

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)										
Rehabilitation area				RA1						
Relevant activities				In-pit and out-of-pit waste emplacements						
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)				720.7						
Commencement of first milestone:RM1				10/12/2028						
PMLU				Grazing						
Date area is available by	10/12/2028	10/12/2030	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	67.1	454.8	553.5	625.9	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7
Milestone completed by	10/12/2030	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2044	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)									
RM3	67.1	454.8	553.5	625.9	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7
RM8	17.1	213.0	526.8	610.1	634.8	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7
RM10	17.1	39.7	392.7	585.9	625.8	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7
RM13			39.7	454.8	553.4	625.8	720.7	720.7	720.7	720.7
RM17				39.7	213.0	553.4	610.1	634.8	720.7	720.7
RM23										720.7

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area	RA2					
Relevant activities	Temporary waste emplacement					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	17.5					
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2043					
PMLU	Grazing					
Date area is available by	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Milestone completed by	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM3	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
RM8		17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
RM10		17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
RM13			17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
RM17				17.5	17.5	17.5
RM23						17.5

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)								
Rehabilitation area			RA3					
Relevant activities			Residual void lake					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)			76.3					
Commencement of first milestone:RM1			10/12/2033					
PMLU			Fauna Habitat					
Date area is available by	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	35.8	35.8	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3
Milestone completed by	10/12/2038	10/12/2044	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)							
RM6	35.8	35.8	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3
RM8		35.8	35.8	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3
RM11		35.8	35.8	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3
RM16			35.8	35.8	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3
RM20				35.8	35.8	35.8	76.3	76.3
RM23								76.3

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)								
Rehabilitation area			RA4					
Relevant activities			Residual void high wall					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)			132.8					
Commencement of first milestone:RM1			10/12/2033					
PMLU			Native Vegetation Supporting Fauna Habitat					
Date area is available by	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	69.0	69.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8
Milestone completed by	10/12/2038	10/12/2044	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)							
RM7	69.0	69.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8
RM9	69.0	69.0	69.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8
RM14			69.0	69.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8
RM19					69.0	69.0	69.0	132.8
RM23								132.8

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)								
Rehabilitation area			RA5					
Relevant activities			Residual void low wall					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)			186.9					
Commencement of first milestone:RM1			10/12/2033					
PMLU			Native Vegetation Supporting Fauna Habitat					
Date area is available by	10/12/2034	10/12/2038	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	59.9	59.9	186.8	186.9	186.9	186.9	186.9	186.9
Milestone completed by	10/12/2038	10/12/2044	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)							
RM3	59.9	59.9	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8
RM8	59.9	59.9	131.2	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8
RM10		59.9	59.9	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8
RM13			59.9	59.9	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8
RM17				59.9	59.9	131.2	186.8	186.8
RM23								186.8

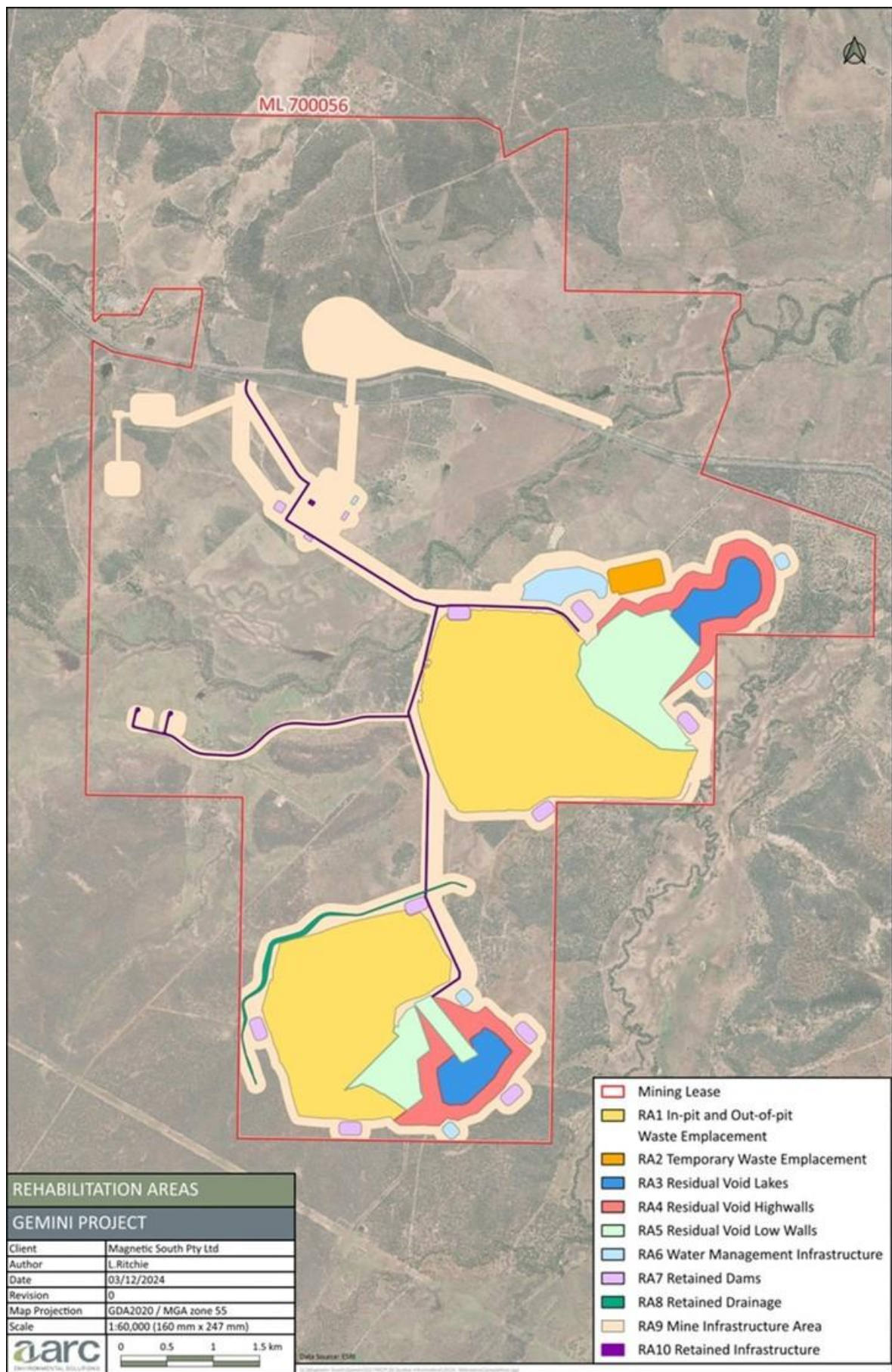
Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area	RA6					
Relevant activities	Water management infrastructure					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	35.8					
Commencement of first milestone:RM1	10/12/2043					
PMLU	Grazing/Native vegetation					
Date area is available by	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
Milestone completed by	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM5	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
RM8		35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
RM12		35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
RM15				35.8	35.8	35.8
RM18						35.8
RM23						35.8

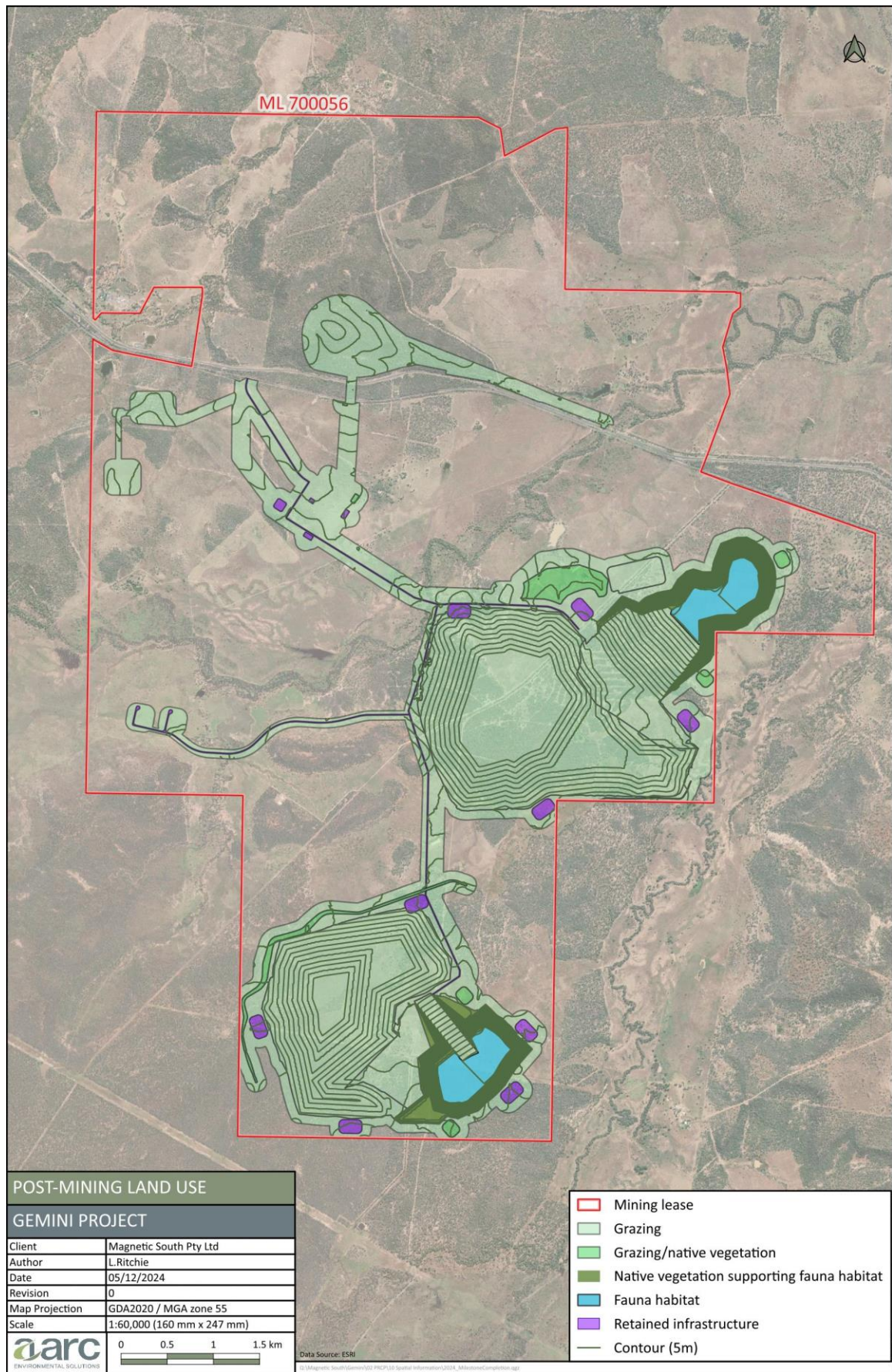
Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area			RA7			
Relevant activities			Retained dams			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)			34			
Commencement of first milestone:RM1			10/12/2043			
PMLU			Native Vegetation Supporting Fauna Habitat			
Date area is available by	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
Milestone completed by	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM2	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
RM22	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
RM23						34.0

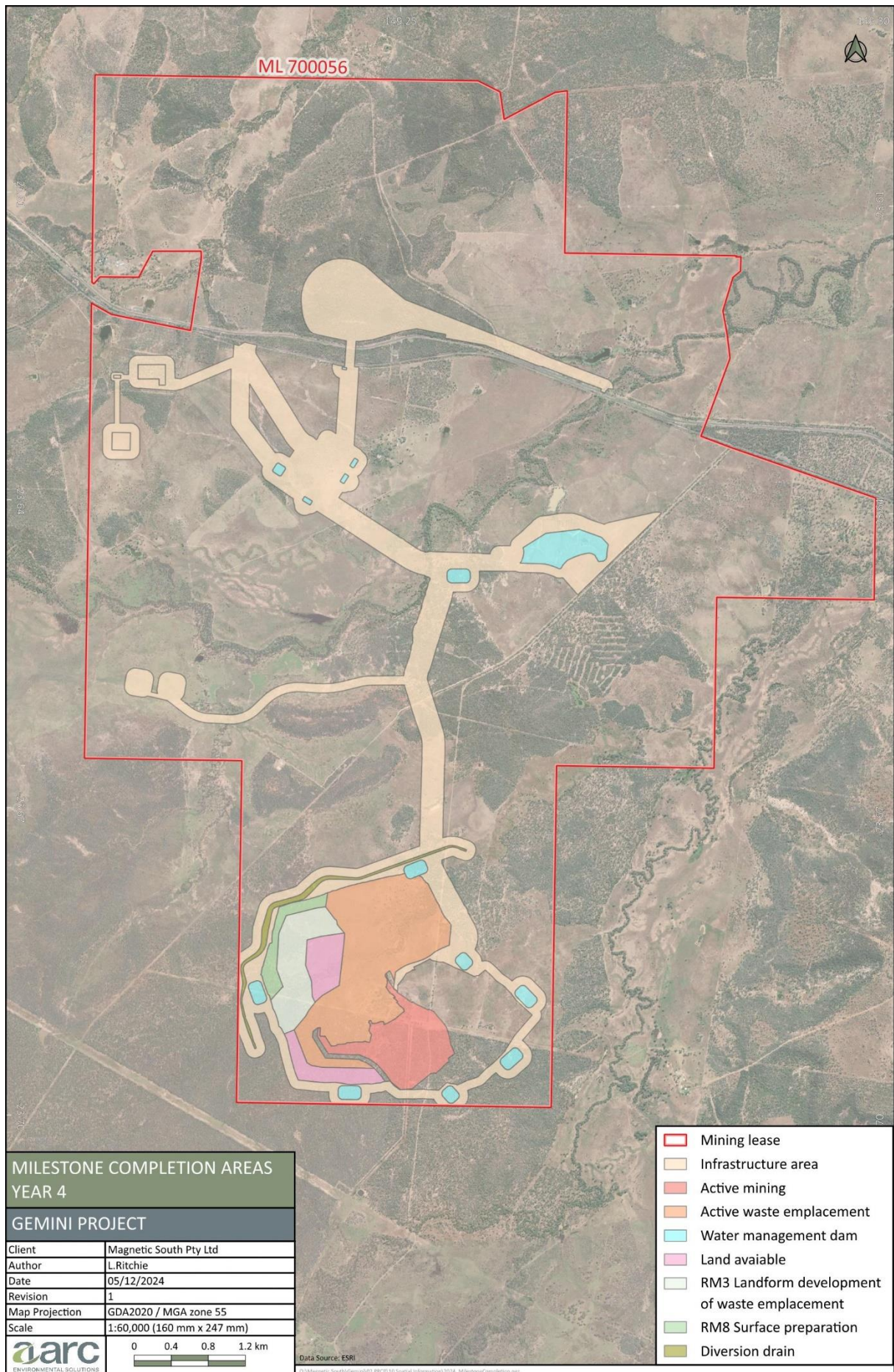
Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area			RA8			
Relevant activities			Diversion drains			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)			14.3			
Commencement of first milestone:RM1			10/12/2043			
PMLU			Native Vegetation Supporting Fauna Habitat			
Date area is available by	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Milestone completed by	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
RM8		14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
RM12		14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
RM15				14.3	14.3	14.3
RM18						14.3
RM23						14.3

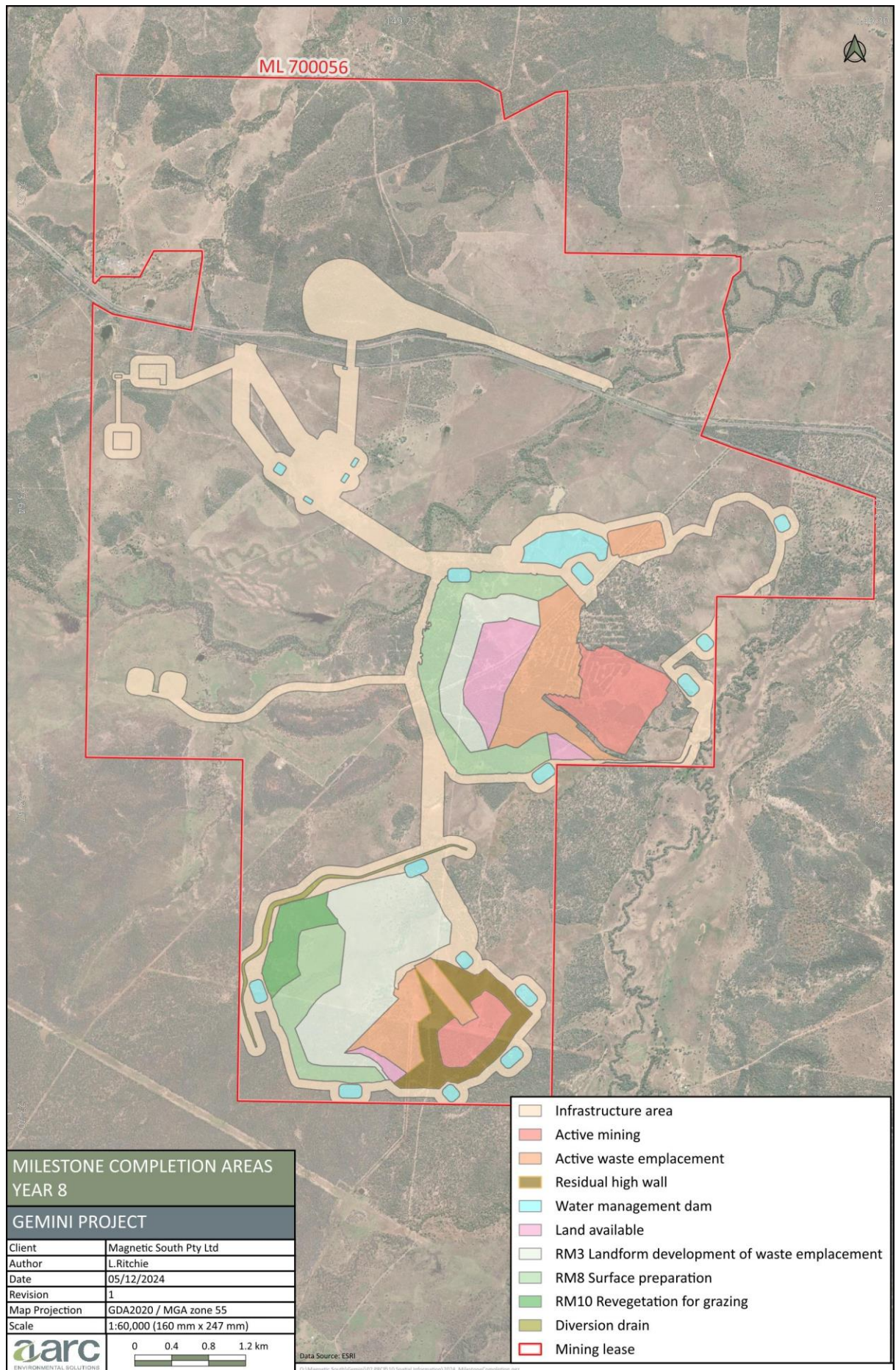
Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area	RA9					
Relevant activities	Mine Infrastructure areas					
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	735.9					
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2043					
PMLU	Grazing					
Date area is available by	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9
Milestone completed by	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM1	735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9
RM2		735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9
RM5		735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9
RM8			735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9
RM10			735.9	735.9	735.9	735.9
RM13				735.9	735.9	735.9
RM17					735.9	735.9
RM23						735.9

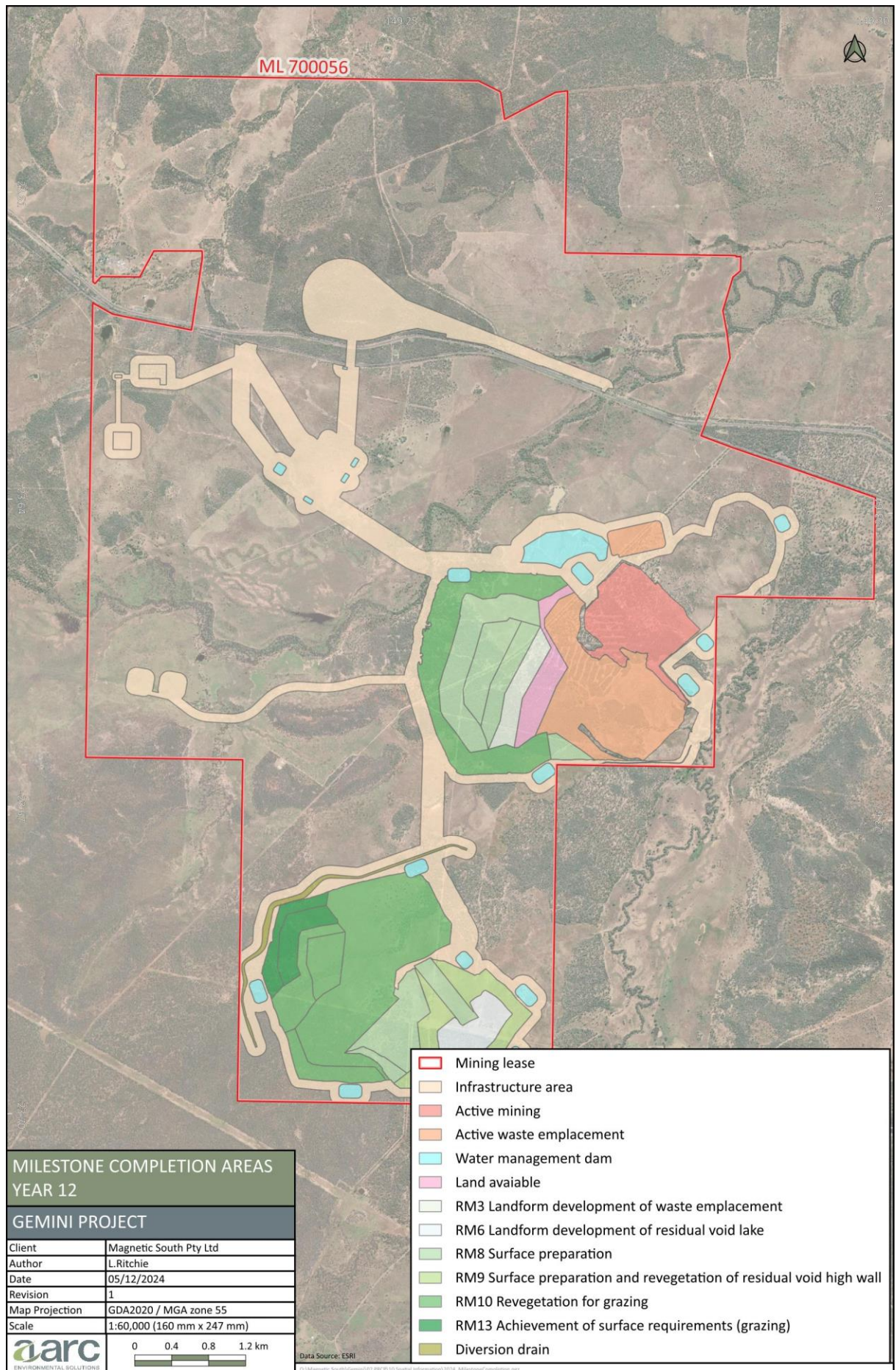
Post-mining land uses (PMLU)						
Rehabilitation area			RA10			
Relevant activities			Retained infrastructure			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)			13.8			
Commencement of first milestone:RM1						
PMLU			Native Vegetation Supporting Fauna Habitat			
Date area is available by	10/12/2044					
Cumulative area available (ha)	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Milestone completed by	10/12/2048	10/12/2052	10/12/2056	10/12/2060	10/12/2064	10/12/2066
Milestone Reference	Cumulative area achieved (ha)					
RM2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
RM22		13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
RM23						13.8

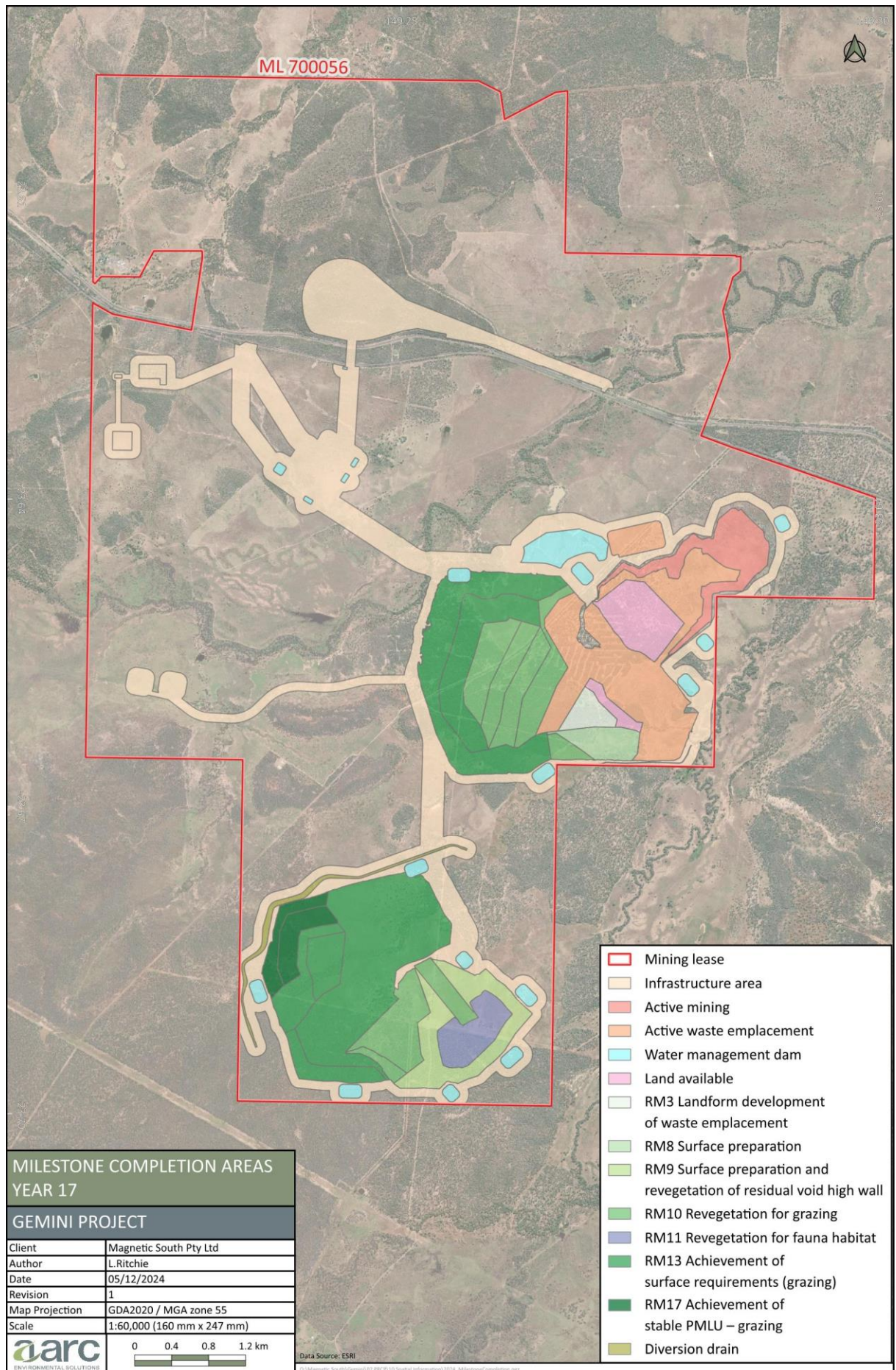


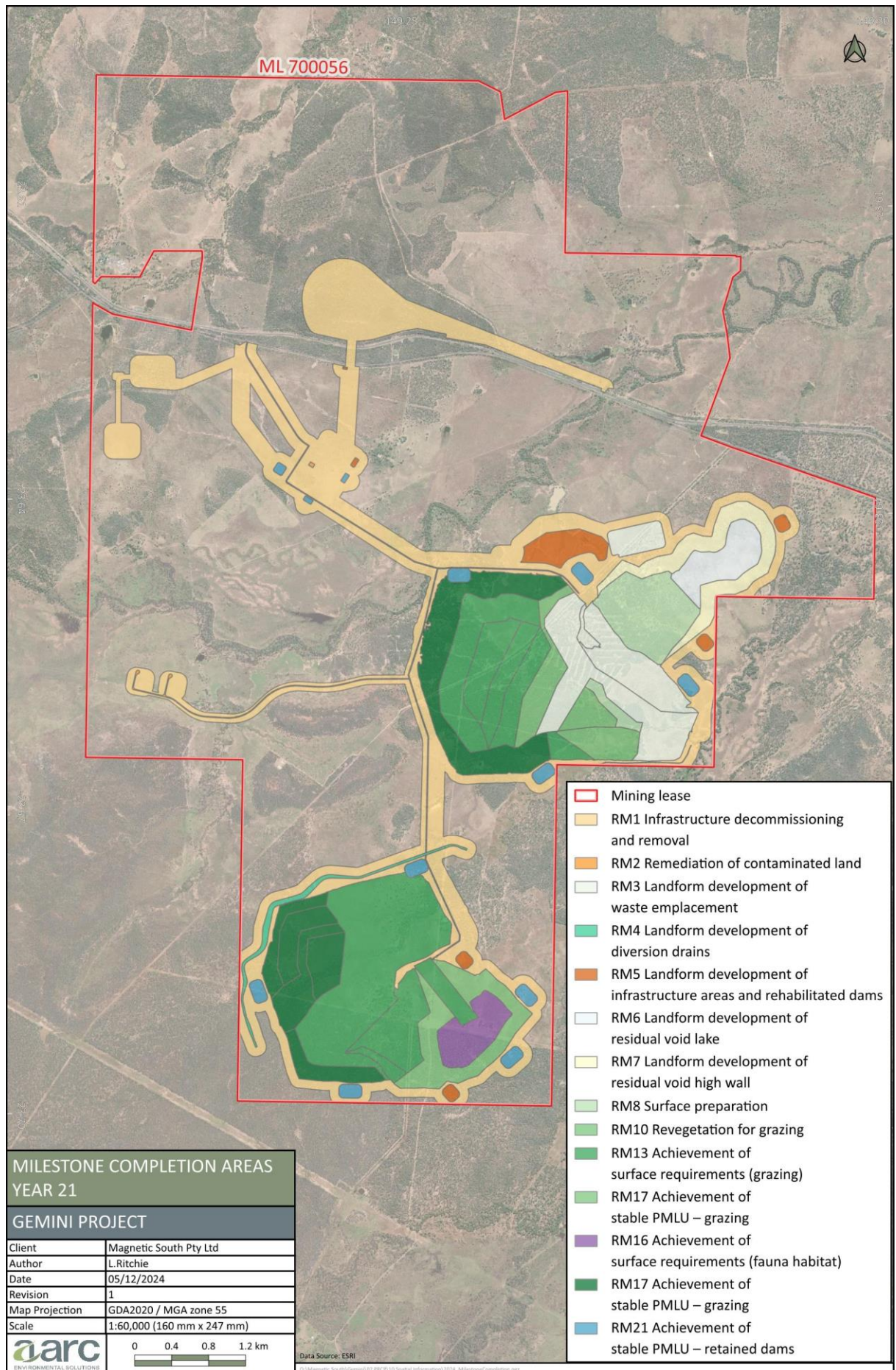


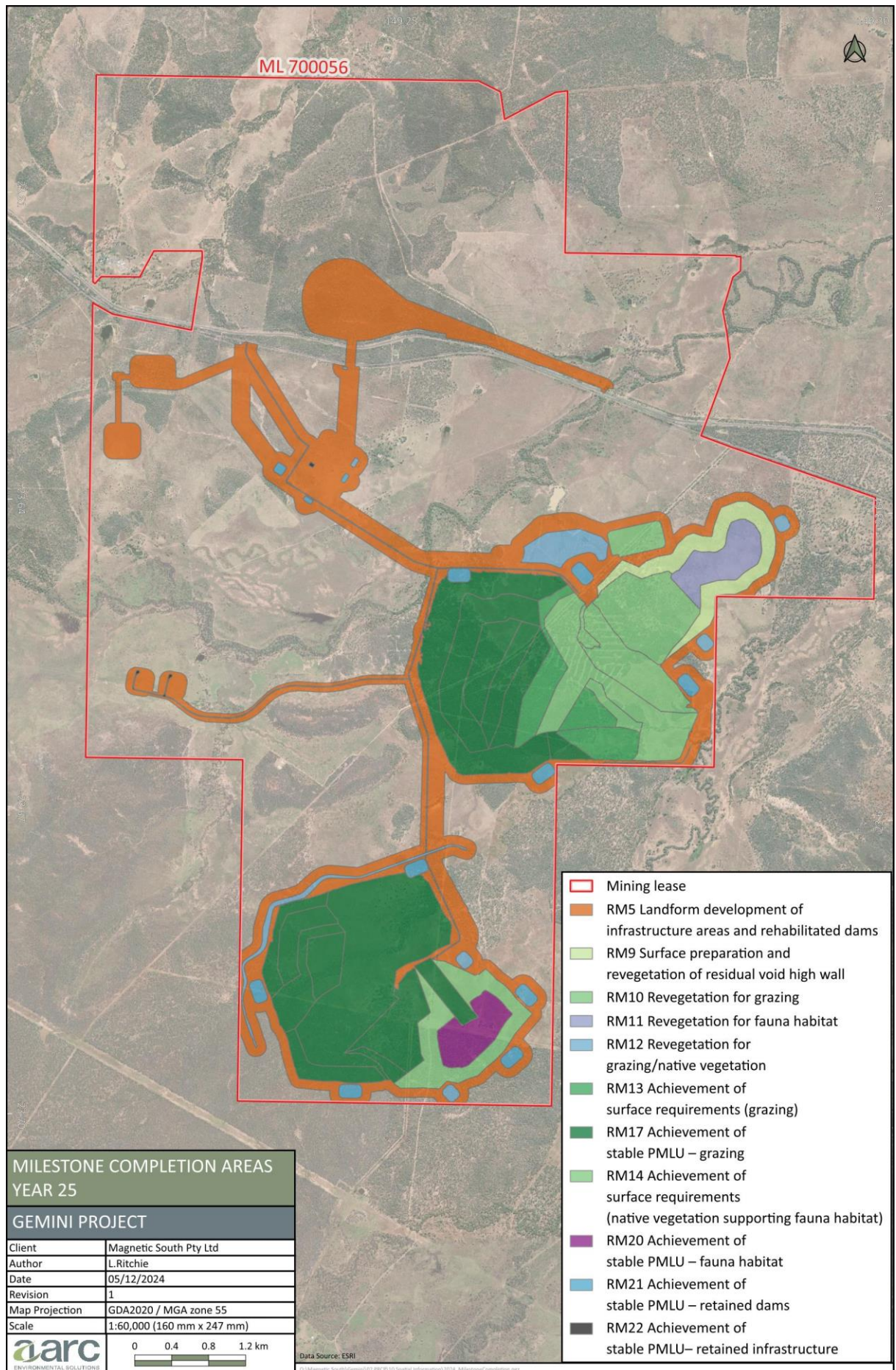


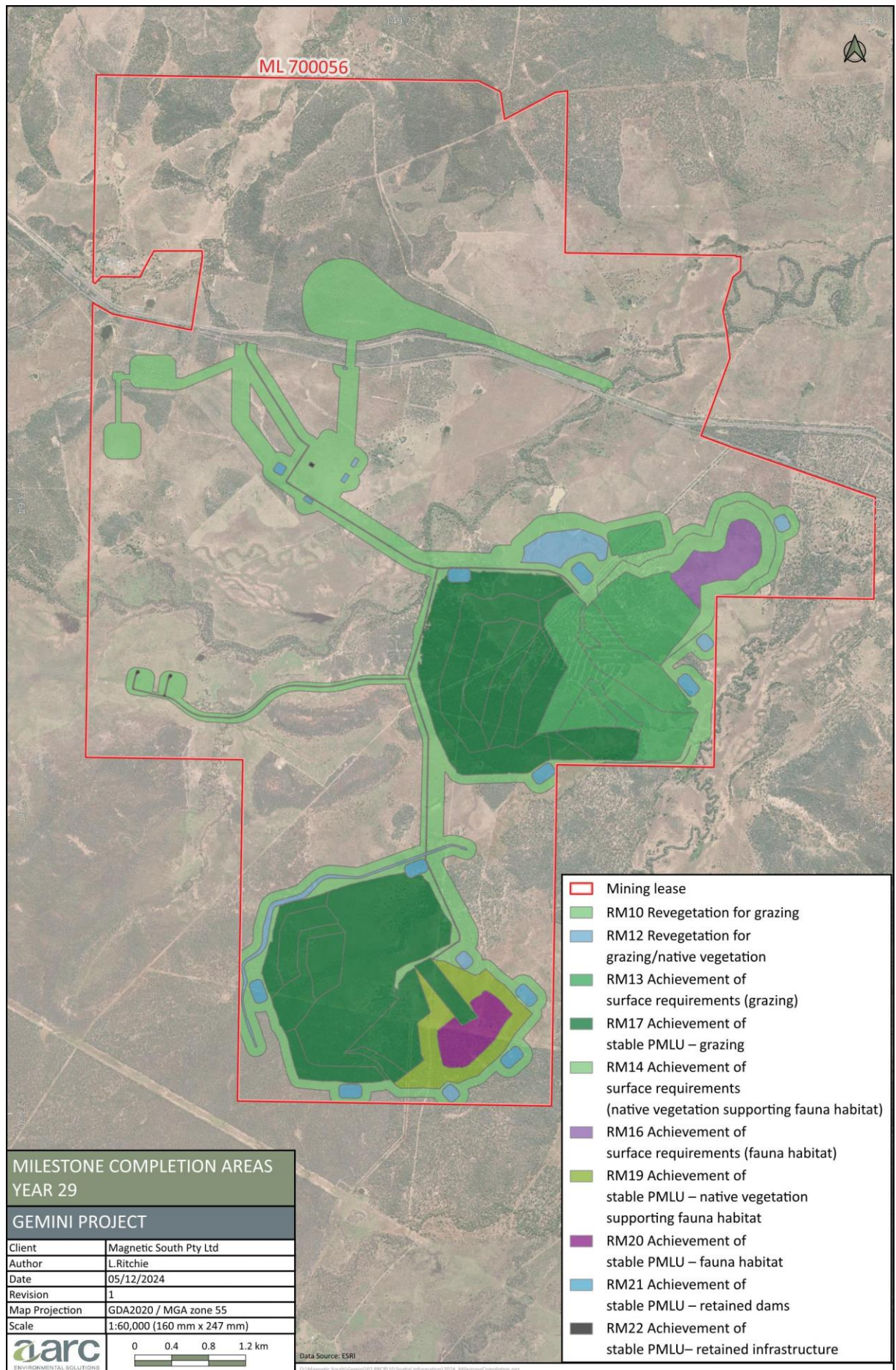


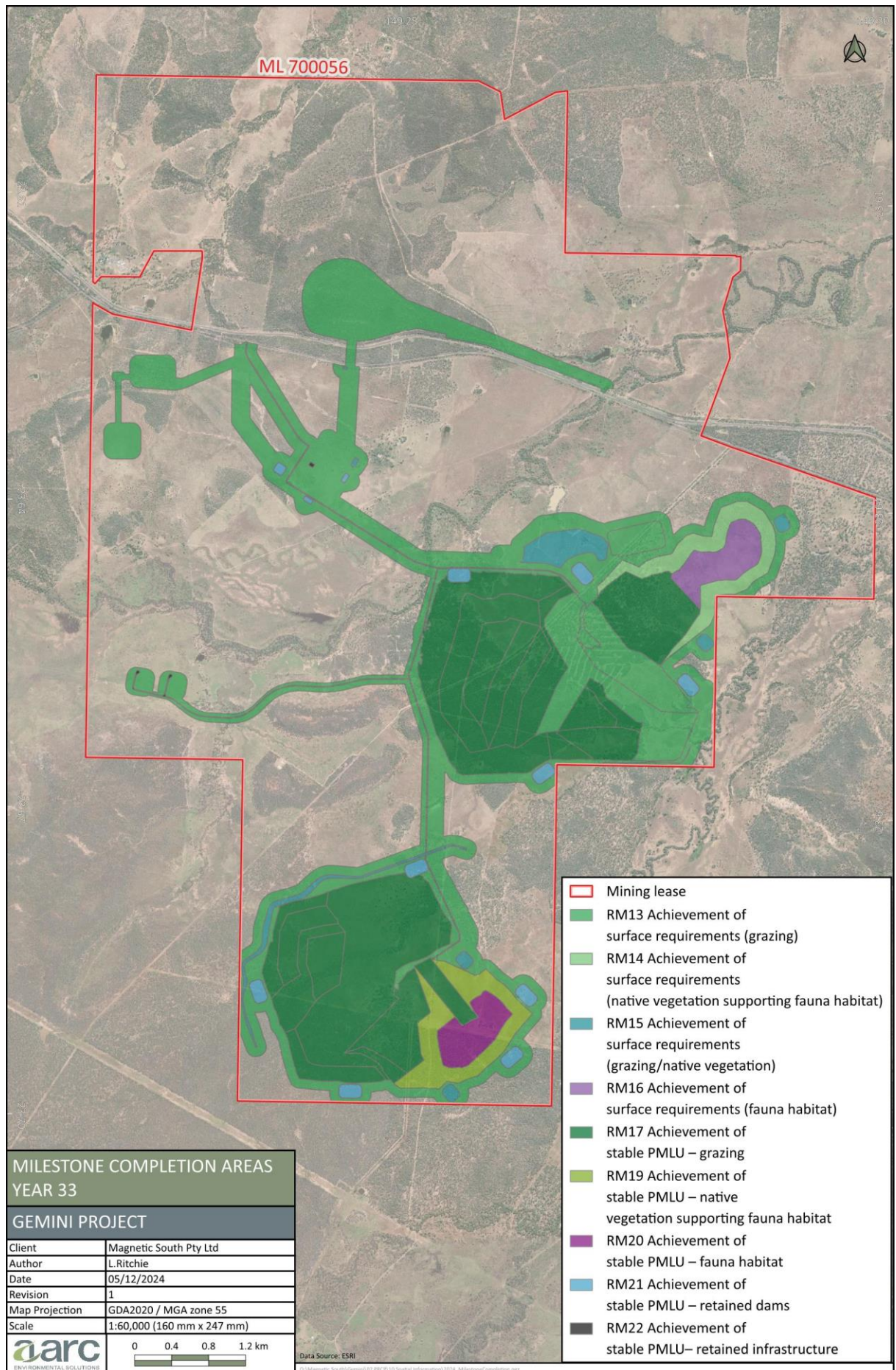


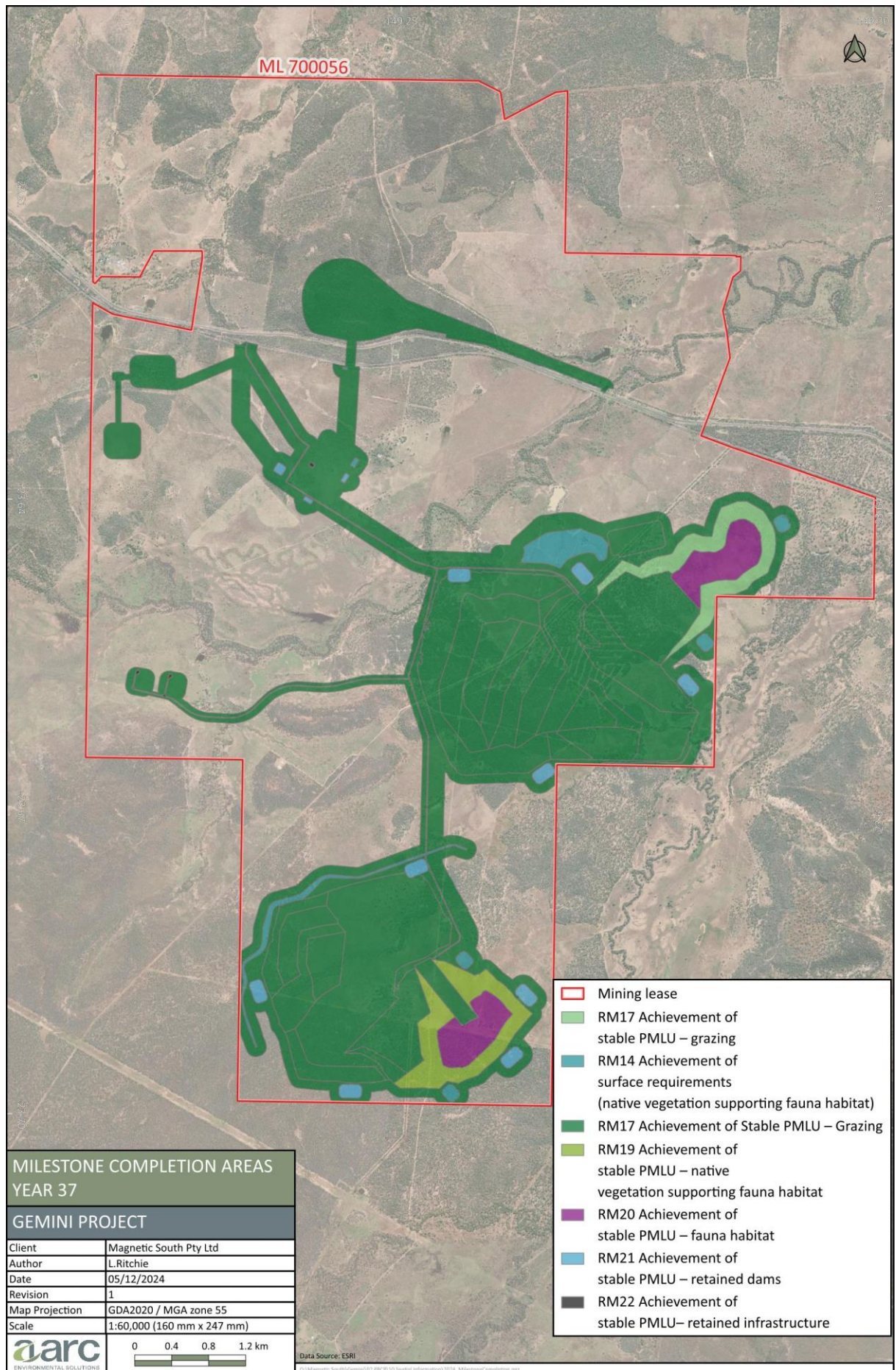


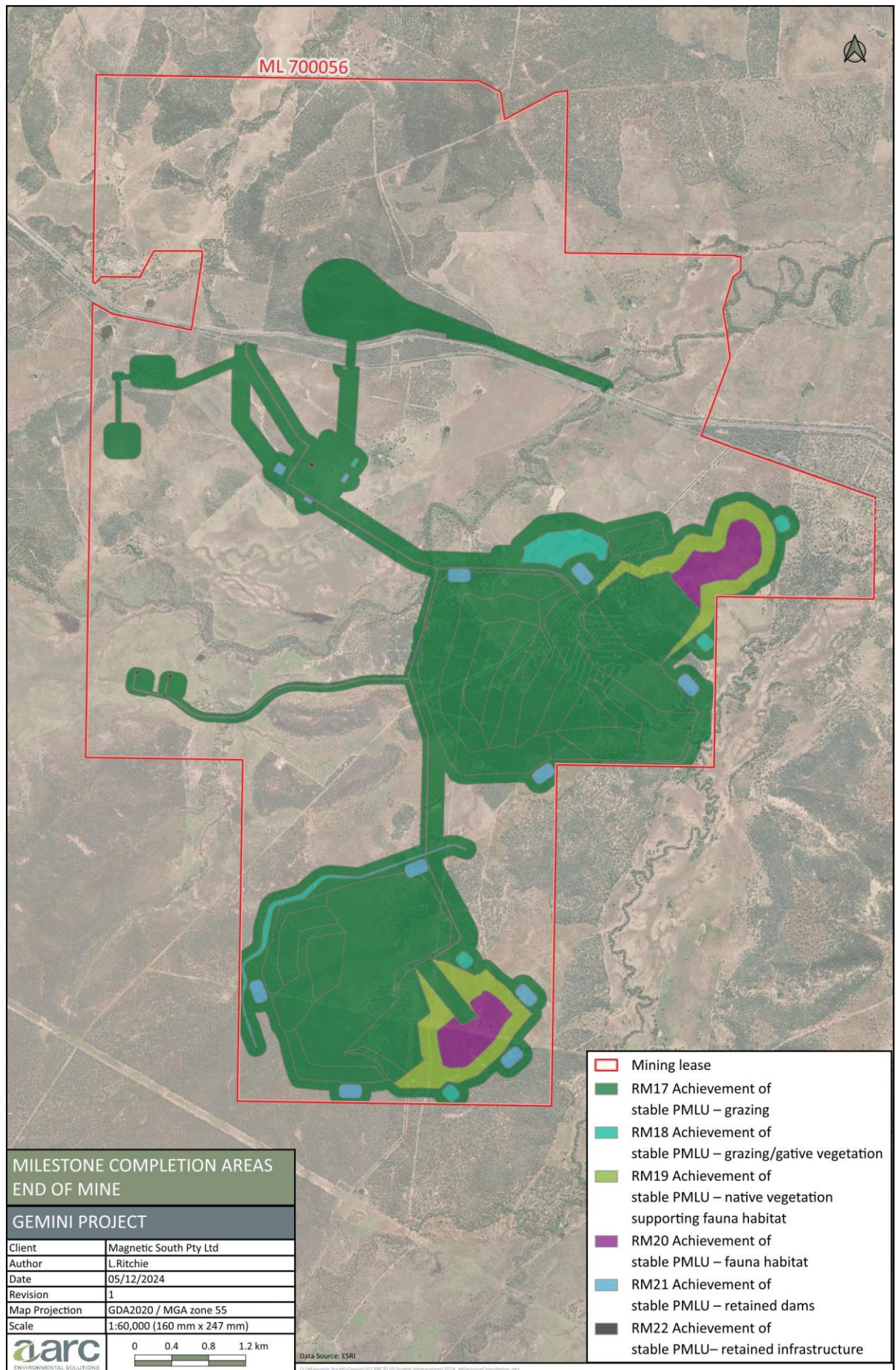














Dingo West Coal Mine Project

Strategic Communications Framework

Magnetic South Pty Ltd

12 June 2019

Noel Harvey Consulting Pty Ltd
204/30 Macrossan Street
Brisbane Q 4000

ABN 30 168 812 459
M 0438 124 931 T 07 3831 8819

Table of contents

1. Starting planned communications	4
1.1. Overview	4
1.2. Overview of purpose	5
1.2.1. Main purpose	5
1.2.2. Collateral purposes	5
1.3. Overview - communications and consultation before EMP	6
1.4. Situation analysis	6
2. Method	7
2.1. Overview	7
2.1.1. Method – the basics	7
2.1.2. Method implementation	8
2.1.3. Three rounds of implementation	8
2.1.4. Focus on EMP	9
3. Establishing a framework leading to the longer term	9
3.1. Principles	9
3.2. Decision-makers and other stakeholders	10
3.3. Starting point for consultation	10
3.4. Assessment matrix – the project process and milestones	10
4. Potential Stakeholders	11
4.1. Identification of stakeholders	11
4.1.1. External and community stakeholders	12
4.2. Prioritisation of actions needed of stakeholders	13
5. Key issues and holding statements	14
5.1. Key issues	14
5.1.1. Region-wide issues	14
5.1.2. Project-wide issues	15
5.1.3. Field issues	16
5.1.4. Mine site issues	16
5.1.5. Transport corridor issues	17
5.2. Key messages and holding statements	17
5.2.1. Analysis of issues and risk assessment	17
5.2.2. Key issues themes and issues tree	18
5.2.3. Sub-themes and sets of branch issues	18
6. Communication tools	19
6.2. Team members and consultants	21

7. Execution – starting to capture information, act and record	21
8. Evaluation	22
8.1. <i>Evaluation Methods</i>	22
8.2. <i>Evaluation criteria</i>	22
8.2.1. Input prompts	22
8.2.2. Output prompts	23
8.2.3. Evaluation reporting	23
9. Getting started - the sequence	23
10. The tools	24
11. Commencing the consultation report	25
12. Application phase	25
12.1. <i>Regional economic infrastructure connectivity phase</i>	25
12.2. <i>Future business opportunities and leverage phase</i>	26
13. Last words – primacy of science and law	26

1. STARTING PLANNED COMMUNICATIONS

1.1. OVERVIEW

Magnetic South Pty Ltd.'s primary focus for its Dingo West coalmine project is to secure an environmental authority (EA) and mining lease (ML).

Mining engineering, law, and environmental sciences form a draft environmental management plan (EMP), and inform draft environmental authority conditions – leading to the Land Court of Queensland (LCQ) recommendation of an environmental authority and a mining lease, for Ministerial approval.

Dingo West project's small scale, Magnetic South's freehold land ownership, isolated location enabling control of all land management issues, ready connectivity to infrastructure, and distance from urban and commercial land uses, are factors to reduce the demand for a wide public consultation process, as commonly required by Terms of Reference (TOR) for resource projects.

Magnetic South Pty Ltd and AARC Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd can document activities within current project activities involving communication as consultation.

Method, rationale, and tools are included in this Strategic Communications Framework (SCF) to start capturing information which can be regarded in the Environmental Management Plan, and provide content to a public consultation report. It mentions measures that can be increased if required.

Central Highlands' recent history and community are founded in agriculture (grazing, grain) and resources. The industry has good reputation in the region. Agriculture and community have connectivity with resources as an employer, user of goods and services and infrastructure benefactor. Resources bring new local economic cycles.

None the less, sensitivities and ambivalence to resources prevail. A long prevailing overwhelming empathy for agriculture, environmental propositions required of resources projects, approval processes, land access, fair compensation, and specific interest movements, are factors to be addressed.

A sensitive planned entry to region can be used to distinguish Dingo West and Magnetic South, and support the Dingo West project's public entry into the statutory approval regime, project planning and development, and lead to confident investment.

Dingo West and Magnetic South need to be distinguished from previous projects and companies, and create reputation for a new project that addresses contemporary expectations.

1.2. OVERVIEW OF PURPOSE

1.2.1. Main purpose

A contained, but systematic, strategic communications process can meet Queensland Government requirements if undertaken by a structured documentation method.

The process must support the engineering, law and environmental management pathways to statutory approval, and project development. It must support co-ordination and inform at least seven project strategies:

- Preparation of the applications for Mining Lease, Environmental Authority, Environmental Management Plan (EMP), agency assessment and Land Court;
- Promote the primacy and integrity of the well - tested scientific and technical assessment regime codified in Australian Government and Queensland Government statute, as the basis of government decision-making;
- Project design, refinement and feasibility leading to ready development;
- Assist plan regional economic infrastructure compatibility;
- Inform future development, operational economies, and leverages;
- Increase investor value - maintain investment value and reputation.
- Investor confidence – support incremental increase of investment;

1.2.2. Collateral purposes

A strategic communications process has collateral purposes:

- Decrease the body of issues and objections to be assessed in statutory application consideration, and increase the body of understanding and support;
- Scope the bases of collaboration for future infrastructure, business opportunities, and fair treatment;
- Scope Magnetic South's preferences for regional economic, infrastructure, industry and community proposals;
- Establish a network of stakeholder relationships, anticipated to provide trustworthy information about regional directions, intelligence on issues, and advice;
- Foreshadow "reasons to engage" later in the project's life, over the long assessment period, so as reduce communications vacuums, in which misunderstanding and message fatigue arise.
- Avoid roping-in to the wide and ongoing resource and global energy debate, and exposure to assorted demands.

1.3. OVERVIEW - COMMUNICATIONS AND CONSULTATION BEFORE EMP

Communications needs to be structured, timed and sequenced to match project planning and EMP studies. It must aim to fulfil obligations for the EMP process to satisfy Queensland Government expectations.

The intensity must respond to needs including:

- Intelligence to inform the project's studies and planning;
- Early resolution of issues that may be considered by the Land Court;
- Cultivation of lines of communication for decision-makers, advisors and informants to communicate advice and information;
- Project scale and significance, associated infrastructure, regional economic development directions, and the community;
- Enquiries relevant to baseline studies, potential economic, natural environmental impacts, EMP iterations, and mine project planning;
- Nature and extent of the prevailing issues;
- Need to establish and maintain continuing relationships that enable two-way communication with stakeholders/informants at all levels; and
- Iterative consolidation of the foundational proposition and the refinement of the carry-forward project proposal.

1.4. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Magnetic North Pty Ltd proposes to extract coal resource from its Dingo West Coal Mine project, located near the township of Dingo, in the Central Highlands Regional Council area.

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Mining Lease (ML) and Environmental Authority (EA), ready access to the resource, transport infrastructure, a favourable operating environment, and economic supply chains for inputs and outputs, create a project proposition.

Mining engineering, law, environmental management science, and strategic project communications, are intertwined to construct the value proposition. Environmental management science studies are the foundation of the Queensland Government's ML and EA assessment.

Strategic communications must create a favourable environment carefully, to overcome the complexities and sensitivities confronting the resources industry.

2. METHOD

2.1. OVERVIEW

Information captured by Magnetic South and AARC Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd during current activities in field, in region, in government and with scientific/technical consultants can be recorded, as evidence of consultations with stakeholders' that have legitimate interest. These are foundations of a consultation report.

Records of advice, findings and information can be captured to demonstrate the acceptability of Magnetic South's proposition on issues, and matters it is required to address. These inform the environmental management plan, decrease issues, and create useful leverages.

The need for selected wider public consultation may be justified by the findings. This framework summarizes the processes commonly used to satisfy consultation requirements. It also forms a rationale to assist Magnetic South and AARC target consultation closely, by providing method as to how to differentiate necessary, from unnecessary. It can demonstrate that Magnetic South and AARC have consulted legitimate stakeholders.

This framework details a structured approach for Magnetic South and AARC to capture what can be regarded as consultation, and document it. The framework document can be used to demonstrate to the Queensland Government that Magnetic South and AARC has undertaken consultation methodically. It forms part of a report, and future negotiation with Queensland Department of Environment and Science on the level of consultation needed for this project

2.1.1. Method – the basics

The SCF is based on the following foundational method:

- Identification of stakeholders (community of legitimate interest) for the project
- Identification of issues, opportunities and key messages relating to the project;
- Selection and planned application of engagement tactics to communicate meaningfully with stakeholders, providing information and encouraging informed feedback;
- Effective channelling of findings, feedback, issues, ideas and opportunities to the project team, and ensuring completion of the feedback loop;
- Informing the EMP process by investigation of stakeholder issues and concerns; and
- Cyclic review of communications and adequacy.

2.1.2. Method implementation

The consultation program to be undertaken by Magnetic South and AARC will contain two strands of activities:

1. **Incidental** project planning activities, which entail communications and enquiry, that may captured to inform the EMP, and be regarded as consultation; and
2. **Planned** specific consultation with selected stakeholders to address common terms of reference for projects' MP's, and to inform the larger project business case and the company business development proposition.

The Queensland Government may require some planned consultation with stakeholders to ensure that all issues, opportunities and concerns are explored thoroughly. This framework proposes methods to utilize incidental communications activities, and plan selected stakeholder consultation, intertwined for economy.

Communications commonly reveals a range of information not necessarily material to the scientific, technical and legal assessment of the EMP. However, matters useful to the project, business proposition and Magnetic South's long-term agenda should be also be captured, and their use be considered.

Some matters may create leverage and project acceptance with some stakeholders.

2.1.3. Three rounds of implementation

The communications and consultation process in advance of the EMP can comprise three rounds, in advance of submission of the EMP:

2.1.3.1. Advising intent and scoping selected issues

- Advising selected government and industry-level stakeholders of intent to initiate a project with careful and considered planning;
- Advising of method, and initiating enquiry on selected issues and opportunities; and
- Scoping issues and opportunities to refine the draft project proposition

2.1.3.2. Testing the proposition

- Testing the project proposition's fit with regional, industry and community issues and opportunities, with selected government, industry, business and specific interest stakeholders; and
- Scoping Magnetic South's opportunities to enhance the project and establish foundations for collateral business and investment opportunities.

2.1.3.3. *Finalization of expected communications and consultation*

- Consultation with government, industry, business, specific stakeholders and selected groups advising of the project proposition informed by studies, planning information and the advice of stakeholders that has been gleaned during communications and consultation; and
- Submission of EMP with communications and consultation report.

2.1.4. Focus on EMP

Communications must focus on the core statutory applications and assessment process to scope and inform issues and opportunities relating to the statutory baseline studies in four ways:

- Draw out and capture issues that the applicant must address in the EMP;
- Increase awareness of the project's genuine compatibility with the economic, social and natural environments, so as to reduce the body of likely objection;
- Increase the body of support and confidence in the project; and
- Commence action on the operational project's inclusion in economic infrastructure, regional business and favourable employment environment.

3. ESTABLISHING A FRAMEWORK LEADING TO THE LONGER TERM

3.1. PRINCIPLES

The program should strive to be focussed, economical, and avoid inadvertently fomenting conflicts tenuously linked to global energy and resources agendas.

It can be based on the following principles:

- Identification of decision-makers and demonstrably-genuine stakeholders;
- Identification of issues for resolution and opportunities that would support the future narrative of a project proposition compatible with the EMP and EA;
- Selection of tactics and tools to communicate meaningfully and positively with decision-makers and stakeholders, provide information and encourage informed feedback;
- Effective channelling of findings, feedback, issues, ideas and opportunities, to completion of the feedback loop;
- Commencement of action to scope useful opportunities and relationships;
- Inform EMP and EA formation by investigation of decision-makers' responsibilities;
- Carry forward a regional economic infrastructure and business opportunity agenda; and
- Continuously review the relevance and orientation of the program.

3.2. DECISION-MAKERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

At commencement, the program should identify relevant decision-makers and other stakeholders, to presage understanding of their official role and potential deliverables, so as to inform detailed engagement planning. This should include distinguishing decision-makers whose formal role informs the statutory assessment process, and other stakeholders who may be helpful, in some future way.

A schedule decision-makers and stakeholders needs be developed to guide program planning.

A prescribed set of steps needs to be prepared to guide dealings with selected decision makers and stakeholders. A sub-plan is required for each decision, and milestone.

Some positioning and authorizations will be required so as to ensure compliance with the *Integrity Act 2009 (Queensland)*.

It is recommended that the program commence with a focus on official officeholders, who may be a continuing conduit, and stakeholders of prominent responsibility. This focus would enable some expectation of fair dealing and integrity, obligated by the integrity principles attaching to formal roles and office.

3.3. STARTING POINT FOR CONSULTATION

The project's milestones direct the selection of communications targets and stakeholders. Milestones lead to stepped process, stepped analysis of the milestones, determine relevance of stakeholders to the project's milestones, stakeholder genuine interest, information required both ways, and the priority for action by them to advance the process.

3.4. ASSESSMENT MATRIX – THE PROJECT PROCESS AND MILESTONES

Magnetic South's scheduling of the project's milestones (environmental studies, mining engineering, law) from concept to commercial actualization will assist selection of communications and consultation. The overviews provided by John T Boyd, AARC and Hopgood Ganim Lawyers will inform identify the milestones of the immediate future. Preparation of a flow chart diagram would illustrate the process flow, and be available for communication use.

Listing the stakeholders and decision-makers in the milestones, the legitimacy of stake, action required, actions agreed, and preferred outcomes/outputs will assist tailor communications activities to what is needed and prompt listing what incidental communication and planned communication should be captured.

The drafting tools *Stakeholder Assessment Prompter (001)* and *Stakeholder Assessment Notes Drafter (002)* can be used to commence action plans for each set of stakeholders or individuals.

The prompts to listing the milestones and stakeholders include:

- The steps and milestones in the EMP process to Land Court consideration;
- Distinguish the steps external to Magnetic South that require action by others;
- List the essential permissions, and actions needed to maintain progress (internal permissions, information requirements, statutory permissions, regulatory approval, infrastructure planning inclusion, external services agreements, commercial collaborations, advocacy and potential interventions);
- List the preferred outcomes and outputs for each milestone, and any relevant aids or obstructions; and
- List the propositions for natural environment, and economic development and community.

4. POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders will influence project assessment and progression based on their formal role, influence on assessment decision-making, project impact on them, project impact on their interests, and their specific interest or cause.

4.1. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

Identification of stakeholders for inclusion should be undertaken based on the following criteria:

- Responsibility or interest according to formal role (authority, place in progressing project assessment, advice, scientific and technical information, place in decision-making, or other official function);
- Direct impact (project operations that may impact materially on their interests) or indirect impact (economic, social and natural environment in which they operate business or reside);
- Quasi-formal and informal roles (special interest group, peak industry body, representation and advocacy group); and
- Specific action, agreement or endorsement expected by role, impact or justifiable consideration.

The above criteria should be used to consider inclusion or not of stakeholder and assist form categories for reporting. The drafting tools *Stakeholder Assessment Prompter (001)* and *Stakeholder Assessment Notes Drafter (002)* include categorization prompts, to assist sorting.

4.1.1. External and community stakeholders

The following categories are listed to assist which common types of stakeholders should be included in consultation

4.1.1.1. Elected representatives

- Federal
- State
- Local Government
- Region of LGA's and urban and regional planning collaborations
- Portfolio responsibility, referral, reference and decision-making

4.1.1.2. Agencies

- Approval, referral, advisory, industry sector, community sector, economic, social and natural environment
- Federal
- State
- Local Government
- Statutory and regulatory
- Business entities

4.1.1.3. Commercial

- Commercial collaborators
- Commercial supporters
- Peak industry bodies and regional affiliates
- Supply chain partners in project
- Transport, logistics and communications – use and capacity
- Supply chains internal to company and future MN reach

4.1.1.4. Landowners and occupiers

- Owners and occupiers directly impacted or influenced by project – land use, tenure, continuity of business, resources, access
- Owners and occupiers indirectly directly impacted or influenced by project
- Industry and business sector impacted or influenced – capacity and continuity of business

4.1.1.5. Area and region stakeholders

- Geographic area, residents, occupiers, business operators and services providers – town and settlements, corridor residents and occupiers
- Area development organisations
- Infrastructure planners and providers
- Infrastructure operators
- Services providers and suppliers
- Services operators – in locality
- Industry sector leaderships – competitive advantage, comparative advantage and specialisations
- Industry organisations
- Industry peak bodies and branches
- Industry research and development organisations
- Industry development and sectoral development

- Industry professional organisations
- Education, training and recruitment
- Business organisations
- Marketing and productivity groups

4.1.1.6. Specific interest

- Organisations – economic, human services, community services, and natural environment
- Individuals – expertise and knowledge, professional qualifications, calling or profession, recognised personal interest, and respected community or industry sector leadership through culture, tradition or service.

4.2. PRIORITISATION OF ACTIONS NEEDED OF STAKEHOLDERS

Prioritisation and scheduling of communication activities is essential so as to ensure that stakeholders take the action requested or expected, when progress, continuity and support is actually needed, to maintain progress.

The tools *Stakeholder Assessment Notes Drafter (002)* and *Stakeholder Contact Planner (003)* can be used to assist determine actions required and priority. These drafters can form a record of the proposed action to be undertaken by the project team.

Some engagement activities may need to be a series of interactions culminating in positive action by stakeholders, or ceasing negative action that detracts from progress.

For each stakeholder (individual roles and groups), a discrete prescription should be prepared as to what information is given by Magnetic South and AARC, what is to be asked for, what action is needed of the stakeholder, and Magnetic South/AARC's proposition.

The longer play should be considered - actions needed to lead to approval, project commencement and operations

Prioritisation and scheduling of engagement activities may be guided by the following:

- What actions and other assistance is critical to progressing assessment and project milestones;
- What proposition, agreement, actions, support, endorsement or positive action needed to maintain continuity;
- Times at which desired action must happen;
- Specific deliverables for each stakeholder by role, group or other consideration;
- Propositions, information, solutions to issues or actions which genuinely satisfy stakeholders, and achieve positive response; and
- Sequence of agreements, actions or information set anticipated for each stakeholder or cluster for their period of interest, influence, or for the life of the project.

5. KEY ISSUES AND HOLDING STATEMENTS

5.1. KEY ISSUES

Determination of what may be issues and what key messages and holding statements can be discovered through internal discussion and desktop review.

Some bridging communications strategy may be required to reasonably distinguish Magnetic North from the previous owners and other projects.

Magnetic North may need to incrementally develop iterations of its approach to various issues and opportunities. Changes can be used to demonstrate that Magnetic North has aimed at resolving concerns so that a compatible project is being planned.

Early government engagement to support continuity of project concept scoping is useful to give assurance that communication with stakeholders at all levels is competent and positive outcomes-focussed.

After the first rounds of consultation some incremental increase in communications intensity may be needed.

Resource industry and company experience suggests that a range of project-wide, field and transport corridor issues need be considered at an early time.

5.1.1. Region-wide issues

Although Dingo West is small scale in the region perceptions may arise that all together projects and associated infrastructure network could overwhelm the region's landscape, environment, rural economy and community.

A **primary key message** at the start is that the project's approach is competent and directed to fitting into regional infrastructure planning, environmental management, and coexistence with other industries, community infrastructure and community life.

The **second key message** is that this project must be included in regional infrastructure forward planning agenda - connecting corridors, water supply capacity and reticulation and energy reticulation need be included in the Queensland Government infrastructure. All level of governments' commitment to the Galilee Basin State Development Area declaration and collateral regional economic planning needs early review.

Third key message focus should be on legacy perceptions. Whilst Magnetic South is a new owner of Dingo West, legacy issues, perceptions and anxieties may need to be assessed and addressed. Any need to address future understanding; acceptance and cooperation of landowners may require significant early attention.

The fourth key message focus is the sensitivity towards the coal industry relating to future global energy and global warming. Whilst these are issues above the project, there is potential for activities by groups and individuals who could be opposed to obstruct land access for exploration and field activities, allege underground and surface water capacity impacts, depict transport corridor and safety hazards and caution alleged reduction in agricultural production area. Competition for water resources, roads and infrastructure has been identified as critical concerns by key agri-political organisations.

The **fifth** key message area is in integrity of project proponent baseline studies and government assessment, being based on science and law. Assurance needs to be given that the standard of the EMP/EIS process is defined by the Queensland Government, will aim to identify issues, justify key propositions and deliver unambiguous defined approaches answer to all matters raised, for Land Court of Queensland examination.

5.1.2. Project-wide issues

Key project-wide issues include but are not limited to

- The potential scale and impacts of all Central Highlands projects combined;
- Political, community and media concern with the expansion of the coal industry to service new and emerging markets;
- Carbon emissions goals, commitments and legislation;
- Issues around green house gas, emissions trading, carbon sequestration, commitment to sustainability;
- Potential environmental impacts of the region's coal mines, transportation corridors and associated facilities;
- Harmonisation of co-development agreement propositions with approval processes and land tenure;
- Impact of land tenure on freehold and public landholdings, and continuity of land use activities and agricultural production;
- Effective community collaboration and cross-industry sector collaboration, use of shared and existing infrastructure, and potential mandated use;
- Competition for land area and scientifically-sound opportunities for vegetation clearing offsetting obligations and biodiversity offsetting to satisfy rehabilitation and biodiversity obligations against agricultural production growth needs;
- Environmental health and safety risk exposure arising over the composite footprint – silicosis and similar respiratory disease stimulation; dust and respiratory sensitivities;
- Demand impacts on townships' facilities and services such as housing, hospitals, human services, existing government services, recreation facilities, reticulated water and sewerage (if relevant), schools, fire and emergency services;
- Increased heavy transport use of main inter-regional access routes;
- Impacts of increased vehicle numbers and trip frequency within settled areas and on the intra-regional road network;
- Housing provision and affordability impacts on existing and new residents;

- Size location, and availability of some dedicated camps in competition with other planned urban and regional development;
- Social and behavioural tensions between existing resident population and new continuing, temporary and occasional residents.
- Competition against existing business for workforce resources; and
- Impact on the markets of regionally based businesses through consequent business attraction.

5.1.3. Field issues

Issues related to coal field activities include but are not limited to:

- Land access practices and frequency of site entry for non-MS freehold lands;
- Fair dealing and collaboration in land tenure and acquisition;
- Potential impacts on existing land use associated with geophysical exploration, ongoing groundwater monitoring and field survey activities;
- Management of potential damage from drilling activities;
- Alienation and sterilisation of agricultural land;
- Potential impact of groundwater drawdown;
- Potential local area shallow groundwater drawdown;
- Perceptions of contamination of aquifers;
- Limited sustainability of water supply from bores, wells and surface sources;
- Watercourse diversion – Springton Creek;
- Disturbance of agricultural activities including grazing, cropping, pasture improvements, fencing integrity and existing low-grade farm roads;
- Field exploration and development road intrusion onto productive land capacity;
- Reduction of the aggregate land pool available for agricultural production;
- Stock safety;
- Spread of exotic weed infestation;
- Concern with impacts on vehicle traffic and roads crossing watercourses;
- Reduction of vegetation communities of significance;
- Restoration, rehabilitation - standards, sequence– exploration, operations
- Implication of overlap of licences and associated activities;
- Harmonisation of co-development agreement partners field activities to reduce aggregated impacts and frequency- if any;
- Field activities that disturb land surfaces and have potential to impact cultural heritage places and materials.

5.1.4. Mine site issues

- Hours of operation, frequency of blasting, vehicle movements;
- Water competition, interruption of flows, drawdown;
- Escape of below discharge quality water, wastewater treatment standards, and failure of tailings dams – if any, extended rain event water retention capacity, levees;
- Immediate area impacts on water quality and turbidity;
- On-site fire and explosion;
- Fire escape from site to surrounding grazing and cropping areas;
- Erosion influence on watercourses and surrounding areas;
- Influence on salt surface emergence;

- Release of contaminants and undesirable inorganic concentrations on ground surface and subsequent land contamination;

5.1.5. Transport corridor issues

Issues may include but are not limited to:

- Prospective routes and impacts of the rail loop.
- Haul routes – if relevant;
- Compulsory land acquisition for transport corridor routes;
- Land access, topographic survey and geophysical survey activities may intrude on land use activities and create impacts beyond the Magnetic South freehold land;
- Uncertainty about property configuration disturbance and dissection of productive areas;
- Construction phase transport of major equipment disturbance beyond negotiated corridors; and
- Train movements, hours of operation and frequency.

5.2. KEY MESSAGES AND HOLDING STATEMENTS

Themes will be useful to form groups of key messages and holding statements.

Anticipation of issues, propositions and key messages in response to issues will contribute to consolidation of the proposition to the stakeholder community.

Information to be contained in any initial advice statements and potential terms of reference will consolidate and confirm the proposition to the stakeholder community.

An incremental tree, trunk, branch and shoots mapping approach should be applied to issues identification, to support thoroughness in scoping issues, impacts and consequences.

5.2.1. Analysis of issues and risk assessment

Early propositions can be made to establish logic for longer-term amelioration of issues and stakeholder aspirations. Issues are anticipated to arise in exploration and land access, project assessment process, and the project's location, form, scale, infrastructure network, establishment and operational impacts.

Two forms of issues assessment should be used to inform holding statements and key messages. The tools *Stakeholder Category Issues (005)* and *Issues Action and Response (006)* can be used to interrogate issues, and form key messages and holding statements.

Position statements and key messages need be developed to bridge the gap between the period of former proponent relinquishment of interest and Magnetic South's future intentions being public.

Magnetic South could undertake a risk assessment that includes issues, the risk or harm, probability of occurrence, severity, rating and potential action to reduce or

mitigate risk. Assessment will assist development of propositions and key messages that define action and support achievement of desired outcomes.

Some caution is needed as to the level of effort and resource applied to this analysis, as intuition of the project team would envisage a clear proposition as to the impact of otherwise of issues.

5.2.2. Key issues themes and issues tree

Preliminary consideration of project information suggests that the issues and key message can be categorised into a hierarchy of common themes:

- Company
- Project
- Approval and authorities processes (e.g. exploration permit for coal, baseline studies, environmental impact statement/environmental management plan (EIS/EMP), supplementary EIS/EMP, mining lease application, Land Court, environmental authority, rehabilitation standard and bond)
- Project benefits
- Project-wide issues – geographic and spatial distribution of discrete mine operational activities, infrastructure and connectivity
- Timing and sequencing of development and infrastructure
- Field exploration – access, resolution of tenure, potential field activity impacts, property valuation
- Field development activities - drilling activities, monitoring and access
- Site development
- Project site infrastructure - connectivity and demand on regional water supply, rail and road network
- Infrastructure connectivity and impact on local roads network
- Traffic
- Project site development
- Site operations
- Rehabilitation
- Continuing land use and coexistence with agriculture
- Business and supply chain connectivity
- Employment
- Worker accommodation and transport
- Community, social and human services

5.2.3. Sub-themes and sets of branch issues

Sets of issues and key messages can be prepared around significant core issues such as land access and acquisition of appropriate tenure, access to land during exploration, ground water, surface water flows, watercourse impacts, coexistence with agriculture, impacts and propositions for harmonisation of mining population with townships and settlement.

Branches and clusters of issues appear to form from several of the main themes; such as site development initiates the following issues:

- Site exploration and drilling
- Clearing for plant and fences
- Construction of plant
- Site clearing for pre-excavation
- Stockpiling of spoil
- Pit excavation
- Site and pit management
- Coal handling and processing plant
- On-site movement of plant, equipment, employees, service providers
- Stockpiling of raw resource

Although detailed planning may not be commenced, enunciation of known principles and practices may assist assurance of stakeholders.

6. COMMUNICATION TOOLS

Only selected tactics and tools will be needed at the outset. Findings after completion of round one will inform refinement for continuity.

Selection of communications tactics and tools is guided by considerations including:

- The detail of the project and infrastructure to be considered over time;
- Suitability of the tactics and tools to be effective, economical, and discreet;
- Analysis of the objectives, desired outcomes and actions expected of decision-makers and other stakeholders, and the actions needed to secure these;
- Potential to achieve a desirable level of understanding, and response;
- Constraints on achieving engagement and authorized assistance;
- Reasonableness of logistics, deliverability, human resources and economy;
- Dedicated time availability of project team members;
- Potential value and risks of the tactics and tools to inform, and resolve issues;
- Potential to optimise access to information, participation, and feedback; and
- Potential for leveraging.

6.1.1.1. Specified Stakeholder engagement

- Interviews with stakeholders – to gain regulatory, regional planning, economic development, community development, geographic, community, and industry sector contexts and aspirations;
- Private briefings to stakeholders – to selected stakeholders to communicate information, the project proposition, the process and opportunities to participate – sought by direct request;
- Elected member briefings – permission to enter region and seek advice; and
- Group briefings – selected targeted business groups, potential supply chain partners, special interest groups to whom invitation has been offered directly.

6.1.1.2. Direct controlled engagement

- Community information events – information presentation, specialist interaction, feedback collection, establishment of participation pathways;
- Static displays –information, offering contact, inviting advice comment;

- Regional office and depot – continuing offer of evolving information, maintaining ease of contact, feedback and comment;
- Group presentations – selected prequalified audiences - information targeted at the interests of the audience, promotion of access to information, participation and issues resolution process availability;
- Issues workshops – scoping of issues with experience and expertise;
- Key stakeholder focus groups – controlled scoping of unspecified issues and propositions;
- Regulatory agency, referral agency, and government stakeholder workshops – harmonisation of process and resolution of issues;
- Coalition of interest workshops – industry shared interest stakeholders to generate benefit propositions and mitigations to issues;
- Social licence proposition – scoping of collaborations for economic development, community development, and natural environment enhancement; and
- Targeted individual stakeholder communication – personal meetings, telephone, e-mail, and individual responses and propositions.

6.1.1.3. *Indirect engagement*

- Selected cluster group letters – providing information, offering contact, inviting feedback and comment;
- Contact cards – project introduction, offering access to information;
- Media releases;
- Newspaper and magazine display advertisements;
- Radio and television commercials – promote position on issues, offer access to information, invite to events, invite contact;
- Advertorials; and
- Surveys – scope issues.

6.1.1.4. *Feedback mechanisms*

- Free call telephone line – separate to company entity
- Freepost
- E-mail addresses

6.1.1.5. *Supporting collateral*

- Briefing notes
- Maps, illustrations and technical drawings
- Facts sheets
- Question and answer – holding statements sets
- Brochures
- Newsletters
- Monographs
- Project studies summary reports
- Regulatory agency reports
- Research reports
- Discussion papers
- Interpretative displays – individual topics and series

- Websites
- E-mail
- Social media – managed and priority limited

6.2. TEAM MEMBERS AND CONSULTANTS

The activities of company members and all consultants in incidental and purposeful communications should be captured. All project team members and selected external service providers should be required to report all stakeholder interactions.

All should be receive a minimum verbal brief of the communications structure, the key messages and holding statements, and the tools for information capture.

Magnetic North should place the expectation that key messages and statements be delivered as best can be in the circumstances of engagement, and that information capture sheets are completed and forwarded to Magnetic North and AARC to ensure that issues and opportunities are addressed adequately.

Verbal briefing should cover the following topics, but relevant to the specific role:

- The intent of communications to be captured to support the EMP;
- The types of methods and tools being used by Magnetic South and AARC;
- Collateral such as stylised drawings and diagrams available from AARC;
- Outline of the rounds of communication activities;
- What is the usefulness of incidental communications for Magnetic South;
- Adopted key messages:
- Need to follow key messages, avoid information/enquiry gaps arising, and extend use;
- The need to advise Magnetic South and AARC immediately of any sensitivities requiring action or response;
- Advise of any information gaps and risk areas; and
- Feedback mechanisms – potential actions to resolve any issues.

The tools *Stakeholder Contact Planner (003)* and *Stakeholder Contact Record (004)* should be used.

7. EXECUTION – STARTING TO CAPTURE INFORMATION, ACT AND RECORD

AARC will prepare and transcribe communications events notes captured by the team, placing information into a matrix of themes structured from the issues lists, and a matrix segmented to the sequence of milestones, and time.

The following details is required:

- Record details of stakeholders;
- Project team notes of interactions with stakeholders;

- Capture file links to collateral documents used in meetings/interviews – technical drawings, geographic locations, infrastructure, lands, properties and improvements;
- Distinguish project team interactions with impacted persons, as distinct from wider stakeholders;
- Record actions taken by the team in response to stakeholder inputs, advice, comment, and completion of feedback;
- Save to file any documentation that illustrates the subject of communication (oral communication notes, letters, e-mails, reports, minutes and agreed action reports); and
- Assimilate with other information systems' functions such as land information systems (LIS), geographic information systems (GIS), digital mapping, and photography.

8. EVALUATION

Evaluation should be undertaken of the process and the information documented in a cyclic manner, according to the amount of information collected.

8.1. EVALUATION METHODS

Evaluation should be undertaken at the completion of the each round of communication, so as to assess the adequacy of the communication activities, draw out prompts to maintain continuity, consolidate, recover performance if needed, and reorientate or change.

Evaluation could be undertaken at the same time the project team evaluates progression of the project milestones.

8.2. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Input and output assessment should specifically focus on the adequacy of the communications program actual delivery, and response to regulatory agency requirements.

Overarching prompts include:

- Achievement of stakeholder desired actions;
- Delivery on principles for engagement;
- Inputs;
- Outputs; and
- Overall progress.

8.2.1. Input prompts

- Documentation of planning, implementation and auditing of engagement and communication activities for each component or phase – to demonstrate compliance with requirements;
- Response to issues – methods and results;
- Adherence to adopted protocols and guidelines;
- Adherence to regulatory process integrity; and

- Other measures negotiated with regulatory agencies.

8.2.2. Output prompts

- Access – reach of communication;
- Equity and inclusiveness;
- Responsiveness – timeliness and completion of response to enquires, requests, comment, feedback, communications and engagement opportunities;
- Accountability and integrity – compliance to mandated terms of reference and policy; and
- Measure of reach, mitigation strategies delivery, communication and collateral

Measurement may include:

- Proportion of anticipated stakeholders engaged;
- Response to participation opportunities;
- Increase of awareness and knowledge of project process;
- Project team's relationship with stakeholders and frequency of contact; and
- Standards of documentation and reporting.

8.2.3. Evaluation reporting

Reporting on evaluation should comprise findings of the evaluations, and include:

- Effectiveness of how stakeholders were informed, consulted, involved, invited to collaborate and empowered, as described by the International Association for Public Participation *IAP 2 Public Participation Spectrum*;
- Fairness of the process;
- Compliance with company values, policies and adopted directions;
- Effectiveness of the engagement against the situation on commencement and the situation prevailing at the time of evaluation; and
- Internal team performance capability evaluation.

9. GETTING STARTED - THE SEQUENCE

The purposes and objectives of each execution phase must be confirmed.

Purpose, objectives and summary information must be documented, so as to guide purposeful engagement and accumulate recordable communication, responses and advice, and record integrity of dealing.

Program timing, target focus and messaging can be slowed and narrowed, so as to avoid distracting government and other focus at some periods.

Program activity timing needs to be considered, so as to distract from the primacy of scientific assessment and advice, and to avoid “public poll” enquiries, outside legitimate processes.

The first steps:

1. Brief all team members on the strategic communications framework, their role, and use of capture tools;
2. Commence use of information collection tools in contact to all team members and consultants;
3. Define the project process, scope the milestones' delivery essentials and timelines;
4. Identify regulatory agency engagement requirements;
5. List the incidental activity stakeholders and planned communication stakeholders;
6. Define the stakeholder interests to be addressed and actions needed;
7. Prioritize the actions required of stakeholders, including listing in which rounds communications is needed;
8. Prepare an action set for each stakeholder;
9. Assess the risks and probability around issues and opportunities – list proposed responses;
10. Define the key messages for the first round's issues/opportunities, addressing risks;
11. List potential stakeholder communications activities for each round prepare a matrix of stakeholders, types of contact, collateral to be provided, and points in the process in which contact is made:
12. Prepare collateral – briefing notes, spatial relationship drawings;
13. Schedule the first round of communications activities - prioritizing incidental stakeholder engagement with planned;
14. Extend use of information collection tools in contact to all team members and consultants;
15. Magnetic North and AARC review collected information, and record into database;
16. Alternately, Magnetic North and AARC refer matters for further to selected team member for action;
17. Respond to source of issue opportunity as necessary;
18. Incrementally construct report to inform EMP report;
19. Amend holding key messages and holding statements; and
20. Review recorded information to inform refinement.

10. THE TOOLS

The following tools form part of this methodology, and are provided in IT file formats.

- Stakeholder Assessment Prompter (001),
- Stakeholder Assessment Notes Drafter (002),
- Stakeholder Contact Planner (003),
- Stakeholder Contact Record (004),
- Stakeholder Category Issues (005), and
- Issues Action and Response (006)

11. COMMENCING THE CONSULTATION REPORT

A consultation report can be commenced at an early time; the structure needs to contain the following elements:

- Summary – project overview, EMP/EIS process, consultation, findings
- Project background
- The voluntary EMP/EIS process
- Stakeholder framework methodology - consultation methodology
- Key stakeholders
- Issues and messages foreshadowed
- Incidental stakeholder consultation
- Planned stakeholder consultation
- Communications tools
- Summary of activities
- Findings of the initial project scoping activities, justification of intensity of consultation, and conclusions as to approach and potential issues;
- Stakeholder management, reporting and response to issues;
- Findings in details – records of issues
- Leveraging potential;
- Evaluation;
- Summary of findings, conclusions and settlement of issues; and
- Recommendations.

12. APPLICATION PHASE

Activities during the period leading up to submission of the Environmental Management Plan can be refined, so as to adequately respond to the Queensland Government's standard Terms of Reference. Enquiry should be made to Queensland Department of Environment and Science to ascertain any specific requirements.

Some intensified activity may be necessary during agency assessment and Land Court of Queensland consideration of the Mining Lease and Environmental Authority applications. Specifically, Magnetic North and AARC need to be aware of the process and timing of public advertisement of the EMP, by DECS, so that integrity and fair dealing is maintained.

12.1. REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIVITY PHASE

Regional economic infrastructure compatibility forms an opportunity for the project to gain development and operational phase economies from future regional economic infrastructure planning. Magnetic North should scope participation in selected planning forums.

Representation on future infrastructure demand can stimulate future beneficial regional economic infrastructure provision, which might obviate direct project expense liabilities.

Some Commonwealth, Queensland and Local government regional planning and area development initiatives need be monitored at a modest level, so as to maintain a watch for any leverage opportunities, and to gain any emerging intelligence.

Scoping infrastructure utility and benefit should promote awareness of the project's needs in the regional economic infrastructure planning agenda, future infrastructure planning and delivery, land use provision and avoidance of land use conflicts.

12.2. FUTURE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND LEVERAGE PHASE

The program should target businesses to provide reasons to engage for the dissemination of project information, build the body of support, and diminish any issues that exist, in a closed and targeted manner.

Focus should be on drawing out any future development and operational economies, connecting with business opportunities for favourable operating conditions, create future supply chain economies, and any plausible leverage.

13. LAST WORDS – PRIMACY OF SCIENCE AND LAW

The SCF program should promote confidence in the well-established and well-informed Queensland Government processes for consideration of Mining Leases and Environmental Authorities.

A significant, but often overlooked, premise is that projects are assessed in the Land Court of Queensland on the law and environmental management proposition (draft Environmental Authority) reached by the assessment agencies. It must be a constant that project assessment in the Land Court and at Ministerial level are matters of science and law and should not be subject to political will or external poll.

Prerequisite to carrying this premise throughout the project is preparation of a suite of propositions, which may require modest refinement over time. A suite must be prepared quietly, whilst Magnetic North canvasses agreement as to how it enters regional Queensland.

Planning and execution should build project certainty and confidence at each point in process and time, consideration of the EMP iterations, expert witness to the Land Court report compilation, the expert witness conclaves, and culminating in Land Court of Queensland consideration.