

## Memorandum

|                          |  |                  |              |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|
| <b>Recipient company</b> | Kalbar Operations Pty Ltd                              |                  |              |
| <b>Copied recipients</b> | Ben Casillas-Smith                                     | <b>Memo date</b> | 5 March 2021 |
| <b>Author</b>            | Rose Campbell, Erin Pears                              |                  |              |
| <b>Project reference</b> | 754-ENAUABTF11607                                      |                  |              |
| <b>Memo subject</b>      | Socioeconomic Impact Assessment - Kalbar IAC Responses |                  |              |

## Background

Coffey Services Australia Pty Ltd (Coffey) was engaged by Kalbar Operations Pty Ltd (Kalbar) to prepare a socioeconomic impact assessment to support the Environment Effects Statement (EES) for the Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project.

At the time of preparing the socioeconomic impact assessment (SEIA), Coffey used the best available information, including the most recent publicly available data sources, to inform the assessment and report. In response to comments received through the Inquiry and Advisory Committee, Coffey have sought to locate updated data sources, made available since completion of the SEIA. The majority of data sources have not been updated since their use. For example, the Mitchell River National Park Management Plan (Parks Victoria, 1998), the 2016 Census data (ABS, 2016) and the East Gippsland Council Plan 2017-2021 (East Gippsland Shire, 2017).

## Updated data sources

Some data sources can be updated to provide more recent information. Table 1 presents a summary of the relevant parts of the SEIA that can be updated with more recent information.

The information extracted from these sources was used to provide the reader with a general understanding of the existing socioeconomic conditions and updates to this information would not alter the findings of the socioeconomic impact assessment.

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment - Kalbar IAC Responses

Table 1 Socioeconomic impact assessment data sources

| Original data source reference                         | SEIA section and page number       | Updated SEIA extract   |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), 2018                      | Section 5.2; pg., 43               | The Bureau of Meteorology reported that Victoria had an overall dry winter, with most of Victoria, excluding the Gippsland region, experiencing below average rainfall. In comparison, parts of East Gippsland recorded on average or slightly above average total rainfall (Bureau of Meteorology, 2021).<br><br>parts of East Gippsland being severely deficient in rainfall in 2018 with a couple of sites having their lowest total rainfall on record or lowest total rainfall for at least 30 years (Bureau of Meteorology, 2018). |
| Country Fire Authority (CFA), 2017                     | Section 5.7.3; pg., 77             | Fire stations are also located at Lindenow (located in Lindenow), Hillside, Flaggy Creek, Munro, Sarsfield and Fernbank (CFA, 2021 2017).  |
| Crime Statistics Agency, 2017                          | Section 5.5.5; pg., 59             | For the year ending September 2020, 2019 Wellington and East Gippsland shires had 7,470 6,846 and 7,741 6,883 criminal incidents per 100,000 people, respectively. This rate is considerably higher than the Victorian average of 6,159 5,873 per 100,000 people. The most common offences in both shires were theft, breaches of orders, and assault and related offences (Crime Statistics Agency, 2020 2017).   |
|  | Section 6.1.1; pg., 125            | Criminal incidents across the study area occur at a rate that is slightly higher than the Victorian average (Crime Statistics Agency, 2020 2017).  |
| Department of Education and Training (DET), 2014       | Section 5.7.1, Table 5.21; pg., 74 | East Gippsland Shire; Primary schools; <del>27</del> 28<br>Wellington Shire; Primary schools; <del>25</del> 28<br>Wellington Shire; Secondary schools; <del>3</del> 4  |
| Department of Education and Training (DET), 2017       | Section 5.7.1; pg., 75             | In 2019, 2016 43 60 private training providers were present across the Gippsland region, 24 26 adult community education providers and six TAFE providers (DET, 2020 2017).  |
| Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), 2015 | Section 2.6.1; pg., 18             | The risk assessment was based on the Western Australian Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan (DFES, 2020 2015).  |
| Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), 2019   | Section 5.5.8; pg., 62             | While in the 12 months to September 2020 June 2019 the median weekly rent across Gippsland increased 8.5% 6.4%, across regional Victoria, Gippsland had one of the highest proportion of affordable new lettings (51.6% 59.6%) (DHHS, 2020 2019)   |

| Original data source reference      | SEIA section and page number | Updated SEIA extract   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|                                     | Section 5.5.8; pg., 62       | While this indicates availability of long-term accommodation options within the study area, between <del>September 2019 and September 2020</del> <del>March 2018 and March 2019</del> there was a <del>14.4%</del> <del>14.0%</del> decline in the number of new lettings across the Gippsland region (DHHS, <del>2020</del> <del>2019</del> ). This trend is consistent across regional Victoria with all regions recording an annual decline in the number of new lettings (between <del>1.4%</del> <del>and 21.0%</del> <del>7.6%</del> <del>and 14%</del> ). |
|                                     | Section 6.6.2; pg., 164      | As outlined in Section 5.5.8, between <del>September 2019 and September 2020</del> <del>March 2018 and March 2019</del> the Gippsland region experienced a decline of <del>14.0%</del> <del>14.4%</del> in new lettings (DHHS, <del>2020</del> <del>2019</del> ).  |
| East Gippsland Shire Council, 2017a | Section 5.2.1; pg., 46       | The East Gippsland Shire Council Revised Council Plan 2017-2021 ( <del>2020</del> <del>2017a</del> ) was developed by the shire with input from numerous stakeholders to assist in achieving the council's vision that East Gippsland be the most liveable region in Australia. The plan outlines how the council will build on the region's strengths and attributes by identifying a series of priorities and goals, and the strategies to be implemented to achieve them.   |
| East Gippsland Shire Council, 2017b | Section 5.7.3; pg., 78       | East Gippsland Shire Council has assisted communities to develop a series of Local Incident Management Plans to ensure residents and visitors know where to go, what to take and what to expect if a major incident affects the area (East Gippsland Shire Council, <del>2021a</del> <del>2017b</del> ).   |
| East Gippsland Shire Council, 2017d | Section 5.7.5; pg., 82       | The closest landfill to the project area is located in Bairnsdale. There are also several waste transfer stations throughout the Shire, with the closest waste transfer station to the project area located at Lindenow (East Gippsland Shire Council, <del>2021b</del> <del>2017d</del> ).  |
| East Gippsland Water, 2017          | Section 5.7.5; pg., 81       | East Gippsland Water provides water and wastewater services to 25,400 customers along nine separate water supply systems (East Gippsland Water, <del>2021a</del> <del>2017</del> ). East Gippsland Water's service spans approximately 21,000 km <sup>2</sup> from Lindenow, through to Bairnsdale, Paynesville, Lakes Entrance and on to Malacoota near the New South Wales border, as well as up to the Victorian Alps (East Gippsland Water, <del>2021a</del> <del>2017</del> ).  |
|                                     | Section 5.7.5; pg., 82       | Drinking water for these communities is drawn from the Mitchell River at Glenaladale at a rate of up to 35 megalitres a day and pumped to the Woodglen water storage basins situated 2.5 km from Glenaladale (East Gippsland Water, <del>2021a</del> <del>2017</del> ). The water is treated at the Woodglen Water Treatment Plant before distribution to the water reticulation network.  |
| East Gippsland Water, 2017          | Section 5.2; pg., 43         | No residential water restrictions are in place in East Gippsland (East Gippsland Water, <del>2021b</del> <del>2018</del> ) despite <del>most of Victoria experiencing</del> lower than average rainfall <del>across much of Gippsland</del> in <del>2020</del> <del>2017</del> .   |

| Original data source reference     | SEIA section and page number      | Updated SEIA extract   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| PHIDU, 2018                        | Section 5.5.5, Table 5.9; pg., 58 | East Gippsland Shire - % children fully immunised at 1 year of age: <del>92.6%</del> <b>94.3%</b><br>East Gippsland Shire – Fertility rate: <del>2.4</del> <b>2.2</b>  |
|                                    |                                   | Wellington Shire - % children fully immunised at 1 year of age: <del>93.1%</del> <b>94.8%</b><br>Wellington Shire - Fertility rate: <del>2.5</del> <b>2.1</b>  |
|                                    |                                   | Victoria - % children fully immunised at 1 year of age: <del>92.9%</del> <b>94.3%</b><br>Victoria - Fertility rate: <del>4.8</del> <b>1.7</b>  |
| Rural Bank and Rural Finance, 2018 | Section 5.5.8; pg., 66            | In <del>2017</del> <b>2019</b> , the median price of agricultural land in the East Gippsland Shire was <del>\$5,778</del> <b>\$4,898</b> per hectare and <del>\$7,879</del> <b>\$10,421</b> per hectare in Wellington Shire. The median price of agricultural land across the Gippsland region <del>increased by 15.4% in 2017, following a decline of 3.8% in 2016</del> <b>decreased by 5.9% in 2019, following two consecutive years of growth of 15.4 and 15.2%</b> (Rural Bank and Rural Finance, 2020).  |
| Southern Rural Water, 2017         | Section 5.7.5; pg., 81            | Southern Rural Water operates irrigation districts in Maffra, Bacchus Marsh and Werribee and provides water services to over 10,000 customers over an area of 88,000 km <sup>2</sup> (Southern Rural Water, <del>2017</del> <b>2020</b> ).   |
| State of Victoria, 2015            | Section 5.7.3; pg., 77            | Average Code 1 response times in <del>2013/14</del> <b>2018/19</b> in East Gippsland Shire was <del>approximately 16 minutes</del> <b>approximately 15 minutes</b> and <del>approximately 16 minutes</del> <b>approximately 16 minutes</b> in Wellington Shire (Ambulance Victoria, 2019) <del>from approximately 16 minutes from the Sale station to over 18 minutes from Heyfield station (State of Victoria, 2015).</del>   |
| Tourism Research Australia, 2018   | Section 5.6.1; pg., 68            | <del>Travel in 2018 was severely impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.</del> <b>Travel in 2020 was severely impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.</b> Across the Gippsland region the number of domestic overnight visitors, domestic daytrips and international overnight visitors <del>declined in the year 2018 by 20%, 26% and 48% respectively</del> <b>declined in the year 2020 by 6.2%, 4.6% and 4.3% respectively</b> (Tourism Research Australia, <del>2018</del> <b>2020</b> ).   |
|                                    |                                   | Despite the drop-in visitation, tourism across the Gippsland region was estimated to be worth <del>\$785 million</del> <b>\$938 million</b> to the region's economy in direct and indirect GRP in <del>2016-17</del> <b>2018-19</b> (Tourism Research Australia, <del>2018</del> <b>2020</b> ).  |
| Tourism Victoria, 2015a            | Section 5.6.1; pg., 67            | The tourism industry attracted <del>4.1 million</del> <b>1.5 million</b> visitors to East Gippsland in <del>2016</del> <b>2020</b> , most of whom were <del>domestic day-trip visitors (741,000) followed by domestic and overnight visitors (718,000) and then international visitors (27,000).</del> <b>domestic day-trip visitors (741,000) followed by domestic and overnight visitors (718,000) and then international visitors (27,000).</b> <del>(629,000) followed by domestic day-trip visitors (477,000) and then international visitors (32,000).</del> In <del>2014</del> <b>2020</b> , <del>5%</del> <b>42%</b> of all domestic overnight visitors to regional Victoria came to the Gippsland region ( <del>Tourism Victoria, 2015b</del> <b>Destination Gippsland, 2020</b> ). |

| Original data source reference                       | SEIA section and page number | Updated SEIA extract   |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Victorian Agency for Health Information (VAHI), 2018 | Section 5.7.2; pg., 76       | The Victorian target for emergency department patients treated within time is <del>81%</del> <del>80%</del> (VAHI, <del>2021</del> <del>2018</del> ). Between October and December <del>2020</del> , <del>2018</del> BRHS treated <del>76%</del> <del>80%</del> of patients within time in their emergency department. State-wide, in the same period the number was <del>64%</del> <del>72%</del> . |
| Wellington Shire Council, 2017b                      | Section 5.6.1; pg., 70       | Wellington Shire is also committed to supporting business expansion and new business initiatives. The shire also has a team with knowledge, connections and experience to assist with business establishment and growth (Wellington Shire Council, <del>2021</del> <del>2017b</del> ).   |
| Wellington Shire Council, 2017c                      | Section 5.7.1; pg., 74       | Community led programs are also available to support active learning and socialisation and include play-groups, reading days, arts and crafts events and sporting programs (Wellington Shire Council, <del>2020a</del> <del>2017c</del> ).   |
| Wellington Shire Council, 2017d                      | Section 5.7.3; pg., 78       | Wellington Shire Council has a Community Emergency Planning Guide to support local communities who want to take an active role in planning for, responding to and recovering from significant emergencies that have the potential to impact on their community (Wellington Shire Council, <del>2020b</del> <del>2017d</del> ).   |
| Wellington Shire Council, 2017e                      | Section 5.7.2; pg., 76       | Services include oral and ear health, midwifery, child and family support, health promotion and a range of allied health services (Wellington Shire Council, 2017e). Maternal, child, aged and disability health services are available through the Central Gippsland Health Service and Yarram and District Health Service (Wellington Shire Council, <del>2020c</del> <del>2017e</del> ).          |
| Wellington Shire Council, 2017g                      | Section 5.7.5; pg., 82       | Wellington Shire also provides kerbside garbage and recycling services, landfills and waste transfer stations, along with farm waste services (Wellington Shire Council, <del>2019</del> <del>2017g</del> ).   |

## Updated reference list

Ambulance Victoria. 2020. Ambulance Victoria 2018-2019 Annual Report. Prepared by Ambulance Victoria.

Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). 2021. Annual Climate Summary for Victoria. A WWW publication accessed on 4 March 2021 at <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/annual/vic/summary.shtml>

Country Fire Authority (CFA). 2021. CFA Districts. A WWW publication accessed on 4 March 2021 at <http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/about/where-we-are>.

Crime Statistics Agency. 2020. Explore crime by location. A WWW publication accessed on 4 March 2021 at <https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics/latest-crime-data-by-area>.

Department of Education and Training (DET). 2020. Rural Schools. Database published by the Department of Education and Training. Melbourne, Victoria.

Department of Education and Training (DET). 2020. Jobs and Training Needs Report Gippsland 2019. Report published by the Department of Education and Training. Melbourne, Victoria.

Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). 2020. Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2020. WA Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Office of Bushfire Risk Management.

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). 2020. Rental Report September Quarter 2020. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/publications/rental-report>.

Destination Gippsland. 2020. Travel to Greater Gippsland region and its sub-regions, June 2020. Prepared by Destination Gippsland.

East Gippsland Shire Council. 2020. Council Plan 2017-2021 Year 4 – Revised 2020. Prepared by East Gippsland Shire Council, Victoria.

East Gippsland Shire Council. 2021a. Emergency Management. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://www.eastgippsland.vic.gov.au/community/emergency-management>.

East Gippsland Shire Council. 2021b. Waste. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://www.eastgippsland.vic.gov.au/environment-and-waste/waste>.

East Gippsland Water. 2021a. Water Supply Systems. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://www.egwater.vic.gov.au/customer-info/water-supply-systems/>.

East Gippsland Water. 2021b. Water Restrictions. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://www.egwater.vic.gov.au/water-restrictions/>.

PHIDU. 2021. Social Health Atlas of Australia – Victoria. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://phidu.torrens.edu.au/current/maps/sha-aust/lga-single-map/vic/atlas.html>.

Rural Bank and Rural Finance. 2020. Australian Farmland Values 2019. Report prepared by Rural Bank Ltd and Rural Finance a Division of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd.

Southern Rural Water. 2020. Southern Rural Water Annual Report 2019-20. Prepared by Southern Rural Water, Victoria.

Tourism Research Australia. 2020. Gippsland Regional Tourism Summary Year Ending September 2020. Factsheet published by Tourism Events and Visitor Economy Research Unit. Melbourne, Victoria.

Victorian Agency for Health Information (VAHI). 2021. Length of stay. Victorian Agency for Health Information, State Government of Victoria, Australia. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://vahi.vic.gov.au/emergency-care/length-stay#:~:text=The%20statewide%20target%20is%20for,or%20discharged%20within%20four%20hours.>

Wellington Shire Council. 2021. Economic Development Business Support. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 <https://www.wellington.vic.gov.au/category/economic-development>

Wellington Shire Council. 2020a. Early Years. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 <https://www.wellington.vic.gov.au/pages/early-years.>

Wellington Shire Council. 2020b. Emergency Management. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://www.wellington.vic.gov.au/category/emergency-management.>

Wellington Shire Council. 2020c. Public Health. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://www.wellington.vic.gov.au/category/public-health.>

Wellington Shire Council. 2020d. Waste and Recycling. A WWW publication accessed on 5 March 2021 at <https://www.wellington.vic.gov.au/category/recycling.>