual, presented both sides of the argument, readily available and easy to understand.

I want to get my head around the topic before making too much noise. Male, over 40, Adelaide Hills

The first Citizens' Jury supported the Royal Commission's finding that informed community consent should be considered. The community needs to have a level of confidence in their position, based on their knowledge to inform their consent. Half the people (50%) giving representative feedback said they were confident in their knowledge, compared with 29% who were not. Significantly more participants (86%) were confident among the self-selected feedback cohort.



Of those people surveyed in the representative sample, 17% rated their knowledge as very high or high, with 44% rating it as moderate. This is in contrast to the people who self-selected to submit feedback forms and online surveys: 52% of this group rated their knowledge as high or very high and 39% as moderate.



Community consent.

3. Aboriginal consent is required

Recognising that Aboriginal people are the traditional owners of the land, the feedback participants said that Aboriginal people's engagement and ultimate consent was crucial to this proposal. Some said past wrongs at Maralinga made this requirement even more important.

I want to know what consultation is taking place with the Aboriginal community in SA. This needs to be a priority considering the history of nuclear weapons testing in this state. Male, 40–49, Murray Mallee, feedback form

Aboriginal elders have opposed it and we need to listen to them. Female, 30–39, northern Adelaide, online survey

What should happen next?

Participants in online and telephone surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits identified the next steps that the government could take in relation to community consent. The most common suggestions were that the government:

- stop pursuing this proposal altogether (18%)
- undertake more community consultation (17%)
- hold a referendum (10%)
- educate people so they can make an informed decision (8%)
- listen to the community and follow their wishes (5%)

Note: The top comments have been taken from a long list of comments raised – figures may not add up to 100%

Unstructured feedback

What we heard in feedback from other channels

The topic of consent, engagement and consultation was one of the most discussed themes across the other self-selected feedback channels (Facebook, Twitter, website comments, letters, emails and telephone calls), with 5910 comments made, which represents 34% of all comments received through these channels.

The key themes were consistent with those raised through the structured feedback. They were:

- do not want a nuclear dump at all (46%)
- encouraging community feedback/engagement/making sure everyone has a say (11%)
- don't do it/no nuclear in South Australia (10%)
- I support having the storage facility (9%)
- traditional owners are not in support of a waste dump on their land (7%)
- violation of Aboriginal rights/taking their land/no consultation (4%).

My biggest concern regarding consent is something that few seem to have recognised and that is that whether or not the government thinks that the land belongs to them and that they can do what they like with it, the Aboriginal communities in the area would likely disagree. Female, 30-39, metropolitan Adelaide, Know Nuclear website comment

I think we need to educate ourselves about nuclear waste from nuclear power stations and how big the risk actually is, compared to things that we already understand. We owe it to ourselves to not be influenced by hearsay and pure fear mongering. Male, 60–69, eastern Adelaide, Know Nuclear website comment



Trust, accountability and transparency.

The first Citizens' Jury identified that trust, accountability and transparency were important values in both the community engagement program and any decision making. The jury's report stated that trust must be built and maintained to avoid repeating past mistakes, such as the lack of engagement and communication surrounding the British nuclear weapons testing at Maralinga during the 1950s and 1960s.

The jury determined that if a decision to proceed with storing international used fuel in South Australia were made, the community would need confidence that government would be accountable and transparent in the process of changing legislation to allow this and would build trust and transparency into the design of the associated regulatory system.

The questions asked on this theme during the consultation program were:

- How important are trust, accountability and transparency to you?
- What is most important about trust, accountability and transparency, and why?
- How confident are you in the government's ability to regulate any new nuclear industry activities that may take place in South Australia?
- Why are you confident/not confident of this?
- How confident are you that the SA Government will make a decision that is in the best interests of the state?
- How confident are you in the Government's ability to have control over monitoring any nuclear activities that may take place in SA?
- What should happen next?

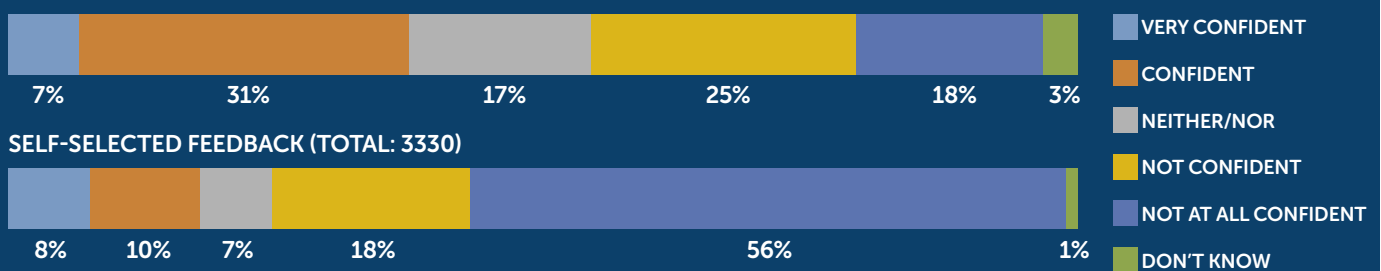
Structured feedback

Focus group research consistently showed that trusting the organisation that regulated the nuclear industry was extremely important.

Asked about confidence in government's ability to regulate any new nuclear industry activities in South Australia, 43% of the representative sample said they were not confident, compared with 38% who were confident. Of the self-selected feedback (online surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits), a larger percentage (74%) were not confident.

Confidence in government's ability to regulate new nuclear activities.

REPRESENTATIVE FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 4016)



SELF-SELECTED FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 3330)



Source: Representative feedback—telephone survey round one (Mar. 2016), two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016); self-selected feedback—online surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits.

The following priority issues involving trust, accountability and transparency were identified by people who participated in telephone surveys (representative feedback) and submitted online surveys and feedback forms (self-selected feedback).

1. Government transparency

Participants wanted to hear all sides of the topic, not just the side the government wanted to share. Many people felt as if the information presented was pro-nuclear, and they were looking for unbiased, factual information from experts on both sides of this conversation.

If they knew what they were talking about, then we might actually feel more confident in them. Female, under 40, Port Augusta

I really don't trust the government to do it because I don't think they're honest and competent enough, but how are we going to generate the money for the state if private enterprise run it? Male, under 40, Port Pirie

2. Lack of trust in government

Participants showed low levels of trust in government and, in particular, government's ability to regulate new nuclear activities in South Australia. Some people said that government has a poor track record in delivering major projects and that this project had only been proposed to get the state out of economic trouble. Many believed that the government should look into other options, as the risks of this proposal outweighed the benefits.

Can't think of a single government project which has gone to plan. Female, under 40, Adelaide Hills

The government can't even regulate themselves in a professional and transparent manner. How could they possibly regulate and manage something this important? Female, 40–49, southern Adelaide

They [government] have been regulating the nuclear industry since exploration and mining started. Male, 50–59, northern Adelaide

What should happen next?

Participants in online and telephone surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits identified the next steps that the government could take in issues of trust, accountability and transparency. The most common suggestions were that the government:

- stop pursuing this entire proposal (25%)
- undertake more community consultation (7%)
- educate and inform the community about the economics (8%)
- provide information (unbiased, factual, transparent) to the community (6%)

Note: The top comments have been taken from a long list of comments raised – figures may not add up to 100%

Unstructured feedback

What we heard in feedback from other channels

Trust, accountability and transparency were also recurring themes through self-selected channels, including Facebook, Twitter and the website, and in letters, emails and telephone calls. A total of 3927 comments were made on this topic, which represents 23% of all comments received through these channels.

The key themes were consistent with those raised through the structured feedback; however, they focused more on trust than transparency. They were:

- don't trust the government/[they] only care about the money/don't trust them to regulate/poor decision-making/track record (34%)
- don't trust the Royal Commission/financials/pro-nuclear (22%)
- the process is flawed/biased/the government has already made up its mind (13%).

How could we possibly trust them [the government] with the transportation and storage of nuclear waste? Male, 50–59, northern Adelaide, Know Nuclear website comment

Where do you think that they mined most of the product in the first place. If Australia sells it, it must also be accountable. If we didn't want to manage the waste, we shouldn't be selling the product in the first place. Female, Facebook

Economic benefits and risks.

The first Citizens' Jury noted that establishing an international used fuel storage and disposal facility in South Australia could provide significant income for the state; however, it carried risks and uncertainties that require more research. Given that the project would be multigenerational, any economic benefits would need to be ongoing.

The questions asked on this theme during the consultation program were:

- How important are the economic benefits and risks to you?
- What is most important about the economic benefits and risks, and why?
- How confident are you that a storage and disposal facility for nuclear waste from overseas will deliver a significant economic benefit to the state?
- Why are you confident/not confident of this?
- What should happen next?

Structured feedback

On the question of confidence that a nuclear waste disposal facility would bring significant economic benefits to the state, 66% of the people who submitted online surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits (self-selected feedback) were not confident.

Confidence that a storage and disposal facility will deliver a significant economic benefit to the state.

SELF-SELECTED FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 3318)



Source: Self-selected feedback—online surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits.

The following priority issues involving economic risks and benefits were identified by people who participated in telephone surveys (representative feedback) and submitted online surveys and feedback forms (self-selected feedback).

1. Increased state revenue

The participants said that the biggest benefit of establishing a nuclear waste storage and disposal facility was the increased revenue this would bring into the state. They wanted to be sure that the income would be guaranteed, secure and spent in the South Australian community.

I'm for it. SA is in serious financial trouble. Male, under 40, southern Adelaide

Because it will bring a huge amount of money. That's because it's dangerous and carries risk. Even a small risk has such catastrophic consequences it is not worth it, even for lots and lots of money. Female, 50–59, southern Adelaide

2. More jobs

While the participants said that jobs matter and an industry that created jobs would be a welcome addition to the state economy, they questioned the exact number of jobs that would be created and how long they would last. Sustainable employment was more important to many people than simply short-term positions.

Someone said that once it's all set up it's only going to be seven jobs to run it. Female, under 40, Port Augusta

Jobs! I am an engineering student and I need a job. Male, 18–29, western Adelaide

3. Environmental risk and its economic impact

Participants were protective of the state's reputation in food, agriculture, tourism and clean energy, and some felt that increasing our participation in the nuclear industry could damage this reputation. They also felt that if an accident did occur, it could damage the state's reputation and its ability to produce.

Reject the economic benefits, dubious to say the least, as degradation of our environment completely outweighs this. Male, over 70, Eyre and Western

The risk to the state's reputation is huge. We promote ourselves as producing food and wine from a pristine environment. Nuclear dump does not say pristine environment. Female, 40–49, Adelaide Hills

What should happen next?

Participants in online and telephone surveys, feedback forms and conversation kits identified the next steps that the government could take on the issues of economic benefits and risks. The most common suggestions were that the government:

- stop pursuing this entire proposal (28%)
- look into the economics of alternatives/renewables (8%)
- consult and educate the community (7%)
- progress the opportunity (5%)
- more research (4%)
- undertake a cost/benefit analysis (4%)

Note: The top comments have been taken from a long list of comments raised – figures may not add up to 100%

Unstructured feedback

What we heard in feedback from other channels

The topic of economic benefits and risks was discussed less than the other key themes on Facebook, Twitter and the website, and in letters, emails and telephone calls (self-selected feedback). A total of 1298 comments were made, which represents 8% of all comments received through these channels.

The main themes discussed on economics were:

- goes against SA clean green reputation/negative impact on tourism/agriculture (30%)
- financial legacy for future generations (19%)
- high risk/costly (19%)
- income from storage would not be secure or guaranteed (15%).

The dump of nuclear waste within South Australia would benefit the Australian economy greatly as it provides a massive boost to a deteriorating economy. Male, under 18, Northern Adelaide, Know Nuclear website comment

I have serious concerns about nuclear in general, but I am more concerned that the financial benefit would largely be spent on Adelaide and not in regional SA, especially areas that would be dealing with the waste through transport or storage and with the construction equipment. Female, 40-49, Mid North, Know Nuclear website comment

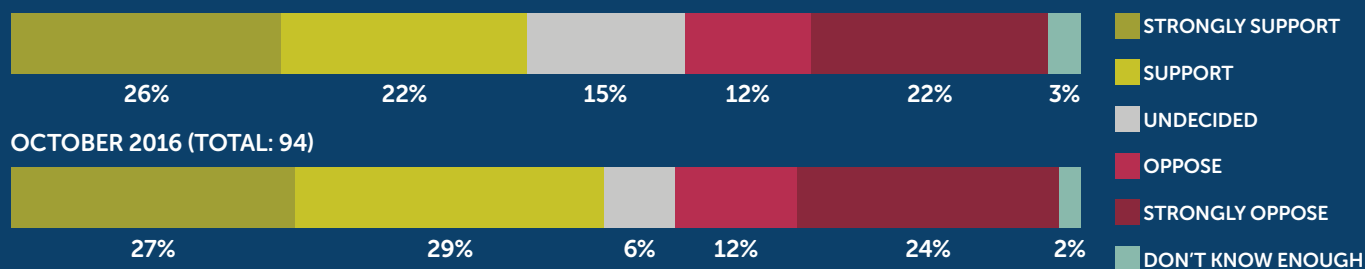
Changes over time.

The three rounds of telephone interviews included 94 people who participated in all rounds: in March, August and October 2016. The results show changes of opinion during the consultation program.

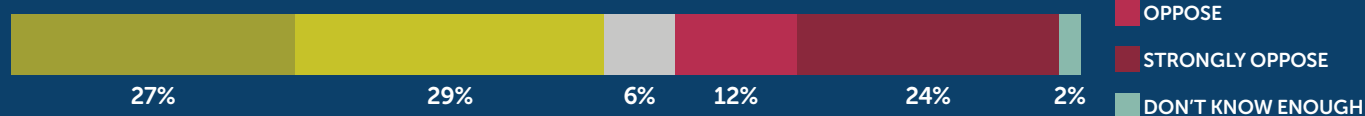
From August to October, the level of support for continuing to explore the establishment of a facility for storing and disposing of international nuclear waste in South Australia increased from 48% to 56%. Opposition also grew slightly, from 34% to 36%. The undecided group fell from 15% to 6%.

The South Australian government should continue exploring the establishment of a storage and disposal facility.

AUGUST 2016 (TOTAL: 94)



OCTOBER 2016 (TOTAL: 94)



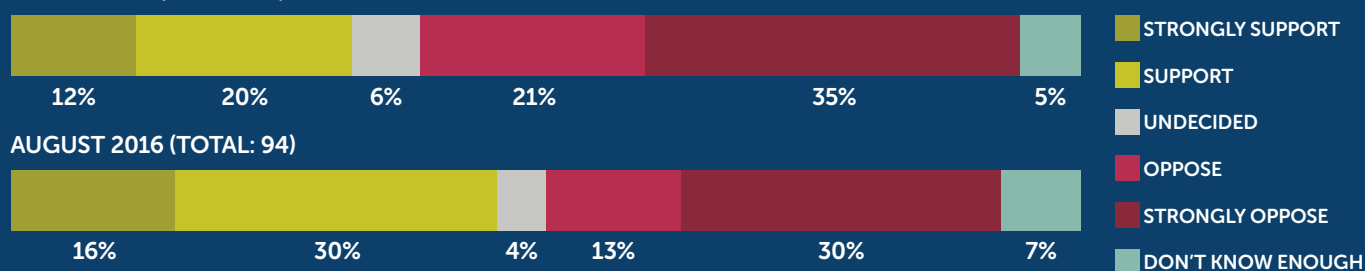
Source: Telephone surveys round two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016).

Between March and October support for storing overseas nuclear waste has increased and opposition steadily decreased. 39% of people showed increased levels of support, while just 13% moved more towards opposition. Most remained steady in their position (48%).

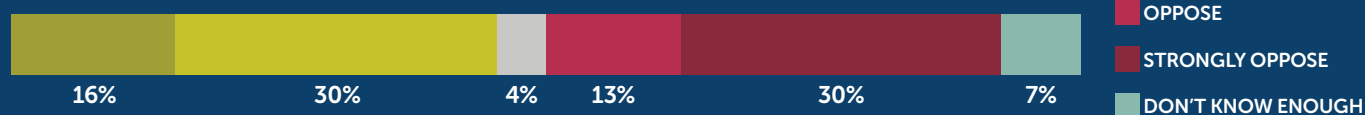
The proportion of people opposed to storing nuclear waste from overseas in South Australia reduced from 56% in March to 44% in October, while support increased from 32% to 43%. The percentage of people who strongly supported the proposition rose from 12% to 23%, while those who strongly opposed dropped from 35% to 27%.

South Australia should manage, store and dispose of nuclear waste from overseas countries.

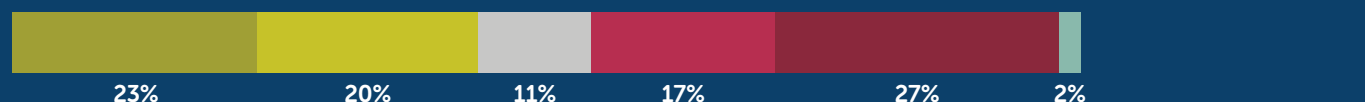
MARCH 2016 (TOTAL: 94)



AUGUST 2016 (TOTAL: 94)



OCTOBER 2016 (TOTAL: 94)

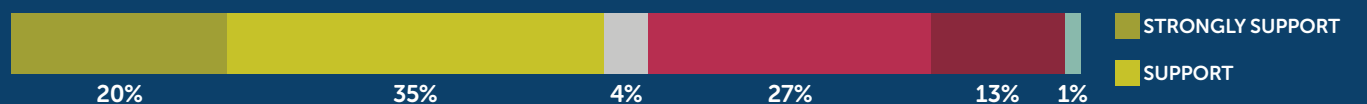


Source: Telephone surveys round one (Mar. 2016), two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016).

The cohort showed stronger and increasing levels of support for storing Australia's nuclear waste, with 45% of the group increasing their support between March and October 2016. The proportion of people who support the proposition grew from 55% in March to 71% in October, while opposition dropped from 40% to 20% over the same period.

South Australia should manage, store Australia's nuclear waste.

MARCH 2016 (TOTAL: 94)



AUGUST 2016 (TOTAL: 94)



OCTOBER 2016 (TOTAL: 94)



Source: Telephone surveys round one (Mar. 2016), two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016).

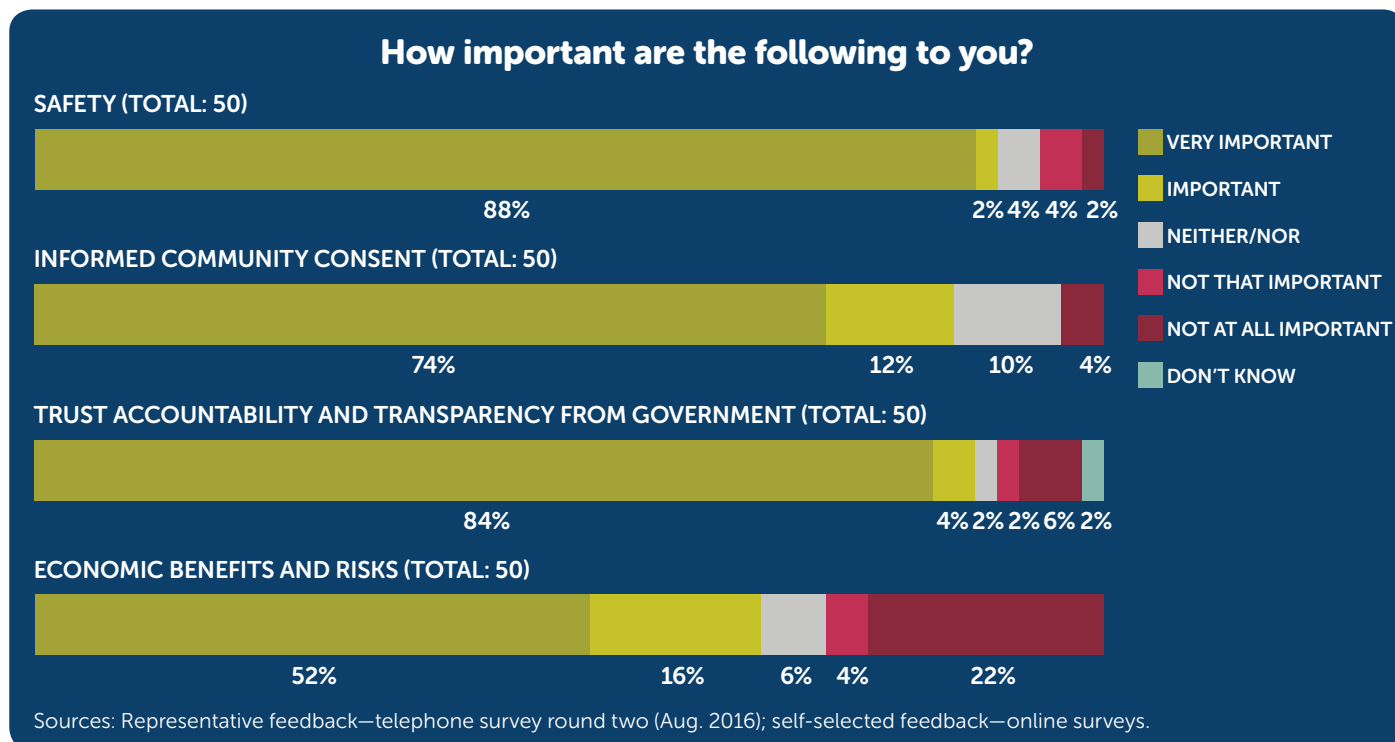
Focus group research confirmed this, revealing that people are more comfortable storing domestic waste than waste from overseas because they believe that:

- the transport risks to be significantly lower
- as we have used the material, we should be disposing of it
- because Australia has had control of the material, there is a level of trust or comfort in knowing what it has been used for and that it has been treated with all of the appropriate safety precautions.

Aboriginal feedback.

Within the structured channels of feedback forms and telephone and online surveys, 198 people who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander provided feedback. The information presented in this section shows the views of this group.

Of the four priority areas identified by the first Citizens' Jury, more than 70% of the group considered safety, informed community consent and trust in government as very important, significantly more so than economic benefits (52%).



Awareness and participation

Of the Aboriginal participants in the first two rounds of telephone surveys, most (79%) were aware of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission, half (54%) were aware of the statewide community consultation process, and over one-third (36%) were aware that they could provide feedback through the website or on Facebook.

Feedback across all structured channels showed that the main reasons for participating in the conversation among this group was that they:

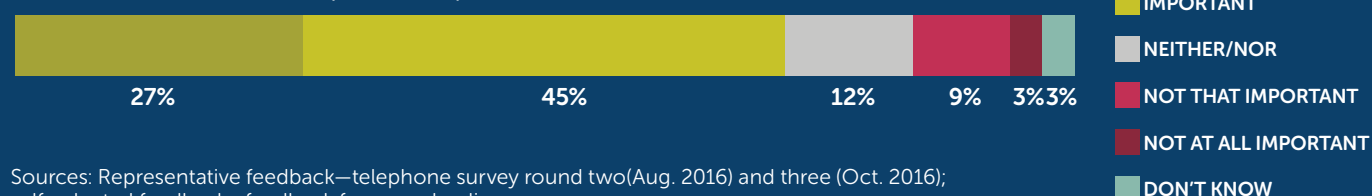
- felt strongly against it and wanted to make sure the government knew this (56%)
- wanted more information to form a view (20%)
- wanted to contribute to government decision-making (19%)
- believed it would be a positive step for the state and wanted to make their opinion count (16%).

Confidence and knowledge

Confidence levels in individual knowledge are also high, with 72% feeling confident or very confident in their position based on what they know.

Based on your knowledge, how confident are you that you know enough to have a position on this topic?

REPRESENTATIVE FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 171)

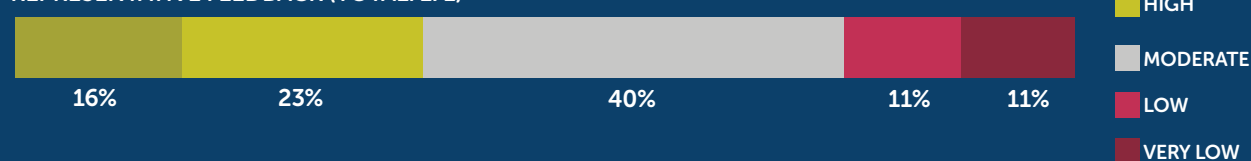


Sources: Representative feedback—telephone survey round two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016); self-selected feedback—feedback forms and online surveys.

More than one-third (39%) of the participants rated their knowledge as high or very high and 40% rated it as moderate.

How would you rate your level of knowledge about what is involved with the storage and disposal of nuclear waste?

REPRESENTATIVE FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 171)



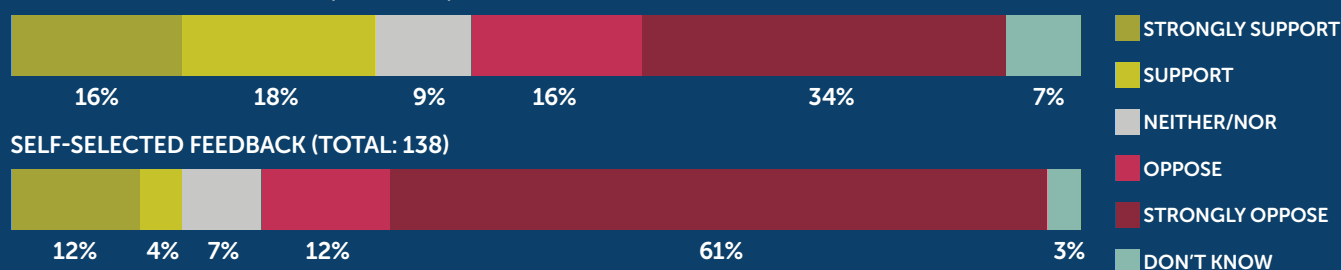
Sources: Representative feedback—telephone survey round two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016); self-selected feedback—feedback forms and online surveys.

Level of support or opposition

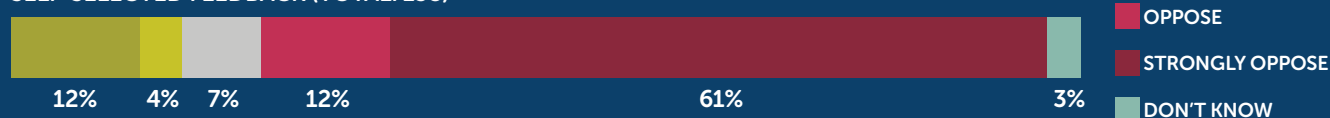
In terms of support for continuing to explore the establishment of a nuclear storage facility for international waste in South Australia, 34% of Aboriginal people in the representative sample were supportive and 50% were opposed, compared to 16% supportive and 73% opposed in the self-selected feedback.

The South Australian Government should continue exploring the establishment of a storage and disposal facility.

REPRESENTATIVE FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 56)



SELF-SELECTED FEEDBACK (TOTAL: 138)



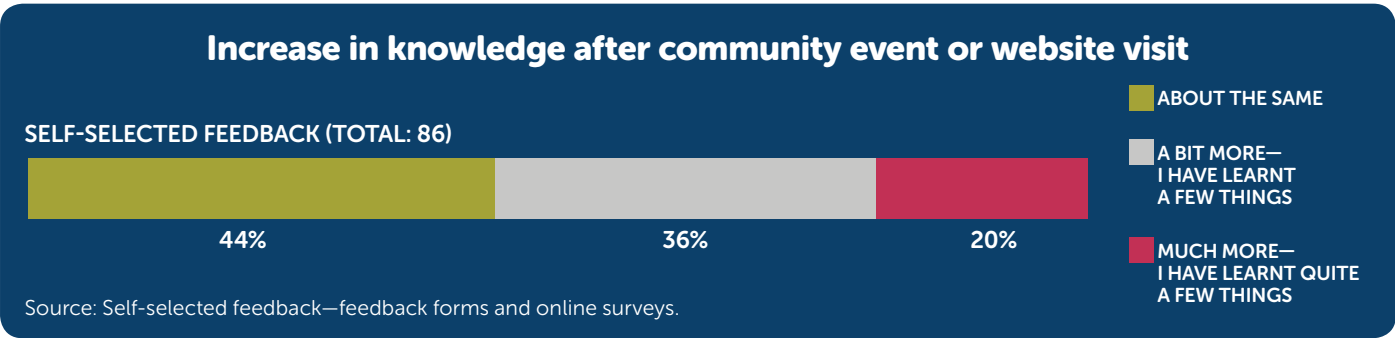
Source: Representative feedback—telephone survey rounds two (Aug. 2016) and three (Oct. 2016); self-selected feedback—feedback forms and online survey.

"Because as an Aboriginal person there is no circumstance in which I can support any form of nuclear waste management on our land – anywhere. It is too risky for our children's future. No matter how safe you claim it is there's always room for human error."

"100% support to continue with their dialogue within communities. I am not sure of my support for the facility but I support further consultation before I decide."

Experience of the consultation

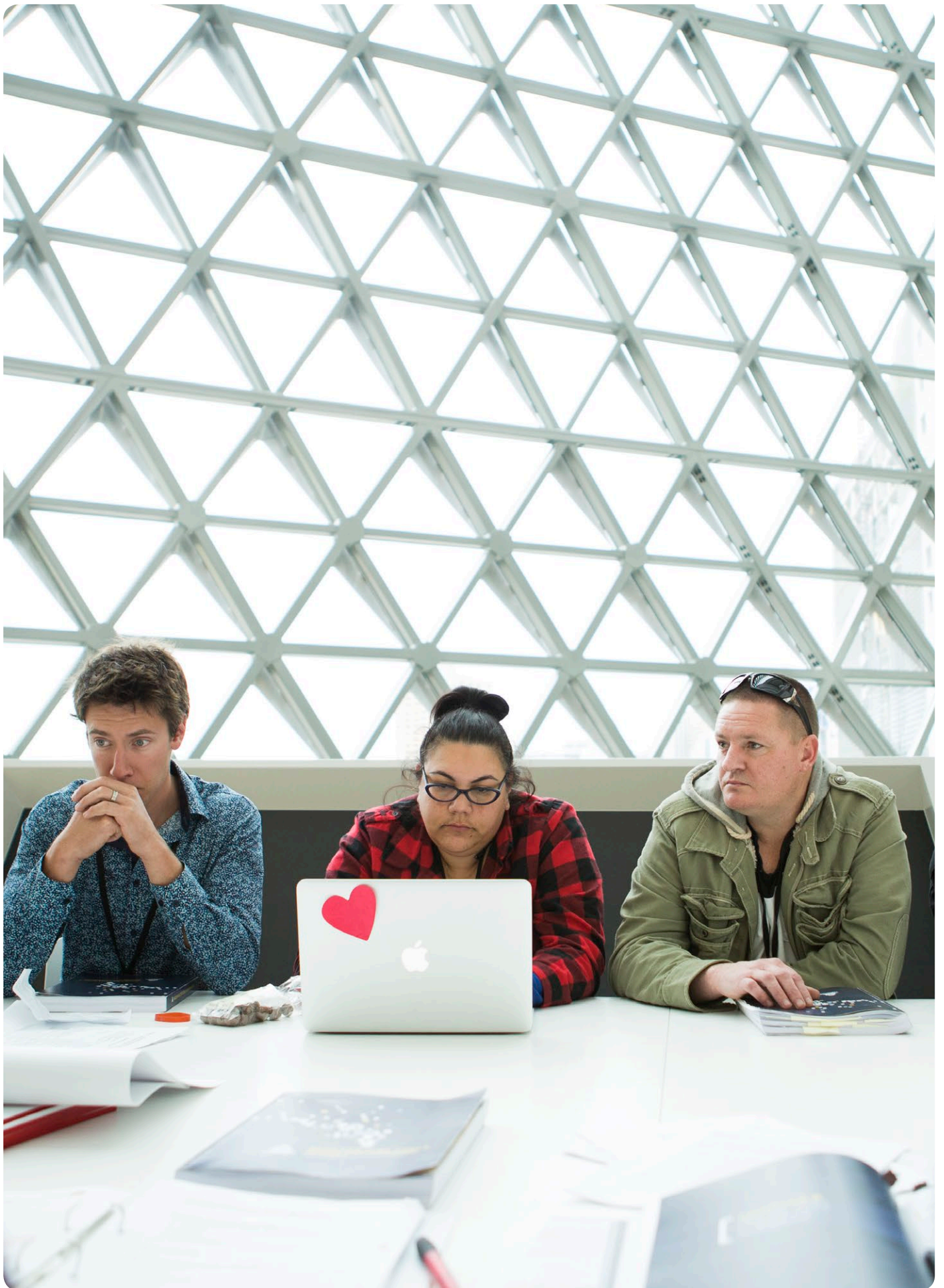
People who chose to complete the feedback form and online survey were asked whether their knowledge had increased after attending a community event or visiting the website. Most people (80%) said they had learned a few or quite a few things, while 20% said their knowledge had remained at about the same level.



The majority of people (82%) were very satisfied, satisfied or neutral with the online and community event experience compared with 19% dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.



A number of Aboriginal people provided written statements as their feedback. These are reflected in the summary of key themes from Aboriginal engagement on page 9.



Appendices.

Appendix A Events and participation rates.

ROADSHOW LOCATIONS: REGIONAL

DATE: 2016	TOWN	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
1/8	Murray Bridge	Murray Bridge Aboriginal Community	22
2/8	Raukkan	Raukkan Aboriginal Community	25
2/8	Streaky Bay	Town hall supper room	59
3/8	Bordertown	Civic Centre Hall	43
3/8	Ceduna	Ceduna Memorial Hall	70
4/8	Elliston	Elliston Hall	70
4/8	Mt Gambier	City Hall	53
5/8	Mt Gambier	Mt Gambier Aboriginal Community	14
5/8	Port Lincoln	Nautilus Arts Centre	155
8/8	Port Pirie	Port Pirie Aboriginal Community Centre	14
9/8	Davenport	Davenport Aboriginal Community	22
9/8 – 10/8	Cleve	Field Day booth	221
10/8	Port Augusta	Bungala Aboriginal Community Centre	18
11/8	Nepabunna	Nepabunna Aboriginal Community	20
11/8	Iga Warta	Iga Warta Aboriginal Community	8
11/8	Whyalla	Mt Laura Homestead Building	93
16/8	Kimba	Kimba Institute	60
16/8	Marree	Marree Town Hall	30
17/8	Cummins	Cummins Town Hall	47
17/8	Oodnadatta	Oodnadatta Community Hall	5
17/8 – 18/8	Port Pirie	Global Maintenance Upper Spencer Gulf Trade Expo	340
18/8	Cowell	Supper Room at Institute	33
18/8	Umoona	Umoona Aboriginal Community	43
23/8	Gawler	Gawler Sport and Community Centre	67
24/8	Willunga	Willunga Hub Community Room	212
25/8	Victor Harbor	Victor Harbor Yacht Club	113
26/8	Mt Barker	Mt Barker Town Hall	90
29/8	Port Lincoln	Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community	15
29/8	Tanunda	Tanunda CWA Hall	88
30/8	Kapunda	Soldiers Memorial Hall	58
30/8	Koonibba	Koonibba Aboriginal Community	42
31/8	Birdwood	Birdwood Institute	40
1/9	Strathalbyn	Town Hall	82
2/9	Kangaroo Island	Kingscote Town Hall	19
5/9	Port Wakefield	Eagles Sports and Community Centre	38
6/9	Iwantja	Iwantja Aboriginal Community	46
6/9	Yorke town	Town Hall – Main Hall	53
7/9	Kadina	Kadina Town Hall	89
7/9	Umuwa	Umuwa Aboriginal Community	32
8/9	Fregon	Fregon Aboriginal Community	23
8/9	Port Pirie	Northern Festival Centre	77

9/9	Mimili	Mimili Aboriginal Community	35
12/9	Clare	Town Hall	68
12/9	Pipalyatjara	Pipalyatjara Aboriginal Community	42
13/9	Jamestown	Jamestown Medical Centre Meeting Room	60
13/9	Kanpi	Kanpi Aboriginal Community	7
14/9	Amata	Amata Community	80
14/9	Orroroo	Orroroo Golf Club	28
15/9	Morgan	Morgan Institute	19
15/9	Pukatja	Pukatja Aboriginal Community	62
19/9	Port Augusta	Central Oval	68
20/9	Quorn	Town Hall	56
20/9	Woomera	Woomera Theatre	47
21/9	Andamooka	Andamooka Town Hall	31
21/9	Hawker	Hawker Community Sports Centre	42
22/9	Coober Pedy	Greek Club	45
22/9	Leigh Creek	Leigh Creek Tavern Dining Room	15
26/9	Keith	Ruth Wheel Building	33
26/9	Tailem Bend	Town Hall	25
27/9	Meningie	Meningie Bowling Club	26
27/9	Naracoorte	Naracoorte Hall	49
28/9	Kingston	Kingston Town Hall	27
28/9	Penola	Wattle Range Council (the Gallery)	15
29/9	Millicent	The Civic and Arts Centre	63
29/9	Robe	Robe Institute	27
4/10	Karoonda	Karoonda Football Club Rooms	30
5/10	Ceduna	Far West Coast Sports Complex	30
5/10	Pinnaroo	Pinnaroo Show	99
6/10	Loxton	Loxton Community Hotel motel- Reflections Room	64
6/10	Penong	Penong Hotel	17
10/10	Murray Bridge	Murray Bridge Town Hall	83
11/10	Mannum	Mannum Senior Citizens Room	22
12/10	Barmera	Soldiers Memorial Hall	27
12/10	Point Pearce	Point Pearce Aboriginal Community	26
13/10	Gerard	Gerard Aboriginal Community Centre	20
13/10	Renmark	Renmark Club Function Room	89
13/10	Yunta	Community Hall	16
17/10	Moomba	Moomba Rec Room	15
18/10	Innamincka	Innamincka Hotel	16
18/10	Roxby Downs	Community Youth Centre	20
18/10	Yalata	Yalata Community Centre	15
19/10	Ceduna	Far West Coast Sports Complex	18
20/10	Ceduna	Ceduna Area School	33
20/10	Marla	Progress Hall	11
25/10	Oak Valley	Oak Valley Aboriginal Community	32

Appendices.

Appendix **A** Events and Participation Rates.

ROADSHOW LOCATIONS: ADELAIDE

DATE: 2016	TOWN	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
29/7 – 31/7	Adelaide CBD	Rundle Mall – Gawler Place	1650
5/8 – 7/8	Adelaide Showgrounds	Science Alive, Goyder Pavilion	2865
10/8 – 13/8	Marion	Westfield Marion	656
22/8	Adelaide	State Library of SA	69
24/8 – 27/8	West Lakes	West Lakes Shopping Centre	518
1/9	Edwardstown	Castle Plaza Shopping Centre	125
2/9 – 3/9	Norwood	Norwood Town Hall	230
2/9 – 9/9	Adelaide Showgrounds	Royal Adelaide Show - Jubilee Pavilion	3421
14/9 – 17/9	Colonnades	Colonnades Shopping Centre	434
21/9 – 24/9	Smithfield	Munno Para Shopping Centre	609
28/9	Port Adelaide	Port Adelaide Shopping Centre	75
29/9	West Beach	Harbour Town	38
30/9	Mawson Lakes	Mawson Lakes Shopping Centre	62
6/10 – 9/10	Modbury	Westfield Tea Tree Plaza	324
10/10	Northern Adelaide	Central District Football Club - the Lounge	7
11/10	Adelaide	State Library of SA	27
11-13/10	Adelaide	Adelaide Train Station	363
27/10	Port Adelaide	Tauondi Aboriginal College	80

ROADSHOW LOCATIONS: FORUMS

DATE: 2016	EVENT	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
30/8	Student forum	Adelaide Oval	200
5/9	TAFE SA student forum	TAFE SA Regency Campus, Adelaide	30
6/10	Flinders University student forum	Flinders University, Bedford Park, Adelaide	15
25/10 – 26/10	Aboriginal Human Services forum	Sunnybrae Function Centre, Regency Park, Adelaide	20
26/10	Nuclear Fuel Cycle industry forum	Adelaide Convention Centre	210

ROADSHOW LOCATIONS: PRESENTATIONS, BRIEFINGS, OTHER EVENTS

DATE: 2016	EVENT	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
10/6	Regional Development Australia Boards	Next Generation, Adelaide	20
14/6	AMPLA Australian Institute of Energy Young Energy Professionals seminar	Minter Ellison office, Adelaide	40
26/6	Outback Communities Authority	Local Government House, Adelaide	10
12/7	Environment Protection Authority (EPA) SA	EPA office, Adelaide	50
13/7	Port Adelaide/Enfield Council	Port Adelaide/Enfield Council chambers, Adelaide	25
13/7	SA Government Senior Officers Group for Aboriginal Affairs	Department of State Development, Adelaide	18
20/7	SA Regional Organisations of Councils (SAROC)	Adelaide CBD	40
26/7	Natural Resources Management Boards Presiding Officers	Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Adelaide	25
27/7	Aboriginal Lands Trust Board	Aboriginal Lands Trust, Walkley Heights, Adelaide	12
28/7	South Australian Aboriginal Advisory Committee	Adelaide CBD	10
10/8	9th Annual SA Major Projects Conference	Adelaide Convention Centre	50
11/8	APY Executive	Umuwa Community, APY Lands	10
9/9	Australian Services Union Aboriginal Members Roundtable	ASU offices, Kent Town	15
12/9	RiAus Hypothetical – ARPS 2016 Conference	55 Exchange Place, Adelaide	95
26/9	Chemeca Conference	Adelaide Convention Centre	40
5/10	Youth Affairs Council of South Australia – Pizza and politics night	YACSA office, Adelaide	20
8/10	Kurna Aboriginal Executive group	Port Adelaide	11
12/10	Committee for Economic Development of Australia Copland Leadership Program seminar	Flinders University, Adelaide city campus	13
12/10	Flinders University student engagement	Flinders University, Bedford Park	45
13/10	State Advisory Committee, National Disability Services	National Disability Services offices, Mile End	12
19/10	Ceduna Council	Ceduna Council, Ceduna	12
19/10	Barkuma staff consultation	Barkuma, Holden Hill	45
20/10	Institute of Public Administration Australia Conference	Adelaide Convention Centre	30
2/11	Greek Community Event	Olympic Hall, Adelaide	30

Appendices.

Appendix **B** How your feedback was collected.

REPRESENTATIVE, STRUCTURED FEEDBACK

TELEPHONE SURVEYS

Three rounds of telephone surveys were undertaken in 2016: in March (2002 people), August (2000 people) and October (2016 people). Participation in the telephone surveys was by random selection, representative of the South Australian community by location, age and gender.

The first round covered the four stages of the nuclear fuel cycle. Based on the outcomes of the first Citizens Jury, the second focused on the storage and disposal of high level international waste and the jury's four key themes. The third round was a slightly shorter version of the round two survey. This means that some data across the research phases is not directly comparable. However, a set of the same questions was asked across the three rounds.

A subgroup of 94 people were interviewed across all three surveys to track changes of opinion during the consultation program.

REPRESENTATIVE, UNSTRUCTURED FEEDBACK

FOCUS GROUPS

Three rounds of 20 focus group discussions were held in 2016 across the state. As with the telephone surveys, the first round covered the four stages of the nuclear fuel cycle and the second focused on the storage and disposal of high level international waste and the jury's four key themes. The final round of focus groups examined the potential options for the government's decision making.

Participants in the focus groups were selected from the telephone survey participants, statistically representative of the South Australian community. The first two rounds were split by age (under and over 40 years) and the final round was split by gender.

This form of research is unstructured and the direction of each group can change (to a degree) based on what is important to participants. It isn't a structured question-and-answer style of research and is designed to understand the needs and motivations of participants.

SELF-SELECTED, STRUCTURED FEEDBACK

FEEDBACK FORMS

Feedback forms were available for completion at all community events. The forms asked for demographic data, but it was not always provided.

ONLINE SURVEYS

This survey was available on the CARA website (www.nuclear.sa.gov.au). It asked for demographic data, but this was not always provided.

CONVERSATION KITS

The kit, available on the CARA website (www.nuclear.sa.gov.au) was a tool designed to encourage the community to discuss issues arising from the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission in their homes, schools, workplaces and social groups, and provide feedback to specific questions.

This kit provided people with information as they progressed through the questions. Limited demographic data was requested during this process but this was not always provided.

FEEDBACK FROM OTHER CHANNELS, UNSTRUCTURED

FACEBOOK/ TWITTER

Privacy settings precluded the gathering of demographic data for the full duration of the consultation program.

WEBSITE COMMENTS

To post comments on the website discussion boards, people were required to sign up and provide their age, location and name, which provided some demographic data.

PHONE CALLS/ EMAILS/LETTERS

Demographic data is not available for the majority of responses through these channels.

November 2016
Government of South Australia
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Telephone: 8226 3500

The Government of South Australia acknowledges Aboriginal people as the state's first peoples and nations of South Australia. We recognise and respect their cultural connections as the traditional owners and occupants of the land and waters of South Australia and that they have and continue to maintain a unique and irreplaceable contribution to the state.



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