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Table 3-1 Key Issues and Claims Identified in Submissions

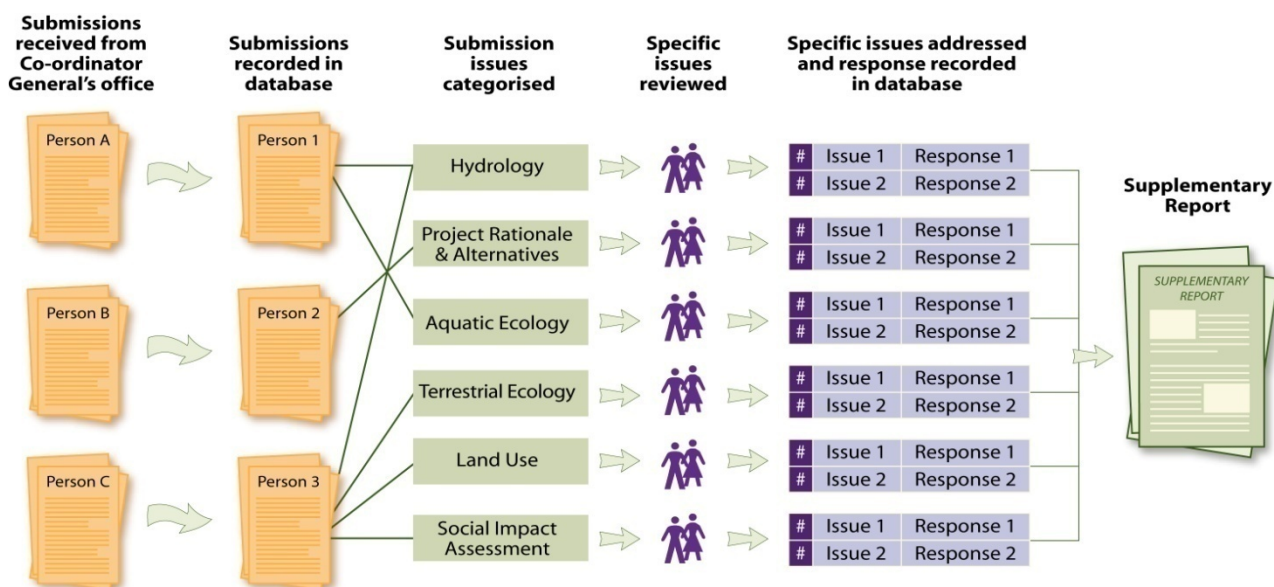
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3. OVERVIEW

The EIS for the Project was released for public comment from 18 October 2007 to 14 January 2008. During this period 11,261 submissions were received from 6749 people by the Coordinator-General's Office. Submissions were received in a number of forms including proformas, letters, faxes and emails.

On receipt of a new submission the document was assigned a unique stakeholder identification number and entered into a database to allow issues / comments to be tracked. Each submission was then reviewed and concerns / comments were categorised by issue, with like issues grouped together and then referred to the relevant project team to ensure all questions relating to an issue were captured and addressed by an appropriately qualified team member. Responses to issues were first recorded in the issues database to ensure all elements were addressed prior to inclusion within the Supplementary Report (**Figure 3-1**).

Figure 3-1 Submissions Assessment Process



3.1 Submission Type

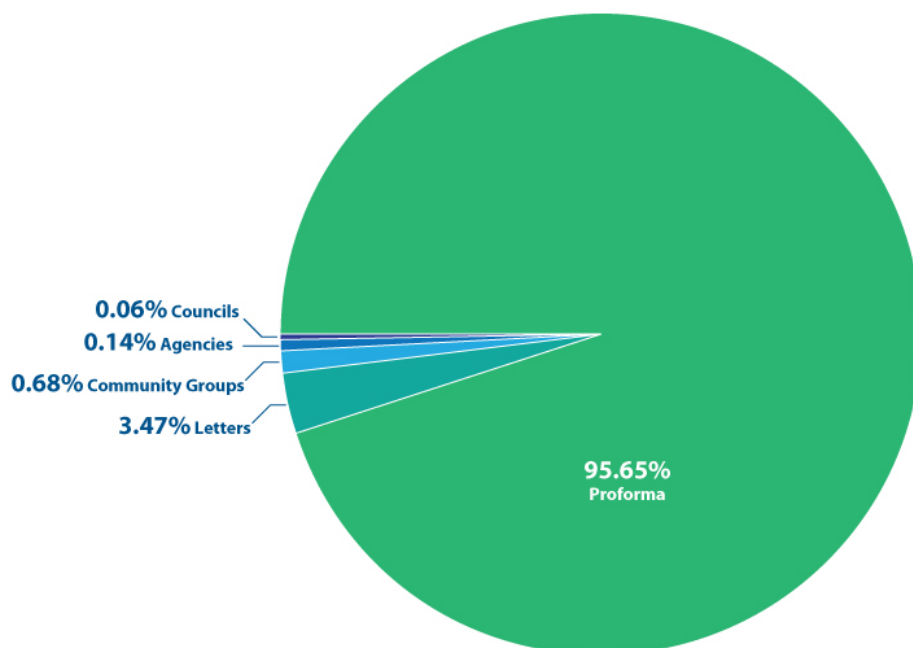
As outlined above, submissions were received in a number of forms including proformas, letters, faxes and emails (**Figure 3-2**). In order to effectively and efficiently address comments raised within these submissions, like-submissions, such as proformas, were grouped and recorded. Twenty-eight proformas were identified making up approximately 95% of all submissions received (11,261). Responses to each of the 28 proformas were recorded separately and assigned their own cross reference table in Appendix A. Examples of the each of the proformas are provided in Appendix B.

Approximately three hundred and ninety (390) letters from individuals were received. The approach taken in responding to the issues raised involved identifying all of the issues in each of the individual letters and categorising them according to the disciplines (e.g. water quality, land use etc). Each issue was then responded to according to their assigned categories; each discipline has been assigned their own cross reference table in Appendix A. In addition to responding to the unique issues identified in the individual letters, a proportion of the individual submissions utilised and reflected issues listed on non-government organisation websites, such as the Save the Mary

and Environmental Defenders Office websites. The issues on these websites were also addressed separately and assigned them their own cross reference table in Appendix A.

Seventy-seven (77) submissions were received from local community and business groups, while 7 Council and 16 State Agency submissions were also recorded. Issues from each of these groups/organisations were recorded separately and assigned their own cross reference table in Appendix A.

Figure 3-2 Type and Proportion of Submissions



3.2 Key issues

The key issues raised in the submissions received about the Traveston Crossing Dam EIS are summarised below.

Table 3-1 Key Issues and Claims Identified in Submissions

• Suitability of the proponent	• Climate change not considered	• High levels of evaporation
• Compatibility with ESD principles	• Water Supply Planning and Policy Context	• Cattle dips not identified during land contamination assessment
• Stakeholder consultation	• No consideration of Stage 2	• Impact on salinity
• Economic assessment not comprehensive	• Geomorphology assessment methodology inadequate	• IQQM inaccurate
• Assessment of alternatives not comprehensive	• No freshwater or flushing flows downstream of dam	• Flood modelling incorrect
• Over estimate of the need for water supply	• Increase risk of flooding upstream	• Water Resource Plan is flawed
• Increase in aquatic weeds, will affect water quality	• Failure to prove mitigation measures will work	• Terrestrial ecology surveys inadequate
• Reliability of water supply	• Inundation of fertile land	• Erosion downstream of dam
• Application of precautionary principle	• Siltation within impoundment	• Cumulative assessment inadequate
• Inadequate assessment of impact on Mary River Cod, Turtle and Lungfish	• Greenhouse gas emissions mitigation measures inadequate	• Flow changes will impact downstream users e.g. fisheries, recreation, agriculture and environmental